No. II
THE
OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI
PART I
GRENFELL AND HUNT
THE
OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI
PART I

EDITED WITH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES

BY
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WITH EIGHT PLATES

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1898
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The hundred and fifty-eight texts included in this first volume of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri are selected from the twelve or thirteen hundred documents at Oxford in good or fair preservation which up to the present time we have been able to examine, and from the hundred and fifty rolls left at the Gizeh Museum.

The bulk of the collection, amounting to about four-fifths of the whole, has not yet been unpacked. The selected texts have been chosen partly to illustrate the scope and variety of the collection, partly because their comparative completeness rendered the task of editing them less difficult; for the question of time has been a pressing one. We may perhaps be allowed to draw our readers’ attention to the fact that the interval between the arrival of the papyri in England and the completion of this book has been less than eleven months, and that besides deciphering and commenting on the texts contained in it we have, at the request of several subscribers to the Graeco-Roman Branch, in most cases given translations. It has of course been impossible in the limited time at our disposal to solve many of the problems of restoration and interpretation which beset any fresh
collection of papyri, and especially one coming from a new site and abounding in novelties of all kinds. The rapidity of its publication will, we hope, be regarded as some excuse for the shortcomings of this volume.

The texts now published fall into two classes, the literary and the non-literary. The examples of the former are probably a good specimen of what may be expected in future volumes. It is not very likely that we shall find another poem of Sappho, still less that we shall come across another page of the 'Logia.' The chances against any individual discovery of great value are always considerable. But we have no reason for thinking that the surprises to come will be much less exciting than those which have gone before.

In editing the new fragments of Greek classical literature, at once the most interesting and the most difficult part of this volume, we have had the assistance of Professor F. Blass, who visited Oxford last July, and with whom we have since been in frequent correspondence. We tender him here our warmest thanks for his generosity in placing at our disposal his rare combination of profound scholarship, palaeographical skill, and brilliancy of imagination.

Of the non-literary papyri, which range over the first seven centuries A.D. and are of a very miscellaneous character, those of the sixth and seventh centuries have been kept distinct from those belonging to the centuries preceding. Within these groups chronological order has not been observed, but documents have been roughly arranged according to subject. In future volumes we hope to proceed on a more definitely chronological system.

To the hundred and fifty-eight texts here given we have added
descriptions of forty-nine documents at Oxford which we have copied, but which for various reasons it seemed unnecessary to print in extenso. Those Oxyrhynchus papyri in the Gizeh Museum which are not published here will be fully described in the new official catalogue of that Museum which is now in course of preparation, and of which the division of Greek Papyri has been entrusted to ourselves. The ultimate destination of the papyri in England has not yet been decided; but we shall from time to time issue statements as to the Museums in which the originals are to be found.

In conclusion, we have to thank the subscribers to the Graeco-Roman Branch, who have rendered this publication possible, and to assure them that we shall endeavour to give them a volume of equal interest next year.

BERNARD P. GRENFELL.
ARThUR S. HUNT.

QUEEn'S COlLEGE, OXFORD,
April 27, 1898.
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<tr>
<td>CXIV</td>
<td>Letter concerning Property in Pawn</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXV</td>
<td>Letter of Consolation</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXVI</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXVII</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXVIII</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXIX</td>
<td>A Boy’s Letter</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXX</td>
<td>Two Letters</td>
<td>4th cent.</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXI</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXII</td>
<td>Letter to a Prefect</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXIII</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXIV</td>
<td>Schoolboy’s Exercise: The Story of Adrastus</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXV</td>
<td>Indemnity of a Surety</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXVI</td>
<td>Transference of Taxation</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXVII</td>
<td>Contributions to the Corn-Supply</td>
<td>6th cent.</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXVIII</td>
<td>Resignation of a Secretary</td>
<td>6th or 7th cent.</td>
<td>199</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXXIX</td>
<td>Repudiation of a Betrothal</td>
<td>6th cent.</td>
<td>200</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXXX</td>
<td>Petition for Relief</td>
<td>6th cent.</td>
<td>201</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXXXI</td>
<td>A Disputed Inheritance</td>
<td>6th or 7th cent.</td>
<td>203</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXXXII</td>
<td>Division of Property</td>
<td>6th or 7th cent.</td>
<td>205</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXXXIII</td>
<td>Advance of Seed Corn</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>206</td>
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<td>CXXXIV</td>
<td>Contract of a Stonemason</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>209</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXXXV</td>
<td>Deed of Surety</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>210</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXXXVI</td>
<td>Contract of a Farm Steward</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>213</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXXXVII</td>
<td>Repair of a Waterwheel</td>
<td>584</td>
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<td>CXXXVIII</td>
<td>Contract for the Charge of a Stable</td>
<td>610-11</td>
<td>219</td>
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<td>CXXXIX</td>
<td>Promise to be Honest</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>222</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXL</td>
<td>Contract with a Horse- Trainer</td>
<td>550</td>
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<td>CXL I</td>
<td>Order for Payment of Wine</td>
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<td>CXL II</td>
<td>Tax-receipt</td>
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<td>CXL III</td>
<td>Tax-receipt</td>
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<td>CXL IV</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
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<td>CXL V</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
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<td>CXL VI</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>230</td>
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<td>CXL VII</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>231</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXL VIII</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>231</td>
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<td>Type</td>
<td>A.D.</td>
<td>Page</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXLIX</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Receipt</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLII</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIII</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIV</td>
<td>Account</td>
<td>7th cent.</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLV</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>6th cent.</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLVI</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>6th cent.</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLVII</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>6th cent.</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLVIII</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>6th or 7th cent.</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

In the following pages literary texts (with the exception of No. v) are
printed just as they were written, except that words are separated from each
other. Only those stops, breathings and other lection signs are inserted which
are found in the original.

The non-literary texts have been printed in ordinary type and in modern
form with accents, breathings and stops. Abbreviations and symbols in the
text are resolved, except in those cases in which a sum is written out both in
words and signs; elsewhere symbols are relegated to the critical notes, as also
are lection signs, e.g. diaereses, except those over figures. Owing to the
exigencies of the press, a sign which occurs more than once is as a rule only
printed on the first occasion on which it is used. Iota adscript is reproduced
wherever it was actually written; otherwise iota subscript is printed. Faults
of orthography are corrected in the critical notes wherever they seemed likely
to cause any difficulty. Corrections, if written in a hand different from that of
the body of the papyrus, are printed in small type; if not, in the same type as
the rest of the text.

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 [[ ]] indicate that the
letters enclosed have been erased in the original. Dots placed inside brackets
represent the approximate number of letters lost or erased. Dots outside
brackets indicate mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Letters with dots
under them are to be considered uncertain.

Small Roman numerals refer to the papyri of this volume; large ditto to
columns; Arabic numerals by themselves to lines.

B. G. U = Aegyptische Urkunden aus den Königlichen Museen zu Berlin,
Griechische Urkunden.
Rev. Pap. = Revenue Laws of Ptolemy Philadelphus, by B. P. Grenfell, with an
Introduction by the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.
G. P. I = Greek Papyri, Series I. An Alexandrian Erotic Fragment and other
Greek Papyri, chiefly Ptolemaic, by B. P. Grenfell.
G. P. II = Greek Papyri, Series II. New Classical Fragments and other Greek
and Latin Papyri. by B. P. Grenfell and A S. Hunt.
PART I. THEOLOGICAL

I. ΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΗΣΟΥ 1.
15 x 9.7 cm.

To summarize the literature evoked by the publication of the 'Logia,' and to answer the criticisms directed against the view which we suggested, is far too large a task to be entered on here, though perhaps we may attempt it on some future occasion. The reader will find a useful bibliography of the literature, and a lucid exposition of the different explanations of the text and theories of its origin in Two Lectures on the 'Sayings of Jesus,' by Professors Lock and Sanday (Clarendon Press, 1897), though from some of their conclusions we should dissent.

We confine ourselves here to noting briefly those points connected with reading and interpretation in which we consider that criticism has made a definite advance, and to giving a revised text and translation.

In Logion II the parallels adduced from Clement of Alexandria by Mr. J. B. Mayor leave little room for doubt that ηστεέων τῶν κόσμων is to be taken metaphorically.

Many critics have wished to connect τὴν πτωχείαν, our Logion IV, with the preceding saying. Of the various conjectures, we prefer Dr. Taylor's βάλε | [πουσω αἰτῶν τὴν ταλαί | πορίαν καὶ τὴν πτωχείαν. But we must enter a protest against the current view that there is an a priori probability in favour of only one line being lost at the bottom of the verso. The lacuna may have extended to five or even ten lines; cf. introd. to xxii. Since there is nothing whatever to show

1 See separate publication, ΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΗΣΟΥ, Sayings of Our Lord, edited by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt, H. Frowde 1897.
the extent of the lacuna, any attempt to fill it up must be purely hypothetical. And a conjecture which presupposes a definite number of lines lost is thereby rendered very doubtful.

The difficulties of the fifth Saying have not yet been surmounted. Of the numerous restorations of the three mutilated lines we on the whole prefer that of Blass, [λέγει Ἡσυχίαν ἢνθάναμον οὐκ ἔστων | [β, σύκ] ἀκούειν ἂθοις καὶ | [ο]ποιον εἰς | ἔστων μόρος, ἔγω οὕτως μετὰ αὐτ[οῦ], though neither the cipher β nor λέγω are very satisfactory (but cf. ii. recto 9 for a number in the text written in figures). With regard to the last part of the Saying 'Raise the stone,' &c., we do not think that the pantheistic meaning is in itself either probable or relevant to the context, though it might have been imported into it at a later period when the original meaning had been lost sight of. We incline to the view that raising the stone and cleaving the wood are meant to typify the difficult work of life, see Heinrici (Theol. Literaturzeitung, Aug. 21, 1897); but we are of opinion that the reference to Ecclesiastes x. 9, in which Professors Swete and Harnack find the key to the problem, raises difficulties greater than those it can solve. The objections to it have been excellently stated by Lock (op. cit. p. 24). Though unable to offer any better suggestion, we are somewhat less confident than we were about the correctness of the reading ἔστων. The o seems to be joined by a ligature to the preceding letter, which we should therefore expect to be σ rather than ρ. But the apparent ligature might be accounted for by supposing that the o was badly written.

Alone of restorations Swete's ἄκοινεις [ε]ἰς τὸ ἐν ὄριον σω ῃ [δὲ ἐτέρων οὐκέκλεισα] (or some such word) in the eighth Saying is quite convincing. The sense is 'Thou hearest with one ear, but the other thou hast closed,' i.e. 'thou attendest imperfectly to my message.'

Lastly, with regard to the questions of origin and history, we stated in our edition our belief in four points: (1) that we have here part of a collection of sayings, not extracts from a narrative gospel; (2) that they were not heretical; (3) that they were independent of the Four Gospels in their present shape; (4) that they were earlier than 140 A.D., and might go back to the first century. These propositions, especially the first, have, as is natural, been warmly disputed. Attempts have been made to show that the 'Logia' were extracts from the Gospel according to the Egyptians (Harnack), the Gospel according to the Hebrews (Batiffol), or the Gospel of the Ebionites (Zahn); and Gnostic, mystic, Ebionite, or Therapeutical tendencies, according to the point of view, have been discovered in them. On the other hand our position has received the general support of critics such as Swete, Rendel Harris, Heinrici, and Lock; and so far the discussion has tended to confirm us in our original view.
Logion I, verso 1-4. "... and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

Logion II, 4-11. "Jesus saith, Except ye fast to the world, ye shall in no wise find the kingdom of God; and except ye make the sabbath a real sabbath, ye shall not see the Father."

Logion III, 11-21. "Jesus saith, I stood in the midst of the world and in the flesh was I seen of them, and I found all men drunken, and none found I a thirst among them, and my soul grieveth over the sons of men, because they are blind in their heart, and see not."

Logion IV, recto 1. "... poverty."

Logion V, 2-9. "Jesus saith, Wherever there are two, they are not without God, and wherever there is one alone, I say, I am with him. Raise the stone, and there thou shalt find Me, cleave the wood and there am I."

Logion VI, 9-14. "Jesus saith, A prophet is not acceptable in his own country, neither doth a physician work cures upon them that know him."

Logion VII, 15-20. "Jesus saith, A city built upon the top of a high hill and stablished, can neither fall nor be hid."

Logion VIII, 20-22. "Jesus saith, Thou hearest with one ear (but the other ear thou hast closed)."
II. St. Matthew's Gospel, Ch. I.

Plate I (frontispiece). 14.7 x 15 cm.

Part of a sheet from a papyrus book, which had been folded originally to make two leaves. Of one of these only a small portion is left, containing on the recto the beginnings of three lines written in good sized uncials:

\[ \epsilon \gamma \epsilon \eta \nu \]
\[ \pi \alpha \rho \]
\[ \mu \eta \tau \iota \]

The other leaf, which is tolerably complete and is written on both sides in a smaller and probably different uncial hand, with an occasional tendency towards cursive, contains vv. 1-9, 12, 14-20 of the first chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. This papyrus was found near that containing the 'Logia,' a day or two afterwards. Though the writing is somewhat later in style than that of the 'Logia,' there is no likelihood of its being subsequent to the beginning of the fourth century, and it may with greater probability be assigned to the third. It may thus claim to be a fragment of the oldest known manuscript of any part of the New Testament.

The part preserved consists mainly of the genealogy, and the variants are not many, nor important, being chiefly found in the spelling of the proper names. So far as the papyrus goes, it tends to support the text of Westcott and Hort against the Textus Receptus. The common biblical contractions IC, IC, YC, PNA, KC, examples of which already occur in the 'Logia,' are also found here. A stop occurs in line 17 of the verso, and a rough breathing in line 14 of the recto. An apostrophe is occasionally placed after foreign names and the diaeresis over iota is common. The two sides of the leaf containing the St. Matthew are numbered a and β, and it is noteworthy that the verso is uppermost.

As the arrangement in the quire of the two leaves forming the sheet is wholly uncertain, the question what relation, if any, the beginnings of the three lines on the other leaf have to the St. Matthew fragment cannot be determined. The difference in the handwriting and the greater margin above the three broken lines distinguish them from the text of St. Matthew, though they may have formed a title of some kind.

A facsimile of the verso is given in the frontispiece. The condition of the recto is not so good, the writing being entirely effaced in some parts.
THEOLOGICAL

Verso.

BIBLIOC ΦΕΝΕΣΕΩΣ ΓΥ ΥΥ ΔΑΥΙΔ [ΥΙΟΥ
ABRAAM ABRAAM EΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ [ΙΣΑΑΚ
ΙΣΑΑΚ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ Τ[ΟΝ] ΙΑΚΩΒ [ΙΑΚΩΒ
ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΟΥΔΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΟΥC
5 Α[Δ]ΕΜΦΟΥΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΙΟΥΔΑC ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗ
ΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΦΑΡΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΖΑΡΕ ΕΚ ΤΗC ΘΑ
ΜΑΡ ΦΑΡΕΣ ΔE ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΧΡΩΜ
ΕΣ[ΡΩ]Μ ΔE ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ [Α]ΡΑΜ ΑΡΑΜ
ΔΕ [Ε]ΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΑΜΜΙΝΑΔΑΒ ΑM
10 Μ[Ι]ΝΑΔ[Λ]Β ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΝΑΑΣCΩ
ΝΑΑ[Σ]ΩΝ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΚΑΛ[Λ]ΩΝ
ΚΑΛΛΩΝ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΒΟΕC ΕΚ
ΤΗC ΡΑΧΑΒ ΒΟΕC ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ I
ΩΒΗΑ' ΕΚ ΤΗC Ρ[Ο]ΥΘ Ω[ΒΗ]Δ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗ
15 ΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΕΣΣΑΙ ΙΕΣΣΑΙ ΔE ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ
ΤΟΝ ΔΑΥΙΔ ΤΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[Α ΔΑΥΙΔ] ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝ
ΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΣΟΛΟΜΩΝΑ ΕΚ ΤΗC ΟΥΡΕΙΟΥ, ΣΟ
ΛΟΜΩΝ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΡΟΒΟΛ ΡΟΒΟ
ΛΜ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ Τ[ΟΝ] ΑΒ[ΕΙΑ] ΔΕ ΑΒΕΙΑ ΔΕ
20 ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΑΚΑ[Φ] ΑΚΑΦ ΔE ΕΓΕΝ
ΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΩΑΚΑΦ ΙΩΑΚΑΦ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝ
ΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΩΡΑΜ ΙΩΡΑΜ ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ[Η]Ε
[ΤΟΝ] ΩΖΕ[Ι]Ν ΩΣΙΑΣ ΔE ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ[Η]Ε
. . . . . . . . . .
ΜΕΤΑ ΔE THΣΝ ΜE
25 ΤΟΙΚΕΣΙΑΝ ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝΟC ΙΕΣΟΝΙΑC ΕΓΕ
. . . . . . . . . .
ZΩΡΟΒΑΒΕΛ AΣΕ
. . . . . . . . . .
Recto.

B

[TΟΝ] ΣΑΔΩ[Κ Σ]ΔΑΔΚ ΔE ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ
[ΑΧΕΙΜ] ΑΧΕΙΜ ΔE ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΛΙΟΥΔΑ
[ΕΛΙΟΥΔΑ] ΔE ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΛΙΑΕΩΡ ΕΛΕ
ΑΖΑΡ ΔE ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΛΑΘΟΝ ΛΑΘΟΥΝ
5 ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΑΚΩΒ ΙΑΚΩΒ ΔE
[ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΙΩΣΗΦ ΤΟΝ ΆΝΔΡΑ ΜΑ]
ΠΙΑC ΕΞ ΗC ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ[ΟΝ] ΊC Ο ΛΕΓΟΜΕΝΟC [ΧC]
PΑΧΑI ΟΥΝ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΑΠΟ ΑΒΡΑΑΜ ΕWSC
ΔΑΥΙΔ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟ [ΔΑΙ]ΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ ΤΗC
10 ΜΕΤΟΙΚΕΣΙΑΝ ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝΟC[Γ] ΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ IΑ ΚΑΙ IΑ
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

6


25 ΜΕ]

We give a collation with the T(extus) R(eceptus) and the W(estcott)-H(ort) text.


2. ΕΡΕΝΝΗΧΕΝ: so W-H. and throughout. έγενσαι T.R.


13. ΙΟΒΗΑ: so W-H., and in 14. Ισηδ Τ.R.

16. ΔΕ ΕΡΕΝΝΗΧΕΝ: so W-H. δε δε βασιλείς έγενσαι T.R.

17. ΣΟΛΟΜΟΝΑ: so W-H. Σολομώνα T.R.

ΟΥΡΕΘΟΥ: Ουρίω W-H., T.R. Ουρείων B.


26. ΑΓΑΦ: so W-H. Άγαφ T.R.

24–27. The amount lost between this fragment and the preceding is uncertain. If our proposed restoration is correct it would extend to six lines.

26. The vestiges of a letter at the end of this line are blurred by an ink-spot.

Recto. 4. ΜΑΘΟΑΝ: so W-H. Μαθαών T.R.


8. ΜΕΝΕΑΙ: αι γενεαί W-H., T.R.


12. ΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΙY XE: so T.R. Westcott inclines to the reading of the Western text του δε Χριστού, Hort to that of B του δε Χριστού Ιησου.

ΓΕΝΕΙΣΙC: so W-H. γένεσις T.R.

13. ΜΝΗΓΤΕΥΕΙΘΕΙΣ: so W-H. μητρευέτησε γάρ Τ.R.

14. The sign over Η represents a (wrongly placed) rough breathing.

17. There is barely room for ΠΑΡA at the end of the line. δειγμάτισαι W-H. παρα-

δείγματισαι T.R.

18. ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤ[E]ΙCA: perhaps ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΙCA; but the doubtful letter is more like E.

23. ΜΑΡΙΑΝ: so W-H. in text, with Μαρία in margin. Μαριά T.R.

25. ΜΕ]: probably the beginning of μεθερμενευόμενον or μεθ ήμων in verse 23.
THEOLOGICAL

To sum up the results of the collation, the papyrus clearly belongs to the same class as the Sinaitic and Vatican codices, and has no Western or Syrian proclivities. Except in the cases where it has a reading peculiar to itself alone, the papyrus always agrees with those two MSS. where they are in agreement. Where they differ, the papyrus does not consistently follow either of them, but is somewhat nearer to the Vatican codex, especially in matters of spelling, though in one important case (τοῦ δὲ ἤθου Χριστοῦ) it agrees with the Codex Sinaiticus.

III. St. Mark's Gospel, Ch. x. 50, 51; xi. 11, 12.

Fragment of an early vellum codex containing part of St. Mark x. 50, 51, xi. 11, 12 in a calligraphic uncial hand, probably of the fifth or sixth century. The MS. to which the fragment belonged was of the same class as the Codex Alexandrinus, and the part preserved agrees with the Textus Receptus.

Recto.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{ΙΑΔΙΑΤΙΟ} & \\
\text{[ΑΥΤΟΥ Α]ΝΑΣΤΑΣ ΗΑ} & \\
\text{ΘΕΝ ΠΡΟΕ ΤΟΝ ἸΝ} & \\
\text{ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΡΙΕΙΟΕΙ ΛΕ} & \\
\text{5 ΤΕ ΑΥΤΩ Ο ἹΚ ΘΙ ΘΕ} & \\
\text{ΛΕΙΟ ΠΟΙΗΣΩ ΣΟΙ} & \\
\text{ΤΕ ΤΥΦΛΟΣ ΕΙΠΕ} & \\
\end{align*}\]

Verso.

\[\begin{align*}
\text{ΚΑΙ ΕΙΩ ΤΟ ΤΕΡΟΝ} & \\
\text{ΚΑΙ [ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΣΤΑΜΕ} & \\
\text{ΝΟΣ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΟΥΙ} & \\
\text{ΑΚ ΗΗΗ ΟΥΟΗΗ ΣΗΗ} & \\
\text{5 ΩΡΑΣ ΕΣΗΛΟΗΝ} & \\
\text{ΕΙΩ ΒΗΟΑΝΙΑΝ ΜΕ} & \\
\text{[Τ]Α ΤΩΝ ΔΩΔΑΚΑ} & \\
\text{[Κ]ΑΙ ΤΗ ΕΠΑΥΡΙΟΝ} & \\
\end{align*}\]

Recto. 2. ANACTAC: so AC and others. ἄναπηδός W-H., following ΝBD and others.

4-5. ΑΣΕΙ ΑΥΤΩ Ο ἹΚ: so A and most later MSS. αὐτῷ ὁ ἧθος εἴπει W-H., following ΝBCL and others.

5. ΤΗ ΘΕΑΕΙΟ ΠΟΙΗΣΩ ΣΟΙ: so AD and most later MSS. τι σου δέλεις ποιήσω W-H., following ΝBCD and others.

Verso. 1. ΚΑΙ ΕΙΩ ΤΟ: so AD and others. W-H., following ΝBCL and others, omit καὶ.

3. ΟΨΙΑΣC: so AB and most MSS. W-H., following ΝCL and others, read ὀψι.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Fr. (a).

| 15 | EC Υ[ | ΜΕΡ [. . . . ] |
|  | A ΨΥΧΗ[ | ΆΓΑΘΩ( [. . . . ] |
|  | ΕΥΨΥΧΗ[ | ] |
|  | ΠΟΝΗΡ[ | ] |
| 20 | ΝΕΜΕ[ | ] |
|  | 5 | ΚΕΙ ΚΑΙ |
|  |  |  |

Fr. (b).

|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

End of column.


V. EARLY CHRISTIAN FRAGMENT.

12 x 11.4 cm.

Fragment of a Christian homily or treatise on the spirit of prophecy. The papyrus, which is a leaf out of a book, is written in a good-sized informal uncial hand of the late third or early fourth century. The ordinary biblical contractions ΠΝΑ, ΚΣ, ΙΣ, ΧϹ occur. The recto is in much better condition than the verso, the top layer of which has to a considerable extent peeled off.

Recto. Verso.

|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

VI. ACTS OF PAUL AND THECLA.

7.3 x 6.7 cm.

Vellum leaf from a book containing the Acts of Paul and Thecla, the part preserved containing portions of chapters viii and ix.

The leaf is written in a small, somewhat irregular uncial of probably about the fifth century. The verso is much stained. Stops are occasionally used, and the space at the end of short lines is filled by }. The text of this MS. varies a good deal from the others, which are all later than it by five centuries or more.

We append a collation with Tischendorf's text (Acta Apostolorum Apocrypha).

**Recto.**

MYRIDI KAION COI E
KAI EPEIN THEOPHRA
HMERAI GAR NAH TREIC
KAI NUKTIC TREC CEC
5 KAL ATO TAUTHE TEC
OYRIDOC OUK EPHGER
TAI OUTE EPI TO PHAEGIN
OUTE EPI TO PEIN ATENI
ZOYCA OCS PROS EUPHRA

**Verso.**

KAICENOUC LOGOUC
DIADACKONTI WSCC
15 EMN THAUMAEIN EI H
TOIAYTH PAPHNEOC)
XALEPWC ENOCHAITA
O ANTHROPOOC OYTOC
20 WN POLEI ANALCIEI E
TI DE KAI THN CHN CEC
KALAN PIAKAI GAR AI FUY
RAIKES KAI ON NCCO
CYN TAIC.
PART II. NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

VII. SAPPHO.

Plate II. 19.7 x 9.6 cm.

Part of a poem in Sapphics written in the Aeolic dialect. Portions of twenty lines are preserved, a foot and a half being lost at the beginning of each line, besides occasional lacunae. In spite of its mutilated condition, however, enough remains of the poem to determine its subject and authorship with tolerable certainty. The reference to the poet’s brother who is returning home across the sea (stanza 1), the tone of gentle reproach for some misdeed committed by that brother in the past which the poet now wishes to bury in oblivion, the dialect and metre, the obvious antiquity of the poem as shown by the presence of the digamma in line 6, the resemblances in thought and phrase to the known fragments of Sappho—combine in favour of the hypothesis that we have here part of an ode addressed by Sappho to her brother Charaxus. Charaxus (Hdt. ii. 135; Strab. xvii. p. 808; Athen. xiii. p. 596; Suid. vv. Αἰσωπος and Ἡδύμως, and especially Ovid, Her. xv. 63 sqq., 117), who was a trader in Lesbian wines, conceived a violent passion for the famous courtesan, Rhodopis, then a slave at Naucratis. He went to Egypt, ransomed her, and spent all his substance on her maintenance. When he returned to Lesbos, Sappho gave vent to her indignation in verse. Charaxus, if we may believe Ovid, l.c., was on his side not less incensed, and resumed his occupation as a trader, rejecting all the subsequent advances made by Sappho for a reconciliation. We conceive the fragment to be one of these vain appeals offering to forget the past.

The papyrus is written in a good-sized square slightly sloping uncial...
Plate II

Nos. VII and VIII
which we should assign to the third century. Cf. Plate II with Plate VI, the Plato papyrus written before 295. Apostrophes marking elision, stops, accents, and marks of quantity are occasionally inserted. Iota adscript is written once, omitted 4, perhaps 5, times. The omission is usual in papyri of this date and in later Aeolic inscriptions, but Sappho herself must have written it.

The following brilliant restoration we owe to Professor Blass, to whom also most of the notes are due. We give a rather literal verse translation. At the beginning of the poem Blass thinks that not more than one stanza is lost, and that line 20 of the papyrus may have been the last.

[σὺν δὲ καὶ ὑμεῖς],

ὡς φίλας Νηρήιδας, ἀβλάβην ἐ-

μον κασὶ'γνητον δ'οτε τυίθ' ἵκεσθαι,[i,

κάσας Φώ θύμῳ κε θέλῃ γένεσθαι

ταῦτα τελέσθην.

5 ὅσα δὲ πρόσθ', ἀμβροτε, πάντα λύσαи[s,

ὡς φίλοισ]: Φοῖς χάραν γένεσθαι,

κώμιαν ἐξ'θροισι' γένοιτο δ' ἀμμι

μητότα μήδεις.

 haci κασιγγνήταν δὲ [θ]έλοι πόθοιаai

10 κόλλας: τίμας' [όν]ίαν δὲ λύγραν

ἐκλάθοιτ',] ὀτοιι [πάρτοι]' ἀχέων

κάμον ἐδάμινα

κηρ, ὀνειδισί' ἠεσαι'ν[, τό κ' ἐγ' χρό

κέρρων ἦλι'] ἔπ' ἀγ'λαί]α πολίταν,

15 καὶ βράξυ ἐξ'αλείπ'ον ἀνήκε δαυτ' οὖ'

κέν διὰ μά'κρω.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

'Sweet Nereids, grant to me
That home unscathed my brother may return,
And every end, for which his soul shall yearn,
Accomplished see!

And thou, immortal Queen,
Blot out the past, that thus his friends may know
Joy, shame his foes,—nay rather, let no foe
By us be seen!

And may he have the will
To me his sister some regard to show,
To assuage the pain he brought, whose cruel blow
My soul did kill,

Yea, mine, for that ill name
Whose biting edge, to shun the festal throng
Compelling, ceased awhile; yet back ere long
To goad us came.'

1. The poem probably began with an invocation to Aphrodite, who no doubt is the goddess addressed in 5, ὄμψορε.

3. Cf. Sappho i. 17 κάτι μοι μάλιστα θέλω γένεσθαι μινώδα βίμφ, and i. 26 ὅσσα δέ μοι τέλεσσα βίμοι ἤμέρει.

5. ΠΡΩΓΟΤ: i.e. her quarrel with Charaxus about Rhodopis. In the next line Charaxus is the subject of γένεσθαι.

6. The only other place where the digamma is found in a papyrus is in the Paris fragment of Alcman, 6.

10. The restoration of this stanza is much more difficult than that of the preceding two. ὀνίνα λέγον can be accusative singular or genitive plural. Blass prefers the latter alternative, making ὄναις agree with it. There is but one instance for ὄνα, ὄρα etc. used with a feminine antecedent, Eurip. Iph. in Taur. 1071 μητρός πατρός τε καὶ τέκνων ὄρα κυρεί, a verse which Dindorf cancels. For πάροιδ' ἀχείων, πάροιδα χείων could be read, but with what sense?

12. ΕΔΙΧΗΜΑ : cf. Sappho. 1. 3 μὴ ὀνίνας δίμως, πότνα, βίμων.

13-14. There is no instance of κέρα in Aeolic; Pindar has the form κάφρ, but ἤρ in place of ἡρ is an Aeolic spelling. The ὄνειδαμα is of course Charaxus' relations with Rhodopis.

NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

14. ἐπὶ δύσωπος πολίται: the meaning is that Charaxus was unable to take part in the festivities of the citizens owing to the reproach he had incurred.

15. ἀνεθε, or ἀνεθε, 'again' is common in Sappho, e.g. i. 15.

18–19. The position of the fragment containing the letters ІΑΥ[. ]ΡΕ and ]ΝΑΚΑΚΑ[ is doubtful. νυκτὶ ... κατ[θε]ν ἁ ἐν 'burying in darkness.'

VIII. ALCMAN?

Plate II. 6-1 × 10-9 cm.

Fragment containing seven hexameter lines, four of them practically complete. The paragraphus accompanied by a marginal flourish at line 4 marks the beginning of a new poem, as it does in the Bacchylides papyrus. The dialect is a mixture of Aeolic and Doric such as is found in Alcman, to whom Blass would attribute the authorship of the fragment. The Aeolic forms are the αι and οι in παῖσαν and ἔχοσαν (cf. εὐθοσα in the Paris fragment of Alcm. 73), the doubling of the μ in ἐμματα, and -ομεν instead of -ομεν in ἁρπαμεν. The form -ομεν is indeed found in the Paris fragment 10, πορήσομεν; but ἁρπαμεν ἐσ would have produced an intolerable cacophony. Doric forms are the ν for λ in ἁρπαμεν, ἐάσσαι, ποτεουκότας; and all the accents used are Doric. The digamma is once retained—though not written—but thrice dropped. In the fragments of Alcman's lyric poems it is often neglected, as it is by the Lesbian poets, but there is not enough left of his hexameters to show what principle he followed in them.

Accents, apostrophes marking elision, and marks of quantity are used occasionally, as in the Sappho fragment. The papyrus is written in a small neat round uncial of the latter part of the first or of the second century.

[ J][NA[
[. ]ON[. . . . . . . ]NO[. . . ]AKΟN[. ]ΤΥΠΟΕΣ[]

Ἀ ἩΝΟΟΜΕΝ ΕΚ ΜΕΓΑ[Π]ΙΣΑ ΔΑΜ[Α]ΤΕΡΟΣ ΕΝΝΕ' ΕΑΣΣΑ[Ι
5 ΠΑΙΣΑΙ ΠΑΡΘΕΝΙΚΑΙ ΠΑΙΣΑΙ ΚΑΛΛΑ ΕΛΜΑΤ' ΕΧΟΙΚΑΙ[Ι
ΚΑΛΛΑ ΜΕΝ ΕΛΜΑΤ' ΕΧΟΙΚΑΙ ΑΡ[Ι]ΠΡΕΠΕИΑΣ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΟΡΜ[ΟΥΣ
ΠΡΙΣΤΩ Ε[Ξ] ΕΙ]ΑΕΦΑΝΤΟΣ ΙΔΗΝ ΠΟΤΕΟΙΚΟΤΑΣ ΑΙΤ[]

Line 4 sqq.

'Ve came to great Demeter's fane, we nine,
All maidens, all in goodly raiment clad:
In goodly raiment clad, with necklets bright
Of carven ivory, that shone like [snow].'

2. The doubtful ε at the end of the line might be δ.

3. Blass suggests [P]ΗΝΑ[ι], i.e. Πρειαὶ or Πρειαὶ. Either ΤΙΤ[ or ΤΙΤ[ is possible.
5-6. For the variation in the quantity of καλά cf. Theocr. vi. 19 τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ πέφαυται.

7. Πριστὸς δὲφαντὸς is Homeric; cf. Od. xviii. 196; xix. 564. Blass would read the last word of this line ΑΙΤ[ΝΑΙ, the next line commencing (e.g.) λευκοσάτος χήνως. But if the third letter is ι there should be some trace of the vertical stroke, which there is not; and therefore Ι or, less probably, Π are preferable. ΑΙΤ[ΝΑΙ does not seem very suitable, though cf. Pind. Pyth. i. 38 νυφέασ' ἄμμα, πάνετε χύνως ὀξέας τέθρα. Possibly the word is ΑΙΤ[Ε or ΑΙΤ[ΩΝ.

IX. ARISTOXENUS ΡΥΘΜΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ.

Plate III. 22.7 × 43.5 cm.

The following text is a fragment of a treatise upon metre. Parts of five columns are preserved; but of these the first has but a few letters at the ends of the lines, and although the following three are practically complete so far as they go, the last only has its full complement of lines. Enough however remains to give a fairly connected sense; and to leave little doubt that the writer was the chief authority of antiquity upon this subject, Aristoxenus of Tarentum. Of his principal work on metrical theory, the ρυθμικά στοιχεῖα in three books, the beginning of the second book has been preserved; and stylistic, linguistic and technical affinities all tend to show that our fragment belongs to this treatise. The ‘Aristoxenian Cretic,’ for instance (cf. Schol. Hephaest. p. 173, Gaisf.), consisting of a double trochee—the converse of the δάκτυλος κατ’ ἱμβοῦ or double iambus, cf. Col. V. 12—figures at the beginning of Col. II. As a peculiarity in language the preference of ζ to ο in the spelling of στίν and its compounds, which is traceable in all that survives of Aristoxenus and is particularly prominent in the present text, calls for special mention. Other points of contact will be noted as they occur. When to such considerations is added the general resemblance in style—which is more to be felt than described—the identification assumes, if not certainty, at least a high degree of probability.

The subject of Columns II and III is the occurrence in various metres of ‘syncope.’ The long syllable (−) is of course ordinarily equivalent to two time units (υ υ); but by ‘syncope’ it may be under certain conditions lengthened to the value of three or more. The metrical signs usually employed to represent such a lengthened syllable are Λι or Λε, according as it is augmented by one, two, or three time units. The use of this figure, which is equally common in modern poetry, is here illustrated by quotations from lyric poems. These quotations form one of the chief features of interest in the fragment. They have a common feature in their Dionysiac character, which suggests that they were derived from Dithyrambs or Satyric Dramas. In Column IV the paean is treated of in reference to the resolution of long into short syllables; but the connexion of
this discussion with what precedes and follows is obscured by the mutilation of the papyrus. In the fifth Column the question is the admissibility of the forms discussed in Columns II and III (\(\ldots\)) in dactylic and anapaestic metres.

The script of this papyrus is a clear, upright uncial (cf. the accompanying facsimile of Columns IV and V), which we should assign to the first half of the third century. This date is indicated not only by the character of the hand itself, but also by a semi-uncial document (pp. 77 sqq.) on the verso, which can hardly be later than about the year 320. A number of corrections have been made in the manuscript by a second, though not much later, hand, to which is due the single accent that occurs (III. 16). Sentences are marked off by marginal para-graphi, which, as in the Thucydides papyrus (No. xvi), are usually, though not invariably, combined with blank spaces in the text.

In editing this fragment we have received much help from Prof. Blass, to whom we are indebted for a number of readings, for the more considerable supplements, and to a large extent for the explanatory notes.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Y. [

13 lines lost.

Col. III.

ΤΑ

ΝΟΝ ΕΙΔΟC ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΗC ΡΥΘΜΟ
ΠΟΙΑC ΧΗΜΑTΑ ΠΑΡΑΛΛΑΤΕΙ
ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΦΙΑΟΝ ΩΡΑΙCΙΝ ΑΓΑΠΗ
ΛΑ ΘΝΑΤΟΙCΙΝ ΑΝΑΠΑΥΜΑ ΛΟ

ΧΩΝ ΕΛΤΙ ΔΕ ΠΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΝΕ
ΧΕΙC ΕΠΙ ΤΡΕΙC ΦΕΡΤΑΤΟΝ ΔΑΙ
ΛΟΝ ΑΓΝΑC ΤΕΚΟC ΜΑΤΕΡΟC ΑΝ
ΚΑΔΜΟC ΕΓΕΝΝΑΝΕ ΠΟΤ ΕΝ ΤΑΙC

ΠΟΛΥΟΔΟΒΟCΙC] ΘΗΒΑΙC ΧΡΗCΑI

ΤΟ Δ ΑΝ ΚΑI O ΙΑΜΒΟC ΤΗI ΑΥΤΗI
ΤΑΥΤΗI ΛΕΞΕΙ ΑΦΥΕΣΤΕΡΟΝ ΔΕ
ΤΟΥ ΒΑΚΧΕΙΟΥ ΤΟ ΓΑΡ ΜΟΝΟΧΡΟ
ΝΟΝ ΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΕΡΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΤΡΟΧΑΙ
ΚΟΥ Η ΤΟΥ ΙΑΜΒΟΥ ΟΙΟΝ ΕΝ ΤΩI

15 ΒΑΤΕ ΒΑΤΕ ΚΕΙΟΘΕΝ ΑI Δ EΙC ΤΟ ΠΡΟ

ΣΟΕΝ ΟΡΟΜΕΝΑΙ ΤΙC ΠΟΘ [Ε] ΝΕΛ
ΝΙC ΩC ΕΥΠΡΕΠΗC ΝΙΝ ΛΜ
ΦΕΕΙ ΤΡΕΙC ΠΟΔΑC ΔΙΑΛΕΙ
ΠΟΥCΙΝ ΑI ΕΥΝΣΥΓΙΑI ΩCΤΕ

ΠΕΡΙΟΔΩΔΕC ΤΙ ΠΓΝΕΣΟΑΙ ΑΥ
ΤΑΙ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΑI ΧΡΗCΕIC ΤI...

14 lines lost.

Col. IV.

ΩΝ [Η]Μ[ΤΕ]ΩΝ Ο ΑΥΤΟC ΔΕ ΛΟΓΟC
ΚΑI ΠΕΡΙ] ΤΟΥ ΠΑΙΜΟC ΚΑI ΓΑΡ ΟΥ
ΤΟC ΕΙΚ ΠΕΝΤΕ ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΝΤΩΝ
ΔΥΝ[ΑΤ]ΑI ΕΥΝΤΙΟΕΣΟΑΙ ΔΗΛΟN

Δ ΟΤΙ ΚΑI ΕΚ ΠΕΝΤΕ ΗΜΙCΕΩΝ

ΕΥΝΕΧΗC ΜΕΝ Η ΤΟΙΑΥΤΗ
ΧΡΗCΙC ΟΥΚ ΑN ΠΙΓΝΟΙΣΟ ΠΑΝ
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

17

ΤΕΛΩϹ ΓΑΡ ΛΛΟΤΡΙΟΝ ΤΟ ΗΘΟϹ
ΤΗϹ ΤΟΙΑΥΤΗϹ ΡΥΘΜΟΠΟΙΗΑϹ

10 ΤΟΥ Τ[Ε] ΠΑΙΩΝΟϹ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟ
ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΕΙ ΡΗΘΕΝΤΩΝ ΕΙ ΔΕ ΠΟΥ

15 ΤΗϹ[Ε][Ε]ΜΕΝΗ ΕΝ ΚΑΤΑΜΕ[Ι]ΤΕΙ
ΤΟΥ ΕΙ ΕΝΕΚΑ ΔΟΚΙΜΑΖΟΙ
ΤΟ ΤΑΞ ΑΝ ΧΡΗϹΑΙΤΟ [ΤΙϹ] ΑΥ

Β

THI [ΕΙ] ΜΗ ΚΑΘΩΛΟΥ ΔΙ[Α ΤΗΝ] ΠΡΟ

Α

ΕΚΚ[ΕΙ]ΜΕΝΗΝ ΑΠΟ[ΠΙΑΝ] ΑΘΕ
ΤΟΥϹ ΕΑΤΕΟΝ ΤΑϹ ΤΟΙΑΥΤΑϹ ΧΡΗ
ΟΙΚ ΟΙΚΑΙ ΜΕΙΚΤΟΥϹ ΤΙ[ΝΑ]Ϲ
ΕΜΦΑΙΝΟΥϹΙ ΡΥΜ[ΟΥϹ ΜΗ] Δ[Ο]

ΚΙΜΑΖΟΜΕΝΟΥϹ ΥΠΟ ΤΗϹ ΑΙ
[ΓΟ]ΗϹΕΩϹ ΕΠΕΙ ΤΙ [ΚΩἈϹΟΙ]
[ΑΠ] ΤΑΥΤΗ[Η] ΧΡΗϹΑ[ϹΩΙ ΘΗ]

14 lines lost.

Col. V.

ΕΓΓΥ[Ϲ ΕΙ]ΤΑΙ ΑΝΑΠΑΙΤΙΚΟΥ ΧΧΗ
ΜΑΤΟ[Ϲ] ΣΧΕΔΟΝ ΔΗΛΟΝ ΔΙΑ ΤΙ Δ ΟΥ
Κ ΑΝ [ΓΙ]ΤΝ[ΟΙΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΑΝΤΕΣΤΡ[ΑΜ]
ΜΕΝΟΝ [Ω]ϹΤΕ ΤΗΝ ΜΕΝ ΠΡΩ

5 ΤΗΝ ΕΥΜΑΒΗΝ ΕΝ ΤΩ[Ι] ΜΕΤΙ
ΤΩΙ ΧΡΩΝΟΙ ΚΕΙϹΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΔΕ
ΤΗΝ ΝΕ ΤΠΙΤΗΝ ΕΝ [Τ]ΩΙ ΜΕϹΩ[Ι]
ΔΗΛΟΝ Δ Ὁ[Τ] Η ΑΥΤΗ Α[ΥΤΗ]Η ΑΠΟΡ[ΙΑ

10 ΔΙΑΤΕΙ[ΝΕ]Ι ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙ
ΚΕΙΜΕΝΗΝ ΛΕΞΙΝ ΘΗ ΤΕΤΡΑ
ΧΡΩΝΟΙ ΚΡΗΤΙΚΗ ΛΕΞΕΙ

15 ΤΙ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΚ ΑΝ Η ΔΥΟ ΙΑΜΒΙΚΟΙ ΕΙ[Ϲ]
ΤΗΝ Π[Ι]. [Ι]ΝΟΜΕΝ[Η]Ν ΡΥΘΜΟ

ΠΙ ΟΥ[Ν ΜΗ ΤΗΝ ΑΥΤΗ[Ν ΑΓΩΝΗ[Ν]
[ϹΩ]ΙΟΥϹΙΝ Η ΔΥΟ ΤΡΟΧ[Α]ΙΟΙϹ ΧΡΗ
[ϹΑΙΤΟ ΑΗΤΟ...] . []).Υ ΓΕΓΕ
[. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .]ΟΝ ΔΙ ΗΝ
[ΑΙ]ΤΙΑΝ[...] . ]).ΦΑΝΕΡΟΝ Π[Ε]

20 ΡΙ ΜΕΝ ΟΥ[Ν ΤΟΥ]ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΧΧΗΜΑ
ΤΟϹ ΤΟϹΑΥΤ [ΕΙ]ΡΗϹΙΩΝ Η ΓΑΡ Π[Α}

C
Col. II. 'These then are the rhythms most appropriate to such a cadence. It may also be employed by the "Iambic-dactyl," in which the syllables composing the cadence are placed with reference to its beats in the reverse position to that which they occupied in the cretic. The metrical basis upon which the system proceeds will be the iambus. For example:—"Where the fields which decay not nor fade receive in their embrace by shady woodland deeps|delicate maiden-throngos|celebrating Bacchus." Here the cadence is used as we have described in the first three feet, and also in three other feet further on. Again:—"Who soe'er pleasure takes in good cheer and the dance." But this rhythm is not used for long in a system of this kind. Such a cadence may be employed . . . .

Col. III. [Similar to the "Iambic-dactyl"] is the form [called the baccheic], though it shows variations of rhythmic scheme in the lines:—"To the Hours cherished delight to men |respite for a |space from la|bour." As many as three such feet may occur together:—

"All-revered god, a chaste mother's child, hers who of old|was in the wealth|seeming renowned |city of Thebes |born to Cadmus." The same cadence may be employed by the iambus, though it is less graceful than when used by the baccheus, for the single beat is more appropriate to a trochaic rhythm than to the iambus. For instance, in the lines:—

"Onward, onward now, ye maids, || Come ye speeding on to the front. || Who then can that maiden be? || With what grace about her flows || . . . ." the syncope occurs at intervals of three feet, so as to produce a kind of period. These usages . . . .

Col. IV. . . . three short syllables. The same account holds good of the pacon. For this too may consist of five component syllables, and therefore, evidently, of five short ones also. A continuous use would not be made of such a rhythm; for its character is quite alien to the pacon and the feet previously mentioned. It might, however, be used if its special appropriateness in combination with other feet should commend it, though, as a general rule, owing to the difficulty previously raised, it is perhaps better to
leave untried uses which exhibit mixed rhythms not approved by common taste. Else why should this [cadence] not be employed [e.g. by the dactyl] and anaapaest . . . ?

Col. V. That such a rhythm will approximate to the anaapaestic form is fairly clear. But what is there to prevent the use of the reverse form, in which the first syllable has the longest time, the second the shortest, and the third a mean between the two? It is evident that this same question may also be put with regard to the cadence which is the reverse of the four-beat cretic. For why should not either two iambic feet with different tempo be used, or two trochaic feet . . . ? Concerning this form the foregoing account will be sufficient; for that the unnatural arrangement of the syllables does not enter a dactylic system may be easily gathered from what has been said. The four-beat cadence beginning with a short syllable, being of iambic type, is from the nature of its rhythms appropriate to the iambus. The . . . forms of this cadence are . . . , so that it is not easy to meet with a continuous use of them.

13. ΨΑ: Probably some form of σπάνος; perhaps ἱσ[νος μέντοι καὶ οἶκ ε[πὶ πόλ.
II. 1. The preceding column must have ended with ΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΑΤΟΙ (cf. III. 13) or some similar word.
ΟΙ ΡΥΘΜΟΙ ΟΥΤΟΙ: One of these was certainly the cretic; cf. 7.
2. ΜΕΣΕΩΣΕ: i.e. the λέξεις τρίχωνοι — o —, one of the long syllables having the value of one long and one short syllable.
3. ΔΑΚΤΥΛΟΣ Ο ΚΑΤΑ ΙΑΜΒΟΝ: Corrected by the second hand from ΙΑΜΒΟΣ Ο ΚΑΤΑ ΔΑΚΤΥΛΟΝ, ἀκάτοις κατὰ ύμβεν is the Aristoxenian term for o — o —; v. Aristides περὶ μουσικῆς 39, where it is described along with the Aristoxenian cretic — o — o, cf. Schol. Hef. hist. p. 173, Gaisf. διάφορας . . . δ καὶ κριτικός κατ᾽ Αριστόκρινον.
4. ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΥΣΟΝ: i.e. the three syllables of which the λέξεις consists; cf. IV. 3.
In the cretic measure of three instead of four syllables, the lengthened syllable is placed last (o — o); in the ἑκτετέρων, it stands first (L o —). Cf. V. 3 sqq.
9. ΕΙΣ ΙΑΜΒΟΝ: in the cases previously treated of (e.g. the cretic, cf. l. 1, note) the metrical basis was the trochee.

14. ΔΕΚΩΝΤΑΙ: scanned o — o, the catalectic form of o — o —.
15. ΠΕΝΤΕ ΠΡΩΤΟΙ: transposed by the corrector; cf. IV. 15. An earlier instance of this method of indicating a transposition by the use of the letters α and β occurs in the Thucydides papyrius (No. xvi).

20. ΑΥΘΗ: I, which was originally omitted, may have been inserted by the first hand.

III. 1. Blass suggests that the sentence may have run:—τοτὶ δὲ παρόμοιον τῷ δακτύλῳ τῷ κατὰ ύμβου τῷ κατὰ βακχείον (ἢ βακχικῶν) καλοῦκένων εἰδος κ.τ.λ. We learn from the later writers on metre that βακχείος was the name given by the 'musicι'—by which term they allude especially to Aristoxenus, v. Blass in Neue Jahrh. f. Philol., 1886, p. 451—to the choriambs (o — o —); cf. Caesarius Bassus 268, 21, Mar. Victor. 149, 32. In Aristides περὶ μουσικῆς 39 this measure is called δάκτυλοι κατὰ βακχείων τῶν ἀπὸ τροχαίων.

2. ΠΑΡΑΛΛΑΤΤΕΙ: e.g., in the use of the form — — — — — . The quotation may best be scanned thus: φιλον ὁρασιν στράτημα ἐναστραγος αναστραγμα μοιχεῖν. The subject is evidently wine.

5. ΕΣΤΙ: sc. Ἴ τοιοῦτη λέξεις (o — —).
6. ΕΙΠΙ ΤΡΕΙΚ: sc. στοιχ.: for this meaning of ένεχής cf. Arist. μεθμ. στοιχ. β 300 (Westphal op. cit. App. p. 12). The feet in question are the first three of the quotation.
9. ΠΟΛΥΟΛΟΒΙΟΙ. The reading of the first hand, ΠΟΛΥΟΛΟΒΙΟΙΝ, gives a very bad rhythm in the last foot but one. The correction ΠΟΛΥΟΛΟΒΙΟΙ will make the last foot (-θβαις Θηβαις) a βακχεῖον ἀπὸ ύμμον (οὐ — οὐ) instead of a βακχεῖον ἀπὸ τροχαίον; cf. note on III. 1. Perhaps ΠΟΛΥΟΛΟΒΙΟΙ is the true reading, in which case the scansion will be as follows: 

\[ \text{πολύολοβιοι} \]

There will then be syncope in the penultimate foot as well as in the first three.

10. Ο ΙΑΜΒΟΣ. There is here a distinction (which applies equally to the cretic as opposed to the trochee) between ἰμμὸς and δίκτυλος κατὰ ἰμμὸν. The δίκτυλος κατὰ ἰμμὸν is measured by dipodiae, the ἰμμὸς by monopodiae (οὐ — οὐ — οὐ — οὐ —) as opposed to οὐ — οὐ — οὐ — οὐ —. Cf. V. 25 sqq.

12. ΜΟΝΟΧΩΝΟΝ: a foot, or part of a foot, has only one χρώμος when it consists of a single syllable.

13. ΤΡΟΧΑΙΚΟΥ. Not τροχαίον, because Aristoxenus is speaking of the first half of the choribus (or, as he calls it, baccheus), not of the trochee per se.

15. ΒΑΤΕ: the scansion is οὐ — οὐ — οὐ — οὐ — repeated three times.


19. ΖΥΝΤΥΓΙΑΙ: In Aristides (sp. cit. 36 sqq.) ξυνύγια is the term used for a combination of two feet, as for instance that of the trochee and iambus in the chorihamus. Here, however, it can only mean the combination of two χρώμα, elsewhere distinct, into one syllable, i.e. syncope.

20. ΠΕΡΙΟΔΩΔΕΣ ΤΙ: cf. Aristides l.c. συνύγια μὲν οὖν ἐστὶ δύο ποδῶν ἀπλῶν καὶ ἀμφοῦς σύνθεται, περιόδος δὲ πληθῶν.

IV. 1. ΟΝ, which begins the column, is probably the termination of τριών. There is an apparently meaningless slightly curved vertical stroke above the ο of ΗΜΙ(Ε)ΩΝ.

2. ΠΑΙΟΝΟΣ: the paean ordinarily consists of a combination of one long and three short syllables, in any order. There is also the παῦον ἐπίματος (Aristides op. cit. 38 sq.) of five long syllables, to which Aristoxenus here seems to refer (ἐκ παῦον ἐπιματῶν δύοις ἡ τῶν ἐπιματῶν), before proceeding to note the form consisting of five short syllables.

3. ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΝΤΩΝ: sc. χρώμων; cf. II. 4, note.

5. ΗΜΙΔΕΩΝ: i.e. ἑστικείος or short syllables; cf. Psell. 1 (Westphal op. cit. App. p. 4) ἡμεν μὲν γὰρ κατέχειν τὴν βραχείας χρώμον, ἀπλῶν τῆς τοῦ μακρᾶς.


13. ΕΝ ΚΑΤΑΜΕΙΞΙ: the antithesis of ξυνύγια.

15. The corrector has placed καθώς after ἀπορίαν.

ΠΟΡΟΧΕΙΜΕΝΗΝ: ἐκκείσαθα occurs in this sense in Aristox. ῥιμ. στοιχ. β 298.

17. ΕΑΤΕΩΝ: Aristoxenus seems to have been very fond of verbal adjectives.

22. Blass would complete the sentence λέξει καὶ τῶν δικτυλῶν ἢ τῶν ἀνάπαυστων; cf. V.

V. 1. As the context shows, the subject to be supplied is a λέξεις of the form — οὐ — οὐ —. The fragment containing the letters ΝΔ of σχεδίων δηλοῦ does not appear in the facsimile.

4. ΤΗΝ ΜΕΝ ΠΡΟΨΗΝ κτλ.: i.e. why should not οὐ — οὐ — be used (instead of the dactyl)?


10. ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙΚΕΙΜΕΝΗΝ Λ.: i.e. the δικτυλοῦ κατὰ ἰμμὸν. We gather from this that in the latter part of the previous column the possibility of the use of οὐ — οὐ — instead of a dactyl or anapaest was discussed.

13. The overwritten Κ (which owing to a thickened top looks more like Ε) may have...
been written by the first hand. With ἰπμβοιος supply χρόνος (sc. χρόνος συνθέτοις, cf. μυθ. στοιχ. β 284), i.e. o - (thesis) ὄ - (arsis).

14. Π[7,7]ΝΟΜΕΝΗΝ: Blass suggests π[θυκ]ωμένη, which gives an excellent sense, and may be right, although the letters ΕΠΥΚ must have been written in rather cramped fashion to get into the lacuna, and the scant vestiges of the third letter do not suggest Π. πνκών is the term of Aristoxenus for a sequence of short syllables, cf. μυθ. στοιχ. β 302. πεπνκ. μυθοποιία would here mean the use of four separate χρόνοι for the dactyl instead of three or two (~ ὄ~).

15. ΛΓΩΤΗΝ: ‘Tempo’. If - ν - ν or ν - ν were used instead of a dactyl, the resulting increase in the number of morae (six instead of five) would have to be compensated by a diminution of time-value, just as the dactyl itself might by a similar variation of ἀγωγή become equivalent to the trochee.

17. The vestige of a letter visible after the lacuna suits Μ, Π, or C.

19. Of the traces of letters visible before φΑΝΕΡΟΝ, the first may be the vertical stroke of a Τ or the second stroke of Π or Η; the second may possibly be the bottom of Ε, though it is rather curved for this letter, being more like Ο or Θ; the third is placed too close to the second to suit anything well but Λ. Blass would read γεγ[νητα και την τρίχρονον δι] ἴτε[α], cf. ΑΟΕΤΟΥΔ CS. IV. 16; but ΑΟΕ would barely fill the lacuna.

20. A paragraphus may be lost over the beginning of this line.

22. ΘΕ[Σ]ΙΣ: cf. κυσθα in l. 6; but the mutilation of τα ἐξερωθεὶν renders the meaning obscure.


30. Blass suggests [TA Δ. ΗΥΕΗΜΕ]NA (i.e. - - - - -), but this supplement would take up too much space.

32. The doubtful letter after the lacuna is more like Υ than Τ, which is the only alternative.

33. Υ[ may be read instead of ]Τ[, and possibly ]Α[ instead of ]Μ[.]

35. ΧΡΗΣΕΙ: the first iota has been struck out by the second hand. The sentence may probably be completed οὐ ὅ[διον ἐπιτρεχίν.]

X. COMEDY.

14.4 x 14.2 cm.

Fragment of a lost comedy containing parts of 20 lines of which the last 9 are nearly complete. It is written in a medium-sized upright uncial with a slight tendency towards cursive forms, and may be assigned to the second or third century. The colon in line 7 should indicate a change of speaker as in xi and xxiii, and also in the Geneva fragment of Menander. From this point onwards the fragment appears to give a monologue of a slave who wishes for freedom.

The first six lines begin ΕΙ[7, ΧΑΡ[7, ΕΞΡ[7, ΚΑΙ[7, ΔΕΙ[7, ΜΕΤΑ[7.

7 ΜΗ ΚΑΙ[. . . . . . . ]ἈΥΘΑ : ὌΜΟΙΟ Δ Α[
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

22


XI. COMEDY.

17.7 × 17.5 cm.

Parts of two consecutive columns from a lost comedy. The papyrus is complete at the top and bottom, but the beginnings of the lines of the first and the ends of those of the second column have been broken away. Under these conditions it is difficult to make out any connected sense. In 1-42 we have a dialogue between a young man and a confidential friend or παίδαγωγός (cf. ΤΡΟΦΙΜΟΝ in 41) concerning a marriage which had been long arranged for the young man, but which he wishes to break off, having contracted another and secret engagement. At 43 a fresh scene apparently begins, indicated by a marginal note containing the new speaker's name. The fragment has several points of resemblance to the recently-discovered fragment of Menander's Γεωργοᾶς; see pp. 17, 18 in our edition of it for the characters in that play, and cf. 44 ἐξ ἀγροῦ, 50 ἀδελφὸς with 18, 19 of the Γεωργοᾶς, οὐκ οἶδα γάρ τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἐλ νῦν ἐξ ἀγροῦ | ἐνθάδε ἐπιδημεῖ, and 43-47 στεφανοῦσθε κ.τ.λ., with 8 and 40 of the Γεωργοᾶς. On the other hand, the first few lines of our fragment are hardly applicable to the father (Gorgias) in the Γεωργοᾶς, and the epithet
ξένος in 25 does not suit the κόρη in the Γεωργός whom Cleaenetus wishes to marry. Perhaps, as Blass suggests, this fragment comes from another play of Menander, with a plot very similar to that of the Γεωργός, just as the story of his Andria very much resembled that of his Perinthia.

The MS. is written in a good-sized round upright uncial hand, which is evidently of an early date. It may be placed with much probability in the period from 50 to 150 A.D. As in x, the divisions of the dialogue are marked by a colon. A single high point is used to mark a pause. Accents, breathings, and marks of elision occur occasionally. All these signs seem to be by the original scribe.

Col. I.

[Ε]ΒΕΙΝΗΣΑ ΕΡΕΙΗ: Ω ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΣ
[Ε]ΩΣ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΟΙΣΕΙΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΟΚΑΣ
[Θ]Η ΤΙΝΑ ΑΛΟΥΣ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑΥΤ· ΕΡΕΙΗ:
[Θ]ΟΝ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΑΡΧΙΑΣ
5 [ΝΑ ΝΥΝ ΤΕ ΔΑΣΩ[6] ΑΡ ΕΦΑΝΗ
[Γ]ΕΡΑ ΚΟΙ ΣΥΝΟΙΚΙΖΩΝ ΤΟΤΕ
[Π]ΕΙΤΩΝ ΟΤΙ ΚΑΛΩΓΧ ΜΕΝ ΕΙΣ ΙΚΩΟC
[Θ]ΗΣ ΕΚ ΠΑΛΑΙΟΥ ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΗC
[Θ]ΩΝ ΤΕ ΔΟΞΑΝΤΩΝ ΤΟΤΕ
10 [Τ]ΩΝ ΕΒΟΥΛΕΥΣΟΥ ΚΑΛΩΣ
[Κ]ΟC ΔΕ ΠΡΟΥΛΑΒΕC ΜΕΡΟC
[Ι]ΚΩC: ΕΜΑΥΤΟΝ: ΙΚΩ ΟΤΙ
[ΟΥΤΟC ΠΟΣΚΑΙΚΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΟΙΚΙΑΝ
15 [Ν]Ο! ΤΕ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΓΝΩΡΙΜΟI
[Θ]ΕΒΕΙ ΚΥΝΕΛΕΘΕΙΝ ΟΥΚ ΕΕΔΕΙ
[Θ]ΟC ΤΑΥΤΑ· ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΠΕΙCΕΤΑI
[ΟΥ]ΑΙΕΝ ΑΙΚΩΝΥΝΗΙ ΑΕΤΩΝ
[Θ]ΕC ΚΥΚΛΩ·
[Θ]ΕΝΑΥΣΟΜΑΙ
[Τ]ΙΝ: ΑΑΛ ΟΜΩC
25 [Θ]ΣΑΘΗΣ ΞΕΝΗC

Col. II.

[Ε]ΧΙΝ ΤΙ ΠΑΛΙΚΑΙΚΙΟΝ Α[6]
[Ο]Δ ΕΤΑΙΡΟΣ ΟΙΟC· ΑΝΑΤΕΤΡΑ[6]
[Θ]ΟΥΔ ΑΝ ΘΕΟΝ ΚΩΣΕΙΕ ΝΥ[6]
[C]ΩCOYCIN : ΗΕΝ· ΚΑΤΑ[6]
30 [Ν]ΟΥ ΟΥ ΠΕΣΟΝΤΑ ΔΑΣΩ[6]
[Α]ΝΑΝΔΡΙΑ ΓΑΡ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΤΕ . [6]
35 [Θ]ΡΙΔΙΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΣΥΜΠΟ[6]
[Ε]ΒΟΥΛΟΚΑΝΗΑΙ ΔΕΣΠΟ[6]
ΕΤΙΝ ΝΕΩΝΗΤΟΥ· ΜΕΜ[6]
ΑΝΑΕ ΠΟΤ' Η ΔΙC· ΤΑΥΤΑ Δ[6]
ΔΕΟΜΕΝΑ ΦΡΟΝΤΙΔΟC[6]
[Ε]ΤΙΑΙΟΝ ΕΥΡΩΝ Η ΠΑ[6]
ΔΑΣΩΧΩΣΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΤΡΟΦΙΜΟΝ
[CYNT]ΑΣΩΜΑΙ ΤΑΥΤΗ ΗΝ[6]
[Θ]ΕΠΑΝΟΥΣΕ· ΕΤΟΙΜΑ[6]
40 ΤΟ ΑΗΚΟC ΕΞ ΑΓΡΟΥ ΜΕ[6]
ΥΑΙΝ· ΠΕΡΑΙΝΕ ΜΟ[6]
ΑΓΩΝΙΩΝ ΓΑΡ ΚΑΙ ΔΕΑ[6]
ΜΗ ΤΑΥΤΟ ΠΑΙΝΩ ΟΥΤΟ[6]

5. The first letter of the line could be Α or perhaps Μ.
16. ΕΞΕΙ might be read in place of ΕΘΕΙ.
19. ΑΟ could stand in place of the doubtful ΑC. ΦΑC[N] cannot be read, for though there is hardly room for more than one letter in the lacuna, I would not fill it.
21. If our reading is correct, the Ν of ΥΥCΙΝ must of course be struck out.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

30. CM1 might be read as CX1, or ON1, i.e. Διον.
33. The traces of the last letter suit T better than π.
37. Blass suggests τάετα δ’ [οὐκ ἄλλῃς τινὸς οὐ] or [ἐστὶ μιᾶ γυνὴ).
43. [.]μνων in the margin is no doubt the name of a fresh character, v. introd.
46. The letter before the lacuna may be π. Blass suggests π[ἵρ φερίτω ταχ’] παιδίμων ἐπὶ τῶν [βαρμέν.
50. ΠΤ might be read in place of Τ[.]Τ.

We are indebted to Professor Blass for the following restorations:—

1–19. A. [κόρην δὲ τιν’] ἐβίνησ’ ἐρεῖς; B. ὡ Ἅρακλεισ.
A. [καὶ μὴ λέγῃς, π’δο αὐτὸν οἴσειν προσδοκᾶς]
[τὸ παραυτίκ’] ἢ τίνας λόγους μετὰ ταύτ’ ἐρεῖν;
[υ — ω —] οὖν ταῦτα καὶ φυλαρχίας
5 [υ — ω — ια νῦν τ’ ἀδδέκες] ἄρ’ ἐφάνη
[καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα σοι συνοικίζων τότε.
[τυχόις ἂν] εἰπών, ὅτι καλῶς μὲν ἐξ’ ἴσως
[φιλίας θ’ ἐνεκα] τῆς ἐκ παλαιῶν γενομενής
[τὴν παίδα γῆμαι] τῶν τα δεξάμενοι τότε,
10 [όμως γε μὴν αὖτως ἐβουλεύσω καλῶς,
[πόθεν οὖν ὅτ’ ἀνεφέλάνης ἢθ’ ἐτερο, ἀξίους
[παρὰ σοῦ μαθεῖν προικίκος δὲ προϊδάβας μέρος,
[ἀλλ’ ἐντρέπει τιν’ ἴσως; B. ἐμαυτῶν. A. ἵσθι ὅτι
[ἐρόσιν, “ὀθ’ τοσοῦ ποσάκις ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν
15 [ἡθ’], ἢν ἐχουσιν οὔτε τοὺτον γνώριμοι
[οὔθ’ οἷς ἴσως] ἐδει συνελθείν· οὔκ ἐδει
[πρότειν λαθραίως ταῦτα.” καὶ παραπείσετε
[πολλοῖς λόγοις, οἴς] οὕδεν αἰσχυνεῖς λέγων
[τάναυτ” αἰσχυνεῖ γάρ.

26–34. A. [ἐστιν τι παϊδισκάριον ἃ[ςτειὸν σφόδρα,
[ὁ] δ’ ἐταῖρος οἶος ἀνατέρα[πται, κοῦδ’ ἂν εἰς
[ο]ὐδ’ ἂν θεῶν σώσει νῦν ἐτ’. B. ἀλλ’ ὅμως
[σόφωσιν. A. εἶνεν καταξιπόν Μ’ ἀποίχεται.
30 [νῦν οὖ πεσόντα μ’ ἀσχαλάν ἐνταῦθα χρή;
[ἀ]ναναύξα γὰρ τοῦτο γ’· [ἀ]λλὰ πᾶν ποιεῖν
[μ]ὴ τὸν τυχὸντ’ εἶ[ναι τ’] . . . . . . .
[αἱ]ληπτείδιον γὰρ συμποτικοῦ ς — ω —
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

1-19.  A. 'Will you say, I seduced a girl?'  B. 'Great Heracles!'

A. 'And though you do not say so, how do you think he will bear the present situation, or what will he say afterwards?... and it now turns out a disgrace to him that he offered to make his daughter your wife. You might say that it was perhaps well, both for old friendship's sake and on account of what was then decided, to marry her. Nevertheless you chose this course. Good. Why then did you afterwards assume a different character, he has a right to know. You even had part of the dowry in advance. Is there any one of whom you stand in awe?'  B. 'Yes, myself.'

A. 'This is what they will say, "How frequently did he go to a house which belongs to none of his acquaintance, nor to any one with whom he had any need to consort. These secret practices ought not to have been." And you will win them over with many arguments, of which you will be not at all ashamed; it is the opposite side which you will be ashamed to take.'

26-34.  A. 'There is a very pretty little girl; but her comrade! he has come to grief, and not one of the gods even could save him now.'  B. 'Oh yes, they will.' (Exit)

A. 'Well, he has gone off and left me. But I must not take my defeat to heart; that would be cowardice. I must first do all I can and leave nothing untried, for I wish to be thought no ordinary man...'

XII recto.  Chronological Work.

$21 \times 55.5 \text{cm.}$

Six columns from a chronological work giving a list of the chief events in Greek, Roman, and Oriental history, dated by the Olympiads and archons at Athens. The portion preserved concerns the years 355-315 B.C.; and the writer notes events of importance, not only in politics, but in literature and in connexion with the Olympic games.

The roll containing this treatise has been cut down in order that the verso of it might be used for some accounts. There is therefore a lacuna at the top and bottom of each column, but not more than a few lines have been lost in either case. The accounts on the verso are written in a not very late third century cursive hand, so that the writing on the recto, which is in good-sized sloping uncials, can hardly be later than about 250 A.D. Judging by its general resemblance to the handwriting of the Plato fragment facsimiled in Plate VI, we should not put it earlier than 200.

The date of composition can be fixed with tolerable precision. Though the dating is only by Olympiads and archons, and the consuls are not given, the mention of events in Roman history, and particularly the reference to the Vestal Virgins (III. 33-37), preclude an earlier date than B.C. 30; and considering the date of the manuscript itself the terminus ad quem may be placed at the end of the second century. To that century we should be inclined to assign
the composition in its present form, though if, as is highly probable, it is a compendium of a larger work, that work may well have been written in the century preceding. The writing of chronologies and chronological compendia was much in vogue during these two centuries, but the materials are too scanty to attempt to trace the authorship of our fragment.

As in the case of the recently-discovered piece of the Parian Chronicle, which covers the period from 336 to 298 B.C., the information given by the papyrus is rather meagre and frequently too indefinite to afford any new light. Alexander's Asiatic campaigns, for instance, are dismissed in four lines, though the writer is somewhat more detailed when he comes to events which interest him, as for instance the invasion of Egypt. In its chronology of events relating to Greek history, the papyrus is generally in accord with the received chronology until the period following the death of Alexander, when it embarks upon a system of its own starting from 320-19 as the date of the Lamian war, and becomes consistently irreconcilable. In its references to Persian and Roman affairs, the dates are generally divergent from those commonly accepted. A full discussion of the difficulties is too large a subject to be entered upon here, but the points of agreement and difference between the papyrus and the received chronology are briefly stated in the notes.

The scribe, though he wrote a good hand, was very ignorant, witness the blunders in V. 6 and 13. These and some other mistakes have been corrected or marked by a different person, who has also added in some places paragraphi, stops, iotas adscript, and a few notes, in a semi-cursive hand. Some of the paragraphi and stops are due to the original scribe.

Col. I.

355-4

[ TOYTOPN KATA [TON ΔΕΥ
[ΤΕΡΟΝ Ε]Ν ΣΥΡΑΚΟΥΣΑΙ [ΔΙΩΝ
[ΥΠΟ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΤΥΡΑΝΝΟΥ ΕΔΟ
[Δ]ΟΦΟΝΗΘ[Ε] ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΡΙ

354-3

Ρ

5 ΤΟΝ ΤΙΒΟΥΤΕΙΝΟΙ ΥΠΟ [ΡΩΜΑΙ
[ΘΝ] ΚΑΤΑΠΟΛΕΜΗΘ[Ε]ΝΤΕΣ Ε
[ΛΥΤΟ[ΥC ΠΑΡΕΔ[Ο]ΤΗΝ ΟΛΥΜΠΙ
[ΕΝΙΚΑ] ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΚΩΜΙΚ[ΝΑ]Σ

Col. II.

352

10 ΤΑΡΠΕΝΤΕΙΝΟΣ ΕΡΧΟΝ ΑΘΗ
[NHΣΙΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΗΜΟΣ ΕΘΕ[CCAΛΟC
[ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΡΟΣ Κ]ΑΛΛΙΜΑΧΟC

343-2

[ΕΝΑΘ ΚΑΙ Ε]ΚΑ[ΤΟΣΤΗ
[ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟ[ΑΥΚΟC
[ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟC ΕΡΧΟΝ ΑΘΗΝΗC]
[ΑΥΚΙΚΟC ΤΥ[Θ]ΟΔΟΤΟC ΚΩC]

341-6

ΚΑΤΩ

344

[ΘΗ]

ΔΕ

343-2

ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ Δ[ΕΥ]ΤΕΡΟΝ ΕΤ[Θ]ΟC
ΙΟΝY

CΙΟC Ω ΔΕΥ[ΤΕΡΟC ΣΗC ΣΙΚΕΛIΑC]

ΤΥΡΑΝΝΟC ΕΚΠΕΤΩC ΣΗC

ΑΡΧΕΗ CΑΤΕΠΑΕΥCΕΝ ΕΙC Κ[Ο]

10 ΠΙΝΘΩΝ ΚΑ[I] ΕΚΕΙ ΚΑΤΕΜΕIΝΕ
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΗ ΔΙΑΔΕΚΩCΝ ΚΑΤΑ[Α]

ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΕΣΑΡΤΟΝ ΒΑΓΩC
350-49 [TOYTON KATA TON] TRITON E
15 [TON...] TOY Δ[Ρ]ΟΜΟΥ ΗΡΕΩΣΑΝ.
348 [Ο]ΛΥΜΠΙΑΙΑΙ ΟΔΥΣΗ; ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑ
[ΤΟ]ΣΤΗ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΠΟΛΥ
[ΚΑ]Η ΚΥΡΗΝΗΙΟΣ ΒΡΧΟΝ Δ Α
15 ΚΑΙ ΗΝΗΧΙ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟ
20 [ΚΑ]Η ΑΡΧΙΑΙ ΕΥΒΟΥΛΟΣ ΤΑΥ

348-7 [TH]Σ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΕΤΟΣ
[ΠΛΑ]ΤΩΝ Ο ΦΙΛΟΚΟΦΟΣ ΜΕ
[ΘΗΛ]ΑΞΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΠΕΥΣΙΠΠΟΣ
15 [ΤΗ]Ν ΕΧΟΛΗΝ ΔΙΕΩΞΑΤΟ [?]
25 [ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ ΦΙ]
[ΛΙΠΠΟΣ] Α[. . . . . .]ΑΞ[. . . . . .]

347-6 ΕΥΝΟΥΧΟΣ ΩΧΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ
15 Α ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΓΩΝ ΔΟΛΟΦΩΝΗ
340 ΧΑΣ ΤΟΝ ΝΕΟΤΑΤΟΝ ΆΥΤΟΥ ΤΩΝ
15 ΥΘΩΝ ΑΡΧΗΝ ΚΑΤΕΣΤΗΣΕ ΒΑ
340 ΣΙΑΕΑ ΆΥΤΟΣ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΔΙΟΙΚΩΝ;
15 ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΙΑΙ ΔΕΚΑΘΗ; ΚΑΙ Ε
ΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ; ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΑΝ
20 [Τ]ΙΚΑΛΗΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ ΗΡΧΟΝ[Ν] Δ Α
[Θ]ΗΝΗΧΙ ΘΕΟ[ΦΡΑΣΤΟ] Κ ΑΥΣΙΜΑ
ΧΙΔΗΣ ΧΑΙΡΩ[Ν]ΑΚ ΦΡΕΥΝΙΧΟΣ
349 ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΚΑ[ΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ]
[ΚΑ]ΥΝΕΙΤΑΙ [ΡΩΜΑ][Ι][ΟΙ] Π[ΑΡΕ]
25 [ΤΑ]Ν ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ [ΔΕ]ΥΓ
338-7 [ΤΕ]ΠΟΝ ΛΑΤΕΙ[ΝΟΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ] ΚΨ ΡΩ
[ΑΛ]ΙΟΥΣ ΣΥΝ[ΣΤΑΝΤΕΣ ΕΙ][ΣΕΒΗ]
339 ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ [ΤΡΗΤΟΝ ΦΙ]
349 [ΑΠ]ΙΟ[Ι]ΟΙ Ο ΤΩ[Ν Α]ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ
30 [ΒΑΣΙ]ΛΕΥΣ ΤΗ[Ν] ΕΝ ΧΑΙΡΩΝΙ
348 ΑΙ ΕΠΙΜΑΝΕΣΤΑΘΗ ΜΑΧΗΝ
[ΑΘ]ΗΝΑΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ Β[ΟΙ]ΜΟΤΟΥ ΕΝΙ
35 [ΚΑΙ ΑΡ]ΙΟΤΕΥ[Θ]Σ ΤΟΤΕ
[ΚΑΙ Ι]ΟΚΡΑΤ[Η]Σ Ο ΡΗΤΩΡ Α
340 ΕΠΙ ΝΕ[ΝΙΚΗΝ Π[ΕΡΙ] ΕΝΕΝΗΚΟΝ
'[ΤΑ ΕΘ ΒΙΩ[Σ]ΑΣ]
35 [ΑΠ]ΙΟΥΣ ΣΥΝ[ΣΤΑΝΤΕΣ ΕΙ][ΣΕΒΗ]

Col. III.

337-6 Γ[ΩΛΟ O Ε]ΥΝΟΥΧΟΣ ΩΧΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ
338 Α ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΓΩΝ ΔΟΛΟΦΩΝΗ
339 ΧΑΣ ΤΟΝ ΝΕΟΤΑΤΟΝ ΆΥΤΟΥ ΤΩΝ
340 ΥΘΩΝ ΑΡΧΗΝ ΚΑΤΕΣΤΗΣΕ ΒΑ
341 ΣΙΑΕΑ ΆΥΤΟΣ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΔΙΟΙΚΩΝ;
342 ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΙΑΙ ΔΕΚΑΘΗ; ΚΑΙ Ε
343 ΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ; ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΑΝ
344 [Τ]ΙΚΑΛΗΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ ΗΡΧΟΝ[Ν] Δ Α
345 [Θ]ΗΝΗΧΙ ΘΕΟ[ΦΡΑΣΤΟ] Κ ΑΥΣΙΜΑ
346 ΧΙΔΗΣ ΧΑΙΡΩ[Ν]ΑΚ ΦΡΕΥΝΙΧΟΣ
347 ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΚΑ[ΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ]
348 [ΚΑ]ΥΝΕΙΤΑΙ [ΡΩΜΑ][Ι][ΟΙ] Π[ΑΡΕ]
349 [ΤΑ]Ν ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ [ΔΕ]ΥΓ
350 [ΤΕ]ΠΟΝ ΛΑΤΕΙ[ΝΟΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ] ΚΨ ΡΩ
351 [ΑΛ]ΙΟΥΣ ΣΥΝ[ΣΤΑΝΤΕΣ ΕΙ][ΣΕΒΗ]
352 ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ [ΤΡΗΤΟΝ ΦΙ]
353 [ΑΠ]ΙΟ[Ι]ΟΙ Ο ΤΩ[Ν Α]ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ
354 [ΒΑΣΙ]ΛΕΥΣ ΤΗ[Ν] ΕΝ ΧΑΙΡΩΝΙ
355 ΑΙ ΕΠΙΜΑΝΕΣΤΑΘΗ ΜΑΧΗΝ
356 [ΑΘ]ΗΝΑΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ Β[ΟΙ]ΜΟΤΟΥ ΕΝΙ
357 [ΚΑΙ ΑΡ]ΙΟΤΕΥ[Θ]Σ ΤΟΤΕ
358 [ΚΑΙ Ι]ΟΚΡΑΤ[Η]Σ Ο ΡΗΤΩΡ Α
359 ΕΠΙ ΝΕ[ΝΙΚΗΝ Π[ΕΡΙ] ΕΝΕΝΗΚΟΝ
360 [ΤΑ ΕΘ ΒΙΩ[Σ]ΑΣ]

Col. IV.

335-4 [ ΕΙ]ΥΝΟΥΧΟΣ ΩΧΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ
336 Α ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΓΩΝ ΔΟΛΟΦΩΝΗ
337 ΧΑΣ ΤΟΝ ΝΕΟΤΑΤΟΝ ΆΥΤΟΥ ΤΩΝ
338 ΥΘΩΝ ΑΡΧΗΝ ΚΑΤΕΣΤΗΣΕ ΒΑ
339 ΣΙΑΕΑ ΆΥΤΟΣ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΔΙΟΙΚΩΝ;
340 ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΙΑΙ ΔΕΚΑΘΗ; ΚΑΙ Ε
341 ΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ; ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΑΝ
342 [Τ]ΙΚΑΛΗΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ ΗΡΧΟΝ[Ν] Δ Α
343 [Θ]ΗΝΗΧΙ ΘΕΟ[ΦΡΑΣΤΟ] Κ ΑΥΣΙΜΑ
344 ΧΙΔΗΣ ΧΑΙΡΩ[Ν]ΑΚ ΦΡΕΥΝΙΧΟΣ
345 ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΚΑ[ΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ]
346 [ΚΑ]ΥΝΕΙΤΑΙ [ΡΩΜΑ][Ι][ΟΙ] Π[ΑΡΕ]
347 [ΤΑ]Ν ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ [ΔΕ]ΥΓ
348 [ΤΕ]ΠΟΝ ΛΑΤΕΙ[ΝΟΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ] ΚΨ ΡΩ
349 [ΑΛ]ΙΟΥΣ ΣΥΝ[ΣΤΑΝΤΕΣ ΕΙ][ΣΕΒΗ]
350 ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ [ΤΡΗΤΟΝ ΦΙ]
351 [ΑΠ]ΙΟ[Ι]ΟΙ Ο ΤΩ[Ν Α]ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ
352 [ΒΑΣΙ]ΛΕΥΣ ΤΗ[Ν] ΕΝ ΧΑΙΡΩΝΙ
353 ΑΙ ΕΠΙΜΑΝΕΣΤΑΘΗ ΜΑΧΗΝ
354 [ΑΘ]ΗΝΑΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ Β[ΟΙ]ΜΟΤΟΥ ΕΝΙ
355 [ΚΑΙ ΑΡ]ΙΟΤΕΥ[Θ]Σ ΤΟΤΕ
356 [ΚΑΙ Ι]ΟΚΡΑΤ[Η]Σ Ο ΡΗΤΩΡ Α
357 ΕΠΙ ΝΕ[ΝΙΚΗΝ Π[ΕΡΙ] ΕΝΕΝΗΚΟΝ
358 [ΤΑ ΕΘ ΒΙΩ[Σ]ΑΣ]
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

336  ΠΙΑΔΙ ΜΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑΣΤΟΤΗΤΗ ΚΑΙ
15 ΔΕΚΑΘΙ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΚΑΤΑΘΙ
   ΚΛΕΟΜΕΝΈΝΗΣΚΛΕΙΤΟΡΙΟΣ·
(ΕΝΙΚΑ ΚΑΤΑΘΙ ΚΑΛΕΩΝ)
(TΙΣ ΚΛΕΙΤΟΡΙΟΣ) ΗΡΧΧΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗ
ΝΗΣΙΙ ΠΥΘΟΝΔΙΟΙΟ ΕΥΑΙΝΕ·
20 [Τ]Ο[Σ ΚΤΗΝ[ΗΣΚΗΗΓΚΑΙ]
[ΣΚΗΗΓΚΑΙ]

336-5 ΝΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΟΥΡΥΦΩΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ
ΔΙΕΞΕΑΤΟ ΑΥΤΟΝ Ο ΥΙΟΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ· ΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΛΑ
ΒΟΥΝ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΗΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ
ΙΑΥΡΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΙΟΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΑ
30 ΑΛ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΑ ΕΘΝΗ ΑΠΟΣΤΑΝΤΑ
ΕΧΕΙΡΩΣΑΤΟ· ΕΠΕΙΤΑ ΘΗΒΑΣ
ΔΟ[ΠΙ]ΛΑΤΥΟΥΣ ΛΑΒΩΝ ΚΑΤΕ
ΣΚΑΥΕΝ· ΕΝ ΔΕ ΡΩΜΗ· ΑΙ ΤΗΣ
ΕΣΤΙΑΣ ΊΕΡΕΙΑΙΣ ΠΑΡ[Ο]Ε[ΝΟΙ
35 ΕΛ[ΔΟΥ]ΥΣ[ΑΙ] ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΗ
ΣΟΥ ΟΣ ΕΘΩΡΘΛΕΜΕΝΑΙ ΚΑΙ
[.....]Α· ΚΑΙ· ΥΕ[· .....

Col. V.

331-0? ΕΠΙΚΑΙΟΣ· [.]ΑΝΑ· ΔΙ·
ΑΝΕΒΗ ΕΙΣ ΑΜΜΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ
ΕΝ ΤΗ ΑΝΑΒΑΣΕΙ ΠΑΡΑΙΤΟΝΙ
330-29 ΠΟΛΙΩΝ
ΟΝ ΚΤΙΖΕΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ
ΜΑΧΗ ΠΑΙΝΕΝ ΣΥΝΕΝΣΤΗ ΚΑΤΑ
ΑΒ[Δ]ΗΡΗΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΠΡΟΣ ΔΑ
ΡΕΙΩΝ· ΗΝ ΕΝΕΙΚΗΣΕΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ·
ΤΟΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΔΑΛΟ
ΦΟΝΘΗΝ ΔΑΡΕΙΟΥ ΥΠΟ ΤΩΝ
10 ΙΔΙΩΝ ΦΙΛΩΝ ΚΑΙ Η ΠΕΡΩΝ
ΑΡΧΗ ΚΑΤΕΛΟΘΗΝ ΔΙΑΛΕΙΝΑ
ΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΤΟΥ ΣΑΝΤΟΣ ΑΥ
3 ΤΗΝ ΚΥΡΟΥ ΕΘΗ ΤΡΙΑΚΟΝΤΑ

CUMPAXΩΝ ΑΠΕΚΤΕΙΝΕΝ·
15 ΚΑΙ ΑΙΧΜΑΛΩΤΟΥΣ ΠΟΙ[Δ]ΟΥΣ
ΕΛΑΒΕΝ [ΚΑΙ ΑΕΙΑΝ ΠΟΙΔΑΗΝ]
ΤΟΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ Ο ΜΟ
ΛΟΣΟΣ [ΕΙΚ ΙΤΑΛΙΑΝ ΔΙ]ΕΒΗ
ΒΟΛΟΙΣWN [ΤΟΙΣ ΕΚΕ] ΕΛ
333-2 ΑΗΣΙ· ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ [ΤΟΝ ΤΕ]ΤΑ[Ρ]
ΤΟΝ Ρ[Ω]ΜΑΙΟΙ [.....]ΝΟΥΣ
ΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΝΤΟ Π[. .....
ΤΩΜΗ [.....]
ΦΟΥΜΕΝ[. ..... ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ
332-1 ΔΙ ΕΚΑΣΤΩ[Σ ΤΗΣ ΆΘΩΣ]
ΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΘΙΟΝ ΓΡΥΛΑΟΥΞ ΧΑΛ
ΚΙΔΕΥΣ [ΗΡΧΧΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗΝΗ]
ΝΙΚΗΤΗΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΣ[ΦΑΝΗ]ΥΣ Α
ΡΠ[Σ]ΤΟΦΩΝ ΚΗΦΙΣΙΟΦΩΝ· ΤΑΥ
30 ΤΗΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΕΤΟΣ
ΑΛΕΞAΝΔΡΟΣ ΟΙ ΦΑΝΠΟΥΣ ΤΥ
ΡΟΝ ΕΙΑΣ· ΚΑΙ ΛΑΓΥΠΤΩΝ ΠΑ
ΡΕΛΑΒΕ [ΕΚ] ΕΚΟΥΣΙΟΩ ΑΥΤΟΝ
ΠΡΟΣΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΩΝ ΤΩΝ
35 ΕΝΧΩΡΩ[Ν Δ]ΗΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ
ΣΑΣ ΕΧΟΡΩΝ [ΤΟ]ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΕΛΕΥ
[ΣΕΝ

Col. VI.

ΕΝΕΙΚΑΙ[Σ] ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΙ ΕΚΑΣΤΟΤΗΤΗ
ΠΙΕΝΤΕΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ ΕΝΕΙΚΑ
320 ΣΤΑΘΙΟΝ ΔΑΜΑΣΙΑΣ [ΑΜΦΙΠΟ]
ΛΙΣΗΣ· ΗΡΧΧΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗΝΗΣ ΝΗ
320-19 ΑΙΧΜΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΑΔΩ[ΡΟΣ ΑΡ]
ΧΙΠΠΟΣ ΗΛΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΚΤΟΥ
ΤΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ Ρ[Ω]ΜΑΝ ΤΗΝ
ΤΙΜΑΤΡΟΣ ΔΙΑΣΕΧΑΜΕΝΟ
30 ΤΗΝ ΕΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙΑ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙ
ΑΝ ΕΝ ΑΛΑΜΕΙΑ ΠΑΡΑΣΑΖΑ
ΜΕΝΟΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΛΑΗΣΙ ΚΑΤΕΠΟ
ΛΕΜΗΣΙΑΝ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ· [ΡΟΜΑΙΟΙ]
ΔΕ ΠΑΡΑΣΑΖΑΜΕΝΟΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΚΑΥ
ΝΕΙΑΙΣ ΗΤΤΗΗΘΟΗΗΣΤΑ ΚΑΤΑ
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328 ΤΡΙΑ· ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ
329 ΤΡΙΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΘΗ ΚΡΙΤΩΝ
МАΚΕΔΩΝ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ
5 ΗΡΧΟΝ ΑΘΗΝ ΧΙΙΥΚΡΙ
ΤΟΤ ΗΓΗΜΩΝ ΧΡΕΜΗ· ΕΝ
ΤΑΤΗ ΤΗ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΙ ΕΠΙ
328-4
20 ΤΕΣΣΑΡΑ ΕΤΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
ΤΑ ΛΟΙΠΑΚ ΠΡΑΞΕΙΣ ΑΙΣΠΡΑ
[ΞΑ]ΤΟ ΤΑ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΑΓΙΑ ΕΘΝΗ
[ΧΕΙ]ΡΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ· Ο[Α]ΥΜΠΗ[ΙΑΔΙ]
[Ε]ΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ· ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣΚΑΙΔΕ
25 ΚΑΤΗ· ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΜΙ· ΚΙΝΑΣ ΡΟΙ[ΠΟC ΗΡΧΟΝ] Α[ΑΘΗ]
ΝΗΣΙΝ ΗΓΗΣΙΑΣ ΚΗ[ΦΙΧΟ]
ΦΩΝ ΦΛΟΚΑΚΗ[Σ] ΑΡΧΗΠΟC
ΤΑΤΗ ΚΑΤΑ [ΤΟ] ΠΡΩΤΟΝ
324-3
30 ΕΤΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ Ο ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ
ΩΜΗΘ[ΑΛΕΞ ΑΡΣΑΚ ΕΤΤ]Η ΑΔ
ΚΑ ΤΡΙΑ· ΒΙΟΒΩΣΑΝ ΔΕ ΕΤΗ ΤΡΙΑ
ΚΟΝΤΑ ΤΡΙΑ· ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ
ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ Ο ΛΑ
323-2
35 ΓΟΥ ΕΙΚ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΩΝ ΠΕΝΘΟΕΙC
ΗΡΞΕ ΤΗ[Σ Χ]ΙΩΡΑΚ· ΚΑ[ΤΑ]ΔΕ
ΤΟ Τ[-

Fragments

(a) . . .
АНΩ[Ι]
ΑΙΓΥΠΤ[Τ]
ΑΓΟΡΘ[
ΤΟΥ Ο[
5 ΡΕΩ[Ι]
ΤΩ[Ι]
ΛΕ[]
(b) . .
]ΞΩΡΠ[
]ΡΟΕΠΕ[
(c) .
]ΚΑ[.
]ΝΑΚ[
]Χ[.

I. 1–7. \(\text{In the archonship of the second (7) of these (Callistratus, 355–4), at Syracuse,}
Dion (7) was murdered by Dionysius the tyrant. In the archonship of the third (Diotimus,
354–3) the Tiburines were reduced by the Romans to submission.\)

The proposed restoration of the first two lines is very uncertain. Line 4, if more
than three letters are lost after ΤΟΝ, must have extended beyond the ordinary limit.
The width of the lines is however fairly regular, and so [ΤΕΤΑΠ] is not at all likely.
The preceding lines, therefore, must refer to the first or second archonship of this
Olympiad. If KATA in l. 1 refers, as is probable, to the archon, then ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ is much more likely than ΠΡΩΤΟΝ, since the only possible divisions, ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ or ΠΡΟΤΟΝ, do not suit the size of the lacunae in l. 1 and 2. But the real difficulty concerns the name of the person who, according to the papyrus, was murdered at Syracuse by Dionysius, probably in the year 355-4. According to Diodorus xvi. 17 and Plutarch Dion c. 37, Dionysius was expelled from Syracuse in the summer of 356. Does the papyrus imply that Dionysius was still at Syracuse in 355-4? We should reply in the negative. Dionysius’ second expulsion is mentioned in lI. 6 sqq., and since there is no mention of his first expulsion in the papyrus, if we were to refer this event in 355-4 to the period preceding his first expulsion, we should have to suppose that neither his first expulsion nor the death of Dion were recorded in the papyrus. We should, moreover, be confronted with the difficulty of finding a name to suit the end of l. 2, and the serious divergence from the received chronology of Dionysius. It is much more probable that the writer of the papyrus placed Dionysius’ first expulsion, whether he recorded it or not, in the period before 355-4, and meant that the assassination took place during his exile, but at his instigation. Now by far the most eminent person who was assassinated at Syracuse about 355-4 was of course Dion, and as his name just suits the lacuna we have placed it in the text. It is true that Diodorus (xvi. 31), states that he was murdered εἰς ἀρχόντος Διονυσίουs, i.e. in 354-3; but this divergence between the papyrus and Diodorus only amounts to one year, and need cause no special difficulty. A more serious objection to our hypothesis is the fact that the murder of Dion is always attributed to Callippus, and Dionysius is not known to have been in any way concerned in it. But on the other hand it is not recorded that Dionysius assassinated any one of eminence at this period, and since he ultimately regained his throne owing to the death of Dion, the story of his responsibility for that event is not unnatural.

4-7. On the date of the submission of the Tiburtines cf. Livy vii. 19, who also places it in the year 354 B.C.

7-15. ‘In the 107th Olympiad Smicrinas of Tarentum won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Aristodemus, Thessalus, Apollodorus, Callimachus. In the archonship of Apollodorus (358-49) . . .’

9. Either ΚΤΑΙΔΙΟΝ ΑΜΠΛΙΚΠ[Ν]ΑΙΣ or ΚΤΑΙΔΙΟΝ ΑΜΠΛΙΚΠ[Ν]ΑΙΣ can be read. Diodorus xvi. 37 gives the name as Smicrinas; Africanus ap. Euseb. Ε'λλ. α', 42, as Micrinas.

13-15. The event recorded appears to be some novelty introduced in connexion with the course at Olympia. [ταύτης κατ' ἑτος τὸ τρίτον τοῦ τοῦ . . . might equally well be read.

16-24. ‘In the 108th Olympiad Polycles of Cyrene won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Theophilus, Themistocles, Archias, Eubulus. In the first year of this Olympiad (348-7) Plato the philosopher died, and Speusippus was his successor at the school.’

22. The date here assigned to Plato’s death agrees with the statements of Apollodorus ap. Diog. Λαέρτ. v. 9, and Athenaeus v. 217 b.

III. 1-11. ‘In the 109th Olympiad Aristolyces of Athens won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Lycicus, Pythodotus, Sosigenes, Nicomachus. In the second year of this Olympiad (343-2) Dionysius, the second tyrant of Sicily, was deposed, and sailed to Corinth, where he remained teaching letters.’

2. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΟΪΟΚΟΣ: Κ is converted from X. Diod. xvi. 69 calls him ‘Ἀριστολόχος.

5. The remark at the side, κιστο, addressed to the reader, and the insertion of ἐκ, show that at the bottom of the column some event occurring in the year 344-3 was added by the corrector. Cf. xvi. III. 3, where ἔκει refers to an insertion in the margin at the top of the column.

6. The date of Dionysius’ deposition agrees with that of Diodorus xvi. 69, 70.
11-17. 'In the archonship of Nicomachus (341-0) Bagas the eunuch murdered Ochus, king of Persia, and set Ochus' youngest son, Arses, upon the throne, retaining all the power in his own hands.' The dating of Persian events in the papyrus (cf. III. 1-7, the accession of Darius Codomannus in 338-7) differs somewhat widely from the received chronology. The Ptolemaic Canon places Arses' accession between Nov. 15, 338, and Nov. 15, 337, and Darius' accession between Nov. 15, 336, and Nov. 15, 335. This is confirmed both by Arrian ii. 142, who quotes the substance of a letter from Darius to Alexander implying that the expedition of Philip in 336 was to be directed against Arses, and, to some extent, by Diodorus, who states (xvii. 5, 6) that Arses was killed in the third year of his reign, and that Darius succeeded him 'about the time at which Alexander succeeded Philip.' A few lines later, however (xvii. 7), Diodorus speaks of Darius' accession as having taken place before the death of Philip in the summer of 336, so that there is a contradiction, though not a very serious one, between Diodorus and the Ptolemaic Canon. But the papyrus goes far beyond the view of Diodorus that Philip and Darius were for a time contemporary rulers; for by putting the accession of Darius in the same year as the battle of Chaeronea, it makes the period during which Philip's reign overlapped that of Darius as much as two years. With regard to the length of Arses' reign, the papyrus is consistent with Diodorus and the Canon. But in the dates which it assigns to the accessions of Arses and Darius there is a divergence from both these authorities of two, if not three, years. A further discrepancy between Diodorus and the papyrus occurs in III. 3, where the brothers of Arses are said to have been put to death along with him. Diodorus xvii. 5 states that they were put to death on the accession of Arses.

18-28. 'In the 116th Olympiad Anticles of Athens won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Theophrastus, Lysimachides, Chaerondas, Phrynichus. In the archonship of Theophratus (340-39) the Samnites fought against the Romans. In the archonship of Lysimachides (339-8) the Latins united in revolt (?) against the Romans and attacked them.'

23. It is unfortunate that most of the notices of Roman history are either rather vague or more or less mutilated. The war between the Romans and Samnites referred to in the present passage must be the First Samnite War, which according to Livy (vii. 29-31) began in 343 and ended in 341. The battle apparently referred to here was probably that at Mount Gaurus or at Suessula, both of which Livy places in the first year of the war. There may thus be a discrepancy of two or three years between the papyrus and Livy.

25. The Latin revolt took place according to Livy viii. 3 in 340, after peace had been concluded with the Samnites; but his account of events in this period is of very doubtful value. The papyrus brings the date of the Latin rebellion closer to the Samnite war, and places it a year later than Livy, according to whom (viii. 11) the principal battle took place at Trifanum in the consulship of T. Manlius Torquatus and P. Decius Mus (340). This is perhaps the event referred to the year 338-7 by the papyrus in III. 7-8. Diodorus xvi. 90 places the battle in the same consulship as Livy, corresponding, on his reckoning, to the archonship of Phrynichus (337-6). Livy tells us that the war dragged on for two years after the battle of Trifanum, the Latin states being subdued gradually.

Between 338 and the Second Samnite War, the papyrus notes a scandal concerning the Vestal Virgins (III. 33-37) in 336-5 (again a year in advance of Livy's date), the expedition of Alexander the Molossian (IV. 17-20), which it places six years later than Livy, and some event occurring in 333-2, the nature of which is obscure owing to the lacunae. In the references to the Second Samnite War (VI. 12-14, 21-25) the papyrus
is as usual one or two years in advance of Livy. How far the apparent divergences in the dates of individual events between the writer of the papyrus and Livy are due to the former really placing the events in different years, how far to some flaw in his system of synchronizing Roman with Greek events, must remain uncertain, since we know neither what were the sources of these references in the papyrus to Roman history, nor whether they were based, like Livy’s, on the system of dating by consuls. We can however, by comparing the intervals between the different events of the series recorded by both the writer of the papyrus and Livy, gauge to some extent the difference between their views of Roman chronology. The interval between the First Samnite War and the Latin revolt is only one year according to the papyrus, while according to Livy it is three. With regard however to the intervals between the Latin revolt and the scandal concerning the Vestals, and between that event and the Second Samnite War, the papyrus is in agreement with Livy. It is in reference to the date assigned to the expedition of Alexander the Molossian that there is the clearest divergence.

II. 28—III. 8. ‘In the archonship of Chaerondas (338-7) Philip king of Macedon defeated the Athenians and Boeotians in the famous battle of Chaeronea, being assisted by his son Alexander who greatly distinguished himself. In the same year Isocrates the orator died aged about ninety . . . years . . . . Bagoas the eunuch killed Arses king of Persia together with his brothers, and set Darius son of Arsamus, of the royal house, on the throne in his place. In the same year the Romans took the field against the Latins.’

28-37. The dates assigned by the papyrus to the battle of Chaeronea and the death of Isocrates are the usual ones. Thebes and Athens supplied the principal contingents to the Greek army, but other states, e.g. the Phocians and Achaeans, were represented.

36. Cicero Senec. 5. and Dionysius p. 537 state that Isocrates was ninety-eight when he died. The writer of the papyrus appears to have been uncertain as to his exact age.


9–13. ‘In the archonship of Phrynichus (337–6) an assembly of the Hellenic confederacy appointed Philip general with absolute powers to carry on the war against Persia.’ This date agrees with Diodorus xvi. 89.

III. 13—IV. 1. ‘In the 111th Olympiad Cleomantis of Clitor won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Pythodelus, Eumænus, Ctesicles, Nicocrates. In the archonship of Pythodelus (336–5) Philip king of Macedon was assassinated by Pausianias, one of his bodyguard, and was succeeded by his son Alexander. He on his accession first subdued the Illyrians, Paeonians, and other foreign tribes which had revolted. Afterwards he captured Thebes by assault and razed it. At Rome the priestesses of Vesta being perpetual virgins were accused of incestuity and . . . .’

21. On the date of Philip’s death cf. Diod. xvi. 91, and Arrian i. 1. From this point we have also the testimony of the newly-discovered fragment of the Parian Chronicle (Athen. Mittheil. xxii. 1), which gives a chronological epitome much resembling that of the papyrus.

29. The expedition against the Illyrians and Paeonians took place in the spring of the archonship of Pythodelus (335) according to Arrian i. 1. While Alexander was engaged in this war Thebes revolted, and was captured about the time of the Mysteries at Athens
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(Arrian i. 10, 2, Plutarch Alex. 13), i.e. in October, 335, at the beginning of the archonship of Euaenetus, not in that of Pythodelus. The Parian Chronicle assigns both the expedition and the capture of Thebes to the year of Euaenetus.

33. This no doubt refers to the scandal recorded by Livy viii. 15, who however places it in the year 337, and states that only one Vestal was concerned.

IV. 1-7. 'In the archonship of Euaenetus (335-4) Alexander king of Macedon crossed over into Asia and defeated the generals of Darius king of Persia in the battle of the Granicus.'

According to Plutarch Cam. 10 the battle of the Granicus took place in Thargedion (May), i.e. at the end of Euaenetus' archonship. The Parian Chronicle puts it in that of Ctesicles.

8-20. 'In the archonship of Ctesicles (334-3) the same Alexander fought a battle against Darius at Issus in Cilicia and again defeated him, slaying many thousands of the Persians and their allies, and taking many prisoners and much spoil. In the same year Alexander the Molossian crossed over to Italy to help the Greeks in that country.'

8. According to Arrian xi. 11 the battle of Issus was fought in Maimacterion (November) in the archonship following that of Ctesicles, and Diod. xvii. 33 also places it in the archonship of Nicocrates. The Parian Chronicle however agrees with the papyrus.

17. Justin (xii. 1, 2) places the end of the expedition of Alexander the Molossian and his death about the same period as the final conquest of Darins, the news of the failure of the expedition reaching Alexander in Parthia simultaneously with that of the death of Agis. Justin does not state for how many years Alexander the Molossian had been in Italy, but from his account we should not infer that the period was a long one. Livy however (viii. 3, 24) says that the expedition to Italy occurred in 340, and its leader's death in 326, which last event he synchronizes with the foundation of Alexandria. The papyrus thus differs from the chronology of Livy by six years as to the sailing of the expedition, though it can be reconciled with the chronology of Justin.


24-36. 'In the 112th Olympiad (Gryllus) of Chaleis won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Nicetes, Aristophanes, Aristophon, Cephisophon. In the first year of this Olympiad (332-1) Alexander the son of Philip captured Tyre, and took over Egypt, being welcomed by the inhabitants owing to their hatred of the Persians. In the same year Alexander ordered (the building of Alexandria?) . . . .'

The capture of Tyre took place, according to Arrian xi. 24, 6, in Hecatombaeon (July), at the beginning of Nicetes' archonship, and the invasion of Egypt followed in the autumn. With this chronology the papyrus is in agreement. The Parian Chronicle however places the conquest of Phoenicia and Egypt in the archonship of Nicocrates (333-2), though it assigns the foundation of Alexandria to the archonship of Nicetes.

V. 1-4. ' . . . Alexander went to the temple of Ammon and on the way thither founded the city of Paraeutonium.'

1. Owing to the lacuna it is not certain to which of the two years 332-1 or 331-0 the writer assigned the expedition to the oasis of Ammon. Arrian iii. 3-6 places it in the winter of 332-1, and says that Alexander returned to Phoenicia at the beginning of spring. If the papyrus is still in agreement with Arrian and the expedition to the oasis was placed in the archonship of Nicetes, there are no events recorded during the archonship of Aristophanes (331-0). The Parian Chronicle also passes over that archonship without comment. But in the date which it assigns to the battle of Arbela (see below) the papyrus is a year in advance of Arrian, so that it is by no means impossible that it assigned the expedition to the oasis to the year 331-0.
3. Arrian, who states (v. 3, 3) that Alexander marched along the coast as far as Paraetacenum and then turned inland, says nothing to imply that Alexander founded or re-founded Paraetacenum.

4-14. 'In the archonship of Aristophan (330-29) another battle took place at Arbela between Alexander and Darius, in which Alexander was victorious. In the same year Darius was murdered by his own friends and the Persian empire came to an end, having lasted 33 (sic) years since its foundation by Cyrus.'

4. The date of the battle of Arbela is fixed by an eclipse of the moon which took place on Sep. 29, 331, a few days before the battle. Arrian (iii, 15, 7) and Plutarch (Alex. 31) disagree as to the date in the Attic calendar on which the engagement was fought, but Arrian correctly states that it was in the archonship of Aristophanes. The papyrus therefore is a year too late in its date. The Parian Chronicle on the other hand is a year too early, placing the battle in the archonship of Nicetes (332-1).

9. In its date for the assassination of Darius the papyrus agrees with both Arrian iii. 22, 2 and the Parian Chronicle.

13. The corrector by inserting a critical mark against this line called attention to the blunder in the figures, as he also did in 17 to the omission of the fourth archon. A very similar critical sign marks an omission in the Thucydides papyrus (xvi. III. 3). In the present case it does not appear that the corrector added a note, since there is no reference to the margin as there was in II. 5. Reckoning from Olympiad 55, 1, the traditional date of Cyrus' accession, to the present year, the interval is 230 years. One theory for the number given in the text, 33, would be to suppose that 200 had dropped out and the number 33 for 30 was either intentional or due to a confusion with the 33 years which in line 32 are stated to be the years of Alexander's age. But we are more inclined to think that the whole number 33 here is due to the influence of the coming passage about Alexander, and that it is therefore useless to conjecture what the original number may have been.

14-23. 'In the 113th Olympiad Criton, a Macedonian, won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Euthycritus, Hegemon, Chremes. In this Olympiad during four years Alexander performed other exploits, conquering the Asiatic tribes.'

15. Africanus op. Euseb. 'Ελλ. άλ. 42 calls the Olympic victor Cliton.

17. The critical mark at the side (cf. note on 13) denotes the omission of the archon for 325-4, Anticles. There was much confusion in antiquity about the archons of the 115th and 114th Olympiads. Diodorus omits Hegemon, Archippus, and Neaeachmus, and between Anticles and Hegesias inserts another archon, Sosicles. Dionysius, whose list is more complete, omits Hegesias.

23-33. 'In the 114th Olympiad Micinas of Rhodes won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Hegesias, Cephisophon, Philecles, Archippus. In the first year of this Olympiad (324-3) king Alexander died, having reigned 13 years, and lived 33 years.'

27. The name of the second archon should be Cephisodoros. Cf. VI. 39, where (The)odorus is found in place of Theophrastus. The names of the archons, and especially their terminations, are subject to frequent variations.

Alexander's death took place on Daisius 28, 323 (Wilcken, Philol. 1894, p. 120 ff.). The length of his life and reign are given more precisely than in the papyrus by Arrian (vii. 28) on the authority of Aristobulus as 32 years 8 months, and 12 years 8 months.

33-36. 'In the archonship of Cephisophon (323-2) Ptolemy the son of Lagus was sent to Egypt and made himself ruler of the country.'

34. Cf. line 8 of the Parian Chronicle which places Ptolemy's κατάβασις Αιγύπτου in the same year as the death of Alexander, namely the archonship of Hegemon, but less correctly, since the death of Alexander took place at the end of Hegemon's year. As in the Parian Chronicle, Ptolemy is the only satrap mentioned by the papyrus in connexion with
the first division of Alexander's empire. Cf. also the use of μετάλαγε in 31 with the word μεταλαγη used in the Parian Chronicle for the death of Alexander.

VI. 1–14. 'In the 115th Olympiad Damasias of Amphipolis won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Neachmus, Apollodorus, Archippus, Demogenes. In the archonship of Neachmus (320–19) Antipater having succeeded to the kingdom of Macedonia fought against the Greeks at Lamia and vanquished them. The Romans fought against the Samnites and were defeated.'

7. The differences which we have hitherto noted between the statements of the papyrus and the received chronology are trifling compared with the divergence in its account of events in Greek history from 323 to 316. While the intervals between the Laman war, the division of the empire at Triparadeisus, and the death of Antipater, correspond sufficiently well with the intervals between these events in the chronology of this period, so far as it can be made out from the Parian Chronicle, Diodorus, and Plutarch, the series in the papyrus starts with a date three years later than that given by these authorities to the Laman war. But amid the many doubtful points in the chronology of events succeeding the death of Alexander, the date of the Laman war is one of the few which admit of no question. It followed immediately upon the death of Alexander, occupying the winter of 323 and spring of 322. In the date of its starting-point therefore the papyrus has gone considerably astray. Possibly the occurrence of two archons named Archippus, one in 325–4, the other in 318–7, may have led to a confusion; possibly the ordinary chronology of the Greek events has been altered to suit the writer's chronology of events in Italy, which are twice referred to by the papyrus between 320 and 316. But conjectures are of little use, for at the year 316–5 the papyrus breaks off, and we are left in ignorance of the point at which the writer brought back his chronology into the ordinary channel.

10. The reference to the Laman war is somewhat loosely worded. Antipater defeated the Greeks at the battle of Crammon, which is considerably to the north of Lamia, where he had been besieged. Polybius however (ix. 29, 2) speaks of this battle as ἡ πέρι Λαμίαν μάχη.

12. This must refer to the surrender of the Roman army at the Caudine Forks; cf. 20–25, where the recovery of the prisoners is recorded. Livy ix. 1–7 places the surrender in 321, the year before the date assigned to it by the papyrus. Cf. note on II. 25.

15–20. 'In the archonship of Apollodorus (319–8) Antipater, having crossed over into Asia (to attack?) Perdiccas, made the second division of the empire among Alexander’s successors, (in which division Ptolemy again took part’ added by the corrector, who puts a critical mark at the side).

15. The crossing over of Antipater and Craterus into Asia is placed in the spring of 321 (Droysen, Hellen, ii. 115, Niese i. 119) in the archonship of Philocles, the deaths of Craterus and Perdiccas took place in the summer, if we are to believe Plut. Eumen. 6, and the division of the empire at Triparadeisus followed at the beginning of the next archonship (Archippus 321–0). The Parian Chronicle however places the invasion of Asia and the death of Craterus in the year of Archippus. In the date given to the invasion of Asia by Antipater and Craterus the papyrus is three years ahead of the received chronology, and two years ahead of the Parian Chronicle. With regard to the division at Triparadeisus the papyrus is only two years ahead of the received chronology.

17. The case of Περδικάκες is a difficulty. We should expect ἐπὶ or πρὸς with the accusative, if it is to be taken in connexion with δοφᾶ, and it is hard to see how Perdiccas can be connected with the division at Triparadeisus, which took place after his death. Perhaps ΚΥΝ should be supplied in 16, and Perdiccas considered a mistake for Craterus.

20. The insertion of Ptolemy's part in the division by the corrector is noteworthy. Cf. V. 34, note.

20–25. 'In the archonship of Archippus (318–7) the Romans fought against the
Samnites and proved victorious, recovering all the prisoners who had been captured in the previous battle.

20. Cf. Livy ix. 13, who places the recovery of the prisoners in 320, the year after the battle of the Caudine Forks. The papyrus makes the interval two years, and is therefore two years in advance of Livy in its date for the recovery of the prisoners. But cf. note on II. 25.

25-35. 'In the 116th Olympiad (Demos)hones the Laconian won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Democles, Praxibulus, Nicodorus, (The)odorus. In the archonship of Democles (316-5) (Antipater) died, and was succeeded in the government by (Polyper)chon...'.

27. The name of the winner was Deinomenes according to Diodorus xix. 17. Africanus however (ap. Euseb. 'Ekl. 3a. 42) calls him Demosthenes.

30. The name of the third archon was Theophrastus according to Diodorus xix. 73 and Dionys. Hal. Dinarch. p. 650.

32-35. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to fill up the lacunae on the supposition that the writer has in this Olympiad reverted to the ordinary chronology. Of the prominent persons who died about 316-5, Eumenes, Olympias and Xenocrates, none are suitable. On the other hand, if we suppose that the writer is still three years ahead of the ordinary chronology, which places the death of Antipater in 319, the restoration is easy. KAI in 35 is very likely the beginning of KA|CCANPO.

XIII. LETTER TO A KING OF MACEDON.

8.7 x 7.1 cm.

Fragment of a letter written to a king of Macedon, attacking the conduct of the Thebans. From the manner in which Philip is mentioned in line 12 and the reference to 'the dynasty of your ἐταῖροι' the letter would seem to have been addressed to Antigonus or his son Demetrius Poliorcetes. Since Antigonus had been the ἐταῖρος of Philip and Alexander, they might be called his ἐταῖροι after he had become king himself. Thebes had been restored by Cassander, the enemy of Antigonus, so there was much to be said about their offences against τὴν σέν ἐστίν ἑσθιειατόρ. The papyrus is valuable historically in stating definitely the alliance between the Thebans and Olynthians against Amyntas, the father of Philip, a fact which makes the seizure of the Cadmeia by the Spartans on their way to Olynthus much less gratuitous than has been generally maintained. Cf. Xen. Hellen. v. 2, 15, 34 where the alliance between Thebes and Olynthus is implied. The authorship of the fragment is a very difficult problem. The style is thoroughly Isocratean, but who is the imitator?

The papyrus is written in a medium-sized sloping uncial of the second or third century. A few corrections which occur are most probably by the first hand.

 vực

|HN [P|o]|W|[N . . ] ANHA|ON [A TO|I|

CHN

NYN ΠΕΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ

KAI ΤΗΝ ΟΙΚΙΑΝ ΤΗΝ Τ[ΩΝ]
2 sqq. 'With regard then to their acts of hostility directed against your kingdom and the dynasty of your companions, though you are probably aware of them, I have thought it worth while to write you a brief account of them, lest you should think that they have escaped me. The Thebans in the first place attempted with the aid of the Olynthians to expel Amyntas, the father of Philip, from the country and to deprive him of his kingdom, although he had done them no previous injury, nor . . .'

17. Or perhaps ΥΠΙ [ΑΥΤΟΥ].

XIV. ELEGIAICS.

18.5 X 7.2 cm.

Fragment containing portions of eighteen lines from an elegiac poem. They are unfortunately too mutilated to give any connected sense, except in the case of one couplet where there is an obvious reference to a well-known passage of the Iliad.

The script is a clear upright uncial, which may be assigned to the second century. Single dots to indicate a pause at the end of a line are the only lection signs which occur. The papyrus is remarkable for a very deep margin (7.8 cm.) at the top of the column (cf. xviii and xix). This blank space was perhaps intended for scholia.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Two lines lost.

17
[ΔΕΠ[ 
[ΝΙ[ 
[ΕΙΕΙC[ 
[ΟΥ[ 

20

2–3. v. Hom. II. vi. 234 sqq. συφλός: cf. Hom. l.c. φρίνας ἀξίλετο ζείς. It would be just possible to read ΕΠΕΙÇΘ[H in place of ΕΠΕΙΓΕ, but there are not traces of more than two letters after I, and these suit ΕΓ better than Θ.

4. The last letter before the lacuna might perhaps be Π.

7. ΟΚΡΥΟΕΙΝ: the neuter termination -ευ for -έν is found e.g. in Apollon. Rhod. ii. 404 άλεος τε σκόιεσ; cf. iv. 1291, Hdn. ii. 275.

9. ΚΥΘΗΓΕΝΕΟΣ: the word is otherwise only known from Hesychius, s. v., κυθηγενεία, κυθηγενείας.


14. The vestiges before K would suit ΠΙ or ΚΙ.

XV. Epigrams.

9·2 × 15·7 cm.

Parts of two columns form a collection of αυλεμοι or songs for the flute. The papyrus, which is complete at the bottom, is broken along the top, but there is a space left above the first two lines which probably therefore formed a complete epigram, though in what metre is uncertain. The other poems consist of four lines, and, so far as can be judged, are written in a metre which only varies from the hexameter in having an iambus in the sixth foot in place of a spondee. This metre is found in late poets, e.g. Lucian Tragopodagra 311 sqq. The subject of the fourth stanza seems to be the power of music, that of the fifth the instability of wealth as contrasted with virtue.

The αυλεμοι are written on the recto in a somewhat irregular sloping uncial of the third century. The verso contains six lines of accounts in a third century cursive hand.

Col. I.  

[ΞΤΑΤΟΝ . 
[ΣΤΟΝ ΑΝΑΝΟΜΕ[ 
[ΟΥΚ ΧΙΟΝΕΣ 
[ΗΝ Δ ΥΠΕΡΕΧΕΙΝ 
[ΥΣ ΟΥΤΕ ΝΕΜΕΙΣ 

Col. II.  

[ΧΑΙΡΟΥΣΙΝ 
[ΠΟΙΜΗΝΑΙ[ 
[ΚΑΙ ΤΑΥΡΩΝ ΑΓΓΕΛΑΣ 
[ΕΡΠΕΙ Δ ΕΚ ΜΥΧΑΔΩΝ ΩΔΑΙΟΣ Δ[ 
[ΑΥΛΕΙΟΙ [ 
[ΨΗΦΙΖΕΙ ΤΙΚ ΑΕΙ ΤΑ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΙΑ ΜΗ Π[ 
[ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΨΗΦΙΖΕΙ ΤΟ ΚΑΚΩ[ 

5
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

/

XPΗΜΑΤΑ ΓΑΡ ΚΑΙΡΟΣ ΤΕ ΦΕΡΕΙ ΚΑΙ[0]ΕΥΡΕΙΝ ΔΟΥ ΔΥΝΑΜΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΧΗΝ]


ΔΕΥΤΕ ΤΡΥΦΩΝ ΑΝΟΜΟΥ]

ΤΟΙΚ ΦΥΣΙΚΟΙ ΧΡΗΣΑΙ]


10

[ΑΥ]ΑΕΙΜ[0]Ι

15

I. 2. The letter transcribed as Μ may be Π. If the metre of this couplet is the same as that of the other stanzas, the first Α must be long.

II. 4. ΜΥΧΑΔΩΝ: probably for μυχάτων or μυχάλων. For the latter word cf. G. P. Π. vi. 1, 7 μύχαλα Τάρταρα, and the MS. reading in Eurip. Ηελ. 189 πέτυμα μύχαλα γέναλα.

8. Blass suggests καύρος τε παρελεί.

11. Either this line differs from the rest in beginning with a trochee, or the first syllable of ΦΙΛΟΙ was lengthened, as in Homer's φυλε καυρόμετο, where however the word stands first in the verse.

12. A critical mark of some sort has been inserted in the margin opposite this line. There are also traces of ink in the margin opposite 13 and 14.

14. The letter transcribed as Λ may be Δ.

PART III. FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS.

XVI. THUCYDIDES, IV. 56-41.

Plate IV (Cols. II, III). 25.6 x 20 cm.

The following fragment of the fourth book of Thucydides (chs. 36-41) has already been published by A. S. Hunt in the Egypt Exploration Fund's Archaeological Report for 1896-7. For convenience of reference we give here a reprint of the text together with the critical notes upon it and the description of the papyrus as there published.

The rule that for purposes of textual criticism papyrus texts posterior to the Ptolemaic period are comparatively unimportant finds a striking exception in the case of the present fragment, the excellence of which has been generally recognized. A number of its readings have been adopted by K. Hude in his new edition of Thucydides (Tom. I. libr. i-iv, Leipzig, 1898). Discussions of the variants exhibited by the papyrus will be found in the original publication in
the Arch. Report and in articles by Blass (Literarisches Centralblatt, Nov. 13, 1897), van Leeuwen (Mnemosyne xxvi), and Steup (Rhein. Museum f. Philol. iii. 2).

The fragment contains the greater part of three columns, consisting of from fifty to fifty-two lines each. The hand is a small, rather irregular uncial, of a decidedly early type; it may be probably assigned to the first century A.D. Other marks of age, apart from the formation of the hand-writing, are the decided slope of the columns to the right, the regular use of the iota adscript, and the absence of accents, breathings, and marks of elision. A character like an angular bracket (>) is occasionally used as a supplement at the end of a short line (e.g. I, 1, 26, II. 38); and the paragraphus is frequently employed to mark off the sentences, which are also commonly divided from each other by blank spaces left between them. Otherwise lection signs are rare. An accent and a breathing occur once in conjunction (I. 2): there is a single instance of the diaeresis over an initial v (III. 26); and the high point has in two cases been used at the end of a line to denote a pause. Very possibly these are all subsequent additions, as may also be the marks, presumably possessing some critical significance, which are of frequent occurrence in the margin.

The text is rendered peculiarly interesting by the presence of a considerable number of double readings. Of these the majority are certainly by the original scribe, and may be explained either as traditional variæ lectiones, or—though perhaps less probably—as the result of the use of more than one manuscript by the copyist, who was careful in cases of disagreement to record alternatives. The other variants, which may be regarded rather as corrections, seem to be due to a second (probably rather later) hand, which however is in type very similar to the first and with difficulty distinguishable from it. To this second hand we attribute the additions in I. 10, III. 3 and the insertion, where it has occurred, of final v. Possibly II. 22, 43, and III. 2 should be included in the same class, but this cannot be done with any approach to certainty.

The accompanying collation is based upon Bekker’s Berlin edition of 1821, from which the supplements have also been made.

Col. I.

[ΔΟ]ΥϹ ΤΗϹ ΝΗϹΟΥ ΠΡΟϹΒΑΙ ᾿ΗΙΟϹΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΤΕΩΡΟΥ
[Ε]ΙΑΟΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΤΕΩΡΟΥ

[Ν]ΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΗΙΟΙ ΟΙ ΑΛΕΓΔΑΙΜΟ
[Ε]ΙΑΟΝΗϹ ΑΝΑΦΑΝΕ[Ι]Ϲ ΚΑΤΑ

[Ν]ΙΟΙ ΧΩΡΙΟΥ ΤΤΙ ΙϹΧΥΙ ΠΙΣΤΕΥ
[Ν]ΙΟΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΤΟ[ΥϹ] ΜΕΝ ΤΟΙ Α

[ΚΑ]ΝΤΕϹ ΟΥΚ ΕΦΥΛΑΤΤ[ΟΝ ΧΑΛΕ]
[ΔΟΚΗΤΩ[Ι] ΕΞΕΠΑΝΕΕ ΤΟΥϹ ΔΕ

5 [Π]ΙΟϹ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΜΟΛΙϹ ΠΕΡΙΕΛΑΙΟΝ

[Δ]ΡΟϹΕΔΕΧΟΝΤΟ ΙΔΟΝΤΕϹ ΠΟΛ

[Α]ΙΟΙ ΜΑΛΛΟΝ ΕΠΙΕΡ[Π]ΙΟϹ ΚΑ
FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS

[01] ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜ[ΟΝΙΟ] ΒΑΛΑΜΟΜΕ
[K]ΑΙ ΠΓΝΩΜΕΝ[Ο] ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΑΥΤΩΙ

15 [Ξ]ΥΜΠΤΩΜΑΤΙ ΩC ΜΕΙΚΡΟΝ
[M]ΟΠΥΛΑΙ[Ι]ΕΚΕΙΝΟΙ ΤΕ ΓΑΡ
[Τ]ΗΙ ΑΤΡΑΠΩΙ ΠΕΡΙΕΛΘΟΝΤΩΝ
[Τ]ΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ(Ξ)Ν ΒΙΑΦΑΡΗΛΗ[Ν] ΟΥ

[ΛΟΙΡ ΤΕ ΟΛ[ΙΡΟΙ] ΜΑΧΟΜΕΝ[ΟΙ]
[K]ΑΠΛ ΑΣΘΕΝΕΙΑΙ ΣΩΜΑ.
[ΤΟΝ ΔΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΚΙΤ]ΟΙΔΕΙΑΝ Υ

25 [ΠΕ]ΧΩΡΟΥΝ [ΚΑΙ ΟΙ Α]ΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ [Ε]
[ΚΡ]ΑΤΟΥΝ Η[Δ]Η ΤΩΝ ΕΦΩΔΩΝ)
[Γ]ΝΟΥΣ ΔΕ Ο [ΚΛΕ]ΩΝ[Ν] ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟ
[ΚΟ]ΕΝΗΚΕ ΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΠΟΝΟΝΟΥΝ ΜΑΛ

30 [Α]ΕΝΟΥΣ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΨΑΦΕ
[ΤΕ]ΡΑΣ ΚΤΡΑΠΗΑΙΝ ΕΠΑΥΣΑΝ ΤΗΝ
[Μ]ΑΧΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΥΑΤΩΝ ΑΠΕΙΡ

[Ξ]ΑΝ ΒΟΥΛΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΑΓΑΦΕΙΝ
[ΑΥ]ΤΟΥΣ [Α]ΘΗΝΑΙΟΙΣ ΖΩΝΤΑΝ
35 [Ε]Ι ΠΩΣ [Τ]ΟΥ ΚΗΡΥΓΜΑΤΟΣ ΑΚΟΥ
[ΞΑΝΤΕΣ] [Ε]ΠΙΚΑΙΘΕΙΕΝ ΤΗΙ
ΓΝΩΜΗ ΤΑ ΟΠΛΑ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΥ

CC

40 ΝΑΙ ΚΑΙ Η[ΤΗΡ]ΗΣΕΙΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡ
[ΟΝ]ΤΟΣ ΔΕΙΝΟΥ ΕΚΗΡΥΞΑΝ ΤΕ
[ΕΙ ΒΟΥΛΑΝΤΑΙ ΤΑ ΟΠΛΑ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΥ

45 ΝΑΙ ΚΑΙ[Ι] ΣΦΑΧ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙ
ΟΙ ΩΣΤΕ ΒΟΥΛΕΥΑΤΙ ΟΤΙ ΑΝ ΕΚΕΙ
ΝΟΙΣ ΔΟΚΗΙ ΟΙ ΔΕ ΑΚΟΥΣΑΝΤΕΣ
[ΠΑ]ΡΙΚΑΝ ΤΑΣ ΑΣΠΙΔΑΣ ΟΙ ΠΛΕΙ

[Σ]ΤΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΧ ΧΕΙΡΑΝ ΑΝΕΚΕΙΕΝ
[ΔΗΛΑΥΟΥΝ]Ν[Ε]Ε ΠΡΟΣΕΙΘΟΙ ΤΑ ΚΕ
[ΚΗΡΥΓΜΑ]ΕΝΑ ΜΕΤΑ ΔΕ

49 [ΤΑΥΤΑ] ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΞ
[ΓΟΥΣ Ο ΤΕ ΚΑΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟ]
[ΣΟΝΗΣ . . . .

[ PRO]

Col. II.

Ο

ΤΕΡΩΝ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΝ ΠΡΟΤΟΥ ΤΕ[Θ]ΟΝΗΚΟΤΟΣ ΕΠΙΔΑΟΥ

1/. ΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΜΕΤ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΠΠΑΓΡΕΤ]ΟΥΥ

5/. ΤΙ ΖΩΝΤΟΣ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΌΥ ΩC ΤΕ

15/. ΤΑ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΟΤΙ ΒΟΥΛΑΝΤΑΙ ΔΙΑΧΗ

ΗΠΕΙΡΟΥ[Υ] ΚΗΡΥΚΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΓΕΝΟ
ΜΕΝΟΙΝ] ΕΠΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΩΝ ΥΙΓ ΔΙΟΣ
Η ΤΡΙC Ο ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΟΣ ΔΙΑΜΑΘΕΥ

20/. ΤΑΣ ΟΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΘ ΕΥΑΤΟΥΣ ΒΟΥ

25 ΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΦΑΧ ΠΟΛΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ Ε

30 ΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗ

ΝΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΛΟΥΝΤΩΝ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ

ΗΠΕΙΡΟΥ[Υ] ΚΗΡΥΚΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΓΕΝΟ
ΜΕΝΟΙΝ] ΕΠΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΩΝ ΥΙΓ ΔΙΟΣ
Η ΤΡΙC Ο ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΟΣ ΔΙΑΜΑΘΕΥ

[ ΜΟΝΙΟΙ ΚΕΛΕΥΟΥΣΙ ΥΜΑΣ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ

[ ΠΕΡΙ ΥΜΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΒΟΥΛΕΥΕ

[ ΣΟΛΩ ΜΗΔΕΝ ΑΙΣΧΡΟΝ ΠΟΙΟΥΝ

[ ΤΑΣ ΟΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΘ ΕΥΑΤΟΥΣ ΒΟΥ

[ ΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΦΑΧ ΠΟΛΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ Ε

[ ΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗ

[ ΝΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΛΟΥΝΤΩΝ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ

[ ΚΤΑ ΕΝ ΦΥΛΑΚΗ ΕΙΧΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ

[ ΟΙ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΣΗ ΑΥΤΕ

[ ΠΑΙΑΙ ΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΤΡΟΠΗ

[ ΟΝ ΚΤΗ[ΣΑ]ΝΤΕΣ ΕΝ ΤΗΙ ΝΗΣΩΙ
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Col. III.

TOY KLEΩHNC ΚΑΙΠΕΡ ΜΑΝΙΩ

[Δ]ΗΣ ΟΥCA Η ὝΠΟΧΧΕΙC ΑΠΕ
ΒΗ ΕΝΤΟΤ ΓΑΡ ΕΙΚΟΣΗ ΗΜΕΡΩΝ
ΗΓΑΕ ΤΟΥC ΑΝΔΡΑC ΨΩΤΕΡ
ΥΠΕΣΤΗ ΠΑΡΑ ΓΝΩΜΗΝ
ΤΕ ΔΗ ΜΑΝΙΣΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ
ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΝ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΤΟΙC ΕΛ

[ΑΗΗ] ΕΓΕΝΕ[Ο] ΤΟΥC ΓΑΡ ΛΑΚΕ
[ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΤΟΥC ΟΥΤΕ ΑΙΜΩI ΟΥΤ]

Ten lines lost.

EΙ ΕΙ ΤΕΘΕΝΩ]

ΤΕ[ΣΣ] ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙΛΟΙ ΚΑΓΑΘΟΙ

[Δ]ΗΣ ΑΝ ΑΠΕ[ΚΡΙΝΑΤΟ ΑΥΤΩ]
ΠΟΛΑΥΟΝ ΑΝ [ΑΞΙΟΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΟΝ
ΑΤΡΑΚΤΟΝ ΛΕ[ΓΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΟΙΚΤΟΝ]
ΕΙ ΤΟΥC ΑΓΑΘΟΥC ΔΙΕΓΓΓΝΟΣΚΕ
ΔΗΛΩΙΝ [ΠΟΙΟΥΜΕΝΟC ΟΤΙ O
ΕΝ[Σ]ΥΓΧΑΝΩΝ ΤΟΙC ΤΕ ΛΙΟΙΟC
ΚΑΙ ΤΟ[ΞΕΥΜΑΤΙ ΔΙΕΘΕΙΡΕΤΟ
ΚΟ[ΜΙΚ]ΕΝΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ΑΝ
ΔΡ[ΩΝ ΟΙ AΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΕΒΟΥΑΙ]ΕΥCΑΝ
DE[Σ]ΟΙΟC

I. 1. ΠΡΟΟΒΑΙΝΩΝ: so vulg.; προβαίνων, Bekk. with Bdg.
2. There seems to be no variation in the MSS. which would explain the deleted Τ1.
   [71 is however defended by van Leeuwen, op. cit.]
4. ΕΦΥΑΑΤΤΟΝ: for a similar alteration of ΤΤ to CC cf. I. 38; Bekk. reads ΕΦΙΛΑΥΝΩΝ.
5. ΜΟΛΙΣ: τ.λ. ΑΟΙΔΙ; μόλις, Bekk., with the MSS.
10. ΔΟΝΤΕΣ was of course a slip; the correction seems to be by the second hand.
15. ΜΕΙΚΡΟΝ: cf. for the spelling ΟΠΑΕΙΤΑΙ in II. 42; μειριον, Bekk.
16. ΜΕΓΑΛΟΣ ΕΙΚΑΣΑΙ or ΜΕΓΑΛΟΣ ΙΚΑΣΑΙ are equally possible readings. Only very
slight traces remain of the two letters transcribed as ΕΙ in ΕΙΚΑΚΑΙ, and with this reading
there is barely room in the lacuna for the iota adscript of ΜΕΓΑΛΩΙ. There is, however,
no other instance in the fragment of its omission.

23. ΑΚΟΘΕΝΕΙΑΙ: the supplement hardly fills the lacuna, in which there would be room
for two or three more letters. But the scribe is not sufficiently regular to make it likely
that there was any variation from the MSS. reading.

26. ΕΚΡΑΤΟΥΝ ΗΔΗ: the letters Β and Α which have been added above these two
words indicate that their order could be reversed. ηθι is omitted in δ and ι. A letter (? Α)
has been crossed out after ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ.

28. It is remarkable that the superfluous δι before ΕΙ, which is found in the MSS. and
read by Bekk., is omitted in the papyrus, which thus bears out the view of H. Stephanus
(Append. ad Script. de Dialect., p. 77), and others.

29. ΕΝΔΟΚΟΥΙ: on the analogy of l. 26 there should here be an overwritten Β to
 correspond with the Α above ΕΝΔΟΚΟΥΙ. Probably it has been lost in the lacuna
at the beginning of the line, in which case the meaning was that ΜΑΛΩΝ and ΕΝΔΟΚΟΥΙ
might change places.

38. ΗΤΗΘΕΘΕΙΝ: the dot after the second Τ has been effaced. For the alternative
spelling cf. l. 4.

40. ΒΟΥΑΟΝΤΑΙ: βούλουσα, MSS., Bekk.

48. ΑΝΑΚΩΧΗΣ: so Bekk. with the MSS.; the second spelling ΑΝΟΚΩΧΗΣ is
correct.

II. 1. ΠΡΟΤΕΡΩΝ: so MSS., Bekk. ΠΡΟΤΕΡΩΝ was an easy mistake.

4. ΕΦΕΙΡΗΜΕΝΟΥ: so the MSS. Of the overwritten letters the Υ is uncertain;
possibly 'ΕΙ should be read (cf. l. 6); or possibly an original ΕΙ has been converted (by
the second hand?) into ΕΥ.

5. ΤΕΘΝΟΤΟΟΤΟΣ: the original spelling ΤΕΘΝΗΚΟΤΟΣ was perhaps due to a remini-
scence of ΤΕΘΝΗΚΟΤΟΣ in l. 2. ΕΦΕΙΡΗΜΕΝΟΣ: so Bekk. with the MSS.; ΕΦΕΙΡΗ-
ΜΕΝΟΣ was the commoner spelling in the third and second centuries B.C.

7. ΝΟΜΟΝ: ν.L. ΝΟΜΟΝ, which is read by the MSS., and Bekk.

9. ΕΛΕΕΝ: έλεγε, MSS., Bekk. For the original omission and subsequent insertion
of ν έφελεκοιτάκιον cf. II. 22, 23. III. 14, 26. It has not been added before a vowel in the
case of έκάια, ΙΙΙ. 5, 21.

12. ΗΤΗΠΙΡΟΙ: a dot over the Ε may mean that the letter was intended to be deleted;
but it is more probably accidental, since it is not repeated in l. 17 or l. 21.

18. The reading of the deleted letter transcribed as Η is rather doubtful. There is
no support for it in the MSS. [If read as Η,] the second of the two points is effaced; [or
regarding the second point as preserved, Τ might be read],

22. For the overwritten ν of ΑΠΙΓΕΙΙΔΕΙΑΝ cf. ΚΑΙΛΙΟΥΚΙΝ in the following line, and
l. 9, note. Bekk. reads απόγγυλε (and καλέων) with the MSS., which give no support to
the variant ΑΠΙΓΕΙΙΔΕΙΑΝ, οἱ θαλαισμοὺς, MSS., Bekk.

29. The original omission of ΤΗΝ ΗΑΘΕΡΑΝ ΚΑΙ (MSS., Bekk.) after ΤΑΥΤΗΝ
was apparently due to the repetition of ΤΗΝ. The mistake has been partially rectified by the
insertion of ΚΑΙ, though with this reading ταύτην must refer to νίκα. It is noticeable that
the following words ΚΑΙ τῶν ἐπώνυμων νίκας are omitted in K.

36. ΔΙΕΔΟΚΑΝ: so KN; διδωσαν, δι; διδωσαν, Bekk.

42. ΟΠΑΕΙΤΑΙ: cf. ΜΕΙΚΡΟΝ, I. 15.

43. ΟΙ, here inserted above the line, is read by Bekk. with most MSS. (om. Κε). Its
omission after ΤΕΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ would be peculiarly easy.

III. 1. ΣΤΑΔΙΑ is read by Bekk. with the MSS. The variant ΣΤΑΔΙΑ may be
right. The forms στάδιος, σταδιος and σταδιος are frequently confused in MSS.
3. ANDPEC EΝ: so f; ἄνθρες οἱ ἔν, Bekk. with the other MSS.

The accidental omission before ΛΑΧΗΣ of the words ἐπιλοκορεῖδηςαν ἀπὸ τῆς ναμαχίας μέχρι τῆς ἔν τῇ φύσιν was of course due to the recurrence of ΕΝ ΘΗΝ ΝΗΚΟΙ. The missing words were subsequently written by the second hand in the margin at the top of the column, and indicated by the curved mark to the left of the line and by the word auo placed over the point where the omission occurred.

5. EIKOCI: εἰκοσι, Bekk. with MSS.; cf. l. 21.

6. The 0 of ΟΙ was converted from another letter, perhaps Δ.

7. ΑΠΙΗΕΙΚΑΝ: the reading of the MSS. and Bekk.; the variant ΑΠΙΗΕΙΚΑΝ is a preferable spelling. [ἀπηρίαν, Cobet.]

8. ΔΕ: the addition of Δ brings the papyrus into agreement with the MSS. and Bekk.

9. ΛΑΘΡΑΙ: λάθρα, MSS., Bekk.

10. CITOΣ ΤΙΣ ΕΝ: σίτος ἔν: MSS., Bekk. The loss of ΤΙΣ after -ΤΙΟΣ would be easy.

11. ΕΝΚΑΤΕΛΗΡΘΩΝ: the v.l. here agrees with the reading of ΦΗΙΝβδε, which is followed by Bekk.; ἐγκατελείφθη vulg.

12. ΕΠΙΤΑΔΗΣ: ἐπιτάδης, Bekk. with MSS.

13. For the added final ρ cf. II. 9, note.

14. ΟΙ is read by Bekk. with the MSS.

21. EIKOCI: εἰκοσι, MSS., Bekk.; cf. l. 5.

26. ΑΛΗΙΣΗΝ: ρ has been added above the line as in l. 14, etc.

38. ΤΕΘΝΕΙΩΤΕΚ: the papyrus may of course have read ΤΕΘΝΗΚΟΤΕΚ with Q.

39. There would be room in the lacuna for ΚΑΛΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΑΘΟΙ, the reading of ΦΗΙΩΙ.

40. ΗΚΙΑΝ: the traces of the letter before Ν suit Α better than Ε, and so ΗΚΙΑΝ is preferable to ΕΙΕΝ. The papyrus stands in (apparently) reading the verb.

49. The column contained one more line after this one.

XVII. THUCYDIDES II. 7–8.

7 × 5.3 cm.

Fragment containing part of Thucydides ii. 7–8, written in a small upright uncial of the second or third century. Collated with Hude’s text, the only variant is χωρία μᾶλλον for μᾶλλον χωρία.


XVIII. HERODOTUS I. 105–6.

18.2 × 8.7 cm.

Fragment containing part of Herodotus i. 105–6, written in a good-sized round formal uncial resembling the handwriting of the great biblical codices. We
should assign the fragment to the third century. Both this and the next papyrus support the manuscript tradition in essentials, but show a few variations in the dialectic forms of words. A very deep margin is left at the bottom of the column.

Collated with the text of Stein the variants are 1 [ἐντεύς] ὑπὲρ for ἐντεύτερον; 11 ἐνέσκυψεν ἢ for ἐνέσκυψεν ὃ; 22 ὡς ὃν for ὅν.

XIX. HERODOTUS I. 76.

12.5 x 8 cm.

Fragment containing on the recto eight incomplete lines of a second century cursive document, on the verso part of Herodotus i. 76, written in a rather small square uncial of the second or third century. The writing towards the ends of lines is often much effaced. The stops seem to have been put in later.
4. The meaning of the insertion over the line at the end in a different hand is obscure.
11. ΕΠΕΙΡΕΟΝΤΟ: εἰπεριόντο S.
14. ἀμφοτέρων πολλῶν S.

XX. HOMER, ILIAD II. 730–828. Plate V.

Twelve fragments, the largest measuring 14.5 × 8 cm., from a papyrus containing the second book of the Iliad. Parts of four columns are preserved, written in a large upright calligraphic uncial. On the verso are some accounts in a cursive hand of the late second or early third century (v. Plate V). The Homer on the recto we should assign to the second century. The text agrees in the main with the vulgate, but there are some variations, including the insertion of a new line (in this position). This shows the influence of the Ptolemaic manuscripts of Homer, most of which have a number of additional lines (cf. G.P. II. iv. pp. 12–13). There are no stops, breathings, elision-marks, accents, or iota adscript. We give a collation with La Roche’s text.

Col. I. 730–754. Three fragments (a), (b), and (c), containing parts of 730–736 and 745–754.
748. ΚΑΙ ΔΕΚ[ Papy., where the MSS. have καὶ εἰσορ.
751. ΕΡΓ ΕΝΕΜ[ONTO: so the MSS. ἐργα νῦνοντο La R.
754. ΕΠΙΡΡΕΙ: εἰπερρεῖ La R.

Col. II. 755–779. Two fragments (d) and (e), containing parts of 769–779. Fragment (d) is facsimiled in Plate V.
772. ΠΟΜΕ[NI: a mistake for πομένι.

Col. III. 780–803. Four fragments (f), (g), (h), (l). The verso of (g) is facsimiled.
793. Α[ΝΑΚΤΟC: La R. with MSS. γέγονος.
795. ΣΗΝ ΕΕΙΦΑ[: a mistake for μυ.
796. ΕΙΦΙΝ: εἰσί La R.
797. ΨΩ νΕ ΤΕ ΠΟΤ ΕΠ: ὑπ' ποτ' La R. with MSS.
798. After this the papyrus adds the line ΕΝΘΑ ΙΔΟΝ ΠΑ[ΛΙΕΣΤΟΥΣ ΦΡΥΓΑΣ Α[ΝΕΡΑΣ ΑΙΟ[ΛΙΩΝΔΟΥΟΥΣ, cf. Book III. 184–5, where this line follows ἤθη καὶ Φρυγίν εἰσιν εἰς σάρκαν ἀμπελ- λόνταν. The resemblance between II. 798 and III. 184 accounts for the insertion of III. 185 in the present passage.
800. ΑΕΙΗΝ for λίρ.
801. ΠΕΡΙ ΑΓΤΥ: so the MSS. La R. adopts the Aristarchean reading ΠΡΟΤΙ.
802. ΩΔΕ ΔΕ: ὀδε γε La R. The MSS. are divided on the point.
803. ΓΑΡ Π[ΡΟΤΙ: La R. with the MSS. κατά.

Col. IV. 804–828. Four fragments (g), (h), (i), (m), containing parts of 804–810 and 813–828. Fragment (i) is facsimiled.
XXI. Homer, Iliad II. 745–764.

Homer’s Iliad, II. 745–764, written in a large round upright hand of the first or second century. The apostrophes marking elision are by the first hand; the accents, breathings, stops, and marks of quantity may possibly have also been inserted by the first hand, but more probably they are due to the person who has added some corrections in cursive. The text is the vulgate. At for ε is found in 5 ἀνινηνεύ.

OYK ΟΙΟΣ ἌΜΑ ΤΩΙ ΓΕ ΛΕΟΝΤΕΥ[ΙΣ ΟΖΟΣ ΑΡΗΟΣ
ΥΙΟΣ ΥΠΕΡΘΥΜΟΙΟ ΚΟΡΩΝΟΥ Κ[ΑΙΝΕΙΔΑΟ
ΤΟΙΣ Δ ΑΜΑ ΤΕΣΣΑΚΑΡΟΝΤΑ ΜΕΛΑ[ΙΝΑΙ ΝΗΕΣ ΕΠΟΝΤΟ
ΓΟΥΝΕΥΣ Μ’ ΕΚ ΚΥΦΟΥ ΗΓΕ ΔΥΟ [ΚΑΙ ΕΙΚΟΙ ΝΗΑΣ
5 ΤΩΙ Δ ΑΙΝ[Ε]ΗΝΕΥΣ· ΕΠΟΝΤΟ· ΜΕΝΕΠ[ΤΟΛΕΜΟΙ ΤΕ ΠΕΡΑΙΒΟΙ

[0] ΠΕΡΙ ΔΩΛΩΝΗΝ ΔΥΣΧΙΜΕΡΟΝ ΟΙΚΙ ΕΘΕΝΤΟ
[0] Τ ΑΛΦ ΙΜΕΡΤΟΝ ΤΙΤΑΡΗΣΙΟΝ ΕΡΤ] ΕΝΕΜΟΝΤΟ

[0]С Δ’ ΕΕ ΠΗΝΕΙΟΝ ΠΡΟΪΕΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΩΝ ΥΔΩΡ

[0]ΥΔ Ο ΓΕ ΠΗΝΕΙΩΙ ΚΥΕΜΗΙΟΣΕΤΑΙ ΑΡΓΥΡΟΔΙΝΗ

[0]ΥΔ Α ΤΕ ΛΙΝ ΚΑΘΥΠΕΡΟΕΝ ΕΠΙΡΕΕΙ] ΗΥΤ ΕΛΙΟΝ

[0]Ρ]ΚΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΔΕΙΝΟΥ ΣΤΥΓΟΣ ΥΔΑΤΟΣ ΙΕΣΤΙΝ ΑΠΟΡΡΩΞ

[0]ΤΗΝΗΝΩΝ Δ ΗΡΧΕ ΠΡΟΘΟΟΟΣ ΤΕΝ[ΟΡΘΩΝΟΣ ΥΙΟΣ

[0]Ι ΠΕΡΙ ΠΗΝΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΗΛΙΟΝ ΕΙΝΟ[ΣΙΦΥΛΙΟΝ

[0]ΗΑΙΕΚΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΜΕΝ ΠΡΟΘΟΟΟΣ ΘΟΟΟ Η[ΓΕΜΟΝΕΥ]

15 [Τ]ΩΙ Δ ΑΜΑ ΤΕΣΣΑΚΑΡΟΝΤΑ ΜΕΛΑΙΝΑΙ [ΝΗΕΣ ΕΠΟΝΤΟ

[0]ΤΟΙΟ ΑΡ ΗΓΕΜΟΝΈΔ ΔΑΝΑΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΙΠΑΝΟΙ ΗΚΑΝ .

[Τ]ΙΣ ΤΑΡ ΤΩΝ ΟΧ’ ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ ΕΒΗΝ’ ΚΥ ΜΟΙ ΕΝ[EΠΕ ΜΟΥΣΑ

[Α]ΥΤΩΝ ΗΑ ΠΙΤΩΝ ΟΙ ΆΜ’ ΑΤΡΕΙΔΗΣΙΝ [ΕΠΟΝΤΟ

[Ι]ΠΙΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΜΕΓ’ ΑΡΙΣΤΑΙ ΕΣΑΦ ΕΙΡΗΝΙ[ΑΑΩ

10 ΤΑΣ ΕΥΜΗΑΟΣ ΕΛΛΥΝΕΝ ΠΟΔΩΚΕΑΣ ΟΡΝ[ΙΑΣ ΩΣ

XXII. Sophocles, Oedipus Tyrannus 375–385 and 429–441.

Part of a leaf out of a papyrus book, the verso having lines 375–385 of Sophocles’ Oedipus Tyrannus, the recto lines 429–441, in both cases nearly complete. The dimensions of the pages and the arrangement of the columns in this
MS. are uncertain. If there was another column on the verso after 375–385, there must have been another column on the recto before 429–441, and then each column would not have contained more than eighteen lines on an average. Assuming that the margin at the bottom was about the same as the margin at the top, this would give a page of about 14 x 22 cm., which is an unlikely size. It is more probable that there was no column on the verso after 375–385. This would give a column of fifty-four lines, and a page nearly 35 cm. high by 22 cm. broad, if a column is lost on the verso before 375–385, or by 11 cm. broad if there was only one column on a page. The fragment cannot be part of an opisthographic roll, since the writing on the verso precedes that on the recto. The verso (as in the case of the 'Logia' fragment) is numbered at the top ρ[. The volume, therefore, even if it ended with the Oedipus Tyrannus, certainly consisted of 130 pages, and must have contained considerably more than this play.

The papyrus is written in a small, round, upright, formal uncial of about the fifth century, and is thus about six centuries older than the oldest manuscript of Sophocles. The manuscript has been corrected in several places, though not always where it ought to have been, by a contemporary who wrote a less literary hand; but the original readings are often not erased. In two cases (378, 430) the reading of the corrector is between dots, as in the Thucydides papyrus (xvi); and here too the corrector not improbably intended his reading to be only an alternative, not necessarily a correction. Marks of elision are generally used, and except in 434 (v. note ad loc.) are by the first hand. The accents, breathings, stops, and marks of quantity, which occasionally occur, are apparently due to the corrector. The paragraplii marking a change of speaker were probably inserted by the original scribe. The variants of the papyrus, which are nearly all of considerable interest, are discussed in the notes.

The ink used by the scribe and corrector is of the brown colour which came into common use in the Byzantine period; cf. e.g. the Geneva papyrus of Menander's Γεωργος. It has faded considerably in some parts, especially on the verso. The number at the top of the verso (which is by a third hand) is written in black ink.

_Verso._

375 [ΜΗΤ Λ]ΛΟΝ ὌΣΤΙΟ ΦΩΣ ΟΡΑ ΒΑΣΤΙΑΙ ΠΩΤ' ΑΝ·
[ΟΥ ΓΑΡ] ΜΕ ΜΟΙΡΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΓΕ ΣΟΥ ΠΕΣΕΙ ΕΠΕΙ
[ΙΚΑΝΟΣ] ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΥΩΙ ΤΑΔ' ΕΚΠΡΑΣΑΙ ΜΕΛΕΙ·
[ΚΡΕΟΝΤΟ]ΤΙ ΣΟΥ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΤΑΣΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ
FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS

380 [ΚΡΕΩΝ ΔΕ] ΚΟΙ ΠΗΜ’ ΟΥΔΕΝ· ΑΛΛ’ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΣΥ ΚΟΙ· [Ω ΠΛΟΥΤΕ] ΚΑΙ ΠΥΡΑΝΝΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΧΝΗ ΤΕΧΝΗCS [ΥΠΕΡΦΕΡΟΥCA ΤΩ ΠΟΛΥΖΗΑΩ ΒΙΩ]
[ΟΣΟC ΠΑΡ’ Υ]ΜΙΝ Ο ΦΩΝΟC ΦΥΛΑCCΕTΑI [ΕΙ ΤΗΧΑΣ' Γ' ΑΡ]ΧΗΣ ΟΥΝΕΚ' ΉN ΕΜΟI ΠΟΛΙC [ΔΟΡΗΤΟΝ ΟΥ]Κ’ ΑΙΤΗΤΟΝ ΕΙΣΕΧΕΙΠΙCΕΝ.


Recto.

380 Η ΤΑΥΤΑ ΔΗΤ—ΑΝΕΚΤΑ ΠΡΟC ΤΟΥΤΟΥ YK ΚΑΥΕΙΝ

430 ΟΥΚ' ΕΙC ΟΛΕΟΡΟΝ ΟΥΧΗ ΘΑCΧΟΝ ΑΥ ΠΑ[ΛΙΝ
ΑΓΟΡΡΟC ΟΙΚΩΝ ΤΩΝΑ' ΑΠΟΣΤΡΑΦΕΙC ΑΠΕΙ
ΟΥΑ’ ΊΚΟΜΗΝ ΕΡΩΓ’ ΑΝ ΕΙ ΣΥ ΜΗ Κ[Α]ΛΕΙC
ΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΤΙ Σ’ ΗΑΈΙΝ ΜΩΡA ΦΩΝΗΘΟΝΤ’ ΕΠΕΙ

435 ΧΩΛΗC’ Γ’ ΑΝ ΟΙΚΟΥC ΤΟΥC ΕΜΟΥC Ε[Ε]ΤΕΙΛΑΜΗN

375. OCTIC: the rough breathing in this papyrus tends to become very like the acute accent, and where the papyrus is rubbed it is impossible to distinguish them. Here and in 383. ΗΝ, what we have considered to be the accent may be the rough breathing.

376. ΜΕ...Ε ΚΟΥ: so apparently the papyrus for ΣΛΗΜΗ of the MSS. The juxtaposition of ορφ probably accounts for the new reading.

380. ΠΥΡΑΝΝΙ: a mistake for ΤΡΑΝΝΙ.
385. The scribe seems in copying from a MS. which had ΠΕΙΚΤΟCOΣΕΩΡΥΣ ΧΕρ to have omitted ΟΕ by a natural blunder.

429. After ΔΗΤ the corrector apparently inserted ὁ instead of the more usual apophore. The meaning of the λ (or ə) written by the corrector above the line just before the lacuna is obscure.

430. The MSS. have ὁν καλει, which is the reading of the corrector here; but αὖ, the reading of the scribe, would make good sense. Cf. note on 378.

431. ΑΓΟΡΡΟΣ: a mistake for ἀψτροφος.

434. The scribe wrote ΧΩΑΗΩΓ', which was altered by the corrector to ΧΩΑΗΗΓ'. The MSS. have σχολὴ σ', Suidas σχολὴ γ', which was accepted by Porson, who inserted σ' after ὁμικ'.

435. ἡμείς τοιοῦτο ΜΣΣ., and this was no doubt the reading of the corrector, though he did not erase the superfluous ΑΕ of the scribe.

XXIII. Plato, Laws, IX.

18.2 x 18.5 cm. Plate VI.

Parts of three columns containing pp. 862–3 of Plato's Laws, Book IX. The variants are not important, but the papyrus is of great palaeographical interest, since it can be approximately dated with certainty. On the verso some one has scribbled

[...]ΠΑΤΕΙΑΝ ΝΟΥΜΜΙΟ (σί)

υπατείας νομμουν τανκον και ανικον ανολλιων (Λ.Δ. 295) των
ἐπὶ νυπατης των [κ]οιπους ημων κωσταιτιου και μαξε[ι]ανω [των]
ἐπιφανες[τ]αιατου[ν] και[αρ]ρον σεβαστουν,

underneath which there are traces of three short lines. The writing on the recto, therefore, which is a good-sized square sloping uncial, cannot be later than the end of the third century. How much earlier it is cannot be determined with precision, but we should not place it before 200.

The manuscript has been corrected by a contemporary hand (or possibly by two hands). The stops are in most cases, perhaps all, due to the corrector. The first column contains only the ends of lines. 1. ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΙ ΤΡΟ, 2. ΤΩΝ ΩΦΕ, 3. ΒΑΙΑΠΗΤΗ, 4. ΝΟΜΟΘΗΚ, 5. ΠΡΟΟΡΑΤΟΥ, 6. ΒΑΣΠΙΤΕΟΝ, 7. ΚΑΙ ΒΑΑ, 8. ΒΑΙΑΒΕΝ, 9. ΕΙΗΤΟ, 10. ΤΟ, 11. ΤΟΥ, 12. ΔΙΑΦΗΘΟ, 13. ΝΗΝ, 14. ΑΙΩΝ] ΝΟ with περιμετω[ν ανικ] written above by the corrector.

Col. II.

H[ΔΟΝΩΝ Η ΛΥΠΩ]Ν Η [ΤΙΑΩ]Ν
[H ΑΤΙΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ] ΧΡΗΜΑ
[ΤΟΝ ΖΗΜΙΑ]Ν Η ΚΑΙ ΔΩ
[ΠΩΝ Η ΚΑΙ] ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΠΑΝ ΟΤΙ
5 ΝΙ ΤΡΟΠΩΝ ΠΟΙΗΣΕΙ [ΤΙ]Ν ΜΕΙ

Col. III.

ΚΑΙ ΑΕΤ[ΕΙΝ: ΔΗΛΩΝ ΓΑΡ]
ΟΤΙ ΤΟ[Ι]ΟΝΔΕ ΠΕΡΙ ΨΥ
ΧΗΣ ΚΑΙΛΕΤΕΥΕ ΠΡΟΟΡΑΤΟΥ
ΑΗΑΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΚΟΥΕΤΕ ΩΦΕ
5 ΕΝ ΜΕΝ [ΕΝ ΑΥΘΘ ΘΗΣ]
We give a collation with Hermann's edition (Teubner, 1856).


19. ἸΝ: this can hardly be anything else but the termination of πειράτεον. The corrector, by inserting πειράτεον δὲ at the end of the next line, seems to have wished to place it after καθεστῶν instead of before it. The MSS. agree in placing it before καθεστῶν. Cf. II. 20, where the corrector introduces a novel reading.

II. 7. The dot placed by the corrector over the € of δὲ means that the letter was to be elided; cf. 21, where dots are placed over letters to be omitted.

20. The insertion of μὲν after ἀπαλλασσόμενοι and the substitution of δὲ for μὲν after παράδειγμα are new readings. The MSS. agree with the readings of the first hand. 

25. H. with two MSS. omits μὲν. The size of the lacuna makes it fairly certain that μὲν was the reading of the papyrus.

III. 7. ΟΝ: ὅν H. with some MSS.

11. For the double dots marking a change of person, cf. x. introd.

12. ΤΑΥΤΗΝ, the reading of the first hand (corrected to ΤΑΥΤΟΝ), is due to the proximity of ηδονή.

18. H. with some MSS. omits πάντως, which is required in the papyrus to fill up the lacuna.

21. ΜΕΝ: H. with the MSS. μέν.
XXIV. PLATO, Republic, X.

Fragment of Plato’s Republic, X. pp. 607–8, written in a medium-sized sloping uncial of the third century. The only variants from Beiter’s text are the spellings ὁς for ὅς and ἐγγεγονότα for ἐγγεγονότα in line 6.

"Γέ μ[Η [ο] [ω] [φ] [ι] [α] [ε] [τα] [ρ] [ε] [ω] [π] [ε] [ρ] [ι] [ν] [τ] [α] [μ] [ε] [ν] [θ] [ε] [ν] [τ] ο[ι] [ν] [τ] Κ[αι] Η"

5 ομός δὲ απεκοιλομένος Καὶ Ἡ

Wednesday, October 19, 2022

XXV. DEMOSTHENES, De Corona.

Fragment containing eleven lines from Demosthenes’ De Corona, p. 308, written in a large thick formal uncial probably in the third century. Accents, breathings, and marks of elision and quantity appear to be due to the corrector, who inserted η at the end of line 5, and iota adscript in lines 3 and 4. At the top ἄριστος is written in a different (?) hand, probably the number (606) of the column in a series of rolls containing speeches of Demosthenes. There are no variations from the Dindorf-Blass text (Teubner, 1885), except that the ε of θεός is not elided in line 4.


5. The corrector objected to the division ΠΡΟΣΓΗΚΕΝ, and therefore transferred the Η to the previous line. Words compounded with prepositions, however, generally form an exception to the rule that a word must not be divided so that a consonant comes at the end of the line, and a vowel at the beginning of the line following; see note on Rev. Pap. XIII. 11.
XXVI. DEMOSTHENES, ΠΡΟΟΙΜΙΑ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΚΑ, 26–29.

11.5 × 52.6 cm. Plate VII.

Parts of seven columns from a manuscript containing the προοίμια δημητριοκά of Demosthenes, portions of §§ 26–29 being preserved. The manuscript had been cut down before the verso was used for writing some accounts, which are continued also on the recto between Columns V and VI. These are written in a small cursive hand, which is not later than the early part of the third century, and more probably belongs to the second. The writing on the recto, which is a medium-sized broad carefully written uncial, may be assigned to the second century. It bears much resemblance to the writing of the Bacchylides papyrus.1

Occasional stops and marks of elision, and a few corrections (or alternative readings), have been inserted in a contemporary or slightly later semi-uncial hand. The paragraphi and angular signs at the ends of lines are by the original scribe, to whom it is possible that the insertions in V. 14 and VII. 2 should also be assigned.

The text of the papyrus is a good one, and in several instances its readings are an improvement upon those of the MSS. We give a collation with the Dindorf-Blass edition. Plate VII gives a facsimile of Cols. II and III of the recto and part of the accounts on the verso.

Col. I.  Col. II.

ΛΩΝ ΒΟΥΑΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΥΚ ΚΑΙ  ΥΜΑΣ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΕΦ ΩΝ ΝΥΝ
ΚΟΙΝΩΝ ΑΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΕΟΕ  ΕΓΤΕ ΤΟΥΤΟΙΚ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΑΙΤΑ
ΑΕΙΝ ΑΚΟΥΕΙΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΥΜΒΟΥ  ΣΥΜΦΕΡΟΝ ΤΟ ΑΟΓΟΥ ΤΥΧΕΙΝ
ΛΕΩΝΤΩΝ ΧΩ ΕΜΟΙ ΔΟΚΕΙ'  ΤΟΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΛΕΟΝΤΑΚ ΑΝ ΜΕΝ

1 We should assign the Bacchylides papyrus to a somewhat later date than that which Mr. Kenyon gives to it. The cursive hand in which the later scholia are written seem to be not earlier than the second century, and may belong to the third. The MS. itself and the earlier scholia we should assign to the first or second century A.D. The Ptolemaic characteristics to which Mr. Kenyon refers hardly seem to us to outweigh the Roman type of some of the letters, and its general resemblance to MSS. of the Roman period. The shallow forms of v and µ are found in Roman papyri, e.g. in Nos. ix and xvi of the present volume. The ξ formed by three unconnected strokes is but a shade more archaic than the ξ in xxvi, formed by three separate strokes of the pen, the third stroke joining the second, or than the ξ of ix, in which the second and third strokes are formed without the pen being lifted. Moreover, considering (1) the possibility that the form of ξ in the Bacchylides papyrus was a conscious archaism (cf. G. P. I. ii, where the primitive form of ξ, Σ, is found in a papyrus of the Roman period), and (2) the fact that the archaic forms of ξ continued to be used in MSS. long after the later form, in which the three strokes are written without lifting the pen, had come in (it is found as early as the second cent. B.C., cf. e.g. Paris Pap. I), the form of ξ is not in itself sufficient evidence for determining the date.
5 ΕΝΟΥΜΟΥΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΟΤΙ ΑΙ
ΣΧΡΟΝ ΕΚΤΙΝ Ω ΑΝΔΡΕΣ Α
ΘΩΝΑΙΟΙ ΝΥΝ ΒΕΒΟΥΛΕΥ
ΜΕΝΩΝ ΤΙ ΠΑΡΑΙΝΕΙΝ
ΕΝΙΩΝ ΘΟΡΥΒΕΙΝ ΥΣΤΕΡΟΝ
10 ΔΕ ΚΑΘΓΡΟΥΝΤΟΝ ΤΩΝ
ΑΥΤΩΝ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΕ
ΠΡΑΓΜΕΝΩΝ ΗΔΕΩΣ Α
ΚΟΥΕΙΝ ΕΓΩ ΓΑΡ ΟΙΔΑ ΝΟ
ΜΙΖΩ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΥΜΑΣ ΟΤΙ
15 ΝΥΝ ΜΕΝ ΑΡΕΣΚΟΥΣΙΝ ΜΑ
ΛΙΟΤ' ΥΜΕΙΝ ΟΙ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΟΙΧ

Col. III.

STΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΥ
ΟΝΤΩΝ ΕΓΩ ΔΕ ΟΥΔΕ
ΠΩΝΟΤΕ ΗΡΗΣΜΑΝ ΧΑ
ΛΕΠΟΝ ΤΟ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΤΑ

5 ΒΕΛΤΙΚΟ ΥΜΑΣ ΩC ΓΑΡ
ΑΠΑΩΝ ΕΙΠΕΝ ΠΑΝΤΕΣ
ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙΝ ΕΠΝΟΙΚΟΤΕΚ
ΕΜΟΙΓΕ ΔΟΚΕΙΤΕ· ΆΛΛΑ
ΤΟ ΠΕΙΣΑΙ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΤΑΥ
10 ΤΑ· ΕΠΕΙΔΑΝ ΓΑΡ ΤΙ ΔΟ
ΞΗΙ ΚΑI ΥΨΗΛΟΙΙ ΤΟΤΕ
ΙΚΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΑΧΩΝΝΑΙ
ΑΠΕΧΕΙ ΟΙΣΟΝ ΠΕΡ ΠΡΙΝ
ΔΟΣΑΙ ΕΚΤΙΝ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΩC
15 ΕΓΩ ΝΟΜΙΖΩ ΧΑΡΙΝ Υ
ΜΑΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΘΕΟΙΣ ΟΦΕΙΔΑΙΝ

5 ΓΑΡ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΙ ΔΥΝΝΗΩ
ΣΙΝ ΩC ΟΥΚ ΕΚΤΙΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΑ
Α ΤΟΥΤΟΙΣ ΔΟΚΕΙ ΟΤΙ ΟΥΔΕΝ
ΗΜΑΡΤΗΤΑΙ ΠΟΙ ΤΟΥΤΟ
ΠΡΑΞΕΝΤΕΣ ΑΘΘΙΟΥΣ ΤΟΥC
10 ΚΙΝΩΝΟΥΣ ΠΟΙΗΣΟΥΣΙΝ
ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΕΑΝ ΔΕ ΛΗ ΔΥ
ΝΗΘΩΝΙΟΝ ΟΥΚΟΥΝ ΥΣΤΕ
ΡΟΝ ΓΕ ΕΠΙΤΙΜΑΝ ΕΣΟΥ
ΣΙΝ ΑΛΛΑ ΟC'ΛΑ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ
15 ΗΝ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΑΚΟΥΣΑΙ ΕΥΝ

Col. IV.

ΔΙΑΒΑΛΟΝΤΩΝ ΤΗΝ
ΠΟΛΙΝ ΗΜΩΝ ΒΛΑΣΦΗ
ΜΙΑC ΕΡΓΩ ΜΕΤΑ ΔΟΞΗC
ΚΑΛΗC ΑΠΟΛΥΤΑΣΟΑΙ ΑΙ

5 ΜΕΝ ΕΠΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΟ ΩC ΑΝΔΡΕΣ
ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΜΕΓΑΛΑΙ ΚΑΙ
ΚΑΛΛΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΕΙΡΗΜΕ
ΝΩΝ ΠΡΟC AC ΟΙΟΜΑΙ ΤΟΥC
ΠΟΛΑΟΥC ΑΝΕΥ ΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΥ
10 ΤΙ ΠΕΠΟΝΘΕΝΑΙ ΕΓΩ Δ ΟΥ
ΔΕΠΟΤΕ ΕΓΝΩΝ ΕΝΕΚΑ
ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΧΩΝΝΑ ΑΡΕΣΑΚ
ΛΕΓΕΙΝ ΤΙ ΠΡΟC ΥΜΑΣ ΟΤΙ
ΑΝ ΛΗ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑΥΤΑ
15 ΚΥΝΟΙΣΕΙΝ ΗΡΩΝ ΜΑΕ ΕΚΤI
ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΤΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΕΘΟC

Col. V.

5 ΕΦΑΙΝΟΝΗΝ· ΕΠΕΙΔΗ ΔΕ
ΤΑΝΑΝΤΙΑ ΟΡΘΟ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ
ΕΠΙΧΡΙΟΥΝΤΑΚ ΥΜΑΣ ΟΙΟ
ΜΑΙ ΔΕΙΝ ΑΝΤΕΙΠΕΙΝ ΕΙ
ΚΑΙ ΤΙΚΙΝ ΜΕΛΑΝΩ ΑΠΕ

10 ΧΘΩΣΑΟΙ ΕΑΝ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ
ΛΗΔΑ ΥΠΟΜΕΙΝΝΗΤΕ ΑΚΟΥ
ΚΑΙ ΜΗΔΕ ΕΝ ΟΥ ΤΩ ΔΟΚΙ
ΜΑΖΟΝΤΕΣ ΔΙΑΜΑΡΤΕΙΝ

5 ΑΛ[Α]ΛΑ ΤΩ ΦΥΣΕΙ ΠΟΝΗΡ Ε
ΠΑΙΤΗΜΕΝ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΤΟΙ
15 ΑΥΤΑ ΠΡΟΑΠΕΙΣΟΑΙ ΔΟ
Plate VII

No. XXVI
Col. VI.

NAIOI TOIC ΔΟΞΑΚΙΝ ΠΑΡ
YMIN EI[N]A[I] TINAC [OI T][INE][C
ΑΝΤΕΡΟΥΚΙΝ ΕΠΕΙΔΑΝ]
ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΤΙ ΔΕΗΙ ΕΙ ΜΕΝ
5 ΟΥΝ ΑΠΟΔΟΝΤΩΝ ΥΜΩΝ
ΛΟΓΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΟΤ ΕΒΟΥΛΕΥΕ
ΣΟΕ ΤΟΤ ΕΠΟΙΟΥΝ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ
ΑΝ ΗΗ ΑΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΗΓΟ
ΠΕΙΝ ΕΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΟΝ ΗΤΤΗΝ
10 ΤΟ ΕΒΙΑΖΟΝΤΟ ΠΑΙΝ ΛΕ
 ΓΕΙΝ ΝΥΝ ΔΕ ΤΟΥΤΟΥΣ [ΜΕΝ]
ΟΥΔΕΝ ΕΚΤ ΑΤΟΠΟΝ ΕΙΝ[ΕΙ]
ΒΟΥΛΗΘΝΑΙ ΤΑΥΤΑ Α
ΤΟΤΕ ΟΥΧ ΥΠΟΜΕΙΝΑΤΕ Α
15 ΚΟΥΣΑΙ ΥΜΔ ΔΑΝ ΤΙΣ ΕΙ[1]
ΚΟΤ[Ο]Τ[Ο][Ο][Ο] ΕΠΙ[ΤΙΜΗΜΕ]ΕΙΕΝ

Col. VII.

ΣΖΝ ΚΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΥΟΥ[ΓΙ PEI
ΟΕΘΑ ΤΟΥΤΟΥΣ ΥΣΤΕΡΟ[Ν KA
ΓΗΓΟΡΟΥΝΤΑΣ ΕΠΑΙ[Ν]
ΤΕ· ΤΑΥΤΟ ΔΗ ΤΟΥΤΟ Μ[ΟΙ ΠΑ
5 ΑΙΝ ΔΟΚΕΙΤΕ Π[ΕΙ]ΕΓΟΘΑΙ[Ε]
ΛΗ ΠΑΡΑΧΧΟΝΤΕΣ ΙΚΟΥ[Σ]
ΑΚΡΟΤΑΣ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ Υ[Ν]
ΜΑΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΠΑ
10 ΠΟΝΤΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΟΝ ΤΟΝ
ΠΟΝΟΝ ΥΠΟΜΕΙΝΑΝΤΕΣ
ΕΛΩΝ[ΕΙΟΙ ΤΑ ΚΡΑΤΙΤΑ]
ΤΟΥΣ ΕΤΙ ΤΟΥΤΟΙΚ ΕΠΙΤΙ)
ΜΟΝΤΑΣ ΦΑΥΛΟΥΣ Ν[Ο]
15 ΜΙΕ[Σ]ΤΕ ΕΓΩ Μ[ΕΝ]Ν ΔΗ ΔΙ
ΚΑΙΟΝ [Υ]ΝΠΕΙΑΝ[Φ]Α ΠΡ[Ω]
Τ[Ο]Ν [ ]

1. 2. ΚΟΙΝΩΝ: ΚΟΙΝΩΝ ΜΣ. ΚΟΙΝΩΝ Β[lass]. following Wolf, whose conjecture is thus justified.

7. ΒΕΒΟΥΛΕΥΜΕΝΩΝ: μεν βουλομένων Β., with the MSS.

10. The dots placed over ΤΩΝ, presumably by the corrector, mean that the word was to be omitted. B. with the MSS. has ταύν. Possibly the corrector confused this ΤΩΝ with the ΤΩΝ in the next line, which is omitted in most MSS., but is read by B.

15. ΑΡΕΣΚΟΥΣΙΝ: αρέσκουσι Β.; cf. III. 14. ΕΚΣΙΝ; V. 1. ΗΜΕΛΑΝ; 9. ΤΙΚΙΝ; VI. 1. ΔΟΞΑΚΙΝ.

16. ΤΑΥΤΑ ΟΙΣ: ταυδί οἳς B. following one MS. which has ταυδί αδέ. The other MSS. have αδά, which is not so good.

II. 1. ΤΑΥΤΑ: ταυτ Β., cf. VI. 13; similarly ΕΚΣΙΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΑ for ταυτ αἳ ταυτ in 6; τέ for τέ in 15; δέ for δ' in III. 2; ΠΩΝΟΤΕ for πώνοθ 3, cf. IV. 11; ΤΟΤΕ for τότε III. 11 and VI. 14; ΠΑΡΑΧΡΗΜΑ for παραχρημα IV. 12; ΥΠΟΜΕΙΝΗΤΕ for υπομεινητι V. 11, cf. VI. 14; ΠΟΝΗΡΑ for πονηρ' 14.

7. ΟΤΙ: οὗτος Β.

14. The apostrophe is due to the corrector, who wished the A of OCA to be elided.

15. ΑΚΟΥΓΑΙ ΚΥΝ[I]: Β. with the MSS. άκουγα, τοίσων τετελεστές.

III. 8. ΕΜΟΙΤΕ: so the MSS. μετ Β.

11. ΤΟΤΕ, the reading of the first hand, is the reading of B and the MSS. The corrector read τοτε ταυτως, probably as an alternative, cf. the next note and introd. to xvi. 13. ΠΡΙΝ: so B. with the MSS. The reading of the corrector ταυτ πριν is new.

14. ΩΗΣ: so the MSS. άν B.

V. 10. ΕΑΝ: άν B.

VI. 7. ΤΟΤ: ταυτ Β. with the MSS.
16. There are some traces above the line after ΚΟΤΩ which suit Ε. Perhaps these letters were re-written, or there was some correction.

VII. 4. ΤΑΥΤΟ: τούτο B. with the MSS. ταύτω is an improvement.
12. ΕΤΙ: οὕτω B. with the MSS.
14. B. and the MSS. have the reading of the first hand νομιμέειε.

XXVII. ISOCRATES, ΠΕΡΙ ΑΝΤΙΔΟΣΕΩΣ §§ 83 and 87.

Parts of two consecutive columns of Isocrates περί ἀντιδόσεως. The two fragments of which the papyrus is composed are from the tops of the columns, containing portions of §§ 83 and 87 of the speech. The handwriting is a graceful, rather small, upright uncial, which may be of the end of the first or of the second century.

Collated with the Benseler-Blass edition, the variants are:—I. 1. ΤΩΝ ΑΛΛΩΝ for τῶν; 6. ΒΑΡΒΑΡΩΝ for τῶν βαρβάρων; and II. 3. [ΓΡΑ]ΦΕΝΤΩΝ (a slip) for γραφεῖτων.

XXVIII. XENOPHON, HELLENICA III. 1.

Fragments of three consecutive columns from a manuscript of Xenophon's Hellenica. The portion preserved is from the third book, chap. 1, §§ 3–7. The text is written in a nearly upright square uncial hand, resembling its general characteristics that of xxvi (cf. Plate VII). In the upper margin, which as in xiv, &c., is very broad, are some semi-cursive scholia, which may be by the same scribe. The characteristics of this semi-cursive writing, as well as that of the more formal hand of the text, incline us to refer the manuscript to the second century. Iota adscript is commonly written. Both single and double dots are used to mark a pause in the sense, as well as the marginal paragraphus. Short lines are filled up by the usual angular sign.
A rough breathing is inserted once. The papyrus is in two fragments, the larger of which, containingCols. II and III, measures 12.2 x 12.5 cm.

Collated with Keller's text (1890) the papyrus shows προσέλαβεν for προσέ-λαβε in II. 11, and probably ἵησατο for ἵησατο in I. 13.

Col. I.

_π_πούς πα[. . . . ]
_ομίδάντες

AYTΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤ[ΟΙ]
ΕΞΕΥΘΕΡΟΙ ΕΙΕΝ : [ΟΙ]
5 Ὄ[Υ]Ν ΛΑΚΕΔΑΜΙΟ[Ν]ΟΙ
ΠΕΜΠΟΥΣΚΙΝ ΑΥΤ[ΟΙ]
[ΘΙ]ΓΡΩΝΑ ΑΡΜΟΤ[ΙΝ]
[ΔΟ]ΝΤΕΚ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤ[ΑΚ]
[ΤΩ]Ν ΜΕΝ ΝΕΟΛΑΜ[Ω]
10 [ΔΩ]Ν ΕΙΣ ΧΙΑΙΟΥΣ· Τ[Ω]Ν
[ΔΕ] ΑΙΛΩΝ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΙ[Ν]
[ΝΗΚΙΩ]Ν ΕΙΣ ΤΕΤΡΑ[ΚΙ]
ΧΙΑΙΟΥΣ ΗΤΗΣΑΤΟ ΔΕ Ο
[ΩΙΡΩΝ] ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡ ΑΘΗ
15 [ΝΑΙΩΝ ΤΡΙ]ΑΚΟΣ[ΙΟΥ]
[ΙΠΠΕΑΣ ΕΙ]ΠΩ[Ν ΟΤΙ]
. . . . .

Col. II.

_σαν . [.] υπ[ε]ρ
[. . . . ]α φόρον επικονιῶθ᾿

ΔΙΑΡΥΣ[ΛΑΤΕΙ]Ν· Ἐ >
ΠΕΙ ΔΕ [ΚΩΘΕ]ΝΤΕΚ ΟΙ ΑΝΑ
5 ΒΑΝΤΕ[Σ ΜΕ]ΤΑ ΚΥΡΟΥ >
ΣΥΝΕΛΕΙ[Ω]Ν ΑΥΤΩΙ >
ΕΚ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΗΛΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΝ
ΤΟΙΟ ΠΕΙΔΙΟΙΚ ΑΝΤΕΤΑΤ
ΤΕΤΟ ΤΩΙ ΤΙ[Σ]ΚΑΦΕΡΝΕΙ
10 ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΙ[Σ] ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟΝ
]., ΜΕΝ ΕΚ[ΟΥΣ]ΑΝ ΠΡΟΩΟ[Ε]
[Α]ΒΕΝ ΚΑΙ] ΤΕΥΘΡΑΝ[I]
ΑΝ [Κ]ΑΙ ΑΙ[ΑΡΚΑΝ]
ΩΝ ΕΥ[ΡΥΣΘΕΝΗΣ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ
15 ΠΡΟΚ[ΛΗΣ ΗΡΧΟΝ ΟΙ Α]
ΠΟ ΔΗΜΑΡΑΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΛΑ
ΚΕΔ[ΛΙΜΟΝΙΟΥ

Col. III.

_ωρυττέν ως [Ἀ]ΘΡΗΡ
ΚΟΜΕΝΟΣ ΤΟ ΥΔΩΡ ΑΥ
_ΤΩΝ· ως Δ [ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΤΕΙ
ΧΟΥΣ ΕΚΘΕ[ΟΝΤΕΚ ΠΟΑ
5 ΛΑΚΙΚ ΕΝΕ[ΒΑΙΟΝ]
ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΟΡΥΤΤ[Α ΚΑΙ]
ΞΥΛΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΙΘΟΥΣ ΠΟΙ

ΗΚΑΜΕΝ[ΟΣ ΑΥ ΧΕΛΩ]
ΝΗΝ ΕΥ[ΜΗΝ ΕΙΕ
10 ΚΤΗΣΕΝ [ΕΠΙ ΘΗ ΦΡΗ]
ΑΤΙΑΙ[Ι ΚΑΙ ΤΑΥΤΗΝ]
ΜΕΝΤΟΙ ΕΚΔΡΑΜΟΝ
ΤΕΚ ΟΙ ΛΑΡΙΚΑΙΟΙ

I. 2. The letters μασα were intended to be cancelled by the dots placed above them; cf. xxvii. 1. 10, note.

I3. ΗΤΗΣΑΤΟ: the first letter is more like Η than 1, and eight letters seem too much for the lacuna, so Η]ΗΤΗΣΑΤΟ is a less probable reading.

II. 2. There is a critical mark before this line, and what appears to be part of a critical sign is visible in the margin opposite to 11.
XXIX. Euclid II. 5.

Fragment from the bottom of a column, containing the enunciation, with diagrams, of Euclid II. 5, and the last words of the preceding proposition.

From the character of the handwriting, which is a sloping rather irregular informal uncial, this papyrus may be assigned to the latter part of the third or the beginning of the fourth century. Diaereses are commonly placed over syllabic ι and υ. Iota adscript is not written. The corollary of Proposition 4 seems to have been omitted, while the two lines illustrating the division εἰς ᾗ θα καὶ ᾗ θωρα in Proposition 5 are not found in ordinary texts. Otherwise the papyrus shows no variants from the text of the Oxford edition of 1703 or that of Peyrard, beyond the mistake of τετραγωνον for τετραγώνος in l. 9, and the spelling μεταζύ for μεταξύ in l. 6.

ΣΠΕΙΡΟΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΟΡΘΟΓΩΝΙΩΝ . . . . . . . .

Ε ΕΙΑΝ ΕΨΕΙΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΗ

ΤΑΗΘΕΙΚΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΝ [__________]

ΙΚΑ ΤΟΥ ΥΠΟ ΤΩΝ ΑΝΙ [______]

5 ΤΩΝ ΤΟΜΩΝ ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΟΥ ΙΟΝ ΕΧΙΝ

ΤΟΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΗΛΙΟΤΕΙΧΗ

ΑΙΣ ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΟΥ

5. ΤΗΣ Ο corrected from ΠΕΡΙ. 6. l. μεταξύ. 9. l. τετραγώνος.

1. If the reading is correct—and though the traces of letters after ΠΕΡ are scanty, there seems to be no alternative—the corollary of Prop. 4 was omitted. After ΟΡΘΟΓΩΝΙΩΝ, too, there would not be room for more than about nine letters, so διερ ου δείξα must have either been omitted or, more probably, abbreviated.

2-3. The shortness of these lines indicates that there were two horizontal strokes in the margin, the first showing the division into equal, the second that into unequal parts. The first is entirely broken away, and only the left-hand part of the second is preserved.
PART IV. LATIN.

XXX. Historical Fragment.

8.6 x 5 cm. (Recto) Plate VIII.

Part of a vellum leaf from a Latin Codex, containing on the recto the ends of ten lines, and on the verso, which is much rubbed and faded, parts of ten more. The occurrence of the names Antiochus and Philippus suggests that the subject of the composition was the Macedonian wars of Rome; and as the fragment is not to be found in the extant authorities, it probably comes from the lost works of some annalist or historian of this period—possibly from the Historiae Philippicae of Trogus Pompeius.

Palaeographically the fragment is very interesting. The prevailing character of the letters is that known as rustic capital, but there is a small admixture of uncial forms. Notwithstanding its comparative heaviness, characteristic of writing on vellum, in its general appearance the hand bears a decided resemblance to that of the Herculaneum papyrus fragments on the Battle of Actium (written before 79 A.D.). Of individual points of contact the most noticeable are the open P, the broad V, the epigraphic dots between words, and the accents or apices (possibly by a second hand) upon long vowels. The apex is most frequently found in inscriptions of the first and the first half of the second centuries A.D., and it practically ceased to be employed at the end of the third. Its frequent use in this MS., in common with the Herculaneum papyrus (cf. too B. G. U. 611), is an indication of a very early date. On the other hand, these archaic characteristics in the handwriting are counterbalanced by the occurrence of the uncial forms of D and Q, the tendency to roundness in E, as well as by the facts that the fragment is from a book and not a roll, and that the material used is vellum not papyrus. These considerations combined render it impossible to refer the fragment to a period earlier than the third century. Words are not divided at the ends of lines, which are therefore very irregular in length.

Recto.

| TVM · IMPERI |
| QVE · PRÆFECTÍ |
| SATIS · POLLÉRENT |

Verso.

| ER SVPERAT: E. |
| O Q REX · HIEME · C |
| H . . CAVE PACTÍ |
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI


Recto. 7. The mark of punctuation at the end of this line and in verso 2 appears to be by the original scribe. A similarly placed, though rather differently shaped sign, is used in the Herculaneum papyrus mentioned above.

10. The doubtful Ω might be Φ.

Verso. Five or six letters inserted in a small upright hand in the upper margin are almost effaced.

5. RO[MA]ΝΥ: there is barely room in the lacuna for MA.

6. COITV; C has been re-written.

8. The letter after the doubtful C does not appear to be Ι.

XXXI. VERGIL, Aeneid I 457–467 and 495–507.

6·6 × 5·4 cm. (Verso) Plate VIII.

Fragment of a leaf of a papyrus book, containing on the recto the ends of lines 457–467, and on the verso the beginnings of lines 495–507, of the first book of Vergil's Aeneid.

The manuscript is written with brown ink (cf. introd. to xxii) in a rather small upright semi-uncial hand, which may probably be referred to the fifth century. The height of the page was about 26 cm. We give a collation with Ribbeck's text (1860).

Recto. 457

orbe'm
achile'm
inqu'it achata
laboris
la'udi
mortalia tangunt
salutem

 Verso. 495
dum sti'pet
regina ad temp[ulum
in'essit ma'gna
qu'alis in eur'otae
exercet dia'na

500
hinc adq. hinc glomerantur
fert numerō g'radiensque
latonae tacitum
talis erat
per medios
XXXII. Letter to a Tribunus Militum.

19.6 x 10.5 cm. Plate VIII.

Letter written to Julius Domitius, a tribunus militum, by Aurelius Archelaus, who recommends to the good offices of Domitius a friend named Theon.

The papyrus offers a good example of the Latin cursive hand of the second century, to which it may probably be assigned. The writing is very clear and the comparative absence of linked forms renders it particularly easy to decipher. There is a distinct tendency to separate words from each other, and occasionally single points are inserted between them. A similar point is also used after an abbreviated word, and to mark a pause.

\[I[u]lio Domitio tribuno militum leg(ion)\]
\[ab Aurelio Archelao benef(iciar)\]
\[suo salutem\]
\[iam tibi et pristine commen-
\[daueram Theonem amicum\]
\[meum et modo quoque peto\]
\[domine ut cum ant(e) oculos\]
\[habeas tangnam · me · est e-
\[nin · tales omo ut ametur\]
\[a te · reliquit · cuim suos · et\]
\[rem suam et actum et me\]
\[secutus est · et per omnia me\]
\[seq[e]rum fecit · et ideo peto\]
\[a te · ut habeat intr[io]situm ·\]
\[at te · et omnia tibi refere-
\[re potest · de actum nostrum ·\]
\[quitquit me d[exit · \[\]i\]i\]
A fragment. 

[lu'et factum ........] ........
[amauif h'ominem .......
20 say] set de ........
[. ....] dominic ........
[.......] id est .........
[.......] ha[............

Verso.

9. l. talis homo. 15. l. ad ... referre. 16. l. acto nostro. 17. l. quicquid .... illud.

'To Julius Domitius, military tribune of the legion, from Aurelius Archelaus, his beneficiarius, greeting. I have previously recommended to you my friend Theon, and now I beg once more, sir, that you will regard him as if he were myself. He is indeed a man worthy of your affection. He left friends, property and business, and followed me, and he has throughout secured my comfort. I ask you therefore to grant him admittance to your house; he will be able to relate to you all that we have done. Whatever he tells you about me you may take as a fact. . . .'

18. After the lacuna there may be only one letter followed by a point. The sentence may be completed fac[um esse pul]'a.'

PART V. PAPYRI OF THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES.

XXXIII verso. INTERVIEW WITH AN EMPEROR.

15 x 44.7 cm. Late second century.

The recto of this papyrus contains four columns of a list of contracts deposited in the archives of Oxyrhynchus, such as Flavius Titianus ordains to be made in the succeeding papyrus. The third year of Nero is mentioned, but the handwriting is not earlier than the second century.
The verso contains five nearly complete columns from a report of proceedings at Rome before an emperor who is not named, in connexion with an embassy from Alexandria and a sentence of death pronounced upon one of its members, Appianus. The general style of the papyrus shows that it is a copy of a ντομηματισμός or official report, examples of which are xxxvii and xl of this volume. These two, however, are accounts of proceedings before Egyptian officials; the closest parallels to our papyrus are B. G. U. 511 (Wilcken, Hermes, xxx. pp. 486 sqq.), containing a report of an embassy of Alexandrian Jews and Anti-semites to the Emperor Claudius, and Paris Papyrus LXVIII (T. Reinach, Revue des études juives, 1883, July–Sept.), a similar report. It has been suggested (Wilcken, Hermes, l.c. p. 497) that such accounts of proceedings at Rome were based on the imperial commentarii; but it is more probable that the original of our papyrus, at any rate, was drawn up from notes taken at the time by one of the embassy who was present, to be used as the official account at Alexandria; cf. xli, an account of a public meeting, obviously drawn up by some one who was present. In any case there is no room for doubting that we have in our papyrus a private copy of a most important official document, which gives not only a vivid but a faithful presentation of a remarkably dramatic scene.

With regard to the identity of the emperor there is little doubt. In II. 8 his father is called ὁ θεός Ἀντώνινος, who can only be Antoninus Pius; for though Antoninus by itself was used as a name for several other emperors, 'divus Antoninus' or its Greek equivalent in second century inscriptions and papyri is always Pius. The emperor therefore who plays the principal part in the papyrus is either Marcus Aurelius or Verus, more probably the former.

Of the second principal actor in the drama, Appianus, nothing is known except what we can glean from the papyrus. His name suggests the famous historian, who was an Alexandrian, held high office in Egypt, and lived on into the reign of M. Aurelius and Verus. But the Appianus of the papyrus is a man not past middle life (cf. I. 11, τέκνοι); and what is known about the historian's loyalty renders it impossible to identify him with the contumacious rebel who is here sentenced to death.

The emperor is seated in council (III. 13) in the presence of a consul (III. 13) and probably a committee of the senate (IV. 8). In B. G. U. 511 (v.sup.) the scene is laid at the gardens of Lucullus and the emperor is aided by a council of sixteen men of consular rank and twenty-five senators; and the action described in our papyrus no doubt took place in one of the imperial palaces at Rome. Before the emperor stands Appianus, a magistrate and envoy of the Alexandrians, who is under sentence of immediate execution (I. 8).
The cause of his incurring this penalty is not stated; but there is good reason, as Mr. J. G. Milne suggests, for connecting Appianus' mission with the revolt of Avidius Cassius, who proclaimed himself Emperor in 175. According to Dio Cassius lxxi. 22, Avidius Cassius was the son of Avidius Heliodorus, praefect of Egypt in 143; and in I. 7 a Heliodorus is mentioned who is clearly a friend, if not an accomplice, of Appianus. Dio further states (lxxi. 23) that Avidius Cassius had been intriguing with Faustina with a view to seizing the throne after the death of Marcus; possibly Appianus was an envoy of Cassius sent to Rome to make plots and there arrested by the emperor. The leniency exhibited by Marcus towards the conspirators, whose lives he spared (Dio lxxi. 28), is quite in accordance with the moderation here displayed by the emperor, who in the face of the greatest provocation is much more anxious to reduce Appianus to submission than to put him to death. For constructing the lost beginning of the papyrus there is little material except the indication in II. 4 that Appianus had already indulged in violent and disrespectful language.

The report of the proceedings begins in the middle of a speech, I. 1-5, which is much mutilated; it is probable that the speaker is the emperor, cf. I. 1 with II. 7. At the end of it Appianus turns to Heliodorus, a friend who was present, probably the ex-praefect, and appeals to him to intercede for him. Heliodorus however refuses, and exhorts Appianus to meet his death, I. 5-II. 2. Appianus, we gather, is then led away to execution, but the emperor seems to have wished to give him a last opportunity of tendering his submission, or, possibly, he did not really intend to carry out the penalty. In any case Appianus is recalled, and the emperor invites him to observe the respect due to the imperial position, II. 2-4. But Appianus continues obdurate, and draws an insulting comparison between the emperor and his predecessor. This is too much for the emperor's patience, and without deigning to reply he orders Appianus to be removed. Appianus requests permission to wear his insignia of office and, leave being granted him, he takes advantage of it to make loud protests while being carried through the streets, II. 5-III. 11. A crowd collects and there is a prospect of a riot, so that one of the soldiers guarding Appianus is despatched to inform the emperor of the state of affairs, III. 11-IV. 1. The emperor thereupon once more recalls Appianus who, far from showing a desire to escape death, renews his taunts. The emperor in moderate and dignified language reminds him of his powerlessness, IV. 1-12. At length Appianus becomes calmer and exchanges his tone of open defiance for one of appeal, though with a tinge of sarcasm which does not escape the emperor's notice, IV. 13-V. 5. After more conversation Appianus begins to relate some incident connected with Cleopatra, V. 5-14. But at this point the papyrus, the last
column of which is incomplete, breaks off, and we are left in doubt as to the final act of the drama.

The papyrus is written in a neat semi-uncial hand, probably not long after the events which it describes. There are a few corrections, apparently due to the first hand, and in three places (II. 14, III. 3, V. 13) an alpha has been written over the line with no obvious meaning.

Col. I.

[π]ατρί μον καὶ [. . .]α[. . .] ὅτι
μηθε χρείαν [. . .]σ. [. . .]ει [. . .] δεισ[. . .] [. . .]. υπε [. . . . .] . αμε[. . .].νος [. . .] εν κα-

5 γω γὰρ κα[. . . . .].ν[. . .] αὐτόν
γε ταῦτα λέγοντος στραφεὶς καὶ
ἰδὼν Ἡλιόδωρον εἶπεν, "Ἡλιό-
δωρε, ἀπαγομένου μοι οὐδὲν
λαλεῖς;" Ἡλιόδωρος εἶπεν,

10 "καὶ τίνι ἔχομεν λαλῆσαι μὴ ἔχον-
τες τὸν ἀκούοντα; τρέχε, τέκνον,
tελεύτα. κλῖος σοι ἑστιν
ὑπὲρ τῆς γλυκυτάτης σου πατρι-
δος τελευτήσαι. μὴ ἄγωνία·

Col. II.

καὶ [. . . . . . .] καὶ [. .]ας σε διώκω
ἐκ π. [. . . . . . .] αντφ. "Ἀυτοκράτωρ με-
τεκ[α]λέγατο αὐτόν. Ἀυτοκράτωρ εἶπεν,

5 "ἐπισταμαι· Ἀπ[πίανδος τυράννον;"
Ἀυτοκράτωρ, "[οὐκ] ἀλλὰ βασίλεια." Ἀππια-
νός, "τοῦτο μὴ λέγε· τῷ γὰρ θεῷ
Ἀντωνείνω [τῇ] πατρίδι σου ἐπρέπε
ἀυτοκρατορεῖν. άκουε, τό μὲν

10 πρώτον ἰ[θ] γφιλόσοφος, τὸ δεύτερον
ἀφιλάργυρος, τ[ό] τρίτον φιλάγαθος: σοι τούτων τὰ ἐναντία ἐνκειται, τυγαν-νία ἀφιλοκαγαθία ἀπαιδία." Καίσαρ ἐ- 
κέλευσεν αὐτὸν ἀπαχθήναι. Ἀππι- 
5 ανὸς ἀπαγόμενος εἶπεν, "καὶ τοῦτο

Col. III.

ἡμεῖν Ἰάρ[ιο]σαι, κύριε Καίσαρ." 
Ἄυτοκράτορ, "τί;" Ἀππιανὸς, "κέλευ- 
σὸν με ὡς τῇ εὐγενείᾳ μου ἀπα- 
χθήναι." Ἀυτοκράτορ, "ἐξε." 
5 Ἀππιανὸς λαβὼν τὸ στροφεῖον ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς ἔθηκεν, καὶ τὸ 
φακάσιον ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας θεὶς ἀνε- 
βόησεν [μণῆς] Ῥώμης, "συνδράμε- 
τε, Ῥωμαίοι, θεωρήσατε ἑνα ἀπ' αὐ- 
10 νος ἀπαγόμενον γυμνασίαρχον καὶ 
πρὸ[σ]βευτὴν Ἀλεξανδρέων." ὁ ἠβό- 
[κατὸς εὐθὺς δραμὼν παρέθετο 
τῷ] κυρίῳ λέγων, "κύριε, κάθη, 'Ῥωμαί- 
οι γοηγύζονσι.' Ἀυτοκράτωρ, "περὶ 
15 τίνος;" ὁ ὑπατος, "περὶ τῆς ἀπάξεως

Col. IV.

τοῦ Ἀλεξανδρέως." Ἀυτοκράτωρ, 
"μεταπεμφθῆτω." Ἀππιανὸς 
eἰσελθὼν εἶπεν, "τίς ἦδη τῶν δευ- 
τερῶν μου ἄδην προσκυνοῦντα 
5 καὶ τοὺς πρὸ ἐμοῦ τελευτήσαντας, 
Θέωνα τε καὶ Ἰσιδωρον καὶ Δάμ- 
πωνα, μετεκαλέσατο; ἄρα ἡ 
sύνκλητος ἢ σὺ ὁ λήσταρχος;" 
Ἄυτοκράτωρ, "Ἀππιανε, ἐσθα-
10 μεν καὶ ημεῖς μαίνομένους καὶ ἀπονενεμένους σοφρινίζειν·

λαλεῖσ τὸν οὐσον ἐγώ σε θέλω λα-

λείν.” Ἀππιανός, “νη τὴν σὴν τύ-

χνη οὐτε μαίνομαι οὐτε ἀπονενν-

5 ημαι, ἀλλὰ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ εὐγε-

Col. V.

νείς καὶ τῶν ἐμοὶ προσηκόντων ἀπαγγέλλω.” Ἀὐτοκράτορ, “πῶς;”

Ἀππιανός, “οὐς εὐγενεῖς καὶ γυμναῖ-

αρχοῖς.” Αὐτοκράτωρ, “φης οὖν ὦτι ημεῖς

5 ἀγνείς ἐσμεν;” [Ἀππιανός, “τοῦτο μὲν

οὐκ οἶδα ἐγώ, ἀλλὰ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ

εὐγενείας καὶ τῶν ἑμοὶ προσηκό-

ντων ἀπαγγέλλω.” Αὐτοκράτωρ,

“οὐν οὐκ οἴδας ὦτι οὐκ ἀγνείς ἐσμεν;”

10 Ἀππιανός, “τοῦτο μὲν εἰ ἀληθῶς οὐκ οἴ-

δας, διδάξοι σε. ήρωτόν μὲν Καῖσαρ ἐ-

σωσε Κλεοπάτραν

α ἐκράτησεν βασιλείας, καὶ ὦς λέγου-

σι τινες, ἐδάνεισε

I. 7. ὅπων Papp. so 13. ἀπερ. II. 13. 1. ὑφελαγαθία ὑperation. IV. 6. ὑσιδωρον

9. ἰωθαμεν Papp. 11. 1. σωφρινίζειν. 15. ὑπὲρ Papp.

I. 5. sqq. As he (the Emperor) was saying this, Appianus turned round, and seeing Heliodorus said, “Heliodorus, when I am being led off to execution, do you not speak?” Heliodorus: “And to whom can I speak, when I have no one to listen to me? Onward, my son, to death, it is a glory for you to die for your beloved country. Be not distressed, …” The Emperor recalled Appianus and said, “Now do you not know whom you are addressing?” Appianus: “I know very well: I, Appianus, am addressing a tyrant.” The Emperor: “No, a king.” Appianus: “Say not so! the deified Antoninus, your father, deserved imperial power. Listen; in the first place he was a lover of wisdom, secondly, he was no lover of gain, thirdly, he was a lover of virtue. You have the opposite qualities to these; you are a tyrant, a hater of virtue, and a boor.” Caesar ordered him to be led away. Appianus as he was being led off said, “Grant me this one favour, lord Caesar.” The Emperor: “What?” Appianus: “Order that I may wear the insignia of my nobility on the way.” The Emperor: “Take them.” Appianus took up his band, placed it on his head, and put his white shoes on his feet, and cried out in the midst of Rome, “Run
hither, Romans, and behold one led off to death who is a gymnasiarch and envoy of the Alexandrians." The veteran (who was accompanying Appianus) ran and told his lord, saying, "Lord, while you are sitting in judgement, the Romans are murmuring." The Emperor: "At what?" The consul: "At the execution of the Alexandrian." The Emperor: "Let him be sent for." When Appianus entered he said, "Who has recalled me when I was now saluting my second death, and those who have died before me, Theon, Isidorus, and Lampon? Was it the senate, or you, the arch-pirate?" The Emperor: "We too are accustomed to bring to their senses those who are mad or beside themselves. You speak only so long as I allow you to speak." Appianus: "I swear by your prosperity, I am neither mad nor beside myself, but I appeal on behalf of my nobility and of my rights." The Emperor: "How so?" Appianus: "Because I am a noble and a gymnasiarch." The Emperor: "Do you then mean that we are ignoble?" Appianus: "As to that I do not know, but I appeal on behalf of my nobility and my rights." The Emperor: "Do you not now know that we are noble?" Appianus: "On this point if you are really ignorant, I will instruct you. In the first place Caesar saved Cleopatra's life when he conquered her kingdom, and, as some say, ..."

III. 5. The προσκύνεω was probably a kind of turban, richly embroidered. With the desire of the Alexandrian magistrate to retain his insignia to the last compare the privilege accorded to the Alexandrians of being beaten with a stick instead of a whip (Philoi in Φίλακκ. 10).

11. ηζ[Σητες]: the Graecised form of evocatus just fits the lacuna.

IV. 4. The meaning seems to be that he was facing death for the second time, though it is not clear whether he is referring to the occasion recorded in I. 8-II. 2 or to some previous event.

6. Isidorus is perhaps to be identified with the leader in the Bucolic revolt mentioned by Dio Cassius lxxi. 4. Theon or Lampon may have been the priest who is there associated with Isidorus.

V. 11. Appianus is apparently referring to Julius Caesar's relations with Cleopatra; but whether in connexion with his own εὐγένεια or the εὐγένεια of the emperor is not clear.

XXXIV verso. Edict of a Praefect Concerning Archives.

21 × 75.5 cm. A.D. 127.

The recto of this papyrus contains a long contract for a loan of money dated in the tenth year of Hadrian. It is written in very broad lines, which are incomplete at the end, and in parts much effaced.

The verso has been used for writing three documents. The first of these, which occupies the first two columns (a third preceding column has almost certainly been lost), is a copy of an important proclamation by Flavius Titianus, praefect of Egypt in the eleventh year of Hadrian, concerning the duties of officials connected with the local archives throughout Egypt, and their relations with the central state archives deposited in the newly built 'Library of Hadrian' at Alexandria. The writing is a clear semi-uncial, but the top of the first column is a good deal worm-eaten, and the difficulty of supplying the lacunae is increased by the presence of a number of technical terms, some of which are
new. The third column, which is in the same hand as the first two, is another proclamation by the same praefect dated a few months later, and enforcing obedience to the provisions of the first edict by the threat of penalties. The fourth column, which is in a cursive hand, is a letter from Apollonius to Horion, both of whom were no doubt officials in the archives of Oxyrhynchus, in which Apollonius says that in order the better to call Horion's attention to the second edict, he had subjoined a copy of it. The order of these three documents in the papyrus thus preserves their historical sequence, in contrast to the usual custom in similar cases by which the historical sequence is inverted.

The first sentence of the first column was clearly connected with the lost column preceding, and the remains of it are too slight to afford a clue to the meaning. A new regulation apparently begins at διαγράφωμαι in 2 and ends with τάχυστορ in 4. So far as we can make it out, it enjoins that something which used to be given to the 'Nanaeum' should for greater security also be given as soon as possible to 'the other library,' which, as later passages show, means the newly built Library of Hadrian. The Nanaeum, which is clearly a kind of state library at Alexandria, does not appear to be mentioned elsewhere. 'Nanaea' is an epithet of Isis in B. M. Pap. cccxlv. But what were the objects to be given? The use of the verb τελειώθησαι might suggest that they were taxes collected by the revenue officers, and this is supported by the occurrence of the λόγος τῆς προοιμίας two lines further on. But there seems to be no reason why actual payments of money should be made to a library, and it is more probable that this regulation, like the one following, is concerned with the official accounts of the revenue. Possibly this provision is intended to ordain, mutatis mutandis, for Alexandria, what the next regulation ordains for Egypt in general, cf. II. 12-14. The use of διάωμα in 4 (cf. II. 6) suggests that the transmission was direct; and if τὸ τάχυστορ is contrasted with διὰ πέντε ἡμερῶν, it would suit the context better to suppose that the regulation referred to the clerks in the smaller archives at Alexandria than to make it quite general. The reason why the Nanaeum alone was insufficient as a depository of documents is explained in II. 5-10. The principal object of the present proclamation is to set up the Library of Hadrian side by side with the Nanaeum, and to subordinate the older archives to the new.

The next provision (4-7) also bristles with difficulties. We understand it to mean that the guardians of the local archives throughout the country were to despatch the official revenue returns to the proper department of the central archives at Alexandria every five days: first, in order that the government might know the exact amounts; secondly, for the sake of additional security. But the precise meaning of the tablinum (a simple correction of the meaningless
\( \tau \alpha \kappa \lambda \epsilon \mu \nu \nu \omega \) of the papyrus), in its relation to the local record offices and the two central depositories at Alexandria, is obscure. It was apparently situated at Alexandria, and unless it was a separate institution from the Nanaecum and Library of Hadrian, it would seem to be a subdivision of the latter.

The last section and perhaps the one preceding it have been concerned with copies of revenue returns. I. 7–II. 2 deal with a fresh subject, that of contracts, which presents much fewer difficulties. The first regulation (I. 7–12) ordains that the clerks (\( \alpha \pi \varepsilon \alpha \gamma \omega \mu \tau \alpha \iota \) \( \alpha \iota \kappa \omicron \nu \theta \eta \nu \tau \alpha \iota \) \( \kappa \omicron \theta \iota \) \( \iota \kappa \omicron \theta \iota \) \) employed in local archives throughout the country should, following the traditional custom, make lists of the contracts deposited in the public record offices, giving a short description of the contents of each; and that copies of these abstracts should be sent to the Nanaecum and the Library of Hadrian.

The second provision (I. 12–II. 2) is addressed to a different set of officials at the local archives, the \( \epsilon \delta \omega \nu \tau \alpha \iota \) who seem to have been specially concerned with the arrangement and gluing together into ‘tomes’ of documents belonging to the same class. These officials are ordered, when they examine the various ‘tomes’ before the abstract of their contents was made, to enter a note at the side of the documents, if they discover any erasure or insertion which is not in due form. These notes were then to be copied out and sent to the two central libraries, together with the numbers of the documents in the ‘tomes’ and the names of the contracting parties, for purposes of reference. The prefect makes the interesting statement that this regulation was only an extension to the rest of Egypt of a custom prevailing in the Arsinoite nome and another, perhaps the Hermopolite.

In II. 2–5 the foregoing regulation (I. 4–7) about the sending of reports every five days is extended to the clerks in attendance upon the circuit-judges. II. 5–10 is a rule which concerns only the keeper of the Nanaecum, and instructs him to allow no one, himself included, to lend the documents committed to his charge away from the building, or even to allow an inspection of them, without the consent of the keeper of the Library of Hadrian. The cause of this restriction is stated to be that the keeper of the Nanaecum had attempted to tamper with the documents.

The edict concludes (II. 10–14) with a repetition of the general order concerning contracts, and the appointment of the days on which the new regulations would come into force in Alexandria and the rest of Egypt.

The changes introduced by this first edict, especially the clauses relating to the ‘Library of Hadrian,’ were not immediately carried out by the officials to whom they were addressed. In Col. III, which is dated five months later, we have another proclamation by the prefect, who in forcible language, extending
to threats of severe punishment, enjoins the observance of the clauses respecting the new library. Neither the second edict nor the letter of Apollonius in Col. IV presents any special difficulty, and the translation given below requires no previous explanation.

Col. I.

βαρύ δὲ [τοῖς ἀπ' ὀπτάκτοις πραγματευμένοις ὑπογράφομαι καὶ τ'] ἀμερμήν[ας] τὸν ἀνε ὑδὸ τὸ Ναπαίον [ἐ]ισθοί τελευτᾶί καὶ[λ] ἐς τὴν ἐτέραν διδόναι βιβλιοθήκης[ν]. . . τάχιστον . . . . δὲ ἐπιτηρηται κατα-
10 σανασσάμας περιαλμάνοντες τὰ τε τῶν νομογράφων καὶ τὰ τῶν συναλλασσόντων ὑνόματα καὶ τῶν ἁριμὸν τῶν οἰκο-
μῶν καὶ [τὰ] εἰ[. ]δῃ τῶν συνθ[.]λοιων καὶ καταχωριζόμεθαν ἐν ἀμφο-
[τέρας ταῖς β[.]β[.]λ[.]θ[.]ήκαις. ο[. ]ι καλοūμενοι εἰκονίσαται ὅταν τῶν τόμων
[τῶν] πρὸσαγορευομένων [συνκολ[.]λησίμων πρὸς καταχωρισμὸν ἀνε-
τάξοις παραστημοσυνθώμαν εἰ πο[. ]ν άπήλειπται ἡ ἐπιγέγραμμα τι
αλ [άκου]ρως ἔχειν καὶ ἀντίγραφον γενούμενον ἐν ἐπί[.]χάρτη καταχωριζό-
15 σαν[ε] ἐς τὰς δός βιβλιοθήκας, [κε]λεύ[.]γ[.] ἦν καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἀλεξιῶν γενεα-
θῆκε τὸ ἐπ' Ἀρσ[.]ν[.]τ[.]τ[.] καὶ [. . . . ]πολ[.]ε[.]τ[.] νῦν φιλασσόμενον. προσ-

Col. II.

θήσου[ι] δὲ καὶ τῶν κολλημάτων ἁριμοῦ καὶ
tὰ ὑνόματα τὸν[ε]ν συναλλαξάντων. ποιεῖτοσαν
tὸ αὐτὸ καὶ[λ] οἱ καλούμενοι ἐπὶ τῆς διαλογῆς τῶν
cατὰ καιρὸν ἀρχιδικαστῶν [γραμματεῖς καὶ τὰς
5 πενθημέρους καταχωριζόμεθα[ς]'][α]. ὁ ἐπιτηρητῆς
tὸν Ναπαίον μήτ' ἐτὸ ἐκδοσία διδότω μήτ' ἐπι-
σκέψαι ἐπιτ[.]τέτο τοῦτο μήτ' ἀναφέρεισ οἰκονομίτω
πρὶν αὐτὸ ἐπιστέλλῃ[κει] ὑπὸ [τοῦ] τῆς Ἀδριανῆς βιβλιο-
θῆκης ἐπιτηρητοῦ, ἐπεὶ ὑπεύθυνὸς ἐστιν ὁς παρα-
10 λογίσασθαί τι βουλήθεις τῶν δεόντων. κατα-
χωρίζετωσαν οὖν εἰς ἁμοτέρας τὰς βιβλιοθήκας
tὰ συναλλάγματα οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει πραγματευό-
μενοί[ι] ἀπὸ Φαρμοῦθι νεομηνίας, οἱ δὲ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ
ἀμοῶς ἀπὸ Παχών.

15 [έτους] ια Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ
'Αδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Φαμενῶθι κτ. προστήτω.

Col. III.

Τίτος Φλαούιος Τιτιανός ἐπαρχὸς Αἰγύπτου
λέγει:
οὐκ ἔλαβέ με ὅτι οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου νομικοί,
ἀδείαν ἑαυτοῖς δὲν ἀμαρτάνοντι ἔστησαν νο-
5 μίξουσε, πανταχοῦ μᾶλλον καταχωρίσασθαι
τὰς ἀπαλείπες ἢ ἐν Ἅδριανή βιβλιοθήκη,
διὰ τούτῳ κατασκευασθεὶσθαι μᾶλλον [όπως
μοιῆν τῶν παρᾶ τὸ προσήκον πρασομένων
ἀγνωταί. τούτως τε ὦν κελεύνα καὶ
10 τόσο πολειτικοῖς πάντας τὰ ἀκόλουθα τοῖς
προστηγμένοις ποιεῖν, εἰδότας ὅτι τοὺς
παραβάντας καὶ τοὺς[δ] διὰ ἀπείθιαν κ[αὶ] ὡς
ἀφορμὴν ἥπτονται ἀμαρτηματῶν
τειμωρήσομαι. προστήτω.

15 [έτους] ια Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ
'Αδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Μεσορῇ κτ.

Col. IV. 2nd hand.

'Απολλώνιος Ὠρίων τῷ τιμιωτάτῳ
Χαίρειν.

5 ἢν μηδὲν σε λαυθάνῃ δὲν ὁ κράτιστος
περὶ τῆς 'Αδριανῆς βιβλιοθήκης τῇ κτ.
τοῦ Μεσορῆ δ[ί[α] προγράμματος προστέα-
ζε, αὐτὸ τὸ πρόγραμμα ἐγγραφάμενος
ὑπέταξα τῇ ἐπιστολῆ, ἔρρω[σο]. Φαο[φί] δ. ἐστιν δὲ[ε]
I. 2. There is not room for [τα] in the lacuna at the end of the line, and καὶ[τ] makes no sense. 4. Possibly τὸ τάχυστον ἄλλοι φή. The papyrus is much defaced here, but the vestiges do not suit τὸ and ἄλλοι very well. 5. τὸ καὶ[αι]ερ; τιμάλιον can hardly be right, though the letters are clear. The simplest hypothesis is to suppose that the original had ταβλίουν (tabletum), and that the scribe mistook ζ for κ. These two letters are frequently hardly distinguishable in the cursive hands of the period. 7. I. προση. 17. [Ἐρμοῦ]τολείτων or [Ληφ]τολείτων would suit the lacuna best. II. 9. ἐνεύθυνος Παπ. 15. Λει Παπ. III. 7. ηι. κατακενσιοκτησία, 12. omit τοιε before διά ᾧ απεθάνει. The reading καὶ[αι] ὄν is made certain by the repetition of it in the duplicate copy in IV.

I. 2. προμετανομένοι: a general term for officials; cf. II. 12.

3. καὶ[τ] ἀμφιπ[αι]κτός is excessively difficult, but no other reading suits the doubtful letters nearly so well. The doubtful i cannot be ο or η, and the mutilated letter in το. ν, if it is not π, can only be τ or γ. If τελείσθην is passive, and τῷ εἰσόρητι neuter, the dative must depend on τόπων, and a subject to διδώναι has to be supplied from the preceding sentence ending with πραγματευόμενοι. If τελείσθην is middle, then τῷ εἰσόρητι would be masculine, and could depend on ὑπογραμμίαι. But the meaning of τελείσθην is the principal difficulty of the sentence.

7. τοῖς ἄλλαις: sc. ἀφάπολειίσ. ἐν τῷ κατολογίῳ: the use of the singular instead of the plural in speaking of the local archives throughout the country need cause no difficulty. The praefect has a tendency to prefer the singular where the plural might be expected; cf. I. 12 τῶν τόπων. We have not been able to find any parallels for the terms κατολογείου here, ἀπολογοσταί in 8, εἰκονοσταῖ in 12, and ἐπιχείρη (if that be correct) in 15.

8. κατὰ τὸ παλαιὸν ἔθος: examples of such a list giving the contents of various contracts are the recto of xxxiii and B. G. U. 567.

9. νομογράφων: a title for officials with a knowledge of law who drew up contracts; v. B. G. U. 18, 27, where a νομογράφος occurs in a Fayyum village, and III. 3 below, where the νομοί are probably identical with νομογράφοι; cf. B. G. U. 327, II. 22 νομίκος Ἄμφρακτος, and B. G. U. 361, III. 2 ὁ νομικὸς ὁ τῶν οἰκονομίων γράφας. Generally when the title of the official who draws up a contract is given it is the agonarchus or one of his agents, in Roman as in Ptolemaic times. But in contracts of the Roman period no mention is often made of the officials who drew them up, though Titianus here speaks as if their names were known as a matter of course.

12. εἰκονοσταῖ: cf. B. G. U. 562, 6 εἰκονοσταῖς ζ. ( kukv) θεόν Τριακιν. 3. τοῦ ιπποστονομένου: cf. the use of καλύπτομαι in 8 and II. 3 in introducing technical terms. For συγκολλήθημα cf. xxxv recto 10, and G. P. II. xli. 8. Examples of such documents glued together are lii and lxxxvii of this volume. lii has a number at the top, cf. II. 11.

14. In the attention paid to erasures and additions in a contract, the clerks in the archives of the Arsinoite and the other (Hermopolite?) nome, whose praxis is here set by Titianus as an example for the rest of Egypt, seem to have rivelled the vigilance of a modern solicitor.


II. 3. The jurisdiction of the ἀρχιδικασταῖ of Roman times was not confined to Alexandria, v. B. G. U. 136, 2 and 231, 4, and G. P. II. lxxi. I. 6. The present passage refers not only to their sessions at Alexandria, but to their circuits in the country like those of the chrematistae under the Ptolemies. For διαλογή cf. B. G. U. 614, 4; apparently it means much the same as διαλογομή in B. G. U. 19, I. 13, τὸ διαλογομήν διαλογομή, i.e. session for the hearing of cases. The γραμματεῖς were the official reporters of the trials, who made ὑπομνήματα like xxxvii and xl of this volume.
6. ἐκδόσις: it is not likely that the originals of documents sent to the central archives were allowed to leave the building; so the ἐκδόσις are presumably copies, which under ordinary circumstances could be obtained from the keeper of the archives, but which are here forbidden to be issued on his own responsibility by the keeper of the Nanaeum.

III. 1, sqq. ‘Proclamation of Titus Flavius Titianus, praefect of Egypt. It has not escaped my notice that the lawyers in Egypt, imagining that they will not be punished for their illegal acts, send their reports anywhere rather than to the Library of Hadrian, which was built for this very purpose of preventing the concealment of any irregularities. I therefore command them and all officials whom it may concern to carry out the terms of my edict, and inform them that any persons who violate it, whether from mere disobedience or to serve their own nefarious purposes, will receive condign punishment. Let this edict be publicly issued.’

1. This Titianus is mentioned in a Latin inscription on the statue of Memnon dated 126 (Lerroux, La statue vocale de Memnon, p. 147), and in B. G. U. 428, 8. Other praefects with the same name are known in the reigns of M. Aurelius and Caracalla.


IV. 1-7. ‘Apollonius to his esteemed Horion, greeting. In order that you may be fully apprised of the commands of his Excellency concerning the Library of Hadrian, contained in a proclamation dated the 27th of Mesore, I have copied out the proclamation and subjoin it to this letter. Farewell. Phaophi 4. It is as follows’. The duplicate of III which is here appended has these variants:—ἐλαθεν and ὑμηριάνωνευ for ἔλαθε and ἕμηριανονευ in 3 and 4, and τῷ for τοῖς in 12. The last seems to be an unsuccessful attempt to improve the construction of that passage.

XXXV. Proclamation and List of Emperors.

13.8 × 13.4 cm. A.D. 223 (recto).

The interest of this papyrus lies chiefly in its verso, which contains a list of the Roman emperors, with the number of years which each ruled, from Augustus to Decius, in the first or second year of whose reign the list was drawn up. Apart from misspellings it is generally accurate; but there is a serious blunder at the beginning, where owing to some confusion the name of Gaius is omitted, while the number of his years is assigned to Claudius, who has thus only four years instead of fourteen. Galba is also incorrectly omitted, an extra year being assigned to Nero; and Hadrian’s reign is made two years too long.

In reckoning the length of reigns, the months after the last Thoth 1 in an emperor’s reign are neglected, since the interval between the death of an emperor and the next Thoth 1 counted as the first year of his successor; cf. xcvi. 13, 14. Emperors, therefore, like Otho and Pertinax, whose reigns ended before the 1st Thoth following after their accession, are not mentioned, and usurpers like Pescennius Niger are naturally omitted. In cases of associated emperors only the name of the one who reigned longest is given, in order to make the total
number of years correct. Thus Marcus Aurelius, Verus, and Septimius Severus are not reckoned, since Commodus and Caracalla counted their own reigns from the accession of their fathers.

The recto contains the ends of a dozen lines from a proclamation made in the reign of Severus Alexander.

Recto.

"Δικύνιος Σαραπαμ.

5 [ 21 letters ] ... [ 3. χης ὑπαρχόντων ]

10 [ 15 letters ] Ἀλεξάνδρου Εὐσεβίους Ἐπιδεώκα

13 [ 13 letters ] διδυμεῖον εἰς τήν πρὸς Αἰγύπτῳ ἐκγεγραμμεν...

3. Ὀσιώρου Ραπ. 11. Ιουλιανοῦ Ραπ. 13. Ἰσίω Ραπ.

1-4. These lines, which constitute a heading of some sort, were apparently much longer than those following. Line 8 cannot have contained more than 50 letters; but line 1, if the emperor's full name was given (which is most probable), must have contained at least 62.

3. Or perhaps ὑπαρχόσχα ἤμεν.


13. ὑπὲρ τῶν ὀφφίκιαλίων αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ Ἰσίῳ

Verso.

5 Νέρων (ἔτη) 18.

Ωὐσπασανός (ἔτη) ι.

5 Νέρων (ἔτη) εἰ.

THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

13. λβ corr. from λα.
17. marg. ? παρθ(ίνου) ἄρχ(ύσης), referring to some astronomical calculation.

XXXVI. Customs Regulations.

This papyrus consists of the lower halves of three columns written in a medium-sized cursive hand of the second or early third century. The first column contains accounts, the second and third contain extracts from customs regulations with reference to the payment of duty, the right of search, and the giving of written receipts. The regulations both in style and contents find close parallels in the Revenue Papyrus, and it is not improbable that these ordinances were inherited by the Roman government from the Ptolemies.

Col. II.

Col. III.

καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἑγαθύντων
τὰ τέλη χερόγραφα λαμβανό
νέτωσαν ἕνα εἰς τὸ μέλλον ἀνυκοφάντητοι

5 ὃσιω.

ο πλε
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

II. 1–6. This section appears to be contrasted with the one following, 6–15, and to mean that the tax-farmer, if he liked, could accept the valuation placed by the merchant on his cargo as a basis for paying duty. Cf. Rev. Pap. XXIX, which states that a tax-farmer may accept the cultivator’s valuation of the crop, but that if he thinks it too low he may seize the crop and sell it, repaying the cultivator only the amount of his own assessment. In 1 the word mutilated is probably \( \text{κφαρμας} \) μων. \( \text{μων} \) in 3 is very likely the termination of \( \text{εμπωρος} \), and \( \pi \) in 5 may be the beginning of \( \piλων \).

6–15. ‘But if the tax-farmer desire that the ship should be unloaded, the merchant shall unload the cargo, and if anything be discovered other than what was declared, it shall be liable to confiscation. But if nothing else be discovered, the tax-farmer shall repay to the merchant the cost of unloading.’

III. 1–5. ‘and they shall receive from those who farm (?) the taxes a written declaration, in order that they may not be liable to false accusations subsequently.’

1. If \( \text{εκλογηντως} \) is right, the sense is that the merchants were to obtain a written declaration from the tax-farmers that the ship’s ‘manifest’ had on examination proved correct. The doubtful is might be \( \sigma \), i.e. \( \sigma\text{υελειόντως} \), the sense being that the tax-farmers were to get a written declaration of the cargo from the merchants when they did not examine it themselves.

6. The writer began a new paragraph, but stopped in the middle of the word \( \piλειν \)?

IX verso. List of Weights and Measures.

The recto of this papyrus contains the Aristoxenus fragment, pp. 14 sqq. On the verso is a list of weights and measures written in a semi-uncial hand of the third or early fourth century. While some of the weights and measures are specifically Egyptian, e.g. the copper drachma and the artaba, the medimnus in line 9, and perhaps the \( \muναεων \) in 15, appear to be on the Attic, not the Egyptian standard. It is more probable that the list is an extract from some metrological writer of the Roman period, than that it is a series of private memoranda, in spite of the unusually bad spelling. Amid the paucity of authorities for the metrology of this period in Egypt the papyrus is a welcome addition, and one vexed question connected with the coinage is settled by it. At the left-hand side of this list is a column of figures from an account.

\[ \text{εχι χαλκιεν πολον\\text{ς} ι, ο θεροδος εχει χαλκως η, ωςε ειναι την χαλκειν χαλκων μη. εχει δραχυ\'} \]
\[ \text{ομολογει ἔπτα, ζ, ο θεροδος εχει χαλκως η, \[\text{εστε ειναι την δραχμων \ υς. εχει τω ταλαυτων} \ ξ} \]
\[ \text{μου, \[\text{ε}
\[\text{i} \], ο θεροδος εχει σε\[\text{ω}\]σε\[\text{α}\]ς \[\text{τη} \] \[\text{ρας μεν κε, (δραχμως) ρ, ο θεροδος, εχει δραχμας α, ωςε ειναι τω ταλαυτων στα\[\text{τη} \] \[\text{ρα} \] \[\text{μεν Αφ, S} \]
\[\text{δραχμων θεροδος εχει ρο\[\text{δολον} \] \[\text{θεροδος εχει τετρακιμιριων δεκελιων. εχει ςερα\[\text{βη} \] με\}}
\[\text{τρος χυ\[\text{εικες} \] \[\text{δ, ωςε ειναι την ςερα\[\text{βη} \] κυ}\[\text{νικων} \] \[\text{μ. εχει με\}}
\[\text{διμνος ημει\[\text{κτα \[\text{i} \} ^j} \]
10 to ὑμεικτῶν ἐξεῖ χῦνικες τέσσαρος, ὡστε εἶναι τῶν μέδιμνων χῦνικῶν τεσσαράκοντα ὄκτον. ἐξεῖ ὁ πῆχις παληστᾶς ἥ, ὁ δὲ παληστῆς ἐξεῖ δακτύλους δ, ὡστε εἶναι τῶν πηχῶν δακτύλων κ.δ. ἐξεῖ ὁ μετρητὴς χῖεις ἵ, ὁ δὲ χῦς ἐξεῖ κοτύλας ἵ, ὡστε εἶναι τὸν μετρητὴν κοτυλὸν μῆ. 15 ἐξεῖ τὸ μυείου τέπαρτα δέκα ὥ, ἢτ, ἢ δὲ τεταρτῆ ἐξεῖ βέρμονς μὲν: [κρεπάτ' εἰς [ὁ δὲ ἄρμος εἰ]χ!]

2. 1. χαλκίνης. 4. 1. τὸ ἕντο. 5. ὁ ὁ ὑποκοτήμ. 6. 1. στάτημ. 7. 1. ὑμεικτῶν. 8. 1. τὸ ὑμείκτον χῦνικαι. 9. 1. χῦνικαι. 10. 1. ὑμεικτῶν... χῦνικαι τέσσαρα. 11. 1. χῦνικαι τεσσαράκοντα ὄκτω... πῆχας. 12. 1. παληστᾶς ἥ, ἢ δὲ παληστῆ. 13. 1. τὸν πῆχαν... χῖς. 14. 1. κοτύλων. 15. 1. τέπαρτα.

'A copper drachma has 6 obols, and an obol 8 chalki, so that the copper drachma consists of 48 chalki. A drachma has seven, 7, obols, and an obol has 8 chalki, so that the drachma consists of 56 chalki. The talent has 60 minae, and the mina 25 staters or 100 drachmae, and the stater has 4 drachmae, so that the talent consists of 1500 staters or 6000 drachmae, or forty-two thousand obols. An artaba has 10 measures, and the measure has 4 choenices, so that the artaba consists of 40 choenices. A medimnus has 12 hemihekta and the hemibekion four choenices, so that the medimnus consists of forty-eight choenices. The ell has 6 palms, and the palm 4 digits, so that the ell consists of 24 digits. The metretes has 12 choës, and the chous 12 cotylae, so that the metretes consists of 144 cotylae. The mina-weight has sixteen, 16, quarters, and a quarter has...'

1. χαλκίνης: that the drachma in Roman times sometimes contained seven obols instead of six was shown by Brit. Mus. Pap. CXXXI rec. But it was doubtful whether two kinds of obols, silver and copper, were meant, and the name of the coin containing six instead of seven obols was unknown. Wilcken at one time thought of ἐγίζδωλος, but has since withdrawn the suggestion. The papyrus now gives the name of the coin representing six obols, 'copper drachma,' and shows clearly that there is only one kind of obol, that of copper. The drachma may contain six or seven obols according as it is a copper or a silver drachma, but it is the larger unit which varies and the smaller which is constant, just as the artaba and metretes vary while the choenix and chous remain the same. With regard to the occasion when a drachma was regarded as having six instead of seven obols, the state of affairs in Egypt was probably much the same under the Romans as it was under the earlier Ptolemies (Rev. Pap., App. ii., pp. 194 sqq.) before the introduction of a copper standard; i.e. copper was legal tender for payment of sums below a drachma or perhaps a stater, at their full nominal value of ¼ of a silver drachma. But when sums over a drachma were paid in copper instead of silver, the obol was liable to be reckoned at its real value as a piece of metal, which was ½ of a silver drachma; cf. Brit. Mus. Pap. CXXXI rec. This will explain those cases in which a sum is paid in mixed drachmae and obols, but the number of the obols is above seven, e.g. G. P. II. li., where the sum of 16 drachmae 16 obols is paid for some goatskins. The drachmae were paid in silver and the obols in copper, the two metals being kept distinct. Besides Roman copper coins Ptolemaic copper continued to be largely used especially in the first century (cf. xcix. 9), though in payments to the government it was generally, perhaps always, taken at a discount (χαλκὸς πρὸς ἄργυρον. xlix. 17. note).

8. The artaba of 40 choenices, which is the largest known, corresponds with that
mentioned by Galen (Hultsch, Script. Metrol. p. 224) and the Tabulae Oribasianae (op. cit. p. 245), both authorities stating that the Egyptian artaba is equivalent to 5 modii (a modius is elsewhere stated to be equivalent to the Attic ἐκτρός, which has 8 choenices; cf. 10 below). There is much variation in the size of the artaba, which in the Ptolemaic period could contain 36, 30, or 29 choenices (cf. note on Rev. Pap. XXV. 8), and in the Roman period still fewer.

The statement that the artaba is divided into 10 μέτρα is remarkable, for though fractions of the artaba frequently occur in papyri and ostraca, the fraction \( \frac{1}{10} \) is not found, and μέτρα in this sense hardly ever occurs, although μέτρον φοίνικας in cxvi. 11 is apparently a definite amount, and a μέτρον τετραχοῖσκου (sometimes with the addition δράμων or δραμῳ) is often found, e.g. in Cl. 40, for measuring corn. Possibly these units of 4 choenices are due to the influence of the Attic system of measures, which appears in the next list containing subdivisions of the medimnus. That the artaba, though an Egyptian measure, was somehow equated to the Attic standard appears e.g. from G. P. I. lvii. 10 ἄρτας ἐκτρών ἐκὼς Ἀθηναιών μέτρα. (A discussion of this complicated subject will be found in Wilcken’s forthcoming Griechische Ostraka, and in the next volume of Kenyon’s Catalogue of the British Museum Papyri.)

9. This medimnus of 48 choenices is the Attic, not the ‘Ptolemaic’ medimnus, which was \( \frac{13}{4} \) times as large as the Attic and contained 2 ancient artabae or 9 modii, i.e. 72 choenices (Hultsch, op. cit. p. 258).

13. The metretes containing 12 choes is of the usual size. A metretes of 8 choes is found in the Revenue Papyrus for measuring wine (cf. note on XXXI. 5).

15. It is not clear whether the Attic or the Egyptian mina is meant here. As both Egyptian and Attic measures are found in the papyrus there is no a priori probability either way; but the fact that the μναίον is divided into sixteen parts, called τετραμετρα, points to its being the Attic, which according to metrologists corresponded to 16 unciae, rather than the Egyptian which corresponded to 18. The number of δέκαμοι in a τετράμετρον would then be 72, the number of κεντία 144. If the μναίον were Egyptian, the corresponding numbers would be 81 and 162. It is difficult to fill up the lacunae in 16 satisfactorily, for though \( \delta \mu \) ἐκο[τία, \( \delta \)] would suit what is left, such an order is scarcely possible, even for so illiterate a scribe.


A report of a lawsuit relating to the identity of a child. A woman called Saraeus had undertaken to act as nurse to a foundling which had been adopted as a slave by a certain Pesouris. According to the nurse’s assertion the infant died while in her keeping. Pesouris, however, declined to believe this, and claimed a child which Saraeus was nursing, and which she declared to be her own son, on the plea that it was really the foundling. The judgement given was of the nature of a compromise. The claim of Pesouris to the living child was rejected, while Saraeus was ordered to refund the money she had received from him in her capacity as nurse. It appears from No. xxxviii that Pesouris, or, as he is there called, Syrus, was much dissatisfied with this verdict.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Col. I.

Ἐξ υπομνηματισμῶν Τι[βερίου Κλαυδίου Πασίωνος στρατηγοῦ].
(ἐτους) ἐνάτιον Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
Αὐτοκράτορος, Φορμοῦθι ἦ, ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος,
[Πεσοῦρίς] πρὸς Σάραείν. Ἀριστοκλῆς βήτωρ

5 ὑπὲρ Πεσοῦρίου, "Πεσοῦρις, ὑπὲρ οὗ λέγοι, ζ (ἐτους)
Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος τοῦ Κυρίου ἀνείλεν
ἀπὸ κοπρίας ἀρρενικῶν σωμάτων ὅνομα Ἡρα-
κλῆν. τούτῳ ἐνεχείρισεν τῇ ἀντιδίκών ἐγένε-
το ἐνθάδε ἡ τροφείτις εἰς εἰδὸν τοῦ Πεσοῦρίου.

10 τοῦ πρῶτον ἐνιαυτοῦ ἀπέλαβεν τὰ τροφεῖα.
ἐνέστη ἡ προθεσμία τοῦ δευτέρου ἐνιαυτοῦ,
καὶ[1] πάλιν ἀπέλαβεν, ὅτι δὲ ταῦτα ἀληθῆ λέγοι,
ἐστιν γράμματα αὐτῆς δὲ ὄν ὁμολογεῖ εἰλη-
φέναι. λειμανχομένου[ν] τοῦ σωματ[ι]οῦ ἀπέ-

15 σπασεν ὁ Πεσοῦρις. μετὰ ταῦτα καιρὸν εὐροῦσα
εἰσπερδόσαν εἰς τὴν τοῦ ἡμετέρου ὅξικαν
καὶ τὸ σωμάτιον ἀφήρηραν, καὶ βουλεῖται ὁ νῦν
ματί ἀλευθέρω τὸ σωμάτιον ἀπενέγκασ-
θαι. ἐχο[1] πρῶτον γράμμα τῆς τροφείτιδος,

20 ἐχοὶ δευτέρον[ν] τῶν τροφείων τῇ[ν ἁπαχξήν,
ἀξίων ταύτα] φυλαχθη[νῇ]. "Σαίρα[ε]ις,
σωμάτων μου ἐνεχειρίσθη. ἔλαβ[οι] παρὰ αὐ-
τῶν τοῦ[ς] πάντας ὁκτὼ στατήρας. μετὰ

25 ταῦτα ἐτελεύτησεν τίδο σωμάτιον στα-
τήρων π[ε]ρι[όντων. νῦν βουλοῦ]ται τὸ

Col. II.

ἐδιόν μου τέκνων ἀποσπάσαι," Ὑέων,
"γράμματα τοῦ σωματίον ἔχομεν,"
ὁ στρατηγός, "ἐπεὶ ἐκ τῆς ὀψεως φαίνεται τῆς
Σαραεύτος εἶναι τὸ παιδίον, ἔαν χριογραφήσῃ

30 αὐτῆ τε καὶ ὁ ἀνήρ αὐτῆς ἐκεῖνο τὸ ἐνχει-
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

rìsthèn αὐτῇ σωμάτιον ὑπὸ τοῦ Πεσούριος
tetelèutηκεναι, φαίνεται μοι κατὰ τὰ ὑπὸ
tοῦ κυρίου ἡγεμόνος κριθέντα ἀποδοίσαν
αὐτὴν ὁ εἰληφεν ἄργυρον ἔχειν τὸ [ἴδιον]
10 τέκνον."

5. I. λέγω; iota adscript is consistently written with final ω and η in this papyrus.

"From the minutes of Tiberius Claudius Pasion, strategus. The ninth year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Pharmouthi 3. In court, Pesouris versus Saraeus. Aristocles, advocate for Pesouris, said:—"Pesouris, my client, in the seventh year of our sovereign Tiberius Claudius Caesar picked up from the gutter a boy foundling, named Heraclas. He put it in the defendant's charge. This nurse was there for the son of Pesouris. She received her wages for the first year when they became due, she also received them for the second year. In proof of my assertions there are the documents in which she acknowledges receipt. The foundling was being starved, and Pesouris took it away. Thereupon Saraeus, waiting her opportunity, made an incursion into my client's house and carried the foundling off. She now justifies its removal on the ground that it was free-born. I have here, firstly, the contract with the nurse; I have also, secondly, the receipt of the wages. I demand their recognition." Saraeus:—"I weaned my own child, and the foundling belonging to these people was placed in my charge. I received from them my full wages of 8 staters. Then the foundling died, and I was left with the money. They now wish to take away my own child." Theon:—"We have the papers relating to the foundling." The strategus:—"Since from its features the child appears to be that of Saraeus, if she and her husband will make a written declaration that the foundling entrusted to her by Pesouris died, I give judgement in accordance with the decision of our lord the praefect, that she have her own child on paying back the money she has received."

I. 7. Ἡρακλάτης: cf. xxxviii. 7.
20. τὴν ἀποχάν: τὸς ἀποχάν might have been expected, since wages for two years had been paid; cf. 11.

II. 1. Theon was appearing for Saraeus. The γράμματα τοῦ σωματίου are probably contrasted with the γράμμα τῆς τροφείτος of I. 19, but their precise nature is obscure.

8. ἡγεμόνος: Gnaeus Vergilius Capito; cf. xxxviii. 1 and 13.

XXXVIII. PETITION TO THE PRAEFECT.


The following letter is the sequel to the legal proceedings described in xxxvii. It was written, probably a few months after xxxvii, by the husband of the nurse Saraeus to the praefect, complaining that Pesouris (or, as he is here called, Syrus) refused to comply with the judgement of the strategus as there recorded. The papyrus is written in a very cursive hand.
Γναῖοι Ὀξυρυχνίοι· Καπίτων,[10] παρὰ Τρύφωνος Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ’ Οξυρύχνου-χῶν πύλεως. Σύρους Σύρου ευεχέρισεν τῇ γυναικὶ μου Σαραεύτι Αἰπίωνος τοῦ ζ ἂτει)
5 Ῥιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καϊσαρος Σεβαστού Γερμανικοῦ Ἀυτοκράτορος δὲ ἐν γυνὴν ἔμοι ὁ ἄνειρηται ἀπὸ καταράς ἀρσενικῶν σαμάτιων, ὁ ὅνομα Ἡρακλάς, ὡστε τροφῇ ἐσθαί. τοῦ [οὗν] σωματίῳ τετελευτηκότος, καὶ τοῦ Σύρου ἐπικεχειρηκότος ἀποσπάσαι
eis διαλογιστὴν τὸν ἀθηνικὸν μου υἰὸν Ἄιπίωνα, καθὰ περὶ λῃθὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ γεγομένου τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγοῦ Πασίωνος, υἱὸν καὶ ἀποκαταστάθη μοι ὁ υἱὸς Ἄιπόν ἀκολούθως τοῖς ὑπὸ σοῦ τοῦ ἐνεργοῦ τοῦ προτεταγμένος καὶ τοῖς γεγονοῦσι ὑπὸ τοῦ 10 Πασίωνος ἐπομνηματισμοῖς. τὸν δὲ Σύρου μὴ βουλομένου ἐνείκαι τοῖς κεκρημένοις ἀλλὰ καὶ καταργοῦσαι ὡς χειρότερον ὄντα, ἐπὶ στειρῶ τῶν σωτήρα τῶν δικαίων τυχείν. εὐπίχαἰ(εἰ).

1. Οξυρυχνίος Ῥιβερίου. 6. Ἀἰπίωνος. 8. τ of τοῦ corrected from σ.

'To Gnaeus Vergilius Capito, from Tryphon, son of Dionysius, of the city of Oxyrhynchus. Syrus, son of Syrus, entrusted to the keeping of my wife Saraeus, daughter of Apion, in the seventh year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, on my security, a boy foundling named Heraclas, whom he had picked up from the gutter, to be nursed. The foundling died, and Syrus tried to carry off into slavery my infant son Apion. I accordingly applied to Pasion, the strategus of the nome, by whom my son Apion was restored to me in accordance with what you, my benefactor, had commanded, and the minutes entered by Pasion. Syrus, however, refuses to comply with the judgement, and hinders me in my trade. I therefore come to you, my preserver, in order to obtain my rights. Farewell.'

3. Σύρου: in xxxvii he is always called πασίωνος. For a similar variation cf. G.P. II. xxxvi, where the names Πασίωνος and Νεῖσχονος are interchanged.
11. καθα, if right, is superfluous.
17. χειρότερον: we learn from xxxix. 8 that Tryphon was a weaver.
18. The beginning of this line is difficult. τοῦ may be read instead of ἐπὶ στὸ το. The next letter may be ν, but is more like ε. Some verb like ἠκοι or φεύγεω is required.
XXXIX. Release from Military Service.

Gizeh Museum, No. 10,001. 29.7 x 18.5 cm. A.D. 52.

Copy of a release from liability to military service granted by the praefect Gn. Vergilius Capito to Tryphon (cf. the preceding papyrus), on the ground of defective eyesight.

'Αντίγραφον ἀπολύσεως
ἔτους ἴβ Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου
Καίσαρος Σέβαστον Γερμανικοῦ
Αὐτοκράτορος, Φαρμουδῆ(ι) ἑθ, σεσημ(εωμένης).
5 ἀπελύθη [ὑπὸ Γναῖτον Οὐεργυλίου
Καπίτον ὅ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος
ἀμφοτέρων
Τρόφων Διονυσίου γέρδιος,
ὑπὸ(κε)χυμένοι ὀλύγων βλέπων,
10 τῶν ἀπ’ Ὀξύρογχῳ τῆς μητροπόλ(εως).
ἐπεκρίθη(η) ἐν 'Αλεξανδρεία.
ἐπεκρίθη(η) ἐν 'Αλεξανδρεία.
ἐπικέρται
ἐν 'Αλεξανδρεία.

5. 1. ἀπελύθη.

'Copy of a release dated and signed in the twelfth year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Pharnamouthi 29. Release from service was granted by Gn. Vergilius Capito, praefect of Upper and Lower Egypt, to Tryphon, son of Dionysius, weaver, suffering from cataract and shortness of sight, of the metropolis of Oxyrhynchus. Examination was made in Alexandria.'

4. σεσημ(εωμένης) refers to the endorsements ἐπεκρίθη and ἐπικέρται made on the original document.

7. ἀμφοτέρων: the two districts of Upper and Lower Egypt, which were typified in the double crown of the Pharaohs. For another reference to this division in the Roman period cf. C.I.G. 4957, 48.

XL. A Legal Decision.

18.7 x 14.8 cm. Late second or early third century.

Report of a judgement given in court by the praefect Eudaemon in the case of a claim for immunity from some form of public service, on the ground that the petitioner was a doctor. The judge demands a scientific proof of the
assertion. This summary of legal proceedings is one of a series, being preceded, and very likely followed, by a similar abstract. The preceding case is too mutilated to be worth printing. It is however evident that there too a doctor was concerned, and that his rights were upheld; and it bears the date Thoth 1, the twenty-first year of Hadrian. It may therefore be inferred that the name of the emperor lost in line 2 of the following text was either Hadrian or Antoninus. The present copy however seems from the character of the handwriting to have been made a good deal later than the proceedings which it describes. It is written on the verso of some late second century accounts.

Copy of a memorandum of Valerius (?) Eudaemon, praefect in the . . . year of . . . Caesar our sovereign, Phamenoth . . . Application of Psasnis. Psasnis appeared and said:—"I am a doctor by profession and I have treated these very persons who have assigned me a public burden." Eudaemon said:—"Perhaps your treatment was wrong. If you are a doctor officially practising mummification, tell me what is the solvent, and you shall have the immunity which you claim."

XLI. REPORT OF A PUBLIC MEETING.

Gizeh Museum, No. 10,073. 31.3 x 26.3 cm. Late third or early fourth century.

The following text contains an account of a popular demonstration made in honour of the prytanis at Oxyrhynchus on the occasion of a visit from the praefect. It is not easy to gather from the disjointed acclamations of the
citizens with which the document is for the most part filled what was the precise character of, or ground for, the honour which they wished conferred on the prytanis. All that is apparent is that they were anxious to have a vote immediately passed in his honour, and that he himself wished it to be postponed for a more fitting occasion.

Several specimens of Greek acclamations are found in inscriptions (cf. Th. Reinach, Bulletin de Corr. Hell., 1897, p. 543), but the present is much the most elaborate example, and the first, we believe, on papyrus. Its Greek is rather debased—though here no doubt it does not misrepresent the populace of Oxyrhynchus—and it includes a number of strange words and expressions.

[about 30 letters lost] πανηγύρεως οὖσης τοῖς 'Ῥωμαίοις' εἰς ἔως τὸ κράτος

τῷ Ἕλληνι, Ἀγνωστοι κύριοι, εὐτυχῆς [ἡγεμόν], εὐτυχῶς τῷ καθολικῷ. οὐκαναίναι πρῶτοι, οὐκαναίναι δόξα πόλεως, οὐκαναί Διόκχυρε πρωτοπολίτα, 5 ἐπὶ σοῦ τὰ ἀγαθὰ καὶ πλέον γίνεται, ἀρχηγαὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν, οἰσην χιλίες καὶ ἀναβαίνει εὐτυχῶς τῷ φιλοπολίτῃ, εὐτυχῶς τῷ φιλομετρῷ, ἀρχηγεὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν, κτίστα τῆς πολεος... οὐκαναί... ψήφος οὗτος ὁ πρῶταν ἐν τυαύτῃ [ἡμέρᾳ].

πολλῶν ψηφισμάτων ἥξιος, πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀπολαυόμεν διὰ σαί, πρῶταν. δέχον τὸ καθολικὸ περὶ τοῦ πρωτάνεος εὐτυχῶς τῷ καθολικῷ δεόμεθα, 10 καθολικῷ, τὸν πρῶταν τῇ πόλι, εὐφράγετα καθολικῷ, τὸν κτίστην τῇ πόλι, Ἀγνωστοι κύριοι εἰς τὸν ἔως: δέχον[ν] τῷ καθολικῷ περὶ τοῦ πρωτάνεος, τὸν ἀρχιστὸν τοῖς μετρίοις, ἵσαρχῖν τα [τοῖς...]; τὸν ἀρχιστὸν τῇ πόλι, τὸν κηδεμόνα τῇ πόλι, τῶν φιλομετρίων [τῇ πόλι], τὸν κτίστην τῇ πόλι, εὐτυχῆς ἡγεμόνων, εὐτυχῆς καθολικῆς, εὐφράγετα καθολικᾶ, καὶ δεόμεθα, 15 καθολικᾶ, περὶ τοῦ πρωτάνεους: ψήφος οὗτος ὁ πρῶταν, ψηφοσθῆτο ἐν τυαύτῃ ἡμέρᾳ. τοῦτο πρῶτον καὶ ἀναγκαῖον." ὁ πρῶταν ἐπι[εν], "καὶ τὴν μὲν παρ' ἕμων τιμὴν ἄσπαξομαι καὶ γε ἐπὶ τοῦτο σφόδρα χαίρω: τᾶς δὲ τοιαύτας...
σωτήρ μετρίων, καθολικαί, δεόμεθα, καθολικαί, τὸν πρωτανὴν τὴν πόλιν, τὸν Φίλων 
μέτριον τὴν πόλιν, τὸν κτίστην τὴν πόλιν. δεόμεθα, καθολικαί, σῶσον πόλιν 
τῆς κυρίας, ευφράτε τα καθολικαί, τὸν εὐφραίνα τὴν πόλιν, τὸν φιλοπολίν τῇ πόλι
ς." 25 Ἀριστίας σύνδεκος εἶπεν, "τὴν ἀρ... [. . . . . . .] παραθησάμεθα τῇ κρα-
τίστῃ βούλῃ." ὁ δῆμος, "δεόμεθα, καθολικαί, τῶν κηδεμόνα τῇ πόλιν, τὸν κτίστην 
τῆς πόλις, στρατηγὴν πισταί, εἰρήνη πόλεως. [ο]καναὶ Διοσκουρίδης, πρωτο-
πόλιτα,
οκαναὶ Σεύθη, πρωτοπόλιτα, ἱσάρχω, ἱσ[ο]πολίτ[α], ἀγνοὶ πιστοὶ σύνθε
τοι, ἀγνοὶ πιστοὶ συνθῆ, γοροῦ, ἂς ὀρας πάσι τοῖς 
τὴν πόλιν φιλοσάν, Ἀγανστοί κύριοι εἰς τῇν αἶώνα.

2. l. εἶδος, so in 11 and 21. 3. l. Ἀγανστοί: so too in II, 20, 29. l. εἴσυξεν ὑπὲρ τῶν πολίσων, and so in 13, 14, 21. 5. l. ἄρχηγε... φίλει... ἀνάξιως. 7. l. τιμᾶσθη. 8. l. διὰ δὴ. 10. l. καθολικαί; so too in 14, 15, &c. 15. l. τιμᾶσθη. 16. αὐτοκράτωρ Παπ. 19. l. παρίσχατε. 27. l. ποιήσαν. 28. ἐν Ῥωμ.; l. εἰς ἐκκοιμάσθαι—μετοχὴ inserted over the line.

... when the assembly had met, (the people cried)... "the Roman power for ever! lords Augusti! prosperous praefect, prosperity to our ruler! Hail, ... president, glory of the city, ... Dioscorus, chief of the citizens! under you our blessings increase evermore, source of our blessings, ... Prosperity to the patriot, prosperity to the lover of right! Source of our blessings, founder of the city!... Let the president receive the vote on this great day! Many votes do you deserve, for many are the blessings which we enjoy through you, O president. This petition we make to our ruler about the president, with good wishes to our ruler, asking for the city's president, beneficent ruler, for the city's founder, lords Augusti for ever.—this petition to our ruler about the president, for the honest man's governor, the equitable governor, the city's governor, the city's patron, the city's benefactor, the city's founder, prosperous praefect, prosperous ruler, beneficent ruler, beneficent praefect! We beseech you, ruler, concerning the president; let the president receive the vote, let the president receive the vote on this great day! This is the first necessity." The president said:—"I acknowledge with great pleasure the honour which you do me, but I beg that these demonstrations be reserved for a legitimate occasion when you may make them with safety and I shall be justified in accepting them." The people cried, "Many votes do you deserve... the Roman power for ever! Prosperous praefect, protector of honest men, our ruler! We ask, ruler, for the city's president, the city's benefactor, the city's founder! We beseech you, ruler, preserve the city for our lords! beneficent ruler, we beseech you for the city's well-wisher, the city's patriot!" Aristion the advocate said:—"We will refer this matter to the most high council." The people:— "We ask, ruler, for the city's patron, the city's founder, upright general, peace of the city! O... Dio-corides, chief of the citizens! O... Seuthes, chief of the citizens, equitable governor, equitable citizen! True and upright advocates, true and upright assessors! Hurrah for all who love the city. Long live the lords Augusti!"
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cf. B.G.U. 21 III. 10. The καθοδικός in writers like Eusebius and Julian is a finance officer. Here, however, the word seems to be used in a wider sense, as a title of the ῥηγμών.

4. οκαναί. . . οκαναί. The meaning of this title or form of address, which only occurs here before proper names, is very doubtful. It seems impossible in this context to read ὁ Κανάι and suppose a reference to the obscure sect of the Cainites. It is not more satisfactory to read the letters as one word, 'Οκαναί. Dioscorus seems to be the name of the prytanis.

5. αὐτῷ, whatever it may mean, appears to be the subject of φιλεῖ. The σ may perhaps be δ.

7. The letters preceding and following οκαναί are illegible owing to the fact that the papyrus was imperfectly flattened out before being mounted. A difficulty from the same cause occurs in 25. οκαναί was no doubt here, as elsewhere, followed by some name.

12. ἰσὰρχο[ντα]α: cf. 28. The word is new.

20, 21. The doubtful κ after νο may be read as ν or perhaps χ. παρεὶ might be interpreted as πᾶσιν εἰ and constructed with τὸ νο [. . .]αν, but the interjected Ἀδριανοῦ κύριοι is rather against this.

24. φιλοσωλην is corrected into φιλοσωλῆν. 27, 28. Dioscorides and Seuthes were probably officials who were 'on the platform,' unless the former is identical with Dioscorus mentioned in 4.

εἰς θρασ: cf. the converse phrase μὴ θράσι.

XLII. PROCLAMATION.

27·7 × 20·2 cm. A.D. 323.

Proclamation by Dioscorides, λογιστῆς of the nome, with reference to an approaching gymnastic display by the youths of Oxyrhynchus. Judging by the number of alterations, this document is probably a first draft. The date of the papyrus, which is written much smaller and more cursorily than the rest, is Tybi 23 (Jan. 18) in the sixth consulship of Licinius Augustus, and the second consulship of a Caesar (whose name is lost, but can be supplied from Corp. Pap. Rain. x as Licinius), τοῦς ἀποδειχθησομένους υπότους τὸ 7, a phrase which recurs by itself in lx. 12, written on Mesore 24. The explanation of this curious addition is to be found in the unsettled character of the Empire. The war between Constantine and Licinius took place in the first half of 323, and until its conclusion there were two sets of consuls, Severus and Rufinus, the regular consuls for the year, in the West, and Licinius Augustus VI and Licinius Caesar II in the East, as was first shown by the Vienna papyrus mentioned above (Mommsen Hermes xxxii. p. 545). At any rate, for greater accuracy, the scribe of our papyrus dated the year not only by the existing consuls, but by the consuls-elect (ἀποδειχθησομένου), whom he does not name, but indicates sufficiently by saying that they would be, when elected, consuls for the third time, i.e. the Caesars Crispus and Constantinus, who were actually consuls for the third time in 324.
But why were the existing consuls ignored in Ix. 12, where the date is only given by the consuls-elect? The explanation probably is that papyrus was written on Aug. 17, just after the defeat of Licinius. This is borne out by a comparison of the Vienna papyrus, dated May 23, 323, where the consuls are given as the two Licini, and Pap. de Genève I 10, written about August 8 (the exact day is uncertain), which is dated by the regular consuls for 323 (Mommsen, l.c.). The writer of Ix, being in doubt as to who the consuls for the year really were, gives only the year of the consuls-elect.

The difficulty of this explanation is the necessity of supposing that the scribe omitted the names of the consuls-elect, although he knew them, and, secondly, that Crispus and Constantine were acknowledged so long beforehand by Licinius as consuls-elect for 324. This might be avoided by taking the ἀποδείκτηθηνέων ὑπάτων to be the two Licini, and supposing that they had declared themselves consuls-elect for 324 for the third time together. The objections to this view are, first, the change of case from the genitive to the dative, secondly, the fact that τὸ γάρ is written and not τὸ ζά καὶ τὸ γάρ, thirdly, that in Ix. 12 τὸς ἄποδ. ὑπάτων stands alone as the date, after the defeat of Licinius.

Διοσκορίδης λογιστής Ὀξυρυνχίτου.
τῶν ἐφήβων σύμβλημα εἶναι αὑρίον καὶ,
καὶ τὸ ἔθος ὑμὸ τε καὶ ἡ πανήγυρις προάγωσα
[σημαίνει ὅτι προσβεβαῖνα τῶν ἐφήβων
5 [τ]ὰ γυμνικά ἐπιδείκνυοντας προσήκει, [πρὸς]
[Ἱ] ἐπὶ τῶν θεατῶν συνπαρεσο-
τέψει
[μέ] μου [τῆς [[ορτῆ]]]
[ἐπὶ ὑπατείας] τῶν θεατῶν ἡμῶν Λικινίων Σεβαστοῦ τὸ 5' καὶ
[Λικινίου τοῦ ἐπὶ]φ(αν)εστάτου Καίσαρ[ος] τὸ β', τοῖς ἀποδεικτήθηκοιν
ὑπάτων τὸ γάρ,
10 3 lines of short-hand

Τῦβι κυ'

9. ὑπάτων Pap.

'Dioscurides, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome.

The assault at arms by the youths will take place to-morrow, the 24th. Tradition, no less than the distinguished character of the festival, requires that they should do their utmost in the gymnastic display. 'The spectators will be present at two performances.'

1. The λογιστής or curator reipublicae plays an important part in the fourth century Oxyrhynchus papyri, cf. lxxiii-lxxvii. Originally a special finance commissioner, he
was by this period one of the chief civil officials (Marquardt and Mommsen Handb. IV. pp. 487 sqq.).

3. προάγωνα: there appears to be no instance of προάγων used absolutely in the sense of 'excel,' but if it means here advance in point of time, it merely repeats the idea expressed by ἐδοχ.

10. This is a very early instance of shorthand on papyrus. In later papyri it is met with frequently, but the key has yet to be discovered.

XLIII. Military Accounts. Watchmen of Oxyrhynchus.

25 x 90 cm. A.D. 295.

The recto and verso of this papyrus each contain long official documents. That on the recto is of a military character, giving an account of supplies, chiefly of fodder, provided to various troops and officers. The account is accompanied by copies of the receipts from the persons concerned. It is complete at the end, where the total amount of the supplies and the date are given, but mutilated at the beginning, where one or more columns may have been lost.

The document on the verso, which was written not long afterwards, is a list of the guards or watchmen who were distributed over the chief streets and public buildings of Oxyrhynchus. It conveys a good idea of the size of the city in the fourth century, and contains much useful topographical information. It is complete so far as it goes, but it was left unfinished, the names of the guards of the two streets last mentioned not having been filled in. A similar blank occurs in Col. III.

Among the public buildings figure the temples of Sarapis, Isis, Thoëris, and Caesar. To Thoëris a tetrastyle, besides a regular temple, was dedicated. There are two churches (.), the north and the south, which give their names to two streets. Mention is also made of the Theatre, the Capitolium, three sets of baths, the Gymnasium, the Nilometer, the gates of Pesor and Pses, and the north and south gates.

Streets are named in various ways; sometimes by an adjective, e.g. Shepherds' Street, Libyan Street; sometimes from an individual, e.g. the Street of Seuthes, the Street of Apollonius; but most frequently from some prominent building or house which they contained or adjoined.

Recto. Col. I.

| λ(πραι) 'B. | λ(πραι) 'Αψ. |
| λ(πραι) τκ. | 5 λ(πραι) 'Βυς. |
| λ(πραι) υκ. | να |
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| λ(τραι) φιε. | λ(τραι) Ἀυν. |
| (ω λ(τραι) ξ. | . ( ) λ(τραι) Χ'. |
| νλι | λ(τραι) οε. |
| λ(τραι) ἕχυμε. | λ(τραι) με. |
| λ(τραι) ὕψ. | λ(τραι) σνε. |
| κνηθ( ) λ(τραι) 'Δμ. | λινω |
| ρατηις | μλατίωνος |
| λ(τραι) 'Δσε. | |

 Col. II.

καὶ τῶν δεσποτικῶν μεμενηκὸς
ἐν 'Ελεφαντίνη ἄριθ(μοί) ρ [ἐπὶ] ἡμ(ερῶν) ἣς λ(τραι) Γ'Δ.

τοῖς αὐτ(οῖς) καὶ μήλοις δεσποτικ(οίς) μεμε-  

νκήδοσι ἐν 'Ελεφαντίνη ἄριθ(μοί) ρ ἡμ(ερῶν) ἣς λ(τραι) Γ'Δ.

Τεροῦντι προδήκτορι τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ  

ἡμ(ερῶν) α  

λ(τραι) 'Δχμ.

Μουκιανῶδς ὑπὸ τοῦ Μουκιανῶν

πρεπ(έ)ται(ον) ἀκολούθ(ως) 'Ρωμαική αὐτ(οῦ)  

φρουμαρία  

λ(τραι) 'Αοι.

Δικαβίο ὑπὸ τοῦ Λουκιανῆδος

πρεπ(έ)ται(ον) ἀκολούθ(ως) φρουμαρία 'Ρωμ(α)ίκ(ή) λ(τραι) 'Ζηπ.

Βειστο ὑπὸ τοῦ Ὀλομπίου

πρεπ(έ)ται(ον) ἀκολούθ(ως) φρουμαρία

αὐτ(οῦ) 'Ρωμαική  

Θρπ.

Μαρτινιανῶδς ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου

τοῦ κυρίου  

λ(τραι) 'Γ.

τῷ αὐτῷ ἀκολούθ(ως) τῇ αὐτῇ 'Ρωμαική

φρουμαρία  

'Ἰωλίῳ Ὀυαλερίῳ τεσσαραλίῳ

λ(τραι) 'Γ.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

λεγιωναίς ιά κλαυδίας ύπὸ μουκι-

νιανὸν πρεπόστων λ(τρα)ὶ Ἄργ. Μαρτινιανὸ ὀπτίων κομίτω(ν)

25 ἡμερ(ῶν) β ἀκολούθ(ως) φρουμαρί̣(α) Ἄρμ(α) ἦκ(ἲ) λ(τρα)ὶ ἕ.

Εὐγενίῳ καὶ Βεκεντῷ ἐκσκέπ(τορσι) λ(τρα)ὶ ἕ.

Μαρτινιανὸ ὀπτίων κομίτω(ν)

tὸν κυρίων ἀκολούθ(ως) Ἄρμακη

αὐτοῦ φρουμαρία λ(τρα)ὶ Ἐ.

Col. III.

Σα[ρα]πίων καὶ Σ[ωτ]ῆρι καὶ Σ[ῦ]ρο

καὶ ἐτέρῳ Σωτῆρι βουλ(ευταί) ἀποδέκ(ταῖ)

Πτολεμαίδος ἀχ(ύρων) λ(τρα)ὶ Ἀ' Η.

ἀκολούθ(ως) τῇ ἐκδοείσθη ὑπ' αὐτῶν

ἀποχ(ῆ) ἦς ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφον.

Αὐρήλιοι Σαραπίων Σαραπίωνος καὶ Σω-

τήρ Σαραπίωνος καὶ Σῦρος Φιλαδέλφου

καὶ Σωτήρ Σαμοθράκου βουλ(ευταί) ἀποδέκτ(αί)

ἀχ(ύρον Πτολεμαίδου Αὐρήλιος Χαμάτη

10 Πτολεμένου καὶ Δημητρίου Διοδόρου\'\

ἐτιμεληταῖ̣ς ἀχ(ύρον τῆς Ὀξ[υρ]υγχείτων) πόλ(εως) χαίρ(ει)ν.

παρειλήφαμεν παρ' ὑμοὶ ἀχ(ύρον σιτ[ι]νον

λείτρας Ἰταλικῶς μυρίδαν μῖαν ὀκτα-

κυσχεύλας, (λ(τρα)ς;?) Ἀ' Η. ἡ ἀποχή κυρία.

15 (ής) ια (ής) καὶ ι (ής) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ

καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Ξεβαστῶν, καὶ έτους β (ής) τῶν κυρίων

ἡμῶν Κωνσταντῖ(ν) ἤ Μαξιμιανοῦ τῶν ἐπί[φανεία]-

φανερ(τά) τῶν Καισάρων Ξεβαστῶν, Μεξερί κβ.

Αὐρήλιοι Σωτήρ Σαραπίωνος βουλ(ευτής) παρειλήφα

ὡς πρόκειται. Αὐρήλιος Σωτήρ Σαθόδρακος

βουλ(ευτής) παρειλήφα. Αὐρήλιος Σῦρος Φιλαδέλφου

βουλ(ευτής) παρειλήφα. Αὐρήλιος Σαραπίων Σαραπίωνος

βουλ(ευτής) παρειλήφα.

τοῖς ὑπὸ 'Ἐνβαρίν πρεπόστων λ(τρα)ὶ ὑπ.
25 τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφον:
τῶν ὑπὸ Ἐνιαυτὸν πρεπόσιτον Σαρμάτη
ἐπιμελητῆ Ὅξυρυγχίτου, ἐσχὼν παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους
δέκα δύο ἐκ λιτρῶν τεσσαράκοντα.

τοῖς ὑπὸ Δομν[η]ίγον πρεπόσιτον
λέτραι τρ.

π

toῖς ὑπὸ Κλαυδίανὸν πρεπόσιτον λέτραι τρ.

5 Αὐρήλιος Φείλιππος ὁπτίων καὶ [ . . . . . ]

γεβεθ καὶ Σενύρου τεσσαράριον [ . . . . . . . . . ]

'tῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντιγραφὸν'

6 

'Ἰσιδώρῳ ὁπτίων εἰλης δευτέρας Σπᾶνων λέτραι τρ.

τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντὶγραφὸν' Αὐρήλιος

'Ἰσιδωρὸς εἰλης δευτέρας Σπᾶνων Αὐρήλιος

Δημήτριος ἐπιμελητῆ ἀχύρου χαίρειν.

15 διαδεδωκάς μοι τοῖς γενεστάτοις ἵππεοι

ἐκ διαφόρου κοφίνους ἀννώνας εἴκοσι, Τῦβι τῆς

σεβη(μείωμαί).

Σερονάντῳ πρωτήκτορι τῶν Σεβαστῶν λέτραι τρ.

τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας τὸ ἀντίγραφον' Σερονάντῳ

πρωτήκτορ τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἐλαβόν

παρὰ Σαρμάτου ἐπιμελητῆ τοῦ Ὅξυρυγχίτου ἠμερ(ῶν) τε.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

ἀχύρων) κοφίνους ἐννακοσίους εἰκοσὶ ὀκτὼ μόνους.

Ἀμάρλῃ ὀπτίων ὑπὸ Ἰάνβαριν λῇτραι Ἀψμ.

25 τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀ(υτίγραφον). Αὐρήλιος Ἀμάρλης ὀπτίων ὑπὸ Ἰάνβαριν Αὐρήλιος Διδύμῳ καὶ Σαρμάτῃ Πτολεμίῳ ἐπιμεληταῖος Ὄξ(υρυγχίτου). ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους εἷς(κού)τα ἑννή, Τῆβι λ.

Col. V.

Εὐσεβίῳ ὀπτίων τῶν ὑπὸ Τερεντιανὸν πρεπόσιτον λῇτραι Ἀυμ.

Ἀυρήλιος Εὐσεβίος ὀπτίων ὑπὸ Τερεντιανὸν πρεπόσιτον Πτολεμίῳ τῷ καὶ Σαρμάτῃ ἐπιμελητῇ Ὄξ(υρυγχίτου). ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους ἐκατὸν εἰκοσὶ τέσσαρας, Μεξείρ κ. σεσημώμαι ἐμῇ χεῖρι.

Πύρῳ ὀπτίων τῶν ὑπὸ Ἰουαλιανὸν πρεπόσιτον λῇτραι Ἀσξ.

5 τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀ(υτίγραφον).

Ἀυρήλιος Πύρος ὀπτίων ὑπὸ Ἰουαλιανὸν πρεπόσιτον λεγιῶν τεταρτῆς Φλαβίας Σαρμάτῃ ἐπιμελητῇ Ὄξ(υρυγχίτου). ἔσχον κοφίνους ἐρευνηκὸν τρεῖς μόνους. σεσημελώμαι().

Σεούρῳ λειβλάρῳ ὑπὸ Ὡλεανὸν πρεπόσιτον λῇτραι Ἐχμ.

10 τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀ(υτίγραφον). Σεούρῳς λειβλάρεις ὑπὸ Ὡλεανὸν πρεπόσιτον ἕλαβον παρὰ Σαρμάτου ἐπιμελητοῦ Ὄξ(υρυγχίτου) ἁμερῶν τριῶν κοφίνους ἀχύρου ἐκατὸν ὠγδοκοντα μόνους.

Οὐάλῃ ὀπτίωνι λεγιῶνας τῇ Κλαύδιας
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υ πο Ιουλιανὸν πρεπόσιτον ἡμερ(ῶ)ν ἕως Ἀψ. 25
τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας τὸ ἀντίγραφον.
Ἀυρήλιος Οὐδής ὁπτίων λεγοναις ζ
Κλαυδίας ὑπὸ Ιουλιανὸν πρεπόσιτον
ἔσοχν ἡμερόν τριῶν χειλίας ἐπτακοσίας τεσσάρον καλεδών
30 Φεβραρίων παρὰ Σαμμάτου καὶ Διδύμου
ἐπὶ μελητῶν. σεση[η]μείωμαι.

Col. VI.

Βουρτ . [ 25
... [ 5
tο[γ]ν(ν)

Παλατίνῳ

ακολούθ[ως] 10

Ἡρωδίαν
dos αὐτὴν
tοῖς τοῦ γαλα... . . . . . . . . . . . i. σεως
Ἡρωδίαν...
τοῦ ἡγου-

μένου

τῷ ἐν τεταρ...

Ῥωμαι-

νευ
evρέθη μετερμήθηναι

g(νεται) τῆς διαδόσεως

λί(τραὶ) 20

ὅμοιοι λα-Βλγ.

(ἐτοὺς) ἢ (ἐτοὺς) καὶ ἢ (ἐτοὺς) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανὸς
καὶ Μαξιμιανὸς Σεβαστῶν καὶ ἢ (ἐτοὺς) γ (ἐτοὺς)
tῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Κωνσταντῖου
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

καὶ Μαξιμιανῷ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων
Καἰσάρων, Μ{εχ̣Έπο.—
25 ὑπάτιος Νομίου Θούσκον καὶ Ἄννίου Ἀμφιλίνου
tῶν λαμπροστάτων.

I. 1. Χ Ραπ., and so passim. 7. 1. πρωτέκτωρ; so in IV. 18, 20. 9. μουκιανό
Ραπ. 10. ρωμαίος Ραπ. and so in 19. 21. θαυλιώ Ραπ. 1. τεσσαραρίῳ. 22. 1.
λεγιώνος. 28. ρωμαίος Ραπ. III. 2. 1. Σωτήρι. 3. πτολεμαίδος Ραπ.; so in 9.
7. 1. Φιλαδελφίου. 8. 1. Συμβόλαρχος. 10. 1. Δημητρίῳ. 13. Ἰταλίκος Ραπ. 1. μυμίαδα.
14. μο Ραπ. 16. κυρίῳ Ραπ. 20. 1. Συμβόλαρχος. 29. ἔπο Ραπ. 34. ἔπο
Ραπ. IV. 3. 1. Σεσύνην τεσσαραρίῳ. 11. ἔποδωρ Ραπ.; so in 13. 15. 1. γενναστά
V. 9. 1. Ιουλιανός; Ιουλιανός Ραπ. 12. Ιουλιανός Ραπ. 15. 1. ἐννεκεστα. 16. 1.
λεβραρίῳ. 16. σε(α)λεριανον ἐκκ. Ιουλιανόν. 19. 1. λεβράριος . . . Οἰκελεριανόν.
18. μετέραρ Ραπ. 25. 1. Νομίμοιον Τούσκον.

Col. V. 1–22. 'To Eusebius, adjutant of the company under the command of Terentianus, 4,440 lbs.

Copy of the receipt.— Aurelius Eusebius, adjutant under the command of Terentianus, to Ptoleminus, also called Sarmites, curator of the Oxyrhynchite nome. I have received from you 120 baskets. Mecheir 20. Given under my hand.

Copy of the receipt.— Aurelius Pyrus, adjutant under the command of Julianus, of the Fourth Flavian Legion, to Sarmites, curator of the Oxyrhynchite nome. I have received 93 baskets and no more. Signed.

To Severus, secretary under the command of Valerianus, 5,640 lbs.

Copy of the receipt.— I, Severus, secretary under the command of Valerianus, have received from Sarmites, curator of the Oxyrhynchite nome, during three days 180 baskets of chaff and no more.'

II. What appear to be numbers are placed at the head of each column, but they are certainly not consecutive.

2. ΓΔ = 34,000. 'Tens of thousands are written in ordinary letters in this papyrus.

7. πρωτετόρῳ τοῦ Σεσύνην: protector Augusti, one of the imperial bodyguard; cf. IV. 18.

11. φρονεραία apparently stands for ἀποχή φρονεραία (frumentaria).

21. τεσσαραρίῳ = lessarario, the soldier who passed the watchword; cf. IV. 3, 6.

26. ἐκκέπτωμα = exceptoribus, shorthand clerks.

III. 16. στους β is a mistake for στους γ; cf. VI. 22.

IV. 9, 10. κόπιτα ἀπίλα: cf. Ammianus xxii. lōtīdem pābula iumentorum, quae vulgo
dictant capita. κάμπτα, κτρῶν τροφῆ, Hesych.

16. κόφίνους ἀνώνυμος: these baskets contained only 20 λίτρα and are opposed to the
κόφινου ἐκ λιτρῶν τεσσαρακόστα of III. 28, 33. The κόφινος of 20 λίτρα recur in the next
receipt, IV. 22, and in V. 7. In the other cases the baskets are of different capacity.

V. 16. λεβραρίῳ = librario, 'secretary.'

VI. 17. It does not seem possible to read what was originally written as φρονεραίας,
though no doubt that word was intended. The object of the correction is not apparent.
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Verso.

Col. I.

\[ \text{P(ψη)} \] τῇ οἰκ[iά]
[. .]κυ[ε]
[πε]ρὶ πῦλ[ην]
[Δ]ιογένης [ ]

5 \[ ο[ι]κ[α]ν \text{ρ(ψη)} \] τῇ οἰκ[iά . . . ]α[
θωτον ἐλα[ι][ς]ργο[ῦ]
[ρ(ψη)] τῇ οἰκ[iα κναίφεως κ[. .]. ][
[Ω]ρος [. . .]μ[. . .]μ[. . .]ν [. . .]ς [κατα-
μένων ἐ[ν] τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ.

10 \[ ρ(ψη)] τῇ βορ[ινη] ἐκκλησία,
'Απρούς Θέωνος,
οἰκών ἐν τῷ σταβλῷ τῆς Διονίας.

καὶ \[ ρ(ψη)] τῇ οἰκ[iα Χορταῖκοῦ ἦτοι
καμάρων καὶ μικρῶν φρέατος,

15 'Ερμείας 'Ηράτος,
καταμένων ἐγγύς.

καὶ ἐπ' ἀκρῷ ρόμης Σεύθου,
Σύρος Αμμανίου σκυτέως,
καταμένων [ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ] τόπῳ.

20 καὶ \[ ρ(ψη)] τῷ ὀπτανιῷ καὶ οἰκίας ἱερέως "Ετσου,
Θέων Ουαλερίου (ἴτων) ἡ,
καταμένων ἐν οἰκ[α] Ἀμαζονίης \[ ρ(ψη)] τῷ Κασσάρῳ.

καὶ \[ ρ(ψη)] τῇ οἰκ[iά . . . . . ]ου, 'Ορίων 'Ανική[το]ν[ῦ],
oἰκών [ἐν τῷ παρε]μ[βολῃ] \[ ρ(ψη)] τῷ μ[ικρῷ]
φρεάτος καὶ καμάρων.

25 καὶ \[ ρ(ψη)] [τῇ οἰκ[iά . . . . . ]ολμοῦ, Θεόδωρο[ῦ]ς
'Ολυμ[π . . . . . . . ]ο[ῦ, οἰκών ἐ[ν] oik[iά[

Col. II.

καὶ \[ ρ(ψη)] τῇ οἰκ[iα Διογένους . . . . . . . ]
'Ἰούστος 'Ἰούστου δ(ὶ) α[. ]
κεραμέως καὶ Εὐαγγέλου.

5 καὶ ῥύμης τῷ Σαραπίῳ ὀντα[. .] . . . . . ὁῦ
tοῦ ἱεροῦ, Ὑσυν[. . . θ. . . .]άριος
καὶ ἐν τῷ Σαραπίῳ φύλακ(ες) σε, δην
Θάνοις Σαραπιάδου,
Πάσεις Ἀνικήτου,

10 Διογένης Ξερήνου,
Σαρμάτης Ἰερακλῆου,
Ἰσίδωρος Κοπρέως,
Ἰακώβ Αχιλλεώς.
καὶ ἐν τῷ Ἰσιῷ,

15 Θάνοις Ἀθυγχίου Χρυσοχόου.
καὶ ῥύμης τῷ Ἰσιῷ, Δίδυμος Κλαυδίου,
kαταμένων ῥύμης τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἰερακίων(ος).
καὶ ῥύμης τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ζωίλου,
Παριῶν Διδύμου, καταμένων

20 ἔγγος οἰκίᾳ(ς) Ἰσιδώρου γνωστηρ(ος) ἀμφόδ(ων).
καὶ ἐν Τευμενοῦτι,
"Ἀθυγχίς Ὑπόκουσος μῆπτρὸς) Σύρας,
δι(α) Ἔνδαίμονος Ἰέρακος συναλλακτοῦ.
καὶ ἐν τῇ ποιμενικῇ ῥύμη(ς) τῷ Μαχάσαντι,

25 Πεκυσεῖς Ξερήνου, δι(α) Ἰερακλῆου
Θωμίου.
καὶ ῥύμης τῇ Διβικῆ [πολῆ θριαδάρχων,
Φιλέας Δήμα(τρ.π.η).
καὶ ῥύμης τῶν εκ(. . .].

30 "Ἡρων Ἰερακλείδου.

Col. III.
καὶ πρὸς τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἀμμοφίλον
κυαμονίτου,
Παρίων ||.
καὶ ῥύμη(ς) τῷ θεάτρῳ, Παρίων Ἀγα-
καὶ ἐν τῷ Θεάτρῳ φιλάκες γ', ὄν
Θώνις Σεουήρου,
'Ωφέλας Κοπρέως,
Διόσκορος Σιαραπίωνος.

καὶ ᾧ(ύμη) τῷ θερμῶν βαλανίων,
Δοῦκιος Πελαγίου σκυτέων.
καὶ ᾧ(ύμη) τῇ πύλῃ Πέσορ ἦτοι λαχανευτῶν,
Θεόδωρος Κορνηλίου.
καὶ ᾧ(ύμη) τῇ ρύμη Δούπαδος

καὶ ἐν τῷ Κρητικῷ,
Κλαύδιος Στεφάνου διὰ Νικήτου.
καὶ ᾧ(ύμη) τῇ νοτινῇ πόλῃ,
Παύλος 'Οννώφριος.
καὶ ᾧ(ύμη) τῇ νοτινῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ.

καὶ ᾧ(ύμη) τῷ δέιφ βαλανίῳ καὶ Κρίου ποταμοῦ,

καὶ ᾧ(ύμη) τῷ οἰκίᾳ Ματρέων, Θεόδωρος Παρίωνος,
kataμείνων εν οἰκίᾳ Παρίωνος οἰνεμπόρου.
καὶ ᾧ(ύμη) τῷ οἰκίᾳ 'Αριστοτέλους καὶ ἀποθήκης Σαματίνου,

καὶ ᾧ(ύμη) τῷ Μύτρωνι,
5 Φιλήμων Κλάρου.
καὶ βέλη τῷ γυμνασίῳ,
Παρίων Νείλου.
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ές) β’, ὅν
Θώνις Ἀθηνοδόρου,
10 Ἡρακλῆς Ἡσιώδους ἄδελφος
Διογένους.
καὶ βέλη τῷ ἕπταστυλῷ Θούριδος,
Θέων Φιλοσαράπιδος.
καὶ βέλη τῷ Θοπήρῳ.
15 Ἀφιγχύς Ἀμμωνίου.
καὶ ἐν τῷ Θοπήρῳ φύλακ(ές) ζ, ὅν
Ἀπφοῖς �إيمانθίλου,
Νεμεσίων Ἐπικλῆν Πανετβέως,
Ἀργιγένης Ὀμρίωνος,
20 Σαραπίαδης Ἀχιλλέως,
Θεόδωρος Δημητρίου,
Κεφαλᾶς Ὀμρίωνος δ(ἰ) τοῦ πατρός,
Δούκιος Ἀνουβίωνος.
καὶ βέλη τῷ καιρῷ βαλανῶ,
25 Παλλάδιος Σαρμάτου.
καὶ βέλη τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ὁκταβιοῦ,
Σίλλως Σαραπίωνοις.

Col. V.
καὶ ἐν τῷ μικρῷ Νειλομετρίῳ,
Θώνις Σιλβανοῦ
τοῦ Ὀμρίωνος.
καὶ ἐν βρετεί Φανίου, Θέων Ἀμμωνίου
5 τοῦ Ἀθολέκ
κολοβός //
καὶ ἐν βρετεί Ἀπολλωνίου κτίστου
ἢτοὶ παραρίου;
Σαραπίου Ἀφιγχύου.
Letter from Paniscus, strategus of the nome, to Asclepiades the basilicogrammateus, with reference to the difficulty of finding persons willing to take the responsibility of farming certain taxes. The strategus had been in communication with the praefect on the subject, and now writes to the basilicogrammateus to acquaint him with the state of affairs.

The letter is written in a fine semi-cursive hand dating from about the end of the first century, probably the reign of Domitian, to which a number of dated papyri found with this one belong.

[Πανίσκος . . . . . . Ἀσκ στρατηγὸς Ὀξυρίγ.] χιτον]
[Ἀσκ] κληπτιάδη βασιλικῶι γραμματεῖ τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ
χαίρειν.

ἐπὶ τῆς γενομένης διαπράσεως τῶν τελωνι-
5 κῶν ὑπὸ τε ἐμοῦ καὶ σοῦ ἐπὶ παρόντων καὶ
tῶν
eιωθότων, δυσπειθοῦτων τῶν το ἐν-
kύκλων ἀσχολουμένων καὶ τοῦ τὸ ἀγο-
ραίμοιν δημιουργῶν ὡς ἱκανὰ βλαπτο-
μένων καὶ κινδυνευοῦντος μεταναστῆ-
10 ναι, δέξον ἠμεῖν ἔγραψα τῶν κρατιστῶ
 ἠγεμόνι περὶ τοῦ πράγματος. ἀντιγράφου-
tος οὗν αὐτὸν μοι περὶ τοῦ ἐφιδόντα τὰς
προτέρας μισθώσεις κατὰ τὸ διωνόν
[ἀνα'] κοιφίσαι τοῦ τελώνα ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ
15 φυγ' ἄδειας γενόσθαι τ' οὖς προσβῆ[β]ιτο'-
mένους, καὶ πρόστερον σου τὸ ἀντίγραφον
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

1. [ὁ καὶ Ἡρακλᾶς?  22. The syllable κῶ is written twice by mistake.

Paniscus, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to Asclepiades, basilicogrammateus of the same nome, greeting. At the last sale of taxes held by myself and you in the presence of the customary officials, the farmers of the tax on sales and the farmer of the tax payable to the record office not only refused to bid, on the plea that they had incurred sufficient loss already, but seemed likely to abscond. I accordingly thought it best to write to his excellency the praefect on the matter. He replied requesting me to examine the terms under which the taxes had previously been farmed, and as far as possible to lighten the burden of the farmers, in order to prevent the disappearance of those who were being pressed to bid. I have therefore already sent you the copy of his letter to inform you, and to acquaint you with the fact that in your absence, as the taxes have been refused by the present farmers and no one else at all has come forward to undertake the responsibility, though the taxes have been put up to auction several times, I have taken declarations by the farmers of the tax upon sales and those payable to the record office . . . .

6. For the difficulty of finding persons willing to undertake the farming of the taxes cf. the edict of Tiberius Alexander (C. I. G. 4,957) in the reign of Galba, and note on Rev. Pap. XXXIV. 18.

6. For the ἐγκέκλιον cf. introduction to xci. The ἀγωναίμιον, which appears to be identical with the γραφεῖον in 23, is the tax paid for the services of the agoranomus as notary in drawing up contracts, &c.; cf. B. G. U. 277, II. 11, where the tax called γραφεῖον is coupled with χρηστής, the tax on papyrus. On the advantages gained by the government and the tax-payers through the system of playing off the tax-farmers against the officials, cf. note on Rev. Pap. XXXI. 14.

17. Owing to the lacuna at the end of the papyrus it is uncertain whether καὶ before ὅτι answered to a καὶ later, or whether ἄντω is to be supplied after εἴδης.

XLV. LAND DISTRIBUTION.

20 x 9·5 cm.  &. D. 95.

This and the two following papyri, together with clxv, clxxiv, clxxv and clxxvi, described at the end of the volume, are concerned with καταλοχισμός. This was the title given to the distribution of parcels of land (κλῆθοι) to the κάτοικοι,
a privileged class of settlers who were exempt from the poll-tax (Wilcken, Hermes, xxviii. 249). The various κλήροι were called after the name of individuals, not improbably the first κάτοικοι to whom they were assigned (xlvi. 10, xlvi. 19, xlvii. 18), and were subdivided into μέρη belonging to one or several κάτοικοι. The administration of καταλοχισμοί was under the superintendence of an official, called δό ασχολούμενος τοῦς καταλοχισμοὺς οὗ πρὸς καταλοχισμοῖς τῆς Αἰγύπτου (xlvii. 3 and note), who had his agents in the different nomes (xlvii. 2 'Αχιλλεύς δ’ προκεχειρισμένος ὑπὸ Πύρρου, cf. clxxiv. 1 Πλούταρχος ὁ καθεσταμένος ἐπιτηρητής καὶ χειριστής καταλοχισμῶν Ὀξύρωγχείτου, perhaps identical with the σιντακτικός of G. P. Π. Χλ. 2). The owners of καταλοχισμοί paid a tax to the state, which like other taxes was farmed out, cf. B. G. U. 340. 6, 7 (where the editor quite unnecessarily wishes to alter καταλοχισμῶν to καταλογισμῶν). xlv, xlvi, and xlvii are official notifications addressed by the inspectors of καταλοχισμοί in the Oxyrhynchite nome to the agoranomi, announcing that the ownership of a certain μέρος had changed hands. The land is stated to have been 'ceded' (παρακεχορημένου, xlv. 4), and sometimes 'in accordance with a contract' (xlv. 7). Nothing is said to imply that the transaction was a sale, but it probably was so in all these cases; cf. B. G. U. 282, which is a contract for the sale of a piece of land ἐν κατοικίᾳ τάξει, and especially l. 33, τῶν πατριμόνιων καὶ παρακεχορημένων, and B. G. U. 379, 446 and 543. B. G. U. 340. 9 shows that the land held under a καταλοχισμός could be bequeathed like ordinary land.

The present document is a letter from Phanias and two other inspectors of καταλοχισμοί, addressed to the agoranomi and stating that 1 1/2 arourae of corn land had been ceded by Tapotamon, daughter of Ptolemaeus, to Diogenes, son of (the same?) Ptolemaeus. The letter is endorsed at the bottom by Heraclas, one of the senders, the body of the document having no doubt been written by one of his clerks.

Φανίας καὶ Ἱπακλάϊς καὶ Διογένης ὁ καὶ Ἑρμείαος
diασχολούμενοι τοὺς καταλοχισμοὺς τοῖς ἀγορανόμοις)
χάρειν.

Diogéneous τοῦ Πτολεμαίου

παρακεχορημένου παρὰ Ταποτάρχον.

5 μουνος τῆς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Κολλαίδου

μετὰ κυρίαν τοῦ θυγατρίδος Πλούταρχου

τοῦ Πλούταρχου τοῦ Πλούταρχου, καθ’ ὤμολογίαν

γεγονόταν τῇ ἑνεστώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τῆς

ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῇ περὶ κόμην Κορώβιν?

10 ἐκ τοῦ Μενοιτίου κλήρου κατοικικῆς
γῆς σειτοφόρου σπορίμου ἐξ ὀρθογόνιον
ἀρουραν μίαν ἡμίσυ τρίτον δωδέκατον, διδ γράφομεν ὑμεῖν ἵν' εἰδήτε.

15 (Ἐτοὺς ἤ Ἀὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανὸς Σεβαστὸς Γερμανικὸς, μηνὸς)
Καίσαρεῖου ἐπαγομένων ἃ·

2nd hand.

Ἡρακλῆς) σεσυμβωμας ἀρουραν μία
ἡμίσυ τρίτον δωδέκατον,

20 / Ῥ 5 μ' ἑβ. Χρόνος ὁ αὐτός).

6. 1. ἀναγραφόντος.

'Phaniás, Heraclás, and Diogenes also called Hermæus, officials employed in land
distribution, to the agoranomos, greeting. Diogenes, son of Ptolemaeus, has had ceded
to him by Tapotamon, the daughter of Ptolemaeus, son of Kolylis, acting with her
guardian who is her grandson Plutarchus, son of Plutarchus, son of Plutarchus, in accord-
ance with the terms of a contract executed this day, a square piece of allotment corn
land ready for sowing, the property of Tapotamon, situated near the village of Korobis
and forming part of the lot of Menoeitus, in size $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$ arourae. We therefore write to
you to inform you. Farewell.'

13. διὸ is superfluous since the whole of the sentence from 3 is in the genitive
absolute; cf. xlvi. 26.

17. Κασάρας = Mesore. A.D. 95 being Leap-year, there were six ἐπαγόμενοι ἡμέραι
instead of five.

XLVI. LAND DISTRIBUTION.

25.3 × 7.8 cm. A.D. 100.

Another letter from Phaniás and Diogenes to the agoranomos, having the
same formula as xliv, and stating that Arthothes the younger, a priest and
'sealer of the sacred calves' in the temple of Thoérís, Isis, Sarapis, and the
σύνναυον θεοῖ, had ceded to his elder brother Arthothes, the adopted son of
Ampendis, and a priest at the same temple, 1 \frac{1}{3} arourae of corn land held by
the younger Arthothes in common with some other persons in the lot called
after Andronicus. The papyrus is dated five years later than xliv.

Φανίας καὶ Διογένης ὁ καὶ
Ἑρμαῖος διασχολοῦμεν
τοῦ καταλοχισμοῦ
τοῖς ἀγορανόμοις χαίρειν.

5 Ἄρβοδοιον προσβυτέρου Πε-
ταβεβήβιος τοῦ Ἀρβῶδου,
θέτει δὲ Ἀμπένδιος,
ἱερός Ὁσηρίδος καὶ Ἐἰσιδος
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

καὶ Σάραπις καὶ τῶν ἡμινάρχων καὶ άλλως ἀρουρών κατοικίας γῆς σειτοφόρου στορίμου εξ ὀρθογώνιον,
10 ον θεών μεγίστων καὶ μοσχοσφαγιστῶν, παρακεχορημένου παρὰ τοῦ ὁμογνήσου αὐτῶν ἄδελφον Ἀρδόθου νεωτέρῳ.
15 ρου, ιερέως τῶν αὐτῶν θεών καὶ μοσχοσφαγιστῶν, τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῶι περὶ Παλῶσιν ἐκ τοῦ Ἀνδρονεικοῦ κλήρου ἀπὸ 20 κυνωνικὸν πρὸς τὸν

8. Each member of the triad of Oxyrhynchus had also a separate temple, cf. xlii 7, 16, IV. 16.
31. Σεβάστη: perhaps so called because Mecheir 4 (Jan. 29) was the day of the Emperor’s accession; cf. Dio Cassius lxviii. 4, who places the death of Nerva on Jan. 27, and B. G. U. 252. 2 εν ἰσολίαν [Σεβάστη], Dec. 24, 98.

XLVII. LAND DISTRIBUTION.
14.6 x 6.6 cm. Late first century.

Letter, similar to the two preceding, from Achilleus the agent of Pyrrhus, the superintendent of καταλοχισμοῖ throughout Egypt, addressed to the agora-nomi, and stating that Didymus, son of Chacreis, had ceded to Teos, son of Petcarpebchis, some land held in common between Didymus and the father of Teos, in the lot of Zenodoros. The mention of Pyrrhus, who is known to have been superintendent in A.D. 86 (note on 3 below), and the character of the handwriting, which is late first century, fix the date of the papyrus as the earlier part of Domitian’s reign.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

καὶ Σαράπιδος καὶ τῶν
10 συννάων θεῶν μεγίστων,
παρακεχωρημένου
παρὰ Διδόμου τοῦ
καὶ Διοιτάτου Χαίρει-
τος τοῦ Ἀρπασίόνου
15 τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν ἀντίφ

περὶ Σενοκόμων τῆς
πρὸς λίβα τοπ(αρχίας) έκ τού
Ζηνοδόρου κλήρου
άπο Κοινών καὶ διη-
20 ρετῶν προίς τε τὸν τοῦ
[Τεωτ.ος [π'α'τ'έρα Πέτε-
[ἀρπεβῆβουν . . . .


1. The first line, which is written very cursively, perhaps by a different hand from the body of the document, contains the title.

3. Πέρρος: cf. introduction to xlv and G. P. II. xlii, which is a letter of Pyrrhus himself in A.D. 86 to a subordinate official called the συντρικώτατος, apparently ordering him to assign grants of land to certain κάτωκοι. The first line of that papyrus can now be restored as Πέρρος ὃ πρὸς κατάλογον(αρμονίας) τῶν κατοικίαν(ων) τῆς Λέιτδαπτον τῷ . . . .

6. Πεταμερεσίδης: spelled Πεταμερεσίδης in xlvii. 5; cf. 21 below.

XLVIII. EMANCIPATION OF A SLAVE.

157 x 9·5 cm. A.D. 86.

This and the two following documents are concerned with the manumission of slaves. The form of manumission described in them is by purchase, the procedure being briefly this:—the terms of freedom having been agreed upon by master and slave, a notification of the details of the transaction was sent to the agoranomus by the banker through whom the purchase money was paid, accompanied perhaps by his receipt for the payment (cf. 1). The slave was then presumably declared by the agoranomus to be free.

It is not however made clear what formalities other than the payment of a sum of money by the slave preceded the notification to the agoranomus, or with which, if any, of the forms of emancipation under the empire, collected e.g. by Mitteis, Reichsrecht und Volksrecht, p. 372 sqq., these manumissions should be classed. Possibly they are examples of the common hierodulismus, cf. l. 3, note. In any case it is clear that the initiative came from the slave, and that these cases are therefore to be contrasted with that described in B. G. U. 96, where the master by a simple declaration grants the slave his freedom, and nothing is paid except the regular tax of 5 per cent. on manumissions (l. τῆς [ελω]θεναί εἰκοστήν in line 8 of that papyrus).

The present text is a letter addressed by Chaeremon to the agoranomus of Oxyrhynchus, requesting him to grant freedom to a female slave named
Euphrosyne, whose emancipation had been purchased for 10 drachmae of silver and 10 talents, 3,000 drachmae of copper.

Χαίρήμων τῇ αγορασμῷ
χαίρειν, δὸς ἐλε'ν θέρωσιν Εὐ-
φροσύνης δούλης ώς (ἐτῶν) λε, οἰκογενῇ ἐκ δούλης Δημη-
5 τρόπος, τῇ ἐλευθερωμένηι
ὑπὸ διαγηνηλιοῦ ἐπὶ λύτροις(5)
ὑπὸ τῆς ἐαυτῆς δεσπότιδος
Ἀλοίνης τῆς Κόμωνος
τοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ’ Ὀξύρυγ-
10 χων πόλεως, μετὰ κυρίου
τοῦ τοῦ μετηλλαχτός αὐ-
τῆς γηνησίου ἄδελφοῦ Διος-
κόρου νιοῦ Κόμωνος, ἀργυρί-
οῦ εἴπισμον δραχμῶν δέ-
15 καὶ καὶ χαλκῶν ταλάντων δέ-
κα τρισχιλιῶν.

έρρωσο.

(ἐτῶν) ἦ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανός Σεβαστοῦ [Γερμανικῶν,
20 Ψαφύς ιθ.

2nd hand. Χαίρημων, χρη(μάτισον)
·)Χ( ἐρα( ὧν ὤFo[ψι] ιθ

2. 1. Εὐφροσύνη δούλη... οἰκογενεί. 8. 1. Κόμωνος. 12. 1. Διονυσίου. 21. Ὀχερεμόν.

possibly .]χερ( ).

'Chaeremon to the agoranomus, greeting. Grant freedom to Euphrosyne, a slave, aged about 35 years, born in her owner's house of the slave Demetrous. She is being set at liberty under . . . by ransom by her mistress Aloine, daughter of Komon, son of Dionysius, of Oxyrhynchus, under the wardship of Komon, the son of Aloine's deceased brother Dioscorus. The price paid is 10 drachmae of coined silver and 10 talents, 3,000 drachmae of copper. Farewell.'
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

1. Chaeremon was probably the banker through whom the price of the slave's freedom was paid; cf. xlix. 1 with l. 1.
6. ὑπὸ διαγγηγῆσαι: this strange term, the meaning of which is quite obscure, recurs in xlix. 8. It is the name of the form under which the manumission was carried out.

XLIX. EMBARCATION OF A SLAVE.

18-6 x 7 cm. A.D. 100.

Letter sent jointly by two bankers named Theon to the agonomai of Oxyrhynchus, requesting the freedom of the slave Horion, for which 10 drachmae of silver and 2 talents, 6,000 drachmae of copper had been paid. Cf. xlvii.

Θέων καὶ Θέων τοῖς
ἀγοραναύουσις χαίτειν. δὸς ἑλευθέρωσιν
'Πρώινοι δοῦλοι ἡλευθερωμένοι
ὑπὸ τῆς ἐαυτοῦ δεσποινῆς
5 Συνθοδότος ἵππος Ἐκυπρίσσω
τεῦχος Ζωλίου μην(π)ὸς Δουκίας
Λογγεινών ἀπ' Ὡξ(υρύγχων) πόλεως ὑπὸ
dιαγγηγῆσαι ἐπὶ λύτρου(s)
(δραχμῶν) χ ἀργυρίῳ ἐπισήμου (δραχμῶν) τ.
10 ἐρρα(σο) (ἐτοῦς) δ Ἀντοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Νερόνα Τραιανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ,
μηνὸς) Νέου Σεβαστοῦ β.

2nd hand. Θέων, χρημάτισον.
1st hand. 15 μηνὸς Νέου Σεβαστοῦ
γ, ἀργυρίῳ ἐπισήμου
(δραχμῶν) καὶ χαλ(κοῦ) πρὸς ἀργυρίῳν
(ταλάντων) β Χ.

17. Ἰ Παπ. 18. Z Β Παπ.

9. (ταλάντων) β has apparently been omitted by mistake at the beginning of this line, cf. 18.
17. χαλκοῦ πρὸς ἀργυρίῳν: this term, which is not uncommon in the Ptolemaic period, has not previously been found in Roman papyri. Χαλκὸς πρὸς ἀργυρίῳν is synonymous either with χαλκὸς ἰσονόμος or χαλκὸς ὀὐ ἀλλαγῆ, copper accepted at par with silver, and copper at a discount, most probably with the latter; cf. l. 4. 5, xcix. 19.
L. EMANCIPATION OF A SLAVE.

6-5 x 9-1 cm. A.D. 100.

Receipt sent by the bank of Theon to the agoranomus, showing that 10 drachmæ of silver and 2 talents, 6,000 drachmæ of copper had been paid for the liberty of a slave. Cf. xlix and xlviii, introd. The papyrus is written in the same hand as xlix, which was found with it, and perhaps both documents refer to the same transaction (v. infra), though the date mentioned in this papyrus is at least 3 months earlier or 9 months later than that of xlix.

Θέων καὶ οἱ μετοπα(πα) τραπεζίται τῷ ἀγορᾷ(μένῳ) καὶ(μείν.), τετακτικα(τε) τῇ β τῶν ἐπαγορήμινων
προς( ) Ἀφρωδίτις . . . δο(νοῦ . .) ἄργυρι(νόν) ἐπιστήμου
(δραχμάς) δέκα καὶ χαλκοῦ πρὸς
5 ἄργυρί(νον) (τάλαντα) β χ.

3. προς( ); the meaning of this abbreviation is very obscure. We should expect a proper name, in which case Λήφω ( ) might be 'Λήφω (δίσις), the name of the slave's mother. But there are very few Egyptian names beginning with προς, and those which occur, e.g. Βροκλάσ, are so rare that we should not expect to find one abbreviated in this manner. Moreover the identity of the handwriting and of the sum paid in this papyrus with those of xlix points to their being both concerned with the emancipation of the same slave, and in xlix the name of the slave is Horion. On the other hand, if προς( ) is not a proper name the reading may be προποσ(κικικικικκικικικικικ) 'Αφρωδίτις, with δο(νοῦ) or δο(νοῦ), which could be explained as a reference to the common form of manumission by 'hierodulismus,' in which the slave paid a sum of money and became by a legal fiction the nominal property of a temple, but in reality free. The obscure phrase in xlviii, 6 and xlix, δ ἐπὶ δασιφήλων ἐπὶ λέγεται might also have some reference to the hierodulismus. The formulae in other papyri concerning the emancipation of slaves do not afford any help. An examination of more Oxyrhynchus papyri may lead to the solution of these difficulties.

LI. REPORT OF A PUBLIC PHYSICIAN.

14 x 7-2 cm. A.D. 173.

A report addressed to the strategus of the nome by a public physician, stating that, in accordance with the instructions of the strategus to examine into the cause of a death which had taken place and present a report, he had visited the house and seen the body; cf. lii and B. G. U. 647. The papyrus is written in a very cursive sloping hand.

Κλατοὺς ἑλευτναγοὺς στρατηγοὺς
π(αρά) Διονυσίου 'Απολλодόρου
Diouνυσίου ἀπ' ὁξυρύγχων
πόλεως δημοσίου ἰατροῦ.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

5 τῇ ἑνεστώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπετράπην ὑπὸ σοῦ διὰ Ἡρακλείδου ὑπηρέτου ἐφιδεῖν σῶμα νεκρῶν ἀπηρτημένων Ἡέρακος καὶ προσφωνήσας σου ἦν έναν καταλάβομαι περὶ αὐτὸ διάθεσιν. ἐπιδῶν οὖν τούτο ἐπὶ παράντι τῷ αὐτῷ ὑπηρέτη ἐν οἰκίᾳ Ἔπαγαθοῦ
[. . . .] ὑμεροῦ Σαραπίωνος

6. ἦπο Ραπ. 7. ὑπηρέτου Ραπ.; so in 13. 9. Ἡέρακος Ραπ.

'To Claudianus, stratege, from Dionysus, son of Apollodorus, son of Dionysius, of Oxyrhynchus, public physician. I was to-day instructed by you, through Heracles your assistant, to inspect the body of a man who had been found hanged, named Hierax, and to report to you my opinion upon it. I therefore inspected the body in the presence of the aforesaid Heracles at the house of Epagathus, son of . . . merus, son of Sarapion, in the Broad Street quarter, and found it hanged by a noose, which fact I accordingly report.'

LII. REPORT OF PUBLIC PHYSICIANS.

Report by public physicians addressed to the logistes (cf. note on xlili. 1), stating that in accordance with directions received they had visited the daughter of Aurelius Dioscorus and found her suffering from wounds caused by the house falling down.

'Tσ[α]τείας Παυλίνου καὶ Ἰουλίανου τῶν λαμπροτάτων . . . Φλαυίου Δευκάδης λαγιστῆς Ὦξυφυργχῦτον] παρὰ Αὐρηλίων [καὶ Διδύμου καὶ Σιλβανοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς λαμπρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτης Ὦξυφυργχῦτων πόλεως δήμοσων ἐ[τρῆ]ν. ἐπισταλεῖ[τε]ς ὑπὸ τῆς σής ἔμμελείας ἐκ βιβλιδίων ἐπιδοθέντων σοι . . . [ὑπὸ] Αὐρηλίου Διοσκόρου Δοροθέου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, ὡστε τὴν περὶ θυ-
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

\(\gamma \alpha [\tau] \varepsilon \rho \alpha \) αὐτοῦ καθὰ ἐτιάσατο ἐκ τοῦ συμβάντος πτώματος τῆς οἰκίας αὐτοῦ

\(\delta \varepsilon \nu \) διάθεσιν ἔγραφον προσφωνήσει, παραγενόμενοι ἐπὶ τὴν τούτου οἰκίαν εἰς-

15 δαμεν τὴν παιδᾶ ἐχονσαν κατὰ τῶν εἰσιχών ἀμυχᾶς μετὰ περιωμάτων καὶ τῷ δεξιοῦ γονατίου τραύματος· διὸ προσφωνοῦμεν.

\([\pi ρ ό σ φ(ω νοῦμεν) \ ω/\varsigma \ πρόκ(ειται)]. \ Με\)

7. η\(\alpha[\tauρ]\)\(\omega ν \) \(\Pi \alpha p.\) 11. \(\eta τύπιστο.\) 13. \(\delta \iota \delta \varepsilon \theta ε \sigma \) \(\eta γ \gamma ρα \phi oν \pi ρ \sigma ϕωνήσαι.\) 18. \(\lambda \iota \rho \sigma \ονοῦμεν.\)

'In the consulship of Paulinus and Julianus, the most illustrious. To Flavius Leucadius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from the Aurelii . . . , Didymus and Silvanus, of the most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, public physicians. Your grace sent us in consequence of a petition received by you from Aurelius Dioscorus, son of Dorotheus, of Oxyrhynchus, to make a report in writing upon his daughter, who, as he complained, had been injured by the fall of his house which had occurred. We accordingly went to Dioscorus' house, and saw that the girl had several cuts in her hip and wounds near the shoulder and on the right knee. We therefore present this report.'

5. \(λ αμ(π \rho α\iota) \ καί λ α μ(π \rho α \omega \tau \theta ε)\): these honorific titles are common in the fourth century papyri from Oxyrhynchus. Alexandria, Hermopolis, and Antinoë were similarly styled \(λ \alpha \mu π ρ α \omega \tau \theta ε\), but not Arsinoë.

LIII. Report on a Persea Tree.

24.8 × 15.5 cm. A.D. 316.

Report addressed to Valerius Ammonianus, logistes, by Aurelius Irenaeus on behalf of the guild of carpenters of which he was president for the time being, concerning a persea tree which he had been commissioned to examine, no doubt with a view to its being cut down. The papyrus, which is numbered at the top 105, formed one of a series of similar reports, glued together in the office of the logistes or at the archives, cf. xxxiv. I. 13 note. Parts of the preceding and succeeding documents are preserved, the one written by some builders, the other by two public physicians, and both having the same formula as li and lii, to which the present papyrus also bears much resemblance.
On the Egyptian persea tree cf. Pliny, Hist. Nat. xiii. 9, 15. A law of Arcadius (Cod. Justin. xi. 77) forbade its being cut down or sold.

\[ \text{πὲ\ } \text{Οὐσλερίῳ Ἀμμονιαῖῳ τῷ καὶ Γεροντίῳ λογιστῇ Ὀξυρνήχαιτον παρὰ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν τεκτόνων τής λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) Ὀξυρνήχαιτων} \]

\[ \text{δι} \text{' ἐμῷ Αὐρήλῳ Εἰρήναιῳ Ἀπελλῆτος μηνιάρχῳ. ἐπε-} \]

\[ \text{στάλην ὅπο τῆς σῆς ἐμμελείας ἐκ βιβλιδῶν ἐπιδοθέντων} \]

\[ \text{Ὅρηλῳ Παλίσσως λογ(γ)ογράφῳ τοῦ εὐπνεός ἐπί-} \]

\[ \text{σκευαζομένῳ θερμῶν δημοσίων βαλανίων, ὡστε} \]

\[ \text{περσίᾳ μέν αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ πόλει ἐφιδίῳ καὶ} \]

\[ \text{ἐγγράφως προσφωνήσαι τήν ταυτήν διάθεσιν. δδ[εν} \]

\[ \text{ἐφίδιον τὴν περείαν ἀκαρτον ὀστᾶν πολλ[ῶν ἐτών} \]

\[ \text{διόλῳ ἤηραντίσαν καὶ μῆ δύνασθαι ἐντε[εθεν] καρποῦ[ς} \]

\[ \text{ἀποδιδόναι' ὀπερ προσφωνώ.} \]

\[ \text{ὑπατίας Καικίνῳ Σαβίνῳ καὶ Οὐστίοῳ Ῥωφίνῳ} \]

\[ \text{τῶν λαμπροτάτων, Μεχερί λ.} \]

2nd hand. Αὐρήλιος Εἰρήνεως ἐπιδίδομα προ[σφωνῶν ὡς πρό-} \]

\[ \text{κατα. Αὐρήλιος Διονύσιος Σερήνῳ ἀπὸ τῆς [αὐτῆς} \]

\[ \text{πόλεως τέκτων ἡγαραφα ὕπερ αὐτοῦ γράμματα μ[ῃ} \]

\[ \text{εἰδότος.} \]

1. Ὀξυρνήχαιτος. 5. Ὅπο. 10. 1. Ἐρρανθέους. 14. 1. Εἰρήνεως.

'To Valerius Ammonianus, also called Gerontius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from the guild of carpenters of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through me, Aurelius Irenacus, son of Apelles, the monthly president. I was sent by your grace owing to a communication received by you from Aurelius Palises, accountant of the repairs now being auspiciously carried out in the public warm baths, to examine a single persea tree which is in the city, and to make a report upon it to you in writing. I accordingly examined the persea tree and found that it had been barren for many years, and was quite dried up and unable to produce any more fruit, which facts I therefore report.'

6. θερμῶν: perhaps the thermae Hadrianae, cf. liv. 14. In xliii, however, two βαλανίων besides the thermae are mentioned.

LIV. REPAIR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

30 x 9 cm. A.D. 201.

Letter addressed to two municipal officials of Oxyrhynchus by two builders who had undertaken to repair the Baths of Hadrian, asking for the payment out of the city's chest of 3 talents of silver on account.
To Sarapion, also called Horion, gymnasiarch in office (the applicant on account of his youth being introduced by his paternal grandfather Apion, ex-gymnasiarch), and Achillion, exegetes in office (through Achillion, also called Sarapammon, his son and deputy), from Diogenes, son of Sarapion, and Lucius, son of Hermias, both of Oxyrhynchus, appointed by the city clerk, in accordance with the decision of the council of magistrates, to superintend the repairs and fixtures of the Baths of Hadrian. We request that we may receive at the city's expense, to pay for material, three talents of silver on account, of which we will render due account.'

2. καταθέσεις: apparently ἰστός has to be supplied, and the phrase applies to Diogenes, who is not mentioned until line 8. The construction is very awkward, but the letter is far from being a model of style, witness the repetition of λόγος in 16-18.

LV. EMBELLISHMENT OF A NEW STREET.

23 X 15.8 cm. A.D. 283.

Letter addressed to Aurelius Apollonius, a holder of several municipal offices, by two joiners, asking for the payment of 4 talents, 4000 drachmae as wages in connexion with the construction of a street.

There are three copies of the application, of which we print the best
preserved; the few lacunae are filled up from the other two copies, a collation with which is given below. The application is dated in the short reign of Carus with his two sons Carinus and Numerianus.

Αὐρηλίῳ Ἀπολλωνίῳ τῷ καὶ Διονυσίῳ γενομένῳ ὑπομνηματογράφῳ κ[α]ὶ ἄχρηματιζει γνωσιαρχήσαντι βουλευτῇ ἐνάρχος π' ρυτάνι τῆς λαμπρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτης Ὁξυρνιχιτῶν πόλεως διένει καὶ τὰ πολιτικά,

5 παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Μενεθαίου καὶ Νεμασίανοῦ ἀμψιβόγερων Διονυσίου τὴς σεβαστῆς ὁ Λαμπρᾶς Ἀξυρνιχιτῶν πόλεως Κασιωδὼν, αἰδούμεθα ἑπισταλῆναι ἐξοδιασθήναι ἡμεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως λόγου, ὑπὲρ μισθῶν ὃν πεποίημεθα Κασιωτικὸν ἔργον τῆς κατασκευασθείσης ὑπὸ σοῦ πλατίου ἀπὸ ἕκουσίνου πυλῶν

10 ἡμισαίον ἐπὶ νύστον μέχαρι ράμης Ἡρακλίου ἐκατέρωθεν τῶν μερῶν, τὰ συναγόμενα τῶν μιθῶν τοῦ ὅλου ἔργου ἀ[δ]κολοκόθως τοῖς ψυφισίσει ἐν τῇ γρατίστῃ βουλῇ, ἀργυρίῳ Σεβαστίῳ νομίσματος τάλαντα τέσσαρα καὶ δραχμὰς τετρακεισχειλάς, ἀν διὰ τῶν πολλῶν τῶν πολιτικῶν χρημάτων τῶν ἐξοδιασμῶν ἡμεῖς ποιήσασθαι κατὰ τὸ ἔθος. (ἔτους) α' Ἀυτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκος Αὐρηλίου Κάρον καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Καρείνου Γερμανικῶν Μεγιστῶν καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Νομεριανοῦ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων Καισάρων Ἐυσεβῶν Ἐυτυχῶν Σεβαστῶν, Φαρμοθῆ ιβζ.

20 2nd hand. [Αὐρηλίος] Μενεθείδος ἔσχον σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ μου τῷ ἀργυρίῳ τάλαντα τέσσαρα καὶ δραχμὰς τετρακεισχειλάς, 3rd hand. [Αὐρηλίος Νέιμεις συναπέσχον.]
LVI. APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN.

Letter addressed to Maximus, a holder of various municipal offices, by Tabesammon, daughter of Ammonius, stating that she had arranged to borrow some money on the security of her vineyard, and asking him, in the absence of the basiilicos graumateus, to allow Amoitas to act as her guardian for that transaction only. At the bottom are the signatures of Tabesammon and Amoitas.

Maξίμου ἵπει ἐνάρχῳ ἐξηγητῇ
Βοσλουτῇ

παρὰ Ταβησάμμωνος Ἀμμωνίου τοῦ καὶ Κασιών ἀπὸ Ὀξυρύγχων
5 πόλεως, μητρὸς Διαφαντίδος
ἀστῆς. δανεισομένη εἰς ἀναγκαίας μον χρείας ἀργύριον ἐντοκον ἐν δραχμαίς ἐξακοσιελλίαι
ἐπὶ ἀσφαλεία τοῦ υπάρχοντος μοι

μαξίμως ἵπει ἐνάρχῳ ἐξηγητῇ

θεματος καὶ ἀνηκόων αὐτῷ
πάντων, αἰτοῦμαι διὰ σοῦ, ἐπισταμένη γράμματα τ... οι διαδεχόμενοι τὴν στατηγίαν βασιλικά:
κον γραμματέα μη ἐνδημεῖν,
ἐπιγραφῆναι μον κόριον πρὸς
μόνη ταῦτην τὴν οἰκονομίαν
Ἀμοίταν Πλουτάνων μητρὸς
Αμμηντρυάτος ἀπὸ τῆς προκειμέ-
νη Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως, παρὼν-
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THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

\(\text{Ta Kai eunokonta. Diagraphe de }\)

\(\text{to oimosmenon ths aitthseis te-}

\(\text{los. (etous) k Auktorkratouro}

\(\text{Kaisarou Lwicou Septimou}

\(\text{25 Seonnou Eunsebois Pertivakos}

\(\text{'Araabikou 'Adiabhenikou Parabikou}

\(\text{Megistou kai Marpou Auprhilou}

\(\text{Avtowinou Eusthebois Sebastein}

\(\text{[kaia Poublion Septimion Geta]}

\(\text{20 Kaissaros Sebastein, Phawfi l.}

\(\text{2nd hand. Ta8[etaamion 'Am]monion}

\(\text{epi-}

\(\text{de doaka. 3rd hand. 'Amotias Plocimion}

\(\text{vos eunokon].}

'To Maximus, priest, exegetes in office, and councillor, from Tabesammon, the daughter of Ammonius otherwise called Cassius, of Oxyrhynchus, her mother being Diophantis, a citizen. As I am borrowing for my pressing needs a sum of money, amounting to six thousand drachmae, upon the security of property consisting of a piece of vine land and all its appurtenances near the village of Oinaru, I make the request through you, being aware... that the royal scribe, the acting strategus, is absent, that I may have assigned to me as my guardian (for this transaction only Amoitas, son of Ploution and Demetrous, of the aforesaid city of Oxyrhynchus, who is present and gives his consent. I have paid the appointed tax for making such a request.'

13. If gamma is right, the next word is probably a proper name.

LVII. Peculation by a Treasury Official.

\(\text{27} \times 9.1 \text{ cm. Third century.}

Letter from Aurelius Apolinarius, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to Apion, ex-strategus of the Antaeopolite nome, written at the instigation of Dioscorus, the successor of Apion, and requesting the immediate payment of a sum of money which one of Apion’s late subordinates had failed to pay over to the treasury at the proper time.

Auphilos 'Apollarios stratagus

'Oxynurikou 'Apiono strat-

 vyhastai 'Avtapoleitou

 tō filstatos xairēn.

5 DiovkoroS o tōv 'Antaiopolei-

 tōv stratagou, d'ét' o epistēlēn

 moí epistalēmatos kekronomē-

 nōn eis tō dieleuthon γ (etos), 'Εpēf

 tōv

 eγ, edhlosen tōn nomou ēglo-

10 giasēn Pontamwōn tōn kai Sāra-

πōna aneilefēnai eis lēm-

mata diekisēseos tōv γ (etous) eis soi

ūpēr tōd olkklhron tīn ēpι-

skēfīn tōn χωράτωn kai

15 diworikhov tōv β (etous), tī όρισθεi-

sē prosthēmis mū ketakei-

rikēnai eis tō tēs diekisē-

ōs logiatēiron (draftmas) Γρπζ (διο-

λων treis),

ouliktheis me tōn toutōv

20 apaitēsin poinasamēnōn
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σ προβέσθαι υπὲρ ἐκεῖνου τοῦ  δόσιν ποιήσῃ κατὰ τὰ γραφέν-
νομοῦ. ἵν' ὁνὶν εἰδης καὶ ἀνευ 25 τὰ
πάσης υπερθέσεως τὴν ἀπό-

13. ὀλάκληρον: supply ποιήσαι.

18. 5 Ἱπτζρ Pap.

'Aurelius Apolinarius, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to his dear friend Apion, ex-strategus of the Antaeopolite nome, greeting. Dioscorus, strategus of the Antaeopolite nome, has sent me a despatch which has been delayed until Ἑπείφ 13 of the past third year, explaining that Potamon, also called Sarapion, the collector of the nome, among the receipts of the revenue of the third year when you were in office, received towards the completion of the survey of the dykes and canals in the second year the sum of 3187 drachmai, 3 obols, which he did not pay over to the revenue office within the appointed time. Dioscorus now wishes me to ask that this should be refunded, and to credit it to the nome. In order therefore that you may be acquainted with these facts and lose no time in repaying the money in accordance with his letter . . . .'

LVIII. APPOINTMENT OF TREASURY OFFICIALS.

22 X 12.5 cm. A.D. 288.

Letter to the strategi of the Heptanomis and the Arsinoite nome from Servaeus (?) Africanus, who was either praefect of Egypt or, more probably, epistrategus of the division. The writer complains of the expense caused by the multiplication of officials connected with the estates of the treasury, and gives instructions that in future each estate should be administered by a single officer, assisted by at most three subordinates.

? Σερβαῖος 'Αφρικανὸς στρατηγοὶς ἐπι-
στρατηγίας ἐπτὰ νομὸν καὶ Ἀρσινοῖον
χαίρειν.
ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν ᾗ ὁγγον ἐϕάνη ὡς
5 πολλοὶ βουλόμενοι τὰς ταμιακὰς οὐσί-
ας καταστείλων ὀνόματα καυτοῖο ἐξεν-
ροτές, οἱ μὲν χειριστῶν οἱ δὲ γραμ-
ματέων οἱ δὲ φροντιστῶι, ὡφελος
μὲν οὖνεν περιποιοῦσιν τῷ ταμεῖο
10 τὰ δὲ περιγενώμενα καταστείλωσιν'
δὲ ὀπερ ἐδέθησα ἐπισταλῆσαι ὑμῖν
ἐνα ἐκάστης οὐσίας ἐνα τινά φρον-
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

15 λοιπὰ ὄνοματα παύσηται, δυναμένου τοῦ αἱρομένου φροντιστοῦ δύο ἢ τὸ γε πλεῖστον τρεῖς προσαμβῆλθ'ν τῶν ἐξυπηρετησομένοις αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν φροντίδα. οὕτως αὖτ'ά τε

20 τὰ μάταια ἀναλώματα π'ἀγιότεται καὶ ἄι ταμιακαὶ οὐσίαι τῆς προσηκοῦσης ἐπιμελείᾳ τεύχονται. δὴ ἥν ἰδὶ δὲ τοιούτους αἱρεθῆναι ποιήσει· τούτοις φροντὶσται ὑπηρετή·

25 σομένους οἷ καὶ βασάνωις ὑποκείσονται. ἔρρωσθε.

(ἐτους) ε (έτους) καὶ δ (έτους), Θῶθ ἰ Ἰ.


Servaeus Africanus to the strategi of the epistrategia of the Heptanomis and Arsinoite nome, greeting. The accounts have themselves proved that a number of persons wishing to swallow up the estates of the treasury have devised for themselves various titles, such as administrators, secretaries, or superintendents, by which means they secure no advantage to the treasury, but swallow up its surplus. It has therefore become necessary to send you instructions to cause the election, on the responsibility of the several councils, of a single trustworthy superintendent over each estate, and to put an end to the other offices. The superintendent elected shall have the power to choose two or at most three other persons to assist him in his work. In this way useless expense will be stopped, and the estates of the treasury will receive proper attention. You will of course take care that only such persons are appointed to assist these superintendents as are in a position to stand the test.

LIX. APPOINTMENT OF A DELEGATE.

Letter from the council of Oxyrhynchus to the strategus, stating that a man who had been chosen to attend the praefect’s court at Alexandria had claimed exemption on the ground that he was a victor in the games; the council had consequently appointed a substitute, whom the strategus is asked to inform of the fact and to despatch with all speed.
On the verso are six short lines written in a small hand and nearly effaced.

'Οξυρνυχειτών τῆς λαβ'μηρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτης
πόλεως ἡ κρατάτης βουλή, διὰ Αὐρηλίου Ἀπόλλωνος
τοῦ καὶ Διονυσίου γεγομένου ὑπομηματογράφου βουλευτοῦ τῆς λαμπρο-
tάτης πόλεως τῶν Ἀλεξανδρείων γυμνοπαῖσαντος προτ(ανευσαντος)
5 βουλευτοῦ ἐνάρχου πρωτάνεως, Αὐρηλίῳ Ἀπόλλω-
νῷ γεγομένῳ ὑπομηματογράφῳ στρατηγῷ, διὰ Αὐρηλίου Ἀσκληπιαδὸς
γεγομένου ὑπομηματογράφου διαδόχου, τῷ φιλτάτῳ χαίρειν.
ἐπίσταλμα ἐν ἡμῖν ἀνεγνώσε[θή] τοῦ πρώην αἱρε-
θέντος Θεοδόρου ἀντὶ Ἀρείωνος σκειβά ἀπαντή-
10 σαι ἐπὶ τὴν ἴγμενιάν καὶ προσεδρεύσαι τὸ ἄχραν-
tῳ αὐτὸν δικαστηρίῳ, δὲ οὐ ἐνέφαινεν ἐκα-
tῶν ἰερανίκην εἰ[α], μὴ ὑποκείσαι δὲ ἐξετάσαյ-
σιν εἰ τινὰ ὧν Χρεία[α] ἀφ' ᾧ ἦσαν... καὶ κατὰ τοῦτον
ἐκειρισάμεθα Αὐρηλίῳ Ἀπαγυλόθεων εἰς
15 τοῦτο. ἐν οὖν φανερῶν αὐτῷ γένηται καὶ ἥ τάχος
ἐκδημησάς διὰ καστηρίῳ δὲ... ον προσεδρεύ[σα]
ἐπιστέλλεται σοι, φίλ[π]τατε, ἐρρῶσιν θα'εί σε εἰ[χ]'με-
θα, φίλ[π]τατε.

(ἐτους) η'/ καὶ ἐτους χ'/ τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν
20 Διοκλητιανοῦ καὶ Μαξίμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν,
Μεχείρ εγ'.
Ἀυρήλιος Παπουτῶς ὑπομηματογράφος βουλ(ευ)ὴς ἐπήνεγκα.
(ἐτους) η'/ καὶ χ'/, Μεχείρ εγ'.

12. ἰεροκριτ. Παρ. 1. ἐκείσασιν.

After an elaborate introduction, in which the council of Oxyrhynchus through its
president Aurelius Apollo addresses the strategus Aurelius Apollonius through Aselepiades,
the papyrus proceeds (line 8):—'At a meeting of our body a despatch was read from
Theodorus who was recently chosen in place of Arion the scribe to proceed to his
highness the praefect and attend his immaculate court. In this despatch he explains
that he is a victor in the games and exempt from inquiries... We have therefore
nominated Aurelius... to serve, and we send you word accordingly, in order that this fact
may be brought to his knowledge, and no time be lost in his departure and attendance
upon the court. We pray for your health, dearest brother.'

3. ὑπομηματογράφον: this office is closely connected with that of the strategus, cf. 6, 7
below and lxviii. 3–5, where a ἐπόμηνα is issued διὰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ.
7. διαδόχου is here equivalent to the common phrase διαδεχομένου τήν στρατηγίαν, 'acting strategus.' Cf. liv. 7.
9. ἀπανηγήσας κ.τ.λ.: it is not clear for what reason some one had to be sent to attend the praefect's court. Perhaps he was to act as representative of the city in some inquiry then being held; cf. 12. The reluctance of Arion to go shows that the duty was regarded as a burden rather than an honour.
12. ἱερωκέφαλον: i.e. a victor in some one of the celebrated games; the word is common in inscriptions.

LX. COMMISSARIAT.

24.8 X 12.3 cm.  A.D. 323.

Letter addressed by Hermias, strategus, to the council of Oxyrhynchus through its president Eutropius, notifying the fact that a supply of meat had been sent to Nicopolis, in accordance with the orders of the praefect Sabinianus, for some troops which were stationed there under Valerianus.

Ἐρμείας στρατηγός Ὀξυρυνχίτου
[τῇ] κρατίσσῃ βουλῇ διὰ τοῦ ἐνάρχου προ-
[τάξεως Εὐτροπίου τοῖς φελτάτοις χαίρειν.
ἀκολούθως τοῖς κελευθήσαί ὑπὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς
3 τοῦ κυρίου μου διασημοτάτου ἡγεμόνος
Σαβινιανοῦ, χρείας εὐσής ἐπιδ. λαστὸν
κρέος λῃστῶν 'Γ, κατακομματικῶν εἰς τὴν
Νικοπολεῖν τοῖς ὑπὸ Οὐαλεριανῶν πραιτό-
σιτον νυν ἐκήσε διατίθενται, ὡν ὕποι εἰδή-
10 ναὶ ἔχοιτε καὶ ἴδῃ τοῦτον ἐλάμψει φαναι-
ρόν μοι καταστήσηται. ἱερώσθαι σε εὐχόμαι, ἀδελφὲ.

toῖς ἀποδιχθησομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ γ',
Μεσορῆ κβ.

Γερώντι(ος) γυμνασιαρχήσας στρατηγήσας ἐπήγεγκα.
15
Μεσορῆ κβ.

3. Ἀποδιχθησομένως ὑπάτοις τὸ γ',
7. Φ' Τ' Ραπ.
10. Ἀποδιχθήσετε.

12. Cf. xlii. 9 and introd.; probably this papyrus too was written in 323, the year of the final victory of Constantine.
14. ἐπῆγεγκα (?): cf. lx. 22; the word is very cursively written.
I. Payment of a Fine.

Notice sent by the strategus Aurelius Sarapion to the government bank at Oxyrhynchus, to the effect that he had caused to be paid into the bank the sum of 225 drachmae, which was to be entered to a separate account until its destination was decided. The money was the proceeds of a fine inflicted for the non-appearance of certain accounts at the date fixed by the diocetes, the chief of the financial administration. The papyrus is dated in the joint reign of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander.

[Δρηλιος Σαραπιων ο και Μουμια-] δραχ(μας) διαχειλιας δια-κοσια πενηκοινα

ις γενομενος [ . . . . . ]
νυνι στρατηγος ει. [ . . . . . ]
δια Δυρηλιον Ωρωνος γραμμα(τεσ)

A. D. 221. Πέντε, γ(ινεται) 5 'Βανε,

δια Δυρηλι(ω) Διογενει κατ τοις σεν α(υτω)
δημοσιους τραπεζην τΩν φιλατος χαρ(ιν)

διεγραψα ύπειν την ενεστης(ως)

ημερα, διοικ(ειν) καθ' εαντας

ιδιας ταξιων αχρω αν [δια-

10 γνωσθη ποιν χωρειν ύπει(ουσιν),

υπερ επιτιμων βιβλιων α(ειθηθυνων ?)

επιτρεπομενον μη κατα-

χωρισθ(ενων) ακολουθως

τοις γραφειων υπο Σεπτημιου

Σαραπιων ο και Μουμια-

αι(ων) δι έμοι Δυρηλιου Ωρη-

ωνος γρ(αμματως) διεγραφα(ψα)

τας

[Αρμανον ου κρατιστου] διοικητ(οι), 30 προ(ακειμενας) (δραχμας) 'Βανε.

11. α+ Παρ.

Ⅱ. Letter of a Centurion.

Letter from a centurion to Syrus, acting strategus of Oxyrhynchus, giving instructions with reference to the embarkation of corn, about which he apprehended some deception. The recto of this papyrus contains a report in twenty-
eight lines of some judicial process before Domitius Honoratus, praefect of Egypt in the fifth year of an emperor, perhaps Gordianus (cf. lxxx. 12). It is unfortunately too mutilated to give any connected sense. The decision of the praefect, which was to the effect that certain subordinate officials should be exempt from public burdens, is written in three shorter lines at the end:—

τοὺς ἀπηρτοῦντας [ 
ἀλιτουργήτους εἶναι [ 
περιουσίαν ἔχοντι[ 

The document bears the date (lines 3, 4):—

[ἐ]τος ἐ’ [ἐ]τος ἐ’ Μάρκ[ό]υν Ἀ[ ] 
τῷ κυρίῳ, Τῦβι ια’ Τῦβι ια’. 

[...].]ας (ἐκατόνταρ)χο(νς) ἐπὶ κτῆσι(εως ?) ἐμβολὴν γένηται. ἐ- 
[...].]... Σύρῳ διαδε- 
[χο]μένῳ στρατηγίαν χαί[ρειν]. 
ἐξαυτῆς λαβῶν μου τὰ 
καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν δεκα- 

5 [γρ]άμματα πέμψων 
[τοῖς κληρονόμοις Ἀπολλό- 
λοντο τοῦ δεκαπρῶτο[ν] 
τῆς Θμοισαφῶς τοπαρχί(ας), 
 latina μή ἐκ τῆς σῆς ἀμε- 
2nd hand. ἐρρώσθη σε εὐχομαι. 
10 λείας ἐνέδρα περί τὴν 

7, 8. For the δεκαπρῶτος of a τοπαρχία cf. B. G. U. 579, 4. 
11. ἐμβολὴ: cf. B. G. U. 15, II, and cxvi. 9, note. ἐμβολὴ was the technical term for the annual contribution of corn supplied to Rome and afterwards to Constantinople.

LXIII. LADING AND INSPECTION OF CORN.

Gizeh Museum, 10,007. 20.5 X 12.1 cm. Second or third century.

Letter to Archelaus, a minor official, from a superior, giving him directions concerning the lading of a cargo of wheat, and its official inspection. In this case too, perhaps, as in the preceding papyrus, the corn was destined for Italy.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Πασίγιος Άρχελάως τίων
φιλάτων χαίρειν.
τοῦ ἀναβιάζοντος σοι τὸ ἐπιστόλιον
μου νοακλήρου Πανεμονώτος

προσώπου οὖν πάση σπονδὴ ἐν-
βαλέσθαι αὐτῷ τὸν γόμον ὡς έθος ὁν
ἔχεις ἐν χειρὶ καὶ λέκτῳ ἐν βαλέσθαι,
καὶ τοὺς δειγματοάρτας καθ' αὐτὸν
ἀναπέμψαι πρὸς ζυγοστασίαν

λαβόντα παρὰ τῶν ἄρχηφόδων
ὁμάρων. ἀπενετέθεν μὲν ὅūν
συνακυλήσῃ αὐτῷ καὶ ἱδέτω
τῶν θησαυροὺς, καὶ[ι] τῶν [σι-
τολόγους καὶ τῶν άλλοι τῶν πρὸς

Pago αρείαν ὑπὸ τὰ ὑπόματά σοι
ἐπεμψεν Ἀρποκρατίων ἐν
ἐτοίμῳ ποίησον ἵνα μὴ ἐν
ἐνπόδιον ἤν. ἐρρώσθαι σε εὔχομαι, φίλῳ(τατε).

On the verso Ἀρχελάω ύπηρέτη.

18. I. 7.

'Paësius to his dearest Archelaus, greeting. The bearer of this letter is the captain Panemouos; please to see that his freight is embarked with all despatch, and let it consist as usual of what you have in hand and selected for lading. Send up the inspectors yourself to the examination, getting a donkey from the chiefs of the police. After this give him your best attention and let him see the granaries, and prepare the overseers and the other officials concerned, whose names have been given you by Harpocration, in order that there may be no delay. My best wishes for your health, dearest friend.'

9. ῾Ὑγοστασίαν: cf. G. P. II. xlv (a), a letter addressed to a strategus stating that the ῾Ὑγοστασία of a γόμος had taken place.

LXIV. ORDER FOR ARREST.

53 × 158 cm. Third or early fourth century.

Order addressed by a decurion to the chiefs of the village of Teis, requesting them to send up for trial a certain Ammonius. Cf. lxv.
**LXV. ORDER FOR ARREST.**

10 x 25.1 cm. Third or early fourth century.

A similar order to the preceding, addressed to the comarchs of another village, Teruthis, by a beneficiarius (cf. xxxii. 2).

Π(αρά) τοῦ στατίζοντος β(ενε)φ(ικιαρίου)
κωμάρχαις κόμης Τεισ. παράδοτε τῷ ἀποσταλέντι ὑπηρέτῃ

Παχούμην Παχούμην ὅν κατασχήκατε καὶ κατηγόκατε ἐν τῇ κώμῃ
ὑμῶν πολίτῃ ὑπάτῳ. εἰ δὲ ἔξεσθε εἰδογιὰν τινὰ πρὸς αὐτὸν
ἀνέρχεσθε ἀμα αὐτῷ καὶ λέγετε. ἀλλὰ ὅρα μὴ κατάσχητε τὸν ὑπη-
ρέτῃ(ν).

3. Παχούμην. κατηγορήκατε Pap.

'From the beneficiarius on duty to the comarchs of the village of Teruthis. Deliver up to my officer whom I have sent Pachoumis, son of Pachoumis, whom you have arrested to-day and brought to your village, being a citizen. If you have anything to say in his favour, come with him and tell me. See that you do not detain the officer. Signed.'

**LXVI. ERECTION OF A STATUE TO A PRAEFECT.**

13.7 x 10.1 cm. A.D. 357.

Two letters, one of which is from Flavius Eutrygius, logistae, and Apion (?), strategus, to Aurelius Sinecis, probably a statuary, ordering the con-
struction of a statute to the praefect Pomponius Metrodorus; the other letter, which is incomplete, is the reply of Aurelius Sinceis.

'Tpatetias tov δεσποτῶν ἀμαν
Κωνσταντίου Αὐγουστοῦ τὸ ἕματον
καὶ 'Ιουλιανοῦ τοῦ ἐπιφανείστατον
Καίσαρος τὸ βῆ//' Ἐπείφ η.'/

2nd hand. 5 Φλαούοιοι Ἐντρύγηοι ἀπὸ λογιστῶν [καὶ 'Απίων (?)
στρατηγὸς Ὀξυρυχίου Αὐρηλίῳ Σινείειτι
ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτοθε χαίρει[ν]. ἀ'κολούθων τοῖς
κεκελευσμένοις ὑπὸ τῆς ἑπιστολῆς τοῦ
κυρίου μου τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμόνος

10 Πομπώνιον Μητροδώρου ἀνδρὶδιν
ἀρµόσασθαι. 3rd hand. ἐρρώσαται σε εὐχόμαι.
ἐρρώσαται σε εὐχόμαι.

2nd hand. ὑπατεῖας τῆς προκειμένης Ἐπείφ ι'/
1st hand. Φλαούοιοι Ἐντρύγηοι ἀπὸ λογιστῶν καὶ 'Απίων (?)
15 νῦ στρατηγὸ 'Οξυρυχίου τί Χαίρειν
παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Σινείειτος Οὐαλερίου ἀπὸ τῆς
αὐτῆς πώλεως. οἷ ἀνήγεκα λιβέλλου ἐπὶ
tῆς ἀνδρὶδιν τοῦ κυρίου μου λαμπροτάτων
ἡγεμόνος Πομπώνιον Μητροδώρου
20 καὶ [ὑς] ἑτυχον παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀποφάσεως

. . . . . . . . . . .

1. ὑπατεῖας Ραπ. 3. Ἰουλιανοῦ Ραπ. 14. φλαούοιος Ραπ.

LXVII. Dispute concerning Property.
. 257 x 364 cm. A.D. 338.

This papyrus contains three documents, the first of which is a letter addressed by Aurelius Ptolemaeus to Aurelius Aëtius, an ex-official of high standing, with reference to a dispute between the writer and two other persons about some property, and enclosing, secondly, a letter from Flavius Antonius Theodorus, praefect of Egypt, to Aëtius, written in answer to an application from Ptolemaeus that Aëtius should be appointed judge to decide the dispute. There follows, thirdly, the application in question of Ptolemaeus to the praefect,
stating his side of the case. The sequence of the three documents thus inverts their historical order.

There are two copies of this papyrus, the second being somewhat less complete than the first, but serving to fill up all the lacunae, except λων of φ[λαών] in 4; οφ of ο[φ[ων] in 13; α[ων] of δ[ιν[α[π] in 14; απο of κ[ληρ[ωμο] in 15; the lacuna after δικ[α] in 17; the first two letters lost after παρα τ[ι] in 19; and the lacuna in 23. A collation of the variants in the duplicate copy is given below.

["[Οξυρυγ]χ[ι]τῶν πόλεως]
ἐντύχων διὰ ἀναφοράς τῷ κυρίῳ μου τῷ διασημοτάτῳ ἐπάρχῳ τῆς [Αἰγύπτου]
παρα[νόμῳ] ἐπέχωρας μου τῶν οἰκοπέδων, καὶ
ἀπερ ἀντέχασεν πρὸς τὴν σὺν ἐντεικίαν τε καὶ καθαρότητα ἐντάξας μεθ'
ὁς πεποίημαι ἀναφοράς ἐπιδιδόμαι σοι ὅπως εἰς ἔργον
προαγάγως τὰ κεκελευμένα. ἔστι δὲ·
ei πρὸς τὴν τῶν ὑπὸ τῶν [α] ἀπαθείων διακατέχεσθαι λεγ[ομέ]νων οἰκο-
π[ε[ὶ])ων ἀποκατάστασιν καὶ ὡς γε τὰ ὑποτεκα-
10 γ[μένα διαβεβε\u03b6κναι τῇ τού αἰτ[ισμ]αμε[ῖν] δεσπο[τ]ἀ[ι] δ[ὶ]αφερ[ό]ντων οἷ ἐτια-
θ[ὴ]τ[ε]τες ἀντιλέγοιν, φρόντισαν τὰς κατὰ νό-
μοις αὐτῶν παραγγελίας ὑποδεξάσθαι ποιήσει ἐν[ν][ν][ο]μὸν τὸ τυ[π]ωθήμ' [α]ι τὴν
[τοῦ] δικαστηρίου προκαταργέων.
ἔστι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀνενεχθέντων τὸ ἔλεος.
πάντα μὲν, ὡς ἔποι ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν, ὅσα εἰσέχαν τι δύ[να]τ[αι] παρὰ τὴν τῶν
νόμων [ἰσχύν] πρὸς ὁλίγον εἰσχύει, ἐπανορθοῦτε δὲ
χώτ[ή]ς ἀπὸ κόμης Α[ιλ]ῆ τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ καταδυνα-
στε[ώ]τες ἐπέχουσιν τῶν ἡμῶν διαφερόντων οἰκοπ[έ]δων, ἀπερ ἀπὸ δικέοι
κληρ[ονομί]ῶν τῆς ἡμετέρας μάμμης [εἰς ἡμ[ῆ]ς κατ'].
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI


The duplicate copy has the following variants:—

2. οὐδ' ἦτοις ἐπεταθάνοντος Παπ. 4. ἐι δ' ἦν δια, εὐτωμομοσ ἐν αὐτωμομοσ. 5. 4. ἐν φρέσκοις καθαροῖς Παπ. 6. αὐτακαθάρθησεν ἐν αὐτάκαθαρθήσει. 7. οἱ ἐπί οὗ δ' ὑποδηλοῦσαν. 9. ἐπισχηρηθαν Παπ. 10. αἰτιαθέντες ἐν αὐτοκρατηρίας τεθηκεν. 11. υπώδεσσαθα Παπ. 12. διακαθαρίσθησαν. 13. πρωτότιθῃς Παπ. 14. ἐπιμορφοῦτα. 15. ἐπισχηρηθαν Παπ. 16. ἐπισχηρηθαν Παπ. 17. ἐπισχηρηθαν Παπ. 18. ἐπισχηρηθαν Παπ. 19. ἐπισχηρηθαν Παπ. 20. ἐπισχηρηθαν Παπ. 21. εἰ ἦν διοικήθη καθαρωθήσαταν. 22. ἐπιμορφοῦσαν διακαθαρίζειν Παπ. 23. 24. ἐκείνους ἐν εὐτωμομοσ.
testifies, the rightful owner is the accuser, take care to enforce the precepts of the law and to have the preliminary proceedings of the court conducted under legal forms."

'The following is the copy of the application:—

"To his excellency the praefect Flavius Antonius Theodorus from Aurelius Ptolemaeus, son of Horion, of Oxyrhynchus. Everything, it may be said, that is able to withstand the power of the law withstands but for a short time and then submits to the law's correcting vengeance. Pataèsis Luluntis and Panechotes of the village of Lile in this nome are oppressing me and occupying my own estates which descended to me by right of inheritance from my grandmother. Knowing your goodness, I beg you to allow Aëtius, ex-magistrate, to be judge in this matter; and let his inquiry concern two points, firstly, whether these estates really belonged to the old lady, and secondly, whether she made any written cession of them to these men. In this way their aggression against me will be made clear. For they can produce no written proof of sale by her, nor show that she made any other cession than is implied in the fact that while I lived with her in the city they were in the village and made indefensible encroachments on my estates. If I receive this benefit I shall be eternally grateful to your highness."

(Signed) I, Aurelius Ptolemaeus, have presented this application.

'We, Aurelius Pataèsis and Aurelius Panechotes, have seen the above on this fifth day of Pharmouthi. I, Aurelius Ammonius, son of Horion, signed for them, as they were unable to write.'

2. προσωπογορείωσ: it is not clear whether προ- refers to time or to station. In the first case the word would appear to repeat the idea expressed by ἄρξ(ωντι); in the second it is a special title.

LXVIII. Denial of a Money Claim.

18.2 x 9.2 cm. A.D. 131.

Memorandum addressed by a person, whose name is lost, to a high official, probably the epistrategus, disputing a claim brought by Theon, son of Pausiris, against the writer's son Sarapion for payment of certain moneys from the estate of Sarapion's maternal grandfather, which had been bequeathed to Sarapion and his uncle Dionysius.

[ . . . . . ] (d)πό τῆς Ὀμήρου ων πόλεως. ἐπεὶ μετέδικη μοι Θέων Παυσείριδος τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὑτῆς [π] Ὀμήρου ων πόλεως διὰ τοῦ τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἀντίγραφον οὐ οὐ [δεόν-
5 τος ἐπελείωσεν τῷ καταλογεῖ τῷ ὑπομνῆ-
ματος, δι' ὁ ἀπαιτησιν ἐποιεῖτο ὃν ἐφασκεν ὁφειλεσθαι αὐτῷ ὑπὸ τοῦ τοῦ αὐτομίκος μου υἱοῦ Σαραπίωνος κατὰ μητέρα πάπποι Σαραπίωνος καὶ ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ Διονυσίου ἐτὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐνπροσ-
10 θεν χρόνων ἀργυρικον κεφαλαίων, ποιοῦμαί τήν
dαιώσαν ἀντίρρησιν δηλὸν ὑπονοείν περιλεξί-
σθαι ἂν θέλει γεγονέναι τοῦ δανείου ἀσφάλειαν
ἐκ τοῦ πολυχρόνιον εἶναι καὶ έκ τοῦ ἐπεζηκένο
τῶν Σαραπίωνα ἔτεσιν δυσείν καὶ μετὰ τε[λευτήν

15 αὐτοῦ μὲν θυγατέρα ἐμοῦ δὲ γενομένην γυ-
ναίκα καὶ τοῦ ἀφήλικος Σαραπίωνος μητέρα Εὐβαυ-
λίαν ὁμοίως ἐπεζηκέναι ἔτεσιν ἐνδέκα καὶ
μετὰ τὴν κάκεινης τελευτήν διαγεγονέ-

10 Θέωνα προελθεῖν, ἐτί δὲ καὶ τῆν Εὐβοῦλίαν
ηνίκα περιή πεπρακείναι τῷ προγεγραμμέ-

20 νῷ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἀδελφῷ Διονυσίῳ ὑπάρ-
χοντα τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἀργυρίῳ ταλάντων
ἔξι καὶ πρὸς ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτῶν ἀποδοὺ(δ)ναί τοῖς τοῦ

25 Σαραπίωνος δανισταί τὰ ὑπὸ αὐτοῦ ὀφειλόμε-

να, ὡντα δὲ τῶν Θέωνα τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἑτέρων
κεφαλαίων δανιστήν εἰκόνα μὲν κεκομίσθαι

τοῦ

παρὰ Διονυσίου, τοῦτον δὲ μὴδ' ὅλως μεμνη-

σθαι. οὗτον ἄξιῷ συντάξαι γράψαί τῷ τοῦ Ὅξυρυν-

30 χείτου στρατηγῷ μεταδοίην τῷ Θέων τοῦ-

de τοῦ ὑπομνήματος ἀντίγραφον ἐν ἑδη

ἀκυρὸν καθεστὸς ὃ ὅ ὕδεος τοῖς μετέδοκε


35 τῶν κρίσιν ἐφ' ὃν δέον ἐστίν, ἀρκουμένων
μου τῇ τῇ διαστολῇ ὡς καθήκει. (ἐτούς) ἐν
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ, Ἕπειφ ἃ. σεσμη(είομαι) Ἕπειφ ἃ.

10. l. ἀργυρικῶν κεφαλαίων. 11. l. δεόμασιν. 19. l. τεθηρηκέναι. 21. l. περίην

22. l. περιήν

31. l. ἑδη. 32. καὶ ἐν καθεστοῖς coit. fr. μπ. 1. μετέδωκε.

'Since Theon, son of Pausiris, has through the strategus of the nome served me with
a copy of a memorandum which he has wrongfully executed in the record office, and by the
terms of which he claimed payment for old debts alleged to be owing to him from Sarapion
the maternal grandfather of my son Sarapion, who is under age, and the elder Sarapion’s brother Dionysius, I make the requisite counter-statement, as follows. I suspect that the security set up by Theon for the loan has become void owing to lapse of time and because Sarapion lived on for two years after the loan was concluded, and after his death his daughter Eubulia, who became my wife and the mother of Sarapion the minor, likewise lived on for eleven years, and since her death another five years elapsed without Theon having dared to bring forward his claim. Moreover Eubulia in her lifetime sold to Dionysius, the aforesaid brother of the elder Sarapion, property which had belonged to Sarapion for the sum of six talents of silver with the further stipulation that Dionysius should repay Sarapion’s creditors the debts owed to them; and though Theon was Sarapion’s creditor for other sums, he has received from Dionysius payment for these claims without making any reference to the claim which he now brings forward. I therefore beg you to give instructions that a letter be sent to the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome requesting him to serve Theon with a copy of this memorandum, that he may know that the writ which he unjustifiably served upon me has been invalidated, together with any additions I may make if he presents counter-statements; judgement against him being entered in my favour on those points on which it ought to be so entered, since I am ready to abide by the present memorandum, as is right (?).

24. καὶ πρῶς might perhaps be connected with ἐξ, ‘six talents and upwards.’

33. The διαστολήκω is the ἐπόμενος of 5; cf. also 30 τοῦτον ὑπομνήματος with 36 τῆς τῆς διαστολῆς. It is not clear whether the distinction is more than verbal.

34, 35. The meaning of these two lines is obscure; the participle ὁμοι as it stands has no construction, and ought to be either the infinitive εἶναι or in the genitive absolute. In the latter case the δὲ might imply, ‘but if he does not make any answer.’

LXIX. Complaint of a Robbery.

Petition, the beginning of which is lost, giving an account of a theft of barley from the writer’s house, and asking that an inquiry should be held and restitution made.

πέφρεγμένην πλίνθως φέρουσαν εἰς
dημοσίαν χύμην ἀνατρέψαντας ἵσου προσ-
ερείσαντας τῷ τόπῳ ξύλον καὶ εἰσελθόντας
εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν διὰ ταύτης βεβασταχέναι α-

5 πό τῶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἀποκειμένων μόνας
κριθῆς ἄρταβας δέκα, ἂς καὶ ϝπονεοηκέ-

ναι καθεσθαι κατὰ μέρος διὰ τῆς αὐτής θυρί-

δος ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ ταύτης ἀποσύρματος σχολῖον,

ὁπερ αὐτήν φανερὸν πεποιηκέναι τῷ τῆς κώ-

κ
10 μης ἀρχεφόδοφ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις δήμοσίοις. οδεν κατὰ τὸ ἀναγκαῖον ἐπιδίδοσθα τοῦτο βιβλίδειον ἀξίω ἐπιτρέψαι ἀχθῆναι ἐπί σε τὸν ἀρχεφόδον καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις δημοσίοις, καὶ τὴν ὀδοὺς ἐξετασία ποιήσασθαι περὶ τῆς γενομέ-
15 νης ἐπελεύσεως, εἰς τὸ καὶ ἐμαύ δύνασθαι τὴν κριθὴν ἀπολαβεῖν. (ἔτους) λα Ἀὐτοκράτορος Καῖσαρος Μάρκου Ἀὐρηλίου Κομμόδου Ἀντωνίνου Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ Ἄρμενικοῦ Μηδίκου Παρθικοῦ Σαραμτικοῦ

20 Γερμανικοῦ Μεγίστου Βρετανικοῦ, Ἀθύρ κ.·

2nd hand. Νεχθενεβίζη ἐπιδέωσα. Δισγένις Ἀπολλωνίου ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότος γράμματα.

On the verso σεσανδιωμαί)

1. I. δαιδα συμ]|πισραγίνν. 2. ἰσως Παπ. 15. I. ἐμί.

'...they broke down a door that led into the public street and had been blocked up with bricks, probably using a log of wood as a battering-ram. They then entered the house and contented themselves with taking from what was stored there 10 aratbe of barley, which they carried off by the same way. We guessed that this was removed piecemeal by the said door from the marks of a rope dragged along in that direction, and pointed out this fact to the chief of the police of the village and to the other officials. I am therefore obliged to put in this petition, and beg you to order that the chief of the police and the other officials be brought before you, and to make due inquiry about the robbery, so that I may be able to recover the barley.'

9. αἵτη: probably the wife of Nechthenibis; the theft was apparently committed during his absence.

LXX. Petition.

18.4 x 14.8 cm. Third century.

Petition addressed to Aurelius Herapion, epistrategus, by Ptolemaeus with reference to a settling of accounts between himself and Agathodaemon.
5 ἀλήθειαν ἐπιτιθεμένων μοι τοίνυν ὑπὸ Ἀγαθοῦ Δαμόνος] τοῦ καὶ Ἐρέθηρου καθ᾽ ἰδίγραφον χαῖρομένων αὐτοῦ γεγονός τῷ τε (ἐτεί) // Φαρμουθι [] καὶ διήμοσο[εν]θεν ἄργυριον δραχμῶν τρισχίλιων τόκοιν τετραβδολίου ἐφ᾽ οίς ἄλλοι τὸ
10 χαίρομένων περί ἆρχει ὅπερ ἑστὶν κύριον, συν- ἐβη δὲ ἀποκατάστασιν με ποιήσασθαι πρὸς αὐ- τὸν τῷ διελθόντι κ (ἐτεί) //, Μεσορή ἐ, ἐπὶ Κο- λωνιανοῦ τοῦ ἐπιστρατηγῆσαντος περὶ τε ἑτέρου πράγματος καὶ περὶ τοῦ πρωκιμένου
15 χαίρομένων, [...] ἐμαυτῷ τετρηκέναι περὶ τῆς δαπάνας [τῶν προκειμένων δραχμῶν [21 letters] τῶ- κών κατάδ[23 letters] ἀρμον [μεν ... ὑπὸ]
20 δραχμῶν χλώρων ματος περὶ β[...]
κεφαλαίου ε[...]
δεν καταβ[...]

5. ὑπὸ Παπ.; so in 19. 9. 1. τετραβδολίου. 12. διαλέγοντι Παπ.

'To Aurelius Herapion, most high epistrategus, from Ptolemaeus also called Heracles, ex-agoranomus, councillor of Oxyrhynchus. Every valid written contract is credited and accepted. Agathodaeon also called Enthesmus owes me by a bond executed in his own hand in the 15th year, Pharmouthi, and placed in the archives, three thousand drachmae of silver, lent at the interest of four obols and upon the other conditions contained in the bond, which is valid. It happened that a balancing of accounts took place between us in the past 20th year on Mesore 5 when Colonianus was epistrategus, with reference to another transaction and to the bond aforesaid . . .'

9. The sum on which the four obols are the interest is no doubt the mina, the ordinary unit in computing interest. The rate is thus 8 per cent. a year, which is less than the ordinary rate in the Roman period, 12 per cent. Cf. B.G.U. 272. 6, 301. 8.

LXXI. Two Petitions to the Praefect.

26 x 54.8 cm. A.D. 303.

Two petitions with a fragment of a third, addressed to Clodius Culcianus, praefect. The first is written by Aurelius Demetrius, complaining of the K 2
conduct of Aurelius Sotas, who refused to pay back a loan, and appealing for the praefect’s assistance in recovering the money on the ground of the financial straits to which he was reduced. The second petition is from a widow, Aurelia, who in the absence of her sons on foreign service had entrusted the management of her property to two dishonest overseers. The latter part of this document is obscure owing to the lacunae.

On the verso of the papyrus are three columns containing a list of buildings with measurements.

Col. I.

Κλωδίων Κουλκιανών τῷ δια[σημοτά][τῳ ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου
παρὰ Ἀὐρήλιον Δημητρίου Νέλου ἀρχιερατεύσαντος τῆς Ἀρανουίτων πόλεως.
τῶν μετρῶν κηδεμοῶν σοι ὄντι, δέσποτα ἡγεμόν, τὴν ἱκέτηριαν προσάγω
ἐυελπὶς
ἂν τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σοῦ μεγέθους δικαιοκρίσιας τυχεῖν. τῷ γὰρ ἵς (ἐτε) καὶ
ἰς (ἐτε) καὶ θ (ἐτε) τῆς εὐδέμουν
5 ταῦτας βασιλεῖας Αὐρήλιος Σώτας γυμνασιαρχήσας τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως κατὰ
dῶ ἡμερώτι-
a ὁμολόγησεν ἔχειν μοι παρακαταθήκην ἀκίνδυνον καὶ ἀνυπόλογον, ἐν μὲν
γενόμε-
νον ἐπὶ τοῦ Τύβι μηνὸς ἀργυρίου ταλάντων δύο, τὸ δὲ ἐτερον ἐπὶ[ε] τοῦ
Φαμενώδ ἀργυρίου
ταλάντων εἰκοσι, ἀπερ διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν γραμματίων ἔπηγγέλατο ἀποδόσιν
ἀνεν δι-
κης καὶ κρίσεως καὶ πάσης ὑπερθέσεως καὶ εὐρεσιλογείας[ε]. ἐπὶδῆ τοῖς
μετήμεν αὐτῶν
10 τὰ χρήματα ἐπὶ τοῦ στρατηγήσαντος Ἡρωνος, ἐπιράθη μὲν τινα κακουργίαν
ἐπὶ ἀπο-
κ/ στερεῖτο τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ποιήσασθαι διὰ τὸ ἀγράμματον με εἶναι, κατάφωρος
ἐπὶ τούτῳ γενώ-
μενος καὶ μέλλων κινδυνεύειν παρὰ τῷ σῷ μεγέθει ἡξίωσεν ἀπραμμόνας τὴν
dιάλυσιν τῶν χρεωστομένων ποιήσασθαι. ἐπὶ οὖν μέχριν νῦν διακρούεται τὰ
χρήματα ἐκτίσαι καταφρονῶν μοῦ τῆς μετρίστητος, ἀξίω καὶ δέσμαι ἐπιδὴ
cαὶ αὐτῶς
15 χρεωτό τῷ ἱερωτατῷ ταμίῳ ἀπὸ λόγου ἐνδεχημένων ὃς ἐξετέλεσα ἐπιμελείας
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άνωνης, ἐτι μὴν καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας κτήσεως καὶ ὑπὲρ ἦς ἀναδε-"ξ[α ἐν] τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ὑπορείᾳ ἐστίν ἢ τὰ χρήματα ταῦτα,
kελεύσαι εἰ σοι δοκοὶ ἢ
τῷ στρατηγῷ ἢ ό ἐὰν δοκιμάσῃ ἐπαναγακασθῆναι τὸν Σώτα μετ' ἐνεχύ-
ρων λήμ-
ψεως κατὰ τὰ ἐνγράφα αὐτοῦ γραμμάτια νῦν γοῦν τὴν ἀπόδοσιν ποιήσασθαι, ἢ
ω
2ο ἄγνωστοντα παραπεμφθῆναι επὶ τὸ σῶν μεγαλίων ἵνα καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ προτέρᾳ κα-
kουργία κινδυνεύσῃ, πρὸς τὸ δυνηθῆναι με τὰ ἓδια ἀπολαβεῖν καὶ τῇ[ν]
τύχην σον
εὐχαρείστειν. διευκόλυνε. Αὐρήλιος Δ[η]μήτριος ἐπιδέδωκα.
2nd hand. ἵθ (ἐτοὺς) καὶ ἱη (ἐτοὺς), [Φ]αμενῶθ δ.

2 lines almost entirely effaced.

Col. II.

3rd hand.

Κλαδώνι Κ[ουλκί]αν[ω] τοῖς διασημοτάτοις ἐπὶ ἤρχωι [Ἀγύπτου]
παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Ἡλῃ ...[.] λαμπροτάτης κατοικοῦσθε εἰν τῇ Ἀρσινοῖτών
[πόλει].
Pάσι μὲν βοηθεῖς, ἠγεμόνι δέσποτα, καὶ πάσι τὰ ἵδ[α] ἀποπέμψεσθαι ἀ[m]πλαιστα
δὲ γνωσίζειν διὰ τὸ τῆς φύσεως ἀοιδεῖς· ὅθεν καὶ αὐτὴ πρόσεμε· τῷ σῷ
5 μεγαλεῖο εὐεργετικαὶ υπόσα τῆς ἀπὸ σοῦ βοηθείας τυχεῖν. πλείστα προσά...[.]
...[.] με-
νης μου περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν Ἀρσιναίτην νομῶν καὶ οὐχ ἴληγον] τέλος δήμου,
κανονι-
κοὺς δὴ λέγω φόρους καὶ στρατιωτικὰς εὐθείας, γνωρίσθείς καὶ χήρα τυγ-
χάνουσα τῶν τε ἡμετέρων τέκνων ἐν στρατείᾳ δυνα ἀπασχο-
λομένοι ἐπὶ τῆς ἀλλοδαπῆς, προσελαβάμην ἐμαυτὴ εἰς βοηθείαν κ’αὐτῷ.

10 δ[ι]οἰκήσαν τῶν πραγμάτων τὸ πρὶν μὲν Σεκουνδῶν τινὰ ἑπίτα δὲ καὶ
Tacanov, νομίζουσα τούτους τῶν καλὴν μοι πιστεῖν ἀποσύζειν [ο]πτί-
νες μὴ ὁρθὸς ἀναστραφέντες διεισδυόμενοι μὲ, καὶ ἐν χερσὶ ἡ
καταστήσαντο ἂν' ἔμοι ὑπάρχομεν ἀποστάτ[ες] μο[ῦ]νι, ὦ ὑπ[π]υθές λόγους μο[ῦ]
προσήγα[γ]ον ἵσαν γνωσθὲιν μαχ[ε]ίοντες ἐν ὀ[ῖ]

15 διεπράβαμεν ἀφαρπάσαντές μου [,.]βούς διὸ ξ[ι]ν ἑω[χ]ω πρὸς ...[. . . . .
τῶν αὐτῶν μοι χωρίων περὶ[φ]ονοδεύτες μοι τῆς ἀπαγρ[εύσης].
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

I. 2. ἀρσινοῖτος Ράπ. 3. ἱ[ε]ρ[ι]ς Ράπ. 4. αἱ ὁ διεισδυόν. στορ. f. a. 1. εἰδαῖ-
μοις. 8. εἰπὴγελατο Ράπ. 9. 2ίνος ε ὁ εὐφρασίον τικ. f. η. 12. ἀργυροῦνος.
16. 1. ἀνδρεῖον. 18. εἰπὺγκαθθινα Ράπ. ΠΙ. 2. ἀρσινοῖτος Ράπ. 6. ἀρσιναῖτη
Ράπ. 16. αἱρεῖμ'[Ράπ. 20. ὡτο Ράπ.

'To his excellency Clodius Culcius, prefect of Egypt, from Aurelius Demetrius, son of Nilius, late chief priest at Arsinoe. Knowing your care for honest citizens, my lord prefect, I make my petition to you with full confidence that I shall obtain justice from your highness. In the 17th = the 16th = the 9th year of this auspicious reign Aurelius Sotas, ex-gymnasiarch of Arsinoe, acknowledged in two bonds the receipt of a fully secured deposit from me, the first bond, which was made in the month of Tybi, being for two talents of silver; the second, which was made in Phanemoth, for twenty talents of silver. These sums he, by the terms of the aforesaid contracts, undertook to repay without an action at law or any delay or quibble. When therefore I asked him for the money while Heron was strategus, he attempted, owing to my being illiterate, to commit a fraud to my detriment. When he was detected in this and was in danger of being prosecuted before your highness, he entreated to be allowed to settle his debts without the trouble of an action. Up to the present moment he is still putting off the payment, taking a mean advantage of my forbearance, while I am in debt to the most sacred treasury not only on account of the deficit in connexion with the duty which I have performed as superintendent of the corn-supply, but also in connexion with both my private estate and the municipal post which I undertook, and I have no other resources than this money in question. On all these counts therefore I beg and entreat you to instruct, if you will, the strategus or any other magistrate whom you may sanction, that Sotas shall be compelled by seizure of the securities provided in his written bonds now at length to make repayment, or that, if he is recalcitrant, he shall be summoned before your highness to answer for his previous fraud also. So I shall be enabled to recover my property and acknowledge my gratitude to your excellency. Farewell. I, Aurelius Demetrius presented this petition. The 19th = 18th year, Phanemoth 4.'

'To his excellency Clodius Culcius, prefect of Egypt, from the most noble Aurelia ..., an inhabitant of Arsinoe. You extend help to all, my lord prefect, and you render to all their due, but especially to women on account of their natural weakness. Therefore I myself make petition to your highness in the full confidence that I shall obtain assistance from you. Having large estates in the Arsinoite nome, and paying a considerable sum in taxes (I refer to payments for public purposes and supplies for the soldiers), and being a defenceless widow woman, for my sons are in the army and absent upon foreign service, I engaged as my assistant and business-manager first one Secundus
and subsequently Tyrannus besides, thinking that they would preserve my good name. But they behaved dishonestly and robbed me...

LXXII. Property Return.

Return of property (ἀπογραφή) addressed to the keepers of the archives by Zoilus, reporting on behalf of Marcus Porcius, who was away, the purchase of a piece of land. There is a duplicate copy of the ἀπογραφή (lxxii A), written in a different hand, but the signatures in both documents are by the same person.

'Επιμάχοι καὶ Θέωνι βιβλιοφιλάξι(αξι)  25 μη εἰδότος γράμματα. έτους ἑνάτου
παρὰ Ζωίλου τοῦ Ἀπολλω-  Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
νίου τοῦ Πτολλίωνος μητρὸς
Πτολεμαίος τῆς Ἱσχυρίωνος τῶν
5 ἀπὸ κόμης Ἑνεπτα τῆς μέ-  Δομιτιανὸν Σεβαστὸν
σης τοπαρχιας. ἀπογράφομαι
Μάρκω Ποιρκίῳ ἐπιτυχάνων-  Γερμανικοῦ, Φαρμοθί
τι ἀπὸντι κατὰ τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ
cυρίου ἡγεμόνος Μεττίου
10 Ὀρφὸν προστεταγμένα τὸν
ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῷ εἰς τὴν ἑνεπ-  Ζωίλος ὃς (ἐτών) [μη,
tῶαν ἡμέραν ἐν κόμη Πέ-
tη τῆς αὐτῆς τοπαρχιάς
ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ νότου μέρεις τῆς
cόμης Ψιλῶν τόπον, ἐν ἡγόρα- 40 Καίσαρος Δομιτιανὸν
σεν παρὰ Τιβερίου Ἰουλίου Βασι-
λείδου διὰ Τιβερίου Ἰουλίου Φιλή-
tου ἀκολούθως τοῖς ἐν αὐτῶν
dικαιοῦ. 2nd hand, Ζωίλος Ἀπο-
20 λωίου τοῦ Πτολλίω- 45 ο γράτισα 'Αμόις ὃς (ἐτῶν) ἥ,
νος πεποίημαι τῷ  οὐ(λή) ἀντικηνμή (ερφ).
Μάρκω τήν ἀπογρα-  Ὀ γράφα ('Αμόις ὃς (ἐτῶν) ἥ,φ.
φήν. 'Αμόις Θέωνος
ἐγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ

On the verso μετε . . . .
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rate of the archives, from Zoilus, son of Apollonius, son of Ptollion, his mother being Ptolema, daughter of Ischurion, an inhabitant of the village of Enepta in the middle toparchy. I register for Marcus Porcius, who happens to be away, in obedience to the orders of the lord praefect Mettius Rufus, a piece of un-wooded land which at present belongs to Marcus, in the the village of Petne in the same toparchy in the southern part of the village, which he bought from Tiberius Julius Basilides through Tiberius Julius Philetas in accordance with his rights over it.'

LXXIII. REGISTRATION OF A SLAVE.

22-7 x 7-1 cm. A.D. 94.

The following papyrus is like the last an ἀπογραφή, but is concerned with a slave. Instead of being in the form of a letter addressed to an official, it is written in the style of a contract made in the presence of the agoranomoi. In it Thamounion, daughter of Adrastus, with her husband Dionysius as κύριος, registers as her property a slave whom she had declared to belong to her in a previously written ὑπόμνημα. Her ownership of the slave seems to have been also guaranteed by a contract written six years previously, the mention of which (30-35) was added after the document had been finished.

"Ετος τριστριακιεκάτου 
Αὐτοκράτωρος Καίσαρος 
Δομιτιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ, 
'Τερπερεταιόν μηνὸς Καίσαρίων, 
ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς 
Θηβαίων, ἐπ’ ἀγορανόμων 
Διονυσίου καὶ Θέωνος 
καὶ Σαραπίωνος καὶ ἕτερου 
Σαραπίωνος καὶ Πασίωνος. 

10 ἀπεγράφατο Θαμούνιον 
'Αδράστου μητρὸς Ταναροῦντος 
τῶν ἀπ’ Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως 
ὡς (ἐτῶν) νῆσον μελίχρω 
μακροπρόσωπον οὐλή 

15 ποδὶ ἀριστερῷ, μετὰ κυρίου 
τοῦ ἑαυτῆς ἀνδρὸς Διονυσίου 
τοῦ Ἀρτοκρατίωνος μητρὸς 
Ταναραπίων τῆς Πετοσοράπιο(ς) 

ἀπὸ τῆς αὐθῆς πόλεως 
20 ὡς (ἐτῶν) νῆσον μελίχρω 
μακροπρόσωπον οὐλή 

25 καὶ ἡ πεποίηται[ι χρυσο]ρα-
φίας ὑπάρχων αὐ[τῇ ...]τι ἡ[ξ-
ἀρετον δούλην ἡ[...]. . . . . . ὡν 

30 ὡς (ἐτῶν) μελίχρωτο μακρόν[πρό-
σωπον αὐθήν].

[άκολουθος ἡ ἐδήλου 

tetelēwōtai eis aúthn 

[ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀντίων σωματω ὁμολογία τετελειωμένη 

[διὰ τοῦ καταλογείου τῷ ἐβ-

35 [δόμω ἐτ]εὶ Αὐτοκράτορος
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22. ἐν ὠγνῷ: cf. xcv. 7, civ. 7, cv. 2, where the expression recurs. The meaning is that the document was drawn up 'in the street,' i.e. apparently by a public notary who was in most cases the agoranomus, cf. note on xxxiv. I. 9. But it is not clear why the phrase is inserted in some cases and omitted in others where the document in question must have equally been drawn up by a notary.

LXXIV. REGISTRATION OF SHEEP AND GOATS.

20·6 x 5·2 cm. A.D. 116.

Property return addressed to the strategus by Sarapion, son of Herodes, giving the present number of sheep and goats in his possession compared with their number in the previous year.

Πράβατα(α) ἵς αἰγ(α) α ἄρι(ας) Ἔ.

2nd hand. Ἀπολλωνίῳ [στρ(ατηγῷ)] καὶ οἰς καθῆκει

5 παρὰ Σαραπίωνος Ἡρώδου τοῦ Ἐξο-

κῶντ(ος) ἀπ' Ὡ[ξυρίγχων] πόλεως. τοῖς διελθόντ(ι)

10 Ψώβθεως μέση(ς) πρ(ό)βατα(α)

δέκα εἴς ἄγνα ἐνά

ἀρνας ἄκτω, πρ(ό)βατα(α) εἰ-

κοσὶ ή[έ]ξασαρα αἰγ(ε),

ἐξ δὲν διεθάρη πρ(ό)βατα(α)

15 εἴς ἄρνας δύο, κατα-

λιπόντ(α) πρ(ό)βατα(α) δέκα εἴς

aiξ εἰς, ἀ καὶ ἀπογράφ(φομαι)

eἰς τὸ ἐνεστ(ὸς) ἑθ (ἔθος),

tοὺς ἑσακολουθοῦντ(ας)

20 ἀπὸ γονῆς ἄρι(ας) τρ&epsilont;εις

ἄνεντ(οχα) ὄντ(ας) περὶ Ψώ-

βθν καὶ διὰ ὅλο τοῦ

νομοῦ διὸ . . . . . . . . .

. ἀπο . . . . . [. καὶ

25 ὀμνύ(ω) Ἀυτοκράτορ(α)

Καίσαρα Νέροναν

Τραιανοῦ Ἐριστοῦ

Σὲβαστὸν Γερμανίκον

Δακίκον μή ἐγεθοσθ(αί).

30 (ἔτους) ἵθ Ἀυτοκράτορος Καίσαρο(ς)

Νέρονα Τραιανοῦ Ἐριστοῦ

Σὲβαστὸν Γερμανίκον

Δακικόν, Μεχείρ Ὁ.

On the verso 1θ (ἔτους) ἀπογραφ(φί) προβ(άτων) ἵς αἰγ(δ) a ἄρι(ῶν) γ.

10. ἅ δέκα Παπ.; so in 12, 14, 16. 15. 1. ἄρνας. 17. 1. αἰγ(α) Ἔνα. 27. τραιανοῦ Παπ.

10. μέσης: sc. τοπαρχίας. cf. lxxii. 5.
LXXV. Registration of an Inheritance.

23 X 8.3 cm. A.D. 129.

Return addressed to Diogenes and Theon, keepers of the archives, by Theon, son of Theon, in which the writer first registers property inherited under his father's will made in A.D. 84, viz. the third part of a three-storied house and court belonging to it situated in the 'Shepherds' quarter,' together with the third part of his father's share in a piece of land, and, secondly, states that his sister Diogenis, who under the will was guaranteed 1,000 drachmae as dowry and the right of living on in the paternal house, had died childless in her parents' lifetime.

Διογένει καὶ Θεόνι τῷ καὶ Πτολ(ε)-

Return addressed to Diogenes and Theon, keepers of the archives, by Theon, son of Theon, in which the writer first registers property inherited under his father's will made in A.D. 84, viz. the third part of a three-storied house and court belonging to it situated in the 'Shepherds' quarter,' together with the third part of his father's share in a piece of land, and, secondly, states that his sister Diogenis, who under the will was guaranteed 1,000 drachmae as dowry and the right of living on in the paternal house, had died childless in her parents' lifetime.

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LXXVI. Letter to the Strategus.

30-6 x 7-8 cm. A.D. 179.

Letter addressed to Theon, strategus, by Apia, stating that her father Horion, who had certain rooms belonging to him in her house, was dangerously ill, and asking the strategus what steps she should take in view of the fact that she did not wish to inherit the property.

Τ&o ον οπατηγων
παρα Ἀπίας Ὄριωνος τοῦ Ἀπειτος
μητρὸς Ταρεώτου ἀν’ Ὅψυργχων πόλεως, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἀνδρός Παιαίων
νος Παισείρειος μητρὸς Τσείλ Καλ-
λίου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. ὁ σημανόμε-
νος μοι πατὴρ Ὄριων ποταμος τοῦ Ὡμοῦ
μητρὸς Ταρεώτου ἀναγραφόμενος ἐπί κόμης Βερενεκίδος τοῦ Ἀρσι-
νοεῖτον [[κατὰ τινὰ ἔμπορίαν]] πρὸς
καὶ ρο καταργηχάνων εἰς κό-
μην Νεμέρας τοῦ Ὅψυργχείτου, ὁποὺ σύν τῷ ἀνδρὶ καταμένον, καὶ ἔχων ὑφ’ εἰαίνων προσούχουσιν
[[[ἐς τὴν ἔμην χρεῖαν]] τόπους τρεῖς
τῆς ὑπαρχοῦσης μοι ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ
Νευρέων ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ βορρὰ μέρε-
σε ταύτης οἰκίας, τὴν τε ὑπὸν ἔξε-

At the bottom five lines of accounts in a different hand, and on the verso eleven lines of similar accounts.

13. o of σων corr. fr. σ. 19. ὑπερφώς Pop. 33. παίν Pop.

'To Theon, strategus, from Apia, daughter of Horion, son of Apeis, her mother being Tareous of Oxyrhynchus, with her guardian who is her husband Pasion, son of Pausiris, his mother being Tseei, daughter of Callias, of the same city. My above-mentioned father Horion, son of Apeis, son of Horus, his mother being Taërsis, registered as an inhabitant of the village of Berenics in the Arsinoite nome, who happens at the present time to be at the village of Nemeræ in the Oxyrhynchite nome where I and my husband live, and owns
as a place for residence three portions of the house that belongs to me in the northern part of Nemerae, namely the exit belonging to it and two upper chambers, a dining-room and a bedroom, has fallen ill and is in a precarious condition. As I have no intention of entering on his inheritance, I am obliged to send you notice, that you may give instructions about the next step to be taken, in order to free me from responsibility after his death.'

LXXVII. DECLARATION CONCERNING OWNERSHIP.

Declaration on oath addressed to the prytanis Aurelius Ammonius by Julia Dionysia in response to an inquiry concerning the ownership of a house.

4. Ιούλια Παπ.; so in 18. 8. οίκια . . οἰκίας. 9. τειχεοθέως Παπ.

'To Aurelius Ammonius, gymnasiarch, prytanis in office of Oxyrhynchus, from Julia Dionysia, daughter of Sarapiacus, son of Sarapammon. In answer to your inquiry about my house situated in the quarter of Temienouthis, about which . . whether it belonged to me or to my husband Aurelius Sarapiacus, I swear by the fortune of Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander the lord Caesar that the house in question and all its contents belong to me, Julia Dionysia, in accordance with the written statements which I gave you, and that I have herein spoken only the truth.'

LXXVIII. Correction of the Official Taxing Lists.

This papyrus contains two documents which are written in different hands and have no certain connexion with each other. The first is apparently an extract from an official taxing list containing amounts of land belonging to Apolinaria, partly her individual property, partly held jointly by her with others. The second document is an abstract or copy, probably made in the record-office, of a letter from Aurelius Sarapas calling attention to the fact that a piece of land (?) which he had recently bought and registered in the usual manner was still reckoned in the official taxing lists as belonging to its previous owner, a woman whose name is not given but who may have been the Apolinaria mentioned in the first document. The copy of Sarapas' letter stops at the point when it was about to give a detailed description of the property in question, and does not seem to have been finished.


1 sqq. 'From Aurelius Sarapas. Having lately bought from some one the herein-after described land (?), and having registered it in accordance with the command of his
excellency Marcellus and the most high Sallustarius, I find in the taxing list which has just been issued that this land is still entered in the name of the previous holder. Therefore, to prevent the appearance of my having taken advantage of the tax-collector’s ignorance, I send you this memorandum in order that you may . . . tell him what steps ought to be taken to rectify the error.  

13. The abbreviation should perhaps be resolved as τ(ω), the name being omitted. The document is clearly either a rough draft or an abstract; cf. the omission of the offices held by Marcellus and Sallustarius in 15 and 16.

14. διασημωτάτων Μαρκέλλων; διασημώτατος (perfectissimus) is the epithet of the praefect in the later empire, cf. lxxi. 1, lxxxvii. 9; κράιστος is that of the diocetes, cf. lxi. 15. Judging by the handwriting the papyrus can hardly be later than the beginning of Diocletian’s reign.

LXXIX. Notification of Death. Moral Precepts.

13 x 7 cm. A.D. 181–192.

The recto of this papyrus contains a declaration addressed to the village scribe by Cephalas, stating that his son Panechotes had died.

π

Τουλώς κωμογραμματείς Σέφθα

πάρα Κεφαλάτος Λεωντάτος

μητρός Πλούταρχης ἀπὸ τῆς

τῆς αὐτῆς Σέφθα. ὅ σημανόμε

νός μοι ύιὸς Πανεχώτης

Κ’ εφαλάτος τοῦ Λεωντάτος

μητρός Ἡραίδος ἀπὸ τῆς αἰ(τῆς)

Σέφθα ἄτεχνος ὁν ἄτεχνος

λευτήσειν τῷ ἐνεστῶτι ἔτη

1. Τουλώς Ραπ. 5. ύιὸς Ραπ. 8. 1. ἄτεχνος. 16. Κόμροδον.

‘To Julius, village-scribe of Sesphtha, from Cephalas, son of Leontas and Ploutarche, of the same village of Sesphtha. My son who is here indicated, Panechotes, son of Cephalas, son of Leontas, his mother being Herais, of the same village of Sesphtha, died childless in Ather of the present year. I therefore send this announcement and ask that his name be entered in the list of the dead, as is fitting, and I swear by the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus that the above statements are correct.’

On the verso of the papyrus are thirteen much corrected lines in a rude hand, which begin with moral advice to do nothing ignoble, and proceed to refer in a mysterious manner to the death and burial of some one. The
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document is not like a private letter; perhaps it is a school composition (cf. cxxiv), in which case Alexander in line 1 is probably Alexander the Great.


LXXX. SEARCH FOR CRIMINALS.

16•8 X 7 cm. A.D. 238-244.

Declaration on oath addressed to the chiefs of the police at Oxyrhynchus by an ἄρχεφόδος or local inspector, stating that certain individuals who were 'wanted' were not in his village, nor in their own.

Αὐρηλίου Ἀπολλωνίῳ
toι καὶ Κλαυδιανῷ
cαὶ ὡς χρηματίζει προ-
tάνει καὶ Σαραπίων τῷ
καὶ Απολλωνιανῷ, ἀμφο-
τέρως γνωμασιαρχήσασι
e[ε]γνήρχαι Ὀξύρυχτοι),
Ἀυρήλιος Πακρερῖς
χρηματίζον μητρὸς
10 Ταουνώφριος ἄρχεφὸ-
δος κάρμης Σενοκολευνῷ,
ὁμίλῳ τὴν Μάρκον
'Αντω[ι]ου Γορδειαν[ο]ῦ
Kαὶ τέλ[ας] καὶ φίλοις
σα
9 ἀβδε συμπολιτευ-
νῦν
10 ὡμεθα . [.]µ[. . .]ν
αὐτῶν τυχ[ῖν] βα-
κ[. . .]
σιλικί[ς] κηδίας
ἡ βασιλ[ίκων] θηκών.
A line washed out.

 KA[ς]αρος τοῦ κυρίου τύχην
 15 τοὺς ἐπιζητομένους
  νῦτο τῶν ἀπὸ κόμης Ἀρ-
  μευθῶν τοῦ Ἐρμοπολει-
  τοῦ νομοῦ Ἀυρηλίων Κοπρέια
  Ἀρείου καὶ Κοπρέα Ὀκ-
  νήφριος καὶ Ἀρκείων
  Ἀμφείων . [.]ος [δ]ινάς ἀπὸ
  τῆς αὐτῆς Ἀρμείῳ[ή]δων μὴ
  ἐ[ί]ναι ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας κα-
  25 μ[ῆς] μηδὲ ἐπὶ τῆ[ῆς] αὐτῆς
  [Ἀρμενθῶν]
LXXXI. Declaration by a Tax-Collector.

8-2 x 7-2 cm. A.D. 244-5.

Declaration on oath addressed to a strategus by a tax-collector of Oxyrhynchus before entering upon his duties. Cf. the following document.

'Αργ(υρικά) μητροπ(όλεωσ),
Αὐρήλιος Δίω τῷ καὶ Περτίνα-
κι στρ(ατηγῷ) Ὄξ(υργχίτου)
Αὐρήλιος 'Απίων Διονυσίου
5 μητρὸς Ταρμάλλοις ἀπ’ 'Ο-
ευρέγχων πόλεως. εἰσδοθεὶς
ὑπὸ...μ...ογράμματος
τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος β (ἔτους) εἰς πρακτο-
ρείαν ἀργ(υρικῶν) μητροπόλεως
10 τοῦ αὐ(τοῦ) β (ἔτους), ὅμνῳ τὴν
Μάρκον Ἰαυλίου Φιλίππου
Καῖσαρος τοῦ κυρίον [τύχην

LXXXII. Declaration by a Strategus.

5-3 x 6-5 cm. Middle of the third century.

Fragment of a declaration on oath made by a strategus on entering office. The writer undertakes to distribute the public λειτουργίας equitably and to fulfil his other duties regularly, and provides a surety for his good behaviour.

... ... ... ...

]ης
ὡστε καὶ τὰς ἀναδόσεις τῶν
λειτουργῶν ποιήσασθαι
ὑγίως καὶ πιστῶς καὶ προσ-
καρτέρων τῇ στρατηγίᾳ
ἀδιαλίπτως εἰς τὸ ἐν μη-
δενὶ μεμφθῆναι, ἢ ἕνοχος
eἰν τῷ ὥρκῳ. παρέσχον
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8' ἐμαυτῶν ἐγγυητήν Αὐ-
ιο ρήλιον Ἀμμάνθιον . . .

LXXIII. Declaration by an Egg-Seller.

26.2 x 9.6 cm. A.D. 327.

Declaration on oath addressed to the logistes by Aurelius Nilus, an egg-
seller, by which he binds himself to sell eggs only in the public market.

There is a duplicate copy of this papyrus, which is less complete and is
written in a different hand except the signature, which is by the second hand
of lxxiii. The dating in both documents is by the consuls, but in lxxiii their
names are lost. In the duplicate copy however the ends of two lines con-
taining their names are preserved, Ἓν ἄν ἔν τῇ ἡμετέρα οἰκίᾳ

Φλαουίφ Θεννύρα λογ(ιστή) Ὁ(υ-

παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Νίλου Διδύμου

ἀπὸ τῆς λαμ(πρᾶσ) καὶ λαμ(προτά-

τῆς) Ὀ(ὐρυγχιτῶν) πόλεως

δοπάλου τῆν τέχνην. 10 [. . . . .]μα . [ ]

5 ὁμολογῶ ὄμνυς τῶν σεβάσμιο

θεῖου ὅρκου τῶν δεσποτῶν

ἡμῶν Ἀὐτοκράτορας τε καὶ Καῖσάρων

τὴν διαπρασίν μοι τῶν ὄνων

ποιῆσασθαι ἐπὶ τῆς ἁγορᾶς

10 δημοσίᾳ πρὸς διαπρασίν

καὶ εἰθενία τῆς αὐτῆς

πόλεως ἡμερησίως ἀδι-

αλίτως, καὶ μὴ ἔξωιά

μοι εἰς τὸ ὑπίδων κρυβῆ

4. 1. φπάλου. 5. σεβασμόν Παρ.; so in 7 καισαρων. 8. μεῖ: l. με: the duplicate
copy has με. 1. ψάφ.
To Flavius Thenyras, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Nilus, son of Didymus, of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, an egg-seller by trade. I hereby agree on the august, divine oath by our lords the Emperor and the Caesars to offer my eggs in the market-place publicly, for sale and for the supply of the said city, every day without intermission, and I acknowledge that it shall be unlawful for me in the future to sell secretly or in my house. If I am detected so doing, (I shall be liable to the penalty for breaking the oath).'

LXXXIV. Payment to the Guild of Ironworkers.

25.4 x 12.6 cm. A.D. 316.

Acknowledgement addressed to Valerius Ammonianus, logistes (cf. liii. 1), by the guild of iron and copper workers through their monthly president Aurelius Severus, of the receipt of six talents of silver, the price of a centenarium (100 pounds) of wrought iron. The payment was made from the official bank of the state revenues at Oxyrhynchus, as the iron had been used for public works.

Ovalerw' Ἀμμωνιανῷ τῷ καὶ
Γ[ε]'ρούτῳ λογιστῷ Ὀξυρνυχίτων
παῖρά τοῦ κοινὸν τῶν σιδηρο-
χαλκέων τῆς λαμ[πρᾶς] καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) Ὀξυρνυχίτων πόλεως

δ[έ] Αυρηλίου Σενήρου Σαρμάτου ἀπὸ τῆς
οὔτ[ῇ]ς πόλεως μηνιάρχου ἀπὸ τῶν
[οὔτων]. ἤρθημεν παρ' Ἀυρηλίου
Ἀγαθοβούλου Ἀλεξάνδρου δημοσίων
λη[μπράς]του τραπ[ε]τήτων Ὀξυρνυχίτων πολιτικῆς

τραπέζης ἐξ ἐπιστάλματος τοῦ
αὐτοῦ δξιολογοστάτου λογιστοῦ
ἀ τετάγμεθα ἐπισταλῆνα(1) ἐξω-
·δίασβαι ἡμῖν ὑπὲρ τιμῆς
σιδηροῦ ἐνεργοῦ ὀλκῆς κεν-

τῇ[

τῇ[

καὶ Οὐστί[ου] Ὀξυρνυχίτων λαμπροτάτων,
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2nd hand. Ἄθηρ ε/. 147

τά τοῦ ἀργυρίου τάλαντα ἔξ
πλήρη ὡς πρόκιτε, καὶ ἐπε-
25 ρωστήσα ὡμολόγησα.


LXXXV. DECLARATIONS BY GUILDS OF WORKMEN.

23.5 x 22 cm. A.D. 338.

Part of a series of declarations addressed by various guilds of workmen to the logistes, Flavius Eusebius, stating the value (at their own assessment) of the goods in stock at the end of the month. In all, parts of six declarations are preserved on two pieces of papyrus which do not join. The formula is the same throughout. We give transcripts below of the second, which is from the coppersmiths, and fourth, which is from the beer-sellers. Of the first declaration only a few letters at the ends of lines are left. The third is practically complete, and is a declaration from the bakers (ἄρτοκότου), who return their stock as σῖτον μέτρῳ δεκάτῳ (ἄρταβαί) ἄταλ( ) κό. For the ‘tenth measure’ cf. note on ix verso 8; G. P. II. lvii. 17 μέτρῳ ὅγδῳ θησαυρὸς τῆς κάμης; and Corp. Pap. Raineri xxxviii. 19 μέτρῳ ἐκτφ.

The fifth and sixth declarations, of which only the beginnings are preserved, are from the oil-sellers (ἐλαιοσφόλαι) and bee-keepers (μελισσόφαι).
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Column II. 'To Flavius Eusebius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from the guild of coppersmiths of Oxyrhynchus through me Aurelius Thonius, son of Macer. We declare that at our own assessment the value given below of the goods we have in stock is that for the present month, and we swear the divine oath that our statement is correct. The value is as follows, of malleable bronze six pounds . . ., worth 1000 denarii, and of cast bronze four pounds . . . In the consulship of Flavius Ursus and Flavius Polemius the most illustrious, Athyr 30. (Signed) I, Aurelius Thonius, make the aforesaid declaration.'

LXXXVI. COMPLAINT OF A PILOT.

253 x 10 cm. A.D. 338.

Letter addressed to Flavius Eusebius (cf. the preceding papyrus) on behalf of Aurelius Papnouthis, steersman of a public boat, by his wife Helena, complaining that a certain Eustochius, who had been requested by Papnouthis to provide a sailor for the boat, refused to do so. On this λειτουργία of providing crews for state vessels cf. G. P. II. lxxx-lxxxiii, a series of docu-
ments, dating from the beginning of the fifth century, concerning Aurelius Senouthes, who was burdened with the hereditary leitourgía of either serving as a rower in the galley of the governor of the Thebaid, or of paying for a substitute.

'Tπατείας Φλαυνίων Ούρσου καὶ Π[ολεμίου

tῶν λαμπροτάτων.

[Φλαν]ομφ Εὐσεβίῳ λογιστῇ 'Οξύρυγχείτου

[π]αρὰ Αὐρηλίων Παπνούθιος Παύμιος . . . .

5 [. .] 'Οξυρυγχείτου κυβερνήτου πλοίον δημοσί-

[ου] πολακόστου ἀγάντος (ἀρτάβας) ψ, δι' ἐμὸν 'Ελενής συμβίον)

ἔδως ἐστὶν τὸ παρασχεθῆναι πρὸς

[ὑπήρεσιάν τοῦ αὐτοῦ δημοσίου πλοίου

[ἐκ] τῆς πόλεως ναύτην ἔνα. πολλάκις

10 [τοι]νων διεστιλάμην Εὐστοχίων συ . ου

[. . .] τῆς ιυνί λιτουργοῦσης φυλῆς [ἄγα-

[τε] ναύτην παρασχεῖν ὑπὲρ τοῦ[ν] ἑνεστῶ-

[τος] ἐνιαυτοῦ ὑπὲρ τοῦ δύνασθαι αὐτὸν

[ὑπή]ρετήσασθαι τῇ δημοσίᾳ σιτο[σποια].

15 [οὗτος] δὲ μίαν ἐκ μιᾶς ὑπερτιθέμενος

[οὐ] πιερόσχεν, καὶ τούτου χάριν τὸ βιβλί[ον

[ἐπί]δίδωμι ἀξίων τοῦτον μετ[α]πεμ-

[φῳ]ναι πρὸς τὴν σὴν ἐμμελείαν καὶ[λ] ἔπαι-

[ναγ]κασθῆναι καὶ δὲ τὸν ναύτην

20 [μοι] παραδόθηναι, πρὸς τὸ μὴ εἰς . . . . [.]

[. . .] με καταστῆναι τὸ μίζουν πρὸς

[τὸ] ἐντυχεῖν.

[ὑπατίας τῆς προκειμένης], Фαρμοῦδα β/. 2nd hand. [Αὐρηλίων 'Ελενή ἐπιδεδωκα.

25 [Αὐρήλιος] Θέων ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς

[γράφ]ματας μὴ εἰδυνής.


'In the consulship of Flavius Ursus and Flavius Polemius, the most illustrious. To Flavius Eusebius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Papnouthis, son of Paúmis, . . . of Oxyrhynchus, pilot of a public rowing vessel carrying 700 artabae, through me Helena, his wife. It is the custom that a single boatman should be pro-
vided from the city to serve on the said state vessel. I have several times requested Eustochius . . . of the tribe which is at present responsible for this duty, to provide a boatman for the current year who shall help in the service of the public corn-supply. But he puts it off day after day and has not provided a man; and for this reason I send this petition, requesting your grace to send for him and compel him nevertheless to assign me a boatman . . . In the consulship above-written, Pharmouthi 2. I, Aurelia Helena, have presented this petition. I, Aurelius Theon, signed for her, as she is illiterate.'

22. Cf. lxvii. 4 ἐνέπτυχον διὰ ἄνυφοις τῷ κυρίῳ . . . ἐπάρχω. The μεῖζων is possibly the official who is frequently mentioned in later documents, e.g. cxxxi. 1, clvi. 5.

LXXXVII. Declaration by a Ship-Owner.

Declaration on oath, addressed to Flavius Dionysarius, logistes, by Aurelius Sarapion, a ship-owner, stating his readiness to go to Alexandria in order to attend an official inquiry to be held there; cf. llix. The declaration is one of a series of similar documents which have been glued together. Parts of the two preceding ones are preserved, but in a very fragmentary condition.

'Ταπείλας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν
Κωνσταντίου τὸ ὑ καὶ Κώσταντος τὸ Β
τῶν Ἀβγοῦστων, Φαμενώβο
Φλαουίῳ Διονυσαρίῳ λογιστῇ 'Οξ[υργχίτου]
5 παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Σαραπίωνος Εὐδαμωνοὺς βουλευτοῦ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως ναυ-
κλήρον θαλαττίων ναυκληρίου, νν.
[n]' [αιρ]εθέντος ἀκολούθως τοῖς κελευ-
θείσιν ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίῳ μοι διασημοστάτον(ν)
10 ἡγεμόνος Ἀβγουσταμανείκης
Φλαουίῳ Ἰουλίου Ἀμυσινίον περὶ
[τ' ὡ] ἡμῶν τοὺς ναυκλήρους ἀ[παν-
τήσαι ἐπὶ τῇ ν] λαμπροτάτην
'Αλεξανδρίαν. [πρὸς] ταύτα νῦν [ὑ]πο-
15 λόγῳ ὀμνύον τὴν σεβάσμον
θείον ὄρκον τῷ ν] δεσποτῶν
ὁμῶς Ἀβγουστῶν ἀπαντήσαι
ἀμα τοῖς εἰς τοῦτον ἀποσταλ[σι]ν
[ὑ]φικικαλλοῖς, ὑπακούοντα ἐν πάσι τοῖς πρός
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1 In the consulship of our lords the Augusti, Constantius for the third time, and Constans for the second time, Phamenoth. To Flavius Dionysarius, logistēs of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Sarapion, son of Eudaemon, councillor of Oxyrhynchus and owner of a sea-going vessel, lately chosen in accordance with the commands of my lord his excellency the governor of Augustamnica, Flavius Julius Ausonius, that we ship-owners should proceed to the most illustrious city of Alexandria. I therefore swear with full responsibility the august divine oath by our lords the Augusti that I will proceed to Alexandria in company with the officers sent for this purpose, and that I will answer all inquiries made to me concerning the vessel, and that I have herein spoken the truth. I, Aurelius Sarapion, have sworn the divine oath, as aforesaid.'

2. Κώσταντινος: there is no doubt about the date, for in the preceding declaration (v. sus.) the termination ιαστος is preserved.

10. The province of Augustamnica was created early in the fourth century and consisted of the eastern part of the Delta; cf. Ammian. Marcell. xxii. 16. 1. By a curious coincidence the earliest mention hitherto of the name occurs in Cod. Theod. XII. Tit. I. xxxiv, a constitutio addressed in the same year 342, a month later than the papyrus, ad Auxentium praestd. Augustamnicae, who must be identical with the “Flavius Julius Ausonius” of line 11.

LXXXVIII. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF WHEAT.

135 XI 11·2 CM. A.D. 179.

Order for payment of sixty artabae of wheat to Sarapion, son of Heliodorus, addressed to the σιτολόγος, or overseers of granaries, in the village of Petne in the middle toparchy, by Lampon, son of Ammonius.

Δάμπων 'Αμμωνίῳ προνοη-
τῆς οίκου γυμνασιάρχων 'Οξυρύ-
χων πόλεως σιτολόγως μέ-
σης τοπαρχίας Πέτνη τόπων

5 χαίρειν. διαστείλατε ἀφ’ ὧν ἔχε-
tε τῶν γυμνασιάρχων ἐν θέ-
μαtau πυρῶν γενήματος π[ο]ῦ δ[ι]λ[α-
θόντος iθ (ἐτους) ἀρτάβας ἐξήκον-
ta, /—ον, Σαραπίων Ἡλιοδόρ[ον]
10 ἐξηγητεύσαντι τὴς Ὀξυρυχνυ-
χειτῶν πόλεως τὰς [προ]κειμέ-
[ν]ας (ἀρτάβας) ἕ. ἔτους εἰκοστοῦ Ἀδρηλίων
Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Κομμᾶδον Καύσαρων
τῶν κυρίων, Ἀθύρ γ.

'Λαμπων, son of Ammonius, manager of the house of the gymnasiarchs of Oxy-
rynchus, to the collectors of the corn revenue of the middle toparchy at Petne, greeting. Pay from the past 19th year’s store of wheat belonging to the gymnasiarchs and deposited with you, sixty artabae, 60 art., to Sarapion, son of Heliodorus, late exegetes at Oxyrhynchus. The 20th year of Aurelius Antoninus Caesar and Aurelius Commodus Caesar our sovereigns, Athyr 3.'

**LXXXIX. Payment of Corn.**

Gizeh Museum, 10,008. 20 x 12 cm. A.D. 140-1.

Receipt showing that Horion, son of Sarapion, had paid into the public granary 115½ artabae of wheat from the harvest of the third year of Antoninus.

**XC. Payment of Corn.**

10.3 x 8 cm. A.D. 179-180.

Receipt, similar to the last, showing that Clarus, ex-agoranomus, had deposited 8 artabae 4 choenices in the public granary. At the bottom are two lines written in Greek characters, but which cannot be construed as Greek.
Since they do not appear to be Graecized demotic, they are possibly a crypto-
gram of some kind.

Μεμετρηται ἰσ τὸ δῆμος (πυρὸν) γενήματος τοῦ διελθόντος ἵθ (ἔτους)
Ἄρηλίων Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Κομμήδου
Καὶ σάρων τῶν κυρίων λ' σάτου λιβδ' σοπ' αρχ'ας
[.ερι( . ἀπ' οὐ) Κλάρος Διδύμου ἀγορονομήσας]

5 [θέμα] ἀρτάβαι ὅκτῳ χ' (οίκικας) δ', / π η Διογήνης σι(τολόγος)
σεσημείωσαν.

[.] μονοτετειμενησαπαραλαβ[.].

[.] μονοτετεκατηπαιδες[.].

3. δ + Pap.; cf. note on lxxix. 4. 5. ἀρτάβαι. ὅκτῳ χ... διον + Pap.

XCI. RECEIPT OF WAGES FOR NURSING.

20.5 × 8.7 cm. A.D. 187.

Acknowledgement addressed to Tanenteris, daughter of Thonis, by Chosion, son of Sarapion, of the receipt of 400 drachmae, paid through the bank at the Serapeum. The sum was for services rendered by Sarapias, the slave of Chosion, as nurse to the infant daughter of Tanenteris during two years. Cf. B. G. U. 297 and G. P. II. lxxv.

Χωσίων Σαραπίων τοῦ Ἀρποκρα-
τίωνος μητρὸς Σαραπιάδος ἀπ' Ὀξυ-
ροῦ
χων πόλεως Τανεντέριε Θόνιος τοῦ
Θόνιος μητρὸς Σωλοῦτος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐ-
5 τῆς πόλεως, μετὰ κυρίων Δημητρίου
'Ομρί-
ωνος μητρὸς Ἀρασινῆς ἀπὸ τῆς αὐ-
πόλεως, χαίρειν. ἀμολογῶ ἀπεσχη-
κέαν
παρὰ σὺν διὰ Ἡλιοδόρου καὶ τῶν
σὺν αὐ-
tῷ ἐπιτηρητῶν τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυ-

10 ρύγχων πόλει Σαραπείου τραπέζης, ἢς ὑπόδεισε εἰδόθη ὑπὸ Ἐπιμάχου,
ἀργυρίῳ σεβαστοῦ νομίματος ὅρα-
χίας τετρακοσίας, οὔπας ὑπὲρ τρο-
φείων καὶ ἔλαιον καὶ ἱματισμοῦ καὶ
τῆς ἁλᾶς δαπάνης πάσης ἑτῶν δύο
ὁν ἐτρόφευσεν ἢ δούλη μου Σαραπίας
tῆς θυγατέρας σου Ἐλένην χρηματι-
ζοσκαν ἐξ οὗ, ἡν καὶ παρειλήφας ἀπο-
γεγλακτιμημένην καὶ τετευχιάν

15 παρὰ σὸν διὰ Ἔλιοδόρου καὶ τῶν
σὺν αὐ-
tῷ ἐπιτηρητῶν τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυ-

20 πάσης ἐπιμελείας, καὶ μηδὲν σοι
ἐνκαλεῖν μηθὲ ἐνκαλέσειν μηθὲ
ἐπελεύσεσθαι μήτε περὶ τούτων
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

XI. OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

XCI. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF WINE.

6-2 x 25-2 cm. A.D. 335 (f)

Order from Aphthonius to Ofellius to pay ten jars of new wine 'for the service of the landowner's house,' and one jar to Amethystus (?) a veterinary surgeon. The chief interest of the papyrus, which belongs to the middle of the fourth century, lies in the date, which is apparently calculated by the years of the Emperor Constantine and Constantius Caesar, there being no reference to the years of Constantius Caesar. But the reading of the date is not certain; in line 4 λε may be read instead of λα, and what we have taken to be δι might be δ $ (i.e. δ έτεσ). In that case the thirty-fifth and fourth years would be dates by the two eras starting from 324 and 355 A.D. which are frequently found in the Oxyrhynchus papyri: cf. xciii. 4 and introd. to cxxv. But then the 'thirteenth year' must be explained as a third era in use at Oxyrhynchus.
starting from 347; and in the absence of further evidence this does not seem likely.

Π(αρά) Ἀθθονίου Ὀφελλίων Ὁχιν ἄρειν.
παράσχει εἴς υπηρεσίαν τῆς γεουχ(ικῆς) οἰκίας οἶνον νέου κεράμια δέκα, καὶ
Ἀμεθυστόφ ηποιατρῷ ἐκ διαταγής οἶνον κεράμιον ἐν ψέμον, γί(νεται) ξερῆμα (τῆς).
(ἔτους) η (ἔτους) καὶ ιγ (ἔτους) διο( ), Φαυφὶ ἐτ.
2. υπηρεσίαν Ράπ. 3. 1. Ἀμεθυστόφ. ἦποιατρῳ Ράπ.

XCIII. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF CORN.
5·8 x 15·8 cm. A.D. 362.

Order, addressed by Eutrygius to Dioscorus, his assistant, requesting him to pay two artabae of corn to Gorgonius the 'hydraulic-organ player.' The papyrus is dated by the two eras starting from 324 and 355 A.D., which are commonly found in the Byzantine papyri from Oxyrhynchus; cf. introd. to cxxv.

Π(αρά) Εὐτρυγίου Διοσκόρῳ βοηθῷ χαίρειν.
δῶσ Γοργονίῳ ύδραίλῃ ἐκ διαταγής σίτου
(ἀρτάβας) δύο.
(ἔτους) λη (ἔτους) // ζ (ἔτους) // Τῦβι // κα, σεσημίωμαι.
2. ύδραίλῃ Ράπ. 3. ω- δῶσ Ράπ.

2. The ύδραίλη was invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria; cf. Loreti, Recherches sur l’orgue hydraulique in Rev. archéologique 1890, pp. 76 sqq.

XCIV. AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF SLAVES.
36·5 x 10·5 cm. A.D. 83.

Agreement between Marcus Antonius Ptolemaeus and Dionysius, son of Theon, by the terms of which Dionysius undertakes to put up for sale two slaves belonging to Ptolemaeus, Diogas, also called Nilius, aged forty years, and another Diogas, aged thirty years; and to pay over the price received for one or both of them (12. ἡτοι ύπ' ἐν ἡ καθ' ἑνα, cf. 16–17) to Ptolemaeus. The papyrus is written in the fine semi-uncial hand which characterizes so many of the first century papyri from Oxyrhynchus. A few alterations have been made in a more cursive hand.

"Ετοὺς τρίτου Λύτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Δομιτιανοῦ Ξεβαστοῦ,
Φαυφὶ κη, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Ῥηβαίδος.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

ὁμολογεῖ Μάρκος Ἀντόνιος Πτολεμαῖος νῦν Σεργία 
Πτολεμαῖος καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει Διονυσίων πρεσ-
5 βυτέρων Θέωνος τοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ’ Ὀξυφέργχων 
pόλεως ἐν ἀγιαὶ συνεστακέναι αὐτῶν κατὰ τὴν-
την ὁμολογίαν πρὸς ἐξαλλοτρίωσιν ἀξοντα 
tὰ ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῷ Ἀντωνίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ πατρι-
κά δούλα σώματα, Διογάν τὸν καὶ Νίλον ὅς (ἔτω) μ
10 καὶ ἄτερον Διογάν ὃς (ἔτω) λ, ταῦτα τοιαῦτα ἀναπό-
ριφα πλὴν ἐπαφῆς καὶ λειπάς νόσου, τοῖς προσελε-
σομένοις τοῖς ἀγορασμῷ ἢτοι ὡθ' ἐν ἤ καθ' ἐνα 
ἡς ἢν εὐρη τιμῆς, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα περὶ αὐτῶν) περιοικο-
νομῆσοντα καθὰ καὶ αὐτῷ Μάρκῳ Πτολεμαί-
15 οι [πι]μαρώντι ἐξῆν εὐδοκεῖν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ-
τοις ὡθ' ὃ τὴν δοθησμένην αὐτῷ τοῦτον 
ἡ τοῦ ἀπ’ αὐτῶν πραθησομένου τιμῆν ἀποκατα-
στείσειν τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ, τῆς πίστεως 
περὶ αὐτῶν Διονύσιον ὄσης, τῆς δὲ περὶ κυ-
20 ρεις βεβαιώσεως ἐξακολουθοῦσης τῷ Ἀντω-
νίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ ἐπὶ τοῖς προκειμένοις δικαίοις. 
κυρία ἡ σύντασσις.

On the verso σύντασσες Ἀντωνίων Πτολεμαίον.

2. κῇ by 2nd hand. 3. 1. Πτολεμαῖος: cf. 8, 14. 4. 1. Πτολεμαῖον. 9. κ of κα 
corr. fr. τ by 2nd hand. 13. περὶ αὐτῶν περικο περιεχομένου over an erasure by 2nd hand, as 
also αὐτῶν τοῦτον in 16. 17. ἀποκαταστήσειν.

XCV. SALE OF A SLAVE.

18.2 x 12.5 cm. Λ. Δ. 129.

Agreement between Agathodaemon and Gaius Julius Germanus, affirming 
the validity of a contract for the purchase by the latter of a female slave.

Εἰσε ἐστιν τρισκαιδεκάτον Λαύκοπρᾶτος
Καϊσάριος Τριαντοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Παῦνι 
κῇ, ἐν Ὀξυφέργχων πόλει τής ᾿Οἰδαίδος. 
ὁμολογεῖ Ἀγαθός Ἀλίμος ὁ καὶ Διονύσιος 
5 Διονυσίου τοῦ Διονυσίου μητρὸς ᾿Ερμιόνης
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

ἀπ' Ὄξυρόγχων πόλεως Γαίῳ [Ἰο]υλίῳ Γερμανῷ υἱῷ Γαίῳ Ἰουλίου Δομετιανοῦ ἐν Α'γυπτ[ε], ἐκμαρτυρεῖται δι' ἅ ταύτης τῆς ὁμολογίας ἢν πεποίηται ὁ ὁμολογῶν Ἀγαθὸς Δαιμον[υ]νοῦ καὶ Διονύσιος τῷ Ῥωμαίῳ Ἰουλίῳ Γερμανῷ τῇ πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι μηνὸς Τύβι τοῦ ἑνετῶτος τρισκαίδεκάτου ἔτους ἱδιόγραφον πράσιν τῆς ἀπαρξάσης αὐτοῦ ἁγοραστής, πρότερον Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ καὶ Θέωνος Μάχανος Σωσίκουσείου τοῦ καὶ Ἀλκαῖος, δοῦλης Διοσκοροῦτος ὡς (ἐτῶν) κε ἀσῆμου, ἢν ἐκτοτε παρεῖ(λη)φεν παρ' αὐτοῦ ὁ Ῥωμαίος Γερμανὸς ταύτην τουαύτην ἀναπρόμφον πλὴν ἱερᾶς νόσου καὶ ἑπαρῆς, τειμῆς ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν χειλῶν διακοσίων, ὡς ἐκτοτε ἀπέσχην ὁ Ἀγαθὸς Δαιμον[υ]νό καὶ Διονύσιος παρ' [α] τοῦ Ῥωμαίου Γερμανοῦ ἐκ πλήρους ἀμα τῇ ἱδιογράφῳ πράσιν·

ἀφ' ἡς ἐτάξατο ὁ Ῥωμαίος Γερμανὸς τὰ εἰς τὸ ἐνκύκλιον τῆς αὐτῆς δουλῆς Διοσκοροῦτος τέλη τῇ τρίτῃ μην[οῦς] Φαμενὸθ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους, ἀκολούθου ὁ τῷ ἔκδεσμοντο αὐτῷ συμβῆλος τῆς βεβαιώσεως τῆς αὐτῆς δουλῆς Διοσκοροῦτος πρὸς πάσαν βεβαιῶσιν ἐξακολουθούσης τῷ Ἀγαθῷ Δαιμον[υ]νῷ τῷ καὶ Διονύσιῳ, ὡς καὶ ἡ ἱδιόγραφος πράσις περίεχει. ἢν ἣν συμβῆ παρα-

πεσέν ἡ ἄλλος πως διαφθαρῆμαι [...], προσδείσθαι τῶν Ῥωμαίων Γερμανῶν [... . . . . . . . ]σορασ[ [... . . . . . . . ]τα [. [... . . . . . . . ]... .

3. κθ by 2nd hand: cf. xciv. 2. 7. l. Γαίου. 18. Ῥωμαίος Παπ.
XCVI. Payment of Tax on Sales.

25.5 x 8 cm. A.D. 180.

Order addressed to the public bank of Oxyrhynchus by Diogenes, an official concerned with the tax upon sales, authorizing the bank to receive 52 drachmae, the tax (probably 10 per cent. of the price, cf. introd. to xcix) payable by Chaeremonis on the purchase of a slave.

// ε... λα.
Διογένης ὁ συναλ(λακτής;) ἐπὶ τῆς(καρδιάς)
ἐνακλ[ίου] καὶ (ἐτους) Ἡρώδη
καὶ μετόχ[οις] δημ[οσίοις] τραπ[εζίας]
5 Χαίρειν. δέξασθε
παρὰ Χαίρμηνι
δος Ἀπολλώνιον τοῦ
'Hρακλείδου μητ'(ρός)
'Αμμωναρίῳ ἀπ' Ο-
10 Ἐφύργ(χων) πόλ(εως) τέλ(εως) δοῦλ(ον)
Πλουτίωνος, οὗ ἡ-

γόρασεν παρὰ Ἀσ-
κληπτίδου τοῦ καὶ
'Απίωνος Ἀπίωνος
τοῦ Ἀσκληπιάδου
15 μητ'(ρός) Ἀσκληπταρίου
Θέωνος ἀπὸ τῆς α(ὑτῆς)
πόλ(εως) διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ α(ὑτῇ)
πόλει ἀγορανομείον(υ)
20 τῷ ἑνεστ' ὑπὲρ μηνὶ' Ἀδύρ,
(δραχμάς) μβ. (ἐτους) κα
Μάρκου Αττώλιου
Κομμόδου Αυτωνίου
KAISAROS TOU KRYON,  
25 'ATHR TH. DIOGENYS  
λ(λου),  
δεξίασης τὰς (δραχμὰς) νῦ.  
ο ὑπερακτῆς? ἐπὶ τῆς ἐν κυκ-  

Diogenes, contractor for the tax on sales for the 21st year, to Herodes and his partners, public bankers, greeting. Receive from Chaeremonis, daughter of Apollonius, son of Heracleides, her mother being Ammonarion, of Oxyrhynchus, the tax on a slave named Plution, whom she bought from Asclepiades, also called Apion, son of Apion, son of Asclepiades, his mother being Asclepiades, daughter of Theon, also of Oxyrhynchus, through the office of the agoranomi at Oxyrhynchus, in the present month Athyr, namely 52 drachae.'

2. τῆς: apparently ὄνομα is to be supplied; so in 26.

XCVII. APPOINTMENT OF A REPRESENTATIVE.  
15 × 11.6 cm. A.D. 115–6.

Agreement between two brothers, Diogenes and Nicanor, concerning a journey to be undertaken by the latter. The brothers had been engaged in a lawsuit with Menestheus, son of Horus, about the ownership of a slave called Thaisous or Thaesis, whom they claimed as part of an inheritance from their mother. The case had come before the strategus of the nome, Apollonius, who referred it to the praefect, Rutilius Lupus. The papyrus is an agreement signed by the two brothers, to the effect that Nicanor, the younger, should attend the praefect's court and have full power to act as his brother's representative.

The papyrus is joined to another document which is much mutilated but preserves the date, the nineteenth year of Trajan. The present text evidently belongs to the same year, since Rutilius Lupus, who is mentioned in 1. 16, is known from C.I.G. 4948 to have been praefect in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of that Emperor.
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25 τῇ συστάσει.

Διογένης ὡς (ἐτών) μ (ο[υλή]) π(ήχει) ἀρ(ιστερῷ).

[Nικάνωρ ὡς (ἔτων)] λ[β] ἀσημ(ος)

[. . . . . . . .]

20 2nd hand. Διογένης Ἀμμονίου τοῦ Νικάνωρος συνέστησα τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἰμὸν Νικάνωρα ἐπὶ πασεί τοῖς προκειμένοις.

3. The mutilated word is not κοινών.

XCVIII. Repayment of a Loan.

11·5 × 10 cm. Α.Δ. 141–2.

Acknowledgement by Chaeremon that he had received from Archias, a freedman, 168 drachmae, being the balance due on account of a loan of 700 drachmae made by Chaeremon four years previously. The papyrus was written in the fifth year of Antoninus Pius; v. 22.

αλ( ) δ( ).

Χαιρήμων Θέωνος τοῦ Θέωνος μητρὸς Τοτοεύτος ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως Ἀρχία ἀπελευ-θέρα Ἀμοιτάτος Ζωίλου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ ἀπέχειν παρὰ σοῦ διὰ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπείου Ἦπρακλει- δοῦ καὶ μετόχων τραπέζης ἀργ[υ]ρίου δραχμᾶς ἐκατὸν ἐξήκοντα ὀκτὼ,

2nd hand. 5 τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ ἀπέχειν παρὰ σοῦ διὰ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπείου Ἦπρακλει- δοῦ καὶ μετόχων τραπέζης ἀργ[υ]ρίου δραχμᾶς ἐκατὸν ἐξήκοντα ὀκτὼ,

λοιπὰ ὀφειλομένα μοι ὑπὸ σοῦ ἀφὶ ἄν ἐδάνισά σου κατὰ χειρόγραφον διὰ τῆς αὐτῆς τραπέζης τῷ Ἀθὸρ μην [τοῦ δευτέρου καὶ ἱκασθοῦ ἐτοὺς θεοῦ Ἀδρια[νοῦ, ὃ ἐσ[τ]ε πρῶτον ἐτοῖς Ἀντωνίνου Κ[αίσαρος]

5 τοῦ κυρίου, ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν ἐπτακοσίων κεφαλαίων ἐν καταβολῇ μηνῶν[ν] πεν- τήκοντα ἀπὸ μηνὸς Ἀδριανοῦ τοῦ αἰ[τ][οῦ ἐτοῦς, ὡς τοῦ μηνὸς δραχμῶν δέκα πέντε,

15 τοῦ κυρίου, ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν ἐπτακοσίων κεφαλαίων ἐν καταβολῇ μηνῶν[ν] πεν- τήκοντα ἀπὸ μηνὸς Ἀδριανοῦ τοῦ αἰ[τ][οῦ ἐτοῦς, ὡς τοῦ μηνὸς δραχμῶν δέκα πέντε,
'Chæremon, son of Theon, son of Theon, his mother being Totoeus, of Oxyrhynchus, to Archias, freedman of Amoitas, son of Zoilus, also of Oxyrhynchus, greeting. I acknowledge the receipt from you, through the bank of Heraclides and his partners at the Serapeum near the city of Oxyrhynchus, of a hundred and sixty-eight drachmae of silver, being the balance owing to me from you of the seven hundred drachmae of silver which I lent you by the terms of a contract executed through the bank in the month of Athyr in the twenty-second year of the deified Hadrian which is the first year of our sovereign Antoninus Caesar, the payment of the sum covering 50 months dating from the month Hadrianus of that same year at the rate of 15 drachmae each month. The present payment follows upon the instalment of the seven hundred drachmae, namely five hundred and thirty-two drachmae, which I previously received from you as I acknowledged in the written receipt which I gave you through the said bank in the month of Athyr of the past fourth year.'

16-17. Fifty payments of 15 drachmae make 750 drachmae; it is not clear what is the relation of this number to the 700 drachmae mentioned in 15, nor why the singular καταβαλῇ is used instead of the plural.

XCIX. Sale of House Property.

23 × 44 cm. A.D. 55.

Sale of half a house by Pnepheros, son of Papontos, to Tryphon, son of Dionysus (cf. xxxviii, xxxix), in the second year of Nero, for 32 talents of copper. At the end is a docket showing that the tax on the sale had been paid to the bank of Sarapion, and resembling the dockets of the royal bank found on Ptolemaic contracts. The amount of the tax (τὸ ἐγκόλιον, cf. xciv and xcvi) was 3 talents 1200 drachmae, i.e. a tenth of the price, the same proportion as that under the later Ptolemies, in addition to a further charge, the nature of which is obscure.

'Ἀντίγραφον, ἐτοὺς δευτέρου Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστὸς Γερμανικὸς Ἀυτοκράτορος, Ἀδιδαῖον μηνὸς Σ[εβαστοῦ] ἑν Ὥξυρηγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος, ἐπὶ ἀγορασμῷ Ἀνδρομάχου καὶ Διογένους. ἐπρίατο Τρόφον Διονυσίον τῶν ἅπας Ὅξυρηγχῶν πόλεως, ὥς (ἐτών) . . .
μέσον [μελίχρων μακροπρόσωπος υπόστραβος οὐλή καρποί δεξιώ, παρὰ τοῦ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ Θαμώνιος ἀνέγερεν Πνευφερώτος
tοῦ Παπ[φοντάτσ]ος τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, [ὡς] (ἐτῶν) ξέ, μέσου μελίχρω
μακροπροσώπου οὐλή ὑπὸ ὀφ[ρύος]
καὶ
5 ἄλλῃ γόνατι δεξιώ, ἐν ἀγνίᾳ, μέρος ἡμιου τῆς ὑπαρχούσης αὐτῆς μητρικῆς
οἰκία[ς] τριστέγου καὶ τῶν εἰσόδων πασῶν
καὶ ἐξόδων [καὶ] τῶν συνκυρώτων, τῶν ὄντων ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὁξυρύγχων
πόλει Σαραπιείου ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ νότου [μέρεσι λαφρας]
Τεμγενο[ύθεως ἀπὸ λιβὸς ῥύμης] [τῆς] φεροῦσας εἰς τὴν τῶν Ποιμένων
λεγομένης τοῦ λαφρας γείτονες τῆς ὀλής οἰκίας, νότου καὶ ἀπηλιώτου[ν] δημόσιαι ρύμαι, θορρᾶ τῆς προγεγραμμένης τοῦ ὀνομένου
Τρύφωνος μητρὸς Θαμώνιος, [λιβὸς οἰκία τῆς τοῦ
диατιθέμενον Πνευφερώτου ἀδελφῆς Ταυσήρου, ἀνὰ μέσον ὀσοῦ τυφλῆς ρύμης;
χαλκῆς] (ταλάντων) Ῥ. β. ω. [καινόωσε δὲ τὸ δια-
10 [τη]θέμενο μέρος ἡμιου τῆς οἰκίας διὰ παντὸς ἀπὸ πάντων πάσης] βεβαιοῦσε
ἐν ἀγνίᾳ τῆς αὐτῆς.
(ἔτους) δευτέρου Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σ[ε]βαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Λυτο-
κράτορος, μη(νος) Σεβαστοῦ ζ, διὰ 'Ανδρομάχου καὶ Διογένους
ἀγορανώμων κεχρημάτισται.

τελῶν διαγραφῆς ἔτους β Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμα-
νικοῦ Λυτοκράτορος, μη(νός) [Σεβαστοῦ ζ]. τέτακται διὰ τῆς
ἐν Ὁξυρύγχων πόλει τραπέζης ἐφ' ἦς Σαραπίου καὶ μέτοχοι α[πό...].[θ]ρυφω
Τρύφων Αιούστου τι......................
15 τέλος ἡμίσους μέρους τῆς ὑπαρχούσης τοῦ [δ]ιατιθέμενοι μητρικῆς οἰκίας
τριστέγου καὶ τῶν [εἰσόδων πασῶν]
καὶ ἐξόδων καὶ τῶν συνκυρώτων, τῶν ὄντων ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὁξυρύγχων[ων]
πόλει Σαραπιείου ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ νότου μέρεσι
λαφρας Τεμγενούθεως ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ λιβὸς ρύμης τῆς[ς] φεροῦσας εἰς τὴν [τη]ῶν
Παπ[φοντάτσ]ος ἀνέγερεν λαφράς, ἀν[τιρίατο παρὰ τοῦ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ Θαμωνίου]

πόλεως κατ' ἀγορανωμών χρηματισμῶν χ(αλκῆς) (ταλάντων) Ῥβ., χαλκῆς

πρὸς ἀργύριον (ταλάντα) γ' Ἀσ., ἐπιδεκα(το ἰς) στα( ) (δραχμὰς) [....

3. 1 οἶδα: 1 adscript is frequently wrongly placed after final η and ω; cf. xxxvii.
4. 1 μελίχρως. 9. 2 ΛΒ Παπ., so in 19. 16. 1 συγκυρώτων.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

"Copy. The second year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, on the 6th of the month Audnaeus=Sebastus, at Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaid, before the agoranomi Andromachus and Diogenes. Tryphon, son of Dionysius, about . . . years old, of middle height, fair, with a long face and a slight squint, and having a scar on his right wrist, has bought from his mother Thamounis' cousin, Pnepheros, son of Papontos, also an inhabitant of Oxyrhynchus, about 65 years old, of middle height, fair, having a long face and a scar above his . . . eyebrow and another on his right knee, (the document being drawn up in the street) one half of a three-storied house inherited from his mother, together with all its entrances and exits and appurtenances, situated by the Serapeum at Oxyrhynchus in the southern part of the street called Temgenouthis to the west of the lane leading to "Shepherds' Street," its boundaries being, on the south and east, public roads, on the north, the house of the aforesaid Thamounis, mother of Tryphon the buyer, on the west, the house of Tausiris, sister of Pnepheros the seller, separated by a blind alley, for the sum of 32 talents of copper; and Pnepheros undertakes to guarantee the half share which is sold perpetually in every respect with every guarantee."

C. SALE OF LAND.

27·3 x 15·8 cm. A.D. 133.

Declaration on oath addressed to the agoranomi by Marcus Antonius Dius, announcing the sale of four plots of ground in the Cretan and Jewish quarter of Oxyrhynchus to three parties jointly, Adrastus, son of Chaeremon, Tanabateius also called Althaeus, and Dionysius, son of Horus, with his two brothers, for 2200 drachmae, and declaring the land to be free from mortgage.

The verse of the papyrus contains part of an account.

Τοῖς ἀγορανομοῖς Μάρκος 'Αντώνιος Δεῖος καὶ ὁς χρηματίζω, στρατηγήσας Ἀλεξανδρείας, νεωκόρο τοῦ μεγάλου Σαράπιδος. ὅρμυὸν τὸν Ῥωμαίου ἕθιμον ὥρκον πεπράκεναι Ἀδράστος Χαίρημον τοῦ Ἀδράστου, καὶ Ταναβατέιο τῷ καὶ Ἀλθαῖει μητρίδος τῆς . . .

5 Φιλοτέρας Ὡμιγένου ἄστης, καὶ Διονυσίῳ τῷ καὶ Παποντάτι μητρὸς Ταρπαὴσιος Πέρτακος ἀπ' Ὁχυρώγχων πόλεως ἄφη-[λίκι] τοῦ πατρὸς Ὡρίῳν χρηματίζοντος μητρὸς Ταψίτος . . . [σὺν ἀδελφοῖς] δυσὶ κοίμῳς ἐξ ἰσου, ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μο[ν] ἐπ' ἀμφόδου Κριτικοῦ καὶ Ἰουδαίης λοιπῶν φειλῶν τῷ

10 πων βείκων τέσσαρας, δῶν ἡ τοποθεσία καὶ τὸ κατ' ἀ̣μενὸν διὰ τῆς καταγράφης δεδήλωσαν εἶναι τέ έμοι καὶ μήτη υποκείθαι μὴδε ἐτέροις ἐξηλεπτοῖσθαι κατὰ μηδένα τρόπον, ἀπέχειν ἐξ με τὴν τειμὴν ἄργυρον δραχμᾶς διασχείλειας διακοσίας, καὶ
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THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

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柬班詞申ατη βαβιωσει και παρέξειν καθαροδς απὸ δια-
15 [γραφής] σάξης και παντὸς ούτινοσούν ἄλλου. (ἔτους) ἦς Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Τραίανον 'Αδηλιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Φαρμοθῆ ίγ.
2nd hand. Μάρκος 'Αντώνιος ὁμόρικα
τὸν ὀρκον.

On the verso
Φαρμοθη ίγ, ἐφ' ἤντα τῆς'Δ'δραστος καὶ ἀ[λ]κο π(αρά) Μάρκου.

9. unioed Παρ.

2. ἡμερόσ: cf. B. G. U. 73. 1 Κλαύδιος Φιλίμφενος μνωκόρος τοῦ μεγίλου Σαράπιδος γενέμενος
ἔπαρχος σπείρης πρώτης Δομασκηνών.
τὸ κατ' ἵππον: i.e. the boundaries on the four sides, cf. xcix. 7 sqq.

CI. LEASE OF LAND.

25.4 x 8.4 cm. A. D. 142.

Lease of 38 arourae of land for six years by Dionysia, daughter of Chae-
remon, to Psenamounis, son of Thonis, at the total rent of 190 artabae of wheat
and 12 drachmae a year.

Ἐμίσθωσεν Διονυσία Χαρήμιονος μετὰ
κυρίου τοῦ νιου Ἀπίωνος τοῦ καὶ Διονυσίου Διογέ-
νυς, ἀμφότεροι ἀπ’ Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως, Ψευ-
μούνι τὸν Θάνιον μητρὸς Σεβύριος ἀπὸ Παθερ-
5 κη ἀπηλιστὸν τοπορχίας, Πέρση τῆς ἐπιγονῆς,
εἰς ἐτὴ πέντε ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐνστώτος ἑκτὸν ἐτῶν
'Αντωνεύου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου, τὰς ὑπαρχοῦ-
νας αὐτῆ καὶ προγεγορυγμένας ὑπὸ τοῦ Ψευ-
μούνιος καθ’ ἐτέραν μίσθωσιν ἀρούρας τριά-
10 κοντα ὀκτώ, ὡστε ἐπὶ μὲν τὰ τακτὰ
ἐτή πέντε σπείραι καὶ ἱππαρχήσαι οἴς ἐκὼ
ἀφήσει χωρὶς ἰσότεως καὶ ὀχρομένου,
τῷ δὲ ἐσχάτῳ ἐνιαυτῷ ὁμοίως σπείραι
καὶ ἱππαρχήσαι τοῖς διὰ τῆς προτέρας μισ-
15 θώσεως δηλουμένους ποιῆσαι αὐτῶν
τῷ ἐσχάτῳ ἐνιαυτῷ γένεσί, ἐκφορίου
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tῶν ὀλον ἄρουρῶν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐξαιτίαν κα-
t' [ἐτος ἀποτακτοῦ πυρὸν ἀρταβῶν ἐκα-
t'ι[υ]ν] ἐνενήκοντα, καὶ σπουδὴς ὁμοίως ἦν α-
20 τ' [ἐτος] δραχμῶν δέκα δύο, ἀκίνδυνα πάν-
t[α] παντὸς κυνδύνου, τῶν τῆς γῆς δημοσίων ὑ-
tων πρὸς τὴν μεμισθωκυίαν, ἢ καὶ κυριεύειν τῶν καρπῶν ἐως τὰ κατ' ἐτος ὀφειλόμενα κο-
μίσηται. ἓν δὲ τις τοῖς ἕξης ἤτεσι
25 ἄβροχος γέννηται, παραδεχθήσεται τῷ με-
μεσθωμένῳ, ὃς καὶ βεβαιουμένης τῆς μισθώσεως (2nd hand.) μετείτω ἀπὸ τοῦ κατ' ἐτος ἀποτακτοῦ εἰς δημόσιον θησαυρόν τὰ υπὲρ τῶν ἔδαφῶν κα-
30 τ' ἐτος σετικὰ δημόσια ταῖς ἐαυτοῦ δαπάναις, ὃν θέμα ἀποδῶτο τῇ με-
μι(σ)θωκυίᾳ καθαρῶν ἀπὸ πάντων κατ' ἐ-
tος ὑπὸ τὴν πρώτην μέτηπσι[μ]ν παρα-
δεχομένης αὐτῷ μιᾶς ἀντὶ μιᾶς, τὰ
dὲ λοιπὰ τῶν κατ' ἐτος ἐκφορῶν καὶ
tὴν σπουδὴν ἀποδῶτο αὐτῇ ἄει μη-
νὶ Παῦνι ἐφ' ἀλῳ Παβέρχη πυρὸν νέον καθαρῶν ἀδιόλου ἀκριθὸν κεκοσκινε-
μένον ὡς εἰς δημός'ιον μετρούμενον
35 μέτρῳ τετραχοικῷ χαλκοστόμῳ παραλημπτικῷ τῆς μεμισθωκυίας ἢ τῶν παρ' αὐτῆς μετροῦντων. ὃ δ' ἂν προσ-
οφειλέσθη ὁ μεμισθωμένος ἀποτεισά-
tῳ μεθ' ἡμιολίας, καὶ ἡ πραξίς ἐστὶ τῇ
40 μεμισθωκυίᾳ ἐκ τε τοῦ μεμισθωμένου καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῷ πάν-
tων, οὖκ ἐξόντος τῇ μεμισθωκυίᾳ ἐτέ-
ροις μεταμισθοῦν οὐδὲ αὐτουργεῖν ἐν-
tὸς τοῦ χρόνου. κυρία ἡ μίσθωσις. (ἐτοὺς) ἤ
50 Ἀὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτον Αἰλίου Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς,
'Dionysia, daughter of Chaeremon, with her guardian who is her son Apion also called Dionysius, son of Diogenes, both of Oxyrhynchus, has leased to Psenamounis, son of Thonis and Segorita, from Paberke in the eastern toparhy, a Persian of the Epigone, for six years dating from the present sixth year of our sovereign Antoninus Caesar, 38 arourae belonging to her and previously cultivated by Psenamounis under another lease, on these conditions. For the first five years fixed by the agreement the lessee may sow and gather whatever crops he chooses with the exception of wheat and coriander(?); in the last year he shall sow and gather the same crops as those appointed for him in the last year of the previous lease. The rent of the whole leasehold during the six years is fixed at 190 arourae of wheat a year and a money-payment of 12 drachmae a year, which shall all be free of every risk, the land-tax being paid by the lessor, who shall also be the owner of the crops until the rent is paid. If in any of the years there should be a failure of water, an allowance shall be made to the lessee. He shall also, when the lease is guaranteed to him, measure into the public granary from the amount fixed as the rent for the year the yearly corn tax on the buildings, at his own expense, and he shall pay this deposit to the lessor free of all adulteration every year at the time of the first measuring, an equivalent allowance being made to him. The remainder of the yearly rent together with the money-payment he shall always pay to the lessor in the month of Payni at the granary of Paberke, new, clean, unadulterated, sifted wheat, with no barley in it, similar to that which is delivered at the public granary, measured by the bronze-rimmed measure containing four choenices used for payments to the lessor or her agents. Any arrears owed by the lessee shall be paid with the addition of half their amount. The lessor shall have the right of execution upon both the person and all the property of the lessee, and the lessor shall not be permitted to let the property to any one else or to cultivate it herself within the six years. This lease is valid. The sixth year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Phaophi 5.

1. Psenamounis, son of Thonis, have taken the land on lease for the six years at a yearly rental of 190 arourae of wheat and a money-payment of 12 drachmae, and I will make all the payments aforesaid. 1, Thoan, son of Thoan and Ophelia, signed for him, as he is illiterate, on the same date.'

5. Πώς τής ἑαυτῆς: i.e. a descendant of a Persian settler who had married an Egyptian wife.

27-34. The sense of this passage is that the lessee was to pay the taxes on the land on behalf of the landlord who was to make an equivalent deduction from the rent.

40. μίτριον τετραγωνίου: v. note on ix. 57/50 8.
CII. LEASE OF LAND.

Lease of nine arourae near the village of Sestoplelo in the middle toparchy by Aurelia Antiochia to Aurelius Dioscorus for one year. The land was to be sown with flax, and the rent was 1 talent 3,500 drachmae for each aroura. Of the total rent the lessor acknowledges the receipt of 4 talents, while the balance was to be paid in the following Epeiph, after the harvest.

The papyrus is dated in two ways, first (1-2) by the consuls, the Augusti Constantius and Maximianus (Galerius) for the sixth time, and secondly (21-23) by the regnal year of the Augusti and Caesars. It is noteworthy that though the papyrus was written on Oct. 3, 306, and Constantius, who had died in Gaul, had been succeeded by his son Constantine on July 25, 306, Constantius is spoken of as being in his fifteenth year, to which he of course never attained. The explanation probably is that the scribe was still in ignorance of Constantius' death; cf. introd. to cxxxv, and G. P. I. lxxviii dated in Phamenoth (Feb.-March) of 306-7, in which the date is correctly given as the fifteenth year (of Galerius) = the third (of Severus and Maximinus) = the second (of Constantine).
Lease of an aroura of land near the village of Isionpanga by Aurelius Themistocles, gymnasiarch and prytanis of Oxyrhynchus, to Aurelius Leonidas and Aurelius Dioscorus, for one year. The land was to be sown with flax, and the crop was to be divided equally between landlord and tenant.

The papyrus is dated Phaophi 16 (Oct. 13) in the consulship of Sabinus and Rufinus (316), and incidentally mentions in 6 the current twelfth = ninth year (the reading 13 is fairly certain, though the letters are mutilated). The twelfth year is that of Constantine, who is known to have begun his second year on Aug. 29, 306 (Pap. de Genève I. 10; v. Mommsen Hermes xxxii. pp. 545-7), and the ninth year must be that of Licinius whose second year accordingly dates from Aug. 29, 309. His elevation to the position of Augustus must therefore have taken place after Aug. 28, 308. This is an inference of much importance, since the year in which Licinius became Augustus has long been a vexed question, some ancient authorities placing it in 307, others in 308; cf. Mommsen l.c. p. 543; the arguments there brought forward in favour of 308 are confirmed by this papyrus.

Ἀὐρηλίω [Θ]εμιστοκλεὶ τῷ καὶ Διοσκουρὶ δη γυμνασιάρχῳ πρωτανὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ὑμᾶς πρᾶσι καὶ ὑμᾶς προτάτης Ὀξυρνυχεὶτῶν πόλεως
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1. Ko[p/x]oiXlov, ἀνθρωποι μήροι τῆς περιγινομένης λινοκαλάμης ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς, καὶ ἡμᾶς τοὺς μεμισθωμένους ἀπὸ τῆς περιγινομένης γεωργείας καὶ ἀναλωμάτων πάντων τὸ λοιπὸν ἡμισοῦ μέρος καὶ ὀλοκλήρον τὸ λινόσπερμον ἀκίνδυνα πάντα παιόνιον, τῶν τῆς γῆς δημοσίων δῶν τῶν ἁθήνης
2. νεοῦχον κυριεύοντα τῶν καρπῶν ἔως τὰ φιλόμενα ἀπολαβῆς. ἐβεβαιωμένης δὲ ἡμῖν τῆς ἐπιδοχῆς ἐπάνοιας ἀποδόθηκε τὸ ἡμισοῦ μέρος τῆς περιγινομένης λινοκαλάμης ἐπὶ τῆς λίμνου τεταρχευμένης ἀναπερθέτω τῷ δήσι καιρῷ, γνωμένης σοὶ τῆς πράξεως(ς) παρὰ ταῖς ἡμῖν
3. ἀλληλεγγύων δῶντων εἰς ἐκτισιν ὡς καθήκη. κυριὰ ἡ ἐπιδοξή, καὶ ἐπερωτήθηκες ἀμελογήσαμεν. ὑπατείας Καίκινων Σαβίνου καὶ Ὀβετίον Ῥουφίνου τῶν λαμ(προτάτων), Φαώβιον ἵπ.
4. 2nd hand. Ἀυρήλιος Θεομοσκλῆς ὁ καὶ Διοσκουρίδης
5. [δὲ] ἔμοι Κορμιλίου βοθθοῦ ἔσχον τοῦτον
tὸ ἵπτον. ὑπερβολίου προσφερομένου
6. [προ]σδεξθήσεται.

On the verso Λεωνίδου καὶ Διοσκόρου στιπποτιμητ( ).

10. 1. ἡμῶν, so in 13, 17. 16. 1. βεβαιωμένης. 17. 1. ἀποδόθηκε. 18. 2. λίμνης.
19. 1. τε. 20. ἀλληλεγγύων Ῥαπ. 28. στιπποτιμ. Ῥαπ.
11. καὶ ἡμᾶς: an infinitive, e.g. ἔχων, must be supplied in this clause.
12. ἐπερσίλου κ.τ.λ.: this additional note perhaps means that if the crop was unusually plentiful the rent was to be raised.

CIV. WILL.

17 × 16.3 cm. a. d. 96.

Will of Soeris, daughter of Harpocras, executed in the sixteenth year of Domitian. After the customary introduction the testatrix bequeaths to her
son Areotes or his heirs her and all its appurtenances, on condition that her husband Atreus should have the right to live in it, and receive from Areotes 48 drachmae a year until the payments reached the total of 300 drachmae, this being the balance of 600 drachmae owed by the testatrix to Atreus. On the death of Atreus Areotes was to pay 40 drachmae to his sister Tnepheros, who also has a dwelling-place appointed for her in the event of a separation from her husband.

"Ετοις ἐκτὸς δεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Δομιτιανοῦ
Σεβαστὸν Γερμανικοῦ, Χοίακ Ἰ, ἐν 'Οξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος, ἀγαθὴ τύχη.

τάδε διέθετο [ν]οῦσα καὶ φρονοῦσα [α] Σοῦ[ῆ]ριος 'Αρποχράτος ἀπελευθέρων
5 Σαραπιώνος τοῦ Χαίρήμονος μη[τρός] Πυθερώτος τῆς Ἀννίου,
τῶν ἀπ' 'Οξυρύγχων πόλεως, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἀνδρός 'Ατρεὺς μητρὸς Τεραθο-
τῆς καὶ Θαυμάστος τῆς Φατρ[ε]ίου, [τ]ὸν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτής πόλεως, ἐν ἄ-
γυρῃ. εἶ μὲν μοι ὑγιαίνονναν κυρί[a]ν εἰ[ν]αι τῶν ἐμανθῆς, χράθαι καὶ διο-
κεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν καθ' ὄν [ἐ]ν αἱρ(όμα)ὶ τρόποι. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐφομένην

10 μου τελευτὴν συμχορὸν εἰ[ν]αι τοῦ νί[ν]οι μου 'Αρεότον χρηματίζοντος
μητρὸς Θαυμ[ί]ος τῆς Σοῦριος, ἔναν ζῆ, εἰ δὲ μή, τῆς τοῦτον γενεάς, τὴν υπά-
ρχουσάν μοι ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς 'Οξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπεῖν ἐπ' ἀμφῶδο
πρότερον Ἰππεῶ[ν] παρεμβολῆς οἰκίαν καὶ αὐλήν σὺν εἰσόδοις
καὶ εξόδους καὶ τοῖς συνκυροβίοι, ἐφ' ὃ ὁ σημαινό[-]μενός ἀνήρ 'Ατρεὺς ἔχει

15 τὴν ἔνοικησιν καὶ τὰ πε[ρ]ε[σ]όμενα ἐνοίκια τῆς σημαινομένης
οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ [τ]ῆς ζωῆς αὐτοῦ χρόνον χωρίς ἔνοικον,
ὑπὸ μηδείνοις ἐγγυστῶμεν, ὃ χρησιγιασε ὁ αὐτὸς υἱὸς 'Αρεώτης
καὶ ἔτος ἀργυρίῳ δραχμ[ά]ς τεσσαράκοντα ὡκτὼ ἄχρι ὁ ἐκπηρω-
σωσὶ ἀργυρίῳ δραχμαί τριακόσια, οὐσία εἰσαμέναι πρὸς ἄλλους

20 ὑπὲρ διαλύσεως καὶ συμβούλες περὶ τῶν ὀφειλομένων ὑπὸ ἐμὸν τοῦ
αὐτῶ [ἀ]υτῆ Ἀτρῆ κατὰ ἀσφάλειαν διὰ τραπέζης ἔνοικισμον τῆς
αὐτῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς ἀργυρίῳ δραχμῶν ἐξακοσίων. καὶ δώσει
ὁ αὐτὸς υἱὸς τῆς γεγονυτικοὶ μοι ἐκ τοῦ ἀνδρός 'Ατρεὺς θυγατρὶ Τυφερότη
[μετὰ] τῆς τοῦ ἀνδρός] μου τελευτὴν ἐν ἡμέραις τριάκοντα ἀς δια-

25 [ [. . . ] ἀυτῆ ἀργυρίῳ) (δραχμάς) τεσσαράκοντα ἡ δ' αὐτῆ ἔνοικήσει ἐν
οἴκῃ ἐν ἐν ὦκοπε[δ]ω ἐν τῷ πυλῶν ἡμίκα ἔναν ἀπαλλαγῆ τοῦ ἀνδρός μέχρι ὡδ
[. . . . . . ] ξ καταλλαγῆ, χωρίς ἔνοικον. καθ' ἀλλο[ν] δὲ μή ἐξεῖναι μηδενὶ
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

35 [...]. σκ[...] δί[...].[.........] τέσσαρες πτ[...].

6. ανδρός, συμ. στ. ατρεύς (ξ). 1. 'Ατρέως. 11. 1. Θόμος. 17. 1. ἐκθλλόμενος.

29. Ορ ὑπὸ ἐν τοῖς;

10. Areotes was apparently only the adopted son of Soëris, cf. xlvi. 7.

CV. WILL.

26.8 × 31 cm. A.D. 117-137.

Will of Pekusis, son of Hermes, with the signatures of the testator and six witnesses. As is usually the case with wills, the writing is on the vertical fibres of the papyrus and the lines are consequently of great length.

[Ἐν τοῖς [...]. Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραίανος Ἀδριανὸν Σεβαστοῦ, Τύβι ἤγ., ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θεσπαίδος, ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ.]

[τάδε διήθεσε νῦν καὶ φρονῶν Πεκύσις Ἑρμοῦ τοῦ Πεκύσιος μητρὸς Διδύμης τῆς Φιλάτου τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως ἐν ἀγνωστοῖς ἐφ' ὅν μὲν περείμεν χρόνον ἔχειν μὲ τὴν κατὰ τῶν ἐμῶν ἔξοσιαν]

[37 letters καὶ μεταδαπάθησαι. ἐὰν δὲ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τελευτήσω τῇ διαβήκῃ, κληρονόμου ἀπολείποι τὴν δοματέρα[ν] μου Ἀμμονὸν μητρὸς Πτολεμᾶς, ἐὰν ζήτῃ, εἰ δὲ]

[μή, τῆς ταύτης γενεάς, τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μοι ἐπ' ἀμβρόδου Κρητικοῦ μερῶν κουλωνικῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ καμαρῶν. τὰ δὲ ὑπὶ ἐμῶν ἀπολειφθήσεις σκεύη καὶ ἔπιπλα καὶ ἐνδομενείαν καὶ ἐν τῷ ἄλλῳ]

[5 ἐὰν ἔχω, πάντα καταλείπω τῇ τῶν μεν ἐμῶν τέκνων μητρὶ ἐμοῦ δὲ γυναίκι Πτολεμᾶ, ἀπελευθέρα Δημητρίου Ἐρμίσπου, ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτῆς ἔχειν ἐπὶ]
τὸν τῆς ζωῆς αὐτῆς χρόνον τὴν χρῆσιν καὶ ἐνοίκησιν καὶ ἐνοικήσιν τῆς ἀνθρώπουν ἀντικείμενον καὶ ἀνθούς καὶ καὶ χρήσιν. ἡν δὲ σμυβή τὴν Ἀμμομονῆς ἀντικείμενον καὶ ἀδιάθετην τελευτήσαι, ἔσται τὰ μέρη τῶν ἐγναίων τοῦ ὄμομηθρίου αὐτῆς ἄδελφον Ἀντάτος, εἰ δὲ μὴ,

[34 letters ἣ̣ ε̣ρ̣έ̣σ̣ι̣ς̣ ἐ̣ν̣χ̣ι̣ρ̣ε̣ῖ̣ν̣ τό̣ι̣ς̣ ὑ̣π̣ ἐ̣μ̣ο̣ῦ̣ διαστηγαμένους, ἢ̣ τὸν̣ παραβάντα οἰ̣ς̣ τοῖ̣ς̣ ἀποτίκεσε̣ν̣ τῇ̣ θυγατρὶ̣ μου̣ καὶ̣ κληρονόμῳ̣ Ἀμμομούτι̣ ἐπιτίμων̣ δραχμᾶṣ χείλιας̣ καὶ̣

[37 letters] 2nd hand. Πεκύσιος Ἑρμοῦ τοῦ Πεκύσιος καταλείπω μετὰ τελευτής μοι κληρονόμου τὴν θυγατέρα

[μον Ἀμμομοῆς τῶν ἐπʼ ἀμεθῶν Κρητικοῦ μερῶν οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ καμαρῶν τῇ δὲ γυναικί μου Πτολεμᾶ καταλείπω πάν-

[10] τὰ τὰ σκεῦα μου καὶ ἑπιπλα καὶ ἐνδομενείαν καὶ εἰ τι άλλο αἰῶν 〈ἐχων〉 καὶ ἐρ' δὸν ζῆν τὴν ἐνοίκησιν τῶν μερῶν τῆς οἰκ-

[᾽ιας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ καμαρῶν. ἐὰν δὲ ἡ Ἀμμομ νής ἀντικείμενος καὶ ἀδιάθετης τελευτήσῃ, ἔστω τὰ μέρη τῶν ἐγναίων τοῦ

[ὁμομηθρίου αὐτῆς ἄδελφου Ἀντάτος ως πρόκειται. εἰμὶ ἐτῶν τεσσαρά-

[καντα τεσσάρων, οὐλὴ, τραχήλω ἐξ ἀριστερῶν,

[καὶ ἐστὶ μοι ἡ σφραγὶς . . . .]μωνοις. 3rd hand. Σαραπίων Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Διονυσίου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος

[διαβήκη, καὶ εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . οὐλῇ . . . . καὶ ἐστὶ μοι ἡ σφραγὶς Διονύσου. 4th hand. Ἐκάτων Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Ἐκάτωνος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαβήκη, καὶ εἰμὶ

[15] ἐτῶν . . . οὐλῇ . . . . οὐλῇ . . . . καὶ ἐστὶ μοι ἡ σφραγὶς Σαραπίδου. 5th hand. Παποντώς Διογένους τοῦ Παποντώτος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος

[διαβήκη, καὶ εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . . καὶ] ἐστὶ μοι ἡ σφραγὶς Διογέαστω. 6th hand. Ζωίλος Ζωίλος τοῦ Πανεχώτων τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτ-

[ἳς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαβήκη, καὶ 〈ἐγὼ ἐτῶν τεσσαρά-

[καὶ] οὐλή κοντὰ ὀκτῶ, πῆχυ ἀριστερῶ, ἡ

[δὲ σφραγὶς μοί ἐστὶν . . . Ἀρποκράτου ἐπὶ κιβωτῶν. 7th hand. Ἡρᾶς ὁ καὶ Σάιός Ζηγάτος τοῦ Ηράτου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρ-

[τυρῶς τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος

[διαβήκη, καὶ εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . . οὐλὴ ἀντικυκηφίω δεξιῶ, καὶ ἐστὶ
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

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μου ἡ σφραγ[ις:] ῥ[ι.:] μη φιλ[ο:σφου. 8th hand. Διονυσίου Διονυ-

σίου τ'όν Διογένους ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς] πόλεως μαρτ[υρῶν

20 [τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαθήκη, καὶ εἵμι] ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα ἕξ, οὐλὴ παρὰ

κρόταφον δεξιῶν, καὶ ἐστὶ μου ἡ σφραγὶς Διονυσιοπλάτωνος.

9th hand. μετηρ( ) Ὀξυρόγχων πόλεως.

[ἐτους . . Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραίαυον Ἀδριανοῦ, Τύβι ὑγ.

[ διαθήκη Πεκύσιος Ἐρμοῦ τοῦ Πεκύσιος μητρὸς] Διδύμης Φιλάτων

ἀπ' Ὀξυρόγχων] πόλεως).

1. τῆς added later. 4. κ of κωνωνικῆς corr. fr. ωλ. 10. λ. ὑγ.

'The . . . year of the Emperor Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Tybi 13, at Oxy-

rhynchus in the Thebaid; for good luck.

This is the will, made in the street, of Pekusis, son of Hermes and Didyme, daughter of

Philotas, an inhabitant of Oxyrhynchus, being sane and in his right mind. So long as I

survive, I am to have power over my property, to . . . and to alter my will. But if I die

with this will unchanged, I leave my daughter Ammonous whose mother is Ptolema, if she

survive me, but if not, then her children, heir to my shares in the common house, court and

rooms situated in the Cretan quarter. All the furniture, moveables and household stock and

other property whatsoever that I shall leave, I bequeath to the mother of my children

and my wife, Ptolema, the freedwoman of Demetrius, son of Hermippus, with the condition

that she shall have for her lifetime the right of using, dwelling in, and building in the said

house, court and rooms. If Amnonous should die without children and intestate, the

share of the fixtures shall belong to her half-brother on the mother's side, Antas, if he

survive, but if not, to . . . No one shall violate the terms of this my will under pain of

paying to my daughter and heir Ammonous a fine of 1000 drachmae and (to the treasury

an equal sum)? There follow the signatures of the testator and witnesses.

8. Perhaps [εἰς τὸ διμόσιον τὰς ὑπος . . .

14. σφραγίς Διονύσου: a seal with a representation of Dionysus, cf. 15 and 18 where

Sarapis and Harpocrates occur; for the latter cf. B. G. U. 463. The other seals are

obscure, as is ἐπὶ κιβωρίων in 18, which seems to be a mistake for κιβωτῷ ορ κιβωρίῳ.

CVI. REVOCATION OF A WILL.

30.5 x 8.1 cm. A. D. 135.

Letter addressed to the agonaromi by Apollonius, one of their assistants, stating that in accordance with the instructions of the strategus he had given

back to Ptolema the will which she had made thirty years previously and de-

posited in the archives, and which she now wished to revoke.

Ἀγορανόμους Ὀξυρόγχων πόλεως Ἀπολλώνιος Πτολεμαίου υπηρε-

τῆς ἀπήγγελτα ὑμεῖν 5 τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγὸν Δημή-

τριον συντεταχέναι
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

I beg to inform you that the strategus of the nome, Demetrius, instructed me to give up to Ptolema, daughter of Straton and Dionysia, of Oxyrhynchus, the will which you drew up for her in Mechei of the 9th year of the deified Trajan under seals, in compliance with her own request; and that she has accordingly received back the will through me. The 19th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Pharmouthi 25.

I, Ptolema, daughter of Straton, have received my aforesaid will with the seals intact. I, Pedon, son of Callicornus, have been registered as her guardian, and signed for her as she was unable to write, at the same date.'

13. τοῖτο refers to the giving back, not to the making of the will.

CVII. REVOCATION OF A WILL.

Gizeh Museum, 10,006. 33·8 x 13 cm. A.D. 123.

Acknowledgement addressed to Horion, clerk of the ἀγορανομείον, of the receipt of a will made ten years before, which the testator now wished to revoke. Cf. the preceding papyrus.

[... ] . . . . . . [ ... ] παρὰ Διονυσίου [Σαρ]ασίπι-ώνος ἀπ' Ὀξυρήγχων π[ύ]λεος Ὡρίωνι
γραμματεῖ ἀγορανομείον τῆς αὐτῆς
πόλεως, χαίρειν. ἀνέλαβον παρὰ σοῦ
5 εἰς ἀκύρωσιν ἡν ἐθέμην διὰ τοῦ
αὐτῶν ἀγορανομείου ἐπὶ σφραγεί-δων διαβήκην τοῦ ἐκκαὶδεκάτου
ἐτοὺς θεοῦ Ταλαινοῦ [μηνί] Καίσαρείῳ ἐπαγομένων πέμπτη, τοῦτο ἐμὸν ἀξιώσαν-
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES
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10 τος. ἑτοὺς ἑβδόμου Αὐτοκράτορος
Καῖσαρος Τραίανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Ξεβαστοῦ,
Φαμενὼθ τρίτη.

CVIII. MONTHLY MEAT BILL OF A COOK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Col. I.</th>
<th>Col. II.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Θοβὸς ὃ κὸ ἕτοις,</td>
<td>κῷβα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κρέως μ[(αι)] ὃ,</td>
<td>κοιλία</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀκρα β,</td>
<td>νεφρία β.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γλῶσσα μία,</td>
<td>κῦ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 φυγχίον ἅ,</td>
<td>5 κρέως(ς) μ[(αι)] β,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ι[ ]; γλωσσωγώνιον.</td>
<td>κοιλία ἅ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ι[ ]; κρέως(ς) μ[(αι)] β,</td>
<td>ἀκρα β.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γλῶσσα μία,</td>
<td>κῦ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>νεφρία β.</td>
<td>γλῶσσα μία.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ἅ, κρέως(ς) μ[(αι)] ἅ,</td>
<td>10 λ, στέρνα μία.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>στέρνα μία.</td>
<td>2nd hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ι[ ]; κρέως(ς) μ[(αι)] β,</td>
<td>καὶ πρὸ τούτων Μεσορῆ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>στέρνα ἅ.</td>
<td>η[ ]; κρέως μναί β, κοιλία ἅ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ι[ ]; κρέως μ[(αι)] γ.</td>
<td>νεφρία β. κα, στέρνα ἅ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 ἅ, κρέως(ς) μ[(αι)] β,</td>
<td>κῦ, γλωσσωγώνιον ἅ, νεφρία β.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γλῶσσα μία.</td>
<td>καὶ πρὸ τούτων Μεσορῆ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ι[ ]; γλῶσσα μία.</td>
<td>η[ ]; κρέως μναί β, κοιλία ἅ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κα, κοιλία.</td>
<td>νεφρία β. κα, στέρνα ἅ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 φρία β.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>κᾶ, μναί β, νεφρία α β.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>κᾶ, Τρόφφον μναί β,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ὦτιον ἅ, ἄκρον ἅ, νεφρία β.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>κᾶ, μναί β, ἀκρα β, γλῶσσα σα β.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ἐπαγομένων β,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20 γλῶσσα ἅ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the verso ἀγορά</td>
<td>στέρνα ἅ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μαγείρου.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cook’s account. Thoth 4th, 24th year, 4 pounds of meat, 2 trotters, 1 tongue, 1 snout. 6th, half a head with the tongue (?). 11th, 2 pounds of meat, 1 tongue,
2 kidneys. 12th, 1 pound of meat, 1 breast. 14th, 2 pounds of meat, 1 breast. 16th, 3 pounds of meat. 17th, 2 pounds of meat, 1 tongue. 18th, 1 tongue. 21st, 1 paunch. 22nd, 1 paunch, 2 kidneys. 23rd, 2 pounds of meat, 1 paunch, 2 trotters. 26th, 1 tongue. 30th, 1 breast. And before this on Mesore 18th, 2 pounds of meat, 1 paunch, 2 kidneys. 21st, 1 breast. 23rd, 1 half a head with the tongue, 2 kidneys. 24th, 2 pounds, 2 kidneys. 25th, for Tryphon 2 pounds, 1 ear, 1 trotter, 2 kidneys. 29th, 2 pounds, 2 trotters, 1 tongue. 2nd intercalary day, 1 tongue. 3rd, 1 breast.

2. A mina weighed nearly a pound avoirdupois.
3. ἀκρα might be tails, ears, or any other extremities. But as they are generally provided in pairs like kidneys, they are here probably 'trotters.'

CIX. List of Personal Property.
24 x 10.2 cm. Late third or fourth century.

List of effects, chiefly clothes; cf. cxiv where several of the words recur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Λόγος</th>
<th>εἴδων.</th>
<th>15 προσκεφάλαια</th>
<th>γ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>μονόμαλλος λευκός</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>στρώματα</td>
<td>β.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κολόβια λευκά</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>χιτών φιλίριος</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιδιόχρωμα</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>καὶ μαφόρτης.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ὅστρινον κολόβιον</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>χιτών λευκός</td>
<td>a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μαφόρτιον λευκά</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>20 στέγαστρον καίνων</td>
<td>a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μαφόρτιον ιδιόχρωμον</td>
<td>a.</td>
<td>ζέσται χαλκοὶ</td>
<td>γ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λίνα Θαρσικά</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>βασκαλῆς</td>
<td>a'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀναβολαία</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>χαλκία</td>
<td>β'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 πλατύστυμα</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>δελματικὴ</td>
<td>a'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ξόναι</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>25 εἰς Ὅζυρνυχεῖτην.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἰμάτια</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>φασκία</td>
<td>a'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χιτώνια</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>γυναικεῖα χιτώνια</td>
<td>β.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τύλαι</td>
<td>γ'.</td>
<td>ἀργυρίου μναί</td>
<td>κ'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. List of effects. 1 white garment of pure wool, 2 white vests, 1 undyed do., 1 purple do., 2 white veils, 1 undyed do., 2 linen cloths from Tarsus (?), 2 shawls, 2 tunics with a broad purple border, 2 girdles, 2 cloaks, 2 shirts, 3 cushions, 3 pillows, 2 mattresses, a woollen (?) tunic and veil, 1 white tunic, 1 new cover, 3 bronze vessels, 1 small vessel (?), 2 bronze kettles, 1 gown. (Sent ?) to the Oxyrhynchite nome:—1 band, 2 chemises, 20 minae of silver.

17. φιλίριον is apparently compounded of οἶλος and ζυόν. Possibly there is a letter before the doubtful ζ.

CX. **Invitation to Dinner.**

4·4 \( \times \) 6·3 cm. Second century.

Formal invitation from Chaeremon to a person whose name is not mentioned to a dinner at the Serapeum.

\[ \text{\textquoteleft Erwotaf se Xairoph\textquoteright} \text{\textit{eai eis kleinen t\( \oslash \)\( \delta \) kuriou Sarapis-}
\text{\textit{pidos ev t\( \oslash \) Sarapeis a\( \acute{\theta} \)rion,}
\text{\textit{\( \eta \)tis estin \( \iota \), \( \alpha \)p\( \omega \) \( \alpha \)r\( \rho \)as \( \theta \).} \]

\text{\textquoteleft Chaeremon requests your company at dinner at the table of the lord Sarapis in the Serapeum to-morrow, the 15th, at 9 o\'clock.\textquoteleft} \]

4. \( \alpha \)\( \rho \)\( \alpha \)s \( \theta \): early in the afternoon, but in the absence of the month it is impossible to fix the hour. It seems to have been the fashionable time, cf. cxii. 4.

CXI. **Invitation to a Wedding Feast.**

4 \( \times \) 8 cm. Third century.

Formal invitation to a dinner in celebration of a marriage. As in the preceding example, the name of the guest invited is not given.

\[ \text{\textquoteleft Erwotaf se \textquoteleft Hrais deipn\textquoteright} \text{\textit{hsai}
\text{\textit{eis gamous te\( \kappa \)wov a\( \acute{\theta} \)th\( \iota \)s
\textit{ev t\( \kappa \) oik\( \iota \)a a\( \acute{\theta} \)rion, \( \eta \)tis estin}
\text{\textit{pempt\( \iota \), \( \alpha \)p\( \omega \) \( \alpha \)r\( \rho \)as \( \theta \).} \]

1. \( \eta \)\( \rho \)\( \alpha \)s Pap.

\text{\textquoteleft Herais requests your company at dinner in celebration of the marriage of her children at her house to-morrow, the 5th, at 9 o\'clock.\textquoteleft} \]


CXII. **Invitation to a Festival.**

7·5 \( \times \) 8·5 cm. Late third or early fourth century.

Invitation to Serenia to attend a religious festival.

\[ \text{\textit{Xairopos, kuri\( \alpha \) mou \textit{S}e\( \rho \)n\( \gamma \)a [\( \pi\( \alpha \)\( \rho \)\( \alpha \)\( \delta \)\( \iota \)\( \alpha \) Petrousteiro\( \iota \)s.}
\textit{Pain po\( \iota \)s\( \iota \)on, kuri\( \alpha \), e\( \acute{\kappa} \)\( \epsilon \)\( \lambda \)\( \theta \)\( \epsilon \)\( \iota \)\( \nu \) t\( \iota \)\( \theta \).} \]

N
K' τοῖς γενεθλείοις τοῦ θεοῦ, καλί
δήλωσόν μου ἡ πλοῖω έξερχεί
ἡ ὄνω, ἵνα πεμφθῇ σοί. ἀλ(λ) ὅρα [μή]
ἀμελήσῃς, κυρία. έρρώσθαι σε
eυχόμαι [πο]λλοῖς [χρόνοις.

'Greeting, my dear Serenia, from Petosiris. Be sure, dear, to come up on the 20th for the birthday festival of the god, and let me know whether you are coming by boat or by donkey, in order that we may send for you accordingly. 'Take care not to forget. I pray for your continued health.'

4. γενεθλείου τοῦ θεοῦ: cf. B.G.U. 149. 15 γε[θο]λίοις Σοκοπαίον θεοῦ μεγάλον. 'The god' in this case is probably Sarapis; cf. ex. 2. θεού[τος, omitting κα], could also be read.

CXIII. LETTER.
Gizeh Museum, 10,011. 18.7 x 10 cm. Second century.
Letter from Corbolon to Heraclides, giving various directions.

Κορβόλων [Ἡρακλείδη] τοῦ Κ' [άρεω]
ἐπεμψά τοι διὰ 'Ιππίων[ος] τὴν κλείδα καὶ
καμηλ(ίτου) Ἀπολ(λωνίων)
diὰ 'Οινόφρυς τὸ χελώνιον. συνηλίξα
ἐκείνη τῇ ἑπιστολῇ δεῖγμα λεύκωνα'
πρὸς αὐτό μοι οὖν ἐρατηθεὶς εὕ ποιή-
σεις ἀγοράσεις μοι (δραχμᾶς) β, καὶ ταύχ μοι
πέμψον δι' οὗ ἕαν εὑρίς, ἐπεὶ ὁ κιτῶν
ὑφανθήσαι μέλλει. ἕκομισάμην
πάνθ' ὦσα ἑγραψάς κομίσασθαι με
παρὰ 'Οινόφρυος ὑγίῃ. ἐπεμψά τοι
τοῦ αὐτοῦ διὰ 'Οινόφρυος μήλαν χοίνκας έξ
γινόσκων
καλὼν. χάριν ἔχω θεοὶς πᾶσιν [[ότι]]
ὅτι μετέλαβον παρατετευχότα
Πλούσιων εἰς τὸν 'Οξυνγχέιτην.
μὴ δύχης με ἡμεληκότα τῆς κλει-
δός, ἀλλὰ ἡ αὐτία αὕτη ἐστίν, διὰ τὸ
tῶν χαλκεὰ μακρὰν ἡμῶν εἶναι.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

περί δέν σοι γεγράφειν διὰ Κορβόλων
το νος πέμψαι μοι θαυμάζω πῶς
οὐκ ἐδικαίωσάς μοι πέμψαι, καὶ
tαῦτα ἐμοῦ χρήζοντος εἰς ἑορτήν.
ἐρωτηθεὶς ἀγ(όρασόν) μοι σφραγ(ίδα) ἀργυροῦν καὶ τάχειόν μοι πέμψον. σπούδα-

κέων ἕως ὡθ ἀγοράσῃ
Along the left margin
μήτ(ης) Εἰρήνης
μοι Ἄννοφρις αὐτώι εἰρηκεν. εἴπον αὕτω ὅτι ἔλεγε Σύντροφος μηκέτε
δοῦναι
tι Ἀμαραντῶ εἰς ἔμοι λόγον ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν. ὅτι ἐδωκας αὐτῶι δῆλωσόν μοι
ἐνα συν-
ἀρωμαί αὐτῶι λόγον ἔλαν ὅ ἀρα μή, ἀμα τῷ νῦν μοι ἐξέρχομαι τοῦτον
ἐνεκα.
On the verso
ἐσχον παρὰ Κορβόλωνος τοὺς τυροῦς τοὺς μεγάλους: ὦκ ἢθελον δὲ μεγά-
λους ἅλλα
30 μεικροῖς ἠθελον. περὶ δὲ καὶ σὺ δὲν θέλεις δήλου μοι ἥδεος ποησοντι,
ἐρροσο.
Παῦνι ἃ. πέμψον μοι κοπτῶν ὑβόλ(ῶν) ἐνα τῶι παῖδ(ι) τῆ(ς)
ἀδελ(φῆς).
In the reverse direction
Ἡρακλεί(ῃ) Ἀμμω(νίοι) τῶι κυρίωι.

4. 1. συνήθεω. 5. 1. λενεκτών. 8. 1. χιτῶν. 23. 1. ἀργυρῶν.

1 Corbolon to Heraclides, greeting. I send you the key by Horion and the piece of the lock by Onnophris, the camel-driver of Apollonius. I enclosed in the former packet a pattern of white-violet colour. I beg you to be good enough to match it and buy me two drachmas' weight, and send it to me at once by any messenger you can find, for the tunic is to be woven immediately. I received everything you told me to expect by Onnophris safely. I send you by the same Onnophris six quarts of good apples. I thank all the gods to think that I came upon Plution in the Oxyrhynchite nome. Do not think that I took no trouble about the key. The reason is that the smith is a long way from us. I wonder that you did not see your way to let me have what I asked you to send by Corbolon, especially when I wanted it for a festival. I beg you to buy me a silver seal and to send it me with all speed. Take care that Onnophris buys me what Irene's mother told him. I told him that Syntrophus said that nothing more should be given to Amaranthus on my account. Let me know what you have given him that I may settle accounts with him. Otherwise I and my son will come for this purpose. I had the large cheeses from Corbolon. I did not however want large ones, but small. Let me know of anything that
you want and I will gladly do it. Farewell. Payni the 1st. (PS.) Send me an obol’s worth of cake for my nephew.

12. τοῦ αὐτῶν, which should follow διὰ, has been inserted in the margin; cf. 13, 14.
26. μὴ ἅφε, added above the line, was apparently intended to follow ἔρικεν.

CXIV. LETTER CONCERNING PROPERTY IN PAWN.

Letter concerning Property in Pawn. 11.4 x 16.5 cm. Second or third century.

Latter part of a letter from Eunoea giving instructions to a friend to redeem a number of articles, chiefly of dress (cf. cix), which had been pawned. Several of the terms are new and the meaning of them is generally obscure.

On the verso

5 δερματικομαφρότιν λιβάνινον, δερματικομαφρότιν ὅνυχινον, χιτῶν καὶ μαφρότιν λευκῶν ἀληθινοπόρφυρον, φακιάριον, λακωνόσημον, λυτοίδιον ἐμπόρφυρον, ψέλια βῆ, μανάκιν, λαδίκιν, Ἀφροδίτῃ, σκάφιν, ηλικίων κασ-
10 στέρμων μέγα καὶ στάμων. παρὰ 'Ονήτορα κόμισαι τὰ κλαδία τὰ βῆ. πρὸς ὁκτὼ χέρας κεῖται[1] ἀπὸ Τύβι πέρωσι πρὸς στατήρα τῆς μνᾶς. ἐὰν μὴ ἄρκεσθῇ τὸ κέμα διὰ τῆς ἀμέλειαν τῆς κυρίας ἡμῶν Θεαγενίδος, ἐὰν οὖν μὴ ἄρκεσθῇ τὸ κέρ-

1 Now please redeem my property from Sarapion. It is pledged for two minae. I have paid the interest up to Epeiph, at the rate of a stater per mina. There is a casket (?)
of incense-wood, and another of onyx, a tunic, a white veil with a real purple (border?), a handkerchief, a tunic with a Laconian stripe, a garment of purple linen, 2 armlets, a necklace, a coverlet, a figure of Aphrodite, a cup, a big tin flask and a wine-jar. From Onetor get the 2 bracelets. They have been pledged since Tybi of last year for eight . . . at the rate of a stater per mina. If the cash is insufficient owing to the carelessness of Theagenis, if, I say, it is insufficient, sell the bracelets to make up the money. Many salutations to Aia and Eutychia and Alexandra. Xanthilla salutes Aia and all her friends. I pray for your health.'

1. μακάλας: perhaps for μαλακάς, μεγάλας, or μακέλλας.
2. παρὰ Σαραπίωνα: here and in 10 the accusative is used in place of the genitive.
3. The interest is 1 per cent., presumably for a month, a very exorbitant rate.
4. δερματικομαφόρτων: μαφόρτων, or μαφόρτης as it is called in cix. 18, is explained by old glossaries as a veil or hood of some kind. δερματικό- ought perhaps to be altered to δέρματικο-; cf. cix. 24. But how can any kind of μαφόρτων be of incense-wood and onyx?
5. φακάριον or φακαύλον = 'faciale', v. Ducange s.v.
6. λακωνώσμον: the word is clearly formed on the analogy of πλατύσμον, cf. cix. 10.
7. χίρας: probably for χίάρα, a form found occasionally instead of χλάνα. χίρας is a puzzle, as the name of a coin would be expected; cf. 3.

CXV. LETTER OF CONSOLATION.

Letter from Irene to Taonnophris and Philo, expressing her sympathy with them for the death of Eumoerus.

Εἰρήνη Ταοννόφρει καὶ Φίλονι
eυφυχεῖν.
καὶ
οὔτως ἐλυπήθην ἐκλαυσα ἐπὶ
tοῦ
Ἐψυφροίν ὡς ἐπὶ Διδυμάτου
5 ἐκλαυσα, καὶ πάντα δόσα ἦν καθήκοντα ἐποίησα καὶ πάντες
οἱ ἐμοί, ἢ Επαφρόδιτος καὶ Θερμούθιον καὶ Φίλιον καὶ Ἀπολλώνιοι
καὶ Πλαντᾶς, ἀλλ' ὁμοί οὐδὲν
10 δύναται τις πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτα.
παρηγορεῖτε οὖν ἐαυτοὺς,
ἐδ πράττετε, Ἀδύρ ἄ.

On the verso

Ταοννόφρει καὶ Φίλονι.

Irene to Taonnophris and Philo, good cheer! I was as much grieved and shed as
many tears over Eumoeus as I shed for Didymas, and I did everything that was fitting, and so did all my friends, Epaphroditus and Thermouthion and Philion and Apollonius and Plantas. But still there is nothing one can do in the face of such trouble. So I leave you to comfort yourselves. Goodbye. Athyr 1."

CXVI. Letter.

Second century.

Another letter from Irene to Taonnophris and Philo, announcing the despatch of a sum of money, and presents of fruit.

Εἰρήνη Ταοννώφρει καὶ Φίλωνι.

φοίνικο(ς) καὶ βάσα εἴκοσι πέντε

διὰ Καλοκάιρου ἐσφραγίζ(σμένη). κα-

λώς

ποιήσαντες πέρυσατε μοι ἐν αὐ-

τῇ καθάρια διδράχμιον, ἔπει

ἀναγκαῖος χρεία ἐστὶ μοι αὐτῶν.

ἐπεμψα ὑμεῖν διὰ τὸν αὐτ(οῦ) Καλο-

καίρο(ν) κ' ἵστη ταπαλῆς λείαν

μάχης καὶ σφυρίδα φοίνικος

καλῶς ἐσφραγίζ(σμένας).

ἔρρω(σθε). Ἀθύρ Λ.

On the verso

Ταοννώφρει καὶ Φίλωνι.

'Irene to Taonnophris and Philo. I have given to Calocaerus for Dionysius 340 drachmae, as he wrote to me to give him whatever he wanted. So please give this money to our workman Parammon, and if he requires anything further give him whatever he wants and send him off quickly. I send you by Calocaerus in my portmanteau a measure of dates from Ombos and twenty-five pomegranates, under seal. Please send me back in it two drachmas' weight of purgative, of which I am in urgent need. I send you by the said Calocaerus a box of grapes... and a basket of good dates under seal. Farewell. Athyr 30.'

CXVII. Letter.

Second or third century.

Letter from Chaereas to his brother Dionysius, giving directions about some business transactions, and telling him to expect some melon seeds and pieces of cloth.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

The writer styles himself in the address on the verso λιμνίτρχος, a new title, meaning apparently a ‘superintendent of lakes’ and the reclaiming of them. Possibly he was employed in the Fayûm, where was the λίμνη par excellence, Lake Moeris.

Χαίρειας Διωνυσίωι τοῖς κυρίοις ἀδελφῷ χαίρειν.
καὶ κατ’ ὄψιν σε παρακέληκα ὁ πως ἀπαρτισθῇ τὸ ἐν τῇ βιβλι-πράσιν
5 ὡθήκη μετεωρίδιν, καὶ τὴν [[κατα- γραφήν]] τῶν παιδιῶν τῶν παι- δίων ἀπαρτισθῆναι, καὶ τὴν πράσιν τῶν ὀνομάξου τοῦ ἄντα καὶ τῶν τοῦ πέρα διὰ σὸν γενέσθαι, καὶ τὴν
tοις παραγένωμαι. σπέρματα σικυών σπονδαία ἐπεμψά ύμείν [[σπονθ]] διὰ
[[διεν]] Διογένεως τοῦ φίλου Χαίρεων τοῦ πο- λειτικοῦ, ῥάκη δύο κατασεσημημ.
10 μένα τῇ σφραγεῖδί μοι, ἕξ ὄν δώσεις τοῖς παιδίοις σου ἐν ἑξ αὐτῶν. τὴν ἀδελφὴν ἀσπάζω καὶ τὴν Κύριλλαν. Ῥοδό- πη ὑμᾶς καὶ Ἄρσίνως ἀσπάζονται. ἐρρώσθαι σε εὔχαμαι.

On the verso
20 Διωνυσίωι γυμνασία(άρχω) παρὰ Χαίρεων λιμνίαρχω.

5. μετεωρίδων. 12. ὑμεῖν Παρ.

‘Chaereas to his brother Dionysius, greeting. I have already urged you in person to have the horoscope (?) in the archives prepared and also the sale of the slaves’ children, and to sell the wine that comes from both the near and the far vineyard, keeping the money in a safe place until I come. I send you some good melon seeds through Diogenes the friend of Chaereas the citizen, and two strips of cloth sealed with my seal, one of which please give to your children. Salute your sister and Cyrilla. Rhodope and Arsimus salute you. I pray for your health.’

5. Cf. B.G. U. 417. 7 ἵνα . . . τῷ ἐμῶ μετεωρίδα ἴνα ποτὲ τὕχη σχῆμ. 
CXVIII verso. LETTER.

32°9 × 9°5 cm. Late third century.

Letter from Saras and Eudaemon to Diogenes, containing instructions to have a boat sent for their conveyance, and making other requests.

On the recto is part of a late third century account, with four transverse lines, partly effaced, in the hand of the letter on the verso, though not forming part of it.

Σάρας καὶ Εὐδαίμων

Διογένει τῷ νῦν χαίρειν.

συμβουλεύεσθε ὑπὸ
tοῦ ἄξιολογώσαταν Ἀμμω-

5 νόμου διὰ τὸ ἀδηλον τῆς

ὁδοπορίας προθεμεῖον

μεταπέμψασθαι, ἐπέμ-

ψαμέν σοι ἐπίσταλμα ὦν

ἐὰν μὲν πεισθέντες σοι

τὸ μὴ γιη, ἐπιστείλης

τῷ τε στρατηγῷ καὶ

τοῖς εἰρημέρχαις ὑπὲρ

τῆς ἀσφαλείας ἡμῶν

καταχωρισθήσαμεν.

εἰδὼς δὲ ὅποια

ἐστὶν καὶ ἡ ἔξειν, λαβὼν

παρὰ τῶν ἱερῶν ὁλῖγον

τίνα σφηνωφόρας ἀγα-

[...] ἔχομενος

[...] μὲν ἣμέρας ἐν

25 [ἡ Ἡρακλεόπολεί]

... χοι, δὴν κατὰ τὴν

προσοδον σοὶ ἐπιμέ-

λειαν σπέσυν, ἐχοι

ὑν χάριν καὶ ὀρμάσας.

οὐδὲν γὰρ ὅφελος ὅστε-

ρημασάντων τῶν χρείω-

δῶν τῇ παρουσίᾳ αὐτοῦ.

Ἀμμωνᾶς καὶ Δίσκορος

οἱ μάγειροι ἀνεληθέρασιν εἰς

5 τῶν Ὄξευρυχείτην ὡς εὐθέ-

ως ἐξελευσάμενοι. ἐπὶ οὖν

βραδύνουσι μήποτε αὐ-

τῶν χρεία γένοιτο εὐθέ-

ως αὐτοὺς ἐξέλασον.

10 ἐρρωσό μοι εὐτυχῶς.

2nd hand. ἐρρωσό ἐμοὶ τε καὶ σοὶ

εὐτυχῶς.

On the recto

Διογένεις.

2. ἐνοικ. 6. ἐνοικ. 7. ἐνοικ. 14. ἐσπ. 19. ἐσπ. 22-24 are written over something which has been washed out. 29. ἐσπ. 30. ἐσπ. 35. ἐσπ. 36. ἐσπ.

׳Saras and Eudaemon to Diogenes the younger, greeting. We have been advised by the most notable Ammonion to send for a ferry-boat on account of the uncertainty of the
road. We accordingly send you this message, in order that, if they consent to send while you are there, you may procure what is necessary, and if not, that you may despatch a report to the stragglers and the guardians of the peace. You know what hospitality requires, so get a little ... from the priests and buy some incense and ... We hear that you have been two days at Heracleopolis. Make haste back to look after your charge, when you have obtained what you went for. It is no use if a person comes too late for what required his presence. Ammonas and Dioscorus the cooks have gone to the Oxyrhynchite nome on the understanding that they would return at once. As they are delaying, and might be wanted, please send them off immediately.'

CXIX. A Boy's Letter.

10 x 13.5 cm. Second or third century.

A letter to a father from his youthful son, who begs to be taken to Alexandria. The letter is written in a rude uncial hand, and its grammar and spelling leave a good deal to be desired.

Θέων Θέωνι τῷ πατρὶ χαίρειν.
καλῶς ἐποίησες οἷς ἀπένεχέχες με μετέ
σοῦ εἰς πόλιν. ἤ οὐ θέλις ἀπενεκκεῖν με-
tέ σοῦ εἰς Ἴλεξανδρίαν οὐ μὴ γράψω σε ἐ-
5 πιστολήν ὧστε λαλῶ σε οὕτω ψιλέων σε,
εἴτε ἢν δὲ ἐλθῃς εἰς Ἴλεξανδρίαν οὐ
μὴ λάβω ξείραν παρὰ [σ']οῦ οὕτω πάλι ξαίρω
σε λυπόν. ἀμ μὴ θέλης ἀπενέκαι μέ]
tαῦτα γείμυες. καὶ ἢ μὴτηρ μον εἰπε 'Ἄρ-
10 χελάφ ὧτι ἀναστατοὶ μὲ ἅρρον αὐτόν.
καλῶς δὲ ἐποίησες δοῦρα μοι ἐπεμψεῖς
μεγάλα ἀράκια πεπλανήκανημασεκε.

Τῦβι ἔν.

On the verse

ἀπόδος Θέωνι [ἀ]πὸ Θεοράτος νιῶ.

2. ἐποίησας οἷς ἀπενέκαν οὐ ἀπήγαγες . . . μετά. 3. ἢ for ἢ, and ἀπενέκαν μετά. 4. 1. σο. 5. 1. σο ... ἐγναίνω. 7. 1. χείρα. 8. 1. λυπῶν . . . ἀπενέκα. 9. 1. γίνεται. 10. 1. μὴ αἰῶν; 11. 1. ἐποίησας ... ἐπέμψα[ς]. 12. ?]. πεπλάνηκεν ἤμιν ἐκ[ι] or πέπλα ἀνίκαν ἤμιν ἐκ[ι]. πεπ is written over an erasure. 13. 1. ἐπελευσος. 14. ἅρρων. 16. 1. ἔρρωσθαι. 18. 1. νιῶ.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

To his father Theon, greeting. It was a fine thing of you not to take me with you to the city! If you won't take me with you to Alexandria I won't write you a letter or speak to you or say goodbye to you; and if you go to Alexandria I won't take your hand nor ever greet you again. That is what will happen if you won't take me. Mother said to Archelaus, “It quite upsets him to be left behind (?).” It was good of you to send presents... on the 12th, the day you sailed. Send me a lyre, I implore you. If you don't, I won't eat, I won't drink; there now!”

11. ἐπιμψα: for the repetition of the finite verb where a purer style would use a participle cf. cxiii. 7.

CX. TWO LETTERS.

27.5 x 12.8 cm. Fourth century.

The recto of this papyrus contains a letter from Hermias to his sister, referring in a philosophic spirit to some misfortune which had befallen him, and asking that some one should be sent to help him. On the verso is a note from Hermias to his son Gunthus, begging him to come at once.

Τῇ ἀδελφῇ Ἐρμείας χαίρειν.
λοιπόν τί σοι γράψω οὐκ οἶδα, ἀπακα-
καμον γάρ σοι αἰκαστον λέγων καὶ
οὐκ αἰνακο mégis. χρῆ γάρ τινα ὀρῶν-
5 τα αἰαυτῶν ἐν δυστυχίᾳ καὶ ἀνα-
χωρίν καὶ μὴ ἄπλος μάχαιρας τῷ
dedoygmēνω. μετρίων γὰρ καὶ δυσ-
tυχῶν γένεσιν αἴχοντες οὐδὲ
οὕτω αἰαυτοῖς προσώποιμεν. τέως
10 μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν οὐδέπω παίσκαται,
cἂν ὑσεῖτερ μέλι σοι ἀποστήλον
μοί τινα ἢ Τούγθον ἢ Ἀρμώνιον
παραμένοντα μοι ἄχρις ἢν γνώ
πώς τὰ κατ' αἰμαὶ ἀποτίθαιται. μὴ ἅρα
15 παρέλκομαι ἢ καὶ εἰργομαι ἐστ' ἢν
ὁ θεὸς ἡμᾶς αἰλαιήσῃ; καὶ γὰρ Ἐρμείας
ἀπείγεται ἐλθεὶν πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἀλλὰ αὐ-
tῶν ἀξιοσάς παραμίναι οὐκ αἰβω-
λήθη, λέγων ὃτι ἀναγκαῖον τι αἰχῶ
20 καὶ δὴ μαί αἰνελθεῖν, καὶ νῦς δὲ Γεννά-
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

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dios oûk dôs tê ésthn prosoaidreúeiv
ktísi, màlìsta èpeì xénhís kai
parâ tì táxi ònta. tà katà sê dioíkhy-
syn òws prêpov òsthn, mî téleov ìnva-
tapômêne. òù dédoktaî gâp ìjìn aîxìn
ì diástuxónntes. ë[ri]prowoî mòi diá pàntos
ev práś's'îousa.

Verso.

'Ermeias Toûnêf vîdâ xâr(eîn).
eti ùî 'Ammâvôios pâránta
èrchiain prôs ìaî, aîn aítos
pánta ùpérthêménoi
1 òî kai aîkeînîn tê sîn èrgon
povûnta. òl(x)î' òpa mû kâ-

Recio. 2. ouk' Pap.; so in 4, 18, 21. In apaiakoûmôn aî cotg. st. e; l. âpêwamôv.
3. l. ekastôn. 4. l. èkstoîmêv. 5. l. ènâvô. 6. l. makhêthai. 7. dedov'mew. Pap.
8. l. èkostes. 9. l. úaiâv prosoèkhomen. 10. l. pêtrkata. 14. l. émè âpotìdeta.
1. èk. 20. l. òeî mè. òôv Pap. 21. l. oûs tê ... prosoèhîmèv. òôv Pap. 22. l. òpi.
23. l. òn fór òwta. 25. l. èkheîa. 27. òpòv[òs]jousa Pap.

Verso. 1. òôv Pap. 3. l. èkheîa prôs ìaî. 4. ùpérthêménoî Pap. 5. l. èkheîa.
6. l. povûntos. òl' Pap. 7. l. ìeîn.

Recio.

'Hermias to his sister, greeting. What remains to write to you about I do not know,
for I have told you of everything till I am tired, and yet you pay no attention. When
a man finds himself in adversity he ought to give way and not fight stubbornly against
fate. We fail to realize the inferiority and wretchedness to which we are born. Well,
so far nothing at all has been done; make it your business to send some one to me, either
Gunthus or Ammonius, to stay with me that I know the position of my affairs. Am I to
be distracted and oppressed until Heaven takes pity on me? Hermias is anxious to come
to you. I requested him to stay, but he refused, saying that he had pressing business and
that he must go, and that his son Gennadius was unable to attend to the property, especially
as he was a stranger to the place and was engaged at his post. See that matters are
properly conducted on your own part, or our disasters will be complete. We are resolved
not to continue in misfortune (?) Farewell; I wish you all prosperity.'

Verso.

'Hermias to his son Gunthus, greeting. Unless Ammonius comes to me at once,
put off everything or let him do your work and come yourself. Whatever you do, do not
fail me in my trouble. Let me know how it was with Didymus. Can time accomplish
everything after all? I pray for your health.'
Recto.

18. ἀξίωσις is a nominativus pendens; the writer probably intended to say ὁδὲ ἔπειτα, for which, by a conversion of object to subject, he substitutes ὅτε ἔπειτα. 

23. It seems on the whole easier to suppose δην to be a mistake for ὅν (cf. verso 6 τριεβίστα) than to connect καὶ ... δην with what follows, taking παρὰ τῷ τάξει as equivalent to παρὰ τῷ τάξει.

25, 26. ἔχειν τι δυστυχώςτε; τῷ ἔχουσιν τι δυστυχέων.

CXXI. LETTER.

16·6 x 4·3 cm. Third century.

Letter from Isidorus to his brother Aurelius, giving instructions upon some details of farm management. Excessive brevity renders some of the remarks obscure.

Τ' Ἰσιδώρος Αὐρηλίῳ τῷ
ἀδελφῷ πλείστα χαίρειν.
καθὼς εἴπα σοι περεῖ τῶν
dύο ἀκάνθων εἶνα δώσω-
5 σιν ἡμῖν αὐτά, ἥδη ἐν τῇ
σήμερον περιευρηγήτω-
σαν. αὐτός ὁ Φανείας ἀνα-

ναμεντώ αὐτάς ὑμνήσῃ.
ἀμήν θέλῃ, γράψει μοι
10 εἰν' εἴδο. καὶ γὰρ τάχα
ἐν τῇ αὐρεοῦ εὐρύμενε-
θα σφραγίσει. σπείσον
οὖν τοῦτο, ἐν' εἴδο. περεῖ
τῶν ταύρων ἑργαζόμεν.

15 σθωσαν. μὴ ἀφῆς αὐ-
tοὺς ἀργῆσε δλούς.
tοὺς κλάδους ἐνικὸν
eἰς τὴν ὄδον πάντα εἰ-
να δήσῃ τρία τρία κὲ

20 ἐλκύσῃ. οὕτως ποίησον,
καὶ ανυφέρει. μὴ προσ-
ποίησῃ πρὸς τοὺς κυρείους
αὐτῶν. τάχα ὀδην δίδο
αὐτῶ. μέγα πράγμα ποιῶ

25 αὐτοῖς. τοὺς τέκτονες
μὴ ἀφῆς ὄλως ἀργῆσῃ-
διξει αὐτοῖς. ἔρρωσ-
στέ σε εὖχαίμαι.

3. ἐπὶ; so in 6, 13. 4. ἅνα; so in 10, 18. 7. ἐναξιονιστῶ. 8. ὅρνίησαι. 
12. ςφυρηγίστου. 13. ἐν Παρ. 16. ὄργησαι; so in 26. § 1. δλοι, as in 26. 17. 
18. εὐχαίμαι. 19. καὶ. 25. τέκτονες. 27. ἔρρωσαι.
I am causing them much trouble (?). Don't allow the carpenters to be altogether idle; worry them. I pray for your health.'

21. προσπονήσας perhaps has the sense of the middle 'don't make any pretence.'

23. αὐτῶν are apparently the bulls; but who is αὐτῆς in 24? αὐτοῖς in 25 are probably the κύριοι.

CXXII. LETTER TO A PRAEFECT.

25.8 x 18 cm. Late third or fourth century.

Letter to Agenor, praefect (probably of a legion), from Gaianus, whose high rank is indicated by the fact that he places his own name before that of the praefect, and by the familiar tone of his remarks, as well as by the mention of the soldiers under his command. The letter is an apology for not having been able to procure some wild animals which Agenor required—a subject which recalls the correspondence between Cicero and Caelius.

That Gaianus was more accustomed to Latin than Greek is very evident from his handwriting, which is marked by a thoroughly Latin appearance throughout, and by an occasional obtrusion of Latin forms of letters, e.g. m. The use of the rough breathing (cf. critical note) in a cursive document is also remarkable.

On the verso

4. ἡμεραν Pap.; so 8 ἡμε[ς], 12 ὥ. 7. 1. στρατιώται. 8. νπεστρέφεν Pap.
The Oxyrhynchus Papyri

'From . . . . s Gaianus. Greeting, my good brother Agenor! I received at once about the day of the Saturnalia what you despatched to me. I should have sent to you myself more quickly if I had had more soldiers with me; but . . . went back and we cannot catch a single animal. I send for your use . . .

I pray, my dear brother, for your lasting health and prosperity.'

2. [ἀδελφ]ε: [κύρι]ε is a possible alternative.

CXXIII. Letter.

Gizeh Museum, 10.014. 24 x 15 cm. Third or fourth century.

Letter from Ischurion, a tabularius or notary, to his son Dionysote on, asking him to bring pressure to bear upon Timothaeus, probably another tabularius, to attend an official function of some kind, perhaps a session of a court, in the costume befitting the occasion.

Κυρίω μου νιῷ Διονυσοθέωνι
ο πατήρ χαίρειν.
εὐκαρίη τις καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀνερχομένου πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀναγκαῖόν μοι ἐγένετο προσαγορεῦσαι ὑμᾶς.

5 πᾶν ποιμῶν, ιεί μου, μέχρι σήμερον γράμματα σοι οὐκ ἐλαβον τὰ δηλοιντά μοι τὰ περὶ τῆς ὀλοκληρίας ὑμῶν. καὶ ὡς, δεσποτά μοι, ἀντίγραφόν μοι ἐν τάχει πᾶν γὰρ θελέουμαι διότι οὐκ ἐδεξάμην σοι γράμματα. γενοῦ πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν

10 μου Θεόδωρον καὶ ποίησον αὐτὸν σκυλῆμα πρὸς Τιμόθεον καὶ μεταδώσω αὐτῷ τὸ ἐτοίμον αὐτοῦ ποίησαι εἴνα[[ε]] εἰσβῇ προσεδρεύσατί. ἦδη γὰρ οἱ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων συνεδρίων εἰσήγηθαν τοῖς κολλήγαις αὐτῶν, εἰσήλθαν. εἰσβαίνου οὖν

15 μετὰ τῆς αἰσθήσεως γυνώτω ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἕνα ἐτοίμοι εἰσβῇ. μὴ οὖν θελήσουσιν ἀνουνειδητὸς ὑμᾶς φέρων πρὸς ἄλληλους ὡς ε[ε]δότας ὧτι τὸ αὐτὸ τὸ ἴμας πάντας καταλαμβάνει. ἐκείλευθημεν γὰρ μετὰ τῶν χλαμύδων εἰσβήραι, ὥθεν ὁ ἐρχόμενος

20 ἐτοίμοι ἐλθάτω ὡς προσεδρεύσαι μέλλων. ἀσπάζομαι τὴν γλυκυτάτην μοι θυγατέρα Μακκαρίαν καὶ τὴν δεσποτὴν μου μητέραν ὑμῶν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν ἴμων κατ' ὄνομα. ἔρρωσαί σε εὐχόμαι πολλοῖς
— THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES —

25

On the verso at right angles

Κυρίω μου νιών Κινοτομών // Ἑσιχρίων τασουλάριον.

1.1. εἰκασία. 4. ὑπὲρ Παπ. 7. ὑμὺν Παπ. 1. μοι. Or perhaps 1. ὡς διεσπότη μοι.
11. 1. μεταβολικαί. 12. 1. ίων. 15. 1. ἰσθήτος. ἤμα Παπ. 21. 1. γλυκυπάθην. 22.

ὑμοι Παπ. 24. νιών Παπ.

‘To my son, Master Dionysoteon, greeting from your father. As an opportunity was afforded me by some one going up to you I could not miss this chance of addressing you. I have been much surprised, my son, at not receiving hitherto a letter from you to tell me how you are. Nevertheless, sir, answer me with all speed, for I am quite distressed at having heard nothing from you. Please go to my brother Theodorus and make him look after Timotheus and tell him to get ready for going in to attend. Already the notaries of the other towns have acquainted their colleagues, and they have come in. Let him remember when he enters that he must wear the proper dress, that he may enter prepared. Take care they do not allow us to fail in coming to an understanding with each other (?), as we know that the same rule applies to us all. For the orders which we received were to wear cloaks when we entered. Therefore let Timotheus, when he comes, come prepared to attend. I salute my sweetest daughter Macaria and my Mistress your mother and all the family by name. I pray for your lasting health, my son. Epeiph 23.’

1. The sentence may be emended, εἰκασίαν τινὰ ἐξοντισά κ.τ.λ.
12. προσδημίου: cf. lix. 10 προσδημίου τῷ δικαστηρίῳ.

CXXIV. SCHOOLBOY’S EXERCISE. THE STORY OF ADRASTUS.

8 x 13.7 cm. Third century.

A schoolboy’s exercise, written on the verso of a piece of papyrus containing on the recto part of a second or third century account. The exercise on the verso, written in large sprawling uncialis, is the beginning of a story concerning A drastus, king of Argos, and his daughters. Cf. the somewhat similar exercise in G. P. II. lxxxiv 1.

"Ἀδραστος ὁ τοῦ Ἀργανοῦ βασιλεύς
γήμας ἐκ τῶν ἁμάρων ἐσχέν
θυγατέρας δύο, Δημητρίην καί
Ἀλκιαλάκην, αὐτίκες ὀβά ἀμορ-
5 φοι τυχάνουσα(α)\'ι περὶ την \[γ\]άμον
ἐδούρουσαν, μηδενὸς αὐτάς μνο-
μη[κ]\[ι\]\[ου\]. πέμψας τοιγαροθύν ὁ "Ἀδραστος
eis [Δι]\[λ]\[ρον\] ἐπινυγόντευ τὴν αἰτίαν.

1 The iambic line which ends that papyrus, δ(γ)α τὸ θεῖον τοῖς καπελοῖ πρὸ τὴν ἔκθεσιν, is a γράμμα of Menander (ed. Meineke, p. 311).
'Adrastus, king of Argos, married one of his own rank and had two daughters, Deipyle and Aegialia, who, though not ugly, were unlucky as to marriage; for no suitors offered themselves. Adrastus therefore sent to Delphi and inquired the cause.'

2. γῆμας ἐκ τῶν ὅμων: the wife of Adrastus was Amphithea, his niece.

3. δόο: the name of a third daughter, Argeia, is recorded.

4. For Ἀγιάλεια (or Ἀγίαλη) cf. Homer, Π. v. 412; some authorities made her the granddaughter of Adrastus (cf. Apollod. i. 8, 6, 3). According to the legends Aegialea consoled herself in after life for the lack of admirers from which, if we may believe the papyrus, she suffered before her marriage.

8. The story was perhaps continued in a second column, but of this no traces remain. Deipyle subsequently became the wife of Tydeus, and Aegialea of Diomedes.

PART VI. PAPYRI OF THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES.

CXXV. INDEMNITY OF A SURETY.

Gizeh Museum, 10,062. 22 x 24.3 cm. A.D. 560.

Declaration on oath made by Aurelius Pambechis to the chief of the treasury of Oxyrhynchus, ensuring the latter against any loss or annoyance which he might incur by becoming surety for Pambechis on his appointment to succeed to a subordinate official post. Some guarantee, perhaps that of a public officer, was no doubt a condition of the appointment required by law, cf. lxxxii. 8. The object of the law was therefore practically defeated by this private arrangement by which the person giving the necessary security was himself secured by the person to whom it was given against any possible loss. For another and more direct evasion of legal enactments by private contract cf. cxxxvi. 37-39, note.

The papyrus is dated Choiak 17 in the thirty-fourth year of Justinian, the nineteenth year after the consulate of Basil, ninth indiction, i.e. A.D. 560; and in line 9 'the current 237th = 206th year' is mentioned. These two eras dating from 324 and 335 respectively, of which an early example was noticed in xcii, occur constantly in the following sixth and seventh century papyri. From a comparison of the different instances it appears that the new year according to the two eras began, like the ordinary Egyptian year, on Thoth 1.

Neither era is known to have been used outside Oxyrhynchus, and it
may therefore be doubted whether the choice of the particular years 324–5 and 355–6 as epochs was due to the occurrence of an event of more than local importance. If, however, we are to look for an explanation outside the history of the town, the era dating from 324–5 may be connected with the Council of Nicaea which took place in that year. But the year 355–6 was marked by no event in general Roman history of sufficient importance to be a natural starting-point of an era.

The Oxyrhynchus scribes of the Byzantine period were, as a rule, more particular in dating their documents than their brethren in the Fayûm. It rarely happens that a business document from Oxyrhynchus fails to have a fixed date, either by the year of the Emperor or by the two eras, while Fayûm papyri are very often dated by the indication alone. For determining the palaeography of this period there is now an immense store of dated material.

+ Βασιλείας την θειοτάτιν καὶ εὐσεβεστάτοτι ἦμῶν δεσπότου Φλαούνιος
'Ιωνιστιναυν τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγοῦστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος
ἔτους λῆ, τοῖς τῷ ΙΘ μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν Φλαούνιον Βασιλίου τοῦ λαμπρο-
(τάτου), Χοίακ ἵς, ἵνδ(ικτίνος) θ.
τῷ αἰδεσίμῳ κύρῳ ἐπιμελητῇ τοῦ δημοσίου λογιστηρίου ταύτης τῆς 'Ὀξυ-
ρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλεως,
νῦν τοῦ μακαρίου Ἀβρααμίου ἀπὸ τῆς λαμπρᾶς 'Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλεως,
Ἀυρήλιος Παμβήχις,
5 νῦν τοῦ μακαρίου Μηνᾶ μητρὸς Μαξίμας, ἔξης ὑπογράφων ἱδίως γράμ-
μασιν, ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς
πόλεως, χαίρειν. ἐπειδὴπερ παρακλήσεις προσήγαγον τῇ ύμετέρᾳ αἰδεσι-
μέτητι
ὡςτε αὐτὴν ἀναδέξασθαι με παρὰ τῷ λαμπροτάτῳ Ἀποφον阪 βοηθ(ω) τῆς
κόμης Σέφθα,
ἐφὶ δὲ τε αὐτὸν δέξασθαι με διάδοχον αὐτοῦ εἰς ἑνα ἐνιαυτὸν, λογίζομενον
ἀπὸ τοῦ παρόντος
μηνὸς Χοίακ τοῦ ἐνεστώτος σλς ὧς τῆς παροῦσης ἐνάτης ἰνδικτίνων, καὶ
κατὰ τὴν
10 ἐμὴν αἰτή[σι]ν ἡ ύμετέρᾳ αἰδε[σίμ]ότης τούτῳ πεποίηκεν, εἰκότως συνεπεζή-
τησεν ἡ ύμετέρα
αἰδεσιμότης παρ ἐμοῦ ἐγγραφὸν παρακλητικῆν ὁμολογίαν κομίσασθαι περὶ
tούτων, κατὰ τούτο
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

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ἀναγκαῖος ἐπὶ ταύτην ἐλήλυθα τὴν παροῦσαν παρακλητικὴν ὀμολογίαν, δι’ ἥς ὀμολογῶ

μὴ συνχωρῆσαι τὴν σὴν αἰδεσιμότητα ὑπομεῖναι βλαβῆν ἢ ἥμιᾶν ἢ δχλησιν ἢ σκυλμόν ὑπέρ ἔμοι τοῦτον ἐνεκεν, ἐπί ἐν δικαστηρίῳ ἐπὶ καὶ ἐκτὸς δικαστηρίου,

15 ἀλλ’ ἀνενόχλητον αὐτήν ποίησαι καὶ ἀσκυλτὸν καὶ ἀξίμοιν καὶ ἀβλαβεῖς·

εἰ δὲ, ὅπερ ἀπεῖ, συμβῆ τὴν ὑμετέραν αἰδεσιμότητα ὑπομεῖναι βλαβῆν ἢ δχλησιν ἢ σκυλμόν, ἢ συνχωρήσω αὐτήν ὑπομνησθῆναι παρ’ οἰουδήποτε προσώπου ὑπέρ ἔμοι, ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὴν ἀδειαν ἔχειν ἐπιβῆναι κατὰ τῶν πάντων διαφερήτων καὶ

πραγμάτων καὶ πάντων αὐτ[α]κινήτων, ἄχρις ἄν αὐτὴν τὸ ἱκανὸν περιποιῆσαι.

20 καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις πάσι ἐπωμοσάμ[ῃν τ]ῇν θείον καὶ σεβάσμον ὅρκον τούτους ἐμένειν,

τάτα διαφεβελάτειν, ἐν [μήδειν τρόπῳ πα[ρα]βαίνειν, ὑποθέμενοι εἰς τὸ δίκαιον

[ταύτης τῆς παρακλητικῆς ὀμολογίας ἀπ’ αὐτ]’ ἀμου τὰ ὑπάρχοντα καὶ ὑπάρχοντα ἴδικῶς

[kαὶ γενικῶς . . . . . . . . . .]

On the verso

+ παρακλητικῇ ὀμολογίᾳ γεναμ[ένη] παρὰ Παμβήχιος νιὸῦ Μὴνα . . . .

eis κύριον τῶν αἰδεσιμῶν . . . . .

2. ἵππαι . . . ιέδο Ὁμ. 4. νίο . . . πολεστρα ταῖς Ὁμ. 5. νιός . . . ὑπουργοφών ἕδους

Παρ. 6. ὑμετέρα Παρ.; so too in 10 (twice). 9. ἱδιεκτέως Παρ. 11. γεγραμμένον Παρ.


μότητα corr. fr. i. 17. ὑπομνησθῆναι Παρ. 18. ἵππαρτη Παρ.; a of αὐτήν corr. fr. v.

19. ἵππαιν Παρ. 21. ἐποθέμενον Παρ. 22. ὑπάρχοντα . . . ἐπομενοτα ἴδικε Παρ.

24. νιὸ蒋介石 τοι. Παρ.

In the 34th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign Fl. Justinian, eternal Augustus and Emperor, which is the 19th year after the consulship of Fl. Basilius the most illustrious, Chioak the 17th, the 9th indiction. To his worshipful lordship the superintendent of the public treasury-office of this city of Oxyrhynchus, the son of the sainted Abraham of the illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, from Aurelius Pambechis, son of the sainted Menas and Maxima, whose own signature follows, of the same city, greeting. Whereas I presented an appeal to your worship to become my surety with the most illustrious Apphous, assistant of the village of Sephtha, if he accepted me as his deputy for one year reckoned from the present month Chioak of the current 237th=the 206th year, and of the present 9th indiction, and whereas your worship did this in accordance with my request, your worship at the same time made the reasonable demand to receive from me a written agreement proper to such an appeal. I have accordingly been con-
strained to enter upon the present appellant's agreement, wherein I agree not to permit your worship to suffer any damage, loss, annoyance, or trouble on my account in this connexion, whether in court or out of court, but on the contrary to guarantee you against annoyance, trouble, loss and damage. But if the contingency which I deprecate should occur, and your worship should suffer loss or annoyance or trouble, or I should permit you to be reminded of your suretyship for me by any person whatsoever, you are to have the power to distrain upon all my property, personal and real, until you have received satisfaction. To all this I swear the oath by Heaven and the Emperor, that I will abide by and observe these conditions and will in no wise break them; and I pledge for the observance of this appellant's agreement my property present and future, whether held by myself or my family.

2. τοίς: cf. xlii. 9 τοῖς ἀποδεχθησομένους ὑπάτους τὸ γ.'
3. A comparison of 25 below, and cxlix. 1 and 6 shows that κῑρος here, as often, stands for κῑρος, and is not a proper name; cf. cxxvi. 4.
19. αὐτ[α]καίντος: ἀκίντος is common in the sense of 'immovable,' i. e. real, property; cf. cxxvi. 17. But the compound αὐτακαίντος seems to be new.
20. θέων καὶ σεβάσμων ὄρκων: this oath is given at length in cxxxviii. 34.
20–23. Cf. cxxvi. 39, cxxxviii. 36.

CXXVI. TRANSFERENCE OF TAXATION.
Gizeh Museum, 10,085. 31.3 x 30.5 cm. A.D. 572.

Notification addressed to a revenue office by Stephanous, with the consent of her husband Marcus, a 'chief physician,' that she would for the future pay, in full or in part, certain annual imposts hitherto paid by her father John, 'the most learned advocate,' in consideration of her having received from her father a gift of landed property as a dowry.

+ Βασιλε[ias τοῦ θειοστάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἕμοιν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλαονίων] Ιουστίνου
tοῦ αἰώνιου Λέυκοσταῦ καὶ Λευκοκράτορος ἐτῶν 2, ὑπατίας τῆς αὐτῶν
γαληνότητος τὸ δεύτερον,
τῆς ἐξαιτι[ορικῆς] τα[ξει] μερίδος καὶ ὀ[ίκου] τοῦ τῆς περβλέπτου μνήμης
Θεόνος διὰ σο[ῦ] κύρου
5 τοῦ αἰ[δε][σι]μου ἐπιμελ[η]τοῦ ταύτης τῆς νέας 'Ιουστίνου πόλεως Φλ(αονία)
Σ[τ]εφανοῦς,
θυγάτηρ τοῦ σ'oφωτάτου σχολαστικοῦ Ἰ[ω]άννου, μετὰ συναινέσεως Μάρκου
τοῦ λογιώτατον μου
συμβίου [ἀ]πὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. θελήσῃ ἢ σή αἰ[δε][σιμή]της ἐκ τῶν ἀποκειμε[νῶν]
παρ' αυτῇ δημοσίων πυκνών βαρέσαι τὸ ἐρών ὄνομα καὶ κουφίσαι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ αὐτοῦ μου
σοφοτάτου πατρὸς Ἰωάννου καθ' ἐκαστὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἀπὸ ἐμποιήσεως καὶ χρυσικών τῆς
10 σὺν θεῷ εἰσιούσῃ ἐκτῆς ἐπινεμήσεως, καὶ αὐτῆς καὶ εἰς τῶν ἐξής ἄπαντα ἠχόνων,
eis μὲν ἐμποιήσεως σιτίου κανόνος ἀρτάβας ἐξήκοντα τρεῖς μετὰ τῶν τούτων ναύλων
'Αλεξανδρείας καὶ μεταφορᾶς καὶ παντοίων ἀναλωμάτων, καὶ ὑπὲρ κανονικῶν
τὰ καὶ καταβαλλόμενα τῷ κατὰ καίρον ἑθνικῷ χρυσῷ καὶ κατέλαβε καὶ ἐκέρτισε δύο
δημοσίων ἥγεσιν, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀρκαρικῶν ὑπὲρ καταβαλλόμενα τῷ κατὰ καίρον
15 ἀρκαρικάριφ ἦτοι ἐμβολάτορι χρυσοῦ κατέλαβε εἰκόςί δύο ἡμῶν ὀβρυζιακά
eis δημοσίων
κατάτημα εἰκονις θέσαρα. ταῦτα γὰρ ἔδοξεν ἡμᾶς συντελέσαι ὑπὲρ τῶν
ἐπιδοθέντων
ἐμοὶ τῇ αὐτῇ Στεφανοῦδι προκιμήσεως καὶ ἀγοράς ἀκινήτων πραγμάτων
καθ' ἐκαστὸν ἐνιαυτὸν, καὶ πρὸς τὸ εἰδέναι τὴν σὴν αἰδεσιμότητα καὶ
ἀσφάλειάν του δημοσίου λόγου πεποιήμεθα τὸ παρὸν ἐπίσταλμα τοῦ
20 σωματισμοῦ μεθ' ὑπογραφῆς ἡμῶν ὡς πρόκειται. + 2nd hand. + Φλ(αυλα) Στεφανοῦδι
ἡ προγεγραμμένη, στοιχῇ μοι τὸ παρὸν ἐπίσταλμα τοῦ σωματισμοῦ τῆς
προγεγραμμένης ἔτης συντελεῖσα τοῦ δημοσίου ὡς πρόκειται.+
3rd hand. + Φλ(αυλα) Μάρκος σὺν θεῷ ιατρῶς, υὸς τοῦ τῆς λογίας
μνήμης Ἰωάννου γενομένου ἀρχιμάρτου, συναινῶ καὶ συντίθημι
τῇ εὐγενεστάτῃ μοι συμβίῳ Στεφανοῦδι ἐπὶ τῇ προγεγραμμένῃ ἔτης συντελεῖσα τῶν δημοσίων
25 τῶν ἐγκεκριμένων ἐν τούτῳ τῷ ἐπιστάλματι τῶν τοῦ σιτίου ἀρτάβων ἐξήκοντα
τριῶν κανόνων
μετὰ τῶν αὐτῶν ναύλων Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ μεταφορᾶς καὶ παντοίων ἀναλωμάτων) καὶ τῶν τοῦ χρυσοῦ
κερατίων εἰκοσὶ δύο δημοσίῳ ὑπὲρ κανονικῶν, καὶ τῶν εἰκοσὶ δύο ἡμῶν
κερατίων ὀβρυζιακῶν
eis keράτια εἰκοσὶ τέσσαρα δημοσίῳ ὑπὲρ ἀρκαρικῶν, καὶ στοιχήμασι πάσιν
toις προγεγραμμένοις ἐν τούτῳ.
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

τῷ τῷ ἐπιστάλματι τοῦ σωματισμοῦ γενομένῳ πρὸς σὲ κύριον τὸν αἰδέσιμον ἐπιμελητήν· ὁ Ὁθενος ὑπέγραψα ὦσ πρόκειται. +

* δι εἴπερ Παύλου sum(βολαεγραφατ) ετελθο[θ].

On the verso

+ ἐπίστα[λ]μ(α) σ'ωματισμ'οῦ γενομέν(ον) π(αρὰ) Στέφαν(ού)δος τῆς εὐγενεῖς[α] (στάτης) μετ' ἀ]σ' εὐμα[νείας(ως) Μάρκου . . .

. . . .]ω . [. . .α . . .] . . . μ[. .]. Α[. .] θ[θ] τῆς νέας 'Ἰωνιστίνου πόλεως. +


2. There is much confusion with regard to the years of the consulships of Justin; cf. cxxxi. 4, cxxv, cxexi, and introduc. to cxxxi. 4. μεττός καὶ ὁ εἰκος: ὁ εἰκος has here the wide sense which appears in a still more extended form in cxxvii, ὁ εἰκος ὀξωμαχητῶν, where it is apparently equivalent to πόλεις. Cf. cxxsti. 8, where a village is said to be παγαμαχημένη by the εἰκος of Flavius Arion. κύριον is probably for κύριος; cf. cxxxi. 3, note.

9. ἐμβολῆς καὶ χρυσικῶν: under these two terms the annual impost to which John was liable seems to be summed up. The ἐμβολή was a contribution of corn which before the division of the Empire was sent to Rome, and was at this period sent to Constantinople. Some part of it was appropriated to the use of Alexandria. Justinian’s Lex de Alexandr, et Aeg, Provinciis (edict. xiii) is chiefly concerned with the regulation of this corn-supply. Cf. Cod, Theodos. lib. xi, and cxii. 11 and cxlii in this volume. Payments for the ἐμβολή were sometimes in money; cf. cxxxi. 2. The χρυσικαί are subdivided in 12 and 14 into κανωνικα and ἀρκαρικα, the ‘regular’ payments and the payments to the imperial fiscus. These are made respectively to the εὐκικός, a term not elsewhere applied to a collector, and to the ‘arcarius or embolator’; from which it is to be inferred that the ἐμβολή and ἀρκαρικα were payable to the same official.

10. ἐπιμέρισεως: ‘indiction.’ ἐπιμέρισης, which is not infrequent in literary writers, is almost as common as ἐκδικίων in the Oxyrhynchus papyri, the only distinction between them apparently being that ἐπιμέρισης is not put in the date at the head of a document. It is remarkable that the term has not been found in Byzantine documents from the Fayum.

13. χρυσοὶ ή χρυσοῦ: ‘in one or more gold pieces.’ The normal νόμισμα or solidus contained twenty-four gold κεράτα, the coinage of this period being on a purely gold basis. But though excluded from accounts, silver must have been used for the smaller divisions of the νόμισμα.

14. δημοσίου γυρί: three kinds of γυρί or standard are mentioned in these papyri, δημοσίου, ἰδιωτικοῦ, and Ἀλεξανδρείου. For the relation between them cf. notes on cliv. 15. 16. 22 1/2 κεράτα of pure gold (δημοσίου) are to be paid as the equivalent of 24 κεράτα (= 1 νόμισμα) on the ‘public’ standard (δημοσίου, sc. γυρί). The δημοσίου νόμισμα was therefore debased to the extent of 1 1/2 κεράτα. Apparently not much attention was paid to the law of Justinian (edict. xi), which was especially directed against the Egyptian distinction between pure and impure gold, an abuse which it is there stated was of recent growth and for the most part confined to Alexandria; cf. cxliv. 8, note.

33. The word before ἄριστο does not appear to be ἐτυμ[λ]η[τῆς].
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

CXXVII recto. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CORN-SUPPLY.

Gizeh Museum, 10,084. 25 x 23.9 cm. Late sixth century.

Account of the contributions made by the οἰκος of Oxyrhynchus and Cynopolis towards the ἕμβολη or annual corn-supply sent to Alexandria and Constantinople. Cf. cxxvi. 9, note.

On the verso is a list of payments, in two columns.

+ Συντελεί ὁ ἑνδοξος οἰκ. 'Οξυρυνχη (τῶν) ὑ(πὲρ) ἕμβολης, σι(του) καὶ(κέλλω)
(ἀρταβῶν) (μυριάδας) η καὶ
'Ζωη (ἡμαν), τοῦτων ὑ(πὲρ) τοῦ διαγράφου τοῦ θηγάνου
τῇ μυριάδ(ι) α νο(μίσματα) νε κερ(άτια) ιβ, γένεται) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσ-
ματα) υπὲρ κερ(άτια) η.
ἐξ (δὲ) ἐπέμψα(θη) ἐν Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) δ(ιὰ) Μηνά νοταρ(ίον) (καὶ) παρασομ(οῦ)
5 τὰ καὶ καταβληθ(έντα) τοῖς λαμπρ(τάτοις) ἀργυροπράταις) ἸΩάννου
(καὶ) Θεοδόρ(ον) Ἐλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) υπὸ κερ(άτια) ιβ. Λοι(πὰ]
Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) β κερ(άτια) ι.
+ συντελεί ὁ ἑνδοξος [οἰκ] θῆς Κυνάν] ὑ(πὲρ) ἕμβολης,
σι(του) καὶ(κέλλω) μ[υριάδα(ς)] ἐ καὶ Ἐω[.], τοῦτων
ὑ(πὲρ) διαγράφου τοῦ θηγάνου τῇ μ[υριάδ(ι)] α [νο(μίσματα)] νε κερ(άτια) ιβ,
10 γένεται) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) σιγῆς ἐξ (δὲ) ἐπέμψα(θη) ἐν Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας)
δ(ιὰ) Μηνά
νοταρ[ίον] (καὶ) παρασομ[οῦ] τὰ καὶ καταβληθ(έντα) τοῖς λαμπρ(τάτοις)
ἀργυροπράταις) ἸΩάννου(καὶ) Θεοδόρ(ον) Ἐλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) σπερ
κερ(άτιον) α.
Λοι[πὰ] Ἀλ(εξ[ανδρ]είας) νο(μίσματα) [ί] κερ(άτια) κυ.

1. o XV η Pap. 4. Σ παρασομ. Pap. 5, 6. λαμμηγ αργυροπρῆ [ί] οἰκονομος Pap.,
and similarly 11, 12. 1. [Ἰ]ωάννη | (καὶ) Θεοδόρ[ῳ] ϕ; so too in 11, 12.
2. 1. οἰκ(ος): cf. cxxvi. 4. μερίδος καὶ ὁικον,
καὶ(κέλλος): Lat. cancellus; but it is not quite clear what is the meaning of the term as
applied to σῖτος. That some particular kind of measure was involved is shown by
cxxvii. 17 κατελλήρῳ δὶ γαρ καταληψανε; cf. cxvi. 11. 3. Both the forms σῖτος κατελλῆρον and
σῖτος κατελλῆρον occur; for the variation in case cf. the μέτρον ἐξαχθονὸν δρόμῳ or δρόμων.
An adjective καταληπτικός is also found, applied to both corn and wine, e.g. B. G. U. 687. 3,
692. 3.
3. διαγράφου τοῦ θηγανού: the meaning of this expression is very obscure; τῆγανον
usually means a frying-pan.
4. 'Αλεξ(ανδρείας), sc. ἑνδοξος τῆς Κυνάν, οἰκονομος, cf. cxxvi. 30, &c.
CXXVIII verso. Resignation of a Secretary.

Gizeh Museum, 10,121. 30.5 x 18 cm. Sixth or seventh century.

Letter addressed by three persons to a high official, informing him that a chartularius or secretary named Pamouthius wished to resign his office on account of ill-health, and asking for instructions in the matter.

The recto of this papyrus is occupied with accounts.

+ 'Ὁ εὐδοκιμῶτατος κύριος Παμούθιος ὁ χαρτουλάριος ἀσθένειαν σώματος προβαλόμενος
ἐβουλήθη ἐπαναχωρῆσαι τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ ἴσχυσαι, καὶ τούτο γνώντες, συνέβη γὰρ καὶ
ἐμὲ Ἰωάννην εἶναι τότε κατὰ τὴν Ὀγυρυγχιτῶν, ἐγενόμεθα ἐν τῷ οίκῳ αὐτοῦ πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ
πολλὰ αὐτῶν ἐδυσσωπήσαμεν μηδὲν τοιοῦτο πράξαι ἢ διανοηθῆναι δίχα γνώμης καὶ
5 ἐπιτροπῆς τῆς ὑμετέρας ἐνδοξότητος. καὶ ἄλλως πως οὐκ ἐδυνήθημεν
πεῖσαι αὐτὸν τὰς
αἰτήσεις ἡμῶν δέξασθαι, εἰ μὴ ἐπεσχόμεθα ἐνωμότως αὐτῷ τὰ περὶ τούτων
dιὰ γραμμάτων
προσανεγκεῖν τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ἐνδοξότητι. ἐπιμένει γὰρ λέγων μὴ δύνασθαι ἐπὶ
tοσοῦτον κοπωθῆναι, ἀλλὰ αἰτεὶ ἐπιτραπῆναι ἀνελθεῖν εἰς τοὺς πόδας τῆς
ὑμετέρας
ἐνδοξότητος, ὡς τὸ παριστάμενον ἐπὶ αὐτῷ δοκιμάσῃ. τὸ οὖν δοκοῦν
καταξιώσῃ
10 ἡ ὑμετέρα ἐνδοξότητις ἀντιγράψαι, καὶ ἡ πείσαι περὶ τούτων τῇ ἀντὶ
αἰσθής[ε]ς(ότητα)
ἐπιμεῖναι ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν καὶ τὰ συνήθη διαπράξεις(α)σθαναί, ἢ ἐπιτρέψαι
αὐτῷ
ἀνελθεῖν εἰς τοὺς ἐνδόξους αὐτῆς πόδας. ἡγεῖσθω τῆς ἐπιστήμης
ἡ ἐποφειλομένη κατὰ χρέος προσκυνήσεις τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ἐνδοξότητι. +

On the recto
+ δεσπ(ση) ἡμῶν τῷ πάντων ἐνδοξοστάτῳ π(α)νεφήμῳ
κρείττ(ον) κομιστριβ(ούς) + Ιωάννης,
Θεόδωρος, Θεόδωρος, σχολ(αστικοί).

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2. ἐπαναχώρησα: εὐστ. fr. a. 1. γιόντες. 3. ἰωάννης Παπ. 6. 1. ὑπεσχόμενα. γραμματάριον Παπ. 7. εὐδοκοστή: Παπ. 9. εἰναὶ ... πωῖσταμενοι Παπ. 10. ἐμετερά Παπ.

The fragments containing the letters αἱ καὶ η πεσοί in this line and καὶ τα συνθή in 11 have been mounted the wrong side up. 15. ἰωάννης Παπ. 16. σχολὴ Παπ.

‘His honour Pamouthius the secretary on the plea of bodily infirmity has expressed the desire to retire from his duties and take rest. Learning this, we (for it happened that I, John, was then at Oxyrhynchus) visited him in his house and were very importunate with him to do no such thing and not to make any resolution without reference to the opinion and decision of your excellency. We could not however persuade him to listen to our request in any other way than by offering and pledging ourselves to refer his case by letter to your excellency. He insists that he is unable to bear such a strain, and begs to be bidden to come to your excellency’s feet in order that you may judge of his present condition. Let your excellency therefore be pleased to write back your wishes, either persuading his worship to stay at his post and do his regular work or ordering him to come to your excellency’s feet. In the forefront of this letter we would place our due and fitting obeisance to your excellency.’

15. κομποτριβήνους, if that is right, is a curious title; τριβδοῦνος occurs not infrequently in Byzantine papyri, e.g. B. G. U. 303. 4.

CXXIX. Repudiation of a Betrothal.

Gizeh Museum, 10.082. 25.7 × 40.8 cm. Sixth century.

Formal notice written by a certain John, breaking off the engagement between his daughter Euphemia and his intended son-in-law, Phoebammon, on account of the latter’s misconduct. The signature of the father, in sloping uncials, is placed at the end.

The document is not quite complete at the beginning, though not more than part of the date has been lost; possibly line 1 is the original first line.

[... ] [... ] ἱνδικτίωνος) ἐνδεκάτης. τὸ παρὸν τῆς διαλύσεως ρεπούνθια διαπέμπομαι ἐγὼ ἰωάννης πατήρ Ἐυφημίας τῆς ἐμῆς ὑπέξουσιον θυγατρὸς σοι Φοιβάμμον τῷ εὐδοκιματίῳ ἄτομῳ μου γαμβρῷ, διὰ Ἀναστασίου τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἐκδίκου ταύτης τῆς Ὀξυρυγχῖτων πόλεως, περιέχων ὡς ὑποτέκται. ἐπειδὴ εἰς ἀκόας ἐμᾶς ἠλθεν ὅτι εἰς ἐκθεσμα πράγματα τινα παρεμβάλλεις 5 ἑαυτῷ, ἀπερ οὐδε θείῳ οὐδε τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσκονσιν, καὶ οὐ δέον ἑστὶν ταύτα ἐγ γράμμασιν ἑντεθῆναι, καλὸν ἡγησάμην τὴν μεταξ’ σοῦ καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς ἐμῆς θυγατρὸς Ἐυφημίας διαλυθῆναι.
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... epómeni, ós eírhtai, ákthkonein se pàrèmblàllonta éauton èn tois autóis
áðhèmous prósòmas kai boúlèthei me eírhnikôs kai ñsóúxion bìon diàzai
thn emh thnagéra.

tou'ton ouj ènkev to paròv ths metàxh sòu kai auths ths emh thnagéra
Eúphhmiás

10 suñnfiasí rëpouðiári diapèmpfás'mh ths di tois eírhménon lámpro(tatóu) èkèikou
me th upògaraðìs'

èmhs, ou to Ísòn ëlabov evnptógrafoin xheiri ths autou lámpro(tatóu) èkèikou.
pròs ouj ñsáfaleiav

ths auths mou thnagéra Eúphhmiás to paròv ths perilúsews rëpouðiári

diapèmpfás'mh ths di tois gráphi(a) mnì 'Epeíph éna inð(uktíonos) ènndékàthhs. +

2nd hand. + 'Iwánynwos patìhno Eúphhmiás

ths emh thnagéra o progygrárménon diapèmpfás'mh to paròv ths perilúsews

rëpouðiári

13 ths Phoibámmvn ths eisòdmotatót gambhrò ós prók(eitai). +

2. Íwánynw . . . ñptèhnoiðn thnagéra', Pap. 3. th peìkhnon. 10. th diapèmpfás'mh, and
so in 13. upògaraðìs Pap. 11. Ísòn Pap. 13. Íwánynw Pap.

' ... eleventh induction. I John, father of Euphemia, my unemancipated daughter,
do send this present deed of separation and dissolution to you, Phoebammon, my most
honourable son-in-law, by the hand of the most illustrious advocate Anastasius of this city of
Oxyrhynchus. It is as follows. Forasmuch as it has come to my ears that you are giving
yourself over to lawless deeds, which are pleasing to neither God nor man, and are not fit
to be put into writing, I think it well that the engagement between you and her, my daughter
Euphemia, should be dissolved, seeing that, as is aforesaid, I have heard that you are giving
yourself over to lawless deeds and that I wish my daughter to lead a peaceful and quiet
life. I therefore send you the present deed of dissolution of the engagement between
you and her, my daughter Euphemia, by the hand of the most illustrious advocate aforesaid
with my own signature, and I have taken a copy of this document, written by the hand of
the most illustrious advocate aforesaid. Wherefore for the security of the said Euphemia
my daughter I send you this deed of separation and dissolution written on the 11th day of
the month Epiph in the 11th induction.

+ I, John, the aforesaid, father of Euphemia, my daughter, send the present deed of
separation and dissolution to you, Phoebammon, my most honourable son-in-law, as is
above written.'

CXXX. Petition for Relief.

Gizeh Museum, 10,072. 31.8 x 24 cm. Sixth century.

Letter to Apion, patrician and dux of the Thebaid, from Anoup, asking
for indulgence in respect of a debt which he declares himself for the present
unable to pay.
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It is possible that the person here addressed should be identified with the Flavius Apion who occurs so frequently in the Oxyrhynchus papyri from 550–570 (cf. cxxxiii–ix). But Flavius Apion though regularly called patrician, is not elsewhere given the title of dux, which is applied to the Apion of this letter; and the Strategius mentioned in 23 (v. note ad loc.) was more probably the elder brother or the father of Flavius Apion than his son.

+ Tō ἐμῶ ἀγαθῷ δεσπότῃ παν-ευφήμῳ ὑπερφυεστάτῳ πατρικίῳ καὶ δούκι τῆς Θηβαίων χώρας Ἀπίων π(αρὰ) Ἀνοῦν ἐλεεινοῦ ύμετέρου δοῦλον ἀπὸ τοῦ διαφέροντος αὐτῷ κτήματος καλομείνου Φάκρα.

5 οὖδὲν ἄδικον ἢ ἁσέβες κέκτηται ὁ ἐνδοξὸς οἶκος τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ δεσπότου, ἀλλ' ἂι μεστὸς ἐστὶ ἐλεημοσύνης ἐπὶ(ρ)ρέον τοῖς ἑ(ν)δεέσιν τὰ χρώματι. οἶκεν κἀγὼ ὁ ἐλεεινὸς δοῦλος τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ δεσπότου μοῦ διὰ ταύτης τῆς παρούσης δεσπεσέως ἐλεηθῆκα μοι βούλομαι γνώναι τὴν ύμετέραν δεσποτίαν ὡς ἐκ πατέρων καὶ ἐκ προγόνων δουλευεῖν τὸ ἐμὸ ἀγαθὸ δεσποτή πληρώσαι ἔτησιν τὰ δημόσια· καὶ θεοῦ βουλήσαι ἐπὶ τῆς παρελθούσης ἐνδεκάτης ἐνθ(κτίονος) καὶ τῆς παρελθούσης δεκάτης θευάναι τὰ ἐμὰ κτήνη, καὶ χρύσιον οὐκ ὄλγον ἐδοικήμην νο(μίσματα) ἤ

10 ἐως ὅτε δυνηθῶ ἀγοράσαι τὰ αὐτὰ κτήνη. καὶ ἄλλ' ὅτε προσήλθουν τὸ ἐμὸ ἀγαθὸ δεσποτή καὶ ἐλεησάμεθα εἰς ἔθνον ἑνταῦθα, οἱ διαφέροντες τοῦ ἐμοῦ δεσπότου οὐκ ἡμέρχετο ποιήσαι κατὰ τὴν κλέεσιν τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ δεσπότου. ἔν γὰρ, δέσποτα, μὴ καταλάβει μὲ ὁ ἐλέος σου, οὐ δύνομαι σταθήμειν ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ κτήματι καὶ χρησιμεύεσαι τοῖς γεοχικοῖς πράγμασιν. καὶ παρακαλῶ καὶ κατικελέω τὴν ύμετέραν δεσποτίαν προστάξαι ἐλεηθῆναι με, ἐπειδὴ εἰς μεγάλην ἀνατροπὴν ἥλθον. οὐκ ἔχου γὰρ ἄλλην κατα-

15 οὐχὶ εἰ μὴ τὴν τοῦ δεσπότου Χριστοῦ καὶ τῆς ύμετέρας ὑπεροχῆς. καὶ ἐμὸνος ἀδανάτου ἀναπέμψα τῷ δεσπότῃ Χριστῷ ὑπὲρ τῆς ζωῆς τῆς ύμετέρας δεσποτίας καὶ τοῦ ὑπερφυεστάτου αὐτῆς ύιοῦ Στρατηγίου δεσπότου. +

1. l. παπυρών. 2. ὑπερφυεστάτω Παπ. 3. ἐμετεροὶ Παπ. 4. ἐμετεροὶ Παπ. 5. 6. ἐπιρρώπων. 8. l. δηθισταῖ. 9. ἐμετεροὶ Παπ. 11. ὑπὸ Παπ. 12. l. τεθνάναι... κτήμα. 13. ὑποτρ. κα. 14. l. ἄλλων. 15. ὑπερχώσ. οἱ ἐν κατὰ ΤΤ. ΤΤ. 16. l. καταλαβή. 17. First e οἱ γεοχικοὶ ΚΙΤ. 18. l. κατικελέω. ἐμετεροὶ Παπ. 20. ἐμετεροὶ ὑπεροχῆ Παπ. 21. ἐμοῦ... ὑπὲρ Παπ. 22. ἐμετεροὶ... ὑπερφυεστάτων... ἔτου Παπ.
'To Apion my kind lord, lover of Christ and the poor, all-esteemed and most magnificent patrician and dux of the Thebaid, from Anoup, your miserable slave upon your estate called Phakra. No injustice or wickedness has ever attached to the glorious house of my kind lord, but it is ever full of mercy and overflowing to supply the needs of others. Therefore I, your miserable slave, desire by this petition for mercy to bring it to your lordship's knowledge that I serve my kind lord as my fathers and forefathers did and pay the taxes every year. But by the will of God in the past 10th and 11th indiction years my cattle died, and I borrowed a considerable sum—amounting to 15 solidi—in order to be able to buy the same number of cattle again. Yet when I approached my kind lord and asked for pity in my straits, the servants of my lord refused to do my kind lord's bidding. For unless your pity extends to me, my lord, I cannot stay on my holding and serve the interests of the estate. But I beseech and urge your lordship to command that mercy should be shown me because of the disaster that has overtaken me. For I have no other refuge than in the Lord Christ and your eminence. And I will send up unceasing hymns to the Lord Christ for the sake of your lordship and that of your most magnificent son, my lord Strategius.'

23. Στρατηγίς: this person is perhaps the Flavius Strategius addressed in Gizeh Museum, No. 10,031, under the titles ἀπὸ υπίτων στρατηλάτης εὐκλείστατος πατρίκιος πρωτεύων κατὰ τῇ τὴν Ἱερακίαν καὶ κατὰ τὰ τῆν τὸν λαμπρῶν Ὄξης, πόλιν. The document, which is dated in the year 535, is an acknowledgement of the receipt through a μελακόπος of a basket (κάλαβος) required for a mill (μελαίον) belonging to Strategius; and it follows precisely the formula used in the similar receipts addressed to Flavius Apion (διὰ δυνάμεις οἴκεστος κ.τ.λ.) of which cxxxvii is an example. There is therefore reason to connect the Strategius of No. 10,031 with the house of Flavius Apion, and the Strategius of the present text is the son of an Apion. As the Flavius Apion papyri do not begin until about 15 years later than No. 10,031, Strategius was probably his elder brother or even, possibly, his father.

CXXXI. A Disputed Inheritance.

Gizeh Museum, 10,063. 36.4 x 25.3 cm. Sixth or seventh century.

Petition sent by a certain Sousneus to an unnamed person, who is asked to intervene in a dispute which had arisen between Sousneus and his younger brother about the division of their father's property.

The Jewish descent of the writer, indicated by the names which he mentions, is also traceable in the style of this letter, which has a decidedly Hebraistic turn.

+ Τῷ ἐμῷ με(τὰ) θείου ἀγαθῷ δεσπ(ότῃ) δέησις (καὶ) ἱκεσία + παρ' ἐμοῦ Σουσνεύς ἐλεεινοῦ ὑμετέρου δούλου ἀπὸ Πάτανι. διδάσκω τὸν ἐμὸν ἀγαθὸν δεσπ(ότην) τῷ κατ' ἐμὲ πράγμα(α), τοῦτον ἐξοντα τὸν τρόπον. ἡνίκα ἐξὶ ὁ πατήρ μου ἐκάλεσεν ἔμε καὶ τοὺς 5 ἄδελφους ἐμοὶ, λέγων δὴ(τί) κρατήσῃ εἰς ἐξ ὑμῶν τὴν οὕσιαν τῆς μητρὸς ὑμῶν Ἰωάν. ἤρα, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας μου τρέφονται καὶ ἐπέρευν Δαυεὶτ τὸν μικρότερόν μου.
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... and Iq. is 6.

10 autòf tò Δανείτ esth autòs [όυσιας ἥμισαρίουν, λέγων ὅτι ἀρχεί autò] tò ἥμισαρίουν διότι καὶ τὴν κτήσιν τῆς μητρὸς autòv ἔχει. καὶ ἰδοὺ τρία ἐτη σήμερον ἀπ᾿ ὅτε ἀπέβανεν, ἀμα δὲ ἀπέβανεν παρεγενάμην πρὸς Ἀβραάμιον τὸν μείζων Κλαυδιανοῦ, καὶ παρήνεγκεν τοὺς μάρτυρας τούτος.

15 εὑρέθηνας ἐπάνω τοῦ πατρὸς μου, τούτ’ ἔστιν, Ἰουλιοῦ τὸν πρεσβύτερον καὶ Ἀπολλών, καὶ ἦς τὴν φωνὴν τοῦ πατρὸς μου ἐποίησεν γενέσθαι καὶ καθ’ ἐνιαυτὸν σπείρο τὴν οὐσίαν μου, καὶ Δανείτ ὁ ἄδελφός μου σπειρεὶ τὴν οὐσίαν τῆς μητρὸς μου καὶ τὸ ἥμισαρίουν αὐτοῦ. καὶ σήμερον Ἀβραάμιος ὁ πορθοῦσας·

20 παρὰ τούτοιν ὁ Δανείτ ἐφόλαξέν με λέγων ὡς ἐὰν μὴ λάβῃ ὁ ἄδελφός μου τὴν οὐσίαν τῆς μητρὸς παρὰ μίαν καὶ τὸ ἥμισαρίουν ὁ δέδωκεν αὐτῷ ὁ πατήρ μου, καὶ πάλιν μερισθῆναι εἰς ἐμὲ καὶ αὐτῶν ὡς κατέλειψέν μοι ὁ πατήρ μου δέδωκεν δὲ τῇ μητρὶ μου ὁ πατήρ μου βι νομίζοματα ἵνα μερίσηται εἰς ἐμὲ καὶ τοῦτον ὁ ἄδελφός μου, καὶ ταύτα δέδωκεν ὁ Ἔλεισάβετ τῇ μειζόνῃ μου ἄδελφής, καὶ παρακαλὼν τὸν ἐμὸν ἀγαθὸν δεσπότην ἵνα παρασκευάσῃ πρὸς ὃν ἐσπέρ τοῦ πατήρ μου φυλαχθηναι μοι τὸ δίκαιον.

1. Ἑκέσων Παρ. 2. ὜μερον Παρ. 3. ὑμων Παρ. 4. Ἐμων Παρ. 5. Ἐορθεὶ Παρ. 6. Ἑωθεὶ Παρ. 15. Ἰουλίου Παρ. 22. Ἑμερίθη Παρ. 24. Ἑμερίθη Παρ. 26. Ἑπεράσκουσα.

'To my kind lord next to God, entreaty and supplication, from me, Sosus, your miserable slave, of Patani. I beg to inform my kind lord of my case, which is as follows. When my father was alive, he summoned me and my brothers and sisters and said, "One of you shall possess the land of your mother Jo ... aphe, while the others get their livelihood from my land:" and he raised up David my younger brother and assigned to him the estate of my mother. And when he was on the point of death my father ordered David to be given half an aroura out of his own land, saying that that was enough for him, since he had his mother's estate. And lo, it is to-day three years since he died. Immediately after his death I went to Abraham, the overseer of Claudianus, and he brought the witnesses who were appointed to act for my father, that is, Julius the elder and Apollos. And he cause everything to be done in accordance with the word of my father; and year by year I sowed my land and David my brother sowed the land of my mother and his own half-aroura. But to-day Abraham suborning (τ) by this David lay in wait for me, and said that my brother must have for himself my mother's land and the half-aroura which my father gave him, and that all that my father left me must be divided again between himself and me. Now my father gave to my mother 110 solidi to divide between me and my brothers and sisters, and this she gave to Elizabeth my elder sister.
And I beseech my kind lord to see that my rights are maintained in accordance with my father’s word.’

14. _meîçon_ Κλαυδίανον: it is more probable that _meîçon_ here is a title than that it means ‘elder son,’ notwithstanding _meîçon_ ἀδελφή in 25. Cf. cxxxii. 1, 10, clv. 5, clviii. 2, and B. G. U. 367. 5, and 368. 10 κόμη καὶ _meîçon_ Ἀρτατύγιον τοῦ παντείφ. πατρίκ.

15. _ἐπάνω_: the use of the preposition is peculiar. _ἐπάνω_ is frequent in late Greek as an equivalent of _ἐπί_ in the senses of ‘upon’ and ‘over,’ i.e. having authority over. But neither of these meanings is very satisfactory in the present case.

19. _σύνολο_ Χαβίανος: it is more probable that _σύνολο_ here is a title than that it means ‘elder son/ notwithstanding _εἰςτετραπετα_ κρατοῦσα_ in 25.

20. _ό_ _δ_ _κα_ _κ.λ._: apparently the apodosis, which was to give the consequences of a refusal, is forgotten. Another way of taking the passage would be to alter _ό_ _δν_ _μὴ_ _κάθη_ to _δωκι_ _μὴ_ ἡλάζων, keeping _μερισθῆναι_.

**CXXXII. Division of Property.**

Gizeh Museum, 10,133. 33.5 x 23.5 cm. Late sixth or early seventh century.

Memorandum of the division of a sum of money left by one Paulus among his heirs. The money amounting to 360 gold solidi was shared in different proportions by Serenus, the son of Paulus, and two other individuals on behalf of their wives, who were no doubt daughters of Paulus.

10 _δ(ια) _Μακαρίου _μεῖ(ζονος) _ὑπ(πέρ) _τῆ(ς) _γαμετὸ(ν) _αὐτ(οῦ) _Σοφίας _ν(υ) _μ(ύσματα) _ο(ς) _κερατία(ς) _κ.,

(καὶ) _ὑπ(πέρ) _παραστάθ(μον) _αὐτ(ῶν) _ν(ο) _μ(ύσματα) _γ _κερατία(ς) _δ.,

(καὶ) _ὑπ(πέρ) _παραστάθ(μον) _αὐτ(ῶν) _ν(ο) _μ(ύσματα) _τς _Ἀλεξί(ανδρείας).
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5. παραστάθμιον: παράσταθμιον νόμισμα in Cod. Just. x. 27, 2 means a νόμισμα below its normal weight; and on this analogy the amounts mentioned here as paid ἵππα παραστάθμιον may be supposed to have made up the deficiency in weight of the sums with which they are connected; i.e. the 360 νομίσματα were ἵππα so and so many κεράτια. But if this is meant, it is rather strange that the νομίσματα are not described at the outset in 3 as being under weight.

10. γαμετον(ε): γαμήτης or γαμετός for γαμετή is not found elsewhere.

CXXXIII. ADVANCE OF SEED CORN.

Gizeh Museum, 10,056. 32.5 x 30.7 cm. A.D. 550.

The following documents (cxxxiii-cxxxix) are all concerned with the affairs of Flavius Apion, his heirs, or his son, Flavius Apion the younger. The family evidently possessed much wealth and power, and it figures in a considerable proportion of the Oxyrhynchus papyri of this period.

The present text is an acknowledgement of receipt given to Flavius Apion by the officials of the village of Takona, for 200 artabae of seed-corn.

The body of the document and the Latin signature are by the hand of cxl.

+ Β[ασιλείας] τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλ(αοιίου)
   Ιουστινιανοῦ τοῦ αἰωνίου Ἀγγοῦ[σ]του
καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἢτος κ[δ], τοῖς τῷ ἡ μετὰ τῆν ὑπατίαν Φλ(αοιίου)
Βασιλεύος τοῦ λαμπροστάτου,
Φαμώ[ξι] κβ, ἱνδ(ικτόνος) ἰδ., ἐν Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλ(ει). +
Φλαουίος Ἀπίωνι τ[ω] παυνεψώματο καὶ ὑπερφυεστάτῳ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων ὀρδιναρίων
5 γευχοῦντι καὶ ἐνταθ[α] τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχητῶν πόλει, διὰ Μηνὰ ὀικέτου
tου ἑπερωτώντος
καὶ προσπορίζοντος τῷ ἱδίῳ δεσπότῃ τῷ αὐτῷ παυνεψώματο ἅρῳ τῆν
ἀγωγὴν καὶ
ἐνοχὴν, τῷ κοινῷ τῶν πρωτοκωμητῶν τῆς κόμης Τάκωνα τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχητοῦ
νομοῦ, παγαρχουμένης ὑπὸ τοῦ οἰκοῦ τῆς ὑμῶν ἐνδοξήτητος, δι’ ἡμῶν
Ἀυρηλίων
Φοιβάμμονος μει[ζονος], νίου Πεκνιόν, καὶ Ἀνοῦν νιὸν Ἀρτισί, καὶ Μηνὰ
ἀδελφόν αὐτοῦ,
10 καὶ Καυλαη[β] νιὸν Ἰωάννου, καὶ Ἀνοῦν νιὸν Πρίσκου, καὶ Ἡρακλείδου
νιὸν Παλμα, καὶ Φίβ νιὸν
Ἰουλίου, καὶ λοιπῶν κομαρχῶν ταύτης, χαίρειν. ὀμολογοῦμεν ἐσχηκέναι
παρὰ τῆς
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

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...
In the 24th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign Fl. Justinian, the eternal Augustus and Emperor, which is the 8th year after the consulship of Fl. Basilius the most illustrious, Phaophi 22, 14th indiction, in the city of Oxyrhynchus.

To Flavius Apion the all-honoured and most magnificent, of consular rank, a landowner at this illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through Menas his servant who is acting on his behalf and assuming for his master the same all-honoured Apion the conduct and responsibility of the transaction, from the council of the chief men of the village of Takona, in the Oxyrhynchite nome, which village is dependent upon your honour's house, through us, Aurelius Phoebammon, overseer, son of Pekusius, Aurelius Anoup, son of Artisi, Aurelius Menas, his brother, Aurelius Koulaebt, son of John, Aurelius Anoup, son of Priscus, Aurelius Heraclides, son of Palmas, Aurelius Phib, son of Julius, and the other officials of this village, greeting. We acknowledge that we have received from your honour on loan and have had measured to us from the harvest of the present 14th indiction as seed for the crops of our lands in the approaching (D. V.) 15th indiction, two hundred artabae of uncleaned corn by measure, given to us by the heirs of the sainted Menas, son of Osoklas, captain of a boat belonging to your honoured house, total 200 artab. corn. We will pay back without fail to your honour the same amount of corn, new and sifted, according to the measure by which we received it, along with the tax payable by us, in the month Payni of the current 227th = the 196th year and of the present 14th indiction, out of the new crops of the coming (D. V.) 15th indiction, without delay and on the security of all our property which is thereto pledged. This bond, of which this copy only is made, is valid, and in reply to the formal question we have given our assent. (Second hand.)

The council of the chief men of the village of Takona in the Oxyrhynchite nome, through the names herein above written, (has given) to your honour this bond for two hundred artabae of uncleaned corn by measure, total 200 artab. uncl. corn, which we will pay back at the date fixed; and we agree to all that is herein contained as it is above written, and in answer to the formal question have given our consent and discharge. I, Aurelius Heraclides, scribe of the village of Takona, signed for them at their request, as they were illiterate. Executed by me, Philoxenus.'

2. τοῖς τὸ η: the year is really the ninth, not the eighth, after the consulship of Basilius (541); the same mistake occurs in cxxl. In cxxv. 2 the number of years after Basilius' consulship is correctly given. Cf. note on cxxvi. 2, and introd. to cxxsv.

5. ἐπεχρηστοῦ: the correlative to ἐπεχρησθεῖται in 21.


14. ἑκτὸς δειπνήσατος: cf. civil, from which it appears that a διασπαμα could be sealed. But what part it played in the measuring and whether it had anything to do with the κῶγκλας (cxxxvii. 1, note) is obscure.

23. Some such verb as ἑπιτῆρομεν must be supplied.

28. The κ with the stroke of abbreviation should somehow represent ἑδικτιῶν; cf. cxxxviii. 49 and cxxl. 32.
CXXXXIV. Contract of a Stonemason.

Gizeh Museum, 10,053. 31.5 x 10.3 cm. a.d. 569.

Acknowledgement given to Flavius Apion by John, chief of the stone-masons, for the receipt of one gold solidus, for which sum he engages to transport 200 blocks of stone to a λάκκος or cistern on Flavius Apion’s estate.

There are some ancient stone quarries which are still worked at a short distance to the north of Oxyrhynchus.

Βασιλεῖας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβ(εστάτου)
ημῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργ(έτου)
Φλ(αούβον) Ἰουστίνου τοῦ αἰωνίου Ἀγαύστου
καὶ Αὐτοκρ(άτορος) ἔτους 569, ὑπατίας τῆς

5 αὐτῶν γαλην(οτητος) τῷ β, Παύνι ἔτε,

ινδικτίονος β'//.

Φλ(αούβον) Ἀπίων τῷ πανευφήμῳ
καὶ υπερφυεστάτῳ ἀπό υπάτων ὄρδιναρ(ίων)
καὶ πατρικίω, γεορχοῦντι καὶ

10 ἐνταθὰ τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρνυχίτου
πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου τοῦ καὶ
ἐπεροτώντος καὶ προσπορίζ(οντος)
τῷ ἰδίῳ δεσπότῃ τῷ αὐτῶ πανευφήμῳ
ἀνδρὶ τῆν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχὴν,

15 Ἰωάννης κεφαλῆς τῶν
λαοτήμων, ὦ Ὀξυρνυχίτου
Σάρας, ὀρμῶμ(ενος) ἀπὸ ἑποίκιων
Νήσου Λευκάδιων τοῦ Ὀξυρνυχίτου νομοῦ
διαφέροντος τῇ υμῶν υπερφυει(είς).

20 ὄμολογῳ ἵσχυκέναι παρ' αὐτῆς
ἐντεῦθεν ἡδη χρυσοῦ νόμισμα
ἐν ἰδιωτικῷ (υγ/δ), γενεται(ρ) χρυσοῦ
νο(μισμάτιον) ἢ ἰδιωτικῷ,
καὶ ὑπὲρ τούτου ὄμολογῳ
ἐνεγκεῖν εἰς τὸν λάκκον

25 τοῦ αὐτῆς κτήματος
Ταρσοῦθ(ες) λίθους μεγάλους
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\[ \begin{align*}
\text{diakosías} & \; \text{δίχα} \; \text{όπερθ(έσεως)} \\
\text{τινὸς} & \; \text{κυρίου} \; τὸ \; \text{όμωλ(όγημα)} \; \text{άπλ(όν)} \\
\gammaραφ(έν), & \; \text{kai} \; \text{έπερ(οτηθείς)} \; \text{όμωλ(όγησα).}
\end{align*} \]

30 Ίωάννης, στοιχεί μοι. *Ισατος

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{εγρ(άσα) \; έ(περ) \; α(ύτοι) \; άγρ(αμμάτων) \; έντος.}
\end{align*} \]

χ' \; \text{δι(εμ(ν)) \; Ισα(τ)υ(ν) \; διακο(ν)υ(ν) \; έτελιοθ(ε).}

On the verso

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{όμωλ(όγημα) \; Ίωάννου \; κεφ(αλῆς) \; τῶν \; λαστόμ(ον), \; νῦν \; Μηνά, \; ἀπὸ \; έποικ(ίου) \\
\text{Νήσου}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{Α(εων)καδ(ίον, \; χρ(υσοῦ) \; νο(μίσματος) \; α \; έδ(ωτικό).}
\end{align*} \]

3. ἰωστυμον \; Παπ. 6. ἰδο \; Παπ. 13. ἰδο \; Παπ. 15. ἰωστυμον \; Παπ. 24. ενγκειν

Pap. 27. 1. διακοινούς. 30. ἰωστυμον ... ἰσατος \; Παπ. 32. ἰσατ \; Παπ. 33. ἰδο \; Παπ.

7 sqq. For the formula cf. cxxxiii. 4 sqq.


CXXXV. DEED OF SURETY.

Gizeh Museum, 10,018. 32 \times 19.5 cm. A.D. 579.

Deed by which Aurelius Pamouthi, a worker in lead, became surety to the heirs of Flavius Apion that Aurelius Abraham, a labourer, would remain with his wife and family on an estate belonging to the heirs.

The papyrus is dated Phamenoth 25 (March 21) in the fourth year of the Emperor Tiberius Constantinus, 12th induction. There is, as so often happens, an inconsistency between the two halves of the date. Tiberius reckons the beginning of his reign from the time when he was made Caesar by Justin (cf. G. P. I. lx. 2, note), and this event is placed by historians in Dec. 574, so that his fourth year was Dec. 577–578. But since Justin did not die till October 578, the fourth year of Tiberius’ sole reign was of only two months’ duration, and in March 578 Justin was still Emperor. Moreover the 12th induction on the ordinary reckoning was 578–9, and it could not have begun so early as Phamenoth (cf. note on cxl. 10). Probably therefore ε should be read for δ in line 3.

The dates found in papyri belonging to the reigns of Tiberius Constantinus and Maurice are a constant source of difficulty. Although in exlibiv the year of the Emperor and the induction coincide with the received theory, cxxiii, cxxviii and ccii are dated in Phaophi (October) of the 8th year of Tiberius, 1st induction. This is so far consistent that, reckoning from Dec. 574 as the beginning of Tiberius’ reign,
the indiction and the year of the Emperor agree in making the date of these papyri Oct. 582. But the accession of Maurice took place in August 582, so we must suppose that in October the scribes were still ignorant of Tiberius' death; cf. a similar case in ciii. In cxxxvii, dated in the 3rd year of Maurice, 2nd indiction, January, the year of the Emperor is wrong; cf. note on G. P. II. lxxxvi. 5 and B. G. U. 395.

The years of the consulships are also frequently inconsistent. In cxciii, cxcviii and cxxi the consulship of Tiberius coincides with the 8th year of his reign, while exliv, cxxxvi and cxxxvii give a regular series of dates 'after the consulship' of Tiberius, which is placed by them in 578. For similar difficulties respecting the consulships of Basil and Justin cf. cxxxiii. 2 and cxxvi. 2.

+ Ἡ Ἐκπλήξις τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου ένεργέτου ΦΛ(αουκίου) Τιβέριου Κωνσταντίνου τού αἰωνίου Διόγοστον καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος έτους ὀ, Φαμενώθ κε, ἰνδικτίονοι ιβ. τούς υπερφυσιστάτους κληρονόμους τοῦ τῆς ἐν εὔκλεει τῇ μνήμῃ 5 Ἀπόνοιας γενομένων πατρικίων, γενοχώσου καὶ ἑνταθά τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὡξυρυγχιτῶν πόλεως, διὰ Μηνά οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπεροτώστου καὶ προσπορίζοντος τοῖς ἱδίοις δεσπόταις τοῖς αὐτοῖς πανευφήμων ἀνδράσιν τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἔνοχήν, Αὐρήλιος Παμοῦθιος μολυβουργός, υἱὸς Γεώργιος μητρὸς 'Ἀννιανῆς, ὀρμώμενος ἀπὸ τῆς Ὡξυρυγχιτῶν) 10 πόλεως. Ὀμολογώ ἐκούσια γνώμη, ἐπωμισμένος τῶν θείων καὶ σεβάσμιον ὄρκον, ἐγγυάσθαι καὶ ἀναδέχεσθαι παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν υπερφυείας διὰ τῶν αὐτῆς προσηκόντων Αὐρήλιον Ἀμβρα'άμιον νιῶν 'Ερμίνου μητρὸς Ἡραίδος, ὀρμώμενον ἀπὸ κτήματος μεγάλης Ταρονθίου διαφέροντος τῆς ὑμῶν υπερφυείας τοῦ 15 Ὡξυρυγχιτῶν νομοῦ ἐναπόγραφον αὐτῆς γεωργόν, ἐφ' ὦ τε αὐτῶν ἀδιαλείπτως παραμεῖναι καὶ διάγειν ἐν τῷ αὐτοῦ κτήματι μετὰ τῶν αὐτοῦ φιλτάτων καὶ γαμετῆς καὶ κτηνῶν καὶ πάσης τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀποσκευής ἀποκρινόμενον εἰς ἅπαντα τὰ ὄρωντα τὸ αὐτοῦ πρὸς ὅπως ἦτοι τῆς τοῦ ἐναπογράφου τύχην, 20 καὶ μηδαμὸς αὐτῶν καταλείψαι τὸ αὐτὸ κτήμα μήτε μὴν μεθ'[κ] Stopwatch εἰς ἑτέρου τόπου, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἑπιζητούμενον αὐτῶν πρὸς ἐμὲ παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν υπερφυείας διὰ τῶν αὐτῆς προσηκόντων ἐν οἰαδήποτε ἡμέρᾳ οἰασδηποτοῦ ἐνεκεν προφάσεως, τοῦτον παραφέρω καὶ παραδόσων ἐν δημοσίῳ 25 τόπω ἐκτὸς παντὸς τόπου προσβηγήσας καὶ λόγου ἐνθα αὐτῶν
καὶ παρείληφα, ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου οίκου.

 Fortress  

ἡ [εἰ] μὴ τοιτου ποιήσω, ὅμοιον καταβαλεῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀπολείψεως καὶ μὴ γινομένης παρ’ ἐμοῦ παραβόσεως

χρυσοῦ νομίσματα ὅκτω ἔργῳ καὶ δυνάμει ἀπαίτούμενα.

On the verso

ἐγγύῃ Παμούθιοι μολυβουργ(οί) νιόδ Γεωργίου ἀπὸ [τῆς Ὀξυρυνχ(ίας)] πόλ(εως)

ἀναδεχομένου) Ἀβραάμιον νιόν Ἐρμίνου ἀπὸ κτήματος Τ[α]ρσουθίνου. +

3. ἵνα Παπ. 4. ὑπέρφυστας Παπ. ὁμ. τῆς. 5. ἵνα Παπ. 9. νιόδ Παπ. 11. ἵνα Παπ.; so in 22. 12. ὑπέρφυσιν Παπ. 13. ἵναι... ἡραίον Παπ. 20. τοι auto corr. from τοι auto. 21, 22. o corr. fr. ο in the terminations of τετρα τοιοῦτον and ἐπί-κτηματος auto. 24. The terminations of the verbs -ων and -ωσο inserted afterwards; ρ and δ in παραγωγα partially re-written. 26. o of παρελθον inserted, and ε of ω partially re-written. 27. ἰ. τοῦτο. ω of ποιήσω inserted, and σ corrected; ωμ of ὅμοιον partially re-written. ὑπέρ Παπ. 28. γιν τοῦτος re-written. o of παραβοσεως corr. fr. ο.

‘In the 4th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign and greatest benefactor Fl. Tiberius Constantius, eternal Augustus and Emperor, Phamenoth 25, 12th indication.

To the most magnificent heirs of Apion, of glorious memory, patrician, landholders in this illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through Menas their servant who is acting on their behalf and assuming for his masters, the said all-esteemed persons, the conduct and responsibility of the transaction, from Aurelius Pamouthius, lead-worker, son of George and Anniama, coming from the city of Oxyrhynchus. I agree of my own free will and with the oath by Heaven and the Emperor to be surety and pledge to your magnificence, through your representatives, for Aurelius Abraham, son of Herminus and Herais, who comes from the estate Great Taronithus belonging to your magnificence in the Oxyrhynchite nome, and is entered as your labourer. I engage that he shall continually abide and stay on his holding along with his friends and wife and herds and all his possessions, and be responsible for all that regards his person or the fortunes of him who has been entered as a cultivator; and that he shall in no wise leave his holding or remove to another place, and if he is required of me by your magnificence through your representatives at any date or for any reason whatsoever, I will bring him forward and produce him in a public place without any attempt at flight or excuse, in the keeping of your same honoured house just as he is now when I become his surety. If I do not do this I agree to forfeit for his non-appearance and my failure to produce him 8 gold solidi, actual payment of which is to be enforced. This pledge, of which only this copy is made, is valid, and in answer to the formal question I have given by assent.

Executed by me, Anastasius.’

4. There is here a confusion, which recurs in cxxxvi. 4, between the alternative phrases τοῦ τῆς εἰκόνας μνήμης (cf. cxxxvii. 5) and τοῦ ἐν εἰκόνῃ τῆς μνήμης.

6 sqq. Cf. cxxxiii. 5 sqq., &c.

31. etiolith: the second ἰ represents ἵ.
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CXXXVI. CONTRACT OF A FARM STEWARD.

Gizeh Museum, 10,103. 90-7 x 33 cm. A.D. 583.

Contract between the heirs of Flavius Apion and Serenus, a deacon, with his surety Victor, a lawyer, by the terms of which Serenus agrees to become the overseer of certain estates for one year.

At the beginning a line of the date, perhaps preceded by the formula ἐν ἀνόματι κ.τ.λ. and a protocol similar to that of cxxxviii, has been broken away.

[+ βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐερ- γετόν Φλαούιον]

Τιβέριον Μαυρίκιον τοῦ ἀιώνιον Αὐγουστον καὶ Αὐτοκράτορας ἑτους ἁ,

μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν τοῦ τῆς

θείας λήξεως γενομένου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Τιβέριον Κωνσταντίνου ἑτους ἐ,

Παχών κθ, ἱνδικτίωνος πρώτης.

τοῖς ὑπερφυστάτοις κληρονόμοις τοῦ τῆς ἐν εὐκλεεὶ τῇ μνήμῃ Ἀπίωνος
gενομένου

5 πρωτοσπάρτικιον, γευσχοῖσι καὶ ἑνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχίτων πόλει,

dία Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου

τοῦ ἐπερωτώσκος καὶ προσπορίζοντος τοῖς ἑδίοις δεσπόταις τοῖς αὐτοῖς παν-

ευφήμοις ἀνδράσιν

τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἑνοχήν,

Σερῆνος διάκονος τῆς ἀγίας ἐκκλησίας, νῦς
toῦ μακαρίου

Ἀπολλά, μετ’ ἔγγυντοῦ τοῦ καὶ ἀναδεχομένου [αὕτον εἰς ἡν ποιεῖται ὑπο-

dοχὴν τῆς καταπιστεύου[ἐφ]ής

αὐτῷ προνοησίας τῶν ἐξής δηλουμένων κτημάτων καὶ ἑστικῶν αὐτῶν
tόπων, ἐμοῦ

10 Βίκτωρος νομικαρίου, νῦν τοῦ μακαρίου Ἰωάννου, ἐξῆς ὑπογράφοντες ἑδίοις

γράμμασιν, ἀμφότεροι

ὁμομενοὶ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ ἐγὼ ὁ πρωτότυπος

Σερῆνος διάκονος,

ἐκουσία γνώμη καὶ αὐθαιρέτω φιλοξενεῖ συντεθείσαι με πρὸς τὴν ὑμῶν

ὑπερβείαν δία τῶν αὐτῆ

προσγέγιστόν ἐπὶ ἐνα ἑνιαυτόν, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ λοιπάδος χρυσικῶν τῆς

παροίσης πρώτης ἱνδικτίωνος]
καὶ καρπῶν καὶ χρυσικῶν καὶ προσόδων τῆς σὺν θεῷ δευτέρας ἐπινεμ- 
ήσεως, ἐπὶ τῷ με τῇν
15 χώραν τοῦ προσηγοτοῦ ἦτοι ὑποδέκτου ἀποστηρώσαι παρ' αὐτῇ ἐμ προστασία κτήματος Ματρέου καὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς κώμησ Ἐπισήμου καὶ Ἀδαλοῦ καὶ τῶν ἔξωτικῶν αὐτῶν τῶν διαφερόντων τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείᾳ, καὶ κατὰ τὸ παρεχόμενον μοι ἀπαιτήσιμον παρὰ τῶν ἀιδεσίμων χαρτουλαρίων τοῦ ἐνδόξου αὐτῆς οἰκοῦ τὴν μεθοδίαν τρέψαι κατὰ τῶν ὑπευθύνων γεωργῶν κτηματικῶν τε καὶ κωμητικῶν καὶ ἔξωτικῶν, εἰς τὸ πάντα εἰσπράξαι καὶ καταβαλείν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑμῶν ὑπερφύσειν τοῦ ἐνδόξου αὐτῆς οἰκοῦ, τὸ δὲ χρυσικὸν ἐπὶ τὸν λαμπρότατον τραπεζίτην τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου οἰκοῦ, ἀκολούθου τοῖς ἐρμοῖς ἐνταγίοις τοῖς ἐκδιδομένοις παρ' ἐμοὶ πάσιν τοῖς ὑπευθύνοις γεωργοῖς ταύτης τῆς προονοσίας, καὶ μετὰ τὴν γινομένην παρ' ἐμοὶ σπουδὴν καὶ ἑν ἐγιθείκαμεν μεθοδίαν περὶ τὴν εἰσπράξιν, εἰ δὲ συμβῇ ἔχθεσιν γενέσθαι ἐν τοῖς
20 ἦτοι ἐπὶ τοὺς αὐτὴν προσήκοντας, τοῦτ' ἐστιν, τῶν μὲν σῖτον ἐπὶ τοῦ δημοσίου ναύτην τοῦ ἐνδόξου αὐτῆς οἰκοῦ, τὸ δὲ χρυσικὸν ἐπὶ τὸν λαμπρότατον τραπεζίτην τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου οἰκοῦ, ἀκολούθου τοῖς ἐρμοῖς ἐνταγίοις τοῖς ἐκδιδομένοις παρ' ἐμοὶ πάσιν τοῖς ὑπευθύνοις γεωργοῖς ταύτης τῆς προονοσίας, καὶ μετὰ τὴν γινομένην παρ' ἐμοὶ σπουδὴν καὶ ἑν ἐγιθείκαμεν μεθοδίαν περὶ τὴν εἰσπράξιν, εἰ δὲ συμβῇ ἔχθεσιν γενέσθαι ἐν τοῖς
25 προγεγραμμένοις κτήμασιν, ἐμε ταύτην ἀποσυμβιβάσαι τὴν δὲ ὑμῶν ὑπερφύσειν ταύτην ἐαυτῇ καταλογίσασθαι ἐν τοῖς ἐρμοῖς λόγοις· τὰ δὲ ἔξωτικα πάντα ἐμε εἰς πλῆρες λημματίας καὶ εἰσπράξαι καὶ εἰσενεγκεῖν τῷ εἰρημένῳ γεουχικῷ λόγῳ, προσομολογῶ δὲ λημματίας τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείᾳ ὑπὲρ παραπαθείας τοῦ παραληπτικοῦ μέτρου τῶν ἀρταβῶν ἐκατὼν ἀρτάβως δέκα πέντε. πρὸς δὲ τούτους συνεδέμην καὶ ὀμολογησα διδόναι τῷ ἐνδόξῳ 30 οἰκοῦ τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείας καὶ τά δώδεκα νομίσματα 'Αλεξανδρείας τὰ ἐξ ἐθνῶν παραχῦμενα ὑπὲρ παραπαθείας τῆς αὐτῆς προονοσίας, καὶ δέξασθαι μὲ τὸ ἐμὸν ὑψώματι κατὰ μίμησιν
τοῦ πρὸ ἐμοῦ προνοητοῦ. δόσῳ δὲ τοὺς λόγους πάσης τῆς ἐμῆς ὑποδοχῆς τοῦ τε λήμματος καὶ ἀναλώματος, καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν λογοθεσίων ἀποπληρώσω, εἰ λοιπαδάριος φανείην ἀκολούθως ὡς εἰρηταί τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἑνταγίοις. προσομολογῶ δὲ κἀγὼ Βίκτωρ ὁ ἐγγυτής

35 ἐγγυάθαι καὶ ἀνάδεχεσθαι τῶν προγεγραμμένων Σερῆνον διάκονον προνοητὴν διδοῦντα πληρῶντα τὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ ὑποδοχῆς, καὶ εἰ λοιπαδάριος φανείη ἀκολούθως τῆς αὐτοῦ πιστακίους οἴκοθεν καὶ ἐξ ἴδιων μου διδόναι καὶ πληρώσαι τὴν ὑμῶν ὑπερβάλλειν, ἀποστάτωμεν τῷ προνομίῳ τῶν ἐγγυητῶν, διαφερόντως δὲ τῇ νεαρῇ διατάξει τῇ περὶ ἐγγυητῶν καὶ ἀντίφωνητῶν ἐκφωνηθείση. καὶ ὑπεθέμεθα ἀμφότεροι εἰς τὸ δίκαιον τούτον

40 τοῦ συναλλάγματος πάντα ἡμῶν τὰ ὑπάρχοντα καὶ ὑπάρχοντα ἴδικός καὶ γενικός,

ἐνεχύρον λόγον καὶ ὑποθήκης δικαίως. κύριον τὸ συνάλλαγμα διότι γραφὲν, καὶ ἑπερωθηθέντες ὑμοὶ ὑγισάμεν. + 2nd hand. + Σερῆνος διάκονος, νῦν τοῦ μακαρίου Ἀπολλώ, ὁ προγεγραμμένος, πεποίημαι τούτον τὸ συνάλλαγμα τῆς προγεγραμμένης προνοησίας κτήματος Ματρέων καὶ τῶν ἐν τῆς κόμης Ἰησοῦν καὶ Ἀδεῶν καὶ τῶν ἐξωτικῶν τόπων, καὶ ἀποδώσω τοὺς λόγους μου, καὶ στοιχίζω μοι πάντα

45 τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ ὡς πρόκειται, ὑπογράψας χειρῶς ἐμοὶ ἀπέληψα. 3rd hand. + Βίκτωρ νομικάριος, νῦν τοῦ μακαρίου Ἰωάννου, ὁ προγεγραμμένος, ἔποιηκαὶ ἀναδέχασα τοὺς προγεγραμμένους εὐλαβεστατοὺς

Σερῆνος διάκονος καὶ προνοητὴν ἐν τούτῳ τὸ συναλλάγμα (τι), καὶ συμφωνεῖ μοι πάντα ὡς πρόκειται.

ὑπέγραψα χειρῶς ἐμοὶ, ἀπέλυσα. + 1st hand. + δὲ ἐμὸν Παπνοθίου συμβολαιογράφον ἐτελείωθη.

50 * di em(u) Raphiti(hi) . . . sin(holaeographi) etelioth(e).
On the verso
+ συνάδ(λογμα) Σερήνου τοῦ εὐλαβ(εστάτου) διακόνου νιο[θ] τιο[θ] μακαρ(ίου)
'Απολλά,
μετ' εγγυητοῦ τοῦ θαυμ(ασίου) Βίκτορος νομικαρ(ίου), προστατ(ίας) κτήμ(ατος)
Ματρέων.

4. υπερφυστατοὺς Ραπ. 6. ίδας Ραπ.; so in 10. 7. νῦν Ραπ.; so in 42. 10.
νῦν ... ίδαν ... ύπογραφοῦντες Ραπ. 12. ἕμων ὑπερφυσοῦν Ραπ.; so in 19, 25. 13. τὸν
Ραπ. 15. υποδείκτο Ραπ. 16. ί. κώμαις. 17. ἕμων υπερφυσεῖ ... χαρταδολαρίῳ Ραπ.
18. υπευθύνους Ραπ. 21. ενδοξά) Ραπ. 22. υπευθύνους Ραπ. 28. ἕμων υπερφυσεῖ ὑπέρ
Ραπ. 29. τ. τοῦτοις ονομ. ή. ν. 30. ἕμων υπερφυσοῦν ... νομιματά Ραπ. 31.
ὑπὲρ Ραπ. 32. υποδοχῆς Ραπ.; so in 36. 34. εὐγύνησ τας Ραπ. 35. εὐγύνησ τας Ραπ.
1. ἡδονάς. 36. ί. τοῖς αὐτοῖς. πατέρακοις Ραπ. 37. ἕδωκαν ... ἕμων υπέρφερ Ραπ. 38.
εὐγύνησ του (iwiçe) Ραπ. 39. υπευθύνῳ Ραπ. 40. υπερφοίτο εἶδος Ραπ. 41. δι' αὐτοῦ
Ραπ. 42. τ. τοῦτο. 43. τ. τοῖς κώμαις ἑπισήμων. 44. 1. Αδαίου ... τόπων. 45.
l. ως ... ἐμ. ὑπογραφαῖς Ραπ. 47. 1. τοῦτο τῷ ... συμφωνεῖ. 48. 1. ἐμ.:

The terms of the agreement are (11 sqq.):—

I, Serenus, deacon, principal party to the contract, of my own free will and deliberate
choice agree that I have made a contract with your magnificence through your representa-
tives for one year reckoned from the arrears of money payments of the present first
indiction and that of the crops and money payments and revenues of the coming (D.V.)
second indiction; in which contract I undertake to fill the post of your administrator or
steward in the management of the estate of Matredus and your property in and adjacent to
the villages of Episemus and Adaeus. I undertake to conduct my dealings with the
labourers responsible to me both upon the estate and in the villages and adjacent property
in accordance with the requirements notified to me by the worshipful secretaries of your
honoured house, so as to collect and pay to your magnificence or to your representatives
all that is due, namely, the corn to the official controller of the boats of your honoured
house and the money to the most illustrious banker of your said honoured house, in
correspondence with the receipts and cheques issued by me to all the labourers under my
charge, and in agreement with the performance of my duties and the method of collection
adopted by me. And if any deficiency (?) should occur on the estates aforesaid, I am to
make it good and it shall be credited to your magnificence in my accounts; and I will
gain and collect and pay to the aforesaid owner's account all the dues in full from the
outlying properties. I agree further to gain for your magnificence, as compensation for
the measure used in receiving payments, fifteen extra artabae on every hundred. I have
also contracted and agreed to give to the honoured house of your magnificence the twelve
Alexandrian solidi usually paid as a consideration for the said administration; and to
accept the same amount of victuals as the administrator before me. I will render accounts
of all my stewardship both of receipt and expenditure and I will make up deficiencies when
the accounts are balanced if the comparison of my receipts and cheques as aforesaid shows
me to be in arrears. I, Victor, surely, do further agree to become surety and bail for the
aforesaid Serenus, deacon and administrator, in the discharge and fulfilment of his steward-
ship; and if he is shown to be in arrears in comparison with his cheques and receipts, to
discharge the debt and satisfy your magnificence out of my own private means, renouncing
the privilege of sureties, and contrary to the new ordinance issued about sureties and
persons accepting responsibility. We both pledge for the observance of this contract all
our property present and future, whether held by ourselves or our families, to be security
and to serve as a pledge. The contract, of which two copies are made, is valid, and in reply to the formal consent we have given our consent.' (Signatures.)

4. τῆς ἐν εὐκλείαι: cf. cxxxv. 4, notc.
10. ἐπαγράφωρεν: the construction is ad sensum.
24. ἐξήστων: other instances of the use of this word show that it means a payment of some kind, and probably arrears of payment. clxxix has τὴν ἐξήστων ἦν ὄμηλει ἀποπληρωμένων, and Gizeh Museum No. 10,132, which is a list of payments in corn and money, is headed ἐν ἐξήστωσι τῶν τῆς φωτιδίων' τοῦ δεσπότου ἡμῶν κ.τ.λ. Cf. B. G. U. 539. 1.

37-39. νεραι δαπάναις is the Greek title of the Novellae of Justinian, two of which (4 and 99) are especially concerned with ἐγγυται. The natural inference from the clause in the papyri would be that the law referred to abolished the liability of sureties. But this is neither in accordance with the terms of the Novellae nor with common sense. Perhaps the proviso was inspired by a mistrust of a new law which was imperfectly understood. It is interesting to find the imperial decrees evaded in this way by private contract; cf. cxxxv. introd.

CXXXVII. REPAIR OF A WATERWHEEL.
Gizeh Museum, 10,034. 32 x 20 cm. A.D. 584.

Acknowledgement given by Aurelius Ptollion, a cultivator, to the heirs of Flavius Apion, of the receipt of an axle for a waterwheel used in irrigation. A large number of similar documents, of which this one may be taken as a representative, are found among the papers relating to the house of Flavius Apion. Cf. cxcii-cxcvii.

There is another inconsistency here (cf. introd. to cxxxv) between the year of the Emperor and the indictment. The 3rd year of Maurice was from Aug. 13, 584-5, while the 2nd indictment came to an end in the summer of 584, long before Tiberius' consulship supports the indictment number (cf. cxxxvii. 4 with cxxxvi. 2 and cxliv. 20), the error probably lies in the year of the Emperor, which should be the 2nd instead of the 3rd. Perhaps the scribe kept to the Egyptian method of reckoning an Emperor's first year as ended on the 5th ἱμηρά ἐπαγρόμενα after his accession (cf. introd. to xxxv. verso); but elsewhere in papyri after the reign of Justinian the years of the Emperor are reckoned in the ordinary Roman fashion from the day of his accession without reference to the civil year, and there are other inconsistencies in papyri dated in the reign of Maurice, e.g. G. P. I. lxxxvi, which cannot be explained by the recurrence of the scribe to the Egyptian mode of reckoning the years of an Emperor.

+ Βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐθείας τάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλαυρίων
Τιβέριου
Μαυρίκιου τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγούστου καὶ Ἀὐτοκράτορος ἐτοὺς ἵ, μετὰ τὴν

...
υπατίαν τοῦ τῆς θείου λήξεως γενομένου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Τιβερίου Κωνσταντίνου ἐτῶν 5, Τύβι β' ἰη, ἦν(ικτίονος) β.

5 τοῖς εὐφρεντάσις διαδόχοις τοῦ τῆς εὐκλείας μνῆμης Ἀπίωνος γενομένου πρωτοπ[α]ρικίου, γεουχοῦσιν καὶ ἐνταθῇ τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχίτων πόλει, διὰ Μηνὰ οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπερωτώτος καὶ προσπορίζοντος τοὺς ἴδιος δεσπόταις τοῖς αὐτοῖς πανευφήμιοι ἀνδράσιν τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχὴν.

10 Αὐρήλιος Πτολλίων υἱὸς Ἀνουβίου μητρὸς Νόνης, ὁρμώμενος ἀπὸ ἐποικίου 'Αμβιυτοὺς τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχίτου νομοῦ διαφέροντος τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυέα, ἐναπόγραφος αὐτῆς γεοργός, χαίρειν. χρείας καὶ νῦν γεναμένης εἰς τὴν ὑπ’ ἐμὲ γεουχικῆν μηχανῆν καλομένην Τηθίου Ἀνικανοῦ ἀντλοῦσαν εἰς ἀροσίμην γῆν

15 αὐξονος ἐνόσι, ἀνελθον ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως ἡξίωσα τὴν ὑμῶν ὑπερφυέαν ὅστε κελεύσα τοῖς αὐτῶν αὐξόνα παρασχεθῆναι, καὶ εὐθέως ἡ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυέα, πρόνοιαν ποιομένη τῆς συντάσσως τῶν ἅρτης πραγμάτων, τοῦτον τὴν τιμὴν κατελογίσατο μοι ἐν τοῖς πιστακίως μου καινοῦ ἐπιτήδιον

20 ἀντλητικῶν εὐάρεστον. ἐξεξάμενης εἰς ἀναπλήρωσιν πάντων τῶν μηχανικῶν ἀργάνων ἐν τῇ σήμερον ἡμέρᾳ ἡτίς ἐστίν Τύβι πε[ντεκα]δεκατῆ τῆς παρούσης δευτέρας ίνδικτίονος, ὦδροπαροχ(ίαι) καρπῶν τῆς σὺν θ(εό) τρίτης ἐπίθεμ(ή)σεως), τὸν δὲ αὐτῶν αὐξόνα ἐξυπηρετοῦ(μ) εὐς(ο) τοῖς ποιησομένοις ἐπὶ ἐπατετή χρόνον, τὸν δὲ παλαιῶν δοθέντα τῷ θυρωρῷ. κυρία) ἡ χειρο-

25 γραφ(ία) καὶ ὅπερ(ορήτεις) ὠμολ(όγησα). Πτολλίων υἱὸς Ἀνουβίου, στοιχεῖ μοι αὐτῇ ἡ χειρογραφ(ία) ὡς πρόκ(ειταί). Παπνοῦθιος ἔγγ(αψα) ἠ(περ) ἀγ(ματοῦ) δοτός. 2nd hand(?) + γ(ενεται) αὐξόνα εἰς μ(όνοι). + + + 1st hand. * di cm(μ) Ραμ(ηθίνι) σμ(χολαεογραφία).

On the verso
+ χειρογραφ(ία) Πτολλίωνος [ὐἱοῦ Ἀνουβίου ἀπὸ ἐποικίου] 'Αμβιυτοῦ, ἑποδοχ(ῆς) αὐξόνοις ἐνόσ. +

THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

After the date and the usual opening formula the papyrus proceeds (l. 13): 'Having lately had occasion to require an axle for the appliance belonging to the landlord under my charge which is called by the name of Gedius Anianus and supplies water to arable land, I went up to the city and asked your magnificence to order the axle to be provided for me. Whereupon your magnificence with due regard for the state of your property credited me in my accounts with the value of a new, proper, serviceable, and satisfactory axle, which I have received as the complement of all the machinery this fifteenth day of Tybi of the present second indiction for the water-supply of the crops of the third indiction by God's help approaching. This axle is to serve the purposes of irrigation for a term of seven years, and the old one has been given to the porter.'

19. καὶ υὸν κτ.λ.: the accusative is retained as though τοῦτον παρέσχετο, which occurs in some of the documents parallel to this one, had been written instead of τοῦτον τὴν τιμὴν κατάλογοίσατο.

CXXXVIII. CONTRACT FOR THE CHARGE OF A STABLE.

Gizeh Museum, 10,100. 98.8 × 33.5 cm. A.D. 610–11.

Contract between Flavius Apion the younger and John, 'contractor of the racecourse' belonging to Flavius Apion, by which John agreed to undertake for a year the charge of Apion's stable in addition to the racecourse, and to provide him with animals whenever they were required, in return for the payment of one pound of gold (72 solidi).

Judging from the number of references in the papyri to the racecourse at Oxyrhynchus, it was very popular at this period. Cf. exlv, exlv, cl, cvl.

At the top of the document is part of a 'protocol' in brown ink, similar to those frequently met with in long Byzantine papyri. (Cf. Führer Pap. Erz. Rain. p. 17, sqq.)

'Εν ὀνόματι τοῦ κυρίοις καὶ δεσπότου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν, βασιλείας τοῦ θειότατος καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλαούλου Ἦρακλείου τοῦ αἰωνίου Ἀγνοῦστος καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος έτους a . . .

ινδ.ικτόνος ὑδ. (ἔτους) σης συς. +

5 Φλαούλος Ἀπίων τῷ πανευφήμῳ καὶ ὑπερφυεστάτῳ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικῶν, γεωργοῦντι καὶ ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρῇ Ὀξυρνηχῆς(τῶν) πόλεως,

διὰ Μηνᾶ

οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπιρωτώντος καὶ προσποροντος τῷ ἵδῳ δεσπάρμη
tō αὐτῷ πανευφήμῳ ἀνδρί τήν ἄγωγήν καὶ ἐνοχήν, ἐγὼ Ἰσαάνης σύν θεῷ παλιότυρος τοῦ ὄξεως ὀδόμοι τοῦ ἐνδόξου ἡμῶν οἴκου καὶ

10 τοῦ βασιλείκου στάβλου τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου ἡμῶν οἴκου, νῖός τοῦ μακαρίων
Θεοδώρος, ὁ ριμάμενος ἐκ τῆς Ὀξυρνυγχάκτου, ὁμολογῶ τὰ ὑπογεγραμμένα.

βουλήμενος ἀντέχεσθαι καὶ τῆς χρείας τοῦ βαδιστικοῦ στάβλου τοῦ ἐνδόξου ὑμῶν οίκου μετὰ τὸν ὑπ’ ἑμὲ ὅξυν δρόμον ἐπὶ ἑναναυτόν, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ πεντεκαίδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μηνὸς τῆς παρούσης τεσσαρακαίδεκάτης

15 ἰνδικτίωνος μέχρι πεντεκαίδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μηνὸς τῆς σὺν θ(εφ) πεντεκαίδεκάτης

ἐπινεμήσεως. ἐκεῖνης λόγον πρὸς τὴν ὑμετέραν ὑπέρφυειν διὰ τῶν αὐτῆς προσήκοτων καὶ τοῦτο τὸ βαδιστικὸν στάβλον καταβαρηθήναι μοι παρὰ τῆς ὑμετέρας ὑπερφυείας καὶ δὴ κατεπίστευεν μοι ὁ προσηκόντες τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ὑπερφύειᾳ αὐτῷ τὸ βαδιστικὸν στάβλον ἐπὶ τῶν προγκραμμένων.

20 ἑναναυτόν, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ πεντεκαίδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μηνὸς τῆς παρούσης τεσσαρακαίδεκάτης ἰνδικτίωνος. ὁμολογῶ ὑπεισέλθειν τούτῳ καὶ εἰς τὰς ἀνακυπτούσας πάσας γεωχικὰς χρείας, καὶ στρώσαι τοῖς τε περιβλέπεσι διοικηταῖς καὶ λαμπρότατοι χαρτουλαρίαις καὶ παισίν ἀπερχομένοις εἰς οὐανθήσετε γεωχικὴν χρείαιν, καὶ μὴ συγχωρήσαι.

25 μέρψιν τινὰ γενέσθαι καὶ ἑμὸν, ἀνενδοιάστως κυδόνῳ ἐμῷ καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς ύποστάσεως, καὶ δεξιασθήμεν παρ’ αὐτὴς λογῷ πάκτων τῆς αὐτῆς χρείας τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐναυτοῦ χρυσοῦ πέτρου μίαν ἧγον Ἀλέξανδρ(είας). ὁμολογῶν, ὃς εἰρήνηται, πάσαν χρείαν τοῦ εἰρημένου στάβλου ποιεῖν, καὶ χορηγῆσαι ἀλογὰ εἰς τὰς γεωχικὰς χρείας καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου πάσιν ἐπομονοῦμεν πρὸς τὸ θεοῦ τοῦ παντοκράτορος, καὶ νίκης καὶ σωτηρίας καὶ διαμονῆς τὸν εὐσέβεστάτον ἦμῶν δεσποτόν Φλασιών Ὡρακλείων καὶ Ἀλίας Ἐλαβίας τούτων ἐμέμενεν, ταῦτα διαφυλάττειν, ἐν μηδεὶ παραβήναι τρόπῳ, καὶ ὑπεθέμεν εἰς τὸ δίκαιον ταύτῃ τῆς ὁμολογίας πάντα μοῦ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα καὶ ὑπάρχοντα ἵδικοίς καὶ γενικοῖς, ἐνχύρου λογῷ καὶ ὑποθήκης δικαίῳ. κυ(ρία) ἡ ὁμολογία

30 διάστη γραφῆς(είσα), καὶ ἐπερ(οιηθείς) ὁμολόγησα. 2nd hand. +Ἰωάννης.

3rd hand. +Ἰωάννης πακτάριοι τοῦ ἀξίων δρόμον τοῦ ἐνδόξου οίκου τῆς ἢμῶν ὑπερφεοίας καὶ τοῦ βαδιστικοῦ
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

In the name of the Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, our God and Saviour, in the first year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign and greatest benefactor, Flavius Heraclius, eternal Augustus and Imperator, . . . , 14th indication, year 287 = 256.

To Flavius Apion the all-honoured and most magnificent, of consular rank and patrician, landowner at this illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through Menas his servant who is acting on his behalf and assuming for his master, the said all-honoured Apion, the conduct and responsibility of the transaction, from John, by the help of God contractor of the racecourse belonging to your honourable house, and of the stable belonging to your said honourable house, son of the sainted Theodorus, coming from the city of Oxyrhynchus. I make the following contract.

Wishing to take charge of the stable belonging to your honourable house in addition to the racecourse which is under my care, for one year reckoned from Cholak 15 in the present 14th indication to Cholak 15 in the (D.V.) approaching 15th indication, I proposed to your magnificence through your representatives that your magnificence should entrust the stable to my care. The representatives of your magnificence accordingly allowed me the charge of it for the one year aforesaid reckoned from Cholak 15 in the present 14th indication. I agree to undertake this duty and all the services that may arise in connexion with the estate, and to find mounts for the noble superintendents and the most illustrious secretaries and the servants who depart on any service whatsoever connected with the estate, and to give no cause for dissatisfaction, all this being undertaken unequivocally at the risk of myself and my property; and I accept as payment for the said duties for which I have contracted during the year one pound of gold according to the standard of Alexandria, undertaking for my part, as aforesaid, to perform all the duties...
attaching to the aforesaid stable, and to provide animals for the needs of the estate, at the risk of myself and my property, as is aforesaid, and to find mounts for the noble superintendents and the most illustrious secretaries and the servants who depart, as aforesaid, on service connected with the estate. To all this I swear by Almighty God and by the supremacy salvation and preservation of our most pious sovereigns, Flavius Heraclius and Aelia Flavia, that I will abide by and observe these conditions and in nowise break them; and I pledge for the observance of this contract all my property,' etc.

8, 9. Ἰωάννης παστάριος κ.τ.λ.: this individual probably recurs in cliv. 10, 11, where he has the additional title of νομαρχός.

δέξους δρόμου: cf. cxl, a contract with a σταθμίτης τοῦ δέξους δρόμου. Α χαρτουλάριος τοῦ δέξους δρόμου is mentioned in Constantin. De Adm. Imp. c. 43.

10. βασιλείας σταθμόν: this included presumably any animals used in harness, e.g. donkeys or mules, as well as horses; cf. 29, where ἀλόγα need not be confined to horses.

34 sqq. This is the θείοι καὶ σβάσταριος ὄρκος referred to in cxxv. 20, &c.

35. Αλλάς Φλοβίας: the first wife of Heraclius is known as Eudocia Fabia, one of these names—the authorities are not agreed which—having been bestowed upon her by the emperor on her marriage. Φλοβίας would be an easy mistake for Φλοβίας.

CXXXXIX. PROMISE TO BE HONEST.

Gizeh Museum, 10.049. 31.8 x 12.1 cm. A.D. 612.

Contract between Aurelius Menas, head-watchman, and Flavius Apion the younger, by which Menas undertakes to pay 24 solidi should he be proved to have been a party to any theft of the agricultural plant under his charge.

The lost commencement of this text is supplied from Gizeh Museum No. 10.049, which is a similar contract with Flavius Apion entered into by two natives of the village of Ophekas on the day before the present one, and written by the same scribe.

[+ 'Εν ὀνόματι τοῦ κυρίου καὶ δεσπότου Ἰησοῦ]

[Χριστοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ σωτήρος ἡμῶν,]

[Βασιλείας τοῦ θειότατον καὶ εὐφήμου]

[δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλ(αυνίου) Ἡρακλείου]

5 [τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγούστου] καὶ Ἀὐτοκρ(άτορος)

ἐπισχόν τον γις, Φ(αυνίῳ) καθ, ἕν(κτίονος) α.

Φλ(αυνίῳ) Ἀπιώνι τῷ πανευφήμῳ καὶ υπερφ(υεστάτῳ)

ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίων, γεωργοῦντι καὶ

ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρῇ 'Οξυρυγχίτων πόλει, διὰ Μηνά

10 όικότου τοῦ ἐπεροτάντος καὶ προσπορ(έουτος)

τῷ ἱδίῳ δεσπότῃ τῷ αὐτῷ πανευφήμῳ]
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

\[\text{άνδρι τὴν ἄγωγήν καὶ ἐνοχὴν,} \]
\[\text{Αὐρήλιος Μηνᾶς πρωτοφίλαξ, υῖὸς} \]
\[\text{Ὤρ μητρὸς Ἡραίδος, ἀπὸ κόμης} \]

15 'Ἀθανάτου τοῦ Ὁμυργυχίτου νομοῦ παγαρχουμένης)\]
\[\text{παρὰ τὴς ὑμετέρας ὑπερφυείς}. \]
\[\text{ὁμολογῶ} \]
\[\text{τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ὑπερφυείς} \]
\[\text{διὰ τῶν αὐτῆς} \]
\[\text{προσηκόντων, ὡς εἴ ποτε καρφῷ} \]
\[\text{ἡ χρόνῳ φανομεν κλέψαντες} \]

20 μηχανικὰ σκεύη ἢ βοῖδια, \]
\[\text{ἡ οἰανθῆπτε κλοπὴν} \]
\[\text{ποίησαντες, ἡ ὑποδεξασθαι} \]
\[\text{λιστάς, ἐπὶ τῷ ἐμὲ παρασχεῖν} \]
\[\text{τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ὑπερφυείς} \]
\[\text{ὑπὲρ} \]

25 ἐκάστου ἐγχειρήματος χρυσίον
\[\text{νομίσματα} \]
\[\text{εἰκοσὶ τέσσαρα, ἔργῳ καὶ} \]
\[\text{δυνάμει ἀπαιτοῦμεν καὶ ἑρωτώμεν} \]
\[\text{τῆς ἑρωτῆς ὑπεντάσσομεν. κυρ(α)} \]
\[\text{ἡ ὠμολογία} \]
\[\text{ἀπλὴ(ἡ) γραφ(είσα), καὶ ἐπερ(ῳτηθεὶς) ὄμολ(ἄγησα).} \]

30 Μηνᾶς υἱὸς ὄρν, στοιχεῖ μοι
\[\text{αὐτή ὡς ὠμολογία} \]
\[\text{ἐγγεγραφαὶ ὑπὲρ} \]
\[\text{ἐμοῦ ἀγαμματοῦ δύτον}. \]
\[+ \text{ἐπὶ ὄς} \]
\[\text{Ἰωάννου ετελειθῆ}.\]

On the verso

[+ ὠμολογία Μηνᾶ πρωτοφίλακ(α)ς, υἱὸς ὄρν, ἀπὸ κόμης] Ἀθανάτου τοῦ Ὁμυργυχίτου νομοῦ. +

17. ὑμετερα Pap. 21. ἐνοχεθα. 22. ὑπερφυειας Pap. 23. ἰ γνωταί.
24. ὑμετερα ... ὑπὲρ Pap. 28. ὑποστάσεως Pap. 33. ἰωάννου Pap.

After the date and customary formula of address the contract proceeds:—'I promise to your magnificence through your representatives, that if ever at any season or time I shall be found to have stolen the gear of the machinery or of the oxen, or to have committed any theft whatsoever, or to have harboured thieves, I will forfeit to your magnificence for each attempt 24 gold solidi, actual payment of which is to be enforced at the risk of myself and my property.'
CXL. Contract with a Horse-Trainer.

Gizeh Museum, 10,957. 28.8 x 22.3 cm. A.D. 550.

Contract in which Aurelius Serenus undertakes the superintendence of the racing stable belonging to Flavius Serenus, a comes, for one year. The terms of the agreement are:—(1) Aurelius was to discharge his duties regularly and with the utmost care, unless prevented by illness. (2) Aurelius was to receive for himself and the grooms 80 bushels of wheat, 9 gold solidi for barley and vegetables, 80 jars of wine, and half a solidus for green-stuff. (3) A sum of 4½ solidi was paid to Aurelius as earnest-money, which he was to pay back doubled in the event of his retiring from service before the year was out, and to keep if dismissed without just cause.

This document is by the same scribe as cxxxiii.

+ Βασιλείας τοῦ (Θεοστάτου καὶ εὐσεβ(εστάτου) ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλαουιοῦ)
  Ἰουστινιανοῦ τοῦ
  αἰωνίου Αὐρίωνιστον καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἐτοὺς καθο, τοῖς τῷ ἡ μετὰ τὴν υπα-
  τίαν Φλαουιοῦ)
  Βασιλείας τοῦ λαμπρ(οτάτου), Παχών β, ἵναικτίων) ἵγ, ἐν Ἐξυπριγ(ιτῶν) πόλ(ει).
  Φλαουιφ Σερήνης [τῷ] μεγαλαπρεπεστάτῳ καὶ περιβλέπτῳ κόμετι τοῦ[δ]’ τοῦ
  κοσμοτερίου, ὑπο τοῦ τῆς λαμπρᾶς μνήμης Μαρτυρίου, γευσόμενι ἐνταῦθα
  τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ἐξυπριγχιτῶν πόλει, Αὐρήλιος Σερήνου ὁ καὶ Κόρτιβὸς υἱὸς
  Ἰουστοῦ μητρὸς Μαρίας, σταβλίτης τοῦ ὀξέως ὅρμου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς
  πόλεως, χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ ἐκουσία γνώμη καὶ αὐθαίρετο προσαρέσει συν-
  τεθεῖσθαι
  πρὸς τῇ γυμνῇ μεγαλοπρ(επειαν) ἐπὶ ἐνιαυτῶν ἑνα, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ τῆς
  σήμερον
10 ἡμέρας, ξητὶ ἐστὶν Παχών νεομνιὰ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἐτοὺς σχὸς ρήγα, τῆς
  παροῦσας
  τρισκαϊδεκάτης ἵναικτίων) ἀρχῇ, καὶ καρπῶν τῆς σύν θεῷ τεσσαρεσκα-
  δεκάτης ἐπινεμ(ήσεως),
  ἐπὶ τῷ μὲ χώραν σταβλίτου τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὀξέως ὅρμου ύπερ τοῦ ὀίκου τῆς
  γυμνῇ μεγαλοπρ(επειας)
  πρὸς
  κατὰ ταύτην τῆν πόλ(ει)ν ἐκτελέσαι, καὶ ἐτοίμως ἔχω κατακ . . . . . .
  καὶ, [. . .] . . . .
ἐν τῷ αὐτῇς στάβλῳ, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἀνήκοντα τῇ αὐτῇ χρείᾳ τοῦ σταβλίτου 15 ἀποπληρώσαι ἁμέρως καὶ ἀδίκως καὶ ἀκαταγνώστως μετὰ πάσης σπουδής καὶ γνησίᾳ δήτης καὶ ἐλευθερίας καὶ πίστεως ἀγαθῆς, εἰς τὸ μηδεμίαν μέμψιν ἡ ἁμελιᾶν ἢ κατάγωσά τινα περὶ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι, δήχα ἀρρωστίας καὶ πόνου τινὸς.

καὶ δέξασθαι με παρὰ τῆς υμῶν μεγαλοπρεπείας λόγῳ ὑψωτίου ἐμοῦ τε καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἱπποκόμων 20 πάντος τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδοτεντοῦ, σίτου καγκέλλου ἀρτάβας ὑδοήκοντα, καὶ ὑπὲρ

κρίσεις καὶ λαχάνον[ν] χρυσοῦ νομίσματα ἐννέα ἰδιωτική ζυγφ νομιτευόμενα καὶ οίνου

γεωνικὰ κνίδια ὑδοήκοντα, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀναλώματος χλαροφαγίας ἐτέρου νομισμάτοιν ἡμιν καὶ αὐτὸ νομιτευόμενον, μετὰ καὶ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ζύγων τοῦ λεγομένου

Περισσοῦ. προσομολογό δὲ ἐσχηκέναι παρὰ τῆς υμῶν μεγαλοπρεπείας ἐνενέθεν ἡδὴ λόγῳ ἀρραβώνοις χρυσοῦ νομίσματα τέσσαρα ἡμίν, καὶ μὴ ἐξείν[αί] μοι ἐντὸς τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔνως ἐνιαυτοῦ

On the verso

+ συνάλλαγμα(α) Σερήνου σταβλίτ(ον) νυστ 'Ιούστου ἀπὸ τῆς 'Οξυρυγχ(τῶν).

1. ioiostinaou Pap. 3. β cor. fr. γ. 5. νυστ Pap. 6. νιός Pap. 7.
ioiostou Pap.; so in 30. 9. νυστ Pap.; so in 23. 11. νιός Pap. 12. ἐπερ Pap.; so
25. ἐπανχωρησαν Pap.

2. τοῖς τὸ η; the number ought to be 9 not 8, cf. note on cxxxiii. 2, a papyrus written
by the same scribe, Philoxenus.
7. ἄειον ὄριον: cf. note on cxxviii. 9.
10. Παγῶ... φηχή: there is an inconsistency here. The double date by the two eras
combines with the year of Justinian's reign to fix the year in which the papyrus was written
as 550. The 13th 'Egyptian' indication ended in the summer of 550, and was therefore
nearly over on Pachon 1 (April 26), which in the present passage is said to be 'in
the beginning of the 13th indication.' A further difficulty is that though the beginning of
the 'Egyptian' indication-year varied considerably from year to year, being perhaps dependent
on the rise of the Nile, there is no instance of an indication beginning so early as Pachon 1;
(L. G. P. II. lxxxi. 14. note. Possibly therefore φηχή here is a mistake for τέλει. But the whole
question of indications bristles with difficulties which fresh discoveries of papyri only
tend to increase, cf. G. P. II. cxxxvi. 5, note.

CXLI. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF WINE.
Gizeh Museum, 10,996. 11 × 31-6 cm. a.d. 593.

Order from John, a conces, to his butler Phoebammon to make certain
payments of wine to various individuals. The amounts are given in δίπλα, sc. κεράκα (cf. B. G. U. 692. 4), and among the recipients are the inhabitants of two villages or hamlets, Sepho and Kesmouchis, who had brought cakes (?), a carpenter, a stationarius or policeman, fishermen, the porter of the monastery or church of St. John, and guards who protected estates on the further bank (probably of the Bahr Yusuf).

+ Ἰωάννης κόμης  Φοιβάμμ(ων) οἱ ροχερ(οτῆ).  παρασχοῦ τοῖς ἀπ(δ) Σεφῶ ἐνεγκοῦσ(ι) λάγ(ανα) ? δ(πλά) β, Διδύμῳ τέκτ(ονι)
' Αλεξάνδρ(ε)ια δ(πλοῦν) α, καὶ τοῖς ἀπ(δ) Κεσμούχ(ωος) ἐνεγκόουσ(ι)
λάγ(ανα) ? δ(πλά) β, Μεγάλῳ ἀπ(δ) στατιωσ(ωος) δ(πλοῦν) α, τοῖς ἀλεθό(ι)
Κεσμούχ(ωος) διὰ Καλεωνίστου δ(πλοῦν) α, τῷ θυρωρ(ω) τοῦ ἄγιον
'Ιωάννου διὰ Φίβ βυμμά(χων) δ(πλοῦν) α, τοῖς χωρι(κοίς) τοῦ μάρτυρ(οι) διὰ
Φίβ συμμάχ(ων) δ(πλοῦν) α, τοῖς ἀγροφιλαξ(ί) τοῦ μεγάλου
5 εἰρημαρχείον φυλάττουσ(ι) τὸ ἀντιτελ( ) δ(πλά) σ, τοῖς χωρι(κοίς) ἐργάτ(αίς)
δ(πλά) β. γένεται ἀλ(ου) τοῦ ἑπισταλ(ἐντος) διπλά δέκα ὅκτω.
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTUORIES

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1. Τάξις Παπ. 2. Ρώμ., and so throughout. 4. αγοροφυλαξ Παπ. 5. ἡ ἀναπόφθ. (a).

1. It is more likely that Ἀλεξανδρ(ία) depends on τέκτ(οιν) than on δ(πλοῖον).
4. συμμάχ(ον): the σύμμαχοι were minor officials; cf. clv, introd.

CXLII. TAX-RECEIPT.

29.9 x 21.2 cm. A.D. 534.

Receipt showing that Asclas, a boatman, had received 1485 livartabe of wheat from the village of Koma as payment for the ἐμβολία of the 13th indication (cf. note on cxixvi. 9) and 11 solidi, 3½ carats as payment for transport to Alexandria. At the top of the papyrus is a χ; cf. clv, which has π/ in the same position. In the present case, χ may be a number, but π/ which recurs in other Byzantine papyri from Oxyrhynchus, e.g. Gizeh Museum Nos. 10,020, 10,046 etc., appears to be an abbreviation.

+ Ἐνταγί(ω)ν ἐμοῦ Ἀσκλᾶς ναυτ(ίου) ἀπὸ Κόμα. μεμέτρη-

cε καὶ ἐνεβαλόμην εἰς τὰ ὑπ’ ἐμὲ πλοῖα

δ(λ) τὸν κυρί(ῶν) Παμούθιον προ(μοντοῦ) Λεωντῶς ὑπὲρ ἐμβολῆς

τρισκακαδέκατης ἵνδικτίων, σῖτου μέτρου

5 γαγκέλλου καθαροῦ ἀκάκου ἄρταβας χιλίας

tετρακοσίας ὀκτώ-κοντα πέντε τέταρτον,

/ σ(του) καὶ(γαγκέλλου) — / Ἀυστελ'/, καὶ ὑπὲρ λόγου ναῦλου

Ἀλεξανδρίας χρυσοῦ νομίσματὰ ἑνδέκα

καὶ κεράτι τρία ἤμισον, / ν/ νομίσματια) ια (ἐράτια) γς (ντι/φο

10 Ἀλεξανδρίας. (ἐτους) σια ρπ, Ἀθόν ιθ, ὑγ / /

ὁ αὐτὸς Ὄσκλας ναύτης, στοιχὲ ὅιο τοῦτον

τῶ πιτάκ(ιον) ὅτι πρόκειται. +

On the verso

+ πιττάκ(ιον) Ἀσκλᾶ ναύτ(ίου) ἵν (ἀνδικτίον) σῖτου κα(γαγκέλλου) (ἄρταβδῶν)

/ Ἀυστελ' καὶ δνι(τ) Ἀλεξ(ανδρίας) να(μίσματιν) ια ἡ μη.

1. Ἀσκλᾶ ... μεμέτρημα. 2. ἐνεβαλόμην. 3. Λεωντῶ. 6. τετρακοσία

γυδὸκοντα πέντε. 8. νομίσματια. 9. ἡ μην. 11. αὐτὸς ... τοῦ τό.

13. πιττάκ ... εἰς Παπ.


10. ἵν: ἑνδικτίον.
CXLIII. Tax-receipts.

Three receipts, written by the same hand, for sums paid on account of the money taxes by Pamouthius, financial administrator of Leon, in the months of Tybi, Phamenoth, and Mesore.

We give the text of the first receipt; the other two follow just the same formula.

+ 'Eōb(η) δ(α) Παμοβθίου προν(οητου) Λέωντος ἀπὸ λόγου ἄργυρικ(ων) τρισκαίδεκάτης
[i]νδικτίων ἐπὶ μην(ίς) Τύβι πε τῆς αὐτῆς ἵγ ὑν(δικτίων) χρυσοῦ ἰδιωτικοῦ ξυγῷ
ἔκτος ῥοπῆς νομισμάτια ὑγδοήκοντα παρὰ κεράτια τετρακόσια τεσσαράκοντα,
ῥοπῆς κεράτια τεσσαράκοντα, γῆ(νεται) χρυσοῦ(οῦ) ἰδιωτικῶ(σ) σὺν ῥὸ(πή) νο(μισ-
ματια) π π(αρά) κερ(άτια) ὑπ μὴνα).
5 (ἦτος) σια ῥπ, μηνὶ Τύβι πε, ἑν(δικτίων) ἵγ. Φιλοξενος τραπεζ(ήτης).+

On the verso
+ πιτάκ(ιον) τοῦ τραπεζ(ήτου) τῶν νο(μισματιῶν) σκό π(αρὰ) Αππβ (ἡμισυ)
(τέταρτον) σὺν ῥὸ(πή) του κτ( ).

2. iδιωτικω Pap. 5. Ἡθ Pap. 6. πιτακ Pap. 1. Αππ.

The second receipt, dated Phamenoth 16, is for ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς νομ., ἐξίσους παρὰ κερ. τρισ-
κόσια, ῥοπῆς κερ. τρίακοσια, = σὺν ῥὸ(πη) νομ. ἐ π(αρὰ) κερ. τλ.; the third, dated Mesore 10, is
for ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς νομ., ὑγδοήκοντα ἑκατὸν παρὰ κερ. πεντάκοσια ἐκκοι ῥὸ τετάρτων, ῥοπῆς κερ. τεσσα-
ράκοντα τέσσαρα ἡμῶν, = σὺν ῥὸ(πη) νομ. πθ π(αρὰ) κερ. φοι(ὴμιν) (τέταρτον). The total given on
the verso is that of the sums σὺν ῥοπῆ in the three receipts.
1. Λέωντος: Leon in other Oxyrhynchus papyri is described as a κτήμα.
3. ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς: the meaning of this expression is obscure; the amount allowed for
ῥοπῆ varies from 10 to 12 per cent. of the number of carats wanting, to which it is added in
order to make up the whole amount of the deficiency in weight. Cf. ccv.

CXLIV. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,071. 40.8 x 32.3 cm. A.D. 580.

Acknowledgement of the receipt of various sums of money which were
to be taken to Alexandria. The document has been crossed out, showing that
the contract had been fulfilled.
I have

in Alexandria, banker

This in dangers written said is Tvapa Kara
d^pv^rjs (^TvvaXXdypacTi

pure compared, the the revenues of the thirteenth indiction 1440 gold solidi

and 720 solidi in independent (?) Egyptian coin according to the standard of Alexandria, with 45 solidi to make up the deficiency in purity, total 2205 gold solidi. This sum I am prepared to take to Alexandria, apart from accidents sent by Heaven and dangers and mischances by river, and to pay it to John and Simeonius the most illustrious money-changers and to bring a written receipt from the most illustrious agent Theodosius to the effect that the aforesaid sum has been paid in full. For your security or that of the said most distinguished banker I have drawn up the present acknowledgement of deposit written with my own hand this 26th day of Athyr, 14th indiction.

8 sqq. In ἀπολύτῳ Ἀγινπτή χρυσῷ: cf. Justinian edic. xi, where this kind of coin is contrasted, as here, with pure gold, δησαμίζει αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸ πάλαι πολευτόμενον κἂν ἐπὶ παρὰ τοῖς ἐν μέσῳ παρέμβασιν χρῶνοι ἐν τῷ παρὰ Ἀλεξανδρείαν ἀπολύτῳ καλομένῳ χαράγματι, κατὰ τὴν Ἀλεξανδρείαν διάφορον πολευτόμενον χρυσῷ, οὐ δυναμένον τινὸς ὑπὲρ τῆς κακῆς ἐπινειχμένης ὀβρυξῆς ἀπένοειν παυσάμενος ἡ δέλα, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ κατ’ Ἀγινπτὴν πολευτόμενον χρυσόν, οὗτος ἐν τοῖς συναλλάγμασι συλλογίζεσθαι ὡς τὸ κατὰ ταύτην τὴν μεγάλην χρυστόμενον πόλιν. The gold ἐν
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atroto χαράγματι appears to mean the ordinary gold solidi on the standard of Alexandria, 24 of which were equivalent to 22½ solidi of pure gold in cxxvi, a proportion of 16 to 15. Here since 45 solidi are paid to make up the deficiency in purity on 720 solidi, the difference between the pure gold and the other is slightly less, the ratio being 17 to 16. As this papyrus was written long after Justinian’s reign, his attempt to abolish the distinction between the two kinds of gold coins was, as might be expected, a failure; cf. note on cxxvi. 15.

CXLV. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,066. 8-8 x 32-2 cm. A.D. 552.

Receipt showing that the banker Anastasius had paid 1 solidus less 4 carats ‘for an embrocation needed by the horses of the public circus on the side of the Greens,’ and ¾ solidus less 1½ carats for expenses.

+ 'Εδόθη δι(α) τοῦ λαμπροτάτον Ἀναστασίου τραπεζίτου ὑπὲρ τιμ(ής) μαλάγμ(ατος) ἀγορασθ(έντος) εἰς χρ(είαν) τῶν ἵππ(ών)
τοῦ δημοσ(είου) κύρκου μέριοιος) Πρασίνου ἐπὶ τῆς πεντεκαιδεκάτης ἴνδικτίων) στρατηγίδουν) ἃ νομισμάτιον ἐν παρὰ κεράτια
tέσσερα, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἄναλ(ωμάτων) νομισματίου τρίτον παρὰ κεράτιον ἐν ἡμισ, γ(νεταί) χρ(υσοῦ) ἰδιωτικ💅(υ)(υ) νομισμάτιον) αγ' π(αρὰ) κερ(άτια) ε
(ἡμισ) μόν(α). γ(νεταί) νομισμάτιον
ἐν τρίτον π(αρὰ) κερ(άτια) ε (ἡμισ) μόν(α)

5

(έτους) σκη ρῆς. Φαμενῶθ 1θ, ἴνδικτίων) πεντεκαιδεκάτης.

On the verso

+ πι(τάκιων) τιμ(ής) μαλάγμ(ατος) ἀ(γορασθέντος) καὶ ἄναλ(ωμάτων) νο(μισ-
ματίων) αγ' π(αρὰ) ε (ἡμισ).

1. ἵππ... ἵππ Παπ. 2. ἵππ Παπ. 3. κρ' Παπ.; so in 4.

2. Πρασίνου: the factions of the ‘Greens’ and ‘Blues’ (Veneti, cf. clii. 2) prevailed in the chief provincial towns as well as in the capital.

CXLVI. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,076. 8 x 29-8 cm. A.D. 555.

This and the two following documents are receipts for payments made by the monks of the monastery of Andreas to various persons.

The present text records a payment to Serenus, a stableman, for carrying hay and chaff from the barn belonging to the γεοίχον or landlord to the stable of the monastery.
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

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'Eδόθη διὰ τῶν μοναξίων) μοναστηρίου) ἀββᾶ Ἀνδρέου Σιρήνῳ στα-βλητῇ τοῦ βασιλικὸν
στάβλου εἰς κοβαλέσαι χόρτον καὶ ἀχυρον ἀπὸ γεούχωκής
χορτοθήκης) ἐς τοῦ στάβλου ἐπὶ μηνὸς
'Αθύρ η ἀνδρέου) μονείον) ἐν, γένεται) μονείον) ἀ μώνον). 2nd hand.
γένεται) μονείον) εἰμικάνου.
(ἐτός) σλβ (καὶ) σα, 'Αθύρ η, ἀνδρέου) τετάρτης.

On the verso
5 + οἶκον σχυία.
+ πιπάκιον) τοῦ μοναστηρίου) ἀββᾶ
δ ἀνδρέου).

1. μοναξία Pap. 6. περίπακιον Pap.
1. βασιλικὸν στάβλον: cf. cxxviii. 10, note.
2. κοβαλείον κοβαλείον, τὸ μεταστρέψτων (μεταστρέφειν in El. Mag. p. 524, 28) τὰ ἀλλοτρια
μισοῦν καὶ ἀλγοῦ, Suidas.
3. μονείον) . . . εἰμικάνου: the meaning of these terms is obscure. μονείον is possibly
identical with μώνον which occurs in G. P. I. xiv. 13; εἰμικάνου recurs in cxlvii. 2.

CXLVII. RECEIPT.

Gizeh Museum, 10,074. 5-8 x 31 cm. A.D. 556.

Receipt for a ‘rope or coil’ provided by the monks ‘for the machine in the
garden of the Holy Mary for raising water to fill the holy font’.

The years of the two eras are inconsistent with the indiction. From
a comparison of this date with those in cxlvi and cxlviii it is probable that the
mistake is in the years of the eras, which should be 232 = 201.

+ 'Εδόθη διὰ τῶν μοναξίων) τοῦ ἀγίου) ἀββᾶ Ἀνδρέου εἰς τὴν μηχανήν) τοῦ κηποῦ τῆς ἀγίου
Μαρίας εἰπὶ τὸ ἀντλῆσαι ὕδατ
εἰς τὴν ἀγίαν κολυμβήθραν σχοινίον ὅτι κρίκον ἕνα, γίνεται) σχοινίον) ὅτι κρίκον) ἀ μώνον). 2nd hand. γίνεται) κρίκος) εἰμίκανον).
(ἐτός) σλβ καὶ σ, Φαρμοῦθι ἴβ, ἀνδρέους) τετάρτης.

1. ύδαρ Pap. 3. ἴβ Pap.

CXLVIII. RECEIPT.

Gizeh Museum, 10,075. 5-3 x 28-8 cm. A.D. 556.

Receipt given by Melas, head of the monastery of Andreas, to Justus,
an attendant at a bath (cf. 1 with Brit. Mus. Pap. cxiii. 6 (b) 12 περικέπαθα
δημοσίου βαλανίων), for four mats for the use of the porters of certain buildings.
+ 'Eθόθ(η) δι(α) Μέλανος προεσ(ώτος) τοῦ κοινωνιῶν αββά 'Ανδρέου Ἰουστή
pεριχάτη τοῦ γεωνικ(ού) λουτροῦ τῆς
μεγάληςς οἰκ(ιας) εἰς χρεῖ(αν) τῶν ἄλλων β θυρ(ωράν) τῶν ἄλλων θόλων
ψιάθ(α) τέσσερα, γι(νεταί) ψιάθ(α) δ μ(όνα).
(ἐτοι) σλβ καὶ σα, Φαρμοθῆθι ιζ, ἰνδ(ικτίων) τετάρτης.+ 2nd hand.
γι(νεταί) ψιάθ(α) τέσσερα μ(όνα).

On the verso πικως τμεῖα.

1. καουβίζων. 2. θυρρ...ψιάθη τέσσερα Παπ.
2. θόλων: θαλος may be any round building; at a bath it is the sudatorium.
4. πικως: the same endorsement occurs on the verso of Gizeh Museum Nos. 10,077
and 10,079, which are receipts similar to this one.

CXLIX. RECEIPT.

Gizeh Museum, 10,045. 12 x 32.3 cm. A.D. 572.

Receipt for 48 solidi paid by Theodorus, a tax-collector.

+ Κατέβαλ(ε)ν ὁ αἰθεσιμ(ος) κ[όνως] ἐπιμελητής τῶν κανονικ(ῶν) ὀ(πέρ)
πλειώρ... . . . .
pολυκόπων οἰκών 'Ερμαγένους τετάρτης καὶ πέμπτης τῶν ἵνδ(ικτίων)
ἐκάστου ἐτος χρύσου δη(μοσίω) ἄγγο νομίσματα έϊκος τέσσερα,
γι(νεται) τῶν β ἐτῶν χ(ρύσου δη(μοσίω) ἄγγο νομίσματα τεσσεράκοντα
ὅκτω μ(όνα).
5 (ἐτοι) σμβ καὶ σιη. μη(νὸς) Θὸθ κὲ ἰνδ(ικτίων) 5. ὀ(πέρ)
tῶν αὐτῶν
tετάρτης καὶ πέμπτης ἰνδ(ικτίων).
+ Θεόδωρος [ἐπιμελητής] σεσημ(ειωμαί) ταύτην τη(ν) ἀπόδειξ(η) ὡς πρό-
κε(εται).

On the verso

+ ἀπόδειξ(η) τοῦ θαυμασ(ιωτάτου) Θεοδώρου ἐπιμελη(τοῦ) . . . . . . . . . . . .
δ κ[αὶ] ἐ τῶν ἰνδ(ικτίων) χρ(υσοῦ) δη(μοσίω) νο(μισματίων) μη/.
1. Χ Παπ.; so in 5. 2. ἰνδ Παπ.; so at the end of 5. 5. ἰνδ Παπ.
2. πολυκόπων: probably for πολυκόπων (cf. ixxxvi. 6), but the mutilated word in 1 is not
πλοῖον.

CL. RECEIPT.

Gizeh Museum, 10,051. 6.3 x 32.2 cm. A.D. 590.

Receipt showing that Phoebammon, a butler, had paid 3½ jars of wine
'to the 14 bucellarii of Heracleopolis and Koma who had come on account of the fight . . . .' The bucellarii were soldiers kept as guards by persons of importance; cf. clvi.

+ 'Εδόθη διὰ Φοιβάμμανον οἶνοχειριστοῦ τοῖς Ἰδ. βουκελλαρίοις τῆς Ἡρακλείως (καὶ) Κόμα ἔλθοντι εὐπαίδευσεν εὐκαταράκτης

'Ηρακλέως (καὶ) Κόμα ἔλθοντι εὐπαίδευσεν εὐκαταράκτης

τῆς μάχης Κοσμᾶ ἀπομείνας λόγῳ ἀναλόμονος Φαώφι i ἱνδεκικίνονος θ' οἶνον κνίδια τρία ἡμίσα, γῆ(νεται) οἶνου (κνίδια) γυ μόνα.

(ἐτος) σεξ (καὶ) ὀλσ, μην(νος) Φαώφι i, ἱνδεκικίνονος θ'. 2nd hand. γῆ(νεται) οἶνου κνίδια τρία ἡμίσα. +

2. o/ Π Pap.

**CLII. Receipt.**

Gizeh Museum, 10,048. 8.3 x 34.5 cm. A.D. 618.

Receipt showing that Georgius, a secretary, had paid 10⅔ carats on the Alexandrian standard to two starters employed at the hippodrome on the side of the 'Blues' (Veneti) as their wages for a month. Cf. cxlv.
CLIII. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,044. 13 4 x 33 cm. A.D. 618.

Receipt showing that Menas, a banker, had paid 9 solidi as the price of three horses bought from the inhabitants of Sephtha and given to Victor, a land-agent.

1. Ἐδοθ(ή) δ(ιὰ) τοῦ λα(πρωτάτου) Γεωργίου χαρτουλαρίου τοῖς Ἁ ἀρέτ(ας) προσκαρτεροῦσι τοῖς

iiπ(οίς) τοῦ ἰππικοῦ μέρους Βενέτων ὑ(πὲρ) μηνιαῖο(ν) τοῦ Μ[ε]χρι μη(νός) ἔ ἰνδ(ικτίων) χρυσο(ῶ) Ἀλεξ(ανδρέ(ιας) κεράτια
dέκα ἡμισ[α] ϝ(υ) δόμοι, γι(νεται) χρ(νοῦ) Ἀλεξ(ανδρέ(ιας) κεράτια) ἵν ᾑ μό(να).
(ἐτοὺς) συ(ς) καὶ σε(γὺ), Φαμ[ενωθή] ἔ, ἰνδ(ικτίων) ἐκτης. +

1. αφεττ Ραπ. 2. απ' τοῦ απ'πεκου Ραπ. ἢδ Ραπ.

CLIV verso. Account.

Gizeh Museum, 10,102. 30 x 54.5 cm. Seventh century. 

The recto of this papyrus contains a list of payments of wine, oil, meat, &c. to various persons, the heading being:—γνώσεις τοῦ δοθ(έντο) ἀναλαμ(ατος) τοῖς ἁρ(θρώποις) τοῦ ὑπερφεουστ(άτον) πατρικίων Ἀθανασίου ἀδ(οιών) ἐνταῦθ(α) ἀπὸ Ἐκθαμάσιον | τῷ ἀπὸ Μεχρὶ β ὑ(δικτίων) τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ γῆ, ὑπότως. The various recipients are the στρα(ηλάται) τῶν Σκυθῶν, the 58 σύμμαχοι, the cancellarii, cursores and praecursors, and the 30 σύμμαχοι τῶν ἱππαρ(ίων).
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The verso contains a list of receipts and payments, entitled γρώσισ τῶν ἀντραβάτων, made partly in wheat, partly in money, and of considerable interest as giving the relation of soli on the private standard ' (ἰδιώτικας θυγατέρων) to soli on the public standard (δημοσίω) and soli on 'the standard of Alexandria.' The passage affording the information is lines 10 sqq.

10 (καὶ) ἐδόθη(ν)αν 'Ανδρονικῷ ναῦτῃ (ἀρτάβαι) ο, καὶ 'Ανοῦπ καὶ 'Ιωάννῃ νομικαρίους
καὶ πακταρ(ίοις τοῦ ὁξεως δρόμου ὑπὲρ) παραμυθείας ια ἰνδικτίων
(ἀρτάβαι) ξ., καὶ
ἡμέρα(ν)αν διὰ(ά) 'Ανοῦπ προ(οιητοῦ) Μεγάλο(ν) παρο(είω?) (ἀρτάβαι) η.,
/ σίτου (ἀρτάβαι) ρμή: λοι(παι) σίτου (ἀρτάβαι) ὑπῇ (ἡμου) (τέταρτον)
χο(ϊνζ) α.

τῶν (ἀρτάβων) ι ἦ(οιτικά) νόμιμαι α π(αρά) δ., ἦ(οιτικά) νο(μίσματα) μη
(τέταρτον) (πεσσαρακοστόγου) (ἐνενηκοστέκτον) π(αρά) κερ(άτια) ρηγ.,
τὰ π(αρά) δημ(οφαι) κερ(άτια) σπθ (ἡμου)
eis νο(μίσματα) ιβ (εἰκοστότεταρτον) (πεσσαρακοστόγου), τὰ καθαρ(ά) ἠη-
μι(οσίᾳ) νο(μίσματα) λς (ἐκτον) (εἰκοστότεταρτον) (ἐνενηκοστέκτον),
τὰ (ηγ(ω) 'Αλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) λς (τρίτον) (δηγου) (ἐνενηκοστέκτον).

15 (καὶ) τῷ τραπεζ(ίτη) 'Αλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) ιβ (δηγου). ὤμοι(ως)
ἦ(οιτικά) νόμιμαι α π(αρά) δ εἰς 'Αλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) (ἡμου)
(τρίτον) (εἰκοστότεταρτον) (πεσσαρακοστόγου) (ἐνενηκοστέκτον),
/ 'Αλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) ιγ (πεσσαρακοστόγου) (ἐνενηκοστέκτον).

λοι(πα) 'Αλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) κγ (τρίτον) (δωδέκατον) (πεσσαρα-
κοστόγου) .

11. του... ν' Παπ. 13. etc. μὴ δ μὴ ψ' Παπ.

'Given to Andronicus the sailor 7o artabae, and to Anoup and John, lawyers (?) and contractors of the racecourse, as payment for the 11th indiction, 6ω artabae; and received through Anoup, administrator of Great Parorium(?), 18 artabae, total 148 artabae of corn, remainder 482/3 artabae i chenioc of corn. This, at 1 solidus less 4 carats on the private standard for every 10 artabae, is equivalent to 483°/2 solidi less 193 carats on the private standard, that is, less 289 1/2 carats or 12 1/2 solidi on the public standard, making 369 1/2 pure solidi on the public standard, which are equivalent to 361 1/2 solidi on the Alexandrian standard.

To the banker 12 1/2 solidi on the Alexandrian standard; also 1 solidus less 4 carats on the private standard, which is equivalent to 5 1/2 solidus on the standard of Alexandria, total 13 3/2 solidi on the Alexandrian standard, leaving 23 1/2 solidi on the Alexandrian standard.'

13. 483°/2 solidi less 193 carats (464°/2 solidi) on the private standard are equivalent to 483°/2 solidi less 289 1/2 carats (369°/2 solidi) on the public standard, and to 361 1/2 solidi on the
standard of Alexandria. The ratios between the solidi of the 3 standards (private, public and Alexandria) are roughly 161 : 145 : 146. In Gizeh Mus. No. 10,134 verso 3-4 a similar sum occurs; $5^{58\frac{1}{2}}$ solidi less $23^{12\frac{1}{2}}$ carats on the private standard are equivalent to $558\frac{1}{2}$ solidi less $3430\frac{1}{2}$ carats on the public standard, i.e. a ratio of (in round numbers) 146 : 415, or 153 : 145. In lines 10-13 of the same papyrus there are other instances of conversion from the public to the Alexandrian standard. 23 solidi on the public standard are equivalent to 23 solidi 4 carats on the Alexandrian, 2 solidi $16\frac{1}{2}$ carats to 2 solidi 17 carats, and 9 solidi 6 carats to 9 solidi $7\frac{1}{2}$ carats; the several ratios being 92 : 93, 129 : 130, and 444 : 447.

15. There is a mistake in this line. As is shown above, a solidus on the private standard was worth only $3\frac{1}{4}$ of a solidus on the Alexandrian standard, yet here 1 solidus less 4 carats, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ solidus $\delta iωτικόφ$, is equivalent to $\frac{6}{5}$ of a solidus on the Alexandrian standard. Two explanations of the inconsistency are possible; first that there was a large amount of variation in the private standard, and that a solidus $\delta iωτικόφ$ was worth sometimes more, sometimes less, than a solidus 'Αλεξανδριαίς. This however is in itself unlikely, and finds no support in parallel passages. In addition to the two instances quoted in the previous note, in both of which the relation of a solidus $\delta iωτικόφ$ to a solidus 'Αλεξανδριαίς was about 161 : 146, in line 13 of Gizeh Mus. No. 10,134 16$\frac{1}{4}$ solidi less $49\frac{1}{4}$ carats ($14\frac{1}{4}$ solidi) $\delta iωτικόφ$ are equivalent to $13\frac{1}{2}$ solidi on the Alexandrian standard, giving a ratio of about 141 : 128. It is more probable therefore that in 15 of the present papyrus νόμισμα a π(αρά) δ is a mistake, due perhaps to the occurrence of νόμισμα a π(αρά) δ in 13, for νόμισμα a simply. The ratio between the private standard and the Alexandrian will then be 96 : 87, which is consistent with the foregoing instances. The private standard does not appear to vary to a greater extent than the other two.

CLV. Letter.

Gizeh Museum, 10,020. 15·1 x 30·6 cm. Sixth century.

Letter from Theophilus to his employer John, a comes, acknowledging the receipt of various articles and asking for other favours.

π/ Τά ἀποσταλέντα μοι παρὰ τῆς ύμων μεγαλοπρ(ειέας) διὰ Ιο(ύ)στον τοῦ παιδός τῆς σῆς μεγαλοπρ(ειέας) ἐδεξάμην, λέγω δὴ οἶνου κνίδια εἰκοσι καὶ σπαθία εἰκοσι καὶ κνίδια μέλιτος τρία καὶ στάγματος τρία καὶ ὑδρίας ἄρτων πέντε καὶ κυθραν βουκίων μίαν, καὶ πολλοίς 5 χρόνοις καὶ καλοῖς τήν ύμων μεγαλοπρ(ειέαν) μετά τοῦ ἄφθονον ύμῶν οἰκον. ἐπειδὴ οἳ προσκυνοῦσι τήν υμετέραν μεγαλοπρ(ειέαν) καὶ τά παιδία ἄρρωτούσι, ὥς ἔδοσ ἐχει τοῦ ύμων μέγεθος χαρίζεσθαι μοι τοῦ λογαρίου. ἀποστελῆ μοι τοῦ ύμων μέγεθος στρογγύλων ῥεβανικελαίον. οὐκέτι δὲ ἐφροντεινεν τὸ σύν μέγεθος περὶ τοῦ ταπιτιόνχου πάλου 10 τῆς σῆς δὲ μεγαλοπρεπείας δουλίου Μακαρίου.
On the verso

ἐπίδοσι τῷ δεσπότῃ μοι τῷ πάντων μεγαλοπρ(επεστάτω) κόμ(ετι) καὶ ἐμῷ προστάτῳ Ἰωάννῃ
π(αρὰ) Θεοφίλου πολ(ίτου).

1. ἐμῷ ... ἵστον Παρ. 4. ἔδρας Παρ. 5. ἐμῳ (twice) Παρ.; so in 7.

'I have received what your magnificence sent me through your slave Justus, namely twenty jars of wine, twenty sprigs of dates, three jars of honey, and three of rose-water (?), five pans of bread, one pot of biscuit; and I pray for long life and happiness for your magnificence and your generous house. Since your magnificence's obedient servants and their children are ill, I hope your highness will excuse my account. May your highness be pleased to send me a round pot of raphanus oil. Your highness has no longer shown care for the caparisoned colt (?), and the slave of your magnificence, Macarius.

Present this to my master, John, the all-magnificent comes and my patron, from Theophilus, citizen.'

CLVI. LETTER.

Gizeh Museum, 10,035. 12 x 33 cm. Sixth century.

Letter from Theodorus, secretary (chartularius) and land-agent, to other secretaries and overseers, requesting them to appoint Abraham and Nicetes bucellarii (cf. cl).

+ Ἀβραὰμ καὶ Νικήτην τοὺς γραμματηφόρους θελήσατε
tάξαι βουκκελλαρίους ἀπὸ ἄρχη(ς) τοῦ Φαρμοῦθι μηνὸς καὶ ἀπολύσαι
αὐτοῖς τὰς αὖνὼνας, ἐπειδὴ οἶδατε ὅτι χρείαν ἔχομεν βουκκελλαρίων.
pάντως οὖν τὸτο πράξατε καὶ μὴ ἐπέρθεσθε. +

On the verso

5 τοῖς πάντων λαμπρο(τάτοις) τιμαξ(ωτάτοις) χαρτουλαρ(ῖοις) (καὶ) μείζοις
+ Θεοδώρῳ χαρτοῦ(λάριος) (καὶ) σὺν θ(εφ) ἀντιγεοῦχος.
4. ἐπιρέθεθε Παρ. 5. λαμπρῷ τιμαξὶ Παρ.

'Please appoint Abraham and Nicetes, the letter-carriers, bucellarii from the beginning of the month Pharmouthi, and pay them their allowance of corn, for you know that we require bucellarii. Be sure to do this without delay.

To the most illustrious and honourable secretaries and overseers from Theodorus, secretary and by the grace of God land-agent.'

CLVII. LETTER.

Gizeh Museum, 10,042. 13.2 x 30.6 cm. Sixth century.

Letter concerning a dispute between Papnouthius, a monk, and a scribe, about a measure.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

+ Επιδε φιλονικία γέγονεν μεταξὺ Παπνουθίων τοῦ μονάξωντος καὶ τοῦ γραμματεὺς τουσφωβου ἐν Ὡφι τῇ κώμῃ ἐνεκεν τοῦ διαπίσματος τοῦ μέτρον ἐμβαλαμένῳ παρὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ εἰλαβεστάτου Παπνουθίων, κατ᾽ αὐτῶν ἤσαυρι ἢ σῇ ἀρετῇ ποιῆσαι γράμματα πρὸς τὸν τὸν εἰρημένον γραμματέα ἵνα ὑποδείξειται μέτρον ἁδιαδιατρόφος καὶ σφραγίσῃ τὸ διαπίσμα. καὶ ποιοῦμαι μετὰ τοῦ Ἀπιπᾶ ἐνταῦθα.

1. ἐπιδε. 2. γραμματεύς. φωβοῦ Παπ. 3. ἤσαυρι. 4. ὑποδείξειται. 5. τὸ διαπίσμα. 6. σφραγίσῃ. On the verso a line erased.

2. διαπίσματος: cf. 6 and cxxxiii. 14 φιλονικία ἰκτός διαπίσματος. In the absence of other parallels the meaning is doubtful.

CLVIII. LETTER.

Gizeh Museum, 10043. 11.5 x 32.5 cm. Sixth or seventh century.

Letter from Victor to Cosmas, a comes, concerning two brickmakers who had left their work without finishing it.

+ Δόν πληθυντεύει τὰμπετετί ἤνεχθησαν ἐν τῇ Ἰβίωνος, καὶ παρακαλῶ τὴν ὑμετέραν λαμπρὰν γυναῖκαν ἀδελφότητα κελεύοντα ἐν τῇ μείζον τῆς αὐτῆς τὰμπετετί λαβείν τὸ ἁσφαλές αὐτῶν ἵνα μὴ πάλιν φύγωσιν καὶ ἑάσοσιν τὸ ἐργον ἡμῖν. ταῦτα γράψας πλείστα ἤμας τοὺς λαμπροτάτους προσκυνῶ, παρακαλῶν

5 ἤμας ὑπ’ ἐκάστης γράψαι μοι τὰ περὶ τῆς ὑγίας ἤμων τῶν λαμπροτάτων. +

On the verso

+ δεσπότης ἐμφανο(τάτῳ) πα(ντιμα ξεώ) προσκυνη(τῳ) γν(ησίῳ) [ἀ]διλ(φῳ)

Κοιμᾶ κόμετι μειωτ(ερῳ) + Βίκτωρ. +

1. ἐμφανος Παπ. 2. ὑμετέραν Παπ. 3. ἤμας Παπ. 4. ἤμας Παπ., so in 5.

5. ἐμφανος Παπ. 6. [ἀ]διλ(φῳ).

"Two brickmakers from Tampeti were brought to Ibion, and I urge you, my true and illustrious brother, to order the overseer of Tampeti to take security of them, against their absconding again and leaving their work half done. I write with many expressions of respect for your eminence, and entreat you to take every opportunity of writing to me about the state of your eminence’s health."
LV A and B. Duplicates of lv, g.v. A.D. 283. Nearly complete. 23 x 16-2 and 23 x 14-3 cm.

LXVII A. Duplicate of lxvii, g.v. A.D. 338. Nearly complete. 24-8 x 39-6 cm.

LXXXIII A. Duplicate of lxxiii, g.v. A.D. 327. Incomplete. 26-1 x 9-6 cm.

CLXI. Letter from Demetrius to his father Heraclides, blaming him for not sending 12 baskets of fodder, and requesting their immediate despatch. Third or fourth century. Complete. 8 lines. 8-9 x 17-8 cm.

CLXIII. Letter from Theopompus to Sarapion, strategus of the upper division (ἀνω τόπων) of the Sebennyte nome, stating that he had sent an ounce of purple. Second or third century. Complete. 17 lines. 22-9 x 10-2 cm.

CLXIV. Letter addressed to Apollonius, son of Zoilus, with reference to the termination of some dispute. Second century. Complete. 6 lines. 7-8 x 17-5 cm.

CLXV. Letter from Taroutillius, the superintendent of allotments (ὁ πρῶτος τῶν καταλοχισμῶν), to the agoranomi, announcing the cession of 20 arourae. The formula is the same as that of xlv–xlvii. Dated in the third year of the Emperor Titus Caesar Vespasianus, Mecheir (A.D. 81). Nearly complete. 26 lines. 24 x 7-5 cm.

CLXVI. Lease by Heraclides and Sarapion of a half share of 5 arourae held by them in common with a third person in the κληρον of Philonicus and Charas. The provisions of the lease resemble those of ci. Dated in the twenty-seventh year of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Commodus.
Antoninus Pius Felix Augustus Armeniacus Medicus Parthicus Sarmaticus Germanicus Maximus Britanicus, Phaophi (A.D. 187). Nearly complete. 52 lines. 29.5 x 7.2 cm.

CLXVII. Order to pay Heracles, an ἀρχιφόδος, 1½ artabae, 6 choenices of corn, as a contribution (σύνταγμα) for the twentieth year of an Emperor. Second century. Complete. 4 lines. On the verso ends of 5 lines. 8.5 x 14 cm.

CLXVIII. Order from Saras to Dionysius, a γεωργός, to pay Zosimus 2 artabae of wheat. Third century. Practically complete. 4 lines.

CLXIX. Order to the ἀρχιφόδος of the village of Isonpanga to send up Thatres, son of Ptollion; cf. ixiv and lxv. Third century. Complete. 3 lines. 8.1 x 10.5 cm.

CLXX. Letter from Claudius Antoninus to the agoranomos, requesting them to register (σαφείω τοῦ ἱεραπράπτου) a sale which had taken place. Second century. Incomplete, the end being lost. 13 lines. 10.8 x 7.4 cm.

CLXXI. Census-return (ἀπογραφή κατ’ οἰκίαν) addressed to the strategus and basilico-grammateus. Dated in the tenth year of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 145-7). Incomplete. 20 lines. On the verso a list of names. Complete. 20 lines. 15.6 x 13.7 cm.

CLXXII. Order to an ἀρχιφόδος to deliver Dionysius, son of Panechotes, to the officer (ἐμπορικός); cf. clxix. Third century. Complete. 4 lines. 5 x 12.5 cm.

CLXXIII. Announcement of a death (cf. lxxix), with the request that the deceased person might be struck off the taxing-lists (περιγραφήματα περὶ τῆς λαογραφίας καὶ τῶν χειρωναξίων). Dated in the fourteenth year of Marcus Aurelius, Tybi (A.D. 174). Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 25 lines. 21.4 x 6.7 cm.

CLXXIV. Letter from Plutarchus, ὁ καθεστάμενος ἐπίτηρτης καὶ χειραστής καταλοχισμῶν Ὁφέροντέων, to the agoranomoi, announcing a cession of land to the κλήρος of Philistion; cf. xliv-xlvi. Dated in the eighth year of Domitian, in the month Νέος Σεπτεμβρίου (A.D. 88). Practically complete. 34 lines. 22.2 x 8.3 cm.

CLXXV. Letter from Phanias and Diogenes, ἀγιολούμενοι τῶν καταλοχισμῶν (cf. xlv and xlvi), to the agoranomoi, announcing a cession of land. About A.D. 95. Incomplete, the end being lost. 20 lines. 14.5 x 6.2 cm.

CLXXVI. Conclusion of a similar letter to the agoranomoi (cf. xliv-xlvi). Dated in the third year of Trajan, Phaophi (A.D. 99). Incomplete. 14 lines. 20.7 x 6.6 cm.

CLXXVII. Letter asking for windlasses (ἐργάται). Sixth century. Nearly complete. 3 lines. 14.3 x 26.3 cm.
CLXXVIII. Letter to the clerk of the ἀγοραμαχεῖον from Seras, acknowledging the receipt of a will made in the nineteenth year of Trajan, which he wished to revoke; cf. cvii. Early second century. Nearly complete. 15 lines. 9·6 x 9·5 cm.

CLXXIX. Letter, asking that something previously agreed upon should be sent. Second century. Complete. 8 lines, in an upright uncial hand. 10 x 8·3 cm.

CLXXX. The recto of this papyrus contains a fragment of a third century account. 13 lines. On the verso is an order to Stephanus, a banker, to pay (προδίδειν) to Zoilos, a sailor, as the charge for freight (μαύλον) upon 600 artabae of corn, 40 drachmae, making in addition to 20 drachmae already paid a total of 60 drachmae. Third century. Complete. 4 lines. 5·5 x 16·5 cm.

CLXXXI. Invitation to a wedding-feast; cf. cx-cxii. Third century. Imperfect, only the beginnings of lines being preserved. 5 lines. 3·2 x 4·3 cm.

CLXXXII. Letter from Thonius to his wife and sister Thecla, referring to a payment of 20 talents. Fourth century. Incomplete, the end being lost. 18 lines. 12·8 x 8·1 cm.

CLXXXIII. Fragment of an official letter. Second or third century. 12 lines. On the verso an order to Heraclas, a banker, to pay Heracleus 200 drachmae for making bricks. Third century. Complete. 7 lines. 6 x 8·6 cm.

CLXXXIV. Letter from Agathodaemon, requesting the despatch of 14 sheep in return for the total payment of 260 drachmae, and blaming the addressee for his conduct in a transaction concerning the sale of some grass and a goat. Second or third century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 30 lines. 16·7 x 10 cm.

CLXXXV. Letter from Apollonius and Herminus, ἀρχολογεῖον ἣδ ἐγκύκλοιον, to Herodes and the other managers of the public bank, authorizing them to receive the tax on the sale of a slave; cf. xcvi. Dated in Pharmouthi of the twenty-first year (of Commodus, A.D. 181). Incomplete, the end being lost. 13 lines. 7·6 x 7·3 cm.

CLXXXVI. Account of payments and drachmae to various persons, one of whom is a κοσμητής φόρου κύπαν Σαμαθείων. Third century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 8 lines. 14·1 x 8·7 cm.

CLXXXVII. Letter from Irene to Parammon (cf. cxvi), giving him a list of articles which he was to bring; written in the same hand as cxv and cxvi, and on the same day as cxvi. Complete. 12 lines. 9 x 6·7 cm.
CLXXXVIII. Letter, in a semi-uncial hand, from Heraclides to his father Horion about the purchase of a slave and a pair of Italian lamps. Dated in the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117–138). Practically complete. 14 lines. 23 × 13·4 cm.

CLXXXIX. Order from Theonilla to Horion, a steward, to pay Silvanus some wine received from him in the thirty-first year, on condition of his paying up the ἐκθέσεις (cf. cxxxvi. 24) which he owed. Dated in Tybi of the second year. If, as is probable, the thirty-first year is that of Constantine, the second year may be that of Constantine II and Constantius (i.e. A.D. 338). Complete. 10 lines. 12·1 × 12·9 cm.

CXC. On the recto account of payments. Sixth century. Incomplete. 11 lines. On the verso account of receipts from inhabitants of several villages, and of payments for various purposes. Sixth century. Incomplete. 19 lines. 24·2 × 27·8 cm.

CXCI. List of reductions of payment granted to the inhabitants of various villages. Sixth century. Practically complete. 24 lines. 32 × 45 cm.

CXCII. Acknowledgement addressed by Aurelius Apasion to Flavius Apion or his heirs (cf. cxxxiii–cxxxix), of the loan of one solidus for a μηχανή καλομείρη Διαβίω. Sixth century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 21 lines. 19·9 × 9·8 cm.

CXCIII. Acknowledgement addressed to the heirs of Flavius Apion by Aurelius John, of the receipt of two large windlasses (ἐργάται μεγάλοι); cf. cxxxvii. Dated in the eighth year and the fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantinus, first indiction, Phaophi 14 (A.D. 582? cf. introd. to cxxxv). Incomplete, the end being lost. 18 lines. 20·2 × 20·6 cm.

CXCIV. Acknowledgement, similar to cxcii, addressed to Flavius Apion or his heirs by Aurelius Ptollion, of the loan of one solidus for a μηχανή καλομείρη Καριών. Sixth century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 26 lines. 21·7 × 11·1 cm.

CXCV. Acknowledgement addressed to Flavius Apion by Aurelius Epimachus, of the receipt of some machine for irrigation; cf. cxxxvii. Dated in the ‘second year of the reign and consulship’ of Justin II, first indiction, Thoth 14 (A.D. 567). Incomplete, the end being lost, 15 lines. 15·5 × 16 cm.

CXCVI. Account of receipts and expenditure on estates of Flavius Apion. Sixth century. Practically complete. 22 lines. 34 × 37·3 cm.

CXCVII. Acknowledgement addressed to Flavius Apion by Aurelius Sourus, of the receipt of two windlasses and of a κυλλή κακλαδίς; cf. cxxxvii. Written on Thoth 16, in the year 229 = 198, first indiction (A.D. 552). Nearly complete. 24 lines. 23·2 × 20·7 cm.
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CXCVIII. Contract between the heirs of Flavius Apion and Aurelius Macarius. Dated in the eighth year and the fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantinus, first induction, Phaophi 14 (A.D. 582) cf. introd. cxxxv, and cxciii). Incomplete, only the beginning being preserved. 14 lines. 12-5 x 16-9 cm.

CXCIX. Agreement addressed to Flavius Apion by Georgius, a deacon, in which the latter becomes surety that Aurelius Onnophris would remain on his holding; cf. cxxxv. Dated in the 'third year of the reign and consulship' of Justin II, second (?) induction ΑΡΙΔΙ, Mesore 4 (A.D. 568). Incomplete, the end being lost. 19 lines. 16-8 x 21-6 cm.

CC. Similar agreement addressed to Flavius Apion or his heirs, by which Jeremias, Apoll[onius?], and a third person become sureties that Aurelius Apasirius would remain on his holding. Sixth century. Incomplete at both top and bottom. 15 lines. 10 x 16-1 cm.

CCI. Beginning of a contract addressed to Flavius Apion (the younger). Dated in the twelfth year and eleventh consulship of Mauricius, twelfth induction, Thoth 30 (A.D. 593). 6 lines. 6-3 x 22 cm.

CCII. Acknowledgement addressed to the heirs of Flavius Apion by Aurelius Bartholomaeus, of the receipt of one windlass for a μηχανή καλομένη Ἀκατδώρος; cf. cxxxvii and cxxiv. Dated in the eighth year and fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantinus, first induction, Phaophi 11 (A.D. 582) cf. introd. to cxxxv). Incomplete, being broken at the bottom. 23 lines. 17-6 x 14-6 cm.

CCIII. Letter referring to a dispute about the ownership of a camel. Sixth century. Complete. 15 lines. 25-1 x 29-4 cm.

CCIV. List of σφυρακόντα (cf. cxlii. 4) in two columns. Sixth or seventh century. Incomplete. 27 lines. 15-3 x 17-3 cm.

CCV. Receipt given by the banker Philoxenus for a payment of 315 solidi, less 1903½ carats εἶκόν ροτής διωτικός, less 157½ carats ροτής, made by Pamouthius for the money taxes of the thirteenth induction; cf. cxliii. Dated in the year 211=180, thirteenth induction, Mecheir (A.D. 533). Complete. 11 lines. 30-5 x 19-2 cm.

CCVI. Receipt for the payment by Pamouthius (cf. ccv) of 4 solidi, less 16 carats, διωτικός, to John, as a loan. Dated in the year 211=180, thirteenth induction, Tybi (A.D. 533). Complete. 6 lines. 9-3 x 30-4 cm.

CCVII. Receipt for the payment of 4 κηδία of wine from Phoebammon to Alexander for nine days' work. Dated in the year 267=236, ninth induction, Phaophi (A.D. 590). Practically complete. 3 lines. 5-2 x 32 cm.
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