THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI
PART I

EDITED WITH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES

BY

BERNARD P. GRENFELL, M.A.
FELLOW OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

AND

ARTHUR S. HUNT, M.A.
SENIOR DEMY OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD; FORMERLY SCHOLAR OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE

WITH EIGHT PLATES

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PREFACE

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
PREFACE

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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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.
PART I. THEOLOGICAL

I. ΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΗΣΟΥ 1.

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 νηστεύειν τῶν κόσμων is to be taken metaphorically.

Many critics have wished to connect τῷ ποιμένῳ, our Logion IV, with the preceding saying. Of the various conjectures, we prefer Dr. Taylor's βλέποντα καὶ ποσποντα. 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 \[\'Iησοῦς ἵν \text{αν εἶν ὅσιον | [β, σωκ] ἐ\text{π}αλμὸν \text{υ}δε \text{θαν ἐκάλ | [δ]πον \text{ε}φ\text{σ}|} \text{εστίν μόρος, | [λε]γω, \text{ε}γώ εἰμι μετ' 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 ἐγερέων. The ο 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 ο was badly written.

Alone of restorations Swete's ἀκούεις [ε]ις τὸ ἐν ὅτιον σοῦ τὸ [δὲ ἐγερέων συνέκλεισας (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 Therapeutic 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.
THEOLOGICAL

Verso.

KAI TOTE ΔΙΑΒΛΕΨΕΙC
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5 ἸC ΕΑΝ ΜΗ ΝΗΣΤΕΥΧ
ΤΑI ΤΩΝ ΚΟΣΜΩΝ ΟΥ ΜΗ
ΕΥΡΗΤΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙ
ΑΝ ΤΟΥ ΔΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΑΝ ΜΗ
ΣΑΒΒΑΤΙΧΤΕ ΤΟ ΣΑΒ 7
10 ΒΑΤΟΝ ΟΥΚ ΟΥΕΟCΕ ΤΩ
ΠΡΩ ΛΕΓΕI ΙC ΕΙ[Ε]ΤΗΝ
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ΚΑΙ ΕΝ ΚΑΡΚΕΙ ΩΨΟΦΗN
ΑΥΤΟΙC ΚΑΙ ΕΥΡΩΝ ΠΑΝ
15 ΤΑC ΜΕΘΟΝΤΑC ΚΑΙ
ΟΥΔΕΝΑ ΕΥΡΩΝ ΔΕΙΨΩ
ΤΑ ΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΙC ΚΑΙ ΠΟ 7
ΝΕI Η ΨΥΧΗ ΜΟΥ ΕΠΙ 7
ΤΟΙC ΥΙΟΙC ΤΩΝ ΑΝΩΝ
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ΔΙΑ ΑΥΤΩ[Ν] ΚΑΙ ΟΥ ΒΑE
[ΠΟΥCΙΝ] . . . . . .

Recto.

Ε[. . . .]. [I. Τ]HΝ ΠΤΩΧΙA
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ΦΙΤΗC ΕΝ ΤΗ ΤΡΙΔΙ ΑΥ
Τ[ΟΥ] ΟΥΔΕ ΙΑΤΡΟC ΠΟΪΕI
ΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑC ΕΙC ΤΟΥC
ΓΕΙΝΩCΚΟΝΤΑC ΑΥΤΩ
15 ΛΕΓΕI ΙC ΠΟΛΙC ΟΙΚΟΔΩ
ΛΗΜΕΝΗ ΕΠ ΑΚΡΟΝ
[Ο]ΠΟΥC ΥΨΗΛΟΥC ΚΑΙ ΕC
ΤΗΡΙΜΈΝΗ ΟΥΤΕ ΠΕ
[Ε]ΕΙΝ ΔΥΝΑΤΑI ΟΥΤΕ ΚΡΥ
20 [Β]ΗΝΑI ΛΕΓΕI ΙC ΑΚΟΥΕΙC
[Ε]ΕΙC ΤΟ ΕΝ ΩΤΙΟΝ ΣΟΥ ΣΟ
[ΔΕ ΕΤΕΡΟΝ ΥΝΕΚΑΕΙCΑC]
. . . . . . . . . .

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 grieved 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 established, can neither fall nor be hid.'

Logion VIII, 20-22. 'Jesus saith, Thou hearest with one ear (but the other ear thou hast closed).'

B 2
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:—

εγεν\
PAP\MHT\

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, XC, YC, ÊNA, KÇ, 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 b, 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.  A

BIBLIOC GENECEWCI IV XY YY DAVIAD [YIIOU
ABRAAM ABRAAM EGENHCECN TON [ICAAK
ICAAK DE] EGENHCECN TO[N] IAQWB [IAKWB
DE E][E]ENNCECN TON IOYDAN KA[I] T[IOYC

CEN TON SHAREK KAI TON ZAPE EK THTCA
MAR SHAREC DE EGENHCECN TON ECRWOM
DE [E]ENNCECN TON AMMINADAB AM

NAAC[C]OWN DE EGENHCECN TON CAD[AL]OUN
CALMOM DE EGENH[H]CEN TON BOEC EK
THC RAXAB BOEC DE EGENHCECN TON I

TON DAVIAD TON BACILE[A DAY]AD DE EKEN
NHCECN TON COLOMWNA EK THC OUREIOY. CO
LOMWN DE EGENH[C]EN TON PBOAM NOBO

NHCECN TON IW[CAFA][TH] IWCAFAT DE EKEN
[NH]CEN TON IWPAWM IWPAWM DE EGENH[H]CE
[TON] OZE[I]AN OZEIAC DE EGE[N]NHCE[EN

... METE DE TH[N] ME

[25] TOIKECIAN BABYALWOC IEXONIAC EGE
... ZOPOBABEA AE

... ... ...

Recto.  B

[TON] CADW[K C]ADWK DE EGENHCECN TON
[AXEIM] AXEIM DE EGE[N]NHCECN TON EAIY[Δ
[EAIY[Δ] DE EGE[N]NH[C]EN TON EAEAZAP AE
AZAP DE I[GE]ENNCECN TON MATHAN MATHAN
[E]ENNCECN [OCHΦ] TON ANDRA M[A
PIAC EΣ HC EGENH[O][H] IΣ O AEGOMENOC [ΧC]
PACAI OYN GΕ[NAI] ΑΠΟ ABRAAM EWS
DAVIAD GENEAI ιΔ KAI ΑΠΟ [ΔA]Y[IΔ] [Ε]OCS THC

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

**Verse.**
2. ΕΥΕΝΝΗΧΕΝ: so W.-H. and throughout. ἐγένησε T.R.
4. ΛΑΜΙΝΑΔΑΒ: Λαμίναδαβ W.-H., T.R.
5. ΒΟΕΣ: so W.-H. and in 13. Βοις T.R.
7. ΔΕ ΕΥΕΝΝΗΧΕΝ: so W.-H. δε δ' Βασίλειος ἐγένησε T.R.
8. ΚΟΛΟΜΩΝΑ: so W.-H. Σολομώνα T.R.
10. ΑΒΕΙΑ: 'Αβεία W.-H., T.R.
11. ΑΚΑΦ: so W.-H. Ἀκαφ T.R.
12. ΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΙΥ ΧΥ: so T.R. Westcott inclines to the reading of the Western text τοῦ δὲ Χριστοῦ, Hort to that of B τοῦ δὲ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ.

**Recto.**
4. ΜΑΘΘΑΗ: so W.-H. Μαθαῖ W.T.R.
5. ΙΩΣΗΦ: τῶν Ιωσήφ W.-H., T.R.
8. ΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΙΥ ΧΥ: so T.R. Westcott inclines to the reading of the Western text τοῦ δὲ Χριστοῦ, Hort to that of B τοῦ δὲ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ.

25. ΜΕ[...

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

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

28. The sign over H represents a (wrongly placed) rough breathing.

29. There is barely room for ΠΑΡΑ at the end of the line. δειγματίσαι W.-H. γενειωθείσαι T.R.

30. ΔΕΙΓΜΑ[Τ]Ε[Ι]ΑΙ: perhaps ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΙ[ΑΙ]; but the doubtful letter is more like Ε.

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

24. The beginning of μεθηµερευόµενον or μεθ' ἡµῶν in verse 23.
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 Ἰησοῦ 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.**

IAJATIO —
[AYTOY A]ΝΑΣΤΑC ΗA
ΘΕΝ ΠΡΟC ΤΟΝ ΗN·
ΚΑI ΑΠΟΚΡΙΘΕΙC ΛΕ
5 ΡΕΙ ΑΥΤΩ O ΙC ΤΙ Θ[Ε]
ΛΕΙC ΠΟΙΗΣΩ CO[I]
0 ΔΕ ΤΥΦΑΟC ΕΙ[ΠΕ]

**Verso.**

Κ[ΑI EΙC TO ΙΕΡΟΝ
ΚΑI [ΠΕΡΙΒΛΕΨΑΜΕ
ΝΟC ΠΑΙΝΤΑ ΟΥΙ
ΛC ΗΑΗ ΟΥΗΗC ΤΗ[Ц]
5 ΟΡΑC ΕΞΗΘΩΝ
EΙC ΒΗΟΑΗΗΑΝ ΜΕ
[Τ]A ΤΩΝ ΔΩΔΕΚΑ·
[Κ]ΑΙ ΤΗ ΕΠΑΥΡΙΟΝ

**Recto.** 2. ANACTAC: so AC and others. ἀναπηδήσας W-H., following ΝΒΔ and others.

4-5. ΑΕΓΕΙ ΑΥΤΩ O ΙC: so A and most later MSS. αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἴπεν W-H., following ΝΒCD and others.

5. ΤΙ ΘΕΑΕΙC ΠΟΙΗΣΩ COI: so AD and most later MSS. τί σοι βλέπεις ποιήσω W-H., following ΝΒC and others.

**Verso.** 1. ΚΑΙ EΙC TO: so AD and others. W-H., following ΝΒCL and others, omit καί.

3. ΟΥΙΑC: so AB and most MSS. W-H., following ΝCΛ and others, read ὅψι.

IV verso. Theological Fragment.

12·7 × 7·2 cm. Frag. (a).

Fragment of a theological work, probably Gnostic in character, concerning the 'upper' and 'lower' soul. The contraction θC occurs.

The verso of the papyrus is written in a medium-sized sloping uncial, resembling the Plato papyrus (Plate VI). On the recto are the beginnings and ends of a few lines in third or early fourth century cursive. The writing on the verso is probably early fourth century.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Fr. (a).

15 ΕÇ·Τ[ ]
A ΨΥΧΗ[ ]ΜΕΡ·[ . . . . ]
ΕΥΨΥΧΗ[ ] ΑΓΑΘΟ[ . . . . ]
ΠΟΝΗΡ[ ]ΠΟC ΑΓΑΘ[O] C
ΤΟΥ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΥ ΟΥΔΕΝ
ΑΛΟΟ Π[ ]ΤΙΝ

Fr. (b).

5 ΑΛΑΤ ΗΝ Ο ΘΑΝΑΤΟC ΤΩ[ ]
ΘΩΗ Η ΖΗΜΙΑ ΟΠΕΡ ΑΔΥ
ΝΑΤΟΝ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΗ
ΚΑΤΩΤΕΡΑ ΨΥΧΗ ΦΛΟΙ[ ]
ΡΑ ΚΑΛΕΙΤΑΙ· Η ΔΕ ΑΝ[ ]

Fr. (c).

5 ΝΕΜΕ[ ] 5 ΚΕΙ ΚΑΙ
[ . ]ΑΤΑ·
ΕΝ . ΡΥ[ ]
ΤΑ· ΕΣΤ[ ]
ΨΥΧΗ[ ]Υ[ ]

End of column.

8. Ι. φίλαρα? 12. ΨΥΛΛΑΚΗ: the 'prison' of the body.

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, ΚΝ, ΙΟ, ΧΩ 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.

τιν· . . . . . . .
λος τοῦ πνεύματος τοῦ προφητ[ ]
κοῦ ο θιμένος ἐπι αὐτῷ
π[ . . . . . . . . . . ] ν, καὶ
πλησθεὶς ὁ ἀνδρωπος ἐκεῖ-
νος τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἀγίῳ λα-
λεί καθὼς ο κύριος βουλεῖτε,
οὖτως φανερὸν ἔστε τὸ
πνεύμα τῆς θείατρος, τὸ γὰρ
10 προφητικὸν πνεύμα τὸ σω-

[ . . . . . . . . . . ] κ[ ]
[, . . . . . . . ] ν[ ]
[, . . . . ] επ[ ]
[,] εα[ . . . . ]ω[ ]
[,] κα[ . . . . . . . ]τε[ ]
[,] λικο[ . . . . ] Δαι[ ]
[,] εμετ[ . . . . . ] μα[ ]
[,] τισθ[ . . . . . ]ολ[ ]
[,] οὐτ[ . . . . . . ]οι[ ]
THEOLOGICAL

μάτειον ἐστὶν τῆς προ-

φητικῆς τάξεως, δ' ἐστιν
tὸ σῶμα τῆς σαρκὸς Ἰ(ησοῦ)ῷ Χ(ριστοῦ)utschen
τὸ μυγὲν τῇ ἀνθρωπότητη-

15 τι διὰ Μαριὰς. ὅτι δὲ

δοξὴ δεκτικῶν ἐστὶν

Recto. 7. θωλετα. 8. I. ἐσται. Verso. I. Probably [ἀγνὰν]. 14. δαιδ' Παπ. 4. sqq. '... and that man being filled with the Holy Spirit speaks as the Lord wills, the spirit of the Divine nature will thus be manifest. For the spirit of prophecy is the essence of the prophetic order, which is the body of the flesh of Jesus Christ, which was mingled with human nature through Mary.'

VI. ACTS OF PAUL AND THECLA.

7·3 × 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.

ἈΜΠΙΔΙ ΚΑΙΝΟΝ ΚΟΙ Ἐ
ΧΩ ΕΠΙΚΕΙΝ ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ
ἩΜΕΡΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΗΝ ΤΡΕΙϹ
ΚΑΙ ΝΥΚΤΕϹ ΤΡΕΙϹ ΘΕ

5 ΘΥΡΙΔΟϹ ΟΥΚ ΕἲϹΗϹΕΡ
ΤΑΙ· ΟΥΤΕ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΦΑΓΕΙΝ
ΟΥΤΕ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΠΕΙΝ ΑΤΕΝΗ
ΖΟΥϹΑ ὩϹ ΠΡΟϹ ΕΥΦΑΡΑ

10 ΚΙΑΝ ΟΥΤΟϹ ΠΡΟϹΚΕΙ
[ΤΑ]Ι ΑΝΔΡΙ ΞΕΝΟϹ ΑΠΑ
[ΚΑΙ ΠΟΙΚΙΛΟΥϹ] ΚΑΙ ΠΟΙΚΙΛΟΥϹ

Verso.

ΚΑΙ ΚΕΝΟΥϹ ΛΟΓΟΥϹ
ΔΙΔΑϹΚΟΝΤΙ ΩϹΤΕ)

15 ΕΜΕ ΘΑΥΜΑΖΕΙΝ ΕΙ Η
ΤΟΙΑΥΤΗ ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟϹ]
ΧΑΙΤΙΟϹ ΕΝΟΧΛΗΤΑΙ
Ο ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟϹ ΟΥΤΟϹ
ΘΑΜΥΡΙ ΤΗΝ ΊΚΟΝΙΕ

20 ΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΑΝΑϹΕΙΕΙ Ε
ΤΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΧΝΗ ΘΕ)'
ΚΛΑΝ· ΠΑϹΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΑΙ ΓΥ
ΝΑΙΚΕϹ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΝῃϹΟΙ

CYN ΤΑΙϹ. [

2. ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ: διήγημα, Θήμων Τ.
3. ΗΜΕΡΑΙ κ.τ.λ.: καὶ γὰρ ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ νύκτας τρεῖς Θέλα ἀπὸ τῆς θυρίδος οὐκ ἐξείρισται Τ.
4. ΠΕΙΝ: l. πείν. ἀλλὰ ἀνενίκουσα δόσσερ εἰς εὐφρασίαν Τ.
13. ΚΩΝΩΥΧ: om. T.
15. ΕΩΕ; με T. ΕΙ κ.τ.λ.: πῶς ἡ τοιαίτη αἰών τῆς παρθένου T.
17. ΕΡΟΧΛΕΙΤΑΙ: ἀλιτίνι T.
19. ΟΛΥΡΙ: before ἅλυρισσα T.
20. ΠΟΛΕΙ is a mistake for πωίμ.
24. ΚΥΝ ΤΑΙC.;: om. T.

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. Άσωτος and Ίάδυων, 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
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 ὦμυµες],
δὸ φιλαί. Νηρήδες, ἀβλάβην ἐ-
mου κασίτ'γυνητὸν δ'ὅτε τυίδ' ἵκεσθα[ι],
kῶσα θυὸν ὡς καὶ θέλη γένεσθαι
tαῦτα τε]λέσθην.
5 ὀσσα δὲ προφοθ', ἀμβροτε, πάντα λύσα[ι,
ὄς φίλου] θεὶ. Φοίοι χάραν γένεσθαι,
kώνιαν ἐ]χθροισὶ γένοιτο δ' ἂμμι
µήποτα µήδεις.
Fὰν κασιγνήταν δὲ [θ]ὲλοι πόθοια
10 κώλγας' τίμας' [άν]ναν δὲ λύγραν
ἐκλάθοιτ'] ὠτοι ο[πά]ρ.οι[θ] ἀχέων
κάµον ἔκαμαι
κήρ, ὀνείδος] οἰεσαίων], τὸ κ' ἐγ χρό
κέρρων ἤλλ' ἐπ' άγ'λα[ί]α πολύταν,
15 καὶ βράχῳ ξαλείπ' ο[ν] ἀγήκε δαιτ' οὐ
κεν διὰ μά]κρω.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

- o - |ov a] κ'ε o - o - |σι
- o - |ov |νυκτι πάντα κατ'θεμέλ'ν',α κάκαν [υ
20 - o - ]μ.

'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, ὀμφόρε.
3. Cf. Sappho i. 17 κάτω μιν μάλιστα θελω γένεσθαι μπορεί, and i. 26 ὅσα δε μοι τέλεσαι θείμοι ἴμέρει.
5. ΠΡΙΟΣΟ': 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. άνων λέγων can be accusative singular or genitive plural. Blass prefers the latter alternative, making δοκεῖ agree with it. There is but one instance for δοκε, δοκ etc. used with a feminine antecedent, Eurip. Iph. in Taur. 1071 μητρός πατρός τε καὶ τέκνων ὄτω κυρεί, a verse which Dindorf cancels. For πάροιθ' αἰέων, πάροιθα οἵειν could be read, but with what sense?
12. ΕΔΑΜΝΑ: cf. Sapph. i. 3 μήτ' διώσις δίμα, πάτνα, βίμον.
13–14. There is no instance of τηρ in Aeolic; Pindar has the form καρ, but ἦρ in place of ἦρ is an Aeolic spelling. The οὐείδεσμα is of course Charaxus' relations with Rhodopis.
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

14. ἔπι δῖλαια πολίταιν: the meaning is that Charaxus was unable to take part in the festivities of the citizens owing to the reproach he had incurred.

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

18-19. The position of the fragment containing the letters ΠΑΥΤ[, ]ΡΕ and ΝΑΚΑΚΑ[ is doubtful. ἐνκτὶ ... καὶ βεθύν[ ια 'burying in darkness.'

VIII. ALCMAN?

Plate II. 6·1 x 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 ai and οι in παίσαι and ἐψισαί (cf. ἐψισάι in the Paris fragment of Alcm. 73), the doubling of the μ in ἐμματα, and -ομεν instead of -ομες in ἕμμομεν. The form -ομες is indeed found in the Paris fragment 10, παρήςομες; but ἕμμομεν ἔς would have produced an intolerable cacophony. Doric forms are the ν for λ in ἕμμομεν, ἐσάεια, ποτεικώτας; 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.


Line 4 sqq.

'We 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 doubtfull ε at the end of the line might be θ.

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

7. πρωτοὶ ἁλφαντοὶ is Homeric; cf. Od. xviii. 196; xix. 564. Blass would read the last word of this line ΑΙΤ[ΝΑΓ], the next line commencing (e.g.) λευκοτάτος χύνος. But if the third letter is Ν there should be some trace of the vertical stroke, which there is not; and therefore Τ or, less probably, Π are preferable. ΑΙΤ[NAC] does not seem very suitable, though cf. Pind. Pyth. i. 38 νυφόεσα' λιτες, πάντες χύνος ὄξιας τεθρα. Possibly the word is ΑΙΤ[E] or ΑΙΤ[ΩΝ].

IX. ARISTOXENUS ΡΥΘΜΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ.

Plate III. 22.7 x 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 ρυθμικα στοιχεια 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’ ιομβων or double iambus, cf. Col. V. 12—figures at the beginning of Col. II. As a peculiarity in language the preference of ξ to σ in the spelling of σύν 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 (⟨-⟩); 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 ɐ or ɐɐ, 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 (\(\sim -\sim -\) and \(-\sim -\)) 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 paragraphi, 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.

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Col. I.                                  Col. II.
    [æi]                                  MEN OYN EICIN OI PYOMOI OYTOI
    [c]                                  THC TOIAYTHC AEZÆOWC XRHCAI
ΛÆΩΕΩC                                  ΔÆKTA
    [ja]                                 TO Δ AN AYTHI KAI O [IAMB]OC O KATA
    [jh xrh]                              μ[-][e] [ΑΑ]ΚΤΥΛ]ON ANAPALKI TON PÆPI
    [i]                                  EXOYCGWN ΞΥΛΑΒΩΝ ΤΕΘΕΙ
    [jh xrh]                              TOY
    [j] TAYTHI                             CΩΝ EIC XRONOYC H ΩC EN TΩI
    [i] AMBOY AN                             KRHTIKΩI EΤΘΕΝΤΟ ECTAI DE
    [ ] AYCΩ                                    TO CXHMA TOY POĐOC ΔI OY H PY
    [j] AMH ENAA                              ΘΜΟΠΟΙΙΑ ΠΟΡΕΥΣΕΤΑΙ TO EIC
    [e] ΑΜΗ ΕΝΑΛ                                IAMBON OION ENOA ΔΗ POIKI
    [e]ΛΑΒΕ ΜΟΝΟ                              ΛΩΝ ΑΝΘΕΩΝ ΑΜΒΡΟΤΟΙ ΑΙΜΑ
    [ΔΛΚΥΤΛΑΙΚΩI CΠΑ]                      ΚΕΣ ΒΑΘΥΣΚΙΟΝ ΠΑΡ ΑΑCΩC ΑΒΡΟ
    [e]ΠΙ ΠΟΛΥ                                      ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΥC ΕΥΙΒΩΤΑC ΧΡΟΥC ΑΓ
    [ ]                                      ΚΑΛΛΙΙC ΔΕΧΟΝΤΑΙ EN TOYTOI
    [ ]                                      15 ΡΑΡ OI TO PENTE [ΓΓ] ΠΡΩΤΟI PO
    [jç epe1]                               ΔΕC OYTOC KEXΡΗΝΤΑΙ THI ΔΕ
    [jaoqon]                                 ΞÆI KAI PΑΛIΝ [Ε]ΤΕΡΟI ΤΡΕΙC KAI
    [jto]                                   ΟΤΙC ΕΥΟΥΜΗΙ KAI XOPΟΙC Η
    [jou]                                   ΔΕΤΑI   ΕΠΙ ΠΟΛY ΔΕ THI TOI
    [ ]                                      20 AYTHI PYOMOΠΟΙΙΑI OY PANY
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THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

13 lines lost.

Col. III.

13 lines lost.

13 lines lost.

Col. IV.
Nos. IX and XXV
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

10 ΤΟΥ Τ[Ε] ΠΑΙΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟ
ΤΟΥΤ[Ο]Υ ΡΗΘΕΝΤΩΝ ΕΙ ΔΕ ΠΟΥ
Χ ΤΙΘΕ[Μ]ΕΝΗ ΕΝ ΚΑΤΑΜΕ[Ι]ΤΕΙ
ΤΩ[Υ] Ε[Δ]ΙΟΥ ΕΝΕΚΑ ΔΟΚ[ΙΜΑ]ΖΟΙ
ΤΟ ΤΑΧ ΑΝ ΧΡΗΣΑΙΤΟ [ΤΙ] ΑΥ

15 ΤΗΙ [ΕΙ] ΜΗ ΚΑΘΟΛΟΥ ∆ΙΑ[Α ΤΗΝ] ΠΡΟ
ΕΚΚ[ΕΙ]ΜΕΝΗΝ ΑΠΟ[ΠΙΑΝ] ΑΘΕ
ΤΟΥΣ ΕΛΕΓΟΝ ΤΑ ΤΟ[ΙΑΥ]Τ[Α]ΧΡΗ
ΣΕΙΟ ΟΡΑΙ ΜΕΙΚΤΟΥΣ Τ[ΙΝΑ]Χ
ΕΜΦΑΙΝΟΥΣ ΡΥΘΜ[ΟΥ]Σ ΜΗ Α[Ο]
ΚΙΜΑΖΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ Υ[ΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΑΙ
[ΓΟ]ΗΧΕΩΣ ΕΠΕΙ ΤΙ [ΚΩΑΥΟΙ
[ΑΝ] ΤΑΥΤΗ[Η] ΧΡΗΣΑΙ[ΣΘΑΙ ΤΗ

14 lines lost.

Col. V.

ΕΓΓΥ[Ε]ΣΤΑΙ ΑΝΑΠΑΙΚΤΙΚΟΥ ΧΧΗ
ΜΑΤΟ[Χ] ΣΧΕΔΟΝ ΔΗΛΟΝ ∆ΙΑ ΤΙ ∆ ΟΥ
Κ ΑΝ Γ[Γ][Ν][Ο]ΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΑΝΤΕΣΤ[ΑΜ
ΜΕΝΟΝ [Ω][ΧΕΙ ΤΗΝ ΜΕΝ ΠΡΩ
5 ΤΗΝ ΕΥΛΑΒΗΝ ΕΝ ΤΩ[Ι] ΜΕΤΙ
ΣΤΩΙ ΧΡΟΝΩΙ ΚΕΙ[Σ]ΟΑΙ ΤΗΝ ∆Ε
ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ[Ν] ΕΝ ΤΩ[Ι] ΕΙ[ΛΑ][Χ][Ι][ΣΤΩΙ
ΤΗΝ ΝΕ Τ[ΠΙ]ΤΗΝ ΕΝ [ΤΩ] ΜΕΩ[Ι
ΔΗΛΟΝ Ω [ΤΤ]Η ΑΥΤΗ Α[ΥΤΗ]Η ΑΠΟΡ[ΙΑ
10 Α ΝΑΙ ΕΙ ΝΗ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙ
ΚΕΙΜΕΝΗΝ ΛΕΞΕΙΝ ΤΗΝ ΤΕΤΡΑ
ΧΡΟΝΩΙ ΚΡΗΤΙΚΗ ΛΕΞΕΙ Α ΝΑΙ

15 ΤΙ ΓΑΡ ΟΥΚ ΑΝ Η ∆ΥΟ ΙΑΜΒΙΚΟΙ ΕΙ[Σ]
ΤΗΝ Π[.] [.]ΝΟΜΕΝ[Η]Ν ΡΥΘΜΟ
ΠΙΟΙ[ΑΝ ΜΗ ΤΗΝ ΑΥΤΗΝ ΑΓΩΓΗΝ
[ΞΩ]ΙΟΥΣ ΧΝ Η ΑΥΤΟ ΤΡΟΧ[ΑΙΚΟ]ΧΡΗ
[ΚΑΙΤΟ . . . . . . . . . . . . ] [.]Υ ΓΕΓΕ
[. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ] ΟΝ ∆Η ΧΝ
[ΑΙ]ΤΙΑΝ[. . . ] ΦΑΝΕΡΟΝ ΠΙ[Ε]
20 ΠΙ ΜΕΝ ΟΥ[Ν ΤΟΥ]ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΧΧΗΜΑ
ΤΟ ΤΟΚΑΥΤ [ΕΙ]ΡΗΣΟΩ Η ΓΑΡ Π[Α
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

PA ὜ΨΥϹΙϹΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΛΑΒΩΝ ΘΕ
[CIC OYX Y]ΤΙΟ ΔΑΚΤΥΛΙΚΗΝ ΡΥ
[ΘΩΜΟΠΟΙΑΝ ΕΥΝΤΕΙΝΟΥϹΑ ΦΑ
25 [ΝΕΡΑ ΕΚ ΤΩΝ] ΕΜΠΡΟΞΟΕΝ Η
[ΔΑΙΤΟ ΒΡΑΧ]ΕΙΑϹ ΑΡΧΟΜΕΝΗ ΤΕ
[ΤΡΑΧΨΟΝΟϹ ΛΕ]ΕΙϹ ΟΙΚΕΙΑ ΜΕΝ [ΕϹ
[ΤΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΤΩΝ ΡΥΔΜΩΝ
[ΦΥϹΙϹΝ ΟΥϹΑ ΙΑΜΒΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΙΑΜΒΟΥ
30 [. . . . . ]ΝΑ ΣΧΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΗϹ ΛΕ
[ΞΕΩϹ ΤΑΥ]ΤΗϹ ΕΕΤΙ ΜΕΝ ΤΙ
[. . . . . ]ΤΑΥΤΩΝ
[. . . . . ]ΤΑ]Μ[. ]ΠΑ ΣΟΙϹ
[. . . . . ]ΜΕΝΟΝ ΩϹ[ΤΕ ΕΥΝΕ
35 [ΧΕΙ ΜΕΝ ΤΑ]ΤΥΤΗϹ ΧΡΗ[ΕΙϹ]ΟΥΡ ΟΥ ΠΑΙ

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 shad|y woodland deeps | delicate | maiden-throng | celebrat|ing 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 de|light 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 Cad|mus." 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:—

"On|ward, on|ward now, | ye maids, || Come | ye spread|ing on to | the front. || Who then can | that ma|iden 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 paeon. 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 paeon 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 [?] by the dactyl and anaephe . . . ?

Col. V. That such a rhythm] will al]proximate to the anapaestic 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. ΣΠΑ: Probably some form of σπάνως; perhaps ἱππος μέντοι καὶ οἶκ εἴπι πολέ.
II. 1. The preceding column must have ended with ὈΙΚΕΙΟΤΑΤΟΙ (cf. III. 13) or some similar word.
1. ΡΥΘΜΟΙ ΟΥΤΟΙ: One of these was certainly the cretic; cf. 7.
2. ΜΕΣΘΟΙ: i.e. the λέξις τρίχρωνος — ὁ, 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. δάκτυλος κατά ἱσμβεν is the Aristoxenian term for ὁ — ὁ — ; v. Aristides περὶ μουσικῆς 39, where it is described along with the Aristoxenian cretic — ὁ — ὁ, cf. Schol. Hef. hact. p. 173, Gaisf. διήροσις . . . ὁ καὶ κρετικὸς καὶ Ἀριστόζεων.
4. ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΥΝ: i.e. the three syllables of which the λέξις consists; cf. IV. 3. In the cretic measure of three instead of four syllables, the lengthened syllable is placed last (ὁ — ὁ); in the δακτ. κατά ἱσμβ. it stands first (L ὁ — ). 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. ΔΕΧΟΝΤΑΙ: scanned ὁ — ὁ, the catalectic form of ὁ — ὁ — .
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 papyrus (No. xvi).
20. ΑΥΤΗ: I, which was originally omitted, may have been inserted by the first hand.
III. 1. Blass suggests that the sentence may have run: — ἢτε δὲ παρόμοιοι τῷ δακτύλῳ τῷ κατὰ ἱσμβοῦ τῷ κατὰ βακχείους (οἱ βακχειαῖοι) κολομην εἰδός κ.τ.λ. We learn from the later writers on metre that βακχεῖος was the name given by the 'musici'—by which term they allude especially to Aristoxenus, v. Blass in Neue Jahrb. f. Philol., 1886, p. 451—to the choriambus (—who — ); cf. Caesius Bassus 268, 21, Mar. Victor. 149, 32. In Aristides περὶ μουσικῆς 39 this measure is called δάκτυλος κατὰ βακχείων τῶν ἑπτά προτάγων.
2. ΠΑΡΑΛΛΆΤΤΕΙ: e.g., in the use of the form — ὁ ὁ ὁ. The quotation may best be scanned thus: φιλον ωρονίων συνήκησα διαφώσασεν αναθίαμα μοιχείων. The subject is evidently wine.
5. ΕΤΙ: sc. ὀ τοιότι λέξις (ὁ — ).
6. ΕΠΙ ΤΡΕΙΚ: sc. ἐνδιαζ: for this meaning of ἐντεχνής cf. Aristex. μεθι. στοιχ. β 300 (Westphal op. cit. App. p. 12). The feet in question are the first three of the fourth.
9. ΠΟΛΥΟΑΘΙΟΙ. The reading of the first hand, ΠΟΛΥΟΑΘΙΟΙΝ, gives a very bad rhythm in the last foot but one. The correction ΠΟΛΥΟΑΘΙΟΙ will make the last foot (-βους Ὑβαία) a βακχεῖος ἀπὸ ὑμβω (ω — ω) instead of a βακχεῖος ἀπὸ τροξαλω; cf. note on III. 1. Perhaps ΠΟΛΥΟΑΘΙΟΙΣ is the true reading, in which case the scansion will be as follows:

\[ \text{ἐ-} ὑμβω—\\text{ο-} \text{— φαιριστων | δαμων, αγ'νας τέκος | ματερος, αυ | Καθων εγεννασε ποτ ευ | τας παλωδ]|βαις Ὑβαίας. \]

There will then be syncop 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 ὑμβω and δάκτυλος κατὰ ὑμβω. The δάκτυλος κατὰ ὑμβω is measured by dipodiac, the ὑμβω by monopodiae (ω — ω — ω — ω) as opposed to ω — ω — ω — ω. Cf. V. 25 sqq.

12. ΜΟΝΟΧΡΟΝΟΝ: a foot, or part of a foot, has only speaking χρόνος when it consists of a single syllable.

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

15. ΒΑΤΕ: the scansion is \( \text{ω—} | \text{ω—} | \text{ω—} | \text{ω—} \) repeated three times.


19. ΕΥΝΥΓΙΑΙ: In Aristides (ap. cit. 36 sq.), ξυνύγια is the term used for a combination of two feet, as for instance of that of the trochee and iambus in the choriambus. Here, however, it can only mean the combination of two χρόνοι, elsewhere distinct, into one syllable, i.e. syncop.

20. ΠΕΡΙΟΔΩΔΕΣ ΤΙ: cf. Aristides l.c. συνύγια μὲν οὖν ἵστο διὸ ποδῶν ἀπλῶν καὶ ἀνομοίων σύνθεσις, περίοδος δὲ πλεύνων.

IV. 1. ΩΝ, which begins the column, is probably the termination of τριῶν. There is an apparently meaningless slightly curved vertical stroke above the ω of [H]ΜΙ[_CE]ΟΝ.

2. ΠΑΙΘΟΝ: the peon ordinarily consists of a combination of one long and three short syllables, in any order. There is also the τείων ἐπιβατός (Aristides ap. cit. 38 sq.) of five long syllables, to which Aristoxenus here seems to refer (ἐκ πίτε περιχώσων δύοντα ξυνύγια), before proceeding to note the form consisting of five short syllables.

3. ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΝΤΟΝ: sc. χρόνος; cf. II. 4, note.

5. ΗΛΙΟΣΩΝ: i.e. ἡς οἷς or short syllables; cf. Psell. 1 (Westphal ap. cit. App. p. 4) ἡμιν μὲν τὰν κατέχει τὴν βραχεῖαν χρόνου, διπλῶν ἄλο τὴν μακράν.


15. The corrector has placed καθών after ἀποριάν.

ΠΟΡΕΚΑΙΜΕΝΗ: ἐκκείσθαι occurs in this sense in Aristox. Ῥωμ. στοιχ. β 298.

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

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

V. 1. As the context shows, the subject to be supplied is a λέξις of the form — ω — ω. The fragment containing the letters ΝΔ of οξείων δρόλω does not appear in the facsimile.

4. ΤΗΝ ΜΕΝ ΠΡΟΫΘΝ κ.τ.λ.: i.e. why should not ω — ω — ω — ω — ω — be used (instead of the dactyl)?


10. ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙΚΕΙΜΕΝΗ Λ.: i.e. the δάκτυλος κατὰ ὑμβω. We gather from this that in the latter part of the previous column the possibility of the use of ω — ω — ω — ω — ω — instead of a dactyl or anapaest was discussed.

13. The overwritten C (which owing to a thickened top looks more like €) may have
been written by the first hand. With ἅμβεκούς supply χρόνοις (sc. χρόνους συνεῖτος, cf. μοιθ. στοχ, β 284), i.e. χ. - (thesis) χ. - (arsis).

14. Π[.],[.]ΝΩΜΕΝΗΝ: Blass suggests π[επεκ]αιάναν, which gives an excellent sense, and may be right, although the letters ΕΠΚΥ 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. πνεύμων is the term of Aristoxenus for a sequence of short syllables, cf. μοιθ. στοχ, β 302. πεπεκ. μοιθουσία would here mean the use of four separate χρόνοι for the dactyl instead of three or two (- -).

15. ΑΓΩΓΗΝ: 'Tempo'. If - ο - ο or ο - ο - ο 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 ἄγωγη 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 ΦΑΝΕΡΩΝ, 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 Ι. Blass would read γεγ[ημαί καὶ τὴν τρίχρον]ον δ’ ἥπ[η]ὶ[α]ί[ν] [ά]δρ]ὲ[τι, cf. ΑΘΕΤΟΥΣ, IV. 16; but ΑΘΕ would barely fill the lacuna.

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

22. ΘΕ[Π]Ι[C]: cf. κίσσθαι in l. 6; but the mutilation of τά ξερροσθεν renders the meaning obscure.


25. Blass suggests [ΤΑ Δ. ΗΥΞΗΜΕ]ΝΑ (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[ ι] may be read instead of Τ[ι], and possibly ι[α] instead of ι[π].

35. ΧΡΙΤΙϹΕΙ: the first iota has been struck out by the second hand. The sentence may probably be completed οὐ ρ[δίων ἑπτειχίων.

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 ΕΤ[ι, ΧΑΠ], [ΕΠΙ], ΚΑΙ[, ΔΕΙ], ΜΕΤΑ[.

7 ΜΗ ΚΑΙ[. . . . . . . ]ΑΥΘΑ : ΟΜΩΟΚ Δ Α[
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI


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 Γεωργός; see pp. 17, 18 in our edition of it for the characters in that play, and cf. 44 εξ ἄγροι, 50 ἄδελφος with 18, 19 of the Γεωργός, οὐκ οἶδα γάρ τὸν ἄδελφον εἰ μὲν εξ ἄγροι ἐνθάδε ἐπίθυμει, and 43–47 στεφανοῦσθε κ.τ.λ., with 8 and 40 of the Γεωργός. On the other hand, the first few lines of our fragment are hardly applicable to the father (Gorgias) in the Γεωργός, and the epithet
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

ξίνης 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.

| ΞΕΒΕΙΝΗΣΑ ΕΡΕΙΣ : Ω ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΣ |
| ΞΩΣ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΟΙΣΕΙΝ ΠΡΟΣΔΟΚΑΚ |
| Η ΤΙΝΑΤΙ ΜΟΥΟΥΚ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑΥΤ' ΕΡΕΙΣ |
| ΤΟΝ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΦΥΛΛΑΡΧΙΑΣ |
| 5 | ΝΥΝ ΤΕ ΔΩΣΩ[Γ] ΑΡ ΕΦΑΝΗ |
| ΞΩΡΑ ΠΟΙΙ ΤΥΝΟΙΚΙΖΩΝ ΤΟΤΕ |
| ΞΕΤΩΝ ΟΤΙ ΚΑΛΩΟΧ ΜΕΝ ΕΙΧ ΙΣΩΧ Ω |
| ΞΘΗ ΕΚ ΠΑΛΛΙΟΥ ΕΝΟΜΕΝΗΣ |
| ΞΤΩΝ ΤΕ ΔΟΣΑΝΤΩΝ ΤΟΤΕ |

Col. II.

| ΞΩ|ΧΤΙΝ ΤΙ ΠΑΛΙΩΚΙΚΡΙΟΝ ΑΞ |
| ΞΞ|Ο Δ ΕΤΑΙΡΟΙΣ ΟΙΟΙ ΑΝΑΤΕΤΡΑΞ |
| ΞΟ|ΥΔ ΑΝ ΘΕΟΝ ΑΟΙΣ ΕΝ ΝΥ |
| ΞΞ|ΟΚΟΥΟΙΝ : ΗΞΝ' ΚΑΤΑΛ |
| ΞΧ|ΝΥ ΟΥ ΠΕΣΟΝΤΑ ΔΑΣΩ |
| 3 | ΝΑΝΑΝΡΙΑ ΓΑΡ ΤΟΥΤΟΙ ΠΕ . [ |
| ΞΚΙ|ΠΡΟΤΕΡΟΝ ΕΓΧΑΙ[Γ]ΙΡΕ[ |
| ΞΝ|ΜΗ ΤΟΝ ΤΥΧΟΝΤ ΕΤΩΝΑΙ ΙΓ |
| | [, ..]ΗΤΡΙΩΓΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΚΥΜΠΟ |
| ΞΝ|ΟΒΟΥΚΟΛΗΛΟΙ ΔΕΣΠΟ[Γ] |
| ΞΣ|ΤΙΝ ΝΕΩΝΗΤΟΥ ΜΕΜ |
| ΞΑΝ|ΠΑΣ ΠΟΤ' Η ΔΙΣ' ΤΑΥΤΑ Δ|
| | ΠΕΜΕΝΑ ΦΡΟΝΤΙΔΟΣ[ |
| | [, ..]ΟΥΣ ΤΙΣ ΑΝΤΙΣ . [, ..]Ε[ |
| ΞΞ|ΠΑΙΝΟΝ ΕΥΡΩΝ Η ΠΑ[ |
| ΞΣ|ΑΣΩΧΤΕΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΤΡΟΦΙΜΩΝ |
| | ΚΥΝΤΑΡΟΜΑΙ ΤΑΤΟ ΗΝ |
| ΞΧ|ΣΕΦΑΝΟΥΟΣΗΣ ΕΤΟΙΜΑ[ |
| | ΤΟ ΑΛΗΧΟΣ ΕΣ ΑΓΡΟΥ ΜΕ[ |
| ΞΝ|ΜΙΝ ΠΕΡΑΙΝΕ ΜΟ[ |
| | [, ..]ΟΥΜΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΕΥΡΟ Τ[ |
| | [, ..]ΑΔΡΙΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΝ [ |
| | ΑΓΩΝΙΩΝ ΓΑΡ ΚΑΙ ΔΕΛ |
| ΞΗ|ΤΑΥΤΟ ΠΑΙΝ ΟΥΤΟ[ |
| | ΑΔΕΧΑΦΟΣ ΟΙΧΗΤΑΙ ΦΙ[Γ] Τ' | |

5. The first letter of the line could be Λ or perhaps Μ.
16. ΞΕΙ might be read in place of ΞΕΙ.
19. ΑΩ could stand in place of the doubtful ΑΩ. ΦΑΣ[Γ]ΙΝ 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 ΥΣΙΝ must of course be struck out.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

30. CM might be read as CX, or ON, i.e. Διόν.
33. The traces of the last letter suit Τ better than Π.
37. Blass suggests ταῦτα δ’ [οικί οἶχης τῶν ο[ἐστι μίλα συχνῆς.
43. [.]μων 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[ὑρ φερότω ταχ’] παιδάριον
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’] ἐβίωσα ἐρείς; B. ὁ Ἡράκλεις.
A. [καὶ μὴ λέγης, π’ ὄσον οἶσεν προσθοκάς]
[τὸ παραυτὶκ’] ἦ τίνας λόγους μετὰ τάυτ’ ἐρείς;
[ἀ — ο —]ον ταῦτα καὶ φιλαρχίας
5 [ἀ — ο —]αι νῦν τ’ ἀδύδω[ς] ἃρ ἐφάνη
[καὶ τὴν θυγατέρα σοι συνοικίζων τότε.
[τόξοις ἀν’] εἰπόν, ὅτι καλῶς μὲν ἐκ’ ἑως
[φιλίας θ’ ἑνεκα] τῆς ἐκ παλαιοῦ γενέμενης
[τὴν παίδα γῆμαι] τῶν τε δοξάνων τότε.
10 [ὀμοιο γε μὴν οὔτως ἐβουλεύσων] καλῶς.
[πόθεν οὖν ποτ’ ἀνεφάνης ἐθ’ ἐτερος, ἄξιος
[παρά σοι μαθεῖν] προικὸς δὲ προδελαβεῖς μέρος.
[ἄλλ’ ἐντρέπει τιν’] ἵσως; B. ἐμαυτόν. A. ἵσθι’ ὅτι
[ἐρούσιν, “οὐδότας ποσάκις ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν
15 [ἡθ’], ἢν ἔχουσιν ὀὑτε τοῦτον γνώριμοι
[οὖθ’ οἷς ἵσως] ἐδει συνελθεῖν ὅποι ἐδει
[πράττειν λαθραίως ταῦτα.” καὶ παραπεισετε
[πολλοὶς λόγοις, οἷς] οὐδὲν αἰσχυνεῖν λέγων
[τάναντι] αἰσχυνεῖ γάρ.
26–34. A. [ἐ]στιν τι παιδισκάριον ἀβετεῖον σφόδρα,
[ὁ] δ’ ἐταῖρος οἷος ἀνατέρα[πται, κούδ’ ἄν εἰς
[οὗ] ἄν θεῶν σωσει νῦν ἔτ’. B. ἄλλ’ ὄμως
30 [νῦν οὖ πεσόντα μ’ ἀσχα[λάν ἐνταύθα χρῆ]
[ἀ]νανάρια γὰρ τούτῳ γ’; [ἀλλὰ πάν ποιεῖν
[δὲ] ἑ πρότερον ἐγχε[ρ]ε[ὲν θ’], ὃπως νομίσῃ μὲ τις
[μὴ] τὸν τυχόντι εἰ[ναι τ. . . . . . .
[α]ληθριδίου γάρ συμποτικόν οὐ — ο —
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 x 55.5 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 uncial, 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 com-
pendium 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, iota 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 
[TOYTTWN] KATA [TON DEY 
[TETPON E]N CYPAKOYCAIC [DIWN 
[YNIO DIO]NYCIOY TYPAN[NOY EDO 
[Λ]OYONHΘΘ • KATA DE TON [TP] 
5 TON TIBOYTEINNOI YPO [RO]MAI 
[ΟΝ] KATAPOΛΕΜΘΕΘΕ[ΝΤΕC E 
[AYTO]YOC PΑΡΗΔΟΟCAN • ΟΥΜΠΙ 
10 [ΤΑΡΕΝΤΕΙΝΟC • HΡΧΟΝ Δ] ΑΘΗ 
[NΧΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΘΗΘΑ]OC [ΘΕ]ΣΧΑΛΟC 
[ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΡΟC Κ]ΑΛΙΜΑΧΟC •

Col. II.

344 
ΕΝΑΘ KAI Ε]ΚΑ[TΟΣΘ 
[ENIKAI CTΛAI]ON ΑΡΙΣΤΟ]ΟΥΚ 
[ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟC] • HΡΧΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗΝΗC 
[ΑΥΚΙΚΘΟC ΠΥ]ΘΘΔΟΟΟC ΣΟΘΘΘ 
5 Λ[ΕΝΗ]C ΝΙ[ΚΟ]ΜΑΧΟC • ΤΑΥΤ[IH]C 
ΚΑΤΩ 

343-2 
KATA TO Δ[EY]TΕΡΩΝ ΕΤ[ΟC] ΔΙΟΝΥ 
ΠΙΟC ΕΥΤΕΡΠΟC ΟC ΘΘC ΣΙΚΕΛΙΑ[Α]C 
ΤΥΡΑΝΝΟC ΕΚΠΕΘΘΘΝ ΘΘC 
ΑΡΧΟC ΚΑΤΕΠΑΕΥΘΕΝ ΕΙC ΚΘ[Θ] 
10 ΠΙΝΘΘΝ ΚΑ[I] ΕΚΕΙ ΚΑΤΕΜΕΙΝΕ 
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΔΑΘΚΩΝ • ΚΑΤ[Α] 
ΔΕ TON TΕΤΑΡΠΟΝ ΒΑΓΘΑC 

341-6
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

350-49 [ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ] ΤΡΙΤΟΝ Ε 348
[ . . . . . . . ΚΟΣΜΗΜΑΤΑΙ ΠΡΩ]

15 [ΤΟΝ . . . ] ΤΟΥ Δ[ΡΟΜΟΥ ΗΡΕΩΘΗΚΑΝ .

[ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΙΑΙ ΟΡΓΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑ

[ΤΟ]ΣΤΗΝ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΠΟΛΥ

[ΚΑ]ΣΗ ΚΥΡΗΝΑΙΟΣ· ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ Α

[ΘΗ]ΝΗΣΙ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΥ

20 [ΚΑ]ΗΣ ΑΡΧΙΑΙ ΕΥΘΙΟΥΣ ΤΩΝ

[ΘΗ]Σ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΕΤΟΣ

[ΠΛΑ]ΤΩΝ Ο ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΟΣ ΜΕ

[ΘΑΛΛ]ΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΠΕΥΣΙΠΠΟΣ

[ΘΗ]Ν ΧΟΛΗΝ ΔΙΕΔΕΞΑΤΟ [·]

347-6 25 [ΚΑΤΑ Δ]Ε ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ ΦΙ

[ΛΙΠΠΟΣ] Α,[ . . . . . ]ΑΞΙ[ . . . .]

ΕΥΝΟΥΧΟΣ ΩΧΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ

Α ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΣΩΝ ΔΟΛΟΦΟΝΗ

15 ΤΟΝ ΝΕΩΤΑΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΤΩΝ

ΥΙΩΝ ΑΡΧΗΝ ΚΑΤΕΣΤΗΣΕ ΒΑ

ΣΙΛΕΑ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΔΙΟΙΚΩΝ·

7 ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΙΑΙ ΔΕΚΑΘΗΚΕΝ ΚΑΙ Ε

ΚΑΤΟΣΘΗΝ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΑΝ

340-39

20 [Τ]ΙΚΑΗΚ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ· ΗΡΧΟ[Ν] Δ Α

[ΘΗ]ΝΗΣΙ ΘΕΟ[ΦΡΑΣΤΟ]ΤΟ [ΤΡΑΙΜΑ]

ΧΙΔΗΣ ΧΑΙΡΩ[ΝΙΑΣ ΦΡ]ΥÑΗΧΟΣ

ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ


339-8

25 [ΤΑ]ΞΑΝΤΟΝ· ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥ

[ΤΕ]ΡΟΝ ΛΑΤΕΙΝΟΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ]ΣΡΩ

[Α]ΜΑΥΩΣ ΣΥΝ[ΣΤΑΝΤΕΣ ΕΙ]ΞΕΦΘΗ

338-7

15 ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ [ΤΡΩ]Ν ΑΜΑΚΕΔΩΝΩΝ

[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΗΝ] ΕΝ ΧΑΙΡΩΝΙ

Α ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΣΤΑΤΗΝ ΜΑΧΗΝ

[ΑΘ]ΗΝΑΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ Β[ΟΙ]ΩΤΟΥ ΕΝΙ

[ΚΗ]ΝΕΝ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΥΝΤΟΣ ΑΥ

[ΤΩ ΤΩ]Υ Υ[ΙΟΥ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ

35 [ΚΑΙ ΑΡ]ΙΚΕΤΕΥ[ΣΑΙΝ]ΤΟΣ ΤΟΤΕ

[ΚΑΙ ΑΡ]ΙΚΕΤΕΥ[ΣΑΙΝ]ΤΟΣ ΤΟΤΕ

335-4

5 ΜΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΥ ΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΟΝΤΑ

[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑ ΑΝΤΙ ΤΟΥ ΛΑΡΟΥ ΚΑ]

334-3

337-6 10 ΝΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΣΥΝΕΛ

ΘΛΗΤΕΣ ΦΙΛΑΠΠΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ

ΤΟΡΑ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΝ ΕΙΛΑΝΤΟ ΤΟΥ

ΠΡΟΣ ΠΕΡΣΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ· ΟΛΥΜ
336 ΠΙΑΔΙ ΜΙΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ ΚΑΙ
13 ΔΕΚΑΘΙ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ

α ν Ε
ΚΛΕΟΜΕ[ΕΝ]Η[Η]Σ ΚΛΕΙΤΟΡΙΟΣ·
(ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΚΛΕΩΜΑΝ)
(ΤΙΣ ΚΛΕΙΤΟΡΙΟΣ) ΗΡΧΟΝ ∆ ΑΘΗ
ΝΗΩΙ ΠΥ[ΘΩΩ][ΛΟΣ ΕΥΑΙΝΕ
[Σ]Η[Σ] ΤΟΥΤΩ[Ν] ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩ
ΤΟΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ Ο ΤΩΝ ΛΑ
ΚΕΔΩΝ[ΩΝ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ[Σ] ΑΝΗ
ΡΕΩΝ ΥΠ[Ο Π]ΑΥΓΑΝΙΟΥ [Ε]

236-5 ΝΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΟΡΥΦΟΡΩΝ· ΚΑΙ
ΔΙΕΞΕΣΤΟ ΑΥΤΟΝ Ο ΥΙΟΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ· ΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΛΛ
ΒΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΗΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΜΕΝ
ΙΑΥΡΙΟΥC ΚΑΙ ΠΑΙΟΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΑ
30 ΑΛ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΑ ΕΘΝΗ ΑΠΟΣΤΑΝΤΑ
ΕΞ[ΕΙ]ΡΩΣΑΤΟ· ΕΠΕΙTA ΘΗΒΑΣ
ΔΟ[ΠΙ]ΛΑΩΤΟΥΣ ΛΑΒΩΝ ΚΑΤΕ
ΣΚΑΥΕΝ· ΕΝ ΔΕ ΡΩΜΗ· ΑΙ ΤΗΣ
ΕΧΤΙΑΣ ΦΕΡΕΙΑ[Ι] ΠΑΡ[Θ]ΕΝΟΙ
35 Ε[Δ]ΟΥΥÇ[Α] ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΚΑΘΓΟΡΗ
[ΘΗ]ΝΩΝ ΌΣ ΕΦΘΑΡΜΕΝΗ ΚΑΙ
[..... η] Α[Α] [Υ]Ε[Ε] [.....

Col. V.

331-0? ΕΠΙΚΑΙΟΣ . [.]ΑΝΑ . ΑΙ .
ΑΝΕΒΗ ΕΙΣ ΛΜΜΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ
ΕΝ ΤΗ ΑΝΑΠΟΕΙ ΠΑΡΑΙΤΟΝΙ
πολιον
ΟΝ ΚΤΙΖΕΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ
330-29 ΜΑΧΗ ΠΑΙΝΙ ΣΥΝΕΣΤΗ ΚΑΤΑ
λ ΑΒ[ΔΗ]ΡΠΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΠΡΟΣ ∆Α
ΡΕΙΟΝ· ΗΝ ΕΝΕΙΚΗΘΕΝ ΑΛΕ
ΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ· ΤΟΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΔΟΛΟ
ΦΟΝΗΘΗ ΔΑΡΕΙΟΥ ΥΠΟ ΤΩΝ
10 ΙΔΩΝ ΦΙΛΩΝ ΚΑΙ Η ΠΕΡΩΝ
ΑΡΧΗ ΚΑΤΞΕΟΝ ΔΙΑΜΕΙΝΑ
ΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΓΤΗΡΑΝΤΟΣ ΑΥ
3 ΤΗΝ ΚΥΡΟΥ ΕΥΗ ΤΡΙΑΚΟΝΤΑ

CΥΜΜΑΧΩΝ ΑΠΕΚΤΕΙΝΕΝ·
15 ΚΑΙ ΑΙΧΜΑΛΩΤΟΥΣ ΠΟ[Α]ΝΟΥΣ
ΕΛΑΒΕΝ [ΚΑΙ ΑΕΙΑΝ ΠΟ]ΛΗΝ·
ΤΟΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ Ο ΜΟ
ΛΟΣ ΣΟΣ [ΕΙΣ ΙΤΑΛΙΑΝ ΔΙ]ΕΒΗ
ΒΟΗΘΗΩΝ ΤΟΙC ΕΚΕΙ] ΕΛ
20 ΑΗΚΙ· ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ [ΤΟΝ ΤΕ]Τ[Α]ΡΡ
ΤΟΝ Ρ[Ω]/ΜΑΙΟΙ [. . . .] ΝΟΥΣ
ΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΝΤΟ Π[. . . . .
ΤΩΜΗ [. . . . . . .]
ΦΟΥΜΕΝ[. . . . . ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ

25 ΔΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ ΔΩΔΕΚΑ Ε
ΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΓΡΥΛΟΟΣ ΧΑΛ
ΚΙΔΕΥΣ [ΗΡΧΟΝ ∆ ΑΘΗΝΗΣ]
ΝΙΚΗ[ΗΘΗΣ] ΑΡΙΣΤΟ[ΦΑΝΗΣ] Α
Ρ[Π!]Ι[ΖΗΝ] ΚΗΦΙΣ[ΟΙ] ΦΩΝ· ΤΑΥ

30 Θ[Η]Σ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΕΤΟΣ
[ΑΛΕΞ]ΕΑΝ[ΔΡΟΣ Ο ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΥ]
ΡΟΝ ΕΙΑΙΝ· ΚΑΙ ΑΙΓΟΠΤΟΝ ΠΑ
ΡΕΛΑΒΕ [ΕΚ] ΕΚΟΥΣΙΩC ΑΥΤΟΝ
ΠΡΟΣΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΩΝ ΤΩΝ
35 ΕΝΧΩΡΙΩΝ [ΝΩΝ ΝΩ] ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ
ΣΑC ΕΧΟΡΟΝ [ΤΟ]ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΕΛΕΥ
[CEN . . . . .]

Col. VI.

ΕΝΕΙΚΑ[Σ] ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΣ [ΔΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ
Π]ΕΝΤΕΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ ΕΝΕΙΚΑ
ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΔΑΜΑΣΙΑΣ [ΑΜΦΙΠΟ
ΑΙΤΗΣ· ΗΡΧΟΝ ∆ ΑΘΗ[ΝΗΣ] ΝΕ
8 ΑΙΧΜΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΑΔΔΩ[ΡΟΣ ΑΡ]
ΧΙΠΠΟΣ ΔΗΜΟΓΕΝΗΣ· ΤΟΥ
ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΑΝ
ΤΙΠΑΡΟΣ ΔΙΑΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΟC ΤΗΝ ΕΝ ΜΑΚΕΩΝ]Α ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙ
10 ΑΝ ΕΝ ΛΑΜΕΙΑ ΠΑΡ]ΑΤΑΞΑ
ΜΕΝΟC ΤΟΙC ΕΛΛΗΝΗ ΚΑΤΕΠΟ
ΛΕΜΗΣΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΥC· [ΡΩΜΑΙΟΙ
ΔΕ ΠΑΡΑΤΑΞΑΜΕΝΟI ΤΟΙC ΚΑY
ΝΕΙΤΑIC ΗΘΗΘ[ΘΗCTΑΝ· ΚΑΤΑ
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

328 Ὁ ΤΡΙΑ ὈΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ

328-4 Ὁ ΤΡΙΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ ΚΡΙΤΩΝ Ὁ ΜΑΚΕΔΩΝ ἘΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ

324 Ὁ ΗΡΧΩΝ Δ ἈΘΗΝΗΣ ἙΘΥΚΡΙΤΟΣ ΤΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΜΟΥ ἩΡΜΗΝ Εὐν

328-4 Ὁ ΤΑΥΤΗ ΤΗ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΙ ἘΠΙ

20 ΤΕΣΣΑΡΑ ἙΘῪ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΤΑΣ ΛΟΙΠΑΣ ΠΡΑΣΕΙΩΝ ΔΙΕΙΠΡΑ

25 ΚΑΘΗ ἘΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΜΙ· ΚΙΝΑΣ ΡΟΑΙ[ΠΟΣ ΗΡΧ[ΟΝ Δ [ΑΘΗΝΗΣ ἩΡΜΗΝ ΗΡΜΗΝΙΑΣ ΚΗ[ΦΙΣΙΟ]

234-3 ΦΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΚΑΗ[Σ] ΑΡΧΙΠΟΠΟΣ ΤΑΥΤΗΣ ΚΑΤΑ [ΤΟΙ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ

30 ἜΤΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ Ο ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ ΕΙΣΘΕΝ ἈΡΣΑΣ [ΕΤΙ]Η ΔΕ ΚΑ ΤΡΙΑ· ΒΙΩΣΑΚ [ΔΕ ΕΤΗ ΤΡΙΑ

323-2 ΚΟΝΤΑ ΤΡΙΑ· ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ Ο ΑΛ ΠΟΥ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΤΡΙΑΝ ΠΕΜΦΟΙΩΙΗΣ

35 ΉΡΧΕ ΤΗ[Ϲ ΧΙ]ΩΡΑΣ· ΚΑ[Τ]Α ΔΕ ΤΟ Τ[ ]

Fragments

(a) . . . (b) . . (c) . . .

ἈΝΟΡ[ ]
ἌΙΓΥΠΤΙΤ[ ]
ἌΓΟΡΗ[ ]
ΤΟΥ Ο[ ]

5 ΡΕΩ[ ]
ΤΩ[ ]
ΜΕ[ ]

I. 1-7. 'In the archonship of the second (?) of these (Callistratus, 355-4), at Syracuse, Dion (?) 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 [ΤΕΤΑΡ] is not at all likely. The preceding lines, therefore, must refer to the first or second archonship of this
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

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 ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ, 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 II. 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 τὴν ἄρχοντα διοικήσεως, 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 Smicrinus of Tarentum won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Aristodemus, Thessalus, Apollodorus, Callimachus. In the archonship of Apollodorus (350-49) . . .'


13-15. The event recorded appears to be some novelty introduced in connexion with the course at Olympia. [ταύτης κατά το] τριτον έ[τος . . .] 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. Laërt. v. 9, and Athenaeus v. 217 b.

II. 1-11. 'In the 109th Olympiad Aristolyces of Athens won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Lyciscus, 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. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΥΚΟΣ: K is converted from X. Diod. xvi. 69 calls him ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΟΥΣ.

5. The remark at the side, κιτα, addressed to the reader, and the insertion of δι', 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 δια 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) Bagoas 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 Theophrastus (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 by 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 consul. 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 Sene. 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.

III. 1-7. Cf. note on II. 11-17. In line 1 the supplement BA]\([\OmegaAC 0 E] barely fills the lacuna.


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, Euaenetus, Ctesicles, Nicocrates. In the archonship of Pythodelus (336-5) Philip king of Macedon was assassinated by Pausanias, 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 incest and ... .'

21. On the date of Philip's death cf. Dio. 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.
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

(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 Thargelion (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 Dio. 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 Darius, the news of the failure of the expedition reaching Alexander in Parthia simultaneously with that of the death of Agis. Justin does not state 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 Chalics 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 Paraconium.’

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 Aristophases (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 Paraeionion and then turned inland, says nothing to imply that Alexander founded or re-founded Paraeionion.

4-14. 'In the archonship of Aristophon (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. 20, 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 Crito, a Macedonian, won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Euthycritos, Hegemon, Chremes. In this Olympiad during four years Alexander performed his other exploits, conquering the Asiatic tribes.'

15. Africanus cf. 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 113th and 114th Olympiads. Diodorus omits Hegemon, Archippus, and Neachemus, 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, Philoicles, 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 Cephisodorus. 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 κυρίεως 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 μεταλλάξε in 31 with the word μεταλλάχτη 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 Neachimus, Apollodorus, Archippus, Demogenes. In the archonship of Neachimus (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 as compared with the divergence in its account of events in Greek history from 323 to 316. While the intervals between the Lamian 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 Lamian war. But amid the many doubtful points in the chronology of events succeeding the death of Alexander, the date of the Lamian 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 Lamian war is somewhat loosely worded. Antipater defeated the Greeks at the battle of Cannon, which is considerably to the north of Lamia, where he had been besieged. Polybius however (ix. 29, 2) speaks of this battle as ἡ περί 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. Eumem. 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 Περδίκας is a difficulty. We should expect ιτι or πρός with the accusative, if it is to be taken in connexion with δωδεκά, and it is hard to see how Perdiccas can be connected with the division at Triparadeisus, which took place after his death. Perhaps CYN 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
Sannites 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 (Demosthenes) the Laconian won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Democlides, Praxibulus, Nicodorus, (The)odorus. In the archonship of Democlides (316–3) (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. 'Esl. 3a. 42) calls him Demosthenes.

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

32-33. 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 σὴν βασιλείαν. 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.

\[ \text{CHN} \]
\[ \text{NYN ΤΕΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ} \]
\[ \text{KAI ΤΗΝ ΟΙΚΙΑΝ ΤΗΝ ΤΠΩΝ} \]
\[ \text{[HN Τ[} \]
\[ \text{[.]ΠΙΟ[N . . ] ΑΝΗΔΟΝ [Α ΤΟΙ} \]
\[ \text{[-]} \]
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 ΥΠ [ΑΥΤΟΥ].

XIV. Elegiacs.

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 [ΔΕΝ]
   [ΝΙ]
   [ΕΙΕΙο]
   [ΟΥ]

20 ... ... ... ...

2–3. v. Hom. II. vi. 234 sqq. αὐφλάν: cf. Hom. i. c. φνίνας ἐξίλευτο τεῦς. It would be just possible to read ΕΠΕΙÇΘ in place of ΕΠΕΙΓΕ, but there are not traces of more than two letters after I, and these suit ΓΕ better than ΚΘ.

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

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

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

to. ΚΑΡΩΝΙΔΑΣ: ‘old hollow oaks,’ cf. Callim. H. in Iov. 22, Nicaen. ap. Parthen. 11. 2. 14. The vestiges before Κ would suit ΠΙ or ΚΙ.

XV. Epigrams.

9·2 × 15·7 cm.

Parts of two columns form a collection of ἀναλειμοι 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 ἀναλειμοι 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.

... ... ... ...

[ΔΤΑΤΩΝ]
[ΤΩΝ ΑΝΑΝΟΜΕΙ]
[ΟΥΚ ΧΙΟΝΕΟΣ]
[ΟΝ ΔΑ ΥΠΕΡΕΧΕΙΝ]
[Ν ΧΥΧΟΝ ΑΡΗΧ]
[ΟΥΤΕ ΝΕΜΕΕΙ]

Col. II.

... ... ... ...

ΧΑΙΡΟΥΚΙΝ]
[ΠΟΙΜΗΝΑΙ]
[ΚΑΙ ΤΑΥΡΩΝ Δ][ΓΕ]ΑΑ[]
[ΕΡΠΕΙ Δ ΕΚ ΜΥΧΑΔΩΝ ΟΔΑΙΔ Α]
[ΑΥΛΕΙΜΟΙ]
[ΨΗΦΙΖΕΙ ΤΙΣ ΑΕΙ ΤΑ ΧΡΗΜΑ[ΤΙΑ ΜΗ Π[]
[ΟΥΔΕΙΣ ΨΗΦΙΖΕΙ ΤΟ ΚΑΚΩ[]

14. The vestiges before Κ would suit ΠΙ or ΚΙ.
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

XPHMATATA GAR KAIROC TETE FEREI KA[I EUPERIN D OY DYNAMAI THN CHN[ 10  ΑΥΛΕΙΜΟΙ Ω ΦΙΑΟΙ ΜΕΡΟΠΕ[ΠΕ][Κ] C ΣΥΝ[ ΔΕΥΤΕ ΤΡΥΦΩΝ ΑΝΟΜΟΥ[ ΤΟΙΣ ΦΥΣΙΚΟΙΧ ΧΡΗΣΑΧ[ ΤΑΣ ΠΡΩΤΑΚ ΚΥ[ ]ΑΛΕ Ε[ [ΑΥΛΕΙΜΟΙ 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. II. vi. 1, 7 μύχαλα Τάρταρα, and the MS. reading in Eurip. Hel. 189 πέτρα μύχαλα γέαλα.

8. Blass suggests καιρός τε παρελί.

II. Either this line differs from the rest in beginning with a trochee, or the first syllable of ΦΙΑΟΙ was lengthened, as in Homer’s φιλε κασίγριστε, 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. 36–41.

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 (Memorien, 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 subscript, 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 ɛ (III. 20); 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 variae 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 ɛ. 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.

[N]ων καὶ Ἠ οὶ λακείαμο
5 [Π]ῶς τ[έ] καὶ μολ[ῆς] περιέλων

[Ε]λαθέ καὶ ε[πί] τού μετεωροῦ
[Ε]ζαινής ἀναπαύε[ι]ς κατά

[O] LAKDEAI7N[ONIOI] BALLOM E
[N]O] TE AMΦΟΤΕΡ[ΘΕΝ[ΘΗ[Η] [ΚΑΙ ΠΙΓΝΟΜΕΝ[ΟΙ] ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΑΥΤΩΙ
15 [Ξ]ΥΜΠΠΩΜΑΤΙ ΩΣ ΜΕΙΚΡΟΝ
[Τ]Η ΑΤΡΑΠΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΕΛΘΟΝΤΩΝ
[ΑΟΙ]ΤΕ ΟΛΙ[Γ]ΟΙ[ΜΑΚ]ΟΜ[ΕΝ][ΟΙ]
[ΚΑ][Ι] ΑΘ[ΘΕΝΕΙΑΙ] ΣΩΜΑ.
[ΤΩΝ] ΔΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΚΙΤΟΟΙΔΕΙΑΝ Υ
25 [ΠΕ]ΚΩΡΟΥΝ [ΚΑΙ ΟΙ Α]ΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ [Ε]
[ΚΡ]ΑΤΟΥΝ ΗΔ[Η] ΤΩΝ ΕΦΑΔΩΝ
[Γ]ΝΟΥΣ ΔΕ Ο [ΚΛΕΙ]Ε[Ν]ΩΝ ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟ
[ΘΕΝ]Η ΕΙ Κ[ΑΙ] ΠΟΝΟΝΟΥΝ ΜΑΛ
30 [ΛΕ]ΝΟΥΣ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΦΑΘΕ
[ΤΕ]ΡΑΙ ΣΤΡΑΤ[Η]Λ ΕΠΑΥΣΑΝ ΤΗΝ
[ΜΑΧΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΑΥΤΥΝ ΑΠΕΙΡ

[Ξ]ΑΝ ΒΟΥΛΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΑΓΑΪΕΙΝ
[ΑΥΤΟΥΣ [Α]ΘΗΝΑΙΟΙΣ ΖΩΝΤΑC
35 [ΕΙ] ΠΟΣ [Τ]ΟΥ ΚΗΡΥΓΜΑΤΟC ΑΚΟΥ
ΓΑΝΤΕΣ [ΕΙ]ΠΙΚΛΑΣΘΕΙΕΝ ΘΗΙ
ΓΝΩΜΗΝ ΤΑ ΟΠΛΑ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΥ
CC
NAI KAI H-ΤΤΗ-ΘΕΙΕΝ ΤΟΥΝ ΠΑΡ
[ΟΝ]ΤΟΝ ΠΕΙΝ[ΟΥ]Ν ΕΚΦΡΥΣΩΝ ΤΕ
[ΕΙ ΒΟΥΛΟΝΤΑΙ ΤΑ ΟΠΛΑ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΥ
NAI KAI[!] ΦΑΣ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙ
ΟΙΚ ΩΤΕ ΒΟΥΛΕΥΟΙ ΟΤΙ ΑΝ ΕΙΚΕ
ΝΟΙΣ ΔΟΧΗΙ ΟΙ ΔΕ ΑΚΟΥΓΑΝΤΕΣ
[ΠΑΡ]ΗΚΑΝ ΤΑΣ ΑΣΠΙΔΑΣ ΟΙ ΠΛΑΙ
[ΝΤΟΙ] ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ ΧΕΙΡΑΝ ΑΝΕΙΚΕΙΑΝ
[ΔΗΛΟΥ]ΝΤΕΣ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΤΑ ΚΕ
[ΚΗΡΥΓΜΗΝΑ ΜΕΤΑ ΔΕ
[ΝΑΥΣΤΑ ΓΕΝ]ΟΜΕΝΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑ-
[ΚΩΙΧΗΣ ΕΥ]ΝΗ[Α][ΘΟ][Ν] Ε[Σ] ΛΟ
[ΤΟΥΣ Ο ΤΕ ΚΑΙΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟ
[ΘΕΝΗΣ . . . .
[ΠΡΟ]

Col. II.

Ο
ΤΕΡΩΝ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΝ
ΠΡΟΤΟΥ ΤΕΘ[ΟΝ]ΗΚΟΤΟΣ ΕΠΙΤΑΔΟΥ
15. ΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΜΕΤ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΠΙΝΑΡΓΕΡΟΥ ΤΥ
ΕΦΙΡΗΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΝΕΡΟΙΣ Ε
5. ΤΙ ΖΩΝΤΟΣ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΥ ΩΣ ΤΕ
Η
ΘΕΝΗΚΟΤΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΤΕ ΕΡΕΙ-
PHENOC ΑΡΧΗΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΝΟΜ-
ΜΟΝ ΕΙ ΤΙ ΕΚΕΙΝΟΙ ΠΑΧΟΙΕ-
σι

ΑΞΙΕΞ ΕΔΕ ΟΣ ΚΤΥΦΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΜΕ
10. ΤΑ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΟΤΙ ΒΟΥΛΟΝΤΑΙ ΔΙΑΚΗ-
ΡΥΚΕΥ[ԭ]ΑΟΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΝ ΘΗ
ΗΠΕΙΡΩΙ ΛΑΚΕΔΗΜΟΝΙΟΥΣ
ΟΤΙ ΧΡΗΦΑΣ ΠΟΙΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ Ε
15. ΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗ
ΝΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΛΟΥΝΤΩΝ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ

ΗΠΕΙΡΟΥ[Υ] ΚΗΡΥΚΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΓΕΝΟ
ΜΕΝΩΝ[Ν] ΕΠΕΡΩΤΗΣΕΩΝ ΥΙ ΔΙΣ
Η ΤΡΙΣ [Ο ΤΕΛΕΥΤΑΙΟΣ ΔΙΑΜΑΘΕY
CΑΣ ΑΥΤΟΙΣ ΑΠΟ ΤΩΝ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ Η
ΠΕΙΡΟΥ ΛΑΚΕΔΗΜΟΝΙΩΝ Α
ΛΥ
NΗΡ ΑΠΗ[Ν]ΓΕΙΛΑΙ ΟΤΙ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙ

ΟΜΟΙΟΙ ΚΕΛΕΥΟΥΣΙ ΥΛΑΣ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ
15. ΠΕΡΙ ΥΜΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΒΟΥΛΕΥΕY
CΟΑΙ ΜΗΔΕΝ ΑΙΣΧΡΟΝ ΠΟΙΟΥΝ-
ΤΑC ΟΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΘ ΕΑΥΤΟΥS ΒΟΥ
ΛΕΥΣΑΜΕΝΟΙ ΤΑ ΟΠΛΑ ΠΑΡΑΔΟ
CΑΝ ΚΑΙ C[Φ]ΑΣ ΑΥΤΟΥS ΚΑΙ ΤΑΥ
ΚΑΙ
ΤΗΝ ΜΕΝ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΟΥCΑΝ ΝΥ
ΚΤΑ ΕΝ ΦΥΛΑΧΗΚ ΕΙΧΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥS
10. ΟΙ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΘΗ Δ ΥΣΤΕ
ΡΑΙΑΙ ΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΤΡΟΠΑΙ
ΟΝ ΟΝ ΣΘ[ΑΝ]ΤΕC ΕΝ ΘΗ ΝΗΧΩI
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Col. III.

[3 epoiaoraphonan apo tis vaumachias]
μερι της [εν της νησω]

ΔΑΙΑ

1. ΓΑΡ ΜΑΧΗ ΟΥ ΣΤΑ-ΔΙΑ- ΗΝ ΧΡΟ

Π

2. ΝΟC ΔΕ Ο ΕΥΜΕ[ΣΑC ΕΓΕΝΕΤΟ ΟΟC

Ουνα

3. ΟΙ ΑΝΔΡΕΣ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΝΗΧΩΙ ΜΑΧΗΣ ΕΒΔΟΜΙΚΟΝΤΑ ΗΜΕΡΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΔΥΟ

ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΕΙΚΟΝΙ ΗΜΕΡΑΚ ΕΝ

ΑΙC ΟΙ ΠΡΟΕΙΒΕΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΣΠΟΝ

ΔΩΝ ΑΠΗ-ΕΓ-ΓΛΕ ΕΙΣΙΤΟΔΟΤΟΥΝ

Ε

ΤΟ ΤΑC Δ ΑΛΛΑC ΤΟΙC ΕΙCΛΑΕ

ΟΥCΙ ΑΛΘΡΑI ΔΙΕΤΡΕΦΟΝΤΑ ΚΑΙ

10 ΗΝ ΣΙΤΟC ΤIC ΕΝ ΤΗ ΝΗΧΩI

ΛΗ

ΚΑΙ ΑΛΛΑ BΡΩΜΑΤA ΕΝΚΑΤΕΛΕI

ΦΘΗ Ο ΓΑΡ ΑΡΧΩΝ ΕΠΙΤΑ

ΔΗC ΕΝΔΕΕΣΤΕΡΩC ΕΚΑΣΤΩI

Υ

ΠΑΡΕΙΧΕ Η ΠΡΟC ΤΗΝ ΕΞΟΥ

15 ΚΙAN ΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΔΗ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟI

ΚΑΙ ОΙ ΠΕΛΟΠΩΝΝΗΧΟΙ ΑΝΕ

ΧΩΡΗΣΑΝ ΤΟΙ ΣΤΡΑΤΩI ΕΚ ΤΗC

ΠΙΛΟΥ ΕΚΑΤΕΡΟI ΕΠΙ ΟΙΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ

ΤΟΥ ΚΛΕΩΝΟC ΚΑΙΤΕΡ ΜΑΝIΩ

[3]ΗC ΟΥCA ΥΠΟΧΕΧΙΟC ΑΠΕ

ΒΗ ΕΝΤΟC ΓΑΡ ΕΙΚΟΙ ΗΜΕΡΩΝ

ΗΓΑΕ ΤΟΥC ΑΝΔΡΑC ΩΣΤΕΡ

ΥΠΕΙΣΘ ΠΙΤΑ ΓΝΩΜΗΝ

ΤΕ ΔΗ ΜΑΝΙΣΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ

ΝΟΛΕΜΟΝ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΤΟΙC ΕΛ

[ΛΗC] ΕΓΕΝΕΤ[Ο] ΤΟΥC ΓΑΡ ΛΑΚE

[ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΥC ΟΥΤΕ ΛΗMΩΙ ΟΥΤ

Ten lines lost.

[ΕΙ ΟΙ ΤΕΘΕΝΩ]

ΤΕ[Γ] ΑΥΤΩΝ [ΚΑΛΟΙ ΚΑΓΑΘΟI

[3]ΗCΑΝ ΑΠΕ[ΚΡΙΝΑΤΟ ΑΥΤΩ]

ΠΟΛΑΟΥ AN [ΑΞΙΟΝ ΕΙΝAI ΤΟΝ

ΑΤΡΑΚΤΟΝ ΔΕ[ΤΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΟΙΣΤΩΝ

ΕΙ ΤΟΥC ΑΓΑΘΟΥC ΔΙΕΓΓΩΝΟC

ΑΔΗΩΤΙΝ [ΠΟΙΟΥΜΕΝΟC ΟΤΙ O

ΕΝ[Τ]ΥΓΧΑΝΩΝ ΤΟΙC ΤΕ ΛΙΟΟIΣ

ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣΕΥΜΑΙ ΔΙΕΦΟΕΙΡΕΤΟ

ΚΟ[ΜΙΟΝΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ΑΝ

ΔΡ[ΟΝ ΟΙ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟI ΕΒΟΥΛΕΥCΑN

ΔΕ[ΣΜΟIĆ

I. 1. ΠΡΟΣΒΑΙΝΩΝ: so vulg.; προβαίνων, Bekk. with Bdg.

3. There seems to be no variation in the MSS, which would explain the deleted Ti.

[71 is however defended by van Leeuwen, op. cit.]

4. ΕΦΥΛΑΤΤΟΝ: for a similar alteration of ΤΤ to CC cf. I. 38; Bekk. reads ιφυλαττον.

5. ΜΟΛΙΣ: τ.λ. ΜΟΛΙΣ; μολίς, Bekk., with the MSS.

10. ΔΟΝΤΕΣ was of course a slip; the correction seems to be by the second hand.

13. ΜΕΙΚΡΩΝ: cf. for the spelling ΟΠΑΕΙΤΑΙ in II. 42; μερίσων, Bekk.

16. ΜΕΤΑΛΛΟΙ ΕΙΚΑΣΑΙ or ΜΕΤΑΛΛΟΙ ΙΚΑΣΑΙ are equally possible readings. Only very
slight traces remain of the two letters transcribed as ει in ΕΙΚΑΓΑΙ, 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. ΑΘΕΝΕΙΑΙ: 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. ἓθος is omitted in δ and i. A letter (? Α) has been crossed out after ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ.

28. It is remarkable that the superfluous ὄτι 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. ΕΝΔΟΚΟΥΣΙ: on the analogy of l. 26 there should here be an overwritten β to correspond with the α above ΕΝΔΟΚΟΥΣΙ. Probably it has been lost in the lacuna at the beginning of the line, in which case the meaning was that ΜΑΜΑΝ and ΕΝΔΟΚΟΥΣΙ might change places.

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

40. ΒΟΥΑΝΤΑΙ: βούλαντο, MSS., Bekk.

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

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

4. ΕΦΙΡΙΜΕΝΟΥ: 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. ΤΕΘΕΝΩΤΟC: the original spelling ΤΕΘΕΝΩΤΟC was perhaps due to a remembrance of ΤΕΘΕΝΚΟΤOC in l. 2. ΕΦΙΡΙΜΕΝΟΥ: so Bekk. with the MSS.; ΕΦΙΡΙΜΕΝΟC was the commoner spelling in the third and second centuries B.C.

7. ΝΟΜΗΣΟΝ: ὑ. ΝΟΜΟΝ, which is read by the MSS. and Bekk.

9. ΕΛΕΣΧΩ: ἔλεος, MSS., Bekk. For the original omission and subsequent insertion of ν ἐθελοστῶν cf. II. 22, 23. III. 14, 26. It has not been added before a vowel in the case of εἰκος, III. 5, 21.

12. ΗΠΕΙΡΩΙ: 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, Η might be read].

22. For the overwritten ν of ΑΠΗΓΓΕΙΛΕΝ cf. ΚΕΛΕΥΧΟΥΣΙΝ in the following line, and l. 9, note. Bekk. reads ἀπηγγείλεν (and κελέωσιν) with the MSS., which give no support to the variant ΑΠΗΓΓΕΙΛΕΝ(Ν). οἱ λαογγαμμονίοι, 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 νίκτα. It is noticeable that the following words καί τῶν ἐποίησαν νίκτα are omitted in Κ. 36. ΔΙΕΔΟΚΑΝ: so ΚΝ; ἐδιδόσαν, di; διεδιδόσαν, Bekk.

42. ΟΠΑΙΕΙΤΑΙ: 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 στάδιον, σταδίον and σταδίον are frequently confused in MSS.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

3. ΑΝΔΡΕΣ ΕΝ: so f; ἀνδρεῖς οἱ ἔν, Bekk. with the other MSS.

The accidental omission before ΜΑΧΗΣ of the words ἐπολυκρήθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας μέχρι τῆς ἐν τῇ νική ἦσαν was of course due to the recurrence of ΕΝ ΤΗΝ ΝΗΚΩΙ. 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 ἀνω placed over the point where the omission occurred.

5. ΕΙΚΟΚΙ: εἰκοκί, Bekk. with MSS.; cf. l. 21.

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

7. ΑΠΗΙΕΚΑΝ is the reading of the MSS. and Bekk.; the variant ΑΠΗΙΚΑΝ is a preferable spelling. [⎦] [⎦]

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

9. ΛΑΘΡΑΙ: λάθρα, MSS., Bekk.

10. ΣΙΤΟΣ ΤΙΚ EN: σίτος ἔν: MSS., Bekk. The loss of ΤΙΚ after -TOC would be easy.

11. ΕΝΚΑΘΕΛΗΦΘΗ: the v.l. here agrees with the reading of FHINbde, which is followed by Bekk.; έγκαθελήφθη vulg.

12. ΕΠΙΤΑΔΗΣ: ἐπίταδης, Bekk. with MSS.

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

14. ΟΙ is read by Bekk. with the MSS.

21. ΕΙΚΟΚΙ: εἰκοκί, MSS., Bekk.; cf. l. 5.

26. ΕΛΑΙΗΚΑΙ: ι has been added above the line as in l. 14, etc.

38. ΤΕΘΕΩ]ΤΙΕΚ: the papyrus may of course have read ΤΕΘΕΗΚΟΤΕΚ with Q.

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

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

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

XVII. ΘΥΚΥΔΙΔΕΣ ΙΙ. 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 μάλλον for μάλλον χωρία.

[XVIII. ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΣ Ι. 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.

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**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.

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KYPOS ΔΕ ΑΓΕΙΡΑΣ ΤΟΝ ΕΠΟΤΤΟΥ ΣΤΡΑ
ΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΛΛΑΒΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΤΑΣΥ
ΟΙΚΕΝΟΝΤΑ[Σ] ΠΑΝΤΑΣ ΗΝΤΙΟΥΤΟ

KROICΩ ΠΡΙΝ ΔΕ ΕΞΕΛΕΥΝΕΙΝ ὌΡ

ΜΗΣΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝ ΠΕΛΛΑΚΣ ΚΗΡΥ
ΚΑΣ ΕΣ ΤΟΥΚ ΙΩΝΑΣ ΕΠΕΙ[Σ]ΡΑΤΟ ΣΦ[ΕΑ]
ΑΠΟ ΚΡΟΙΚΟΥ ΑΠΙΣΤΑΝ[ΑΙ Ι]ΩΝ[Ε]
ΜΕΝ ΝΥΝ ΟΥΚ ΕΠΕΙΘΟΝΤΟ· ΚΥΡΟΣ ΔΕ
ΩΣ ΑΦΙΚΕΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΕΣΤΡΑΤΟ[ΝΕΔΥ]

ΣΑΤΟ ΚΡΟΙΚΩ ΕΝΤΑΥΘΑ [ΕΝ ΤΗΝ ΠΤΕΡΙ[Η]
ΧΩΡΗΙ ΕΠΕΙΘΟΝΤΟ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΙΣΧΥΡΟΝ
ΑΛΛΑΛΩΝ· ΜΑΧΗΣ [ΔΕ ΚΑΡΠ]ΤΕΡΙΙΗΣ
ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΗΣ ΚΑΙ [ΠΕΕΝΤΟΝ ΠΟΛ
ΑΛΩΝ ΑΜΦΟΤΕΡΩΝ [ΤΕΛΟΣ ΟΥΒΕΤΕΡΟΙ
4. The meaning of the insertion over the line at the end in a different hand is obscure.

11. ΕΠΕΙΡΕΟΝΤΟ: ἐπειρεόντο S.
14. ᾄμφοτέρων πολλῶν S.

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

Twelve fragments, the largest measuring 14.5 x 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[ Pap., where the MSS. have καὶ ἔσοντι.

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 πομένιν.

Col. III. 780–803. Four fragments (f), (g), (h), (l). The verso of (g) is facsimiled.

793. Α]ΝΑΚΤΟΣ: La R. with MSS. γέμιστος.

795. ΧΙΝ ΕΕΙΧΑ[ : a mistake for µιν.

796. ΕΙΙΙΧΙΝ : εἰσὶ La R.

797. ΩΤΣ ΤΕ ΠΟΤΕ ΕΠΙ : ἀσ πότε La R. with MSS.

798. After this the papyrus adds the line ΕΝΘΑ ΔΟΝ ΠΑΧΙΟΥΧΟΥΣ ΦΡΥΓΑΣ ΑΙΝΕΡΑΣ ΛΟΤΟΠΟΛΟΥΧΟΥΣ, cf. Book III. 184–5, where this line follows ἵδε καὶ ἐρμηνεύοντας ἀπε-καλέσαν. The resemblance between II. 798 and III. 184 accounts for the insertion of III. 185 in the present passage.

800. ΔΕΙΙΝ for λῦν.

Col. IV. 804–828. Four fragments (g), (h), (i), (m), containing parts of 804–810 and 813–828. Fragment (r) is facsimiled.
FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS

805. ΠΙΝ ΕΚΑΣΤΟΣ: a mistake for ΤΟΙ ΠΙΝ.
823. ΑΡΧΕΠΟΧΟΣ ΑΣ[ΑΜΑΣ]: La R. with the MSS. 'Αρχεποχός τ'.
825. ΠΕΙΝΟΝΤΕΣ: πώορες La R.

XXI. Homer, Iliad II. 745–764.

20 × 14.7 cm.

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. Αι for Ε is found in 5 ΑΙΝΗΝΕΚ.

ΟΥΚ ΟΙΟϹ άΜΑ ΤΩΙ ΓΕ ΛΕΟΝΤΕΥ[ΙϹ ΟΖΟϹ ΑΡΗΟϹ
ΥΙΟϹ ΥΠΕΡΘΥΜΟΙΟ ΚΟΡΩΝΟΥ Κ[ΑΙΝΕΙΔΑΟ
ΤΟΙϹ Δ ΑΜΑ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΑΚΟΝΤΑ ΜΕΛΑΙΝΑΙ ΝΗΕϹ ΕΠΟΝΤΟ
ΓΟΥΝΕΥϹ Δ’ ΕΚ ΚΥΦΟΥ ΗϹΕ ΔΥΟ [ΚΑΙ ΕΙΚΟϹ ΝΗΑϹ
5 ΤΩΙ Δ ΑΙΝ[Ε]ΗΝΕϹ· ΕΠΟΝΤΟ· ΜΕΝΕΠ[ΤΟΛΕΜΟΙ ΤΈ ΠΕΡΑΙΒΟΙ

ΟΠΙ ΔΙΩΔΩΝΗΝ ΔΥΣΧΙΜΕΡΟΝ ΟΙΚΙ ΕΘΕΝΤΟ
ΟΠΙ Τ ΑΜΦ ΙΜΕΡΤΟΝ ΤΙΤΑΡΗΣΙΟΝ ΕΡΓ[ ΕΝΕΜΟΝΤΟ

Ο[Ο]ΥΔΑ Ο ΓΕ ΠΗΝΕΙΟΙ ΚΥΕΜΠΙΜΪΜΙΤΕΙ ΑΓΡΥΡΟΔΙΝΗ

ΟΠΙ ΚΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΔΕΙΝΟΥ ΣΤΥΓΟϹ ΎΔΑΤΟϹ ΕΧΕΤΙΝ ΑΠΟΡΡΩΞ
ΑΙΝΗΝΤΩΝ Δ ΗΡΧΕ ΠΡΟΘΟΟϹ ΤΕΝ[ΟΡΘΟΝΟϹ ΥΙΟϹ
[ΟΙ] ΠΕΡΙ ΠΗΝΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΗΛΙΟΝ ΕΙΝΟ[ΧΙΦΥΛΟΝ
[Ν]ΑΙΣΚΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΜΕΝ ΠΡΟΘΟΟϹ ΘΟΟϹ Η[ΓΕΜΟΝΕΥϹ

10 [ΛΛΛΑ Α ΤΕ ΜΙΝ ΚΑΘΤΕΡΩΕΝ ΕΠΙΡΕΕΙ[ ΗΥΤ ΕΛΑΙΟΝ
[ΟΡΙΚΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΔΕΙΝΟΥ ΣΤΥΓΟϹ ΎΔΑΤΟϹ ΕΧΕΤΙΝ ΑΠΟΡΡΩΞ
[ΑΙΝΗΝΤΩΝ Δ ΗΡΧΕ ΠΡΟΘΟΟϹ ΤΕΝ[ΟΡΘΟΝΟϹ ΥΙΟϹ
[ΟΙ] ΠΕΡΙ ΠΗΝΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΗΛΙΟΝ ΕΙΝΟ[ΧΙΦΥΛΟΝ
[Ν]ΑΙΣΚΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΜΕΝ ΠΡΟΘΟΟϹ ΘΟΟϹ Η[ΓΕΜΟΝΕΥϹ

15 [ΤΤΩΙ Δ ΑΜΑ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΑΚΟΝΤΑ ΜΕΛΑΙΝΑΙ [ΝΗΕϹ ΕΠΟΝΤΟ
[ΟΡΙΤΟΙ ΑΡ ΗΓΕΜΟΝΕϹ ΔΑΝΑΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΙΡΑΝΟΙ ΗΚΑΝ ,
[ΤΤΙϹ ΤΑΡ ΤΩΝ ΟΧ’ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΟ ΕΗΝ· ΚΥ ΜΟΙ ΕΝ[ΝΕΠΕ ΜΟΥϹΑ

[ΑΠΟΤΩΝ ΗΑ ΜΠΩΝ ΟΙ ΑΜ’ ΑΤΡΕΙΔΗϹΙΝ [ΕΠΟΝΤΟ
[ΩΝΙΠΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΜΕΤ’ ΑΡΙΣΤΑΙ ΕΚΑΝ ΦΘΡΗΤΙ[ΑΔΑΟ

20 ΤΑϹ ΕΥΜΗΑΟϹ ΕΛΑΥΝΕ ΠΟΔΩΚΕΑϹ ΟΡΝΗΑϹ ΩϹ

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

8 × 9.3 cm.

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 ρυ[. 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 paragraphi 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 Περίπτωσ. 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 Α]ΜΩΝ ΟΤΙΣΙΣ ΦΩΕ ΟΡΑ ΒΑΞΩΝ ΠΟΤ’ ΑΝ·
[ΟΥ ΓΑΡ] ΜΕ ΜΟΙΡΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΓΕ ΚΟΥ ΠΕΣΕΙ ΕΠΕΙ
[ΙΚΑΝΟΣ] ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΟΙ ΤΑΔ’ ΕΚΠΡΑΣΩΝ ΜΕΛΕΙ·
[ΚΡΕΟΝΤΟ]ΟΙ ΚΟΥ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΤΑΞΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ

\[\text{ρ}_2\]
FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS

380 [κρεών δὲ] ΚΟΙ ΠΗΜ' ΟΥΔΕΝ· ΑΛΛ' ΑΥΤΟΣ ΣΥ ΚΟΙ.
385 [ω ΠΛΟΥΤΕ] ΚΑΙ ΠΥΡΑΝΝΗ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΧΝΗ ΤΕΧΝΗΣ
[ΥΠΕΡΦΕΡΟΥΣΑ ΤΩ ΠΟΛΥΖΗΛΩ ΒΙΩ]
[ΟΣΟΤ ΠΑΡ' Υ]ΜΗΝ Ω ΦΩΝΟΣ ΦΥΛΑΣΣΕΤΑΙ
[ΕΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΕ Γ' ΑΡ]ΧΗΣ ΟΥΝΕΚ' ΗΝ ΕΜΟΙ ΠΟΛΙΚ
[ΔΩΡΗΣ ΟΥΚ' ΑΙΤΗΣΩΝ ΕΙΣΕΧΈΡΙΣΕΝ]

385 [ΤΑΥΤΗΣ ΚΡΕΩΝ ΟΝ ΠΕΙ[Σ]ΤΟ ΕΠΕ]

Recto.

380 Ἡ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΔΗΤ' ΑΝΕΚΤΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΥΕΙΝ

385 ΟΥΚ' ΕΙC ΟΛΕΘΡΟΝ ΟΥΧΙ ΘΑΚΩΝ ΑΥ ΠΑ[ΛΙΝ]
[ΑΓΩΡΡΟΣ ΟΙΚΩΝ ΤΩΝΔΑ ΑΠΟΣΤΡΑΦΕ]ΙΣ ΑΠΕΙ
[ΟΥΑ' ΊΚΩΜΗΝ ΕΡΩΓ' ἂΝ ΕΙ ΣΥ ΜΗ ΚΑ]ΛΕΙC
ΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΤΙ ΣΗ ΥΔΕΙΝ ΛΩΡΑ ΦΩΝΗΣΟΝΤ' ΕΠΕΙ

385 ΣΧΟΛΗΣ' Γ' ΑΝ ΟΙΚΟΥΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΜΟΥΣ [ΕΣΤΕΙΛΑΜΗΝ]

390 ἩΜΕΙ ΔΕ ΤΟΙΟῦΔ' ΕΦΥΜΕΝ· ὩC ΜΕ[Ν ΚΟΙ ΔΟΚΕΙ]
[ΛΩΡΟΙ· ἸΣΟΝΕΥΣΙ Δ' ΟΙ ΚΕ' ΕΦΥCAN Ε]Ι[ΛΡΟΝΗΣ]
[ΠΟΙΟΙΕ]ΙΣΙ· ΜΕΙΝΟΝ ΤΙC Δ ΕΜ' ΕΚΦΥ]ΕΙ[ΒΡΟΤΩΝ]

395 ΗΔ' ΗΜΕΡΑ ΦΥΣΕΙ ΣΕ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΦΘ]ΕΡΕΙ
[ὩC ΠΑΝΤ' ΑΓΑΝ ΑΙΝΙΚΤΑ ΚΑΣΑ[ΦΗ ΛΕΓΕΙC]

400 ΟΥΚ[ΟΥΝ ΣΥ ΤΑΥΤ' ΑΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΕΥΡΙΚ]Ε]ΕΙΝ ΕΦΥC
ΤΟΙ[ΙΑΥΤ' ΟΝΕΙΔΙΖ']

375. ΟΤΙC: 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, Ἡ, what we have considered to be the accent may be the rough breathing. ΒΛΕΥΑΙ: so apparently the papyrus for βλάψαι of the MSS. The juxtaposition of ῥοᾷ probably accounts for the new reading.

376. ΜΕ...ΓΕ ΚΟΥ: so the MSS. But the sense imperatively requires Brunck's emendation σι...γ' ιμών. The date when the error crept into the MSS, is thus pushed back beyond the fifth century.

378. ΚΟΥ : the scribe first wrote ΤΟΥ, then corrected it to ΚΟΥ. The corrector, however, inserted the Τ above the line. The MSS, have συ, but τοῦ makes equally good sense. Probably here and in 430 the corrector's reading is an alternative, derived from another manuscript. A confusion between ΗΣ and ΗΣ is easily explained, for in the third century B.C. they would in many hands be hardly distinguishable.

380. ΠΥΡΑΝΝΗ : a mistake for ΤΥΡΑΝΝΗ.
385. The scribe seems in copying from a MS. which had ΠΕΙΣΤΟΤΟΕΞΑΡΠΗΣ to have omitted Ο€ by a natural blunder.

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

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

431. ΑΓΟΡΡΟΧ: a mistake for άγορρος.

434. The scribe wrote ΧΩΑΗΣ, which was altered by the corrector to ΧΩΑΗΗΣ. The MSS. have σχολή σ', Suidas σχολή γ', which was accepted by Porson, who inserted σ' after εμοις.

435. ἡμείς τοιούτῳ MSS., and this was no doubt the reading of the corrector, though he did not erase the superfluous ΔΕ of the scribe.

XXIII. Plato, Laws, IX.

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

[ΠΑΤΕΙΑΣ ΝΟΥΜΑΙΟ (sic)]
νπάτειας νομμίου τοισκίων και αννίου ανυλλίνων (A.D. 295) των
επιφανε[ς] [τα]ων [ν] και π[ατ]ων σεβαστῶν,
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. ΔΙΚΑ[ΛΩΝ] ΤΡΩ, 2. ΤΙ[ΙΩΝ ΩΦΕ, 3. ΒΑ[ΛΠΤΗ, 4. ΝΟ[ΛΟΘΕ, 5. ΠΡΟ[ΔΥΟ, 6. ΒΑΘΣΕΟ]Ν, 7. ΚΑΙ ΒΑΛ, 8. ΒΑ[ΛΒΕΝ, 9. ΕΙ] ΤΟ, 10. ΤΟ, 12. ΤΟ]Υ, 18. ΔΙΑΦ]Ο, 19. ΝΝ, 20. ΤΟ]ΙΟ] with περατειον ν αετ written above by the corrector.

Col. II.

H[ΔΟΝΩΝ Η ΑΥΤΩ]Ν Η [ΤΙΑΩ]Ν
[Η ΑΤΙΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ] ΧΡΗΜΑ
[ΤΟΝ ΖΗΜΙΑ]Κ Η ΚΑΙ ΔΩ
Ρ[ΩΝ Η ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΠΑΙΡΡΑΝ ΟΤΙ]
5 ΝΙ ΤΡΟΠΩΝ ΠΟΗΣΕΙ Τ]ΙΟ] ΜΕΙ

Col. III.

ΚΑΙ ΑΓΕ[ΕΙΝ ΗΔΛΟΝ ΓΑΡ]
ΟΤΙ ΤΟ]ΙΟ]ΩΝΔΕ ΠΕΡΙ ΨΥ
ΧΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΕΤΕ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΛ
ΑΗΑΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΚΟΥ]ΤΕ ΩΣ
5 ΕΝ ΜΕΝ [ΕΝ ΑΥΤΗ ΤΗΝ]
CHCAI ΜΕΝ ΤΗΝ ΑΔΙΚΙ
ΑΝ ΤΕΤΕΡΑΙ ΔΕ Η ΜΗ ΜΕΙ
ΚΕΙΝ ΤΗΝ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΑΙΟΥ ΦΥ
ΣΙΝ· ΑΥΤΟ ΕΙΣΙΝ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΕΠ
50 ΤΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΛΛΙΤΩΝ ΝΟ
ΜΩΝ· ΟΝ Δ ΑΝ ΑΝΙΑΤΟΣ }
ΕΙΣ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΕΧΟΝΤΑ ΑΙΓΟΘ
ΤΑΙ ΝΟΜΟΘΕΤΗΣ ΔΙΚΗΝ
ΤΟΥ ΤΟΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΝΟΜΟΝ ΘΗ
15 [ΓΕΙ] ΤΙΝΑ· ΓΙΓΝΟΜΚΩΝ
ΠΟΥ ΤΟΙΟ ΤΟΙΟΥΤΟΙ ΠΑΙΝΩΝ
ΩΚ ΟΥΤΕ ΑΥΤΟΙΚ ΕΤΙ ΖΗΝ
ΑΜΕΙΝΟΝ ΤΟΥΣ ΤΕ ΑΛΛΟΥΣ
ΑΝ ΔΙΠΑΝΗ ΩΦΕΛΙΘΕΝ Α

20 ΠΑΛΑΙΤΤΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΤΟΥ ΒΙ
ΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΓΜΑ ΜΕΝ ΤΟΥ
ΜΗ ΑΙΣΚΕΙΝ ΤΟΙΟ ΑΛΛΟΙΚ
ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΙ· ΠΟΙΟΥΝΤΕΣ
ΔΕ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΚΑΚΩΝ ΕΙΡΗΝ
25 ΜΩΝ [Τ]ΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ· ΟΥ[Τ]Ω ΜΕΝ
[ΔΗ ΤΩΝ] [Τ]ΟΙΟ[ΥΤΩΝ

ΦΥΣΕΩΣ ΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΠΑΘΟΣ
ΕΙΤΕ ΤΙ ΜΕΡΟΣ ΟΝ Ο [ΘΥΜΟΣ
ΔΥΣΕΡΙ ΚΑΙ ΔΥΣΜΑΧΟΝ
ΚΤΗΜΑ ΕΜΠΕΨΥΚΟΣ Α
10 ΑΔΩΝΙΣΤΟΥ ΒΙΑΙ ΠΟΛΛΑ Α
ΝΑΤΡΕΝΕΙ: ΠΟΣΟ Δ ΟΥ: ΚΑΙ
ΜΗΝ ΗΔΟΝΗΝ ΓΕ ΟΥ ΤΑΞΥ

0 ΤΗΝ ΤΩΙ ΘΥΜΩΝ ΠΡΟΙΑ
ΓΟΡΕΥΟΜΕΝ ΕΞ ΕΝΑΝ[ΤΙ
15 ΑΣ ΔΕ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΦΑΜΕΝ [Π]Ω
ΜΗ ΧΝ ΑΥΝΑΣΤΕΥ[ΙΟΥ]ΑΝ
ΠΕΙΟΙΟΙ ΜΕΤΑ [ΑΠΑΘΗΣ

ΑΣ
ΒΙΟΥ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ [ΠΑΝ ΟΤΙ
ΠΕΡ ΑΝ ΑΥΤΗΘ Η [ΒΟΥΛΗΣΙ]
20 ΕΘΕΛΗΑΣ: ΚΑΙ Μ[ΑΛΑ]: ΤΠΙ
ΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ ΑΓΝΟΙ[ΑΝ ΑΕΡΟΝ
ΑΝ ΤΙΟΝ ΑΛΑΡΘΗΜΑ
ΤΩΝ ΑΙΤΙΑΝ ΟΥΚ ΑΝ ΨΕΥ
ΔΟΙΤΟ· ΔΙΧΗ

We give a collation with Hermann's edition (Teubner, 1856).

I. 8. ΒΑΙΑΔΕΝ: the MSS. vary between βλοβεῖν and ἀβλοβεῖς. H. adopts the latter, bracketing ἀβ. 19. Ν: this can hardly be anything else but the termination of ΠΕΙΡΑΤΕΟΙΝ. The corrector, by inserting περιτέον ἀδι at the end of the next line, seems to have wished to place it after καθιστάναι instead of before it. The MSS. agree in placing it before καθιστάναι. Cf. II. 20, where the corrector introduces a novel reading.

II. 7. The dot placed by the corrector over the € of ΔΕ means that the letter was to be elided; cf. 21, where dots are placed over letters to be omitted. 20. The insertion of μέν after ἀπαλλασσόμενοι and the substitution of δι for μέν after παραδειγμα are new readings. The MSS. agree with the readings of the first hand. 25. H. with two MSS. omits μέν. The size of the lacuna makes it fairly certain that μέν was the reading of the papyrus.

III. 7. ΟΝ: ὧν 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 ἀδοχήν. 18. H. with some MSS. omits πᾶς, which is required in the papyrus to fill up the lacuna. 21. ΜΕΝ: H. with the MSS. μὲν.
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 ὀτω for ὀτως and ἐγγεγονότα for ἐγγεγονότα in line 6.

Γὲ μ[𝐻] ὦ Φιλη ἑταῖρε ὑστερ οἱ
Ποτὲ τοῦ ἐρασθεντοῦ ἡγ.

Ηγιαστῶν τῷ ζοφερᾶς ὑπὲρ τὴν
Εἰναὶ τὸν ἐρωτᾶ· Βιαὶ ὑψ.

5 ὅμως δὲ ἀπεστάλλα· καὶ ἢ

MEIC ΟΥΤΩ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΕΝΤΕΡΟ
ΝΟΤΑ ΜΕΝ ΕΡΩΤΑ ΤΗϹ ΤΟΙΑΥ
ΤΗϹ ΠΟΙΗϹΕΩϹ ΥΠΟ ΤΗϹ ΤΟΝ
[ΚΑ]ΔΩΝ ΠΟΙΑΙΤΕΙΩΝ ΤΡΟΦΗϹ
10 [ΕΥΝΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΕΧΟΛΕ]ΟΑ ΦΑΝΗ

XXV. Demosthenes, De Corona.

9.5 × 8 cm. Plate III.

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 iotas adscript in lines 3 and 4. At the top ΧϹ 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 ζε is not elided in line 4.

ΧϹ

ΟΥ] ΤΟ[Ν]ΥΝ
[ΟΥΔΕ] ΤΗΝ ΗΤΤΑΝ
[ΕΙ] ΤΑΥΘ’ ΓΑΥΡΙΑϹ
[Ε]Φ’ ἦ’ ΚΤΕΝΕΙΝ ΣΕ

5 [Ὁ] ΚΑΤΑΡΑΤΕ ΠΡΟϹ

[H]ΚΕΝ· ΕΝ ΟΥΔΕΝΙ
[Τ]ΩΝ ΠΑΡ’ ΕΜΟΙ ΤΕΓΟ
[ΝΥ]ΙΑΝ ΕΥΡΗϹΕΤΕ
[Θ] ΠΟΛΕΙ ΟΥΤΩϹΙ
10 [ΔΕ ΛΟΓΙΣΕΟϹ ΟΥ]
[ΔΑΜΟΥ ΠΝΟΠΟ]ΤΕ

5. The corrector objected to the division ΠΡΟϹ|ΗΚΕΝ, 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, προοίμια δημηγορίκα, 26–29.

11.5 × 5.2–6 cm. Plate VII.

Parts of seven columns from a manuscript containing the προοίμια δημηγορίκα 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.

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.

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{Αων Βογάεωμένογκ \ Και} \\
\text{Κοινών Απαντών \ Εοε} \\
\text{Αειν \ Ακούειν \ Των \ Κυμβω} \\
\text{Λεύγων \ \omega\epsilon \ Εμοι \ Δοκει} \\
\end{array}\]

Col. II.

\[\begin{array}{c}
\text{Υμας \ Ταγτα \ \varepsilon\phi \ \omega\nu \ \eta\nu\nu} \\
\text{Εκτε \ Τουτοικ \ Και \ Αλακτα} \\
\text{Συμφερω \ Το \ Άγος \ \ Τυξειν} \\
\text{Τογς \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ Αντιαιγοντας \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ Αν} \\
\text{Μεν} \\
\end{array}\]

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 \(\mu\) are found in Roman papyri, e.g. in Nos. ix and xvi of the present volume. The \(\zeta\) formed by three unconnected strokes is but a shade more archaic than the \(\xi\) in xxvi, formed by three separate strokes of the pen, the third stroke joining the second, or than the \(\xi\) 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 \(\xi\) in the Bacchylides papyrus was a conscious archaism (cf. G. P. I. ii, where the primitive form of \(\zeta, \Sigma\), is found in a papyrus of the Roman period), and (2) the fact that the archaic forms of \(\xi\) 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 \(\xi\) is not in itself sufficient evidence for determining the date.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

5 ἔνθυμουμένοις οτι ηὐ τοι ἐπετίθετο ἐνδαξει δυνηθὼ

5 ἐνθυμούμενοις οτι ηὐ τοι ἐπετίθετο ἐνδαξει δυνηθὼ

6 θηναιοι νυν βεβούλευ

6 θηναιοι νυν βεβούλευ

7 μενων τι παράειν

7 μενων τι παράειν

8 εἰνών θορυβείν ηὐστερον

8 εἰνών θορυβείν ηὐστερον

10 δε κατακρούντων των

10 δε κατακρούντων των

11 αὐτῶν τούτων των πε

11 αὐτῶν τούτων των πε

13 παραμενον ἡαδεις α

13 παραμενον ἡαδεις α

15 κούειν εἰς γαρ οἰδα νο

15 κούειν εἰς γαρ οἰδα νο

15 Μίζω δε γα κι νυμαν οτι

15 Μίζω δε γα κι νυμαν οτι

Col. III.

5 ἐνθυμούμενοις οτι ηὐ τοι ἐπετίθετο ἐνδαξει δυνηθὼ

5 ἐνθυμούμενοις οτι ηὐ τοι ἐπετίθετο ἐνδαξει δυνηθὼ

6 θηναιοι νυν βεβούλευ

6 θηναιοι νυν βεβούλευ

7 μενων τι παράειν

7 μενων τι παράειν

8 εἰνών θορυβείν ηὐστερον

8 εἰνών θορυβείν ηὐστερον

10 δε κατακρούντων των

10 δε κατακρούντων των

11 αὐτῶν τούτων των πε

11 αὐτῶν τούτων των πε

13 παραμενον ἡαδεις α

13 παραμενον ἡαδεις α

15 κούειν εἰς γαρ οἰδα νο

15 κούειν εἰς γαρ οἰδα νο

15 Μίζω δε γα κι νυμαν οτι

15 Μίζω δε γα κι νυμαν οτι

Col. IV.

5 ἐνθυμούμενοις οτι ηὐ τοι ἐπετίθετο ἐνδαξει δυνηθὼ

5 ἐνθυμούμενοις οτι ηὐ τοι ἐπετίθετο ἐνδαξει δυνηθὼ

6 θηναιοι νυν βεβούλευ

6 θηναιοι νυν βεβούλευ

7 μενων τι παράειν

7 μενων τι παράειν

8 εἰνών θορυβείν ηὐστερον

8 εἰνών θορυβείν ηὐστερον

10 δε κατακρούντων των πε

10 δε κατακρούντων των πε

11 αὐτῶν τούτων των πε

11 αὐτῶν τούτων των πε

13 παραμενον ἡαδεις α

13 παραμενον ἡαδεις α

15 κούειν εἰς γαρ οἰδα νο

15 κούειν εἰς γαρ οἰδα νο

15 Μίζω δε γα κι νυμαν οτι

15 Μίζω δε γα κι νυμαν οτι

Col. V.

10 δε κατακρούντων των

10 δε κατακρούντων των

11 αὐτῶν τούτων των πε

11 αὐτῶν τούτων των πε

13 παραμενον ἡαδεις α

13 παραμενον ἡαδεις α

15 κούειν εἰς γαρ οἰδα νο

15 κούειν εἰς γαρ οἰδα νο

15 Μίζω δε γα κι νυμαν οτι

15 Μίζω δε γα κι νυμαν οτι

15 Μίζω δε γα κι νυμαν οτι
Plate VII

No. XXVI
FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS

Col. VI.

NAIOI TOIC DOZEACIN PAP
YMIN EINAI[i] TINAC [OI T]INE[C
ANTEPOYGIN EPEIADAN >

5 OYN APDOINTON YXON
LORON AUROIC OT EBOUYEYE
COE TOT EPOYOUn TOYTON
AN HN AEION KATHGO
PEIN EI PERI OWN HNTEN

TO EBIAZONT0 PLAIN AE
REIN NUN DE TOYTOYC [M]EIN
0YXEN ECT ATOPON EIP[E]IN
BOUYHONHNAI TAYTA A
TOTE OYX YPOMEINATE A

K0YCAI YMIN A AN TIC EJ[1
KOT(00C EIP[TIMHCE]EJEN

Col. VII.

ZHN SYMBOUYEYOVIC [P]EI
THECOA TOYT0UC YCTEPO[N KA
THYPOYNTAC EPIAI[NEI]
TE TAYTO DH TOYTO M[OIV NA

5 AI[NE DOKIITE PEI[I][CECOA[I EY
NH PARACHONTES IOC Y[C
AKR0ATAC PANT0W [Y
MAC LUYTOUC EN TOIV [P]A
PONTI KAI TOYTON TON

10 PONON YPOMEINANTEC
ELAM[E]NOI TA KPAITICTA
TOYC ETO TOYTOIC EPI[NI]
MOYNTAC PAPAX0UC N[O

13 MIE[I][TE EPO M[EN DH DI

T[0]N [.

I. 2. KOINON: KOINOS MSS. KOINON B(lass). following Wolf, whose conjecture is thus justified.
7. BEBO1EYMENON: f'vov bdvovménov B., with the MSS.
10. The dots placed over TO\(\text{ION}, presumably by the corrector, mean that the word was to be omitted. B. with the MSS. has τ\(\text{aw}. Possibly the corrector confused this TO\(\text{ION} with the ΤO\(\text{ION} in the next line, which is omitted in most MSS., but is read by B.
15. AP\(\text{EC}KOYGIN: \(\text{ἐράκονου} B.; cf. III. 14. ECTIN; V. 1. ὙΜΕΛΑΕΝ; 9. TICIN; VI. 1. DOZEACIN.
16. TAYTA O\(\text{IC}: ταύδ' ο\(\text{ι} Β. following one MS. which has ταύτα ο\(\text{ι. The other MSS. have ο\(\text{ια}, which is not so good.

II. 1. TAYTA: ταυ' B., cf. VI. 13.; similarly ECTIN AP\(\text{ICTA for } εντ' ο\(\text{i,ωθ' in 6; τε for γ' in 13; } \Delta \text{ for } \delta' \text{ in III. 2.; } Π\(\text{ΩΝΟΤΕ for } π\(\text{ώπωθ' in 3; cf. IV. 11; } Τ\(\text{ΟΤΕ for } το\(\text{i' III. 11 and VI. 14; } ΠΑΡΑΧΡΗΜΑ for } παραχρημ' \text{ IV. 12; } ΥΠΟΜΕΙΝΗΤΕ \text{ for } \text{υπομείνητ' V. 11, cf. VI. 14; ΠΟΝΗΡΑ for } πο\(\text{τή' 14. }

7. ΟΤΙ: ο\(\text{τ' B.}
14. The apostrophe is due to the corrector, who wished the Α of OCA to be elided.
15. AKOYCAI CYN[>: B. with the MSS. άκούσατι, το\(\text{ɪστών τετυχηκότες.}

III. 8. EMΟΙΓΕ: so the MSS. μοι B.
11. ΤΟΤΕ, the reading of the first hand, is the reading of B. and the MSS. The corrector read το\(\text{τ}' ησον, probably as an alternative, cf. the next note and introd. to xvi.
13. ΠΡΙΝ: so B. with the MSS. The reading of the corrector το\(\text{ν πρίν is new.
14. ΩΩC: so the MSS. ε\(\text{ν B.}

V. 10. ΕΑΝ: άν B.

VI. 7. ΤΟΤ: το\(\text{τ' B. with the MSS.
16. There are some traces above the line after ΚΟΤω which suit EC. Perhaps these letters were re-written, or there was some correction.

VII. 4. ΤΑΥΤΟ: τούτο B. with the MSS. ταύτο is an improvement.
12. ΕΤΙ: ἄτενον B. with the MSS.
14. B. and the MSS. have the reading of the first hand νομέετε.

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

$5\times 12.7$ cm.

Parts of two consecutive columns of Isocrates ΠΕΡΙ ἈΝΤΙΔΩΣΕΩΣ. 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.

Col. I.

ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ἈΛΛΩΝ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΩΝ Η ΜΕΤΕΡΑΝ ΟΥΚΑΝ ΜΑΛΛΩΝ Η ἈΛΚΕ 
ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ ΕΤΙ ΔΕ ΤΙΣ ΑΝ ΠΕΡΙ 
ΚΑΛΛΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΙΖΩΝΩΝ ΠΡΑ 5 ΓΜΑΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΛΑΡΝΑΣ [Ε]ΠΙ 
ΤΕ ΤΗΝ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΩΝ ΚΤΡΑΤΕΙΑΝ ΠΑ

Col. II.

ΠΕΡΙ ΠΑΙΕΙΟΝΟΣ Π[ΟΙΕ]ΙΟΓΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΤΟΥΣ ΝΟΜΟΥ[Σ ΤΗΣ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΓΡΑ 
ΦΕΝΤΩΝ ΟΣ[ΩΙ ΠΕΡ ΕΙΣΙ ΣΠΑΝΩ 
ΤΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΧΑ[ΔΕ]ΝΩΤΕΡΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΨΥ 
5 ΧΗΣ ΦΡΟΝΙΜ[ΩΤΕΡΑΣ ΔΕΟΜΕ [ΝΟ] ΤΥΓΧΑΝ[ΟΥΚΙΝ

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

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 in 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, containing Cols. II and III, measures 12.2 x 12.5 cm.

Collated with Keller’s text (1890) the papyrus shows πρωσελαβεν for πρωσέ-

λαβε in II. 11, and probably ἱπτίσατο for ἱπτίσατο in I. 13.

Col. I.

[. . . . .]σαν [. . . .] \(\tau\) θον \(\tau\) οι

ΑΥΣΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΣ\(\)ΟΙ

ἐλευθεροί εἰσέν : [ΟΙ

5 Ο[Γ]Ν ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΙ

πεμπτούχιν άν[ΤΟ]ΙΟΙ

[Θ]ΙΙΙΠΡΩΝΑ ΑΡΜΟΣΤΗΕΝ

[ΔΟ]ΙΝΤΕΕ ΣΤΡΑΤΩ[ΤΑΤ

[ΤΩ]Ν ΜΕΝ ΝΕΟΛΑΙ[Ω

10 [ΔΩ]Ν ΕΙ ΧΙΑΙΟΥΣ · [ΤΩΝ

[ΔΕ] ΑΛΛΩΝ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΙ[Ν

[ΝΗΚΙΟΣ]Ν ΕΙϹ ΤΕΤΡΑ[ΚΙϹ

[ΧΙΑΙΟΥϹ] ΗΘΗΚΑΤΟ ΔΕ ο

[ΘΙΒΡΩΝ] ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡ Α[ΘΗ

15 [ΝΑΙΩΝ ΤΡΙ]ΙΑΚΟϹ[ΙΟΥϹ

[ΙΠΠΕΑϹ ΕΙ]ΠΩ[Ν ΟΤΙ

Col. II.

[. . . . .]α \(\tau\) φορον επεκχοντης

ΔΙΑΦΥ[ΛΑΤΤΕΙΝ]Ν· ἐ λ

ΠΕΙ ΔΕ [ϹΩΘΕΝ]ΝΤΕΚ ΟΙ ΑΝΑ

5 ΒΑΝΤΕ[Ϲ ΜΕ]ΤΑ ΚΥΡΟΥ \(\gamma\)

[ΥΕΛΕ]ΙΕΑΝ ΑΥΤΩΙ \(\gamma\)

ΕΚ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΝΑΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΝ

ΤΟΙΚ ΠΕΙΔΙΟΙΚ ΑΝΤΕΤΑΤ

ΤΕΤΟ ΤΩΙ ΤΙ[Ϲ]ΚΑΦΕΡΝΕΙ

10 ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΙ[Ϲ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟΝ

13 ΜΕΝ ΕΚ[ΟΥϹ]ΑΝ ΠΡΟϹ[Ε

[Α]ΛΒΕΝ Κ[ΑΙ] ΤΕΥΘΡΑΝ[I

ΑΝ [Κ]ΑΙ Α[ΛΙΚΑΡΠΑΝ

ΩΝ ΕΥ[ΡΥϹΕ]ΝΗϹ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ

15 ΠΡΟΚ[ΑΗϹ ΗΡΧΟΝ ΟΙ Α

ΠΟ ΔΗΜΑΡΑΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΛΑ

ΚΕΔΙ[ΛΙΜΟΝΙΟΥ

Col. III.

ωρυττεν ως [ΑΦΑΙΡΗ

κομενος το γαρ αυ

των · ως Δ [ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΤΕΙ

χούς ΕΚΘΕ[ΟΝΤΕΣ ΠΟΛΑ

5 λακις ΕΝΕΒΑΛΟΝ

ειϲ το ορυττενα και

ἐς \(\alpha\)λα και Α[ΘΙΟΥϹ ΠΟΙ

I. 2. The letters \(μσα\) were intended to be cancelled by the dots placed above them; cf. xxvii. I. 10, note.

13. ΗΗΘΗΚΑΤΟ: the first letter is more like \(Η\) than 1, and eight letters seem too much for the lacuna, so \(Η\)ΗΘΗΚΑΤΟ 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. Diacreses 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 ἑτα καὶ ἄνωτα 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 τετραγώνῳ in l. 9, and the spelling μεταξῦ for μεταξὺ in l. 6.

\[ \text{PERIEXOME[NW] ORHOGONION} \]

\[ \text{Ε ΕΑΝ ΕΥΘΕΙΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΗ} \]

\[ \text{TAMHÆH ΕΙC ἸCA KAI AN} \]

\[ \text{ΙCA TO YPO TΩN ANI} \]

\[ \text{5 CWΝ ΤΗC ΩΛΗC TAMH[AT]ΩΝ PERIEXOMENON} \]

\[ \text{ORHOGΩNION ΜΕΤΑ Τ[O]Υ ΑΠΟ ΤΗC ΜΕΤΟΞΥ} \]

\[ \text{TΩΝ ΤΟΜΩΝ ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΟΥ ΙΩΝ ΕΚΤΙΝ} \]

\[ \text{ΤΩ ΑΠΟ ΤΗC ΝΗΙΣΕΙ} \]

\[ \text{ΑC ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΟΥ} \]

5. ΤΗC Ο corrected from ΠΕΡΙ. 6. 1. μεταξῦ. 9. 1. τετραγώνῳ.

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 ΟΡΘΟΓΩΝΙΩ, too, there would not be room for more than about nine letters, so ὅπερ οὐδε δεῖξαι 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. Verso.
]
) TVM IMPERI ]ER SVPERAT \ E \[
) QVE PRÆFECTÍ ]O Q REX HIEME C[
] SATIS POLLÉRENT ]H CAVE PACTÍ [
XXXI. Vergil, Aeneid I 457-467 and 495-507.

6.6 x 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. 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.

8. The letter after the doubtful C does not appear to be I.
Nos. XXX, XXXI, XXXII
XXXII. LETTER TO A TRIBUNUS MILITUM.

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.

\[ I[n] ilio Domitio tribuno militum leg(ionis) \]
\[ ab Aureli[o] Archelao benef(iciarior) \]
\[ suo salutem \]
\[ iam tibi et pristine commen- \]
\[ data ram Theonem amicum \]
\[ meum et mod[e] qu[oque peto] \]
\[ domine ut eum ant(e) oculos \]
\[ habeas tanquam • me • est e- \]
\[ nim • tales uno ut ametur \]
\[ a te • reliquit • enim su[o’s] [e]t \]
\[ rem suam et actum et me \]
\[ secutus est • et per omnia me \]
\[ sec[e]rum fecit • et idem peto \]
\[ a te • ut habeat intr[e]j(itum) • \]
\[ at te • et omnia tibi refere- \]
\[ re potest • de actu[m] nostrum • \]
\[ quidquit me [e d’ixit] • [i]•. \]
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; 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 factum esse putat.

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 Ἀρτοκλείων, 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, ἀγωνίας); 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. 15) 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 last 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 desiring 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 thenceupon 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]ἀτρί μον καὶ [ . . . ]ς [. . . . ] ὅτι
[ . . . . ] . . άμε[ . . . . ] . [ . . ] . [ . . ] . . κα-
5 γω γὰρ κα[. . . . .]ς [. . . ] αὐτὸν
γε ταῦτα λέγοντος στραφεὶς καὶ
ιδὼν Ἡλιόδωρον εἶπεν, "Ἡλιό-
δωρε, ἀπαγομένου μοι οὐδὲν
λαλεῖς;" Ἡλιόδωρος εἶπεν,
10 "καὶ τῶν ἐχομεν λαλῆσαι μὴ ἐχον-
[τ]ες τὸν ἀκούοντα; τρέχε, τέκνον,
tελεύτα. κλέους σοι ἐστιν
ὑπὲρ τῆς γλυκυτάτης σου πατρί-
dος τελευτῆσαι. μὴ ἀγονία·

Col. II.

καὶ [. . . . . . . ] καὶ [. . . ]ς σε διώκω
ἐκ π[. . . . . . . ]ανομ. Ἀυτοκράτωρ με-
tεκ[α]ξάσατο αὐτῶν. Ἀυτοκράτωρ εἶπεν,
5 "[νῦν ὡκ ὡδας τῖνι] [λα]λεῖσ;" Ἀππιανὸς,
"ἐπισταμαι. Ἀπ[π]ιανὸς τυράννω." Ἀυτοκράτωρ, "[οὐκ] ἀλλα βασιλεῖ;" Ἀππια-
νὸς, "τοῦτο μὴ λέγε· τῷ γὰρ θεῷ
Ἀντωνείνω [τ[π]ατρί]ς σου ἐπέρρεθε
ἀυτοκρατορεῖν. ἂκουε, τὸ μὲν
10 πρῶτον ἐν] φιλόσοφος, τὸ δεύτερον
άφιλάργυρος, τ[δ] τρίτον φιλάγαθος, σοι τούτων τα ἐννατία ἐνκειται, τυράν-νια ἀφιλοκαγαθία ἄπαιδία." Καίσαρ ἐ- α κέλευσε οὗτον ἀπαχθήναι. Ἀππι- 15 ανὸς ἀπαγόμενος εἶπεν, "καὶ τοῦτο

Col. III.


Col. IV.

τοῦ Ἀλεξανδρέους," Αὐτοκράτωρ, "μεταπεμφθῆτω." Ἀππιανὸς εἰσέλθων εἶπεν, "τῖς ἥδη τῶν δευ- τερῶν μου ἂδην προσκυνοῦντα 5 καὶ τοὺς πρὸ ἐμοῦ τελευτήσαντας, Θεῶνά τε καὶ Ἰσίδωρον καὶ Δάμ- πωνα, μετεκαλέσατο; ἢρα ἡ σύνκλητος ἢ σὺ ὁ λῃσταρχὸς;" Αὐτοκράτωρ, "Ἀππιανὲ, ἱώθα-
10 μὲν καὶ ήμεῖς μαίνομένους καὶ άπονενοημένους σοφρονίζειν:
άλαείπ᾽ ἐφ᾽ ὅσον ἐγώ σὲ θέλω λα-
λείν." Ἄππιανός, "μὴ τὴν σὴν τύ-
χὴν οὕτε μαίνομαι οὕτε ἀπονένω-
5 ημαί, ἀλλὰ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ εὐγε-

Col. V.

νείας καὶ τῶν ἐμοὶ προσηκόντων
ἀπαγγέλλω." Ἀυτοκράτωρ, "πῶς;"
Ἄππιανός, "ὡς εὐγένεις καὶ γυμνασί-
αρχός." Ἀυτοκράτωρ, "φῆς οὖν ὃτι ἡμεῖς
5 ἀγενεῖς ἐσμεν;" [Ἄππιανός, "τοῦτο μὲν
οὐκ οἶδα ἐγώ, ἀλλά ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ
εὐγενείας καὶ τῶν ἐμοὶ προσηκό-
των ἀπαγγέλλω." Ἀυτοκράτωρ,
"οὐν οὐκ οἶδας ὃτι οὐκ ἁγενεῖς ἐσμεν;"
10 Ἄππιανός, "τοῦτο μὲν εἰ ἄληθος οὐκ οἶ-
δας, διδάξω σε. τὴν τοῦ μὲν Καῖσαρ ἐ-
σοσε Κλεοπάτραν
α ἐκράτησεν βασιλείας, καὶ ὃς λέγου-
στι τινες, ἐδάνει σε

I. 7. ἢδεν Παπ. so 13 ὑπερ. II. 13. l. ἀδικαγαθία οτ ἀδικακαθία. IV. 6. ὑσιδως εν
9. ἰποζυμεν Παπ. 11. l. σωφρονίζειν. 15. ὑπερ Παπ.

L 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 προφυσιος 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 (Philo in Flacc. 10).

11. ο έξαπτωστος is 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 lxii. 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 x 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 ὅπογραφομαι in 2 and ends with
τἀχιστον 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 τελειῶθαι might suggest that they were taxes collected by
the revenue officers, and this is supported by the occurrence of the λόγου τῆς
προσδόκεων 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 διώκω in 4 (cf. II. 6) suggests that the transmission was
direct; and if το τἀχιστον 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
τακλεύων 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 Nanaeum 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 (ἀπολογισταὶ) 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 Nanaeum 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 ἐλεονοι, 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 Nanaeum, and instructs him to allow no one, himself included, to lead 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 Nanaeum 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 praefect, 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 [τοὺς ἀπ’οτάκτους πραγματευόμενοι ύπογραφομαι καὶ τῆς τοῦ εἰς τὸ Ναύαριον [εἰσθῆνε τελείωθι καὶ] ἐσ τὴν ἐτέραν διὸν τί Βιβλιοβίβλον[.] . . τάχιστον . . . . δὲ ἐπιτηρηται κατα-

χρονικέτωσαν τίριδις τῆς προσόδου λόγους [εἰς . . . κ. . .] καὶ τακελεύων διὰ πέντε ἡμέρων, [οὐ μόνον ἠ] πρόσοδος φανερὰ γένηται ἀλλ' ἵνα καὶ αὐτὴ ἡ ἀσφάλεια ταῖς ἄλλαις προσην. οἱ μέχρι νῦν ἐν τῷ καταλογείῳ ἀπολογίσται γραμματεῖς καὶ οὗτοι κατὰ τὸ παλαιὸν ἄδεος ἐγγονίζον
tοὺς ταῦτα συναλλάγματα περιλαμβάνουσι τὰ τὸν ἐνομογράφου

col. II.

θήσοντες δὲ καὶ τῶν κολλημάτων ἀριθμὸν καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα τοῦ[. .] συναλλαγήντων. ποιεῖτως τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ οἱ καλούμενοι ἐπὶ τῆς διαλογῆς τῶν κατὰ καρδὸν ἀρχιδικαστῶν [γραμματεῖς καὶ τὰς πενθημέρους καταχωρίζετο[. . . .]. ὁ ἐπιτηρητῆς τοῦ Ναύαριον μῆτ[.] τὰ ἐκδόσιμα διδότω μῆτε ἐπι-

θήκης ἐπιτηρητοῦ, ἐπεὶ ὑπεύθυνος ἐστὶν ὁς παρα-
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

10 λογίσασθαί τι βουλήθεις τῶν δεόντων. κατα-
χωριζέωσαν οὖν εἰς ἄμφοτέρας τὰς βιβλιοθήκας
tὰ συναλλάγματα οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει πραγματευό-
μενοί[ι] ἀπὸ Φαρμονθὶ νεομηνίας, οἱ δὲ ἐν Ἀἰγύπτῳ
ὅμως ἀπὸ Παχών.

15 (έτους) ια Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ[ώ]ν
'Αδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Φαμενώθ κτ. προτεθήτω.

Col. III.

Τίτος Φλαούιος Τιτιάνος ἑπαρχος Αἰγύπτου
λέγει:
οὐκ ἔλαβε μὲ ὅτι οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου νομικοί,
ἀδειοι ἐαυτοῖς δὲν ἀμερτάνοισι ἐσεθη[αί] νο-

5 μέσωτες, πανταχοῦ μᾶλλον καταχωρ[ήθων]
tὰς ἀσφαλείας ἡ ἐν Ἀδριανῇ βιβλιοθήκῃ, διὰ τοῦτο κατασκευασθείσης μάλιστα [ὁ]πος
μηδὲν τῶν παρὰ τὸ προσήκον πρασσομένων
ἀγνοήται. τοῦτος τε οὖν κελεύς καὶ

10 τοὺς πολειτικοὺς πάντας τὰ ἀκόλουθα τοὺ[σ]
προστατευόμενοι ποιεῖν, εἰδότας ὅτι τοὺς
παραβάντας καὶ το[ῦ]ς διὰ ἀπεθάναν καὶ[ῖ]
ὡς ἀφορμήν ζητούντας ἀμαρτημάτων
τειμωρήσομαι. προτεθήτω.

15 (έτους) ια Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ
'Αδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Μεσορῆ κτ.

Col. IV. 2nd hand.

Ἀπολλώνιος Ὄριον τῷ τιμιωτάτῳ
χαίρειν.

ἳνα μηδὲν σε λανθάνῃ δὲν ὁ κράτιστος
περὶ τῆς Ἀδριανῆς βιβλιοθήκης τῇ κτ

5 τοῦ Μεσορῆ δι[ὰ] προγράμματος προσέτα-
ξε, αὐτὸ τὸ πρόγραμμα ἐγκρατούμενος
ὑπετάξα τῇ (ἐπιστολῇ). ἔρωτ(ος). Φαῦλ(φι) ὅ. ἐστιν &ç)

There follows a copy of Col. III.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

I. 2. There is not room for [τα] in the lacuna at the end of the line, and κατ [τα] makes no sense. 4. Possibly τὸ τάγματος ἀλλαὶ δὲ. The papyrus is much defaced here, but the vestiges do not suit τὸ and ἀλλαὶ very well. 5. τὸ κατὰ τὸν τοιοῦτον? τοιοῦτον can hardly be right, though the letters are clear. The simplest hypothesis is to suppose that the original had τοῖς ἀνθρώποις (tabellium), and that the scribe mistook θ for κ. These two letters are frequently hardly distinguishable in the cursive hands of the period. 7. i. προάγ., 17. ['Ερμος] τολμεῖτος or ['Αρμος] τολμεῖτος would suit the lacuna best. II. 9. ἔνσεβονος Pap. 15. Λιον τὰ εἰς τὴν ἑπτάκοπον αἵτων εἰσήκουσαν. III. 7. 1. κατασκευασθείσας, 12. omit τὸν before διὰ ἀφεθάν. The reading κατὰ τὸν is made certain by the repetition of it in the duplicate copy in IV.

I. 2. πραγματευομένων: a general term for officials; cf. II. 12.
3. κατὰ τὸν ἀνθρώπου: the reading of the singular instead of the plural in speaking of the local authorities 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 τῶν. We have not been able to find any parallels for the terms καταλογεύοντες here, ἀπολογοῦντες in 8, ἐκοινωναί in 12, and ἐπιστήμη (if that be correct) in 15.
8. κατὰ τὸ παλαιόν ἔδω: 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 νομοῖ are probably identical with νομογράφου; cf. B. G. U. 327, II. 22 νομικὸς Ἴωμακός, and B. G. U. 361, III. 2 δο νομικὸς δὲ τῶν ἐκοινωνίας γράφει. Generally when the title of the official who drew up a contract is given it is the agonomus 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.
13. τῶν ἐκοινωνίων: the use of κατάλογον in 8 and II. 3 in introducing technical terms. For συγκλητίσματα cf. xxxix recto 10, and G. P. II. xli. 8. Examples of such documents glued together are liii and lxxxvii of this volume. liii 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 practice is here set by Titianus as an example for the rest of Egypt, seem to have rivalled the vigilance of a modern solicitor.
II. 3. The jurisdiction of the ὄρχεστρατηγὸς of Roman times was not confined to Alexandria, v. B. G. U. 136, 2 and 231, 4, and G. P. I. 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 chrematiae under the Ptolemies. For διαλογῆ cf. B. G. U. 614, 4; apparently it means much the same as διαλογόμος in B. G. U. 19, I. 13, τὰ διελθοῦσι διαλογομάθ, i. e. session for the hearing of cases. The ὄρχεστρατοὶ were the official reporters of the trials, who made ὑπομνηματικοὶ like xxxvii and xi of this volume.
6. ἐκδόσιμα: it is not likely that the originals of documents sent to the central archives were allowed to leave the building; so the ἐκδόσιμα 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:—ἐδαθεν and ἀμαρίσωνεν for ἐδαθε and ἀμαρίσωνεν in 3 and 4, and τῶν for τῶν in 12. The last seems to be an unsuccessful attempt to improve the construction of that passage.

XXXV. Proclamation and List of Emperors.

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.**

("'Alei'xandrou Eυσεβοίς
| ['Εικόνιος Σαραπαμ-]
| ') σιδώρου ἐπιδέωκα

5 [ 21 letters ] . . . [ . . ] χερὶς ὑπαρχόντων

[ . . . . . . . . . Μαρίω Μαζίῳ καὶ Ριοσκύρῳ Αλιανῷ ὑπάτους πρὸ ἕ
[ 16 letters (ἔτους) . . . ] Αὐτοκράτορος Κάισαρος Μάρκου
[ Αὐρηλίου Σεσούρου 'Αλεξάνδρου Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχίος Σεβαστοῦ
[ 13 letters 'Αλεξάνδρεία τῇ πρὸς Αἰγύπτῳ ἐκγεγραμμέ

10 [ 15 letters βεβημένον ἐγένετο ἐκ συνκολλήσι-
[ μον . . . . . . . . . . . i. ιδεινίον 'Ἰουλιανοῦ ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου
[ 18 letters ] ου καὶ προτεθέντων τῇ ἑνεστώ-
[ σῃ ἡμέρα ὑπὸ τῶν ὀφφικιαλίων αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ 'Ἰσίῳ

3. ἵσιδωρου Pap. 11. Ιουλιανοῦ Pap. 13. ἱσιω Pap.

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 ἐπιδέωκα[μ.μν.]


11. [i.ιδεινίον: of the letter before the first γ only a cross-stroke is left, which suits a, γ, ο, or ι. It does not seem possible to read ]ιδεινίον, and so names like Βλανθένος or Σεκουνθένος are excluded. A Julianus was praefect at the end of the reign of Caracalla (Dio Cassius lxxviii. 35), but was superseded by Basilianus under Macrinus.


**Verso.**

Βασειδέων ἔρων.

Αὐστος (ἔτη) μγ.

Τιβέρειος (ἔτη) Κβ.

Κλαύδιος (ἔτη) δ.

5 Νέρων (ἔτη) ιδ.

Οὐσπασανός (ἔτη) η.

Τείτον (ἔτη) γ.

Δομινιανός (ἔτη) ιε.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Nέρου (ἔτος) α. 15 Ἀντωνίου (ἔτη) δ.
10 Ὑρωνιανοῦ (ἔτη) θ. Ἀλεξάνδρου (ἔτη) ἵγ. Πάννι iδ,
Ἀδριανοῦ (ἔτη) κη. Μαξιμίου (ἔτη) γ. παρθρ( ) ἄρχ( ).
Ἐλείου Ἀντωνίου (ἔτη) κη. Ἑρωδιανοῦ (ἔτη) ζ.
Ἀντωνίου Κομόδου (ἔτη) λθ. Φιλίππου (ἔτη) σ.
Σεούρου (ἔτη) κε. 20 Ἀδείου (ἔτος) α.

13. λβ corr. from λα. 17. marg. ? παρθρ(ου) ἄρχ(ώση), referring to some astronomical calculation.

XXXVI. CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

10.4 x 27.9 cm.

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.

ἐπει δὲ τῶν ἐ. . . . . . .
μων πάντοιν . . . . . . .
ροσ συντι[μ] . . . . . . .
[ὅ] τελών[υ] . . . . . . .

5 πότερον τὸ π[. . . . . . .
φορον βούλεστα[λ]. ἐ[ἀ]ρ δὲ
tελώνς ἐκφορ[τισθ]ή-
nαι τὸ πλοῖον ἐπιζητήσῃ,
ὁ ἐμπορὸς ἐκφορτιζ[ε]τω,

10 καὶ ἐὰν μὲν εὑρεθῇ τ[ι] ἔτε-
ρον ἡ ἀπεγράφατο, στερή-
sιμὸν ἐστω. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ εὑ-
ρεθῇ, ὁ τελώνς τ[η]ν δα-
pάνην τῷ ἐμπο[ρ]ῳ τοῦ

Col. III.

καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἐ[γ]λαβόντων
tὰ τέλη χερόγραφα[α λαμβ]α-
νέσοσαν ἵνα εἰς τὸ μέλ-
λον ἀνυκοφάντητοι

5 ὀσιν.

ὁ πλε

15 ἐκφορτισμοῦ ἀποδότω.
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 ἐκφαρμένος. ἐκφαρμένος in 3 is very likely the termination of ἐμπόρος, and πιλῶν in 5 may be the beginning of πλοίων.

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 χραμβότων 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 σ might be σ, i.e. συντελότων, 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 πλοίων?

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 μναίων 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.

"Εξί χαλκεीν όβολοις 5, ο μ' οβολός ἔχει χαλκοῦς 1, ὀστε εἶναι τὴν χαλκεῖν χαλκὼν μη. ἔχει δραχμὴ όβολον όπτα, 2, ο δ' οβολός ἔχει χαλκοῦς 1, [δοστε εἶναι] ὀστε εἶναι τὴν δραχμὴν χαλκὼν νοῖς. ἔχει τὸ τάλαντον 3

5 μναί, [δο] 6, ἦ μη μνά ἔχει σ [δο] 12, τὸ τῆς ράσ μὲν κε, (δραχμὰς) ρ, ο μ' στατῆρες ἔχει δραχμᾶς δ, ὀστε εἶναι τὸ τάλαντον στα τῆς ράσ μὲν Αφ, 5 δραχμῶν δ' 7, οβολῶν δ' τετρακιμηρῶν διχίλιων.

ἔχει ἀρτάβη μέτρα 1, τὸ δ' μέτρους χυνικὼν δ', ὀστε εἶναι τὴν ἀρτάβην χυνικῶν μ. ἔχει μέδιμνος ἡμεικτα ἰβ,
A copper drachma has 6 obols, and an obol 8 chaliki, so that the copper drachma consists of 48 chaliki. A drachma has seven, 7, obols, and an obol has 8 chaliki, so that the drachma consists of 56 chaliki. 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 obols, or forty-two thousand obols. An artaba has 10 measures, and the measure has 4 choenes, so that the artaba consists of 40 choenes. A medimnus has 12 hemikenta and the hemihekton four choenes, so that the medimnus consists of forty-eight choenes. The ell has 6 palms, and the palm 4 digits, so that the ell consists of 24 digits. The metretes has 12 choes, 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. χαλίκην: that the drachma in Roman times sometimes contained seven obols instead of six was shown by Brit. Mus. Pap. CXXXI recto. 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 ἔξθολος, 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. iii, 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 ⅓ 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 ⅗ of a silver drachma; cf. Brit. Mus. Pap. CXXXI recto. 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., 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 (χαλίκαις τρισ ἀργυρίων. xlix. 17, note).

8. The artaba of 40 choenices, which is the largest known, corresponds with that
mentioned by Galen (Hultsch, *Script. Mitrol.* 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 ἐκτεῖς, 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, 39, 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 7/10 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 τετραχώικον (sometimes with the addition δράμων or δρόμων) 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 εἰκὸν ἔχον Ἀθηναῖο τετράχωικον μέτρον. (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 1½ 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 μωνίων is divided into sixteen parts, called τέτραγωνα, 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 βίγμα in a τετράγωνα would then be 72, the number of κεφάλια 144. If the μωνίων were Egyptian, the corresponding numbers would be 81 and 162. It is difficult to fill up the lacunae in 16 satisfactorily, for though [δι μᾶ] ἐκο[τί, ὢ δὲ] would suit what is left, such an order is scarcely possible, even for so illiterate a scribe.

XXXVII. **Report of a Lawsuit.**

31 x 40·7 cm. A.D. 49.

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.
Col. I.

'Εξ υπομηματισμῶν Τιβερίου Κλαύδιον Πασίωνος στρατηγοῦ. (ἕτους) ἐνάτῳ Τιβερίου Κλαύδιον Καίσαρος Σεβαστὸς Γερμανικὸς Ἀὐτοκράτορος, Φαρμοῦθε γ. ἐπὶ τοῦ βῆματος, [Π]εσοῦρι[ζ] πρὸς Σαραέιν. Ἀριστοκλῆς βήτωρ
5 ὑπὲρ Πεσοὺριος, "Πεσοῦρις, ὑπὲρ οὐ λέγωι, ζ (ἕτους) Τιβερίου Κλαύδιον Καίσαρος τοῦ Κυρίου ἀνέπευ ἀπὸ κυστίας ἀραβικὸν σωμάτιον ὄνομα Ἡρακλ[δάν]. τούτῳ ἐνεχείρισεν τῇ ἀντιδίκῃς ἐγένετο ἐν εἰδὶ τοῦ Πεσοῦριος.
10 τοῦ πρώτου ἑναιντοῦ ἀπέλαβεν τὸ τροφεία.
ἐνέστην ἡ προθεσμία τοῦ δευτέρου ἑναιντοῦ, καὶ[ί] πάλιν ἀπέλαβεν, ὡς δὲ ταῦτα ἄληθή λέγοι, ἐστιν γράμματα αὐτῆς δὲ ὅν ὀμολογεῖ εἰληφέναι. λειμανχομέν[ο]υ τοῦ σωματ[ίο]ου ἀπέ-
15 σπασεν ὁ Πεσοῦρις. μετ[ὰ] ταῦτα καιρὸν εὔροσ[ά] εἰσεπήδησεν εἰς τὴν τοῦ ἡμετέρου [ο]ικίαν καὶ τὸ σωμάτιον ἀφήρπασεν, καὶ βουλεῖται οὐδὲ ματὶ ἐλευθέρου τὸ σωμάτιον ἀπενέγκασθαι. ἔχοι[ι] πρῶτον γράμμα τῆς τροφείτιδος,
20 ἕχω δευτέρο[ν] τῶν τροφείων τῆς [ἀποχήν. ἀξιόι ταῦτα] φυλαχθή[ναι]. "Σαίραζεύς,
25 ταῦτα ἐτελεύτησεν τῷ σωματίῳ στατήρων π[ερί]οντων. νῦν βούλου[νται τὸ

Col. II.

ἐδιόν μου τέκνων ἀποσπάσαι." Θέων,
"γράμματα τοῦ σωματίου ἔχομεν,"
ὁ στρατηγὸς, "ἐπεὶ ἐκ τῆς ὀψεως φαίνεται τῆς Σαραύτου εἶναι τὸ παιδίον, ἐὰν χριογραφῆσῃ
5 αὐτή τε καὶ ὁ ἀνήρ αὐτῆς ἐκεῖνο τὸ ἐνδει-
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, Phormouthi 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. Ἰπαχ[λάς]: cf. xxxviii. 7.
20. τὴν ἀποκάθριν: τάς ἀποκάθρις might have been expected, since wages for two years had been paid; cf. 11.
II. 1. Theon was appearing for Saraeus. The γράμματα τοῦ σωμάτων are probably contrasted with the γράμμα τῆς προφετάδος 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.
The Oxyrhynchus Papyri

Γναῖω Οὐεργελίωι Καπίτωι[[[α]], παρὰ Τρύφωνοι Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ’ Οξυρύγ-χον πόλεως. Σύρος Σύρου ἑνεχείρεσεν τῇ γυναικὶ μου Σαραέωι Ἀπίωνοι τῶι ζ (ἐτεί)

5 Τιβερίου Κλαύδιου Καίσαρος Ξεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Δυτικράτορος δὲ ἐνγύοι ἐμοὶ ὀ ἀνείρηται ἀπὸ κοσμίας ἀρσενικῶν σωμάτων, ὅ ὑνομα Ἡρακλᾶς, ὡστε τροφεῦσαί τοῦ [οὐ] σωματίων τετελευτηκό- τος, καὶ τοῦ Σύρου ἐπικεχειρηκότος ἀποσπάσαι

10 εἰς δουλαγωγίαν[ν] τὸν αὐτήλικά μου ὑπὸ Ἀπίωνα, καθὰ περίπλουν ἐπὶ τοῦ γενομένου τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγοῦ Πασίωνος, ὑφ’ οὗ καὶ ἀποκατεστάθη μοι ὁ νίκος Ἀπίων ἀκολούθως τοῖς ὑπὸ σοῦ τοῦ εὐερ- γετοῦ προστεταγμένοις καὶ τοῖς γεγονόις ὑπὸ τοῦ

15 Πασίωνος ὑπομνηματισμοῖς. τοῦ δὲ Σύρου μὴ βουλομένου εὑμείναι τοῖς κεκριμένοις ἀλλὰ καὶ καταργοῦντος μὲ χειρότεχνον ὄντα, ἐπὶ σὲ τεσσαρά τῶν συντήρα τῶν δικαιῶν τυ-χεῖν.

εὐτύχιοι.

1. 1. Οὐεργελίῳ. 6. 1. ἀνείρηται. 8. τοῦ τοῦ corrected from σ.

'To Gnaeus Vergilius Capito, from Tryphon, son of Dionysius, of the city of Oxy- rhynchus. 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 Emperor, 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. Σύρος: in xxxvii he is always called πασίων. For a similar variation cf. G.P. II. xxxvi, where the names Πανβεχώνες and Νεβέχώνες are interchanged.
11. καθά, if right, is superfluous.
17. χειρότεχνος: we learn from xxxix. 8 that Tryphon was a weaver.
18. The beginning of this line is difficult. εἰποῦ may be read instead of ὑπὲρ σὲ το. The next letter may be ν, but is more like ε. Some verb like ἔκω or φεύγω 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
'Ethous iβ Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Τερμανικῶν
Αὐτοκράτορος, Φαρμοῦθ(ε) κθ, σεσηµ(ειωµένης).

απελάθη Ιτιαθοῦ Οὐεργυλίου
Καπίτωνος τοῦ ἡγεμόνος
ἀμφοτέρων
Τρόφων Διονυσίου γέρδιος,
ὑπὸ(κε)χυµένον ὀλίγον βλέπων,

10 τῶν ἀπ' Ὤξυρόγχων τῆς μητροπόλ(εως).
ἐπεκρίθη(η) ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ.
ἐπεκρίθη(η) ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ.
ἐπικέκριται
ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ.

5. 1. ἀπελάθη.

'Copy of a release dated and signed in the twelfth year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Pharomathii 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(ειωµένης) refers to the endorsements ἐπεκρίθη and ἐπικέκριται 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.

5 καὶ εἴπόντος, "ιατρὸς ύπάρχων τὴν τέλεσιν τούτους αὐτούς οἰκίσας με εἷς λειτουργοὺς ἐφεφεράτησε", Εὐδαίμων εἴπε, "τά-χα κακῶς αὐτοὺς ἑθεράπευσας. διδαξὼν τῷ κατα-τίκον, εἶ ιατρὸς εἶ δημοσίευσον ἐπὶ ταρικήία, 10 καὶ έξεις τὴν ἀδελτοφυγησίαν."

5. ιατρὸς ύπάρχων Pap. 9. ιατρὸς Pap.

"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."

8, 9. τὸ κατατήσων ... ἐπὶ ταρικήία: cf. Hdt. ii. 87 (the account of the Egyptian process of mummification) τὰς δὲ σάρκας τὸ λέγουσαν κατατήκει.

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
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citizens with which the document is for the most part filled what was the precise character of, or ground for, the honour which they saw 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] αρίας πανηγύρεως οὔσης

.......

τοῖς 'Ρωμαίοις εἰς ἑόνα τὸ κράτος

τῷ 〚Ῥ]ωμαίων, Ἅγουστοι κύριοι, εὐτυχὴν ἡγεμόνιν, εὐτυχὸς〛 τῷ καθολικῷ. οὐκαναι πρῶται, οὐκαναι δόξα πόλεως, οὐκαναι Διόκκυρι Πρωτοπολίτα, ἐπὶ σοῦ τὰ ἀγαθὰ καὶ πλέον γίνεται, ἀρχηγα τῶν ἀγαθῶν, ἑυτῆς χιλί σε καὶ ἀναβάιν

eὐτυχῶς τῷ φιλοπολίτῃ, εὐτυχῶς τῷ φιλομετρίῳ, ἀρχηγὴ τῶν ἀγαθῶν, κτίστα τῆς πτέρυγ[.)....].... οὐκαναι ... οὐ[.] ψυφισθῆτο ὁ πρῶταις) ἐν τυάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ.
pολλῶν ψυφισμάτων ἀξίων, πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀπολαύομεν διὰ σαί, πρῶται.

δήσην τῷ καθολικῷ περὶ τοῦ πρωτάνεως εὐτυχῶς τῷ καθολικῷ δεόμεθα,

καθολικέ, τόν πρῶταν τῇ πόλι, εὐεργετὰ καὶ θολικα, τόν κτίστῃ τῇ πόλι, Ἅγουστοι κύριοι εἰς τόν ἑώνα: δήση[()] τῷ καθολικῷ περὶ τοῦ πρωτάνεως, τόν ἄρχοντα τοῖς μετρίοις, ἰσάρχα[()] τοῖς ..., τόν ἄρχοντα τῇ πόλι, τόν κηδεμόνα τῇ πόλι, τῶν φιλομετρίων (τῇ π.)διλ[.), τῷ κτίστῃ τῇ πόλι, εὐτυχὴν ἡγεμόνιν, εὐτυχὴν καθολικαί, εὐεργετὰ καθολικαί, καὶ δεόμεθα,

καθολικαί, περὶ τοῦ πρωτάνεως' ψυφισθῆτο ὁ πρῶταις, ψυφισθῆτο ἐν τυάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τότῳ πρῶτον καὶ ἀναγκαῖον." ὁ πρῶταις εἰπ[εν], "ยึด τῆν μὲν παρ' ὑμῶν

τιμὴν ἀσπάζομαι καὶ γε εἰπ τοῦτο σφόδρα χαίρω τᾶς δὲ τοιαύτα[.]...

μαρτυρίας ἄξιω εἰς καὶ ἐννομὸν ὑπερεθηκότα, εἰς [τοῦτο] καὶ υμῖς

βεβαιός παρέξ[()] καὶ ἔγὼ ἀσφαλὸν λαμβάνω." ὁ δήμος ἔδοθεν,

πολλῶν ψυφισμάτων ἄξιος, τὸ νοκ[.]....εἰς τὸ μέσον, Ἅγουστοι κύριοι, πασειν, καὶ τοῖς 'Ρωμαίοις εἰς ἑώνα τὸ κράτος τῶν 'Ρωμαίων. εὐτυχὴν ἡγεμόνιν,
σωτήρ μετρίων, καθολικαί, δεόμεθα, καθολικαί, τὸν πρῶταν τῇ πόλι, τὸν φιλομέτριον τῇ πόλι, τὸν κτίστην τῇ πόλι, δεόμεθα, καθολικαί, σῶσον πόλιν τῇ τοῖς κυρίοις, ευφρεγείτα καθολικαί, τὸν εὐφραίνα τῇ πόλι, τὸν φιλοπολίν τῇ πόλιν."


2. 1. οἰξίμα, so in 11 and 21. 3. Α. Αγούστος; so too in 11, 20, 29. 1. εἰτυχίς for εἰτυχίς, and so in 13, 14, 21. 5. 1. δραχμεί...φιλεί...ἀντίσωμο. 7. 1. τοιαύτη. 8. 1. διά δι. 10. 1. καθολικεί; so too in 14, 15, &c. 15. 1. τοιαύτη. 16. αναγκαίον Ραπ. 19. 1. παρίχατε. 27. 1. πιστε. 28. το Ραπ.; 1. εἰς. οκακαί—ιστορικ 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 ... Dioscorides, 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!"

3. Α. Αγούστωτι κύριοι. This was therefore a period of joint rule. Palaeographical considerations make it probable that the κύριοι were Diocletian and Maximian. τῷ καθολικῷ:
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cf. B.G.U. 21 III. io. The καθολικός 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 ἀρχηγός.

4. οκαίναν ... οκαίναν. 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 ἀ Καύινί and suppose a reference to the obscure sect of the Cainites. It is not more satisfactory to read the letters as one word, 'Ακεύινί. Dioscorus seems to be the name of the prytanis.

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

7. The letters preceding and following οκαίναν 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. οκαίναν was no doubt here, as elsewhere, followed by some name.

12. ἵσαρσες[ν]α; cf. 28. The word is new.

20, 21. The doubtful κ after νο may be read as ν or perhaps χ. πασίν might be interpreted as πᾶσιν εἴ and constructed with τό νο [•••]ν, but the interjected Ἀγνοῦστοι κύριοι is rather against this.

24. φιλόπολις is corrected into φιλοπόλειν.

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

eἰς ὄφρα: cf. the converse phrase μὴ ὃραι.

XLII. PROCLAMATION.

27·7 x 20·2 cm. a.d. 323.

Proclamation by Dioscorides, λογιστής 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 cursively 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), τοῖς ἀποδείκτησισ μένουσιν ὑπότους τό γ, a phrase which recurs by itself in lxx. 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 (ἀποδείκτησισ μένουσιν), 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 lx. 12, where the date is only given by the consuls-elect? The explanation probably is that 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 lx, 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 ἀποδειχθησόμενον ὑπάτως 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 γ is written and not τὸ ζ καὶ τὸ γ, thirdly, that in lx. 12 τοῖς ἀποδ. ὑπάτως stands alone as the date, after the defeat of Licinius.

Διοςκορίδης λογιστὴς Ὀξυρυνχίτου.

τῶν ἐφήβων σύμβλημα εἶναι αὕριον κδ,'

καὶ τὸ ἐθος ὀμόυ τε καὶ ἡ πανήγυρις προάγουσα

[σημαίνει [ὁτε] προθυμότατα τῶν ἐφήβων

5 [τ]ὰ γυμνίκα] ἐπιδείκνυόθαι προσήκει, [προς]

[πλύ] τῶν βεστών συνπαρεσο-

τέρψει

[μέ]κων [ν τῇ] [κορτῇ]

[ἐπὶ ὑπατείας] τῶν βεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Λικίνων Σεβαστοῦ τὸ δ' καὶ

[Λικίνων τοῦ ἐπιφ(αν)̲εστάτου Καίσαρος τὸ β', τοῖς ἀποδειχθησόμενοι

ὑπάτοις τὸ γ',

10 3 lines of short-hand

Τὺβί κυ'.

9. ὑπάτως 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.'
was by this period one of the chief civil officials (Marquardt and Mommsen Handb. IV. pp. 487 sqq.).

3. προϊσεις: there appears to be no instance of προϊσεις used absolutely in the sense of ‘excel,’ but if it means here advance in point of time, it merely repeats the idea expressed by ἔδος.

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 × 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(τραι) τκ. 5 ] λ(τραι) 'Бψξ.
] λ(τραι) υκ. ] υα
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>λ(τραι) 'γχμε.</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>λ(τραι) με.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>λ(τραι) 'Δσοε.</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>οπό Μουκιανδὸν</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Col. II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>καμ[ή]λοις δεσθ'ποτικοῖς μεμενηκόσι</th>
<th>λ(τραι) Γ'Δ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>εν 'Ελεφαντίνην ἁριθ(μοῖ) ῥ</td>
<td>λ(τραι) Γ'Δ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τοῖς αὐτοῖς καμήλοις δεσσποτικ(οῖς) μεμε-</td>
<td>λ(τραι) Γ'Δ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>νηκ'όσι εἰν 'Ελεφαντίνη ἁριθ(μοῖ) ῥ</td>
<td>λ(τραι) Γ'Δ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 τοῖς αὐτ[ο]ίς καμ[ή]λοις δ(ε)ιςποτικ(οῖς) ἁριθ(μοῖ) ῥ</td>
<td>λ(τραι) Γ'Δ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Τερούντι πρωδήκτορι τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ

οπτίων ὑπὸ Μουκιανδὸν

10 πρεπ[ὸ]στὶ(νο) ἀκολούθ(ως) Ῥωμαικὴ αὐτοῦ
φρουμαρίᾳ

Δικαβίῳ ὑπὸ Λουκιανὸν

πρεπ[ὸ]στὶ(νο) ἀκολούθ(ως) φρουμαρίᾳ Ῥωμ(α)ικ(ή) λ(τραι) 'Ζτπ.

Βείτιῳ ὑπῆρεν "Ολομπον

15 πρεπ[ὸ]στὶ(νο) ἀκολούθ(ως) φρουμαρίᾳ

αιτοῦ Ῥωμαικῆ

'Ορπ.

Μαρτιναῖῳ ὑπῆρεν κομίτων

τοῦ κυρίου

τῷ αὐτῷ ἀκολούθ(ως) τῇ αὐτῇ Ῥωμαικῆ

20 φρουμαρίᾳ

Ἰωλίῳ Οὐαλερίῳ τεσσαραλίῳ
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λεγιωναις ἵνα Κλαυδίας ὑπὸ Μουκινιανῶν πρεπόστων Λ(τραί) Ἀργ.

Μαρτινιανῷ ὁπτίων κομίτα(ν)

25 ἡμερ(ῶν) β ἀκολούθ(ωσ) φρουμαρ(ίς) ᾽Ρωμ(α)ικ(ῆ) Λ(τραί) ἵ.

Εὐγενεῖ καὶ Βεικεντῷ ἔκσκέπ(τοροί) Λ(τραί) ξ.

Μαρτινιανῷ ὁπτίων κομίτα(ν)

τῶν κυρίων ἀκολούθ(ωσ) ᾽Ρωμαῖκή αὐτοῦ φρουμαρία Λ(τραί) Τ.

Col. III.

Σα[ρα]πίων καὶ Σ[οτὴρ] καὶ Σ[υμβοῦ]

καὶ ἠτέρῳ Σωτηρεὶ βουλ(ευταίς) ἀποδέκ(ταίς)

Πτολεμαῖος ἀχ(ύρου) Λ(τραί) Α’Η.

ἀκολούθ(ως) τῇ ἐκδοθεἰσῃ ὑπ’ αὐτῶν

ἀποχὴ) ὡς ἐστιν ἀντίγραφον.

Αὐρήλιοι Σαραπίων Σαραπίωνος καὶ Σω-

τήρ Σαραπίωνος καὶ Σύρος Φιλαδέλφου

καὶ Σωτήρ Σαμοθράκων βουλ(ευταί) ἀποδέκται

ἀχύρου Πτολεμαῖος Αὐρήλιος Σαραπίτη

Πτολεμίων καὶ Δημητρίων Διοδόροιον

ἐπιμεληταῖς ἀχύρου τῆς Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν τὸλ(εως) Χαίρειι.

παρειλήφαμεν παρ’ ὅμοι ἀχύρου στις[ι]νου

λείτρας Ιταλικάς μυριάν μίαν ὀκτα-

κισχελιάς, (Λτρασ;) Α’Η. ἡ ἀποχή κυρία.

(ἐτοὺς) ἵα (ἐτοὺς) καὶ 1 (ἐτοὺς) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ

καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν, καὶ ἐτοὺς β (ἐτοὺς) τῶν κυρίων

ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ τῶν ἐπὶ[[φαν]]-

φανερ(τά) τῶν Καισάρων Σεβαστῶν, Μεχερ’ κβ.

Αὐρήλιος Σωτήρ Σαραπίωνος βουλ(ευτής) παρείληφα

ὅς πρόκειται. Αὐρήλιος Σωτήρ Σαθόρακος

βουλ(ευτής) παρείληφα. Αὐρήλιος Σύρος Φιλαδέλφου

βουλ(ευτής) παρείληφα. Αὐρήλιος Σαραπίων Σαράπιωνος

βουλ(ευτής) παρείληφα.

tοῖς ὑπὸ Ὁ Ἕνβαριν πρεπόστων Λ(τραί) νπ.
25 τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφων·
tῶν υπὸ Ἐνικαριν πρεπόσιτων Σαρμάτῃ ἐπιμελητῇ Ὄξυρυγχίτου, ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους δέκα δύο ἐκ λιτρῶν τεσσάρκοντα.

τοῖς υπὸ Δομνεῖμον πρεπόσιτον λίτραι το.  
30 τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφων· τῶν υπὸ Δομνεῖμον πρεπόσιτων Σαρμάτῃ ἐπιμελητῇ Ὄξυρυγχίτου, ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους εἰκοσι δύο ἡμίσι ἐκ λιτρῶν τεσσάρκοντα. Ἀυρήλιος Μαγιᾶκας ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γράμματα μὴ ἱδότος, Μεχεῖρ δ.

Col. IV.

π
tοῖς υπὸ Κλαυδιανοῦ πρεπόσιτου λίτραι . . . . π(αρὰ)?]
Φιλίππου ὀπτίωνος κ[αὶ . . . . . . . . . . . . .] 
καὶ Σευδροῦ τεσσαρίου . . [ . . . . . . . . . . .]
tῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφον; 
5 Ἀυρήλιος Φειλίππος ὀπτίω[ν κ]αὶ [. . . . . . . . .]
γεθεὶς καὶ Σευδρός τεσσαράριος τ[ῶν υ]πὸ Κλ[αυ-
διανοῦ πρεπόσιτον Πτολεμίῳ τῷ καὶ Σαρ-
mάτῃ ἐπιμελητῇ Ὄξυρυγχίτου ἁχύρων. ἐλάβομεν παρὰ 
σοῦ εἰς διάδουσι τῶν στρατιωτῶν κάπι-
tα ἀπλὰ ἕκατον πεντήκοντα ἕξ ἥμερ(ῶν) γ, Μεχεῖρ ξ.

10 Ἰσιδόρῳ ὀπτίωνοι ἐλθὲς δευτέρας Σπάνοιν λίτραι ν. 
tῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφον; Ἀυρήλιος 
Ἰσίδωρος ἐλθὲς δευτέρας Σπάνοντον Ἀυρήλιῳ 
Δημητρίῳ ἐπιμελητῇ ἁχύρῳ χαίρειν.

15 διαδέωκας μοι τοῖς γεννεστάτοις ἤπειροι ἐκ διαφόρου κοφίνους ἄννωνας εἰκοσὶ, Τύβι τῆς 
σεστημείοιμαι.

Σερονάντῳ πρωτήκτορι τῶν Σεβαστῶν λίτραι Α’ Ἡφ. 
tῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας τὸ ἀντίγραφον; Σερονάντος 
20 πρωτήκτωρ τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἔλαβον 
παρὰ Σαρμάτων ἐπιμελητῷ Ὄξυρυγχίτου ἥμερ(ῶν) δ.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

άχύρου) κοφίνους ἐννακοσίους εἰκοσὶ ὁκτὼ
μόνους.

'Αμάρλη ὁπτίων ὑπὸ 'Ιάνβαριν λί(τραι) 'Αψμ.

ἀυρήλιος' ἀμάρλης ὁπτίων ὑπὸ 'Ιάνβαριν

Ἀυρήλιος Ἐυσέβιος ὁπτίων ὑπὸ

Τερεντιάνων πρεπόσιτων Πτολεμίων

τῷ καὶ Ἀρματῇ ἐπιμελήτῃ 'Οξ(υρυγχίτου). ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους

ἐξή(κούσα ἐννή, Τūβηι λ.

Col. V.

Εὐσέβιῳ ὁπτίων τῶν ὑπὸ Τερεντιάνων πρεπόσιτων λί(τραι) 'Αψμ.

Ἀυρήλιος Ἐυσέβιος ὁπτίων ὑπὸ

Τερεντιάνων πρεπόσιτων Πτολεμίων

τῷ καὶ Ἀρματῇ ἐπιμελήτῃ 'Οξ(υρυγχίτου). ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους

ἐκατὸν εἰκοσὶ τέσσαρας, Μεσχείρ κ.

σεσημώναι ἐμῆς χ(ειρ).

Πύρο ὁπτίων τῶν ὑπὸ Ἰουαλιανῶν πρε-

πόσιτων λί(τραι) 'Ασξ.

Ἀυρήλιος Πύρος ὁπτίων ὑπὸ Ἰουαλιανῶν

πρεπόσιτον λεγιά(ν) τετάρτης Φλαβίας

Σαρμάτῃ ἐπιμελήτῃ 'Οξ(υρυγχίτου). ἔσχον κοφίνους

ἐρευνηκὸν τρεῖς μόνους. σ(εισημεύωμαι).

Σεούνροφ λειβάριῳ ὑπὸ Τ[1]Οὐλεανῶν

πρεπόσιτων λί(τραι) 'Εχμ.

ἀυρήλιος ὁπτίων ὑπὸ Ἰουαλιανῶν πρεπό-

σιτον ἐλαβον παρά σαρμάτου ἐπιμελητοῦ 'Οξ(υρυγχίτου)

ἥμερῶν τριῶν κοφίνους ἀχύρου ἐκατὸν

γόγδοκοντα μόνοις.

Ὁυάλη ὁπτίωνι λεγιώναι ζ' Κλαυδίας
υ πο Ἰουλιανὸν πρεπόσιτον ἡμερ(ῶν) ὡς λ(τραι) Ἄψ.  
25 τῆς δὲ φρούμαρίας τὸ ἀντίγραφον:
Αὐρήλιος Οὐάλης ὑπτίων λεγοναίς ζ).
Κλαυδίας ὑπὸ Ἰουλιανὸν πρεπόσιτον
ἔσχων ἡμερῶν τριῶν χειλίας ἐπτακοσίας τῇ πρ(ῶ) τεσσάρων καλενῶν
30 Φεβραρίων παρὰ Σαμμάτου καὶ Διδύμου
ἐπ(ι)μελητῶν. σεσήμεοι

Col. VI.

Βουρτ. [  
. . [  
Ἡρακλ[ειδ  
κο. [  
5 δος τοῖς  
[  
[  
λ(τραι) ] σ.
Παλατίνῳ  
ἀκολούθως  
10 Ἡρωδία[ν  
δος ἀχύρ[ιον  
tυνο[ς [  
τοῖς τοῦ γαλ[. . . . . . . ] . . . . σεως  
Ἡρω[δι[αν . . . . . . . ] τοῦ ἡγου-
μένου  
λ(τραι) ] σ.
15 τῷ ἐν τεταρτ . . [.]οὶ διὰ τῆς Ὀρμαι-
ορ  
κῆς φ(π[ρου]) ματ(α)ς οὗ τὸ ὀνομα οὐκ  
νευ  
εὐφρέθη μετερμηθήναι λ(τραι) Ἀσπη.
γ(ινεται) τῆς διαδόσεως λ(τραι)
20 ὁμοῦ  
λε[ Βλγ.
(ἐτοὺς) ἢ (ἐτοὺς) καὶ ἢ (ἐτοὺς) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ  
καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν καὶ ἦτοὺς γ (ἐτοὺς)  
τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

καὶ Μαξιμιανὸς τῶν ἑπτανεστάτων

Καισάριον, Μ[εχ]σλ.——

25 ὑπάτιας Νομίῳ Θωύσκον καὶ Ἀννίῳ Ἀμπλίλινῳ
tῶν λαμπροτάτων.

I. 1. Ἰ. Ραπ., and so passim.  2. 7. I. πρωτέκτωρ; so in IV. 18, 20.  9. μουηανὸν
Pap.  10. ρωμαίκη Ραπ. and so in 19.  21. ἱουλιω Ραπ. 1. τεσσαράριῳ.  22. l.
λεγιάνως.  28. ρωμαίκη Ραπ. III. 2. l. Σατηρ.  3. Πτολεμαίδος Ραπ.; so in 9.
7. l. Φιλαδέλφου.  8. l. Συμμιδηρός.  10. l. Δημητρίῳ.  13. Ἰταλικᾶς Ραπ. I. μυράδα.
14. ὁ Ραπ.  16. κυριά Ραπ.  20. l. Συμμιδηρός.  29. ἐπο Ραπ.  34. Ἰδοτος
Pap.  IV. 3. l. Σιουήρου τεσσαραρίου.  11. ἵπιδωρο Ραπ.; so in 13.  15. l. γεωνιστά-
V. 9. l. Ιουλιανῶν; Ιουλιανὸς Ραπ.  12. Ιουλιανο Ραπ.  15. l. εἰνήκοστα.
23. l. λεγιάνως; so in 26.  24. Ιουλιανο Ραπ.; so in 27.  16. ἱουλιανο Ραπ.
18. μετέρμ. Ραπ.  25. l. Νομίμοι Τούισκον.

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 Sarmates, curator of the Oxyrhynchite nome. I have received
from you 120 baskets. Mecheir 20. Given under my hand.

To Pyrus, adjutant of the company under the command of Julianus, 3,260 lbs.

Copy of the receipt.—Aurelius Pyrus, adjutant under the command of Julianus, of the
Fourth Flavian Legion, to Sarmates, 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 Sarmates, 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. πρωτέκτωρ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ: protector Augusti, one of the imperial bodyguard; cf.
IV. 18.

11. φρουραρίᾳ apparently stands for ἀποχή φρομμεναρίᾳ (frumentaria).

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

26. ἐκκύσταρα = exceptriones, shorthand clerks.

III. 16. ἔτους Β is a mistake for ἔτους γ; cf. VI. 22.

IV. 9, 10. κάπητα ἀπλά: cf. Ammianus xxii. totidem fabula iumentorum, quae vulgo
dicitantur capita. κάπητα, κτρων τροφῆ, Hesych.

16. καθούντος ἀνάρων: these baskets contained only 20 λίτρων and are opposed to the
κάθων ἐκ λιτρῶν τεσσαράκοστα of III. 28, 33. The κάθων of 20 λίτρων recur in the
next receipt, IV. 22, and in V. 7. In the other cases the baskets are of different capacity.

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

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

Verso. Col. I.

[\(\text{P(\u03a0\u03b7\u03b8\u03b4)}\) τῇ] οἰκ[\(\text{ία}\)]
[...]
[πε]ρὶ πῦλ[\(\text{ην}\)]
[Δ]ιογένης [\(\text{α}\)]
5 [ο]ικ[\(\text{ία}\)] ῥ[\(\text{ύμη}\)] τῇ οἰκ[\(\text{ία}\)] \(\text{α}\)
θωτον ἐλα[\(\text{o}\)]γρ[\(\text{ο}\)]δο[\(\text{ύ}\)] [\(\text{ρύμη}\)] τῇ οἰκ[\(\text{ία}\)] κνα[\(\text{φέως}\)] κ[...]
[...\(\text{ν}\).] [...\(\text{α}\).] [...\(\text{ι}\)] [...\(\text{σ}\).] [καταμένων \(\text{ε}[\(\text{ν}\)] τ(\(\text{δ}\)) αὐτ[\(\text{ο}\)] τύπω.
10 [\(\text{ρύμη}\)] τῇ βορ[\(\text{μ}^{\prime}\)] ἐκκλησία,
'Απφούς Θέωνος,
οἰκ[\(\text{ία}\)] ἐν τῷ στάβλῳ τῆς Διονίσας.
καὶ [\(\text{ρύμη}\)] τῇ οἰκ[\(\text{ία}\)] Χορταϊκοῦ ἦτοι
καμαρὼν καὶ μικρὸν φρέατος,
15 'Ερμείας 'Ηράτος,
καταμένουν ἑγγύς.
καὶ ἕπ' ἄκροφ ῥόμης Σεόθου,
Σύρος Ἀμμ[\(\text{ο\u03b1}\u03b1}]νοῦ σκυτέως,
καταμένουν [\(\text{ε}[\(\text{ν}\) τῷ αὐτ[\(\text{ο}\)] τύπω.
20 καὶ [\(\text{ρύμη}\)] τῷ ὁπταν[\(\text{ια}\)] καὶ οἰκ[\(\text{ίας}\)] ιερ[\(\text{εως}\)] 'Ετσου,
Θέων Ὀὐαλερίου (ἐτ[\(\text{ῶν\)]) η,
καταμένουν ἐν ο[\(\text{ι}\)]κ[\(\text{ία\) Ἀμαζόνης (\(\text{ρύμη}\)] τῷ Καισαρίῳ.
καὶ [\(\text{ρύμη}\)] τῇ οἰκ[\(\text{ία}\)] [...\(\text{ια}\)] τ[\(\text{ου\)] Ωρίων Ἀνικητοῦ,
οἰκ[\(\text{ία}\)] [ἐν τῇ παρέμβολ[\(\text{ῃ\)] (\(\text{ρύμη}\)] τῷ μικ[\(\text{ρο\)] φρέατος καὶ καμαρ[\(\text{ια\)ρων.
25 καὶ [\(\text{ρύμη}\)] [τῇ οἰκ[\(\text{ία\)] ...\(\text{ολμου\)] \(\text{Θεοδωρος\)]
'Ολυμπ[\(\text{π}\)] [...\(\text{ο\)] \(\text{oικ[\(\text{ία}\)]}
[...\(\text{α}\)] [...\(\text{α\)] [...\(\text{ια\)] [...\(\text{ια\)] [...\(\text{ια\)] [...\(\text{ια\)] [...\(\text{ια\)]

Col. II.

καὶ [\(\text{ρύμη}\)] τῇ οἰκ[\(\text{ία\)] Διογένης [...\(\text{μου\)] [...\(\text{μου\)] τ[\(\text{ου\)] Ιωάνν[ομ]
'Iωάνν[ομ] 'Iωανν[ομ] δ'(\(\text{α\)} [
κεραμέως καὶ Εὐαγγελισμοῦ.

καὶ δὲ γάρ τῷ Σαραπίῳ ὕπνατας... οὖν τῷ ἱερῷ, Ὁσίαν καὶ τῇ ἀρίᾳ.
καὶ ἐν τῷ Σαραπίῳ φόλακ(ε)ς; δὲν Ὁσίανος Σαραπιάδου,
Πάσεις Ἀνικήτου,

Διογένης Σερήνου,
Σαρμάτης Ἡρακλῆου,
Ἰσίδωρος Κοπρέως,
Ἰακωβ Αχιλλέως.

καὶ ἐν τῷ Ἰσίῳ,

Θόσιος Ἀφαγχίου χρυσοχόου.
καὶ δὲ γάρ τῷ Ἰσίῳ, Δίδυμος Κλαυδίου,
καταμένων ἀθώδης· τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἰερακίων(ος).
καὶ δὲ γάρ τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ζωίλου,
Παιονίου Διδύμου, καταμένων

ἐγύν' οἰκίας Ισίδωρος γνωστήρας ἀφόδων.
καὶ ἐν Τεμενοῦτι,

"Ἀφαγχίς Ὁρίωνος μητρὸν Σύρας,
διὰ Εὐδαίμονος Ἰέρακος συναλλακτοῦ.
καὶ ἐν τῇ ποιμενί ἀθώδης τῷ Μαχάσαντι,

Πεκυσεῖς Σερήνου, διὰ Ἡρακλῆου Θομίου.
καὶ δὲ γάρ τῇ Διβίκη [πολυτήρι] τριηθάρχου,
Πελεάς Δημήτριον.
καὶ δὲ γάρ τῶν εκτ[. . .].

"Ἡρων Ἡρακλείδον.

Col. III.

καὶ πρὸς τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἀμμοφίλου
κυναμονίτου,
Παριὼν //.
καὶ δὲ γάρ τῷ θεάτρῳ, Παρίων Ἀγα-
5 θεῖ Δαίμονος δ(ι)ά Μαξίμου συναλλακτ(οῦ).
καὶ ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ φύλακες γ', ὅν
Θώνις Σευνήρου,
'Οφέλας Κοπρέως,
Διόσκορος Σαραπίωνος.
10 καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῷ θερμῷ βαλανίῳ,
Δούκιος Πελαγίου σκυτεύς.
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῇ πύλῃ Πέσορ ἦτοι λαχανευτῶν,
Θεόδωρος Κορνηλίου.
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῇ ρύμῃ Δούπαδος
15 καὶ ἐν τῷ Κρητικῷ,
Κλαύδιος Στεφάνου δ(ι)ά Νικήτου.
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῇ νοτινῇ πύλῃ,
Παῦλος Ὀυνώφριος.
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῇ νοτινῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ,
20 Ἄμως Παράμμωνος, καταμένων
ἀντικρὺς οἰκίας Ἐπιμάχου κηρωματικ(οῦ).
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῇ Ἀπολλωνιάδει,
Κορνήλιος Θέωνος μη(τρός) Διοσκουριάι(ῆς).
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῷ δείῳ βαλανίῳ καὶ Κρίον ποταμοῦ,
25 Βησάμμων Π(λοντίωνος δ(ι)ά) Σκυβάλου
βαφέως.
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ματρήου, Ὑσόδωρος Παρίωνος,
καταμένων) ἐν [οί]κίᾳ Παρίωνος οἰνεμπόρου.
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἁριστοκράτης καὶ ἀποθήκη(ῆς) Σαρμάτου(οῦ),
30 Σιλβανὸς Θωμῆ(οῦ), καταμέν(ον) ἐγγὺς
οἰκίᾳ Ὀρίῳ ὑπό συστατῶν.

Col. IV.
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῇ πύλῃ τοῦ Ψές,
Οὐαλέριος Σαραπάτος, καταμέν(ον)
ἐν οἰκίᾳ Σχείρακος ὑπίσω Καπιτολείου.
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῷ Μύτρωνι,
ΤΗΣ ΦΙΛΗΜΩΝ ΚΛΑΡΟΥ.
καὶ δύμη πο γυμνασίῳ,
Παρίων Νείλου.
καὶ εν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακας β', δι' Θών Αθηνοδόρου,
Πριν Ισιδώρου ἀδελφός
Διογένους.
καὶ δύμη πο τῷ τετραστύλῳ Θούριδος,
Θεόν Φιλοσαφάπιδος.
καὶ δύμη πο Θοπήρη, 
Αφγχις Αμμωνίου.
καὶ εν τῷ Θοπήρῃ φύλακας δ', δι' Ἀπφοῦς Ερμομφίλου,
Νεμεσίων Επικλήν Πανετβέως,
Θεριγήνης Ωρίωνος,
Σαραπιάδης Αχιλλεώς,
Θεόδωρος Δημητρίου,
Κεφαλᾶς Ωρίωνος δ(ι) τοῦ πατρός,
Δούκιος Ανουβίωνος.
καὶ δύμη πο τῷ καιρός βαλανίῳ,
Παλλάδιος Σαρμάτου.
καὶ δύμη πο τῇ οἰκίᾳ Οκταβίῳ,
Σιλλος Σαραπίωνίος.

ΚΩΛ. V.
καὶ εν τῷ μικρῷ Νείλομετρῷ,
Θώνα Σιλβανοῦ
to τῷ Ωρίωνος.
καὶ εν δύμῃ Φανίου, Θεόν Αμμωνίου
τῇ Αδαλέκο
κολοβός //.
καὶ εν δύμῃ Απολλωνίου κτίστου
ητοι πωμαρίου;
Σαραπίων Ἀφγχιοῦ.

II 2.
10 καὶ ῥέμην τῇ ἄψιδει οἰκίας Φλαβιανοῦ
καὶ ἐν ρύμη Ψύλλου

I. 5. β’ Pap.; so throughout. 13. χρονάικον Pap. 20. τ of ετθνον corr. fr. s.
II. δ’ Pap. 6. έρον Παπ. 14 and 16. ἱστοι Παπ. 17. ἵππαι Παπ. 18. ζώλου
Παπ. 20. ἵππαι Παπ. 25. Παπ.

XLIV. SALE OF TAXES.
17·3 x 14·4 cm. Late first century.

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 [... ἔτος στρατηγὸς Ὁξυρίῳ]χιτόν)
[Ἀσ]κληπιάδης βασιλικῶς γραμματεῖς τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ
χαίρειν.

ἐπὶ τῆς γενομένης διαπράσεως τῶν τελώνι-
5 κῶν ὑπὸ τε ἐμοῦ καὶ σοῦ ἐπὶ παρόντων καὶ
tῶν
eἰωθότων, δυσπειρῶσαντων τῶν τὸ ἐν-
kύκλων ἀσχολουμένων καὶ τοῦ τὸ ἁγο-
ρανόμιον δημιουργῶν ὡς ἰκανὰ βλαπτο-
mένων καὶ κινδυνεύοντων μεταναστή-

10 ναι, δόξαν ἤμειν ἔγραψα τῶν κρατίστων
ἡγεμόνι περὶ τοῦ πράγματος. ἀντιγράψω-
tος ὡς αὐτοῦ μοι περὶ τοῦ ἑφίδοντα τὰς
π’ροτέρας μισθώσεις κατὰ τὸ διώκειν
[ἀνα]κουφίσαι τοὺς τελώνας ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ
mένους, καὶ πρότερον σοι τὸ ἀντίγραφον

"THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI"
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

1. [ὁ καὶ Ἡρακλάς? 22. The syllable κω is written twice by mistake.

'Paniscus, strateus 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 ἔγκλημαν cf. introduction to xcvi. The ἀγορανυμίαν, which appears to be identical with the γραφεῖάν 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 γραφεῖάν is coupled with χωρηθαί, 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 αὕτω is to be supplied after εἰδῆς.

XLV. LAND DISTRIBUTION.

20 X 9.5 cm. A.D. 95.

This and the two following papyri, together with clxv, clxxxiv, clxxv and clxxvi, described at the end of the volume, are concerned with καταλογίσμοι. This was the title given to the distribution of parcels of land (κλῆματα) 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 (xlv. 10, xlvi. 19, xlvii. 18), and were subdivided into μέρη belonging to one or several κάτοικοι. The administration of καταλοχισμός was under the superintendence of an official, called ὁ ἀσχολούμενος τῶν καταλοχισμῶν or ὁ πρῶς καταλοχισμῶν τῆς Αἰγύπτου (xlvii. 3 and note), who had his agents in the different nomes (xlvii. 2 Ἀγιλλεὺς ὁ προκεχειρισμένος ἐπὶ Πύρρου, cf. clxxiv. 1 Πλούταρχος ὁ καθεσταμένος ἐπί της καθεσταμένης καὶ χειριστής καταλοχισμῶν Ὁρηνυχείτον, perhaps identical with the συντακτικός of G. P. II. xlii. 2). The owners of καταλοχισμός 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). xlvi, xlvii, and xlviii are official notifications addressed by the inspectors of καταλοχισμῶν in the Oxyrhynchite nome to the agoranomoi, announcing that the ownership of a certain μέρος had changed hands. The land is stated to have been 'ceded' (παρακεχωρημένην, 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 πεπραμένων καὶ παρακεχωρημένων, 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 καταλοχισμῶν, addressed to the agoranomoi and stating that 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) arouræ 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 Ἡρακλᾶς καὶ Διογένης ὁ καὶ Ἑρμαῖος
diασχολούμενοι τῶν καταλοχισμῶν τῶν ἀγορανόμοις
χαίρετοι. Διογένους τοῦ Πτολεμαίου
παρακεχωρημένου παρὰ Ταποτά-
5 μονος τῆς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Κολλύλιδοσ),
μετὰ κυρίαν τοῦ θυγατρίδος Πλουτάρχου(οῦ)
tοῦ Πλουτάρχου τοῦ Πλουτάρχου, καθ’ ὁμολογίαν
γεγονόταν τῇ ἑνεστώτη ἡμέρᾳ τῆς
ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῇ περὶ κẃμην Κορώβ(ιν?)
10 ἐκ τοῦ Μενοιτίου κλήρου κατοικικῆς
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

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γῆς σειτοφόρου στορίμου ἐξ ὀρθογωνίου) ἀρουραν μίαν ἡμίσου τρίτων δωδέκατων, διὸ γράφομεν ὑμεῖν ἵν' εἰδῆτε, ἔρρω(σθε).

15 (Ἐτους) ὁ Ἀὐτοκράτορος Καῖσαρος Δομιτιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ, μηνὸς) Καίσαρεῖ ζηγαγομένων$. 2nd hand.

Ἡρακλάς) σεσημεώμαι ἁρουραν μίαν ἡμίσου τρίτων δωδέκατων,

20 Ἔγγυς γ' ἔβ. χρόνος) ὁ αὐτός).

6. 1. δυνατοὶ.

'Phanias, Heraclas, and Diogenes also called Hermaeus, officials employed in land distribution, to the agoranomi, 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 accordance 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 Menocius, in size $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2}$ 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. Κασάρεῖου = Mesore. Α.Δ. 95 being Leap-year, there were six ἐπαγομένων ἡμίρου instead of five.

XLVI. LAND DISTRIBUTION.

25.3 x 7.8 cm. A.D. 100.

Another letter from Phanias and Diogenes to the agoranomi, having the same formula as xlvi, and stating that Arthothes the younger, a priest and 'sealer of the sacred calves' in the temple of Thoérís, Isis, Sarapis, and the σῶμα τοῦ θεοῦ, had ceded to his elder brother Arthothes, the adopted son of Ampendis, and a priest at the same temple, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 xlvi.

Φανίας καὶ Διογένης ὁ καὶ
'Ερμαῖος διασχολούμε- νος τὸς καταλοχισμοῦς
tois ἀγορανόμους χαίρειν.

5 Ἀρθόθοδος προσβυτέρου Πε-
ταρβεβήσιος τοῦ Ἀρθόθοδος,

Θέσι τῆς Ἀμπένδιος,

ἰεροὶ Θούριδος καὶ Εἰσιδος.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

καὶ Σάραπις καὶ τῶν ἀσύμνας
10 οὐκ θεῶν μεγίστων καὶ
μυστικοφραγιστῷ, πα-
ρακεχορημένου παρὰ
τοῦ ὁμογνησίου αὐτῶν ἀδελ-
φῶν Ἀρβάθου νεωτέριον.
15 ρου, ἱερέως τῶν αὐτῶν
θεῶν καὶ μυστικοφραγισ-
tοῦ, τήν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῶι
περὶ Παλῶν ἐκ τοῦ
Ἀνδρονείκου κλῆρον ἀπὸ
20 κυνωνικοῦ πρὸς τὸν

καὶ Σάραπις καὶ τῶν ἀσύμνας
παραχωροῦμενον καὶ
ἀλλοὺς ἀρουρῶν κατοι-
kικῆς γῆς σειτοφόρου σπο-
ρίμου ἐξ ὀρθογωνίων,
25 ἀρουροῖς μίαν τέταρτον
ἐβδομηκοστῶν, διὸ γρά-
φομεν ἤμεν ἵν' εἰδήται,
ἐρρω'σθε). (ἔτους) γ' Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Νερώνα Τραϊανοῦ
30 Σέβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ,
Μεχείρ Ὁ Σέβαστῆ.

καὶ Σάραπις καὶ τῶν ἀσύμνας
παραχωροῦμενον καὶ
ἀλλοὺς ἀρουρῶν κατοι-
kικῆς γῆς σειτοφόρου σπο-
ρίμου ἐξ ὀρθογωνίων,
25 ἀρουροῖς μίαν τέταρτον
ἐβδομηκοστῶν, διὸ γρά-
φομεν ἤμεν ἵν' εἰδήται,
ἐρρω'σθε). (ἔτους) γ' Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Νερώνα Τραϊανοῦ
30 Σέβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ,
Μεχείρ Ὁ Σέβαστῆ.

8. Each member of the triad of Oxyrhynchus had also a separate temple, cf. xliii verso, II, 7, 16, IV, 16.
31. Σέβαστῆ: 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 ἐπὶ ἤσωλ(ίας) [Σεβαστῆ], Dec. 24, 98.

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

Letter, similar to the two preceding, from Achilleus the agent of Pyrrhus, the superintendent of καταλοχισμοὶ throughout Egypt, addressed to the agora-
nomi, and stating that Didymus, son of Chaereis, had ceded to Teos, son of Petcarpebebisis, some land held in common between Didymus and the father of Teos, in the lot of Zenodorus. 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.

καταλοχισμὸν ταῖς θεοτοκεῖοι
Ἀχιλλεὺς ὁ προκεχειρισμένος
ὑπὸ Πύρρου τοῦ ἀσχολημένον
τοὺς καταλοχισμοὺς τῆς Αἰγύπτου
5 τοῖς ἀγορανύμοις
χαίρεις. Τεῶτος τοῦ Πετα-
αρπεβήσιος τοῦ Τεῶτος,
ἱερέως Ὀθῷρίδος καὶ Ἡσίδος
XLVIII. Emancipation of a Slave.

15.7 × 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. τὴν [ἐκ] ἐκοστὴν 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 ἀγορανόμωι χαίρειν. δῆς ἐλε关键是 φροσύνης δούλης ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε, οἰκογενή ἐκ δούλης Δημη.

5 τρούτος, τῇ ἐλευθερομένη ὑπὸ διαγνήσιοι ἐπὶ λύτρου(ς) ὑπὸ τῆς έαυτῆς δεσπότιδος Αλοίνης τῆς Κώμονος τοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν ἁπ' Ὀξυρύγ-

10 χων πόλεως, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ τοῦ μετήλλαχτος αὐ-

tῆς γνησίου ἀδελφοῦ Διος-

κώρου νιὸν Κόμων(ο)ς, αἱ ῥγυρ-

ιον ἐπισήμου δραχμῶν δέ-

15 κα καὶ χαλκῷου ταλάντων δέ-

κα τρισχίλιων.

έρρωσο.

(ἐτῶν) ἢ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανοῦ Σέβαστος Περ'μανίκοιν,

20 Φαώφι ίθ.

2nd hand. Χαίρημων, Χρη(μάτισον)

.].χ( ) ἐρα( ) . ρι ; δο . Φαώ(φι) ίθ

] ;

[;—


'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. ἐπὶ διαγγελίαν: 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. Emanicipation of a Slave.

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

Letter sent jointly by two bankers named Theon to the agoranomi 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. xlviii.

Θέων καὶ Θέων τοῖς
ἀγοραπ(ῦμοις) χαί(ρειν). δὸς ἐλευθ(ἐρωσιν)
Ἡρίωνι δούλῳ ἡλευθ(ερωμένῳ)
ἐπὶ τῆς έαυτοῦ δεσποποιητῆς
5 Σινθοδικός οὖν τῆς Πεκύρ(ίσι)
τε(ῦ) Ζωίδ(αυ) μη(τρός) Δούκιας
Λογγείων(οι) ἀπ' 'Οξ(υρύγχων) πῦλ(εως) ἐπὶ
διαγγηλίου ἐπὶ λίτρο(ισ)
(δραχμῶν) Χ ἀρ(χυρῶν) ἐπισήμου (δραχμῶν) ο.
10 ἔρρα(σο). (ἔτους) θ Αὐτοκράτορος
Καλάραρος Νεροῦν Τραίανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Τερμανικοῦ,
μη(νὸς) Νέων Σεβαστοῦ β.

2nd hand. Θέων, χρημάτισον.

1st hand. 15 μη(νὸς) Νέων Σεβαστοῦ
γ, ἄργυρουν ἐπισήμου
(δραχμῶν) ο καὶ χαλ(κοῦ) πρὸς ἄργυριον)
(ταλάντων) β Χ.

17. Β: Pap. 18. Ζ: Pap.

9. (ταλάντων) β has apparently been omitted by mistake at the beginning of this line, cf. 18.

17. χαλκὸς πρὸς ἄργυρον: this term, which is not uncommon in the Ptolemaic period, has not previously been found in Roman papyri. Χαλκὸς πρὸς ἄργυρον is synonymous either with χαλκὸς ἱσώμος or χαλκὸς ὦ 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 μὲ (ποξαὶ) τρα(πεξίται) τῷ ἀγο(πανόμω) χα(ρεύ). τέτακ(ται) τῇ β τῶν ἐπαγο(μίνου)
προπ( ) Ἀφρα(δι . . .) δο(υλο .) ἀργ(υρίου) ἐπισή(μου)
(δραχμᾶς) δέκα καὶ χαλκ(οῦ) πρὸς
3 ἀργ(υρίον) (τάλαντα) β χ.

3. προπ( ): the meaning of this abbreviation is very obscure. We should expect a proper name, in which case Ἀφρα( ) might be Ἀφρα(δισιας), the name of the slave’s mother. But there are very few Egyptian names beginning with προπ, and those which occur, e.g. Προπεραδί, 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 προπ( ) is not a proper name the reading may be προπ(ολίκας) Ἀφρα(δίτης), with δο(υλο) or δο(υλο), 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. 8 ἐπὶ διαγραφήνων ἐπὶ λέγεσι 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. llii and B. G. U. 647. The papyrus is written in a very cursive sloping hand.

Κλαύνειαγοι οὐκατηγοὶ Νιονυσίου Ἀπολλοδόρου
π(αρά) Διονυσίου Ὁξυρύγχων
πόλεως δημοσίου ἱατροῦ.

Report by public physicians addressed to the logistes (cf. note on xlii. 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.

'Tιπ[ατ]ειάς Παυλίνου καὶ 'Ιωλίανοῦ
tων λαμπροτάτων . . . .
Φλαούι[ω] Λευκαδί(ω) λῃστής ὁ 'Οξυρυγχ(τοῦ)
παρὰ Αύρηλίων [5
καὶ Διδύμου καὶ Σιλβανοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς λαμ[πρᾶς]
καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) ὁ Οξυρυγχίτων πόλεως δημοσίων
ἐ[ατρ]ῶν, ἐπισταλ[έ]γεται ὑπὸ τῆς σή[ς] ἐμμε-
λίας ἐκ βιβλικῶν ἐπιδοθέντων σοι.
[ὑπὸ] Αύρηλίου Διοσκόρου Δωροθέου ἀπὸ
10 τῆς αὐτής πόλεως, ὥστε τῇ περὶ θυ-
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

γα[τ]έρα αὐτοῦ καθὰ ἐτιάσατο ἐκ τοῦ συμ-
βάντος πτώματος τῆς οἰκίας αὐτοῦ

δὲν

diēthēsin ἔγγραφον προσφονῆσε, πα-
raγενόμενοι ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦτον οἰκίαν ἔθε
15
dameν τὴν παιδὰ ἔχουσαν κατὰ τῶν εἰσ-
χών ἀμυχάς μετὰ περιωμάτων καὶ
[τ]’οῦ δεξιῶν γυναῖκαν τραύματος· [διὸ

[προσφ(ωνόμεν) ὦ]ς πρόκ(eitai). Με[


προσφονόμεν.

‘In the consulsip 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. λαμ(πραί) καὶ λαμ(προσάτης): these honorific titles are common in the fourth century papyri from Oxyrhynchus. Alexandria, Hermopolis, and Antinoë were similarly styled λαμπροσάτη, but not Arsinoë.

LIII. REPORT ON A PERSEA TREE.

24.8 x 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.

\[\text{pe} \] Οὐαλερίῳ Ἀμμονιανῷ τῷ καὶ Γεροντίῳ λογιστῇ ὶξυρνγχ[ίτου] παρὰ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν τεκτών τῆς λαμ[πράς] καὶ λαμ[προτάτης] ὶξυρνγχaptive(π)ολέως,

δι’ ἐμῷ Αὐρήλιον Εἰρηναίῳ Ἀπελλήτου μηνιάρχου. ἐπεστάλη ὑπὸ τῆς σῆς ἐμμελείας ἐκ βιβλιδῶν ἐπιδοθέντων

εἰς Ἀὐρήλιον Παλίσσους λο[(γ)ογράφου τοῦ εὐτυχῶς ἐπ[ί]-

σκευαζ[ω]μένου θερμῶν δημοσίων βαλανίου, ὡστε

περσίαν μέαν ὦσαν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ πόλει ἐφιδιῶν καὶ ἐγγράφων προσφωνήσαι τῇ ταύτῃ[8] διάθεσιν. ὅθεν

ἐφίδιον τὴν περσίαν ἀκαρπων ὦσαν πολλ[ῶν] ἐτῶν


ὑπατίας Καικίνου Σαβίνου καὶ Οὐστίου Ἐρμύνου τῶν λαμπροτάτων, Μέχερι λ.

2nd hand. Ἀὐρήλιος Εἰρηνεῖος ἐπιδέδωκεν προσφωνῶν ὡς πρό-

15 καταί. Ἀὐρήλιος Διονυσίου Σερήνου ἄντω τῆς αὐτῆς

πόλεως τέκτων ἐγγραφα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γράμματος μ[ῆ] εἰδότος.


'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 Irenaeus, 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 *βαλανία* 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.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Σαραπίων τῷ καὶ Ἐρίωνι ἐν[ἀρ]χῷ
gυμνασιάρχῳ καταδεούς τὴν ἡλι-
κίαν διὰ τοῦ κατὰ παταρά πάππου
'Απίωνος γυμνασιαρχήσαντος,
καὶ Ἀχιλλίων ἐνάρξῳ ἐξήγητη
διὰ Ἀχιλλίων τοῦ καὶ Σαραπά-
μωνος νιόν καὶ διαδόχον,
παρὰ Διογένους Σαραπίωνος καὶ Δοῦ-
κίου Ἑρμίου, ἀμφιτέρων ἀπὸ Ὀξυ-
ρύγχων πόλεως, εἰσδοθέντων ὑ-
πὸ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως γραμματέως
γνώμη τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν ἀρχόντων
eἰς ἐπιμέλειαν ἐπισκευῆς καὶ κα-
τακευής Ἀδριανῶν θερμῶν.

αιτοῦμεθα ἐπισταλῆται ἕκ τοῦ
tῆς πόλεως λόγου εἰς τειμὴ γνή-
νων ἐπὶ λόγου ἀργυρίου τάλαντα
τρία, γῆνεται 2 γέν, δὲν λόγον τάξομεν

'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, total 3 ταλ., of which we will render due account.'

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

2. κατάδεος: apparently ὁστος 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.
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 Διονύσῳ γενομένῳ ὑπομνη-

ματογράφῳ κ[α]ὶ ὡς ἄρματιξει γνωμασιαρχήσαν[τῇ] βουλεύτῃ

ἐνάρχει π’ ρυτάνι τῆς λαμπρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτης τ’ Ὀξυρογχιτῶν πόλεως
dείπνοι καὶ τὰ πολιτικά,

5 παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Μενεθαίου καὶ Νεμαίσιανοῦ ἀμφὶ[σ]έρων Δι-


αιδώμεθα

ἐπισταλῆναι ἐξοδιασθῆναι ἴμεεν ἀπὸ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως λόγου,

ὑπὲρ μισθῶν ὃν πεποίημεθα Κασιωτικῶν ἐργῶν τῆς κα-

tασκευασθείσης ὑπὸ σου πλατίου ἀπὸ ἠκουμένων πυλῶν

10 γνωμαίοι ἐπὶ νῆστον μέχρι ρύμης Ἰερακίων ἕκατέρωθεν

τῶν μερῶν, τὰ συναγόμενα τῶν μιθῶν τοῦ ὄλου ἔργου
[ἀ]κολούθως τοῖς ψυφιστην ἐν τῇ γρατιτύτῃ βουλή, ἀργυρίῳ
Σεβαστίων νομίσματος τάλαντα τέσσαρα καὶ δραχμὰς τετρα-

κεισχείλιας, / ὡς ὧς Δ’, καὶ ἀδιαλέπτως εἰστελτέλει σαι τῷ ταμίᾳ

15 τῶν πολιτικῶν χρημάτων τῶν ἐξοδιασμὸν ἴμεεν ποι-

ῆσασθαι κατὰ τὸ ἔθος. (ἐτοὺς) α” Διοκλείτορος Καίσαρας Μάρκω

Αὐρηλίων Κάρων καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Καρείνον Γερμανικῶν

Μεγίστων καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Νομεριανοῦ] τῶν ἑπιφανεστάτων

Καισαρίων Εὐσεβῶν Εὐσεβῶν Σεβαστῶν, Φαρμοῦθι ἵβ.

20 2nd hand. [Αὐρηλίος] Μενεθείδες ἐσχόν σὺν τῷ ἀδελ-

[φ] νοῦ τῶν τοῦ ἀργυρίου τάλαντα τέσσα-

ρα καὶ δραχμὰς τετρακεισχείλιας.

3rd hand. [Αὐρηλίως Νέμεσις συναπέσχον.] .

5. 1. Μενεθαί ὅς καὶ Νεμαίσιανοῦ. 6. 1. Κασιωτῶν, αὐτοῦμεθα. 9. 1. πλατεία ἀπὸ ὄγου-


The duplicate copies (Α and B), which are in different hands, have the following variants. 1. αὐ[ρ]ηλίῳ Α. [αὐρηλίῳ] B. 2. μενεθαί[δε] B. 3. μενεθαί ... ὀξυρογχιτῶν A; ὀξυρογχιτῶν B. 4. μενεθαί ... νεμαίσιανοῦ ΑΒ. 5. μενεθαί ... νεμαίσιανοῦ ΑΒ. 6. ὀξυρογχιτῶν A; ὀξυρογχιτῶν B. 7. 8. κατασκευασθείσας Α. 9. ὂποιον B. 9. ἔργον ΛΒ. 12. ἀκόλ.—βουλή ομ. Α. ψηφισθείοι ... κρ[α]ματη B. 13. διὸ γὰρ τέσσαρα Α. τετρα-

κεισχείλιαι B, in which the figures were inserted
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later. 14. ἐπιστ[η] σα Ἀ. ἐπιστελλεῖ σε Β. τομεῖ Β. 15. ημι Α. 17. Κάρου Ἑυτεχοῦς Ἑυτεχοῦς Σεβίστοι καὶ Μάρκων [Α]βηλίων Καμάκου κα[ι] Ναυμακαντίων τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων Κασάρων Σεβίστων Α. 20–24. Β has the same subscription in the same two hands. Α has instead (in the third hand of ΙV and ΙV Β) [Ἀ]βηλίων Νέους εὔπεπδωκα αἰτούμενος ὅς πρόκειται ] , and in the second hand of ΙV and ΙV Β [Ἀ]βηλίων Μεν[ι]ν εὐσυνεπεδωκα. In a corner of the verso of Α is διώκεται. 'To Aurelius Apollonius, also called Dionysius, ex-recorder, etc., ex-gymnasiarch, councillor, prytanis in office of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, public magistrate, from Aurelius Menesheus and Aurelius Nemesianus, both sons of Dionysius, of the same illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, Kasionic joiners. We request that orders may be given for payment to be made to us at the city's expense on account of wages due for work done by us as Kasionic joiners on both sides of the street built by us from the gateway of the gymnasium leading southwards to the lane of Hieracius, of the total amount due for the whole work, in accordance with the vote of the high council, namely four talents and four thousand drachmae, 4 tal. 4000 dr. And we beg you to instruct the public treasurer to pay us in full, as is usual.'

6. Κασιωτῶν: Κάστον near Pelusium gave its name to a special kind of woodwork, which was first manufactured there. Hence the proverb Κασιωτωτεῖν ἄμμα, which is explained (Provérh. Bodd. 527, p. 62 Gaisf.), ἐπὶ τῶν σκυλιῶν τῶν τρέψοντος ἀπ’ τῶν ἐν Πελούσιοι Κασιωτῶν τέχνην ἄμματα ἐπιτεχνομινών. Cf. Suida's s.v. ἄμμα... ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Κασίῳ Πελούσιωτῶν, οἱ φυσική τέχνη ἄμματα ἐπεκούς δικούς ἐπὶ δικούς συνάπτομεν.

LVI. APPOINTMENT OF A GUARDIAN.

23·8 x 9·5 cm. A.D. 211.

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 βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς, to allow Amoitas to act as her guardian for that transaction only. At the bottom are the signatures of Tabesammon and Amoitas.

Μαξίμῳ ιερεί ἐνάρχῳ ἐξηγητῇ
βουλευτῇ
παρὰ Ταβεσσάμμονος 'Αμμω-
νίου τοῦ καὶ Κασιοῦ ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων
5 πόλεως, μητρὸς Διοφαντίδος
ἀστῆς. δανειόμενη εἰς ἀναγ-
καίας μου χρείας ἀργύριον ἐντο-
κον ἐν δραχμαῖς ἐξακισθεῖλαις
ἐπ' ἀφάλεια τοῦ ύπάρχοντός μοι
10 περὶ κόμην Οἰναρὸν ἀμπελικοῦ
κτήματος καὶ ἀνηκότον αὐτῷ
πάντων, αἰτούμει διὰ σοῦ, ἐπιστα-
μένη γράμματα τ . . . ον διαδεχό-
μενον τὴν στρατηγιάν βασιλι-
15 κὸν γραμματέα μη ἐνδημεῖν,
ἐπιγραφήναι μον κύριον πρὸς
μόνην ταύτην τὴν οἰκονομίαν
'Αμοιτῶν Πλουτάρχου μητρὸς
Δημιουργός ἀπὸ τῆς προκειμέ-
20 νὴς Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως, παρὸν-
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'Αντωνίνου Ευσεβείου Σεβαστών
[[καὶ Πουβλίου Σεπτημίου Γέτα]]
30 Καισάρας Σεβαστό, Φαώφυ λ.

Καισάρων Λουκίου Σεπτημίου
2nd hand. Ταβ[ησάμων Ἀμ]μωνίου

25 Ξενήρου Εὐσεβείου Περπήνακος
επι-

'Αραβικοῦ Αδιαβηνικοῦ Παρθικοῦ

dε δωκα. 3rd hand. Ἀμοῦτᾶς Πλούτω-

Μεγίστου καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
νος εὐδοκᾶ].

'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 at interest, 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 γράμματα is right, the next word is probably a proper name.

LVII. PECULIATION BY A TREASURY OFFICIAL.

27 x 9.1 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.

Ἀὐρήλιος Ἀπολινάριος στρατηγὸς

'Οξυρυγχείτου Ἀπίωνι στρατηγήσαντι Ἀνταυσοπλίτου
tωι φιλτάτωι χαίρειν.

5 Διόσκορος ὁ τοῦ Ἀνταυσοπλειτοῦ στρατηγός, δι' οὗ ἐπέστειλεν
μοι ἐπιστάλλομεν κεχρονισμένον εἰς τὸ διεληθυὸς γ (ἔτους), Ἐπείφ
τοῦ εἰ, ἐδήλωσεν τοῦ νομοῦ ἐγγελο-

10 γιστὴν Ποτάμων τῶν καὶ Σαρα-πίσων ἀνειληφέναι ἐν λήψει-

μασι διοικήσεως τοῦ γ (ἔτους) ἐν σοὶ

ὑπὲρ τοῦ ὀλόκληρον τὴν ἐπί-

σκεψιν τῶν χρόνων καὶ

15 διορίχων τοῦ β (ἔτους), τῇ ὄρισεν-

η προθεσμία μὴ κατακεχω-

ρικέναι εἰς τὸ τῆς διοικήσε-

ως λογιστήριον (δραχμᾶς) Ἡρᾶς (ὁβο-

λως τρεις),

βουλήθεις μὲ τὴν τούτων

20 ἀπαίτησιν ποιησάμενον

12
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 Επείθ 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 drachmae, 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.
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τις τιν δέ ἔχει ἡκάκτης

υδής αἱρεθήμεναι ποιήσατε, τὰ δὲ

15 λοιπά ὀνόματα παῦσαται, δυναμένου

τοῦ ἀἱρεθέντος φροντιστοῦ δύο

ἡ τὸ γε πλεῖστον τρέις προσαμαρτέν

τὸν ἐξπροσικεφαλικέον ἀυτῷ

πρὸς τὴν φροντίδα. οὕτως αὕτα τε

20 τὰ μάταια ἀναλώματα παίγνεται

καὶ αἱ ταμιακαὶ οὐσίαι τῆς προσηκού-

σης ἐπιμελείας τείχεται. δηλα-

δὴ δὲ τοιούτους αἱρεθήμεναι ποιήσα-

τε τούτους φροντίσσαται ὑπηρέτη-

25 σομένους οἱ καὶ βασάνους ὑποκείσον-

ται. έρρωσθε.

(έτους) ε (έτους) καὶ δ (έτους), Θέῳ ἱ.

6. l. κατεσθέων. 10. l. κατασθέων. 12. ἐν Παπ.; final ὑ of ἐκάκτης corr. fr. on.
14. Second η of προσηκούς corr. fr. ar. 23. l. ποιήσατε; the final ε was apparently corr.

'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.

22-7 X 15-4 cm. A.D. 292.

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.

After an elaborate introduction, in which the council of Oxyrhynchus through its president Aurelius Apollo addresses the strategus Aurelius Apollonius through Asclepiades, 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 there 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. ἑπιστάλμα ἐν ἡμῖν ἀνεγνώσ[θη] τοῦ πρώην αἱρεθέντος Θεοδόρου ἀντὶ Ἀρείωνος σκεφθα ἀπαντή.

10 σαὶ ἐπὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ προσεδρεύσαι τῷ ἀχράντῳ αὐτῶ θικαστηρίω, δεὶ ὁ ἐνίφαινεν έαυτῇ ἱστράκην εἰ[ἀ], μὴ ὑποκείσαθαι δὲ ἐξετάσαις εἰ τίνα ἡ χρή[α] ἀδίκο, καὶ κατὰ τοῦτον ἐκείρισϊμεθα Αὐρήλιον Ἀπαγλοθέωνα εἰς 

20 Διοκλητιανὸν καὶ Μα[π]ίανὸν Ἑβαστῶν, Μεχεῖρι εἰς.

Ἀυρῆλιος Παπούντως ὑπ[ο]μηματογράφος βουλ(ευτής) ἐπήνεγκα. 

(ἐτοὺς) η|| καὶ ἐτοὺς ζ|| τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν 

(ἐτοὺς) η|| καὶ ζ||, Μεχεῖρι εἰς.
7. διαδόχου is here equivalent to the common phrase διαδεχομένου τὴν στρατηγίαν, ‘acting strategus.’ Cf. liv. 7.

9. ἀπαντήσως κ.α.: 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. ἑρωνείς: 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 στρατηγὸς Ὄξυρυνχίτου
[t]ῇ κρατίστῃ βου[λῇ] διὰ τοῦ ἐνάρχου προ-
[τάχεως Εὐτροπίου τοῖς φελτάτοις χαίρειν.]
άκολούθως τοῖς κελευθίαι ὑπὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς
5 τοῦ κυρίου μου διασημοτάτου ἡγεμόνος
Σαβινιανοῦ, χρείας ἐώς ἔπιδο λαστον
κρέως λ(τρώ)ν 'Γ, κατακομμασμένων εἰς τὴν
Νικοπολίαν τοῖς ὑπὸ Οὐαλεριανὸν πραιτό-
σιτον νυν ἐκείσε διατρίβοναι, ὃν ὄνν ἐδε-
10 ναι ἐχοίτε καὶ ἑδη τούτων ἐλάσμους φαναι-
ρῶν μοι καταστήσηται. ἑρωνδαί σε εὐχομαι, ἀδελφέ.

τοῖς ἀποδιχθησομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ γ',
Μεσορῆ κδ.

Γερώντι(ος) γυμν(ασιαρχήσας) στ(ρατηγήσας) ἐπήνεγκα.

Μεσορῆ κδ.

3. l. φαλτάτος. 7. Φ 'Γ Παπ. 10. l. φανερῶν. 11. l. καταστήσητε.

12. Cf. xlii. 9 and introd.; probably this papyrus too was written in 323, the year of the final victory of Constantine.

14. ἐπήνεγκα (?): cf. lx. 22; the word is very cursively written.
LXI. 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 2255 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 dioecetes, the chief of the financial administration. The papyrus is dated in the joint reign of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander.

[Δρρίλιος Σαραπίων ὁ καὶ Μουμια-] drax(μᾶς) δισχείλιας διακοσίας πεντήκοντα

μίδας γενόμενος [. . . . . . . . . .] πέντε, γ(ινεται) 5 'Βονε, 5 Ουρηλίου 'Ορίωνος γραμμα(τέος) διό καὶ σύμβολ(α) ἕσχον.

Διογένει καὶ τοίς σήν α(ἴτω) [Δρρίλιος] 5 (ἔτους) ἐὰν Αὐτοκράτορος 20 (Δρρίλιος) καὶ τοῖς σήν α(ἴτω) 25 Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου δημοσίους τραπ(είταις) 'Οφυργεν- 5 καὶ ἑαυτάς 'Αντωνίου Εὐσεβοῦς

χίτου) τοῖς φιλ(τάτοις) χαίρ(ειν). Εὐνυχούς καὶ Μάρκου διέγραψα ἕμειν τῇ ἕνεστ(όσῃ) 'Αὐρηλίου 'Αλεξάνδρου ἡμέρᾳ, διοικ(εῖν) καθ' ἑαυτάς ἱδίας τάξεως ἄχρις ἀν [δια- 25 Καίσαρος Σεβαστῶν, 10 γνωσθῆ ποῦ χωρεῖν ὑφεῖλ(ουσιν), ἐπερ ἐπιτίμων βιβλίων αἴτηθέντων;) 'Αθηναίων 25 Καίσαρος Σεβαστῶν, 15 'Αρμιανοῦ τοῦ κρατίστου διοικητ(οῦ), ἐπό τοῖς γραφείοις ὑπὸ Σεπτίμιον 30 πρ(ο[κ]ειμένας) (δραχμᾶς) 'Βονε.' 11. a+ Pap.

15. τοῦ κρ(ατίστου) διοικητ(οῦ) : cf. for the title B. G. U. 8, II. 29.

LXII verso. Letter of a Centurion.

Third century.

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 Domitian 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:

\[\text{τοὺς ὑπηρετοῦντας [ ἀληθοργήτους εἶναι [ περιουσίαν ἔχοντες].}\]

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

\[\text{[ἐ]ριτὶ [-] ἐρὶ [-] Μαρκίου Α[ ] τοῦ κυρίου, Τύβι ια' Τύβι ια'}.\]

\[\text{[. . .]ας (ἐκατονταρχίας) ἐπὶ κτῆσις(εως ?) ἐμβολὴν γένηται. ἐ- πεμψα δὲ εἰς τοῦτο τὸν στατιωναρίου ἄλλα καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς δεκα- πρῶτος ἑνα δυνη-} \]

\[\text{[. . .] . . . Σύρῳ διαδέ-} \]

\[\text{[χ]ριστῷ στρατηγίαν χαί(ρειν). ἐξαιτητὴς λαβὼν μου τὰ} \]

\[\text{[γρ]άμματα πέμψων 15 πρῶτος ἑνα δυνη-} \]

\[\text{[τοῖς κληρονόμοις Ἀπολλ] κοσον τὸῦ δεκαπρώτου ὁ} \]

\[\text{[τῆς Ἐκθεσαφὸς τοπαρχίας], ἑνα μὴ ἐκ τῆς σῆς ἀμε-} \]

\[\text{[λεῖας ἐνέδρα περὶ τὴν} \]

1. Χ Παπ. 19. έρρωσθαι.

'... as, centurion ... to Syrus, acting strategus, greeting. As soon as you receive my letter send the heirs of Apollonius, magistrate of the toparchy of Thmoisaphos, in order that there may be no fraud in the lading through any neglect of yours. I have sent for this purpose not only the officer of the guard but also the other councillors, so that we may be able to do the lading quickly at any point I may require.'

7, 8. For the δεκαπρώτου of a τοπαρχία cf. B. G. U. 579, 4.

11. ἐμβολήν: cf. B. G. U. 15, II, and cxv. 9, note. ἐμβολή 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.
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Πασίγνωστος Ἀρχελαος, τῷ 

φιλτάτωι χαῖρειν.

tοῦ ἀναδιδόντος σου τὸ ἐπιστόλιον

μου ναυκλήρου Πανεμούρωτος

τῷ ἄναβεσθαί αὐτὸν τὸν γόμον ὡς θεσὶ 

酲치ες ἐν χεραὶ καὶ λεκτῷ ἐνβαλέσθαι,

καὶ τοὺς δειγματοαρτας καθ’ αὐτὸν

ἀναπέμψαι πρὸς Ἰνγοστασίαν

λαβόντα παρὰ τῶν ἀρχεφόδων

ὁνάριον. ἀπενεχθέν μὲν ὁ[ῦν]

συνακαλήτι αὐτῷ καὶ ἰδέτῳ

τοὺς θησαυροὺς, κα[ὶ] τοὺς [σι-

tολόγους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς πρὸς

τὴν χρείαν ὧν τὰ ὀφοράτα σοι

ἐπεμψεν Ἀρποκρατῶν ἐν

ἐτάμωρ ποίησον ἵνα μη[δ]ὲν

ἐνπόδιον ἵνα ἔρρωσθαι σε εὐχ(ομαί), φι[λ]α(τατε).

On the verso Ἀρχελάω υπηρέτη.

18. l. 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. Ἰνγοστασία: cf. G. P. II. xlvi (a), a letter addressed to a strategus stating that the Ἰνγοστασία of a γόμος had taken place.

LXIV. ORDER FOR ARREST.

5.3 x 15.8 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.
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Π(αρά) τοῦ (δεκαδάρχε)ο(ν)
κωμάρχαις καὶ ἑπιστάτης εἰρήνης κώμης Τῆεως.
ἐξαυτῆς παράδοτε τῷ ἀποσταλέντι ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ στρατιωτῇ
'Αμμώνιος ἐπικαλούμενος "Ἀλακρ ἐπελέγχοντος
5 ὑπὸ Πτολλᾶ, ἣ υἱὲς αὐτοῦ ἀνέρχεσθε.

σεση(μείωμαι).

1. χ Παρ. 3. ὑπ Παρ. 4. ημ. ἐπικαλούμενον... ἐπελέγχοντος
Παρ. 5. ὑπὸ... ὑπὸ Παρ.

'From the decurion to the comarchs and guardian of the peace of the village of Teis. Please to deliver at once to the soldier whom I have sent Ammonius surnamed Alacer who is accused by Ptolias, or else come yourselves. Signed.'

6. σεση(μείωμαι): cf. lxv, 6, where the word is certain. It is here a mere scrawl such as is frequently found in the scribes' signatures on Byzantine documents.

LXV. ORDER FOR ARREST.

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

Π(αρά) τοῦ στατίστου β(ενέφρ)ί(ικαρίον)
κωμάρχαις κώμης Τερύθεως. παράδοτε τῷ ἀποσταλέντι ὑπηρετῆς

σήμερον

Παχούμιν Παχούμιν ὃν κατεσχήκατε καὶ κατηνέγκατε ἐν τῇ κώμῃ

ὑμῶν πολίτῃ ὑπηρετῆς. εἰ δὲ ἔχετε εὑρογίαν τινὰ πρὸς αὐτὸν

5 ἀνέρχεσθε ἃμα αὐτῷ καὶ λέγετε. ἀλλ’ ὅρα μὴ κατάσχετε τὸν ὑπηρετῆς

σεση(μείωμαι).

3. Παχούμιν. κατηνέγκατε Παρ.

'From the beneficiarius on duty to the comarchs of the village of Teruthis. Deliver up to my officer whom I have sent Pachounis, son of Pachounis, 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.

A.D. 357.

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

'Tπατειας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν
Κωνσταντίου Αὐγούστου τό ἐματον
καὶ Ἰουλιανοῦ τοῦ ἐπιφανείστατον
Καίσαρας τὸ β/ /, "Επειφ ἡ/.

2nd hand. 5 Φλαουιοι Εὐτρόγιοι ἀπὸ λογιστῶν [καὶ Ἀπίων (?)
στρατηγὸς Ὀξυρυγίτου Αὐρηλίου Σινείετι
ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτόθι χαίρε[ι/ν]. ἀ' κολούθως τοῖς
κεκελευσμένοις ὑπὸ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς τοῦ
κυρίου μου τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγεμόνος
10 Πομπανίου Μητροδότου ἀνδρίαν
ἐρμόσασθαι. 3rd hand. ἐρρόσθαι σε εὐχομαι.
ἐρρόσθαι σε εὐχομαι.

2nd hand. ὑπατειας τῆς προκειμένης Ἑπειφ ἡ/.
1st hand. Φλαουιοι Εὐτρόγιοι ἀπὸ λογιστῶν καὶ Ἀπίων (?)
15 νι στρατηγὸ Ὀξυρυγίτου χίτου [χαίρειν
παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Σινείετος Οὐαλε[ι]ν ἀπὸ τῆς
αὐτῆς πόλεως]. οὐ δεῖσεις λιβέλλον ἐπὶ
τὴν ἀνδρὶ τοῦ κυρίου μου λαμπροτά-
του ἡγεμόνος Πομπανίου Μητροδότου
20 καὶ [ἡ] ἐτυχον παρ’ αὐτοῦ ἀποφασεως

1. ὑπατειας Ραπ. 3. Ιουλιανοῦ Ραπ. 14. φλαουιοι Ραπ.

LXVII. DISPUTE CONCERNING PROPERTY.

This papyrus contains three documents, the first of which is a letter addressed by Aurelius Ptolemaeus to Aurelius Aetius, 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 Aetius, written in answer to an application from Ptolemaeus that Aetius 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 ω of τ[labw] in 4; ω of ο[μ]ωνος in 13; αι of δην[α]τ[αι] and the lacuna after νομο in 14; απο κ supplied in 15; the first ο and ω of κληρ[ονομω]ν in 16; the lacuna after δικα[ in 17; the first two letters lost after παρα τ[ in 19; and the lacuna in 23. A collation of the variants in the duplicate copy is given below.


Αὐρηλώ[α]τείφ ἀρ[ξ(αντί)] προπολειτευμένῳ τής λαμ(πρας) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης)

[᾿Οξυρυγχιτών πός]εως

παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Πολεμα[]ον Ὀμίωνος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτής πόλεως.

ἐνέτυχον διὰ ἀναφορᾶς τῷ κυρίῳ μου τῷ διασημοτάτῳ ἐπάρχῳ τῆς [Αἰγουπτοῦ]

Φλαγίω[ Αντωνίῳ Θεοδόρῳ αιτιώ-

5 μενος Πατανῆσιν καὶ Πανεχώτης ἀπὸ κόμης Διλῆ τοῦ πέμπτου πάγου

παρανόμως ἐπέχοντας μου τῶν οἰκοπέδων, καὶ

ἀπερ ἀντέγραψεν πρὸς τήν σὴν ἐπιείκιαν τε καὶ καθαρωτητα ἐντάξας μεθ'

ήσ πεποίημαι ἀναφορᾶς ἐπιδιόωμι σου ὅπως εἰς ἔργον

προαγάγω τὰ κεκελευμένα. ἔστι δὲ·

Φλανίου Ἀντώνιος Θεοδόρος Ἀτείφ προπολειτευμένῳ Ὀξύρυγχῳ γξ[είτο] χαῖρειν.

eἰ πρὸς τήν τῶν ὑπὸ τῶν [ε]πιάθέντων διακατέχεσθαι λεγομένων οἰκο-

π[ε]ω[ν ἀποκατάστασιν καὶ ὡς γε τὰ ὑποτετα-

10 γέμενα διαβεβεβοῦται τῇ τοῦ αἰτίασαμένου δεσποτί[ξ] δ[ι]αφερόντων οἱ ἐτία-

θέντες ἀντιλέγοντες, φρόντισον τὰς κατὰ νό-

μους αὐτῶς παραγγελίας ὑποδεξασθαι ποίησαι ἐν[ν] [μ]ῶν τε τυπωθῆ [α] τὴν

[το]ῦ δικαιστρίῶν προκαταρρεῖν.

ἔστι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀνενεχθέντων τοῦ ἐλθον.

Φλανίου Ἀντώνιος Θεοδόρος τῷ διασημοτάτῳ ἐπάρχῳ παρὰ Αὐρηλίου

Πολεμα[]ον Ὅμιωνος ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀξύρυγχῳ πόλεως.

πάντα μὲν, ὡς ἐποιο ἐστίν εἰπεῖν, δόει εἰσχῦνει τε δύναι [α]ταὶ παρὰ τήν τῶν

νόμων [ἀπ] εἰς ὁλον εἰσχύνει, ἐπανορθοῦτε δὲ

15 ὑπερτοῦ ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν νόμων ἐπεξελεύσεως. Πατανῆσις [Ἀλλ]υντες καὶ Πανε-

χώτης ἀπὸ κόμης Διλῆ τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ καταδυνα-

στεώστες ἐπέχοντον τῶν ἡμῶν διαφερόντων οἰκοπ[δω], ἀπερ ἀπὸ δικέου

κληρ[ονομίῳ] τῆς ἡμετέρας μάμμης [εἰς ἡμᾶ]ῖς κατήν-
In the consulship of the most illustrious Flavius Ursus and Flavius Polemius, Pharmouthi 2. To Aurelius Aëtius, ex-magistrate of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, from Aurelius Pollemaeus, son of Horion, of the same city. I have approached in a petition his excellency my lord the prefect of Egypt, Flavius Antonius Theodorus, wherein I accused Pataésis and Panechotes, of the village of Lile in the fifth district, who are making illegal encroachments on my estates. I now hand in to you the injunctions which in reply he wrote to your clemency and impartiality, together with the petition which I made, in order that you may carry his orders into effect. They are as follows:—

'The duplicate copy has the following variants:—

8. fλαίφος Ραπ. 9. ἐπο Ραπ. 10. l. διαβιβασωτα... αἰτιαθετεται. 11. παραγγελθηκαί Ραπ. 12. fλαίφος Ραπ. 13. l. ἐπανομοθετεται. 16. l. διαβιβασωτα. 19. υπεραγερηθην Ραπ. l. τη. 20. l. ἐπιφέρειν δύναται. ουτ'... ὑπερώρησιν Ραπ. 21. l. ἐπιβεβηκέναι.

The duplicate copy was probably abbreviated to οὐ. 4. δι' ὑποδεξαθαμίται... αἰτιαθετεται. 5. ἐπιφέρειν δύναται. 6. αἰτιαθετεται Ραπ. 7. op. esti de. 9. αἰτιαθετεται Ραπ. 8. ὑπεραγερηθηκαί. 10. αἰτιαθετεται... αἰτιαθετεται. 11. ὑποδεξαθαμίται... ὑποδεξαθαμίται. 12. omitted. 13. ἐπιθετεται... ἐπιθετεται. 16. επανομοθετεται. 18. πρωτον... πρωτον. 19. l. εἰς ὑπεραγερηθηκαί... Ραπ. Παραγγελθηκαί Ραπ. 20. δύναται... δύναται. 21. εἰς ἐπιθετεται... 22. ὑπερώρησι... 23. 24. omitted.
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. Pataéis 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 Aétius, 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 Pataésis 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. προπολιτινομηνον: 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 ἀρετή; 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 epistragus, 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.

[ . . . . . ] . [α]πὸ ἡς Ἡσύς Ἡσιου ρύγχων πώλεως. ἔπει
[μετέδοσεν μοι Θεόν Παυσεῖρος τῶν ἄπο
[ἡς αὐτής [π]] Ἥσιουργχων πώλεως διὰ [τοῦ τοῦ

νομισμάτων στρατηγοῦ ἀντίγραφον οὐ οὐ [δεόν

5 τῶς ἑπελεώσας τῷ καταλογεῖσιν ύπομνή

ματος, δι' οὗ ἀπαίτησιν ἑποιείτο ἄν ἐφασκέν

ὁντελεσθαι αὐτῷ ὑπὸ τοῦ τοῦ ἀξιθελικός μονο ὑδοῦ

Σαραπίωνος κατὰ μητέρα πάππου Σαραπίωνος

καὶ ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ Διονυσίου ἔτι ἀπὸ τῶν ἐνπροσ—
10 θεν χρόνων ἀργυρίκου κεφαλαίων, ποιοῦμαι τὴν
dαίωσαν ἀντίρρησιν δηλῶ ὑπονοεῖν περιλεύ-
σθαι ἢν θέλει γεγονέναι τοῦ δανείου ἀσφάλειαν
ἐκ τοῦ πολυχρόνιον εἶναι καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπεζηκένο
τὸν Σαραπίωνα ἔτεσιν δυσεῖν καὶ μετὰ τελευτήν
15 αὐτοῦ μὲν θυγατέρα ἐμοῦ δὲ γενομένην γυ-
ναῖκα καὶ τοῦ ἀφῆλικοι Σαραπίωνος μητέρα Εὐβα-
λίαν ὁμοίως ἐπεζηκέναι ἔτεσιν ἐνδεκα κ'αἱ
μετὰ τὴν κάκεινης τελευτήν διαγεγονέ-
ναι ἄλλα ἔτη πέντε καὶ μῆ τεθαρρηκώναι τί ὧν
20 Θέωνα προελθεῖν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἐυβαλίαν
ἡμικα περιή πεπρακειναι τῷ προγεγραμμέ-
νῷ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἀδελφῷ Διονυσίῳ ὑπά-
χοντα τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἀργυρίῳ ταλάντων
ἐξ καὶ πρὸς ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτῶν ἀποδο(δ)ναι τοῖς τοῦ
25 Σαραπίωνος διανοκταῖς τὰ ὑπὸ αὐτοῦ ὀφειλόμε-
να, ὑπατ δὲ τὸν Θέωνα τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἐτέρων
κεφαλαίων διανοσὴν εἰ κιν ἡν κεκομίσθαι
tοῦ παρὰ Διονυσίου, τοῦτον δὲ μήθ' ὅλως μεμνή-
σθαι. ὅθεν ἄξιον συντάξαι γράψαι τῷ τοῦ Ὁξυρνυ-
30 χείτου στρατηγῷ μεταδοῦναι τῷ Θέωνι τοῦ-
δὲ τοῦ ὑπομνήματος ἀντίγραφον ἐν ἐξ
ἀκυρὸν καθεστὸς ὁ ὅσ αὐτόν τις μετέδοκε
μοι διαστολικὸν, οὖν οἷς ἐὰν βιβλιομακρωσ[
35] προσμεταδοίμεν, οὖνδε αὐτὸ ὅλως τήν πρὸς αὐ-
τοῦ κρίσιν ἐφ᾽ ὧν δεόν ἐστιν, ἀρκουμένου
μοι τήδε τῆς διαστολῆς ὡς καθήκει (ἐτος) ἵ
Αὐτοκράτωρος Καίσαρος Τραϊανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ, Ἑπείφ ἅ. σεσημεύμαι Ἑπείφ ἅ.

10. l. ἀργυρίκων κεφαλαίων. 11. l. δεύομαι. 19. l. τεθαρρηκώναι. 21. l. περιή
πεπρακεῖναι. 31. l. ἐδίῃ. 32. καὶ ἐν καθεστος συντ. fr. μ. 31. l. μετέδοκε.

'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
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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. ἐὰν πρὸς might perhaps be connected with ἔξ, ‘six talents and upwards.’

33. The διαστολῶν is the ὑπόμυη of 5; cf. also 30 τοῦ τοῦ ὑπομύηματος 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 ὁδοὺς as it stands has no construction, and ought to be either the infinitive ἐδωσι 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.

17.8 × 11.5 cm. A.D. 190.

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.

... ἐὰν τῶν ἐν τῇ ὁλίγῳ ἀποκειμένων μίνας κρῆθις ἀρτάβας δέκα, ἀς καὶ ὑπονοηκέναι καθεδοθαι κατὰ μέρος διὰ τῆς αὐτῆς θυρίδος ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ ταύτης ἀποσύρματος σχολῶν, ὅπερ αὐτὴν φανερὸν πεποιηκέναι τῷ τῆς κό-
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10 μης ἀρχεφόδω καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις δημοσίοις. οἶκεν κα-
tὰ τὸ ἀναγκαῖον ἐπιδίδοντο τὸῦτο βιβλίδεον
ἀξιῶ ἐπιτρέψαι ἀχθῆναι ἐπὶ σὲ τῶν ἀρχε-
φοδῶν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους δημοσίους, καὶ τὴν
οὐσαν ἐξέτασιν ποιῆσασθαι περὶ τῆς γενομέ-

15 νης ἐπελεύσοντο, εἰς τὸ καὶ ἐμαι δύνασ-
θαι τὴν κρίθην ἀπολαβεῖν. (ἐτοὺς) ἐλ
'Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Ἀὔρηλιον Κομμόδου
'Αντωνίνου Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ
'Αρμενιακοῦ Μηδικοῦ Παρθικοῦ Σαρματικοῦ

20 Γερμανικοῦ Μεγίστου Βρετανικοῦ, 'Αθυρ κῆ.

2nd hand. Νεχθενεῖβις ἐπιδέωκα. Διογέ-
νης 'Ἀπολλωνίου ἐγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐ-
tοῦ μὴ εἰδότος γράμματα.

On the verso σεσ(με)ωμαι).

1. l. θεία σαρ]πηραγμένη. 2. ἱεὺος Ραπ. 15. l. ἐμι.

'... 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 artaba 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. αἰτήν: 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.

Ἀὔρηλιῳ Ἰππαίων τῷ κρατίστῳ ἐπιστρατήγῳ
παρά Π[ἱ]ολεμάλον τοῦ καὶ Ἡρακλείδου ἀγαραν-μέαντοις βουλευτοῖς τῆς Ὁμηροχειτών πόλεως,
pᾶσα κυρία ἐνέγραφος συναλλαγῆ πίστιν καὶ
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5 ἀλὴθεῖον ἔχει. [δ] φιλομένων μοι τοῖνυν ὑπὸ Ἁγαθοῦ Δαμόνος] τοῦ καὶ Ἐρένθεου καθ' ἰδιόγραφον χ[ειρόγραφον αὐτοῦ γεγονός τῷ ἐκ (ἐτεί)]// Φαμβοθι [.] καὶ δ[ημοσίῳ] [ἐν ἄργυρίῳ δραχμῶν τρισχιλίων τόκων] τετραβδολίου ἐφ' οἷς ἔλλοις τὸ χερόγραφον περί ὑπὲρ ἑτοιμόν, συνέβη δὲ ἀποκατάστασιν με πουήσασθαι πρὸς αὐτὸν τῷ διελθώσει κ (ἐτεί)]//, Μεσορῆ ἔ, ἐπὶ Κολονιανοῦ τοῦ ἐπιστρατηγήσαντος περὶ τε ἔτερον πράγματος καὶ περὶ τοῦ προκιμένου

10 χερόγραφον [, . . .]. ἐμαυτῷ τετηρηκέναι περὶ τῆς δ[ποδόσ]εως [τῶν προκεὶ]μὲ[ν]ων δραχμῶν [21 letters ][τῶν καταδ[23 letters ]] ἀρομο μεν . . . ὑπὸ[]

20 δραχμῶν χ[ιλίων] ματὸς περίβ[]
λεβαλαιῶν ε[]
δὲν καταβ[]

5. ὑπὸ Παρ.; so in 19. 9. 1. τετραβδολίου. 12. διαιθοντε Παρ.

'To Aurelius Herapion, most high epistrategus, from Ptolemaeus also called Heraclides, ex-agoranomus, councillor of Oxyrhynchus. Every valid written contract is credited and accepted. Agathodaemon 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 drachmæ 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 × 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
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.

Κλωδίω Κουλκιανώι τῷ δια[ςημοτάτῳ ἐπάρχω Αἰγύπτων
παρὰ Αὐρήλιον Δημιτρίου Νεῖλου ἀρχιερατεύσαντος τῆς Ἀρακνωτῶν πόλεως. τῶν μετρῶν κηδεμόνει σοὶ ὄντι, δέσποτα ἡγεμόν, τήν ἱκετηρίαν προσάγω εὐελπίς

ὁν τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σοῦ μεγέθους δικαιοκρισίας τυχεῖν. τῷ γὰρ ἵς (ἐτεί) καὶ ἵς (ἐτεί) καὶ θ (ἐτεί) τῆς εὐδέμουν

5 ταύτης βασιλείας Αὐρήλιος Σώτας γυμναιαρχήσας τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως κατὰ δύο γραμμάτι-

α ὁμολόγησεν ἔχειν μου παρακαταθήκην ἀκίνδυνον καὶ ἀνυπόλογον, ἐν μὲν γενόμε-

νον ἐπὶ τοῦ Τύβι μηνὸς ἀργυρίου ταλάντων δύο, τὸ δὲ ἔτερον ἐπὶ[1] τοῦ Φαμενωθ ἀργυρίου

tαλάντων εἴκοσι, ἀπερ διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν γραμματίων ἐπηγγείλατο ἀποδώσιν ἀνεν δί-

κης καὶ κρίσεως καὶ πάσης υπερθέσεως[1] καὶ εὐφρενιστοιείας[2]. ἐπιδή τοῖς μετέχεισι αὐτῶν

10 τὰ χρήματα ἐπὶ τοῦ στρατηγήσαντος "Ηρωνος, ἐπιράθῃ μὲν τίνα κακουργίαν ἐπὶ ἁπο-

κι/ στερέσθι τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ποιήσασθαι διὰ τὸ ἀγράμματον με εἶναι, κατάφωρος ἐπὶ τούτῳ γενό-

μενός καὶ μέλλων κινδυνεύειν παρὰ τῷ σῷ μεγέθει ἡξίωσεν ἀπραμονας τήν
dιάλυσιν τῶν χρεωστουμένων ποιήσασθαι. ἐπὶ οὖν μέχρι νῦν διακρούεται τὰ

χρήματα ἐκτίσαι καταφρονῶν μου τῆς μετρίτητος, ἀξίω καὶ δέομαι ἐπιδή καὶ αὐτῶς

15 χρεωστῷ τῷ ἱερωτάτῳ ταμίῳ ἀπὸ λόγου ἐνδεχήματὸν ἡς ἐξετέλεσα ἐπιμελείας
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ἀνωνύμης, ἐτί μὴν καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας κτῆσεως καὶ ὑπὲρ ἡς ἀνάδε-
ξι(ά) μὴν [τῇ]
πόλει ἄρχης, οὔδεμιά δὲ μοι ἐτέρα εὐπορία ἐστίν ἢ τὰ χρήματα ταῦτα,
κελεύσαι εἰ σοι δοκοὶ ἢ
tῷ στρατηγῷ ἢ ὁ ἐὰν δοκιμάσῃ ἐπαναγκασθῆναι τὸν Σώτα' μετ' ἑνεχύ-
ρων λήμ-
ψεως κατὰ τὰ ἐνγραφα αὐτοῦ γραμμάτια νῦν γούν τὴν ἀπόδοσιν ποιήσασθαι, ἢ
ω
20 ἀγνοομονίνα παραπεμφθῆναι ἐπὶ τὸ σὸν μεγαλίου ἰνα καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ προτέρᾳ κα-
κουργίᾳ κινδυνεύσῃ, πρὸς τὸ δυνηθὴν με τὰ ἱδία ἀπολαβεῖν καὶ τῆ(ν]
tίχνην σοι
eὐχαρεῖστιν. διευτυχεῖ. Αὐρήλιος Δ[ἐ]νήτριος ἐπιδιέδωκα.

2nd hand. ἵθ (ἐτους) καὶ ἴη (ἐτους), [Φ]αμενόθ δ.

2 lines almost entirely effaced.

3rd hand.

Κλωδίω Κ[οιλι]κανῶ τῶι διασημοτάτῳ ἐπὶ ἀρχῳ [Ἀγύπτου]
παρά Αὐρήλιας Γῆς .[.] λαμπροτάτης κατοικοῦσ[ῆς] ἐν τῇ Ἱ Ἀρσινοῖτῶν
[πόλει].

πᾶσι μὲν βοηθεῖς, ἠγεμόν δέσποτα, καὶ πᾶσι τὰ ἵθ' ἀποσὲμια [μάλιστα
de γυναιξεῖν διὰ τὸ τῆς φύσεως ἀσθενές· ὅθεν καὶ αὐτὴ πρόσεμικ] τῷ σῷ
5 μεγαλείῳ εὐκλῆσι οὐσα τῆς ἀπὸ σοῦ βοηθείας τυχεῖν. πλείστα προσέ .[.] .
. .[.] με-
νῆς μου περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν Ἀρσιναῖτην νομὸν καὶ οὐχ ὀλέγ[ον] τέλος ὅθιμον,
κανονι-
κοῦσ δὴ λέγω φόρους καὶ στρατιωτικὰς εὐθείας, γυνὴ ἀσθ' ἐνς καὶ ἥπα τυγ-
χάνουσα τῶν τε ἡμετέρων τέκνων ἐν στρατείᾳ ὄντων καὶ ἀπασχο-
λομένων ἐπὶ τῆς ἀλλοδαπῆς, προσελαβόμιν ἐρμαυτὴ εἰς βοηθείαν κ'α[']
10 δὲ[ξ]ικησὰν τῶν πραγμάτων τὸ πρὶν μὲν Σεκοῦνδον τινα ἔπιστα δἐ καὶ
Τύραννον, νομίζουσα τούτους τὴν καλὴν μοι πίστειν ἀποσέχειν [ο]τι-
νεσ μὴ ὀρθῶς ἀναστραφέντες διεσπαθήσατο με, καὶ ἐν χερεὶ ἡ
cat· κατεστήσατε ἀπ' ἐμοὶ ὅπωρχαται ἀποστάτ[ες] μοῖν] ὑπ' ὁ συνήθεις λόγο
υοὶ μοὶ προσήγα[γο]ν ἱσως γνῶσι[μαχ]ὶ ὄντες ἐν οἴ[ς
15 διεπράζαντο ἀφαρπάσαντες μοῦ [. . .].]θεοὺς δύο ἐξ ὃν ἔχω προς .[. . . . . . .
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI


Of a third petition only the beginnings of lines are left.

I. 2. ἀρσινοῖτων Ἀρσ. 3. Ἰε[στ]ημι Ἀρσ. 4. αί οἱ δικαιοκ. κορμ. πρ. α. 1. εὐκατ. ἄνωθυ. 8. εὐγγελιστὸν Ἀρσ. 9. 2ην εν εὐρεσιλογείας κορμ. πρ. ν. 12. 1. ἀπαγμον. 16. 1. ἀνεδεξάμεν. 18. ἐπωνυμαθῆραν Ἀρσ. II. 2. ἀρσινοῖτων Ἀρσ. 6. ἀρσιναῖτην Ἀρσ. 16. ἀπαγμί[....] Ἀρσ. 20. ἦτο Ἀρσ.

'To his excellency Clodius Culcius, praefect of Egypt, from Aurelius Demetrius, son of Nitus, late chief priest at Arsinoe. Knowing your care for honest citizens, my lord praefect, 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 Phamenoth, 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, Phamenoth 4.

'To his excellency Clodius Culcius, praefect of Egypt, from the most noble Aurelia ..., an inhabitant of Arsinoe. You extend help to all, my lord praefect, 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 (ἀπογραφὴ) 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 ἀπογραφὴ (lxxii A), written in a different hand, but the signatures in both documents are by the same person.

1 Εἰπιμάχῳ καὶ Θέων βιβλιοφύλαξ
2 παρὰ Ζωῖλον τῳ Ἀπολλω-νίῳ τοῦ Πτολλίωνος μητρός
3 Πτολεμᾶς τῆς Ἰσχυρίωνος τῶν
4 ἀπὸ κόμης Ἐνεπτα τῆς μέ-
5 σης τοπαρχίας. ἀπογράφομαι
6 Μάρκῳ Πουρκίῳ ἐπιτυχόνου-
7 τι ἀπόντι κατὰ τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ
8 κυρίου ἴγμανος Μεττίου
9 Ριφσφον προστεταγμένα τῶν
10 ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῷ εἰς τὴν ἑνε-
11 τῶν ἡμέραν ἐν κόμῃ Πέ-
12 τνῆ τῆς αὐτῆς τοπαρχίας
13 ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ νότου μέρεσι τῆς
14 κόμης ψυλῶν τόπων, ἐν ἡγορα-
15 σεν παρὰ Τιβερίῳ Ιούλιῳ Βασ-
16 λείδου διὰ Τιβερίῳ Ιούλιῳ Φιλι-
17 τοῦ ἀκολούθως τοῖς εἰς αὐτῶν
18 δικαῖοις. 2nd hand. Ζωῖλος Ἀπο-
19 λὼν τῶν Πτολλιῶ-
20 νος πεποίημα τῷ
21 Μάρκῳ τὴν ἀπογρα-
22 φὴν. Ἀμώς Θέωνος
23 ἐγραφα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ

25 μη εἰδότος γράμ-
26 ματα. ἔτους ἐνάτου
27 Αὐτοκράτορος Καῖσαρος
28 Δομιτιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ
29 Τερμανικοῦ, Φαρμοῦθι
30 ἗.
31 Ζωῖλος ὡς (ἐτῶν) ἡμ.,
32 [οὐ(λῃ) ἡ ἡμημᾶ] ἀριστέρῳ
33 τη.] σημαί
34 Ἀμώς Ἐθέωνος
35 ἐγραφα [ὑπὲρ αὐ-
36 του μη εἰδότος]
37 γράμματα. ἔτους
38 ἐνάτου Αὐτοκράτορος
39 Καῖσαρος Δομιτιανοῦ
40 Σεβαστοῦ Τερμανικοῦ,
41 Φαρμοῦθι ἐ.
42 Ζωῖλος ὡς (ἐτῶν) ἡμ,
43 [οὐ(λῃ) ἡ ἡμημῆ] ἡ ἡμιστερήθῳ]
44 ὁ γραφισ] Ἀμώς ὡς (ἐτῶν) ἤςα,
45 [οὐ(λῃ) μετάπω] μέσφ.

On the verso μετε . . . .
To Epimachus and Theon, keepers of the archives, from Zoilus, son of Apollonius, son of Ptolion, his mother being 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 unwooded land which at present belongs to Marcus, in 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.

The following papyrus is like the last an ἀγροφιή, 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 agoranomis. 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.
LXXIV. REGISTRATION OF SHEEP AND GOATS.

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.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Πράβματα} & \quad \text{αἴγῳ(α) a} \\
\text{άρν(α)ς} & \quad \pi
\end{align*}
\]

2nd hand. Απολλωνίφ [στρ(ατηγώ)]
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{καὶ οἴς καθήκει}
20 & \quad \text{ἀπὸ γονής ἂρι(ας τρεῖς}
\end{align*}
\]

5 παρὰ Σαραπίωνος
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ηρώδου τοῦ Ἐξο.-}
\text{κών(ος) ἀπ’ [Ο] ἐβρήχ(ων)}
\end{align*}
\]

πόλεως. τῶι διελθὼν(ι)
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ἐτεὶ ἀπεγραψάμ(ην) ἐπὶ}
25 & \quad \text{ὄμυς(ω) Ἀιτωκράτορ(α}
\end{align*}
\]

10 Ψυβθεός μέσῃ(ς) πρ(όβατα)
\[
\begin{align*}
\text{δέκα ἔξ ἄγα ἕνα}
\text{άρνας ὀκτὼ, πρ(όβατα)}
\text{εἴκοσι ἕξ(άσαρα) ἄεἰς,}
\text{ἔξ δὲν διεθάρη πρ(όβατα)}
\end{align*}
\]

On the verso τὸ (ἐτοὺς) ἀπογραφ(φή) προβ(άτων) ἵς αἴγ(ὸς) α ἄρν(ῶν) γ.

10. \f δέκα Pap.; so in 12, 14, 16. 15. 1. ἄρνες. 17. 1. ἄγα ἕνα. 27. τραϊάνον Pap.

10. κόσμον: σε. τοπορχήματ. σε. lxxii. 5.
LXXV. Registration of an Inheritance.

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 Θέωνι τῷ καὶ Πτολ(ε)μαῖ(ον) ἤ ἐν ἰδίᾳ μαίᾳ βιβλίῳ ἤφιλοναί(ι)

παρὰ Θέωνος Θέωνος τοῦ Θέωνος μετροὺς Θερμοῦθος Ἀπίωνος ἀπ’ ’Οξυρύγ-χών πόλεως. ἀπογράφομαι ἐπὶ τοῦ

5 παράγοντος ἀπὸ τῶν κατηγορίων εἰς μὲ ἕξ ὄνοματος τοῦ πατρὸς μου Θέωνος Θέωνος τοῦ Θέωνος μητρ[ήδ]ὴς

Διωγενίδος τῆς καὶ Ταπουτάτῳ Σ[α]ραπάνων ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως,

10 ἀκολούθως ἧ ἐθέτο σὺν τῇ γυναικί αὐτὸν ἐμὸν δὲ μητρὶ Θερμοῦθι

περὶ καταλείψεως διαθήκης ταῖς ἐ-παγομέναις τοῦ τρίτου ἐτού

Δομειτιανοῦ διὰ τὸν ἐνθάδε ἐ-

15 γορονομεῖον ἐφ’ ἧ ἀμετάδευτον ἀμφότεροι ἐκλευμνήθησαν, ἐπ’ ἀμ-

φόδου Ποιμενίκης τρίτου μέ-

ρος ἡ εἰχὲν οἰκίας τριστεύγων ὑφ’ ἧν κατάγειν καὶ τῆς προσοῦ-

12. διαθήκη κ corr. from ῥ. 21. ἦμισυ. 30. Διωγενίδα. 31. δραχμαῖς χ cor. from μ. 34. ὑμισὺ. 38. After ἤ follow some apparently meaningless flourishes.

21. ἀπεγράψατο: the sense is that the οἰκία mentioned in 18 is identical with the $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$ of a house mentioned in the ἀπογραφῇ of the writer’s father.
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.

Θέων στρατηγῷ
παρὰ Ἀπίᾳ Ὡρίωνος τοῦ Ἀπείτος
μητρὸς Ταρεώτου ἀπὸ Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἄνδρος Πασίωνος Παυσείριος μητρὸς Τσεεί Καλλινοῦ
ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. ὁ σημαίνομεν


Οὐ καί κατοίκων, νυσήρας ἐπισφαλῶς ἔχει. οὐκ οὔσα δὲ προαιρέσεως προσέχεισί τη ὁποίαν κληρονομία ἀναγκαίως ἐπετύχει δήλῳ σοι ὧπος κελεύσῃ τὸ ἀκόλουθον γενέσθαι, πρὸς τὸ μετὰ τελευτητέου αὐτοῦ ἀνείθυνον μὲ εἶναι.


Σεβαστὸν Ἀρμενιακῶν Μηδικῶν
Παρθικῶν Γερμανικῶν
Σωρατικῶν Μεγίστων,
Παῦν τὸ Ἀπίᾳ Ὡρίωνος ἐπιθέδοκα. Πασίων Παυσίριος ἐπιγέγερον


γράφομαι τῆς γυναικὸς μου κύριον
καὶ ἐγράφα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς μὴ εἰδυνής γράμματα.


At the bottom five lines of accounts in a different hand, and on the verso eleven similar lines of accounts.


'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 Tseet, 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.

Declarations on oath addressed to the prytanis Aurelius Ammonius by Julia Dionysia in response to an inquiry concerning the ownership of a house.

Aυρηλιὼ 'Αμμονίω γν.
μν[α]σιάρχω ἐνάρχω πρυτάνει
τής 'Οξ'/υρρηχοτόν πόλεως
'Ιουλία Διονυσία θυγ/άτηρ
5 Σαρπατιακ' Σαρπατάμμων.
ἐπιζηγούστι σοι περί ἡς
ἐμ [.] Μ. .] προσπ[.]π[.]αχθαί
σε οἰκία μου ἡπία ἐπ' ἀμφό-
δου Τεμενοθέως
10 πότερον ἡμετέρα τυνχά-
νει ἣ τού ἄνδρος μου Αυρη-
λίων Σαρπατιακοῦ, ὑμνό
τήν Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
Σεούρου 'Ἀλεξάνδρου
15 Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου τύχην
τήν δηλοῦμι μένυν οἰκίαν
καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ πάντα εἶναι
ἐμοῦ τῆς 'Ιουλίας Διονυ-
σίας ἀκολούθως καὶ οἶς
20 ἐπίδοκα σοι βιβλειδίοις
καὶ μηδὲν διεξεισθαί.
(ἐτους) β Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεούρου
'Ἀλεξάνδρου Εὐσεβίους
25 Εὐνυχοὺς Σεβαστοῦ, Παχών ἱδ. 2nd hand.
4. ιουλία Ραπ.; so in 18. 8. 1. οἰκίας . . οἴσης. 9. τεμενοθέως Ραπ.

'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.

\[ \text{[Απολιναρίας χρημα-]} \]
\[ \text{τιτανός} \mu \eta \rho ας \]
\[ \Sigma αραπιάδος \kappa \alpha \sigma \iota \alpha \kappa \kappa \kappa (\hat{\eta}) \]
\[ (\hat{\eta} \iota m \iota n), \; \iota d \iota i o t i k í \; \iota \iota \iota \iota -} \]
\[ 5 \; \text{μένης (άρουρα) \; τ} (\text{τέταρτον}) \]
\[ \; \text{φίλ. 'Απολιναρία χρηματί-} \]
\[ \; \text{ζουσα \; μη} (\rho ας) \; \Sigma αραπιάδος \]
\[ \; \text{σύν \; Τσενθιμα \( ) \; \text{Tατρίφι-} \]
\[ \; \text{ος, \; \iota d i o t i k í \; \hat{e} -} \]
\[ \; \text{10 \; \sigmaπαρμένης (άρουρα) \; γ (\hat{\eta} \iota m \iota n \; \text{τέ-} \text{25 \; ταρτον)}.} \]
\[ \; \text{2nd hand. \; παρά Άγρηλίον \; Σαραπάτος.} \]
\[ \; \text{ένανξος \; εωνημένος \; παρά} \]
\[ \; \pi (\text{ινος ?}) \; \tau \alpha \sigma \text{υπογεγραμμένας (άρούρας) \; kαι \; κατ' \; ενκέλευσ' \; το} (\text{δι-} \;}
\[ \; \text{30 \; \sigmaες. \; \text{έστι \; δί.}} \]

15 \; \text{ασημοσάτου \; Μαρκέλλου} 

4. \text{S' ιδιωτικής Pap.} \; 5. \text{Γ η \; δ' \; Pap.; \; so in \; 10.} \; 9. \text{ιδιωτικής Pap.} \; 13. \text{υπογε-} 
\[ \text{γραμμένας \; Φ (?) \; Pap.} \; 24. \; \text{-οσι \; corr. \; from \; -οσι.} \]

11 sqq. 'From Aurelius Sarapas. Having lately bought from some one the herein- 
\[ \text{after described land (?)}, \; \text{and having registered it in accordance with the command of his} \]
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(ณ), 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. διασημοτάτων Μαρκελλοῦ: διασημότατος (perfectissimus) is the epithet of the praefect in the later empire, cf. lxxi. i, lxxxvii. 9; κράσιμος is that of the dioecetes, cf. lxi. 15. Judging by the handwriting however the papyrus can hardly be of later than the beginning of Diocletian’s reign.

LXXIX. Notification of Death. Moral Precepts.

13×7 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.

Ἰούλιος κωμογράμματει) Σέσφαδα 10 Ἰούλιος 'Αθύρ. διδ ἐπιδίδω-
παρὰ Κεφαλάτος Λεοντάτος μιτρὸς Πλούταρχης ἀπὸ τή-

μητρὸς Πλούταρχης ἀπὸ τή-

5 νός μον υός Πανεχώτης Κ[έφαλάτου] οὐ Λεοντάτος

μητρὸς Ἡράκλειδος ἀπὸ τής αἰ(ῆς)

Σέσφαδα ἄτεχνος ὄν ἐτε-

λεύθησεν [τώ] ἐνεστώτε ἐτ-

1. Ἰούλιος Ρα. 5. υός Ρα. 8. l. ἄτεχνος. 16. l. Κομμοδων.

'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 Atyr in 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
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.

\[ \pi[. \text{.]}'\text{Αλεξάνδρου}. \]

μηδὲν ταπινῶν
μηδὲ ἀγενές μη-
καὶ
dὲ ἀδοξ[ο]ν μ[ὴ]
κ[ά]
5 ἀνάλκιμον πράξ[ις],
καὶ σήμερ[ο]ν τελευ-
τὴναυτὸ[ς] [. . .] . . . κ
8 σὺν τοῖς σ[τρ]ατιώταις

καὶ τέξ[ας] καὶ φίλοις
σ
9 αβδὲ συμπολυτευ-
νύν
10 ὀμεθὰ . [.\text{.]μ[. \text{.}]ν}

αὐτῶν τυχ[ίν] βα-
κ[. . .]

σιλικ[ίς] κύριος

ἡ βασιλ[ει[ῶν]] θηκὼν.

A line washed out.

LXXX. SEARCH FOR CRIMINALS.

16·8 \times 7 \text{cm. AD. 238–244.}

Declaration on oath addressed to the chiefs of the police at Oxyrhynchus by an ἀρχέφοδος or local inspector, stating that certain individuals who were 'wanted' were not in his village, nor in their own.

Ἀὐρηλίοις Ἀπολλωνίῳ
tῶι καὶ Κλαυδιάνῳ
cαὶ ὡς χρηματίζεις πρω-
tάνει καὶ Σαρπίλωι τῷ
5 καὶ Ἀπολλωνιανῷ, ἀμφο-
tέρωσ γυμνασίαρχῆσασι
ἐ[ἰ]ρηνάρχαις Ὀξευργχῖτοι,
Ἀὐρήλιος Πακρεῖρις
χρηματίζων μητρός
10 Ταυνώφροις ἀρχέφῳ-
dος κόμης Σενοκολενῷ.
ὁμιῶ τὸν Μάρκου
Ἀντω[ι]ου Γορδειαν[ο]ῦ

Καὶ[σ]αρὸς τοῦ κυρίου τῆ[χ]ν
15 τοὺς ἐπιζητομένους
ὑπὸ τῶν ἀπὸ κόμης Ἀρ-
μενθῶν τοῦ Ἐρμοπολεί-
tοῦ νομοῦ Ἀὐρηλίου Κοπρέα
'Αρείου καὶ Κοπρέα Ὀν-
20 νῷφροις καὶ Ἀπ[ρό]πιωνα
ἀλλού Ἀρείου καὶ Ἀμφείωνα
Ἀμφωνίῳ [.\.\.] 
[τ]ῆ[ς] αὐ[τῆς Ἀρμε[ι]ῶν 
[μη]
[e\text{[\text{.]nai} ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας κα-
25 [μη[.]σ] μηδὲ ἐπὶ τῆ[ς] αὐ[τῆς]
[Ἀμφε[ι]ῶν]
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). Αύρηλιος Δίω τῷ καὶ Περτίνα-κι στρ(ατηγῷ) 'Οξ(υργχίτων) Αύρηλιος 'Απίων Διονυσίου 5 μητρὸς Ταρμάλαιος ἀπ’ 'Ο-ξυργχων πόλεως. εἰσδοθῆς ὑπὸ . . µ . ογράμματος τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος β (ἐτοὺς) εἰς πρακτο-ρείαν ἀργ(υρικῶν) μητροπόλεως τοῦ αἰ(τοῦ) β (ἐτοῦ), ὄμνω τὴν Μάρκον Ἰουλίου Φιλίππου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου [τύχην

...

LXXXII. Declaration by a Strategus.

5·3 x 6·3 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.

...]

ἤς ὀστε καὶ τὰς ἀναδώσεις τῶν λειτουργῶν ποιῆσαι θει ὑγιῶς καὶ πιστῶς καὶ προσ-καρτερῶν τῇ στρατηγίᾳ ἀδιαλίπτως εἰς τὸ ἐν µη-δει δεῖ ν λειτουργὸς ἡ ἔνοχος εἰπὸ τῷ ὄρκῳ. παρέσχον
LXXXIII. Declaration by an Egg-Seller.

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 containing their names are preserved, νον | and ν Μαχίμου; and this taken in conjunction with the handwriting which is of the early fourth century, and the fact that there was at the time one Augustus and more than one Caesar (v. 6–7), points to the year of the consulship of Constantius and Maximus, 327, as the date of the papyrus.

Φλαουὶψ Θεννύρα λογ(ιστῆ) 'Οξ(υ-
νυγχιτῶν) 15 ή καὶ ἐν τῇ ἠμετέρα οἰκίᾳ
πολίν. εἰ δὲ υστέρον φα-
παρὰ Αὔρηλιον Νῖλου Διδύμου
ἀπὸ τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτά-
τῆς) 'Οξ(υνυγχιτῶν) πόλεως
δωσόλου τῆν τέχνην.

5 ὤμολογῷ ὄμνυς τὸν σεβάσμιον
θείον ὄρκον τῶν δεσποτῶν
ἡμῶν Αὐτοκράτορος τε καὶ Καῖσάρων
τὴν διάπρασιν μοι τῶν ὅνων
ποιήσασθαι ἐπὶ τῆς ἁγορᾶς

10 δημοσίᾳ πρὸς διάπρασιν
καὶ εὐθείᾳ τῆς αὐτῆς
πόλεως ἡμερησίως ἀδι-
αλίτως, καὶ μὴ ἐξίναι
μοι εἰς τὸ ὑπὸν κρυβῆ

2 lines lost.

25 2nd hand. Αὔρ(ῆλιος) Νῖλος ὀμοσα
τῶν θιον

Θ' ἐμαυτὸν ἐν γυνητήν Ἀὔ-
ιο ρῆλιον 'Αρμάνων

4. ἄλλων. 5. σεβασμῷ Γαρ.; 5ο in 7 καισάρω. 8. μετ: 1. με: the duplicate copy has μα. 1. φῶν.
'To Flavius Thennyras, 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.
LXXXV. Declarations by Guilds of Workmen.

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 (ἀρτοκόπου), who return their stock as σίτου μέτρῳ δεκάτῳ (ἀρτάβαι) ἀτάλ( ) κό. For the 'tenth measure' cf. note on ix verso 8; G. P. II. lvi. 17 μέτρῳ ὀγδοίῳ θησαυροῦ τῆς κώμης; and Corp. Pap. Raineri xxxviii. 19 μέτρῳ ἐκτόφ.

The fifth and sixth declarations, of which only the beginnings are preserved, are from the oil-sellers (εἰλασοπόλαι) and bee-keepers (μελισσούργαι).

Col. II.

Φλαουίῳ Ἐυσεβίῳ λογιστῇ Ὀξυγραγχείτου
παρὰ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν
χαλκοκολλητῶν τῆς
5 αὐτῆς πόλεως (2nd hand.) δὲ ἐμοῦ
Ἀυρήλιῳ Θωνίῳ Μάκρου.

1st hand. προσφονοῦμεν ἰδίῳ
tιμήματι τὴν ἐξῆς
ἐγγεγραμμένην τι-
10 μὴν ὅν χρύσαμεν

Col. IV.

1st hand. Φλαουίῳ Ἐυσεβίῳ λογι-
στῇ [Π] Ὀξυγραγχείτου
παρὰ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν
ζυθοπωλῶν τῆς ἀυ-
5 τῆς πόλεως (3rd hand.) δὲ ἡμῶν
Ἀυρήλιῳ Σαλ[α]μίνος 'Ἀπολ[ά]ω
καὶ ἔγγυς ἔγγυς ἔγγυς

1st hand. προσφονοῦμεν ἰδι-
φ τιμῆσθαι τὴν ἐξῆς
10 ἐγγεγραμμένην τι-
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\[\text{\footnotesize \text{\textcopyright 148}}\]

**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 Polemiou 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 leitourgia 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 *leitourgia* of either serving as a rower in the galley of the governor of the Thebaid, or of paying for a substitute.

'Tapatēlas Phlaouiviōn Oýρou καὶ Π[θ]olēm[i]ou
tōn λαμπροτάτων.

[Φ]laµui Eυσεβίω φογιστῇ 'Oξυργυχείτου
[π]αρὰ Αὐρηλίων Παπνούθιος Παίμυχος . . . .

5 [. . .] 'Οξυργυχείτου κυβερνήτου πλοίοι[ν] δημοσί-
[ον] πολικόστου ἀγα(ντος) *(αρτάβας) ψ*, δι' ἐμὸν 'Ελένης συμβίου).

ἐδος ἔστιν τοῦ παρασχεθήναι πρὸς
[ὑπηρεσίαν τοῦ αὐτοῦ δημοσίου πλοίου
[ἐκ] τής πόλεως ναύτην ἑνα. πολλάκι[ς

10 [το]ῖ[ν]ων διεστιλάμην Εὐστοχίῳ συ. οὖ
[. . . .] τής νυνὶ λιτουργούσης φυλῆς *(οἶ-*
[τε ν]αύτην παρασχεῖν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἑνστῶ-
[τος] ἐνιαυτοῦ ὑπὲρ τοῦ δύνασθαι αὐτὸν

15 [οὔτος] δὲ μίαν ἑκ μίας ὑπερτιθέμενον[ον]
[οὐ παρέσχεν, καὶ τοῦτον χάριν τὸ βιβλί[ον
[ἐπὶ]δίδωμι ἀξίων τοῦτον με[ν]τεμ-
[φθ]ήναι πρὸς τὴν σὴν ἐμμέλειαν κα[λ] επα-
[ναγ]κασθήναι καὶ δὲ τὸν ναύτην

20 [μοι] παραδοῦναι, πρὸς τὸ μὴ εἰς . . . [. . .] με καταστήναι τοῦ μίζουν πρὸ[ς
[τὸ] ἐμπυρεῖν.

[ὑπα[τ]ίας τῆς προκειμένης], Φαρμοῦθι β[ί].

2nd hand. [Αὐρη]λία Ἐλένη ἐπιδεδωκα.

25 [Αὐρήλιος] Θέων ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐ[τῆς
[γράμμα]τας μὴ εἰδυνής.

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 ἐνέγυγκα διὰ ἄνωθεν τῷ κυρίῳ ... ἐπάρχει. The μείζων is possibly the official who is frequently mentioned in later documents, e.g. cxxxii. 1, civi. 5.

LXXXVII. Declaration by a Ship-Owner.
25-2 × 22-5 cm. A.D. 342.

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. lix. 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.

'Tαπελας τῶν δεσπότων ἡμῶν
Κωνσταντίου τὸ ὕ και Κώσταντος τὸ Β
τῶν Ἀγοῦστων, Φαμενᾶθε.
Φλαυνίῳ Διονυσαρίῳ λογιστῇ 'Οξίμυχτον
5 παρὰ Διορηλίων Σαραπίων Εὐδαίμο-
νος βουλευτὸς τῆς αἰθής πόλεως ναυ-
κλήματος χαλαστιῶν ναυκληρίων, νω-
[ν] [α]θέντως ἀκολουθῶς τοῖς κελευ-
θερίζων ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου μου διασημοτάτον(ν)

10 ἡγεμόνος Ἀγοῦσταμανείκης
Φλαουνίῳ Ἰουλίῳ Ἀυσσοῦνῳ πιερί
[κέ] ἡμᾶς τοὺς ναυκλήρους α[παν-
τήσαι ἐπὶ τῇ ν] λαμπροτάτην
Ἀλεξανδρίαν. [πρός] ταῦτα νῦν [ἢ]πο-

15 λόγως ὅμων [τὸν] σεβάσμον
θείων ὅρκων τοῦ[ν] δεσποτῶν
ἡμῶν Ἀγοῦστων ἀπαντήσαι
ἀμα τοῖς εἰς τοῦτον ἀποσταλὲσεῖν
[ὅ]ψιμοις, ὑπακούοντα ἐν πᾶσι τοῖς πρόσ
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20 με ξητομένοις περὶ τοῦ ναυκλη-
ρίου, καὶ μηδὲν διεψευθαί.

2nd hand. [Ἀφράτιος Σαραπίων ὁμοσα
[τ]ὸν θῖον ὅρκου ὡς πρόκειται).

In the consulship of our lords the Augusti, Constantius for the third time, and
Constans for the second time, Phamenoth. To Flavius Dionysarius, logistes 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.'

7. ὑθαλατήτων Παπ. 8. ι. κέλευσθείων. 19. ἔπαμαντον Παπ.

2. Κό[νταστος]: there is no doubt about the date, for in the preceding declaration (v. sup.) the termination ἡστος 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.

13.5 × 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.

Ἀάμπων Ἀμμωνίου προνοη-
θῆς οἰκον γυμνασιάρχων Ὀξυρύν-
χων πόλεως σιτολόγων μέ-
σης τοπαρχίας Πέτνη τόπων

5 ἡαρειν. διαστελατε ἀφ’ ὧν ἐχε-
tε τῶν γυμνασιάρχων ἐν θέ-
μα[τ]ι πυρῶν γενήματος τ[ο][υ] δ[ι]ε[λ]λ-
θην[τ]οις ι[θ] (ἐτος) ἀρτάβας ἐξήκον-
tα, / ὁ ξ, Σαραπίων Ἡλιοδόρ[ον]
10 ἐξηγητεύσαντι τῆς Ὀξυρυνχικός
χειτῶν πόλεως τὰς [προ]κειμέ-
[ν]ας (ἂρτάβας) ἡ. ἔτους ἐκοστοῦ Δύρηλων
Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Κομμάδου Καίσαρον
τῶν κυρίων, Ἀθύρ τῇ.

'Lampon, son of Ammonius, manager of the house of the gymnasiarchs of Oxy-
rhynchus, 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 × 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.

_ingai) εἰς τὸ δημόσιον (πυροῦ) γενήματος
γ (ἔτους) Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ
κυρίων μέτρῳ δημοσίῳ με-
τρήσει τῇ κελευθερίᾳ Χ( ) σίτου
5 Αφέξου τόπου ἐπὶ τῆς ἐ-
τοῦ Μεσοτή 'Ὅριων Σαραπίων-
ος ἄρταβας) ἐκατὸν δέκα πέντε
τέταρτον. Θεόδεσος(ς) σκευη(μελώμαι) (ἄρταβας) ἐκα-
τὸν δέκα πέντε τέταρτον, / méc.

1. Ʌ Ʌ Ʌ Pap. 4. ɇ ɇ ɇ Pap. The first sign perhaps means λόγου or λημμάτων.
8. Theoxenus was the σιτολόγος; cf. xc. 5.

XC. PAYMENT OF CORN.
10.3 × 8 cm. A.D. 179-180.

Receipt, similar to the last, showing that Clarus, ex-agoranomus, had
deposited 8 artabae 4 chœnices 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.

XCI. Receipt of Wages for Nursing.

20.5 x 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. Ixxv.
'Chasion, son of Sarapion, son of Harpocrates, his mother being Sarapias, of Oxyrhynchus, to Tanenteris, daughter of Thonis, son of Thonis, her mother being Zois, of the same city, with her guardian Demetrius, son of Horion and Arsinoe, of the same city, greeting. I acknowledge the receipt from you through Heliodorus and his associate overseers of the bank at the Serapeum near the city of Oxyrhynchus, for which Epimachus made the promise of payment, of four hundred drachmae in imperial coin for wages, oil, clothes and all other expenses during the two years in which my slave Sarapias nursed your daughter Helena, known as her father's child; when you took her back had been weaned and had received every attention; and I acknowledge that I neither have nor shall have any complaint or charge to make against you either in connexion with this transaction or any other matter whatever up to the present time. This receipt is valid.'

17. χρηματιζόμενον ἢ ὡδί: possibly ἢ has dropped out before ἢ. The meaning in any case seems to be that the writer of the contract did not know who the father was.

**XCII. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF WINE.**

6.2 x 25.2 cm. A.D. 335 (f)

Order from Aphthonius to Ofellus 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 έτους). 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 cxixv. 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(αρὰ) Ἀφθονίου Ὅφελλίῳ Ὀχίν χαίρειν. 
παράσχει εἰς ὑπηρεσίαν τῆς γεουχ(ικῆς) οἰκίας οἶνον νέου κεράμια δέκα, καὶ Ἀμεθυστῳ ἵπποιατρῷ ἐκ διαταγής οἶνον κεράμιον ἐν ρήγοιν, γύ(νεαῖ) κεράμια ἕνα. 
(ἐτοὺς) λα τῷ (ἐτοὺς) καὶ 1γ (ἐτοὺς) διοκ( )., Φαώφι ἐν.

2. ὕπηρεσιαν ἐπ. 3. 1. Ἀμεθυστῳ. ἵπποιατρῳ ὑπ.”

**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(αρὰ) Ἕτρογγίου Διοκσκορᾶ βοηθῶ χαίρειν. 
δός Γοργονίῳ ὕδραιλῆ ἐκ διαταγῆς σίτου 
(ἀρτάβας) δύο.”

(ἐτοὺς) λῃ (ἐτοὺς) // ζ(ἐτοὺς) // Τῦβι // κα, σεσημιώμαι.

2. ὕδραιλῃ ἐπ. 3. ὅ- ὅ- δε ὑπ.”

2. The ὕδραιλη was invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria; cf. Loret, *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 Nils, aged forty years, and another Diogas, aged thirty years; and to pay over the price received for one or both of them (12. ἦτοι ἄψ ἐν ὅ καθ ἕνα, 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 Αὐτοκράτορος Καῖσαρος Δομιτιανὸν Σεβαστοῦ,
Φαώφι κη, ἐν 'Οξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θνβαίδος.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

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ομολογεῖ Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος Πτολεμαῖον ύιὸς Σεργία
Πτολεμαῖος καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει Διονυσίου πρεσ-

5 βυτέρωι Θέωνοι τοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων
πόλεως ἐν ἀγιᾷ συνεστάκεναι αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν-

de τὴν ὁμολογίαν πρὸς ἐξαλλοτρίωσιν ἀξιόντα

tὰ ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῷ Ἀντωνίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ πατρι-

dιὰ δοῦλα σῶματα, Διογάν τὸν καὶ Νίλον ὡς (ἐτῶν) μ

10 καὶ ἄλλον Διογάν ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ, ταῦτα τοιαῦτα ἀναπό-

ριφα πλὴν ἐπαφῆς καὶ ἑρᾶς νόσου, τοῖς προσελευ-

σομένοις τῷ ἀγορασμῷ ὑποῦ ἐν ἡ καθ' ἑα

ἡ ἐὰν εὑρη τιμῆς, καὶ τὰ ἀλλὰ περὶ αὐτῶν) περιοικο-

νομήσουτα καθὰ καὶ αὐτῷ Μάρκῳ Πτολεμαῖ-

15 οι [π]ιαρώτηι ἔξονν εὐδοκεῖν γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τοὺ-

τοίς ἔφ' ὡς τὴν δοθησμένην αὐτῷ τοῦτων

ἡ τοῦ ἀπ' αὐτῶν πραβησμένου τιμῆν ἀποκατα-

στείσειν τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ, τῆς πίστεως

περὶ αὐτῶν Διονύσιον ὑσῆς, τῆς δὲ περὶ κυ-

20 πεῖνα βεβαιώσεως ἐξακολουθοῦσης τῷ Ἀντω-

νίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ ἐπὶ τοῖς προκειμένοις δικαίοις.

κυρίᾳ ἡ σύστασις.

On the verso σύστασις Ἀντωνίῳ Πτολεμαίου).

2. κη by 2nd hand. 3. 1. Πτολεμαῖοι: cf. 8, 14. 4. 1. Πτολεμαίοι. 9. κ of κα

corr. fr. τ by 2nd hand. 13. περὶ αὐτῶν περιοικὸ ὄραμα written over an erasure by 2nd hand, as

also αὐτῷ τοῦτων in 16. 17. ἀποκαταστήσειν.

XCV. SALE OF A SLAVE.

18.2 × 12.5 cm. A.D. 129.

Agreement between Agathodaemon and Gaius Julius Germanus, affirming
the validity of a contract for the purchase by the latter of a female slave.

"Ετοις τρισκαίδεκάτου Ἀὐτοκράτορος

Καὶσάρας Τραίανον Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Παϊνι

κῆ, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος.

ὁμολογεῖ Ἀγαθός Δαίμων ὁ καὶ Διονύσιος

5 Διονυσίου τοῦ Διονυσίου μητρὸς Ἐρμιώνης
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20 ἀφ’ ἦς ἑτάξατο ὁ Ἰουλίου Γερμανὸς τὰ εἰς τὸ ἕνκοκλιον τῆς αὐτῆς δούλης Διοσκοροῦτος τέλη τῇ τρίτῃ μηνο[ὺς] Φαμενῶθ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους, ἀκολούθως τῷ ἐκδεδομένῳ αὐτῶ συμβόλῳ τῆς βεβαιώσεως τῆς αὐτῆς δούλης Διοσκοροῦτος πρὸς πάσαν βεβαιῶσιν ἔξακολουθούσης τῷ Ἀγαθῷ Δαίμον[ί] τῷ καὶ Διονύσιῳ, ὡς καὶ ἡ ἱδιόγραφος πράσιν περιέχει. ἦν ἐὰν συμβῇ παρα-

30 πεσὼν ἤ ἄλλως πως διαφανή ἦν[, . . , προσδειώθαι τῶν Ἰουλίων [Γερμανῶν [. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [ . [ .

THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

'The 13th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Payni 29, at Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaid. Agathodaemon also called Dionysius, son of Dionysius, son of Dionysius, his mother being Hermione, of Oxyrhynchus, agrees with Gaius Julius Germanus, son of Gaius Julius Domitianus, (the agreement being executed in the street) that he hereby assents to the autograph contract, made on Tybi 25 of the present 13th year, for the sale to Julius Germanus of a slave named Dioscorous, about 25 years old, with no distinguishing marks, which slave was his by purchase, having previously belonged to Herachides also called Theon, son of Machon, son of Sosicosmius also called Althaeus. This slave Julius Germanus then took from him just as she was, free from blemish except epilepsy and marks of punishment (?), at the price of 1200 drachmae of silver, which sum Agathodaemon also called Dionysius thereupon received from Julius Germanus in full together with the autograph contract. In consequence of this contract Julius Germanus paid the tax upon the sale of the said slave Dioscorous on Phamenoth 3 of the same year, in accordance with the receipt issued to him. Agathodaemon also called Dionysius is the guarantor of the said slave Dioscorous in all respects, as the autograph contract states. If the terms of it should be broken or it in any other way be rendered invalid, Julius Germanus has the right to demand ...'

26. τὸ ἐκκεῖλον: cf. the following papyrus (xcvi), and introd. to xcix.
29. συμβάλλω; the receipt for the tax is commonly found endorsed upon the contract of sale; cf. xcix. 13 sqq.

XCVI. Payment of Tax on Sales.

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.

// ἐ... λα.
Διογένης ὁ συναλ(λακτής?) ἐπὶ τῆ(ς)
ἐν και[λίων] κα (πτώσας) Ἡρώδη
καὶ μετόχ(οις) δημ(οσίοις) τραπ[ετίς-
tαις]

5 χαίρειν. δέξασθε
παρὰ Χαίρημονι-
δος 'Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ
'Ἡρακλείδου μητ(ρος)
'Ἀμμοναρίου ἀπ' 'Ο-

10 ξυρὴ(κων) πόλ(εως) τέλ(ος) δοῦλ(ον)
Πλουτίωνος, οὗ ἦ-

γύρασεν παρὰ 'Ασ-
κληπτιάδον τοῦ και'
'Απίωνος 'Απίωνος

μητ(ρος) 'Ασκλεπταρίου
Θέωνος ἀπὸ τῆς ὁ(υτῆς)
πόλ(εως) διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ ἀ(υτῇ)
πόλει ἀγορανομείου

20 τὸ ἐνστ(οὐν) μην 'Αθύρ, (δραχμας) μβ. (ἐτοὺς) κα
Μάρκου Αὐρήλιον
Κομμόδου 'Αυτονίου
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

Kaîsâropos tòv kyriòu,  
λ(iov),  
25 'Aδθρ. Διογένης  
δέξι[ας]βε τὰς (δραχμάς) νβ.  
ό συναλ(ακτης?) ἐπὶ τ(ῆς) ἐνκυκ-

'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 Ascletarion, daughter of Theon, also of Oxyrhynchus, through the office of the agoranomi at Oxyrhynchus, in the present month Athyr, namely 52 drachmae.'

2. τῆ(ς): apparently ὥς is to be supplied; so in 26.

XCVII. Appointment of a Representative.

15 x 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 Thæsis, 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.
The mutilated word is not known.

3. The mutilated word is not known.

XCVIII. Repayment of a Loan.

L. D. 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.

\[
\alpha\lambda(\ ) \delta(\ )
\]

\[
\chiαιρήμων \Θέωνος \τοῦ \Θέωνος \μητρὸς \Τοτοεύτος \άπτ᾽ \'Οξυρύγχων \πόλεως \'Αρχία \άπελευ-
\]

\[
\θέρφο \'Αμοιτάτος \Σωλίου \άπτο
\]

2nd hand. 5 \( \tau\)ής \( \alphaυτής \) \( \pi\)όλεως \( \chiαίρειν \). \( \omega\)μολογώ \( \\pi\)άτεχει \( \pi\)αρά \( \sigma\)οῦ \( \delta\)ί\( \alpha\) \( \tau\)ή \( \epsilon\)π\( \tau\) \( \pi\)ό\( \rho\)ός \( \'\)Οξυρύγχων \( \pi\)όλει \( \Sigma\)αραπείου \( \'\)Ηρακλε-

\[
\]

\[
\theta\) \\
\]

\[
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Chaeremon, 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 Atyr 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 Atyr 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 καταβελτύ is used instead of the plural.

XCI. SALE OF HOUSE PROPERTY.

23 × 44 cm. A.D. 55.

Sale of half a house by Pnepheros, son of Papontos, to Tryphon, son of Dionysius (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 docketes of the royal bank found on Ptolemaic contracts. The amount of the tax (τὸ ἐγκόλπων, cf. xc 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.

'Aμτύραφων, ἡτους δευτέρου Νέρωνος Κλαβίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστός Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος, Αὐδαναίου μηνὸς Σ[e]βαστοῦ τῇ Ἱεράπολει τῆς Θεοβαίδος, ἐπὶ ἀγορανόμων Ἀνδρομάχου καὶ Διογένους. ἐπρίατο Ἀπόφων Διονυσίου τῶν ἄποι Ὁξυρίγγχων πόλεως, ὡς (ἐτῶν) . . .
μέσος [μελίχρως μακροπρόσωπος ύπόστραβος ουλής καρπωί δεξιώ, παρά τού τῆς μητρός αυτοῦ Θαμούνιος ἀνέψιού Πνεφέρωτος τοῦ Παπ[ο]ντάτο[ν] τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, [ός] (ἐτών) ἐξε, μέσον μελίχρως μακροπροσώπου ουλής ύπόρ ὁφρύος καὶ


10 [τι]θέμενοι μέρος ἤμισυ τῆς οἰκίας διὰ παντὸς ἀπὸ πάντων πάσ[ῆς] βεβαιότετο ἐν ἀγνιᾷ τῆς αὐτής.

(ἐτῶς) δευτέρου Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Κάισαρος Σ[ε]βαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Ἀυτοκράτορος, μη[ν]ὸς [Σεβαστοῦ Λ], διὰ 'Ανδρομάχου καὶ Διογένους ἀγορανήμων κεχρημάτισται.

telῶν διαγραφῆς ἔτους β Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Κάισαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Ἀυτοκράτορος, μη[ν]ὸς [Σεβαστοῦ Λ], τέτακτα διὰ τῆς ἐν 'Οξυρύγχων πόλει τραπέζης ἐφ' ἂς Σαραπιείων καὶ μέτοχοι α[ι]. . .]ρ[ο]υ Τρύφων Διονυσίου Π. . . . . . . .


3. 1. οἰκῆ: 4 adscript is frequently wrongly placed after final η and ω; cf. xxxvii.
4. 1. μελίχρως. 9. 3 λβ Παπ., so in 19. 16. 1. συνκυρώτων.
"Copy. The second year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Emperor, on the 6th of the month Audnaeus—Sebasius, at Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaid, before the agoranomoi Andromachus and Diogenes. Tryphon, son of Dionysius, about 60 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 agoranomoi 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.

Τοὺς ἀγορανόμους Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος Δεῖος καὶ ὁψ χρηματίζω, στρατηγὴς Ἀλεξανδρείας, νεοκόρος τοῦ μεγάλου Σαράπιδος. ὁμνῷ τὸν Ῥωμαίον ἑθιμὸν ὄρκον πεπράκεναι Ἀδράστῳ Χαίρημον τῷ Ἀδράστῳ, καὶ Ταναβατέιῳ τῷ καὶ Ἀλθαεὶ μητρίδος τῆς.

5 Φιλοτέρας Λευγήνου ἀστῆς, καὶ Διονυσίῳ τῷ καὶ Παποντάτι μητρίδος Ταπραχάσιος Πέρτακος ἀπὸ Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως ἀφήλικεῖ τῷ πατρὸς "Μφιν χρηματίζοντος μητρὸς Ταψίτος . . . [σὺν ἀδελφοῖς] δυσὶ κοι[νών] ἐξ ἱσού, ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μο[ῦ]. ἐπὶ ἀμφόδου Κρητικοῦ καὶ Ἰουδαϊκῆς λοιπῶν ψειλῶν τὸ-10 πὼν βείκων τέσσαρας, δὲν ἡ τοποθεσία καὶ τὸ καὶ ἀνεμὸν διὰ τῆς καταγραφῆς δεδηλώταται: εἶναι τε ἐμὸν καὶ μήτε ὑποκείεται μηδὲ ἐτέροις ἐξηλλοπρώσχατα κατὰ μηδένα τρόπον, ἀπέχειν δὲ με τὴν τειμὴν ἀργυρίου δραχμᾶς δισεκατὸρας, καὶ

Μ. 2
Lease of land for six years by Dionysia, daughter of Chae-remon, to Psenamounis, son of Thonis, at the total rent of 190 aratabae of wheat and 12 drachmae a year.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

τῶν ὁλων ἀρουρῶν ἐπὶ τήν ἐξαιτίαν κα-
τ’ ἔτοι ἀποστακτοῦ πυρῶν ἀρταβῶν ἐκα-
τ’[ν] ἐνενήκοντα, καὶ σπουδῆς ὄμοιως Κα-
20 τ’ ἔτοις δραχμῶν δέκα δύο, ἀκίνδυνα πάν-
τ[α] παντός κυνόντος, τῶν τῆς γῆς δημοσίων ὄν-
tων πρὸς τὴν μεμισθωκυίαν, ἢν καὶ κυριεύειν
τῶν καρπῶν ἐως τὰ κατ’ ἔτοις ὀφειλόμενα κο-
μίζαται. ἐνδ’ δὲ τις τούτοις ἔτη ἐτείς
25 ἄβροχος γέννηται, παραδεχθήσεται τῷ
μεμισθωμένῳ, δὴ καὶ βεβαιομένης
τῆς μισθώσεως (2nd hand.) μετρεῖτω ἀπὸ τοῦ
κατ’ ἔτοις ἀποστακτοῦ εἰς δημόσιον
θησαυρόν τὰ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἔδαφῶν κα-
30 τ’ ἔτοις σειτικὰ δημόσια ταῖς ἐαυτοῦ
δαπάναις, ἰὼν θέμα ἀποδῶτον τῇ με-
mủ(σ)θωκυίᾳ καθαρὸν ἀπὸ πάντων κατ’ ἔ-
tος ὑπὸ τὴν πρώτην μέτρη[σ]ὺν παρα-
δεχομένης αὐτῷ μιᾶς ἀντὶ μιᾶς, τὰ
35 δὲ λοιπὰ τῶν κατ’ ἔτοις ἐκφορίων καὶ
τὴν σπουδῆν ἀποδῶτον αὐτῇ ἀεὶ μη-
vι Παύιν ἐφ’ ἄλῳ Παβερκῆ πυρὸν νέον
καθαρὸν ἄδολον ἀκριθῶν κεκοσκινευ-
mένον ὡς εἰς δημόσιον μετρόμενον
40 μέτρῳ τετραχοικῷ χαλκοστόμῳ
παραληπτικῷ τῆς μεμισθωκυίας [ἡ]
tῶν παρ’ αὐτής μετροῦντων. ὡς ἐν προσ-
οφειλέσθη ὁ μεμισθωμένος ἀποτείσα-
tω μεθ’ ἡμιλίας, καὶ ἡ πράξεις ἐστὶ τῇ
45 μεμισθωκυίᾳ ἐκ τε τοῦ μεμισθωμέν-
νοι καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῷ πάν-
tων, οὔκ ἐξόντως τῇ μεμισθωκυίᾳ ἐπέ-
ροις μεταμισθοῦν ὡδὲ αὐτοψηφεῖν ἐν-
tὸς τοῦ χρόνου. κυρία ἡ μίσθωσις. (ἔτους) τς
50 Ἀὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτον Αἰλίου
Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς,
The Oxyrhynchus Papyri

3rd hand. Ψεναμώνις Θώνιος μεμέχομαι τὴν γυνὴν ἐπί τὰ ἑξῆ ἐτης ἀποτακτοῦ καὶ ἔτος πυροῦ ἀρταβῶν ἐκατὸν ἐνενήκοντα καὶ σπονδῆς δεκα δύο, καὶ ἄπο-

[δ' ὅσῳ πάντα ὡς πρόκιταί. Θεών Θέωνος μητρὸς Οφελίας ἐγραψα [ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μη εἰδότος γράμματα. Χρόνος] ὁ αὐτός].

2. ἑως Παπ. 12. ὑπατείως Παπ. 29. ἑπερ Παπ.

'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 Scecris, from Paberke in the eastern toparchy, 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 woad 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 aratae 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.

I, Psenamounis, son of Thonis, have taken the land on lease for the six years at a yearly rental of 190 aratae of wheat and a money-payment of 12 drachmae, and I will make all the payments aforesaid. I, Theon, son of Theon and Ophelia, signed for him, as he is illiterate, on the same date.'

5. Ηπέρη τῆς ἐκγονῆς: 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. μῆτρος τετραμαχίων: v. note on ix. 19760 8.
II. LEASE OF LAND.

LEASE OF LAND.

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. lxviii 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 ωδ 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 according to the reading 307 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.

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διὰ Κορσέλλιου βοηθοῦ,
παρὰ Αὐρήλιον Λεωνίδον Θέωνος καὶ Διός[ς]δροῦ Ἀμμανίου
5 ἀμφότερον ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. ἐκουσίως ἐπιδεχόμεθα
μεσθώσας[σ]'θαίνα πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐνεστὸς 16// καὶ ἐναν ἔτος
ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων σοὶ περὶ τὸ Ἰσοικτάνγα ἐν περιχόματι
Νέσλα κα[ο]νονείας τοῦ ἀδείλαφου σοὶ Δενκα[δ]ου ἄρουραν μείαν
εἰς σποράν λινοκαλάμης[ς], καὶ ἀντὶ φόρου παρασχὼν σοὶ τῷ γεωύ-χο
ἐμοίου μέρος τῆς περι[γ]υμνομένης λινοκαλάμης ἀπὸ τῆς
γῆς, καὶ ἡμᾶς τοὺς με[μ]πولέμους ἀπὸ[δ] ἡ ποιούμεθα γε-
ωργείας καὶ ὅν παρέχομεν σπερμάτων καὶ ἀναλωμάτων
πάντων τὸ λοιπὸν ἡμισοῦ μέρος καὶ ὀλύκληρον τὸ λινόσπερμον
ἀκίνδυνα πάντα παιδὸς κυνόνου, τῶν τῆς γῆς δημοσίου ὄντων
10 πρὸς σὲ τὸν γεωύχον κυριεύοντα τῶν καρπῶν ἔως τὰ ὀφλόμενα
ἀπολάβῃς. βεβευμένης δὲ ἡμῖν τῆς ἐπιδοχῆς ἐπάνακε
ἀποδόσωμε τὸ ἡμισφάρις μέρος τῆς περιγυμνομένης λινο-
καλάμης ἐπὶ τῆς λίμους τεταρχευμένης ἀνυπερβήτως
τῷ δέοντι καρφῷ, γυμνομένης σοὶ τῆς πράξεώς(ς) παρά τα ἡμῶν.
20 ἀλληλεγγύων ὄντων εἰς ἐκτισιν ὡς καθήκη. κυρία ἡ ἐπιδο-
χῆ, καὶ ἐπερωτηθέντες ὀμολογήσαμεν.
ὑπατείας Καικίλων Σαβίνου καὶ Ὀμετίου Ῥουφίνου τῶν
λαμ[προτάτων], Φαώφη ι[ς].
2nd hand. Αὐρήλιος Θεμμστοκής ὁ καὶ Διοσκουρίδης
25 [δ]ε ἔμοι Κορμίλλου βοηθοῦ) ἐσχὼν τούτον
τὸ ἵππον. ὑπερβολίου προσφερομένου
[προ]σδεχόμενα.
On the verso Λεωνίδον καὶ Διοσκο[ρ(ου)] στιπποτιμή[θ].
11. καὶ ἡμᾶς: an infinitive, e.g. ἡμᾶς, must be supplied in this clause.
26. ἐπερσολίου κ.τ.λ.: this additional note perhaps means that if the crop was unusually
plentiful the rent was to be raised.

CIV. WILL.

17 x 16·3 cm. A. D. 96.

Will of Soeris, daughter of Harpocrates, executed in the sixteenth year of
Domitian. After the customary introduction the testatrix bequeaths to her
son Areotes or his heirs her husband 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.

"Ετοὺς ἐκτὸς δεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καϊσάρος Δομιτιανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Τερμανίκου, Χοικᾶ λ., ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος, ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ.

τάδε διέθετο [ν]οοῦσα καὶ φρονοῦσα Σοιῆμις 'Αρποχράτος ἀπελευθέρουν
5 Ἐκατέρων τοῦ Καὶρίμωνος μὴ τοῦ Πνευμάτω π νεὶς τῆς Ἀννίου,
tῶν ἀπό Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως, μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Ἀτρέας ημέραν 
τῆς καὶ Θαυμάστος τῆς Φατρίους, τῶν αὐτῆς πόλεως, εἰς ἀ-
gνυῖα. εἰ ἡ μὲν μοι υγιαίνουσα κυρίᾳ ἐν τῶν ἐμανθῆ, χράσθαι καὶ διο-
κεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν καθ' ὅν (ἐαὶ) αἱρέομαι τρόπον. μετὰ δὲ τῆς ἐσομένην
10 μου τελευτὴν συνχώρω ἐὰν τοῦ ὕμνῳ μου Ἀρεώστου χρηματίζομαι
μητρὸς Θωμίκου τῆς Σοῦριας, ἐὰν χῆ, εἰ δὲ μῆ, τῆς τοῦτον γενεάς, τῆν ὑπά-
ρχοσάν μοι ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπείου ἐπὶ ἀμφόδου 
πρότερον Ἰππέων παραμβολής οἰκίαν καὶ αὐλὴν σὺν εἰσόδοις 
καὶ ἕξοδοις καὶ τοῖς συνκυρούσι, ἐφ' ὃ ὁ σημαίνομαι τοῦ Ἀτρέας ἕξει
15 τὴν ἐνοίκησιν καὶ τὰ πε[ρ][ε][σ][ό][μ][ε][ν][ε][ν][έ][ν][ι][α][κ][ά][ι][α][ί][α][ι][κ][α][ί][α][ί][α][ι][α][ί][α][ι][α][ί][α][ί][α][ι][α][ί][α][ι][α][ί][α][ι][α][ί][α][ι][α][ί][α][ι][α][ί][α][ι][α][ί][α][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][ι][i]
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30 [diā tr]απεξῆς ἀσφαλείας κατ' οὐδένα [τρόπον], ἀλλὰ ἀπὸ[λ]εύσθαι αὐ-
[τὸν τῇ]ς ἐκτείνεσας τῶν δ[ὲ] οὐτής [...].κιαί. ἄλλῳ δὲ οὐδένι
[οὐδὲν] τῶν ἔμων καταλείπω [...]. εὐδοκεῖ δὲ πάσι τοῖς προγε-
[γραμμεῖοις ὁ σημαινόμενος μοι ἀνήρ Ἀτρεὺς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτ[ῆς]
[πόλεως] ἐν ἀγνίσς τῇ αὐτῆ [...]. Ἀρτεμιδώρ. [...]

35 [...]. σκ[...] δι[...]. [...]. τέσσαρες πτ [...]. [...]

6. αἰδρός, corr. fr. ἀτρεὺς (?). 1. Ἀτρέως. 11. Ὀμμος. 17. ἐκβιαλόμενος.
29. Οὐ μὴ ἐν τ[οῖς]?

10. Areotes was apparently only the adopted son of Soēris, cf. xlvi. 7.

CV. Will.

26·8 × 31 cm. Α. 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.

["Ετοὺς... Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραϊανὸς Ἀδριανὸν Σεβαστοῦ, Τύβι ἤγ., ἐν Ὀχυρώγχοι πόλει τῆς Ῥωμαίος, ἁγαθῇ τύχῃ.]

[πάθει δέθησαν νῦν καὶ φρονών Πεκύσις Ἐρμοῦ τοῦ Πέκυσίου μητρὸς Διδύμης τῆς Φιλάτω τῶν ἀπ’ Ὀχυρώγχων πόλεων ἐν ἀγνίσι. ἔφ’ ὄν μέν περίειραν χρόνον ἔχειν μὲ τὴν κατὰ τῶν ἔμων ἔξωσίαν]

[37 letters κ’αι μεταδιάτιθεσαί. ἐάν δὲ ἐπὶ ταυτῇ τελευτήσῳ τῇ διαθήκῃ, κληρονόμοι ἀπολείποντα τὴν θυγατέραν[ν] μου Ἀμμανοῦνα μητρὸς Πολε-

μᾶς, ἐὰν ζῇ, εἶ δὲ]

[μῆ, τὴν ταυτής γενεάν, τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μοι ἐπ’ ἀμφότεροι Κρητικοῦ μερῶν κοινωνικῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐτῆς καὶ καμαρῶν. τὰ δὲ ὑπ’ ἐμῶν ἀπολει-

φθησόμενα αἰκῆς καὶ ἐπίπλα καὶ ἐνδομενείαν καὶ εἰ τι ἄλλο]

[5 ἐὰν ἔχο, πάντα καταλείπον τῇ τῶν μὲν ἔμων τέκνων μητρὶ ἐμῶν δὲ γυναικὶ Πολεμᾶ, ἀπελευθέρα Δημητρίῳ Ἐρμίσπου, ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτῇ ἔχειν ἐπὶ]
[34 letters] μη ἐξέστω ἐνχυρεῖν τοῖς ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ διατεταγμένοις, ἢ τῶν παραβάντα τι ποσῶν ἀποτύνειν τῇ θυγατρί μου καὶ κληρονόμῳ Ἀμμονύτι ἐπιτύμων δραχμὰς χείλιας καὶ

[37 letters] 2nd hand. Πεκύσι Σρμοῦ τοῦ Πεκύσιος καταλείπω μετὰ τελευτημοῦν τὴν θυγατέρα

[μου ᾿Αμμονύτι τῶν ἐπ’ ἀμφόδου Κρητικοῦ μερῶν οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ καμαρῶν τῇ δὲ γυναικί μου Πτολεμάκα καταλείπο σὰν—

[10] τὰ τὰ σκεῦνοι μου καὶ ἐπιπλα καὶ ἐνδομενείαν καὶ εἰ τι ἄλλο αἰῶν 〈ἐχω, καὶ ἐρ’ ὅσον ζῆν τῆν ἐνοίκισιν τῶν μερῶν τῆς οἰκ—

[Ια]ς καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ καμαρῶν. ἔναν δὲ ἡ ᾿Αμμονύτι ἀτεκνος καὶ ἀδιάθετος τελευτήηα, ἐστώ τὰ μέρη τῶν ἐνγαίω του

[ὄμομητρίου αὐτῆς ἀδελφοῦ Ἀμπτάτω ὡς πρόκειται. εἰμἰ ἐτῶν τεσσαρά—

κοντα τεσσάρων, οὐλὴ τραχήλῳ ἐξ ἀριστερῶν,

[καὶ ἐστὶ μον ἡ σφραγὶς . . . . . .] μονος. 3rd hand. Σαραπίων Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Διονυσίου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος θαυμάκη, καὶ

[εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . οὐλὴ . . . . . . , καὶ ἐστὶ μον ἡ σφραγὶς Διονυσίου. 4th hand. Ἐκάκον Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Ἐκάκωνος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ

τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαθήκη, καὶ εἰμὶ

[15] ἐτῶν . . . οὐλὴ . . . . . . . . . . . , καὶ ἐστὶ μον ἡ σφραγὶς Σαράπιδος. 5th hand. Παπουτῶς Διογένους τοῦ Παπουτῶτος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος

[διαθήκη, καὶ εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . . . . . , καὶ ἐστὶ μον ἡ σφραγὶς Διογεπαστὼ. 6th hand. Ζωίλος Ζωίλου τοῦ Πανεχώτου τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτ—

[ής πόλεως μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Π]εκύσιος διαθήκη, καὶ 〈ε〉ιμὶ ἐτῶν τεσσαρά—

οὐλὴ κοντα ὑκτῷ, πῆχι ἀριστερῷ, ἢ

[δὲ σφραγὶς μοῦ ἐστὶν . . . . . . Ἀρ]ποκράτον ἐπὶ κιβωτοῦ. 7th hand. Ἡρᾶς ὁ καὶ Σάιος Ζηνάτου τοῦ Ἡράτου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος

[διαθήκη, καὶ εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . . . . . . , οὐλὴ ἀντικυμητίῳ δεξίῳ, καὶ ἐστὶ
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μου ἡ σφραγίς. . . . [p.] . . . . μη φιλ[ο]σόφου. 8th hand. Διονύσιος Διονυ
20 [τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαθήκη, καὶ ε[λ]μι] ἐτών τεσσαράκοντα ἕξι, οὐλὴ παρὰ
κρόταφον δεξίων, καὶ ἔστι μου ἡ σφραγίς Διονυσιοπλάτωνος.
9th hand. μετηµ[έ] 'Οξυρύγχων πόλεως.
[ἐτοὺς . . . Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραιανὸς Ἀδριανός, Τύβι ἑγ.
[ διαθήκη Πεκύσιος Ἐρμοῦ τοῦ Πεκύσιος μητρὸς Διδύμης Φιλότου
ἀπ' 'Οξυρύγχων π[ο]λεως).

1. τη added later. 4. κ of κοινωνης corr. fr. οι. 10. l. ἑως.

'The . . . year of the Emperor Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Tybi 13, at Oxy-
rynchus 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, movables 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 Ammonous 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 δημόσιον τὰς ἰδίας . . . .
14. σφραγίς Διονύσιος: 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 επὶ κιβωρίων in 18, which seems to be a mistake for κιβωτός οἰ κιβωρίων.

CVI. REVOCATION OF A WILL.

30.5 × 8.1 cm. A.D. 135.

Letter addressed to the agonaromi by Apollonius, one of their assistants,
stateing 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.

'Αγορανόμους 'Οξυρύγχων πόλεως 'Απολλώνιος Πτολεμαίου ὑπηρέ-
τες ἀπήγξελα ὑμεῖν 5 τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγόν Δημή-
τριον συντεταχέναι

5 τοῦ τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγὸν Δημή-
τριον συντεταχέναι

5 τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγὸν Δημή-
τριον συντεταχέναι

5 τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγὸν Δημή-
τριον συντεταχέναι

5 τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγὸν Δημή-
τριον συντεταχέναι

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τριον συντεταχέναι

5 τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγὸν Δημή-
τριον συντεταχέναι

5 τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγὸν Δημή-
τριον συντεταχέναι

5 τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγὸν Δημή-
τριον συντεταχέναι
To the agoranomi of Oxyrhynchus from Apollonius, son of Ptolemaeus, assistant. 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 Mecheir 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. ταύτα 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 ἄγορανομείον, of the receipt of a will made ten years before, which the testator now wished to revoke. Cf. the preceding papyrus.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

10 τοις. ἔτους ἐβδὸμον Αὐτοκράτωρ
Καῖσαρος Τραίανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ,
Φαμενώθ τρίτη.

CVIII. Monthly Meat Bill of a Cook.

15:3 x 12:5 cm. A.D. 183 or 215.

Account of a cook, giving a list of different kinds of meat supplied during Thoth and the latter part of the month preceding. The twenty-fourth year of an Emperor, who is more probably Caracalla than Commodus, is mentioned.

Col. I.

| Θῶθ ὅ κῷ (ἔτους), | κ眵, |
| κρέως μ(αί) ὅ, | κοιλία, |
| ἀκρα Β, | νεφρία Β. |
| γλῶσσα μία, | κγ, |
| 5 ὑγχιον ἄ. | 5 κρέω(ς) μ(αί) Β, |
| ἵ, γλωσσωφαγόνιον. | κοιλία ἄ, |
| ἱα, κρέω(ς) μ(αί) ἄ, | ἀκρα Β. |
| γλῶσσα μία, | κῆ, |
| νεφρία Β. | γλῶσσα μία. |

| 10 ἰβ, κρέω(ς) μ(αί) ἄ, | 10 λ, στέρνα μία. |
| στέρνα μία. | 2nd hand. καὶ πρὸ τοῦτων Μεσορῆ |
| ἵδ, κρέω(ς) μ(αί) ἄ, | ἵ, κρέως μναί β, κοιλία α, |
| στέρνα ἄ. | νεφρία β. κά, στέρνα α. |
| ἵτ, κρέως μ(αί) γ, | κῆ, γλωσσωφαγόνιον α, νε- |
| 15 ῶκ, κρέω(ς) μ(αί) β, | 15 φρία β. κῆ, μναί β, νεφρί- |
| γλῶσσα μία. | α β. κῆ, Τρύφωνι μναί β, |
| ἵη, γλῶσσα μία. | ὁτίον α, ἄκρον α, νεφρία β. |
| κά, κοιλία. | κῆ, μναί β, ἀκρα β, γλῶσ- |

On the verso λόγος

μαγείρου.

1Cook'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. ἀκήρ 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.

Late third or fourth century.

List of effects, chiefly clothes; cf. cxiv where several of the words recur.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Αδόγος</th>
<th>εἰδών.</th>
<th>15 προσκεφάλασις</th>
<th>γ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>μονόμαλλος λευκός</td>
<td>α.</td>
<td>στρώματα</td>
<td>β.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κολόβια λευκά</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>χιτῶν φαλίριος</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱδιόχρωμα</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>καὶ μαφρτῆς</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δέσμιον κολόβιον</td>
<td>α.</td>
<td>χιτῶν λευκός</td>
<td>α.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μαφρτῖα λευκά</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>20 στέγαστρον κατών</td>
<td>α.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μαφρτίων ἱδιόχρωμον</td>
<td>α.</td>
<td>ζέσται χαλκοῖ</td>
<td>γ'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λίνα Θαρσικά</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>βασκαῦλθη</td>
<td>α'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀναβολάδια</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>χαλκία</td>
<td>β'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πλατύσμα</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>διμακική</td>
<td>α'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ζώναι</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>25 εἰς 'Οξυρυγχεῖτιν</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιμάτια</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>φασκία</td>
<td>α'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χιτώνια</td>
<td>β.</td>
<td>γυναικεία χιτώνια</td>
<td>β.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τύλαι</td>
<td>γ'.</td>
<td>ἄργυριον μναὶ</td>
<td>κ'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'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. φαλίριος is apparently compounded of φαλός and Ἰμών. Possibly there is a letter before the doubtful α.

22. Βασκαῦλθη: ? for taceculum.
CX. Invitation to Dinner.
4.4 × 6.3 cm. Second century.

Formal invitation from Chaeremon to a person whose name is not mentioned to a dinner at the Serapeum.

 Erotōph se Xaiphμων δειπνή-
 σαι εἰς κλείνην τοῦ κυρίου Σαρά-
 πίδος ἐν τῷ Σαραπείῳ αὐριον,
 ήτις ἐστίν ἠ, ἀπὸ ὠρας θ.

'Chaeremon requests your company at dinner at the table of the lord Sarapis in the Serapeum to-morrow, the 15th, at 9 o'clock.'

4. ὠρας θ: 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 × 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.

 Erotōph se Ἱραίς δειπνήσαι
 εἰς γάμος τέκνων αὐτῆς
 ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὔριον, ήτις ἐστίν
 πέρπτη, ἀπὸ ὠρας θ.

1. Ἱραῖς Pap.

'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.'


CXII. Invitation to a Festival.
7.5 × 8.5 cm. Late third or early fourth century.

Invitation to Serenia to attend a religious festival.

 Χαίρους, κυρία μου Σερηνία [π(αρά) Πετοσείριος.
 πάν ποίησον, κυρία, ἐξελθείν τῇ
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. γενεθλείως τοῦ θεοῦ: cf. B.G.U. 149. 15 γε[ι][δίω] ες Σωκοσπάιον] θεοῦ μεγάλου. 'The god' in this case is probably Sarapis; cf. cx. 2. Θεοὺς, omitting καί, 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] τῷ] [κυρίῳ
χαίρειν].
ἐπεμψά σοι διὰ 'Πρίανθοφοροῦ τὴν κλείδα καὶ
καμηλίοντοι] 'Απολλωνίοι)
διὰ 'Ομνάφριος τὸ χελώνιον. συνήλιξα
ἐκεῖνη τῇ ἐπιστολῇ δείγμα λευκόνα;
πρὸς αὐτὸ μοι οὖν ἐρατηθεῖς εὐ ποιή-
σεις ἀγοράσεις μοι (δραχμὰς) β, καὶ ταχύ μοι
πέμψον δι' οὗ ἐὰν εὕρης, ἐπει ο ἱπτῶν
ὑπανθήσει μέλλει. ἐκοιμισάμην
πάντοθ' ὡσα ἐγραφας κομίσασθαι μὲ
παρὰ 'Ομνάφριος χαίη. ἐπεμψά σοι
τοῦ αὐτῶ διὰ 'Ομνάφριος μήλων χοίνικας εἴς
γινώσκων
καλῶν. χάριν ἐξω θεοῖς πᾶσιν [ὡτι]
ὅτι μετέλαβον παρατετευχότα
Πλουτίωνα εἰς τὸν 'Οξυρυχεῖτην.
μὴ δύχης με ἡμεληκότα τῆς κλει-
δος, ἀλλὰ ἢ αἰτία αὐτῇ ἑστίν, διὰ τὸ
τῶν χαλκέα μακράν ἡμῶν εἶναι.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

περὶ δὲν συγγράφειν διὰ Κορβόλω-
κὸς πέμψα μοι θαυμᾶξω πῶς
οὐκ ἐδικαίωσάς μοι πέμψατε, καὶ
tαῦτα ἐμοὶ χρήζοντο εἰς ἑορτήν.
ἔρωσθεὶς ἀγόρασοι μοι σφραγίζοντας ἅργυροῖς καὶ τάχειον μοι πέμψατε. σπούδα-

25 Σαν ἔως οὖ ἁγοράσῃ

Along the left margin
μὴτ(ηρ) Εἰρήνης
μοι Ὀμνόφρις ἀν αὐτῶι εἰρήκεν. ἐπον αὐτῷ ὅτι ἔλεγε Σύντροφος μηκέτι
δοῦναί
τι Ἀμαραντῷ εἰς ἐμὸν λόγον ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν. ὅτι ἔδοκακα αὐτῶι δῆλωσον μοι
ینا συν-
ἀρωμαὶ αὐτῶι λόγον ἔδω ἁρὰ μή, ἀμα τῷ νῦ ὑμοῦ ἔξαρχομαι τούτων
ἔνεκα.

On the verso

ἔσχον παῦρ Κορβόλωνος τοὺς τυριοὺς τοὺς μεγάλους· οὐκ ἤθελον δὲ μεγά-
λους ἀλλὰ

30 μεικροὺς ἤθελον. περὶ δὲ καὶ σὺ δὲν θέλεις δήλον μοι ἤδεως ποῦσοντε.

Παῦνι ἀ. πέμψαν μοι κοπτῶν ὀβάλδ(ων) ένα τώι παιδ(ι) τῆ(ς)
ἀδελ(φῆς).

In the reverse direction

Ἡρακλείδη(ῆ) Ἀμμοφίνου τῶι κυριών.

4. 1. συνήλεξα. 5. 1. λευκώνον. 8. 1. χιτῶν. 23. 1. ἄργυρων.

'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 Onno-
phris 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 αὐτοῦ, which should follow διὰ, has been inserted in the margin; cf. 13, 14.
26. μὴ(ν) ἔφησεν, added above the line, was apparently intended to follow ἔφηκεν.

CXIV. LETTER CONCERNING PROPERTY IN PAWN.

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.

tὰς μακαλας 0 . . . . ποσ . . . . [. . .]μα. νῦν 
μελησάτοι σοι λυτρόσασθαι τὰ ἐμὰ παρὰ Σαρα- 
πίωνα. κείται πρὸς β μνᾶς. πεπλήρωκα τὸν 
tόκον μέχρι τοῦ Ἐπείφ πρὸς στατήρα τῆς μνᾶς.
5 δερματικομαφρότιν λιβάνινον, δερματικομα-
φόρτιν ὀνύχινον, χιτῶν καὶ μαφρότιν λευκῶν 
ἀληθινοπάρφυρον, φακιάριον, λακωνόσημον, 
lυούδιον ἐμπόρφυρον, ψέλια β, μανάκιν, 
lαδίκιν, Ἀφροδίτη, σκάφιν, ληκύθων κας-
10 στέρινον μέγα καὶ στάμνον. παρὰ Ὡνήτορα 
κόμισα τὰ κλαλία τὸ β. πρὸς ὅκτω χέρας κείτα[ι] 
ἀπὸ Τοῦβι πέρωσι πρὸς στατήρα τῆς μνᾶς. ἐὰν μὴ 
ἀρκεσθῇ τὸ κέρμα διὰ τὴν ἁμέλειαν τῆς κυρίας 
ἡμῶν Θεαγενίδος, ἐὰν οὖν μὴ ἀρκέσθῃ τὸ κέρ-
15 μα, πάλησον τὰ ψέλια εἰς συμ[ποτ]놉ροσι τοῦ 
kέρματος. ἀσπασάτι πολλὰ Ἁλαν καὶ Ἐβυθύαν 
ἐρώσθαι [σε] [ἐ][ῳ]ράςατι καὶ Ἀλεξάνδραν. ἀσπάζεσαι 
Ἀλαν Ξάνθιλλα καὶ πάντας 
tοὺς αὐτῆς.

On the verso

20 ] x ἀπὸ Ἐβυο[νας].

5. ἀρματικομαφρότινον; so 8. μανάκιον, &c. 16, 18. σίαν Παπ.

'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. μακόλας: perhaps for μαλακός, μεγάλας, or μακέλλας.
2. παρὰ Σαραπίωνα: here and in 10 the accusative is used in place of the genitive.
3. The interest is 4 per cent., presumably for a month, a very exorbitant rate.
4. δέρματοκομαφόρτων: μαφόρτων, or μαφόρτης as it is called in cix. 18, is explained by old glossaries as a veil or hood of some kind. δέρματοκ—ought perhaps to be altered to δέλματοκ—; cf. cix. 24. But how can any kind of μαφόρτων be of incense-wood and onyx?
5. φακαῖρων or φακάλων=πασιάλε, v. Ducange s.v.
6. λακωνόσημον: the word is clearly formed on the analogy of πλατύσημον, cf. cix. 10.
7. κλάδοι: probably for κλάδων, a form found occasionally instead of κλάνα. χέρας is a puzzle, as the name of a coin would be expected; cf. 3.

CXV. LETTER OF CONSOLATION.

7.9 × 7.7 cm. Second century.

Letter from Irene to Taonnophris and Philo, expressing her sympathy with them for the death of Eumoerus.

Εἰρήνη Ταονώφρει καὶ Φίλωνι
εὖψυχεὶν.

καὶ
οἶτως ἐλυπῆθην ἕκλαυσα ἐπὶ
tῶι
Εὐμοῖρωι ὡς ἐπὶ Διὸς

5
ἔκλαυσα, καὶ πάντα δοσά ἦν κα-
θήκοντα ἐποίησα καὶ πάντες
οἱ ἔμοι, Ἐπαφρόδιτος καὶ Θερμοῦ-
θιον καὶ Φίλιον καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος
καὶ Πλαντᾶς. ἀλλ' ὅμως οὐδὲν

10
δύναται τις πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτα.

παρηγορεῖτε οὖν ἑαυτούς,

ἐάν πράττετε. Ἀθῦρ ἃ.

On the verso

Ταονώφρει καὶ Φίλωνι.

Irene to Taonnophris and Philo, good cheer! I was as much grieved and shed as
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

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.

Another letter from Irene to Taonnophris and Philo, announcing the despatch of a sum of money, and presents of fruit.

'Ελεύθηρα Ταουνώφρει καὶ Φίλωνι.

οἶκοι(δ) καὶ ῥόας εἶκοσι πέντε

καλοκαίριον ἐσφραγισμένη. κα-λῶς

ποιήσαντες πέρυσι μοι ἐν αὐ-τῷ

ἀναγκαίως χρεία ἐστὶ μοι αὐτῶν.

ἐπεμψα ὑμεῖν διὰ τὸ αὐτ(οῦ) Καλο-

καίρον καὶ ἑβὸτον σταφυλῆς λείαν

μάχης καὶ σφυρίδα φοίνικος

ὲρρο(σθε). Ὀθύρ Λ.

On the verso

Ταουνώφρει 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.

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 writer styles himself in the address on the verso λιμνίαρχος, 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.

Χαιρέας Διονυσίωι τοίι
κυρίωι ἀδελφῷ χαίρειν.
καὶ κατ' ὄψιν σὲ παρακέληκα ὀ-
pως ἀπαρτισθῇ τὸ ἐν τῇ βιβλι-
πρᾶσιν

5 οἴθηκε μετεωρίδιν, καὶ τῇν [[κατα-
γραφὴν]] τῶν παιδαρίων τῶν παι-
δίων ἀπαρτισθήναι, καὶ τῆν πρᾶσιν
τῶν οἰκορίων τοῦ ἁντα καὶ τῶν
τοῦ πέρα διὰ σοῦ γενέσθαι, καὶ τῆν
10 τιμῆν ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ γενέσθαι, ἄχρις ἂν
παραγένωμαι. σπέρματα σικυδίων
σπονδαία ἐπεμψα ὑμεῖν [[σπονδ]] διὰ
[[διεν]] Διογένους τοῦ φίλου Χαίρεου τοῦ πο-
λειτικοῦ, βάκχι δὲ κατασεσθημ-15 μένα [τῇ] τῇ σφραγεῖδί μου, ἐξ ὃν ὅλος
τοῖς παιδίων σου ἐν ἐξ αὐτῶν. τῆν ἀδελφὴν
ἀσπάζων καὶ τὴν Κύριλλαν. ἩΡώδ-
πη ὑμᾶς καὶ Ἀρσίνους ἀσπάζονται.
ἐρρῶσαι σε ἐμοί μαλακοῖ.

On the verso
20 Διονυσίωι γυμνασί(άρχω) παρὰ Χαίρεου λιμνιάρχου.

5. μετεωρίδιον. 12. ὑμεῖς Ραπ.

'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. Rhôdope and Arsinous salute you. I pray for your health.'

CXVIII versa. Letter.
32·9 x 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 Εὐδαμών
Διογένης τῷ νῦν χαίρειν.
ουμβουλυθέντες ὑπὸ
tὸν ἄξιολογοσάτων Ἀμμω-
νίων διὰ τὸ ἀδηλον τῆς
δοῦσιας προθεμεῖον
μεσαπέμφασασθαι, ἐπεμ-
ψαμέν σοι ἐπισταλμα ὑν'
ἐὰν μὲν πεπιθέντες σοι
10 πε[μ]ψωσιν σοῦ [π]αρῶν-
tος [κα]ρασχῆς ἀ δεί, εἰ
dὲ μήγε, ἐπιστείλῃς
tὸ τε στρατηγῷ κα[ι]
tοις εἰρηνάρχαις ὑπὲρ

15 τῆς ἀσφαλείας ἡμῶν
καταχωρισθήσαμε-
νον. εἰδὼς δὲ ὅποια
ἐστίν καὶ ἡ ἔσεια, λαβὼν
παρὰ τῶν ἱερῶν ὀλίγων

20 χ[,] . ω καὶ λιβανοτόν
[τινα σφωναγόρας ἄγα-
[θ . . .]χομενος

[. . .]ε. ἄκοινομεν
[ὁ τ]ὴ δύο ἡμέρας ἐν
25 [τῇ Ἡ]ρακλεόπολει
...
. . χρι, οἴθεν κατὰ τήν
προοδοῦσαν σοι ἐπιμέ-
λειαν σπεῦσον, ἔχων

. ὅ ν χάριν καὶ ὄρμοσας·
30 οὕθεν γὰρ ὄφελος ὑστε-
ρησάντων τῶν χρεω-
δῶν τῇ παρουσίᾳ αὐτοῦ.
'Αμμωνᾶς καὶ Διὸςκόρος
οἱ μάγειροι ἀνελθόθασιν εἰς
35 τῶν Ὀ[ξε]μυρνχεῖτων ὁς εὐθέ-

ως ἐξελευσάνθησαν. ἐπὶ οὖν
βραδύνοντι μήποτε αὐ-

τῶν χρεὶα γένοιτο εὐθέ-

ως αὐτοὺς ἐξέσασον.

10 ἔρρωσο μοι εὐτυχῶς.
2nd hand. ἔρρωσο ἔμοι τε καὶ σοι

29. 1. δώρησας.
30. 1. ἐντερήσατος. 35. Ὀξεμῦρνχεῖτων Papp. 36. ἐπῆ.

'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 strategus 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 Hermopolis. 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.

On the verso

ἀπόδος Θεών τοῦ πατρί παιδί.

2. 1. ἐποίησες ὅπως ἀπεινήχθης με μετέ σοι εἰς πόλιν. ἦ γά τοι ἄπενεκκείην μετέ σοι εἰς Ἀλεξανδρίαν οὐ μὴ γράφω σε ἐν πιστολήν οὕτω λαλῶ σε οὕτω ὑλέω σε, εἴτε ἄν δἐ ἔλθης εἰς Ἀλεξανδρίαν οὐ μὴ λάβω χεῖραν παρὰ [σ]οῦ οὕτω πάλι χαίρω σε λυπών. ἀμ μὴ θέλης ἄπενεκαί με] ταῦτα γείμπετε. καὶ ἡ μήτηρ μου ἐπεὶ Ἀρ-

10 χελάφ ὅτι ἀναστατοὶ μὲ ἁρρόν αὐτῶν. καλῶς δἐ ἐποίησες δώρα μοι ἐπεμψεῖς μεγάλα ἀράκια πεπλανηκανημωσέκει.

τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἢ ὅτι ἐπέλευσες. λύρων πέμψον εἰς με παρακαλῶ σε. ἀμ μὴ πέμψῃς οὐ μὴ φάντασάσε 

15 γω, οὐ μὴ πέινων ταῦτα.

ἐρώσθε το σε ἐνχ(σμαι).

Τοῦτο ἐν.
Theon 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 me 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. ἐπιμψά: for the repetition of the finite verb where a purer style would use a participle cf. cxiii. 7.

**CXII. 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.

öffentlich 'Επομενοις χαίρειν.
λοιπὸν τί σου γράψω οὐκ οἶδα, ἀπαίκα-
καμον γάρ σοι αἰκαστον λέγων καὶ
οὐκ αἰνακοῦεις. χρὴ γάρ τινα ὃρων-
5 τα αἰαυτὸν ἐν δυστυχίᾳ κἀν ἄνα-
χωρίς καὶ μὴ ἀπλῶς μάχασθαι τῷ
δεδομένῳ. μετρίων γὰρ καὶ δυσ-
τυχῶν γένεσιν αἴχοντες οὐδὲ
οὕτω αἰαυτοῖς προσοίχομεν. τέως
10 μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν οὐδέποτε παῖρπρακταί,
kανώσετε μὲλι σοι ἄποστλον
μοί τινα ἥ Γόνυθον ἥ Ἀρμόνιον
παραμένοντά μοι ἄχρις ἀν γνώ
πόσ τὰ κατ' αἰμαὶ ἀποτίθαιται. μὴ ἄρα
15 παρέλκομαι ἥ καὶ εἴργομαι ἐστ' ἀν
ὁ θεός ήμᾶς αἰλαιήσῃ; καὶ γὰρ 'Ερμείας
αιτεῖται ἐλθέιν πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἀλλὰ αὐ-
τὸν ἀξιῶσας παραμίναι οὐκ αἰβου-
λήθη, λέγων ὅτι ἀναγκαῖον τι αἰχῶ
20 καὶ δὲ μαί ἀνελθεῖν, καὶ νῦς ἐκ Γεννά-
Hermias.

25. ῥόπος οὖκ δός τέ ἐστιν προσαίδρευειν κτῆσι, μάλιστα ἐπεὶ ἔγνης καὶ παρὰ τῇ τάξιν ὑντα. τὰ κατὰ σὲ διοίκησιν ὅσ πρέπον ἐστίν, μή τέλεον ἀνα-25 τραπέζων. οὐ δέδοκται γὰρ ἡμῖν αἰχμα τὶ δυστυχοῦντες. ἔρρωθος μοι διὰ παίτων εὐ πρᾶς ἁγιοῦσα.

Verso.

Ἐρρείας Γοῦνθῳ νῦν χα(ἱειν). ταλήψεις μαί θλιβόμενον.
εἰ μὴ Ἀμμανίους πάραντα καὶ δήλοστον μοι πῶς ἔσ·
ἐρχαίται πρὸς μαί, σὺν αὐτὸς χεν Διδυμος; μή ἄρα αἱ ἦ·
pάντα ὑπερθέμενος τὸ ἔργων 10 μέραι τὰ πάντα διατελοῦσι;
ἡ καὶ αἰκείου ὅ τοῦ ἐργον ἐρμῶσθαι σὲ εὔχο/μαι.
pοιῶντα. ἀλ(λ)ε ὡρα μὴ κα-

Retio. 2. οὐκ' Ραπ.; so in 4, 18, 21. In απακάκαρον αἱ σοντ. ἑτε; 1. ἀπέκαμα.
3. 1. ἔκαστον. 4. 4. ἑικούνες. 5. 1. ἑαυτάν. 6. 1. μάχεσθαι. 7. δεδομένω, Ραπ.
1. ἔχω. 20. 1. δει μέ. οὐς Ραπ. 21. 1. οὗς τε. . . προσεδρεύειν. ὅς Ραπ. 22. 1. ἐπὶ.
23. 1. ὧν ὁρ δῶτα. 25. 1. ἔχειν. 27. προς [ο]ουσα Ραπ.

Verso. 1. οὐ Ραπ. 3. 1. ἐρχεταί πρὸς μέ. 4. ὑπερθέμενος Ραπ. 5. 1. ἐκείνων.
6. 1. ποιῶντος. ἀλ' Ραπ. 7. 1. μέ.

Retio.

'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 until 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.'
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Recto.

18. ἀξίωσας is a nominativus pendens; the writer probably intended to say ὁκ ἐπισά, for which, by a conversion of object to subject, he substitutes ὁκ ἐξουλήθη.

23. It seems on the whole easier to suppose ὅτα to be a mistake for ὅν (cf. verso 6 τοὐσώστα) than to connect καὶ . . . ὅτα with what follows, taking παρὰ τῇ τάξῃ as equivalent to παρὰ τὴν τάξῃ.

25, 26. ἔχει τι δυστυχεῖτε; ἢ ἕντο τί δυστυχεῖν.

CXXXI. 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.

'Ἰσιδώρας Ἀὐρηλίῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ πλείστα χαίρειν.
καθὼς εἴπα σοι περεῖ τῶν δύο ἀκάνθων εἶνα δῶσω-
5 σιν ἡμῖν αὐτά, ὡς ἐν τῇ σήμερον περεισαργυῖτω-
σαν. αὐτός ὁ Φανέλας ἀνα-
νκαστό αὐτὰς ὄργυην.
ἀρι ῥὲθη, γράψον μοι
10 εἰώ εἰδὼ. καὶ γὰρ τάχα ἐν τῇ αὐρεῖον ἐράμει-
θὰ σφραγεῖσθαι. σπεῖσον ὀδῦν τοῦτο, ὦ εἰδὼ. περεῖ τῶν ταῦρων ἐργαζέσ-

15 σθοσαν. μὴ ἀφῆς αὐ-
tοὺς ἀργῆσε δλους.
tοὺς κλάσως ἐνικον
eἶς τὴν ὀδὸν πάντα εἰ-
να δῆση τρία τρία κὲ

20 ἐλκυσῃ. οὕτως ποιήσον,
καὶ συνφέρει. μὴ προσ-
ποιῆσαι πρὸς τοὺς κυρείους
αὐτῶν. τάχα οὐδὲν δίδῳ
αὐτῷ. μέγα πράγμα ποιῶ

25 αὐτοῖς. τοὺς τέκτονες
μὴ ἀφῆς δλοις ἀργῆσε·
ὀξεὶ αὐτοῖς. ἐρρῶσ-
στε σὲ σύχομαι.


'Isidorus to his brother Aurelius, many greetings. I told you about the two acanthus trees, that they were to give them to us; let them be dug round to-day. Let Phanias himself have them dug round. If he refuses, write to let me know. I shall perhaps come to-morrow for the sealing; so make haste with this in order that I may know. As to the bulls, make them work; don't allow them to be entirely idle. Carry all the branches into the road and have them tied together by threes and dragged along. You will find this of service. Don't make over anything to their masters. I shall perhaps give him nothing.
I am causing them much trouble (?). Don't allow the carpenters to be altogether idle; worry them. I pray for your health.'

21. προσποιήσας perhaps has the sense of the middle 'don't make any pretence.'

23. αὐτῶν are apparently the bulls; but who is ἀνεί in 24? αὐτῶν 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 Caecilius.

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. ἤμερον Pap.; so 8 ἡμείς[ε], 12 ὑ. 7. 1. στρατιῶται. 8. ὑπεστρέφειν Pap.
'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. [ἀθέλφ]ε: [ἐφε] is a possible alternative.

CXXIII. LETTER.

Gizeh Museum, 10,014. 24 x 15 cm. Third or fourth century.

Letter from Ischuron, a tabularius or notary, to his son Dionysoteon, asking him to bring pressure to bear upon Timothesus, probably another tabularius, to attend an official function of some kind, perhaps a session of a court, in the costume befitting the occasion.

Κυρίῳ μον νιψὶ Διονυσιοθέων

δὲ πατήρ χαῖρειν.

εὐχαρίη τις καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀνερχομένου πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀναγκαῖον μοι ἐγένετο προσαγορεύσαι ὑμᾶς.

5 πάντως θαυμάζω, νιὲ μου, μέχρις σήμερον γράμματα σου οὐκ ἔλαβον τὰ δηλοῦντά μοι τὰ περὶ τῆς ὁλοκληρίας ὑμῶν. καὶ ὁς, δέσποτα μοι, ἀντίγραφον μοι ἐν τάξει πάντως γὰρ θελεῖθμαι διότι οὐκ ἐδεξάμην σου γράμματα. γενοῦ πρὸς τὸν ἀθέλφον μου Θεόδορον καὶ ποίησον αὐτὸν σκυλῆμαι πρὸς Τιμιόθεου καὶ μεταδώσων αὐτῷ τὸ ἐτοίμων αὐτοῦ ποίησαι εἰνάρ[ε] εἰσβῆ προσεδρεύσαι. ἥδη γὰρ οἶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων συνεδρίσαι εἰσήγηκαν τοῖς κολλήγαις αὐτῶν, εἰσήλθαν. εἰσβάλλον οὖν

10 μετὰ τῆς αἰσθήτους γυνώτο ὁ ἐρχόμενος ὡς ἐτοίμως εἰσβῆ. μὴ οὖν θελῆσον ἁπαντεῖν ἡμᾶς φέρων πρὸς ἄλληλους ὡς ε[ἰ]δότας ὅτι τὸ αὐτό τὸ ἡμᾶς πάντας καταλαμβάνει. ἐξελεύσθημεν γὰρ μετὰ τῶν χλαμύδων εἰσβῆναι, ὅτεν ὁ ἐρχόμενος ἐτοίμως ἐλθάτω ὡς προσεδρεύσῃ μέλλων. ἀσπάζομαι τὴν γλυκυτάτην μον θυγατέρα Μακκάριαν καὶ τὴν δεσποτὴν μον μητέραν ὑμῶν καὶ ὅλους τοὺς ἡμῶν κατ’ ὅνομα. ἐρρωσθαί σε εὐχομαι πολλοῖς
χρόνοις, κύριε νιέ.
Επείφ κβ.

On the verso at right angles

Κυρίω μου νιέ Διονυσοθέων // Ἦσχυρίων ταβούλαριος.

3. l. εἰκαρία. 4. ὕμας Pap. 7. ὕμων Pap. 1. μου. Or perhaps 1. ὦς δεσπότη μου.

'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 Timothecus 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 Timothecus, 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, εἰκαρίαν τινά ἵχνητι κ.τ.λ.
12. προσεδρεύσα: cf. lxx. 10 προσεδρεύσα 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 Adrastus, king of Argos, and his daughters. Cf. the somewhat similar exercise in G. P. II. lxxxiv 1.

"Ἀδραστός ὁ τοῦ Ἀργοῦς βασιλεύς
γῆμας ἐκ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐσχεν
θυγατέρας δύο, Ἀιμιτίλην καὶ
Ἀλθεῖαν, αὐτῖνες ὑπὲρ ἀμορ-
5 φοι τινὰς 

1 The iambic line which ends that papyrus, ἄγας τὸ θεῖον τοὺς κακοὺς πρὸς τὴν δίκην, is a γράμμη of Menander (ed. Meineke, p. 311).
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'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. γήμας ἐκ τοῦ ὅμοιον: the wife of Adrastus was Amphithea, his niece.

3. δεό: the name of a third daughter, Argeia, is recorded.

4. For AlyuXei6 (or Alyid6) cf. Homer, II. 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.

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 = 266th year' is mentioned. These two eras dating from 324 and 355 respectively, of which an early example was noticed in xciii, 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 indiction alone. For determining the palaeography of this period there is now an immense store of dated material.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

In the 34th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign Fl. Justinian, eternal Augustus and Imperator, which is the 19th year after the consulship of Fl. Basilius the most illustrious, Choiak 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 Choiak 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 τοίς ἀποδείχθησομένους ὑπάτους τὸ γ.  
3. A comparison of 25 below, and exlix. 1 and 6 shows that κύρος here, as often, stands for κύρος, and is not a proper name; cf. cxxvi. 4.  
19. αὐτ[α]κινήτου: ἀκίνητος is common in the sense of 'immovable,' i.e. real, property; cf. cxxvi. 17. But the compound αὐτακινήτου seems to be new.
20. θέων καὶ σεβασμοὺν ἥρων: this oath is given at length in cxxxviii. 34.  
20–23. Cf. cxxxvi. 39, cxxxviii. 36.

CXXVI. TRANSFERENCE OF TAXATION.
Gizeh Museum, 10.085. 31.3 x 30.5 cm. L.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.

5 τοῦ αἰδι[α]θεύμου ἐπιμελητηῆς τοῦ ταύτης τῆς νέας Ἰουστίνου πόλεως Φιλαυλία), Σπ[εφανός], θύγατρη τοῦ σοφωτάτου σχολαστικοῦ Ιωάννου, μετὰ συμψηφίας Μάρκου τοῦ λογιωτα[ῦ]τος μου συμβίων [δ']πό τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. δελήσθη ἡ σῇ αἰδεσιμότης ἐκ τῶν ἀποκειμένων

O 2
πρ' αυτῇ δημοσίωσιν πνευτῶν βαρέσαι τὸ ἐρύθν ὄνομα καὶ κουφίσαι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ αὐτοῦ μου σοφοτάτου πατρὸς Ἰωάννου καθ' ἐκαστὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἀπὸ ἐμβολῆς καὶ χρυσικῶν τῆς

10 σὺν θεῷ εἰς ἑορτὴν ἐκτῆς ἐπινεμήσεως, καὶ αὐτῆς καὶ εἰς τὸν ἔξθεσιν ἀπαντα χρόνον,
eis μὲν ἐμβολῆς σῖτου κανώνος ἀρτάβας ἐξήκοντα τρεῖς μετὰ τῶν τούτων ναῦλων
Ἀλεξάνδρειας καὶ μεταφορᾶς καὶ παντοῖων ἀναλωμάτων, καὶ ὑπὲρ κανονικῶν
tα καὶ καταβαλλόμενα τῷ κατὰ καιρὸν ἐθνικὸ χρυσὸν ἢ χρυσοῦ κεράτια εἰκοσι δύο
δημοσίῳ χυμῷ, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀρκαρικῶν τα καὶ καταβαλλόμενα τῷ κατὰ καιρὸν
15 ἀρκαρικαρίῳ ἦτοι ἐμβολάτορι χρυσοῦ κεράτια εἰκοσι δύο ἤμουν ὀβρυζικά
eis δήμοσιο
κεράτια εἰκοσι τέσσαρα. ταῦτα γὰρ ἐδοξεὶ ἡμᾶς συντελέσαι ὑπὲρ τῶν
ἐπιδοθέντων
ἐμοὶ τῇ ἀχτῇ Στεφανοῦδε προκιμάζον κατ' ἁγοῦς ἀκινήτων πραγμάτων
καθ' ἐκαστὸν ἐνιαυτὸν, καὶ πρὸς τὸ εἰδέναι τὴν σὴν αἰθεσιμότητα καὶ
ἀσφάλειαν τοῦ δημοσίου λόγου πεποίημεθα τὸ παρὸν ἐπίσταλμα τοῦ
20 σωματικοῦ μεθ' ὑπογραφῆς ἥμων ὡς πρόκειται. + 2nd hand. + Φλ(αούς)
Στεφανοῦς
ἡ προγεγραμμένη, στοιχὶ μοι τὸ παρὸν ἐπίσταλμα τοῦ σωματικοῦ τῆς
προγεγραμμένης ἐπησίας συντελίας τοῦ δημοσίου ὡς πρόκειται. +
3rd hand. + Φλ(αούς) Μάρκος σὺν θεῷ ἰατρός, ὕδω τοῦ τῆς λογίας
μνήμης Ἰωάννου γενομένου ἀρχιμάτου, συναίνει καὶ συντίθημι
τῇ εὐγενεστάτῃ μου συμβίῳ Στεφανοῦδε ἐπὶ τῇ προγεγραμμένῃ ἐπησίᾳ
συντελεία τῶν δημοσίων
25 τῶν ἐγκεμένων ἐν τούτῳ τῷ ἐπιστάλματι τῶν τοῦ σίτου ἀρταβῶν ἐξήκοντα
ἐπὶ τῶν κανώνος
μετὰ τῶν αὐτῶν ναῦλων Ἀλεξάνδρειας καὶ μεταφορᾶς καὶ παντοῖων ἀναλω-
μάτων) καὶ τῶν τοῦ χρυσοῦ
κερατίων εἰκοσι δύο δημοσίῳ ὑπὲρ κανονικῶν, καὶ τῶν εἰκοσι δύο ἤμουν
κερατίων ὀβρυζικῶν
eis κεράτια εἰκοσι τέσσαρα δημοσίῳ ὑπὲρ ἀρκαρικῶν, καὶ στοιχήσας πάσιν
tois progeγrammēnous) ἐν τούτω.
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to to ἐπιστάλματι τοῦ σωματισμοῦ γενομένῳ πρῶς σὲ κύριον τὸν αἰδέσιμον ἐπιμεληθήνῃ οἴκου

30 Θέωνος ὑπέγραψα ὡς πρόκειται, +

κὶ δι' εντὸς Παυλοῦ sum(θαλαγραφῆ) etelioth(e).

On the verso

+ ἐπίσταται(λ)μ(α) σ' ὑματισμοῦ γενομένῳ παρὰ Στεφαν(ὸ)ῦδος τῆς εὐγένειας ἑτεροκλῆσας Μάρκου . . .

. . .]ω . [. .]α . .[.] . μ[..λ]. ἄπο τῆς νέας Ἰουστίνου πόλεως +


30. ἑπεγραφα Ραπ.

2. There is much confusion with regard to the years of the consulships of Justin; cf. cxxxi. 4, cxv, ecxix, and introd. to cxxxi.

4. μερίδος καὶ οἴκος: οἴκος has here the wide sense which appears in a still more extended form in cxxvii, ὁ οἶκος ὁ ῥέων. παπυρῶν, it is apparently equivalent to πόλις. Cf. cxxxi. 8, where a village is said to be παγανομενείν by the οἴκος of Flavius Apion. The κύριον is probably for κυρίων: cf. cxxv. 3, note.

9. ἐμβολής καὶ χρυσικών: under these two terms the annual imposts to which John was liable seem 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 exii. 11 and exii in this volume. Payments for the ἐμβολή were sometimes in money; cf. cxxvii. 2. The χρυσικά are subdivided in 12 and 14 into κοινωνία καὶ ἄρκαικα, the 'regular' payments and the payments to the imperial fiscus. These are made respectively to the ἀνθικὸς, a term not elsewhere applied to a collector, and to the 'arçarias or embolator'; from which it is to be inferred that the ἐμβολή and ἄρκαικα were payable to the same official.

10. ἐπιμελησίως: 'indiction.' ἐπιμελησίας, which is not infrequent in literary writers, is almost as common as ἐπιδαπέδων in the Oxyrhynchus papyri, the only distinction between them apparently being that ἐπιμελησίας 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. χρυσοῦ ἡ χρυσου: 'in one or more gold pieces.' The normal νόμισμα or solidus contained twenty-four gold κεράτια, 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. δημοσίῳ γεγο: three kinds of γεγο or standard are mentioned in these papyri, δημοσίων, ἱωαννικόν, and Ἀλεξανδρίεας. For the relation between them cf. notes on cliv.

15. 16. 22½ κεράτια of pure gold (δημοσίων) are to be paid as the equivalent of 24 κεράτια (= 1 νόμισμα) on the 'public' standard (δημοσίως, sc. γεγο). The δημοσίων νόμισμα was therefore debased to the extent of 1½ κεράτια. 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 ἄνω does not appear to be ἐτύμ[ε]ν[ή]ς(ή)ς.
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 οἶκος of Oxyrhynchus and Cynopolis towards the ἐμβολὴ or annual corn-supply sent to Alexandria and Constantinople. Cf. cxxvi. 9, note.

On the verso is a list of payments, in two columns.

1. άνθη την (ήμεν), τούτων ὑπ’ ἑρμῆν τοῦ διαγράφου τοῦ τηγάνου τῇ μυριάδι(ε) α νομίσματα νε κερ(άτια) θβ, γένεται Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) υπὸ κερ(άτια) η’ ἐξ (ἀν) ἐπέμφθη(ν) ἐν Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) δ(α) Μηνά νοταρίου (καὶ) παραπομπ(οῦ) 5 τὰ καὶ καταβλήθη(έντα) τοὺς λαμπρο(τάτους) ἄργυρονπρά(ταις) Ἰωάννου (καὶ) Θεοδόρου [Ἀ]λεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) υπὸ κερ(άτια) θβ. λοι[πὰ]

2. Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) β κερ(άτια) ι’.

3. Συντελεῖ ὑ ἐνυ οἰκ(ος) οἰκ(ος) Ὁ βυσσην(χίτων) ὑ(πὲρ) ἐμβολῆς, σ(του) καὶ(κέλλω) μ[υ]ρ[ί]ά(δικ) ε καὶ Ἄω[.,], τοῦτο[ν] ὑ(πὲρ) διαγράφου τ’[ο]ὐ τηγάνου τῇ μυριάδι(ε) α [νομίσματα] νε κερ(άτια) ιβ, 10 γέ[νεται] Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) σιγ’ ἐξ (ἀν) ἐπέμφθη(ν) ἐν Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) δ(α) Μηνά νοταρίου (καὶ) παραπομπ(οῦ) τὰ καὶ καταβλήθη(έντα) τοὺς λαμπρο(τάτους) ἄργυρονπρά(ταις) Ἰωάννου (καὶ) Θεοδόρου [Ἀ]λεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) στε κερ(άτιον) α.

λ[οι][πὰ] Ἀ[λεξ(ανδρείας)] νομίσματα [ξ] κερ(άτια) κυ.

1. ἐξ (ἀν) η’ Παρ. 4. Σ παραπομπ. Παρ. 5. β. λαμπρο(τάτους) Παρ., and similarly 11, 12. 1. Ἰ[ο]άννη (καὶ) Θεοδόρῳ; so too in 11, 12.

2. οἰκ(ος): cf. cxxvi. 4 μερίδος καὶ οἰκον, καὶ κέλλω: Lat. cancellius; 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 cxxxiii. 17 κάκελλῳ ὑ καὶ παρεληθήσαμεν; cf. cxlii. 4. Both the forms σῖτος κακέλλῳ and σῖτος κακέλλῳ occur; for the variation in case cf. the μέτρον ἔξαρχων δρόμῳ ὑ τρόμῳ. An adjective κακέλλωρ is also found, applied to both corn and wine, e.g. B. G. U. 687. 3. 692. 3.

3. Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας), σς. ἑξηφ., not Ἀλεξ(ανδρίνα), cf. cxxxvi. 30, &c.
CXCVIII 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.

+ "Ο εὐδοκιμῶτατος κύριος Παμούθιος ὁ χαρτουλάριος ἄσθένειαν σῶματος προσαλόμενος ἐβουλήθη ἐπαναχωρήσαι τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ ἴσχύσαι, καὶ τοῦτο γνῶντες, συνέβη γὰρ καὶ ἐρε Ἰωάννης εἶναι τότε κατὰ τὴν Ὀξυρυγχῖτων, ἐγενόμεθα ἐν τῷ οίκῳ αὐτοῦ πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ πολλά αὐτῶν ἐνυσώπησαμεν μὴν ἐν τοιοῦτο πρᾶξαι ἢ διανοηθῆναι δίχα γνώμης καὶ 5 ἐπιτροπῆς τῆς ὑμετέρας ἐνδοξῆς(τητος).

καὶ ἄλλως πως οὐκ ἐνυνθημεν πείσαι αὐτῶν τὰς αἰτήσεις ἰμῶν δεξασθαι, εἰ μὴ ἐπεσχόμεθα ἐνωμότους αὐτῷ τὰ περὶ τοῦτον διὰ γραμμάτων προσανεγκεῖν τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ἐνδοξητῇ. ἐπιμένει γὰρ λέγων μὴ δύνασθαι ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον κοπωθῆναι, ἀλλ’ αἰτεὶ ἐπιτραπῆναι ἀνελθείν εἰς τοὺς πόδας τῆς ὑμετέρας ἐνδοξήτησος, ἵνα τὸ παριστάμενον ἐπ’ αὐτῷ δοκιμάσῃ. τὸ οὖν δοκοῦν καταξιώσῃ 10 ἡ ὑμετέρα ἐνδοξῆς ἀντιγράψαι, καὶ ἡ πείσαι περὶ τοῦτον τὴν αὐτοῦ αἰδέσε(ἵπτητα)

ἐπιμείναι ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν καὶ τὰ συνήθη διαπράξεσθαι, ἢ ἐπιτρέψαι αὐτῷ ἀνελθείν εἰς τοὺς ἐνδόξους αὐτῆς πόδας. ἡγείσθω τῆς ἐπιστ([ο)]ῆς ἢ ἐποφειλομένη κατὰ χρεός προσκύνησις τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ἐνδοξήτητι. +

On the recto

+ δεσπ(ήτη) ἦμῶν τ(ἡ) πάντ(ῶν) ἐνδοξ(οτάτω) π(αι)ενφ(ήμωρ
15 κρείττ(ον) κομιτοτρῆβ(ούνφ) + Ἰωάννης,

Θεόδωρος, Θεόδωρος, σχολ(αστικο)
2. ἐπαναχωρήσας: εὐστ. fr. a. 1. γνώσει. 3. ίωάννης Παρ. 6. l. ἐπεσχόμεθα. γραμματάς Παρ. 7. εὐδοκησθε: Παρ. 9. ίαὶ ... παύσασθαι Παρ. 10. ἐμετερά Παρ. The fragments containing the letters αἱ καὶ η̲̃ πεῖσις in this line and καὶ τὰ συνήθ. in ιΠ have been mounted the wrong side up. 15. ίωάννης Παρ. 16. σχόλι Παρ.

'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 pleading 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. κομιστριάβ(ονος), if that is right, is a curious title; τριβοῦνος 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 uncial, 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.

... [............] ... [·] ἵνδικτίονος ἐνδεκάτησις. τὸ παρόν τῆς διαλύσεως ῥεπούδιον διαπέμπομει...

ἐγὼ Ἰωάννης πατὴρ Εὐφημίας τῆς ἐμῆς ὑπεξουσίου θυγατρός σοι Φοιβάμμουν τῷ εὐδοκὶ(μω)τὶ(τῶ) μου γαμβρῷ, διὰ Ἀναστασίου τοῦ λαμπρο(τότου) ἐκδίκου ταύτης τῆς Ὀξυρυγχίτων πόλεως, περιέχουν ὡς ὑποτέκται. ἐπειδὴ εἰς ἀκοάς ἐμᾶς ἠλθεν ὅτι εἰς ἐκθήσαμα πράγματα τινα παρεμβάλλεις

5 ἔστων, ἀπερ οὐδὲ θεῶ οὐδὲ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσκουσιν, καὶ οὐ δέον ἐστὶν ταῦτα ἐγ γράμμασιν ἐντεθῆναι, καλὸν ἡγησάμην τὴν μεταξὺ σοῦ καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς ἐμῆς θυγατρός Εὐφημίας διαλυθήναι.
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ςυνάφιαν διὰ τὸ ἐμὲ, ὡς εἰρηται, ἀκηκοέναι σε παρεμβάλλοντα ἑαυτὸν ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἄθεσμος πράγμασιν καὶ βούλευθαι με εἰρηνικόν καὶ ἡσύχιον βίον διάξαι τὴν ἐμὴν υγιάτερα.

τούτου οὖν ἐνεκεν τὸ παρόν τῆς μεταξύ σου καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς ἐμῆς υγιατρὸς Εὐφημίας

10 συναφίας βεβούδιον διαπεμψάμην σοι διὰ τοῦ εἰρημένον λαμπρο(τάτου) ἐκδίκου μεθ’ ὑπογραφῆς ἐμῆς, οὗ τὸ ίσον ἔλαβον ἐνυπόγραφον χειρὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λαμπρο(τάτου) ἐκδίκου. πρὸς οὖν ἀσφάλειαν τῆς αὐτῆς μου υγιατρὸς Εὐφημίας τὸ παρόν τῆς περιλύσεως βεβούδιον διαπεμψάμην σοι γραφή(ν) μην Ἕπειρ ἢ α ἴνα(κτίονος) ἐνδεκάτης. +

2nd hand. + Ἦωάνυς πατὴρ Εὐφημίας τῆς ἐμῆς υγιατρὸς ὁ προγεγραμμένος διαπεμψάμην τὸ παρόν τῆς περιλύσεως βεβούδιον

15 σοὶ Φοιβάμμονι τῷ εὐδοκιμοτάτῳ γαμβρῷ ὅς πρόκειται. +

2. Ἦωάνυς ... ἦπερφύσοντος υγιατρὸς, Ραπ. 3. 1. περίπεικόν. 10. 1. διαπεμψάμην, and so in 13. ὑπογραφὴν Ῥαπ. 11. ἵσον Ῥαπ. 13. Ἦωάνυς Ῥαπ.

'... eleventh indiction. 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 indiction.

+ 1. 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.
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.

+ Tὸ ἐμὸ ἀγαθὸς δεσπότης φιλοχρίστῳ φιλοπτόχῳ παν-

υφήμῳ ὑπερφυεστάτῳ πατρικῷ καὶ δουκὶ τῆς ᘂθηβαίων

χώρας Ἀπίων π(αρὰ) Ὄνοπο ὑμετέρου δοῦλου ἀπὸ τοῦ διαφέροντος

αὐτῆς κτήματος καλομείνου Φάκρα.

5 οὐδὲν ἐδικώ ἡ ἀσέβες κέκτηται ὁ ἐνδοξὸς ὑδίκος τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ

dεσποτοῦ, ἀλλ’ ἀεὶ μεστὸς ἐστὶ ἑλεμονώδης ἐπὶ(ρ)ρέον τοῖς ἐ(ν)δεέσιν

tὰ χρώμη. ὅθεν κἀγώ ὁ ἐλεεινὸς δοῦλος τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ δεσπότου

μου

διὰ ταύτης τῆς παρούσης δεσποτεύου ἐλεηθήναι μοι βούλομαι

gνώναι τὴν υμετέραν δεσποτίαν ὡς ἐκ πατέρων καὶ ἐκ προγόνων δουλεύειν

10 τὸ ἐμὸ ἀγαθὸς δεσπότης πληρώσαι ἐτήσιοις τὰ δημώσια· καὶ θεοῦ

βουλήσει ἐπὶ τῆς παρελθούσης ἐνδεκάτης ὑω(κτίονος) καὶ τῆς παρελθούσης

dεκάτης θεθύναι τὰ ἑμὰ κτήμα, καὶ χρυσον οὐκ ἐλιγὸν ἑδαυνισάμην

νο(μίσματα) ἑι

ὡς ὅτε δυνηθῶ ἀγοράσαι τὰ αὐτὰ κτήμ. καὶ ἀλλ’ ὅτε προσήλθον

tὸ ἐμὸ ἀγαθὸς δεσπότης καὶ ἐλεηθᾶ με ἐλθὸν ἐνταῦθα, οἱ διαφέροντες

15 τοῦ ἐμοῦ δεσπότου οὐκ ἱέροχετο ποίησαι κατὰ τὴν κέλευσιν τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ

dεσπότου. ἔν γάρ, δέσποτα, μὴ καταλάβε με ὁ ἐλεός σου, οὐ δύνομαι

σταθῆναι

ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ κτήματι καὶ χρησιμεύεσθαι τοῖς γεουχικοῖς πράγμασιν. καὶ

παρακαλῶ καὶ κατικελεύω τὴν υμετέραν δεσποτίαν προστάξαρ πολεηθήναι

με, ἐπεί(δ) εἰς μεγάλην ἀνατροπὴν ἠλθόν. οὐκ ἔχω γάρ ἄλλην κατα-

20 φυγήν εἰ μὴ τῆς τοῦ δεσπότου Χριστοῦ καὶ τῆς υμετέρας ὑπεροχῆς.

καὶ ἰμώνοις ἀδανάτους ἀνατέμνω τῷ δεσπότῃ Χριστῷ ὑπὲρ τῆς

ζωῆς τῆς υμετέρας δεσποτίας καὶ τοῦ ὑπερφυεστάτου αὐτῆς ὕιο

Στρατηγίου δεσπότων. +

1. 1. φιλοπτόχῳ. 2. ὑπερφυεστάτῳ Ραρ. 3. ὑμετερῷ Ραρ. - 6. 1. ἐπιρρίων.

8. 1. δέσποτα. 9. ὑμετέραν Ραρ. 11. ὤδα Ραρ. 12. 1. τεβάνας κτήμ. 13. ομ.


First e of γεουχικοῖ c o o t. ο o. 18. 1. κατικελεύω. ὑμετέραν Ραρ. 20. ὑμετεράς

ὑπεροχῆς Ραρ. 21. ἰμώνοι ... ὑπέρ Ραρ. 22. ὑμετερα ... ὑπερφυεστάτου ... ὕιον Ραρ.
'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 life of your lordship and that of your most magnificent son, my lord Strategius.'

23. Στρατηγίος: this person is perhaps the Flavius Strategius addressed in Gizeh Museum, No. 10,031, under the titles ἄπό υπάτων στρατηγῆς εὐδελείατατος πατρίκιος πρωτούν κατὰ τὰ τῆν Ἴρισκέλειον καὶ κατὰ ταύτην τῆν λαμπρὰν 'Οξ. πόλιν. The document, which is dated in the year 535, is an acknowledgement of the receipt through a μελακάσε of a basket (κάλαβος) required for a mill (μελαίων) belonging to Strategius; and it follows precisely the formula used in the similar receipts addressed to Flavius Apion (διὰ δημίου οἰκετόν κ.τ.λ.) of which cxxxvii is an example. There is therefore reason to connect the Strategi 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) θε(ω)ν ἀγαθῷ δεσπ(ὸ)τῃ δέν(σις) καὶ ἱκεσία + παρ ἐμοῦ Σουσέου ἔλεενον ὑμετέρου διούλου ἀπὸ Πάτανι. διδάσκω τὸν ἐμὸν ἀγαθὸν δεσπ(ὸ)τῃ τὸ κατ' ἐμὲ πράγμα, τοῦτον ἐχοντα τὸν τρόπον. ἡνίκα ἔξη ὅ πατήρ μου ἐκάλεσεν ἐμὲ καὶ τοὺς 5 ἀδελφοὺς ἐμοῦ, λέγων ὅτι κρατήσῃ εἰς ἐξ ὑμῶν τὴν οὐσίαν τῆς μητρὸς ὑμῶν Ἰω[ν.]ορθοῖ, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας μου τρέφονται καὶ ἐπῆρεν Δανεῖτ τὸν μικρότερὸν μου
And he raised up David his younger brother and assigned to him the estate of his 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 caused 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 suborned (1) 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.เมืกøων Κλατδλαννν: it is more probable that μείων here is a title than that it means 'elder son,' notwithstanding μειστήρ αδηλφή in 25. Cf. cxxxi. 1. 10, clv. 5, clvii. 2, and B. G. U. 367. 5, and 368. 10 κόμητι καὶ μειστήρῳ Στρατηγίων τοῦ πολεμίου, πατρικι.

15. σπάω: the use of the preposition is peculiar. σπάω is frequent in late Greek as an equivalent of τοι 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. ισόβια: it is more probable that ισόβια here is a title than that it means 'elder son/ notwithstanding ἡσετε δεδεκεγ. 25. Cf. cxxxii. i. 10, ci. 5, clviii. 2, and 367. 5, and 368. 10 Καταρσία. Χαταρσία ἐν τούτῳ ισόβια θέσα, τοῦτοι δὲ ισόβια ἀποτελοῦσα, ἐπεγεγραμμένα τοῖς ἱεραρχούσιν καὶ θεσσαλικοῖς ἰσόβια καὶ θησαυροῦσιν.

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.

+ Γνωσις) χρησίου εὐρεθί(ντος) πα(ρά) τῷ μακαρ(ι)ο Παύλῳ τῷ ἀπὸ μειζόνων, "Ωμέας (καὶ) δοθί(ντος) τοῖς γεγραμμένων αὐτοῦ κληρονομεισι, ἐπὶ, μὴν ἰδίᾳ Ἔπειφ καὶ ἤγερσι αὐτοῦ τοι οἰ(νών).

διὰ Σερένου νοικίας τοῦ αὐτοῦ Παύλου νο(μίσματα) πρὸ (κρατία) κ, 5 (καὶ) ῥ(πή) παραστάθρ(ον) αὐτ(οῦ) νο(μίσματα) θ, (κρατία) δ, / νο(μίσματα) μεῖστοτε "Αλεξανδρείας.

δ(ιὰ) Φοιβάμωνοι χρησι(χου) ῥ(πῆ) τῆς(ς) γαμετο(υ) αὐτ(οῦ) 'Ηραίδος νο(μίσματα) μεῖστοτε "Αλεξανδρείας.

2. κληρονομετι Παπ. 4. νοιον Παπ. ρηθε 'τε Παπ.; so in 5 &c. 7. ηραίδος Παπ.
5. παραστάθη(ν) : παράσταθημεν νόμισμα in Cod. Just. x. 27, 2 means a νόμισμα below its normal weight; and on this analogy the amounts mentioned here as paid ὑπέρ παραστάθημου 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 παρὰ so and so many κεράτω. 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. γαμετο(γ) : 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.
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

207

The Sixth and Seventh Centuries 207

In the sixth and seventh centuries, the influence of the previous periods was evident. During this time, the development of literature and art was marked by a blend of influences from the Hellenistic world and local traditions.

The Latin literature of the period was characterized by its fidelity to the Greek models. The works of poets like Ausonius and Odoacer were written in a refined Latin, which continued to be used in the ecclesiastical and literary spheres. The poetry of the period was marked by a preoccupation with the themes of nature, love, and mortality.

The art of the period was characterized by a synthesis of Roman and local traditions. The mosaics in the churches of Rome and the mosaics in the churches of Italy were especially noteworthy. The development of the book in the early Christian period was a significant advancement, as it allowed for the preservation and dissemination of the religious texts.

The manuscripts of the period were often written in a high quality script known as the Carolingian minuscule. The development of the book in the early Christian period was a significant advancement, as it allowed for the preservation and dissemination of the religious texts.

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The manuscripts of the period were often written in a high quality script known as the Carolingian minuscule. The development of the book in the early Christian period was a significant advancement, as it allowed for the preservation and dissemination of the religious texts.
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 Pheobammon, overseer, son of Pekusius, Aurelius Anoup, son of Aritisi, Aurelius Menas, his brother, Aurelius Koolaebt, 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 out 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 Osklas, 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. 1, Aurelius Heraclides, scribe of the village of Takona, signed for them at their request, as they were illiterate. Executed by me, Philoxenus.'

2. τοῖς τῷ ἕ: 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 cxxxv.

5. ἐπερωτώνως: the correlative to ἐπερωτηθήσετε in 21.


14. ἐγκέκλεις: cf. civili, from which it appears that a διάσωμα could be scaled. But what part it played in the measuring and whether it had anything to do with the κάλγελλος (cxxxvii. 1, note) is obscure.

23. Some such verb as ἐπισώματον must be supplied.

28. The κ with the stroke of abbreviation should somehow represent ἵδικτίωνος; cf. cxxxviii. 49 and cxxl. 32.
CXXXIV. 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 stonemasons, for the receipt of one gold solidus, for which sum he engages to transport 200 blocks of stone to a lakkos 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.

+ Ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργ(έτου)

Φλ(αούου) Ἰουστίνου τοῦ αἰωνίου Δύγουστου
καὶ Ἀὐτοκρ(άτορος) έτους δ', ύπατίας τῆς

5 αὐτῶν γαλην(ήτος) τὸ β', Παύνι ἰε, ἰνδ(ικτίωνος) β/.

Φλ(αούου) Ἀπίων τῷ πανευφήμῳ
καὶ ύπερφυστάτῳ ἀπὸ ύπάτων ὀρδιναρίων
καὶ πατρικίω, γεουχοῦντι καὶ

10 ἑνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχ(ίτων)
πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου τοῦ καὶ
ἐπερωτώντος καὶ προσπορίζοντος
τῷ ἰδίῳ δεσπότη τῷ αὐτῶ πανευφήμῳ
ἀνθρὰ τὴν ἄγωγην καὶ ἐνοχήν,

15 Ἰωάννης κεφαλ(η) τῶν
λαστίμων, υἱὸς Μηνᾶ μητρὸς
Σάρας, ὀρμώμενος ἀπὸ ἑποικίων
Νήσου Δευκαδίου τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχ(ίτου) νομοῦ
diaφέροντος τῇ ὑμῶν ύπερφυσί(εις).

20 ὁμολογῶ ἐσχηκέναι παρ’ αὐτῆς
ἐντεῦθεν ἡδη χρυσοῦ νόμισμα
ἐν ἰδιωτικῷ (νυγω), γ(νεται) χρ(υσοῦ) νο(μισμάτιον) ἀ ἰδιωτικῷ,
καὶ ύπέρ τούτον ὁμολογῶ
ἐνεγκείνει εἰς τὸν λάκκον

25 τοῦ αὐτῆς κτήματος
Ταρωσθ[ί(νου)] λίθους μεγάλους
diakosías δίξα ὑπερθ(εσεώς) τινός. κύρ(ιον) τὸ ὁμολ(όγημα) ἀπλ(οδὶν) γραφ(ἐν), καὶ ἑπερ(ωτηθεῖσ) ὁμολ(ὁγησα).

30 Ἰωάννης, στοιχεῖ μοι. Ἰσατος ἕγρ(αψα) ὑπὲρ ἀ(υτοῦ) ἀγρ(αμμάτον) δυτος.

* di έμ(υ) Ίσατ(υ) διακον(υ) ετελιοθ(ε).

On the verso ὁμολ(ὁγημα) Ἰωάννου κεφ(αλῆς) τῶν λαστὰ(κων), νιὸν Μηνᾶ, ἀπὸ ἐποικ(ίον)

Νήσου Λ[ευκ]αδί(ον) χρ(υσοῦ) νο(μίσυματος) ἃ iδ(ιωτικῶ.

3. Ίωσιου Παπ. 6. Ἰδὸ Παπ. 13. Ἰδῳ Παπ. 15. Ίωσιππ. Παπ. 24. εν[γκε]ιν

Pap. 27. 1. διακοινοῦσ. 30. Ίωσιππ... Ίσατος Παπ. 32. Ἰσατ Παπ. 33. Ἰδον

Pap.


CXXXV. **Deed of Surety.**

Gizeh Museum, 10,018. 32 x 19.5 cm. 1. D. 579.

Deed by which Aurelius Pamouthius, 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 indiction. 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 indiction 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 exlviv the year of the Emperor and the indiction coincide with the received theory, cxciii, cxcviii and cclii are dated in Phaophi (October) of the 8th year of Tiberius, 1st indiction. 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 cii. 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, cxxviii and cci the consulsipation of Tiberius coincides with the 8th year of his reign, while cxxxiv, cxxxvi and cxxvii give a regular series of dates ‘after the consulsipation’ 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.

+ Βασιλείας τοῦ θειότατον καὶ εὐσεβεστάτοτον ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φιλαυτίου Τιβερίου Κωνσταντίνου τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγοῦστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους δ’, Φαμενωθ ἢν, ἵνα(κτίανος) ἢν. τοῖσ ὑπερφιεστάτοις κληρονόμοις τοῦ τῆς ἐν εὐκλεεί τῇ μνήμῃ.

5 Ἀπώνων γενομένων πατρικίων, γεουχοῦσι καὶ ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχ(ίτων) πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπερσοῦστος καὶ προσ- πορίζοντος τοῖσ ίδιοις δεσπόταις τοῖσ αὐτοῖσ πανευφήμιοι ἀνθράσιν τὴν ἀγαθήν καὶ ἐνοχήν, Αὐρήλιος Παμαύθιος μολυβουργός, νῦν Γεωργίου μητρὸς Ἀννιανῆς, ὀρμώμενος ἁπὸ τῆς Ὀξυρυγχ(ίτων) πόλεως. ὁμολογῶ ἐκοισία γνώμη, ἐπομνύμενος τῶν θείων καὶ σεβάσμου ὄρκων, ἐγγυάσθαι καὶ ἀναδέχεσθαι παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφείας διὰ τῶν αὐτῆς προσηκόντων Αὐρήλιου Ἀβραάμιον νῦν Ἐρμίου μητρὸς Ἡραίδος, ὀρμώμενον ἀπὸ κτήματος μεγάλης Ταρυνθίου διαφέροντος τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφείας τοῦ.

10 Ὀξυρυγχ(ίτων) νομοῦ ἐναπόγραφον αὐτῆς γεωργίων, ἐφ’ ὅ τε αὐτῶν ἀδιαλείπτως παραμεῖναι καὶ διάγειν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κτήματι μετὰ τῶν αὐτῶν φιλτάτων καὶ γαμετῆς καὶ κτηνῶν καὶ πάσης τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀποκειμένης ἀποκρυόμενον εἰς ἄπαντα τὰ ὀρῶντα τὸ αὐτοῦ πρόσωπον ἤτοι τῆς τοῦ ἐναπογράφου τύχην,

15 Ὀξυρυγχ(ίτων) νομοῦ ἐναπόγραφον αὐτῆς γεωργίων, ἐφ’ ὅ τε αὐτῶν ἀδιαλείπτως παραμεῖναι καὶ διάγειν ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κτήματι μετὰ τῶν αὐτῶν φιλτάτων καὶ γαμετῆς καὶ κτηνῶν καὶ πάσης τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀποκειμένης ἀποκρυόμενον εἰς ἄπαντα τὰ ὀρῶντα τὸ αὐτοῦ πρόσωπον ἤτοι τῆς τοῦ ἐναπογράφου τύχην,

20 καὶ μηδαμῶν αὐτῶν καταλείψας τὸ αὐτὸ κτῆμα μήτε μήν μεθ’ [ ] ἢσταθεῖαι εἰς ἔτερον τόπον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπιτηθουμένον αὐτῶν πρὸς ἐμὲ παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφείας διὰ τῶν αὐτῆ προσηκόντων ἐν οἰαδήποτε ἡμέρα οἰασοδηποτοῦς ἐνεκεν προφάτεως, τοῦτον παραφέρω καὶ παραδώσου ἐν δημοσίων

25 τόπῳ ἐκτὸς πάντος τόπον προσφιγήσας καὶ λόγου ἐνθα αὐτῶν
καὶ παρέδειξα, ἐν τῇ φιλακῇ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου οἶκου.

η [et] μὴ τοιοῦτο ποιῆσω, ὡμολογῶ καταβαλεῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀπολείψεως καὶ μὴ γινομένης παρ' ἐμοῦ παραδόσεως χρυσοῦ νομίσματα ὀκτὼ ἔργῳ καὶ δυνάμει ἀπατοῦμενα.

30 Κυρία ἡ ἐγγύη ἀπλὴ γραφεῖσα, καὶ ἐπερωτῆσαις, ὡμολογησα).

* di em(u) Anastasius eteliothh.

On the verso

ἐγγύη Παμουθίου μολυβουργ(οῦ) ύιὸν Γεωργίου ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀξυρυγχῆς τοῦ πόλεως ἀναδεχομένου "Ἀβραάμ ἰονύν ἕρμον άνιν απὸ κτήματος Τάπρος ὀνομάσατο.

3. ἵδε τ. 4. ὑπερφυεῖς τοῦτον τ. 5. ἵδος τ. 6. υἱὸς τ. 7. ἵδε τ. 8. ὑιὸς τ. 9. νῦν τ. 10. τῶν τ. 11. ἵδος τ. 12. ὑπερφυεῖς τ. 13. ἵδος τ. 14. τοῦτον τ. 15. τοῦτον τ. 16. τοῦτον τ. 17. τοῦτον τ. 18. τοῦτον τ. 19. τοῦτον τ. 20. τοῦτον τ. 21. τοῦτον τ. 22. τοῦτον τ. 23. τοῦτον τ. 24. τοῦτον τ. 25. τοῦτον τ. 26. τοῦτον τ. 27. τοῦτον τ. 28. τοῦτον τ. 29. τοῦτον τ. 30. τοῦτον τ. 31. τοῦτον τ. 32. τοῦτον τ. 33. τοῦτον τ. 34. τοῦτον τ. 35. τοῦτον τ. 36. τοῦτον τ. 37. τοῦτον τ. 38. τοῦτον τ. 39. τοῦτον τ. 40. τοῦτον τ. 41. τοῦτον τ. 42. τοῦτον τ. 43. τοῦτον τ. 44. τοῦτον τ. 45. τοῦτον τ. 46. τοῦτον τ. 47. τοῦτον τ. 48. τοῦτον τ. 49. τοῦτον τ. 50. τοῦτον τ. 51. τοῦτον τ. 52. τοῦτον τ. 53. τοῦτον τ. 54. τοῦτον τ. 55. τοῦτον τ. 56. τοῦτον τ. 57. τοῦτον τ. 58. τοῦτον τ. 59. τοῦτον τ. 60. τοῦτον τ. 61. τοῦτον τ. 62. τοῦτον τ. 63. τοῦτον τ. 64. τοῦτον τ. 65. τοῦτον τ. 66. τοῦτον τ. 67. τοῦτον τ. 68. τοῦτον τ. 69. τοῦτον τ. 70. τοῦτον τ. 71. τοῦτον τ. 72. τοῦτον τ. 73. τοῦτον τ. 74. τοῦτον τ. 75. τοῦτον τ. 76. τοῦτον τ.

In the 4th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign and greatest benefactor Fl. Tiberius Constantinus, eternal Augustus and Emperor, Phamenoth 25, 12th indiction.

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 Anniana, 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 Tarouthinus 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 not in 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.'
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 ὀνόματι κ.τ.λ. and a protocol similar to that of cxxxviii, has been broken away.

[+ βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργετοῦ Φλαουίου]

Τίβεριον Μαυρίκιον τοῦ αἰώνιον Ἀυγοῦστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους ἁ,

μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν τοῦ τῆς

θείας θησεοῦ γενομένου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Τίβεριον Κωνσταντίνου ἔτους ἡ,

Πατὸν κθ, ἑνδ(ίκτιων) πρώτης.

τοῖς υπερφυστάτοις κληρονόμοις τοῦ τῆς ἐν εὐκλεεὶ τῇ μνήμῃ Ἀπίωνος

gενομένου

5 πρωτοπατρικίου, γεωρχοῦοι καὶ ἑνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυριγχίτων πόλει,

diὰ Μηνά οἰκέτου

tοῦ ἐπερωτόκτονος καὶ προσπορίζοντος τοῖς ἱδίοις δεσπόταις τοῖς αὐτοῖς παν-

evφήμοις ἀνδράσιν

tῆς ἀγωγῆς καὶ ἐνοχῆς,

Σερῆνος διάκονος τῆς ἀγίας ἐκκλησίας, νῦς

tοῦ μακαρίου

Ἀπολλά, μετ’ ἐγγυητοῦ τοῦ καὶ ἀναδεχομένου [αὐτῶν εἰς ἡν ποιεῖται ὑπο-

dοχὴν τῆς καταπιστευμένην ἐνής]

αὐτοῦ προσνοσίας τῶν ἔξης δηλομένων κτήματων καὶ ἔξωτικῶν αὐτῶν

tόπων, ἐμοῦ

10 Βίκτορος νυμικαρίον, νυὶ τοῦ μακαρίου Ἰωάννου, ἔξης ὑπογράφοντες ἱδίοις

grάμμασιν, ἀμφότεροι

ὁρμόμενοι ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ ἐγὼ ὁ πρωτότυπος

Σερῆνος διάκονος,

ἐκουσία γνώμη καὶ αὐθαίρετο προορίσει συντεθείσαι με πρὸς τὴν ὑμῶν

ὑπερβάλειν διὰ τῶν αὐτῆς

προσ(<η>)/κόστων ἐπὶ ἑνὰ ἑνιαύτων, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ λοιπόν ἀρχισικῶν τῆς

παρούσης πρότης ἑνδ(ίκτιωνος)
καὶ καρπῶν καὶ χρυσίκων καὶ προσόδων τής συν θεῷ δευτέρας ἐπινεμ-ήσεως, ἐπὶ τῷ με τήν
15 χώραν τοῦ προνοητοῦ ἦτοι υποδέκτου ἀποπληρώσαι παρ’ αὐτῇ ἐμ προστασία κτήματος Ματρέου
καὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς κώμης Ἐπισήμου καὶ Ἀδαλοῦ καὶ τῶν ἑξωτικῶν αὐτῶν τόπων τῶν διαφερόντων
τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείας, καὶ κατὰ τὸ παραχύμενόν μοι ἀπαίτήσιμον παρὰ τῶν αἰδεύσιμον χαρτουλαρίων
tοῦ ἐνδόξου αὐτῆς οἰκοῦ τὴν μεθοδίαν τρέψαι κατὰ τῶν ὑπευθύνων γεωργῶν κτηματικῶν τε
καὶ κωμητικῶν καὶ ἑξωτικῶν, εἰς τὸ πάντα εἰσπράξαι καὶ καταβαλεῖν ἐπί τὴν ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείαν
20 ἦτοι ἐπὶ τοὺς αὐτῆς προσήκοντας, τοῦτ’ ἐστιν, τῶν μὲν σῖτόν ἐπὶ [τὴν]
dημόσιον ναύτην τοῦ ἐνδόξου αὐτῆς οἰκοῦ, τὸ δὲ χρυσίκον ἐπὶ τῶν λαμπρότατον τραπεζῆς τοῦ
αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου οἰκοῦ, ἀκολούθως τοῖς ἑρόις ἐνταχόνοις τοῖς ἐκδιδομένοις παρ’ ἑμοῦ πάσην τοῖς
ὑπευθύνοις γεωργῶς ταῦτης τῆς προνοησίας, καὶ μετὰ τὴν γινομένην παρ’ ἑμοῦ σπουδὴν καὶ ἕν
ἐνεδικανμένα μεθοδίαν περὶ τῆς εἰσπράξεως. εἰ δὲ συμβῇ ἔχθεσιν γενέσθαι ἐν τοῖς
25 προγεγραμμένοις κτήμασιν, ἐμὲ ταῦτην ἀποσυμβιβάσαι τὴν δὲ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείαν
ταῦτην ἑαυτῇ καταλογίσασθαι ἐν τοῖς ἑρῶις λόγοις’ τὰ δὲ ἑξωτικὰ πάντα ἐμὲ εἰς πλήρες
νηματίασαι καὶ εἰσπράξαι καὶ εἰσενεγκεῖν τῷ εἰρημένῳ γεουχικῷ λόγῳ.
προσομολογῷ δὲ ληματίασαι τῇ υμῶν ὑπερφυείᾳ ὑπὲρ παραμυθείας τοῦ παραληπτικοῦ
μέτρου τῶν ἀρταβῶν ἐκατὸν ἀρτάβας δέκα πέντε. πρός δὲ τοῦτος συνεθέμην καὶ ὀμολόγησα
dιδόναι τῷ ἐνδόξῳ
30 οἰκοῦ τῆς υμῶν ὑπερφυείας καὶ τὰ δώδεκα νομίσματα Ἀλεξάνδρειας τὰ ἔξεθος παραχύμενα
ὑπὲρ παραμυθείας τῆς αὐτῆς προνοησίας, καὶ δέξασθαι με τὸ ἐμὸν ὑψώμιον
κατὰ μίμησιν
τού πρὸ ἔμοι προνοητοῦ. δόσω δὲ τοὺς λόγους πάσης τῆς ἐμῆς ὑποδοχῆς τοῦ τε λήμματος καὶ ἀναλώματος, καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν λογοθετῶν ἀποπληρώσω, εἰ λοιπάδαριος φανεῖν ἀκολούθως ὡς εἰρηται τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἐνταγίοις. προσομολογῶ δὲ κάγῳ Βίκτορ ὁ ἐγγυηθής
35 ἐγγυνάσθαι καὶ ἀναδέχεσθαι τὸν προγεγραμμένον Σερήνον διάκονον προ- νοητὴν διδοῦντα πληροῦντα τὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ ὑποδοχῆς, καὶ εἰ λοιπάδαριος φανεῖν ἀκολούθως τῆς αὐτοῦ πιστικοίς οἶκοθεν καὶ ἐξ ἴδιων μου διδόναι καὶ πληρῶσαι τὴν ύμῶν ὑπερβ(δειαν), ἀποστατόμενος τῷ προνομίῳ τῶν ἐγγυητῶν, διαφερόντως δὲ τῇ νεαρᾷ διατάξει τῇ περὶ ἐγγυητῶν καὶ ἀντιφωνητῶν ἐκφωνηθείσῃ. καὶ ὑπεθέμεθα ἀμφότεροι εἰς τὸ δίκαιον τοῦτον 40 τοῦ συναλλάγματος πάντα ἡμῶν τὰ ὑπάρχοντα καὶ ὑπάρξοντα ἱδικῶς καὶ γενικῶς, ἐνεχύρων λόγῳ καὶ ὑποθήκῃς δικαίῳ. κύριον τὸ συνάλλαγμα δισσο(κ) γραφ(εν), καὶ ἐπερ(οιεθέντες) ὑμοὶ(ογήσαμεν). + 2nd hand. + Σερήνος διάκο(νος), υἱὸς τοῦ μακαρ(οῦ) Ἀπολλώ, ὁ προγεγραμ- μένος, πεποίημαι τοῦτο τὸ συναλλάγμα τῆς προγεγραμμένης προνοησίας κτήματος Ματρέ(ο)ν καὶ τῶν ἐν τες καρπῆς Ἐπισύμον καὶ Ἀδε(ο)ν καὶ τῶν ἐξωτικῶν τῶν, καὶ ἀποδόσω τοὺς λόγους μου, καὶ στοιχὶ μοι πάντα 45 τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ ὡς πρόκειται, ὑπογράψας χειρεὶ ἐμοὶ ἀπέλησα. 3rd hand.+ Βίκτορ νομικάριος, υἱὸς τοῦ μακαρ(οῦ) Ἰωάννου, ὁ προγεγραμμένος, ἔστοι καὶ ἀναδέχομαι τὸν προγεγραμμένον εὐλαβήστατον) Σερήνον διάκο(νον) καὶ προνοητὴν ἐν τούτῳ τὸ συναλλάγμα(τί), καὶ συμφονεὶ μοι πάντα ὡς πρόκειται.
ὑπεγράψα χειρεὶ ἐμοὶ, ἀπέλυσα.+ 1st hand. + δὲ ἐμοὶ Παπνοθίου συμβολαιογράφου ἐτελείωθη. 50 * δὶ εἵμ(ο) Ραφνί(ο) . . . συμ(ολαιογράφου) ετελιοθ(ε).
On the verso
+

συνάλαγμα) Σερήνου τοῦ εὐλαβεστάτου διακόνου νιόθη τοῦ μακαρίου

Απολλά,

μετ’ ἐγχινητοῦ τοῦ θαυμασίου Βίκτωρος νομικαρίου, προστασίας κτήματος

Ματρίων.

4. ὑπερφυκεστάτους Παπ. 6. ἵδους Παπ.; so in 10. 7. νῖος Παπ.; so in 42. 10. νῖον ... ἵδων ... ὑπογραφοῦς Παπ. 12. ὑμῶν ὑπερβενιῶν Παπ.; so in 19, 25. 13. ἵν. Παπ. 15. ὑποδεκτό Παπ. 16. 1. κώμαις. 17. ὑμῶν ὑπερβενίας ... χαρτοδιαμέτρων Παπ. 18. ὑπευθυνοῦ Παπ. 21. ἵδους Παπ. 22. ὑπευθυνοῦς Παπ. 28. ὑμῶν ὑπερβενία ὑπερ Παπ. 29. 1. οἱ τοιχοὶ οικογ. ἵν. 30. ὑμῶν ὑπερβενιῶν ... νομίσματα Παπ. 31. ὑπερ Παπ. 32. ὑποδοχῆς Παπ.; so in 36. 34. εὐγγενής Παπ. 35. εὐγγενήθη Παπ. 1. θάδατα. 36. 1. τοῖς αὐτοῖς. πείτεκαίους Παπ. 37. ἵδων ... ὑμῶν ὑπερφι. Παπ. 38. εὐγγενής (ίωτες) Παπ. 39. ὑπευθυνῶν Παπ. 40. ὑπερβασμα ἰδιών Παπ. 41. διαστῶν Παπ. 42. 1. τοῦτο. 43. 1. ἐν ταῖς κώμαις Ἠσπίσιομος. 44. 1. Ἀδαιον ... τόταν. 45. 1. ὑδ. ... ἐμτ. ὑπογραφαῖς Παπ. 47. 1. τούτῳ τῷ ... συμφωνεί. 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 representatives for one year reckoned from the arrears of money payments of the present first indication and that of the crops and money payments and revenues of the coming (D.V.) second indication; in which contract I undertake to fill the post of your administrator or steward in the management of the estate of Matreus 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 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 stewardship; 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 question we have given our consent.’ (Signatures.)

4. τῆς ἐν ἑυκλείει: cf. cxxxv. 4, note.
10. ἐπαγγέλματα: the construction is ad sensum.
24. ἐκθέσεις: 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 ἕκθεσιν ἣν ὑφιέλει ἀπολήψις, and Gizeh Museum No. 10,132, which is a list of payments in corn and money, is headed ἐν ἑκθέσεως τῶν τῆς πτωσίως (οἱ) τοῦ δεσπότου ἡμῶν κ.τ.λ. Cf. B. G. U. 539. 1.

37-39. νεαρόν διαίτησις is the Greek title of the Novellae of Justinian, two of which (4 and 99) are especially concerned with ἐγγοναι. The natural inference from the clause in the papyri would be that the law referred to abolished the liability of surieties. 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. cxxv. introd.

CXXXVII. Repair of a Waterwheel.

Gizeh Museum, 10,034. 32 × 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 Tybi 15 (Jan. 10) of Maurice's 3rd year. One of the two numbers must be wrong, and as the date by the year after 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 ἡμέρα ἐπαγγέλματι 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. II. lxxxvi, which cannot be explained by the recurrence of the scribe to the Egyptian mode of reckoning the years of an Emperor.

+ Βασιλείας τοῦ θειωτάτου καὶ εὐσεβ[ε]τάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φ[λαουιού] Τιβ[ρίου]

Μαυρικίου τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγούστ[ου] καὶ Αὐτοκράτωρ έτους γ, μετά τήν
υπαίτιον τοῦ τῆς θεού λήξεως γενομένου ἢμῶν δεσπότου Τιβερίου Κονσταντίνου ἑτοὺς γ, Τύβι iε, ἵνα(iktίνος) β.
5 τοῖς εὐφρεστάσις διαδόχοις τοῦ τῆς εὐκλείας μνήμης Ἀπίωνος γενομένου πρωτοπ[α]ρχίου, γεουχοῦσιν καὶ ἑνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν πόλει, διὰ Μηνά οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπερωτώσι καὶ προσπορίζοντος τοῖς ἰδίοις δεσπόταις τοῖς αὐτοῖς πανευφήμίοις ἀνδράσιν τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχὴν.
10 Αὐρήλιος Πτολλίων νῦς Ἀνουθίου μητρὸς Νόννης, ὀρμάμενος ἀπὸ ἐποίκιον Ἀμβυθύσεως τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχίτου νομοῦ διαφέροντος τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυεία, ἐναπόγραφος αὐτῆς γεωργίας, χαίρειν. χρείας καὶ νῦν γεναμένης εἰς τὴν ὑπ’ ἐμὲ γεουχικήν μηχανὴν καλουμένην Τηδίου Ἀνιανοῦ ἀντλοῦσαι εἰς ἀροτίμην γῆν.
15 αὔξων ἔνος, ἀνελθὼν ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως ἡξίωσα τὴν ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείαν ὅστε κελεύσαί μοι τῶν αὐτῶν αὐξώνα παρασκεθήσηκα, καὶ εὐθεῖας ἡ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυεία, πρόσωπαν ποιουμένην τῆς συστάσεως τῶν ἑαυτῆς πραγμάτων, τούτων τῆς τιμῆς κατελογίσατο μοι ἐν τοῖς πιστακίοις μου καινῶν ἐπιτήδειον
20 ἀντλητικῶν εὐάρεστον. ἐδεξάμενη εἰς ἀναπλήρωσιν πάντων τῶν μηχανικῶν ὁργάνων ἐν τῇ σήμερον ἡμέρᾳ ἡτίς ἐστιν Τύβι πε[ντεκα]δεκάτῃ τῆς παροῦσης δευτέρας ἐν(iktίνος), ὑδροπαραχ(ίας) καρπῶν τῆς σύν θ(εώ) τρίτης ἐπὶ ν’εμ(ής)εκεν(ωσι), τὸν δὲ αὐτῶν αὔξωνα ἑξυπηρετοῦμ(ενο) τοῖς ποιητικοῖς
ἐπὶ ἐπτατῇ χρόνον, τὸν δὲ παλαιὸν δοθέντα τῷ θυρουρῷ. κυρία) ἡ χειρογραφία)
25 ἀπλ(ή) γραφί(εις), καὶ ἐπὶ η’(ωτηθείς) ὁμολ(όγησα). Πτολλίων νῦς Ἐνουθίου, στοιχεὶ μοι αὐτῇ ἡ χειρογραφία(ία)
ὡς πρόκ(εται). Παπνοῦθίος ἐγρ(άφα) ι(περ) [ἀγρ(αμμάτου) διν]. 2nd hand(?) + γ(νεται) αὔξων εἰς μ(ῶνοι). ++ +
1st hand. * di em(u) Papyr(ithin) sign(holaeographia).
On the verso
+ χειρογραφί(α) Πτολλίωνος [ν]’ίου Ἀνουθίου ἀπὸ ἐποίκίου) Ἀμβυθύσεως, ὑποδοχ(ῆς) αὔξων ἔνος. +
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. καίων κ.τ.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 τιμήν κατελογίσατο.

CXXXXVIII. CONTRACT FOR THE CHARGE OF A STABLE.

Gizeh Museum, 10,100. 98-8 x 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. exl, cxiv, cl, clv.

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.)

'Ἐν ὀνόματι τοῦ κυρίου καὶ διεσπόστον Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν, βασιλείας τοῦ θειότατος καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν διεσπόστου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλαουίου Ἦρακλείου τοῦ αἰώνιον Ἀναγούστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους a...''

ινδικτίων) ἰδί, (ἐτους) σπί σιν. +

5 Φλαουῖο, Ἀπίων, τῷ πανευφήμῳ καὶ ὑπερφυστάτῳ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίω, γεωρχοῦντι καὶ ἐντάθα τῇ λαμπρῇ Ὀξυρνυχίτων πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ

οἰκέου τοῦ ἐπεργώτος καὶ προσπορῆσον τῷ ἰδίῳ δεσπότῃ

to autō panaufhímu anbr̄i tīn anagýhēn kai ènokhēn, ègw 'Iωάννης σῦn thew πακτάριos toû ðξeωs ðr̄mou toû inədózoun ðmōn oïkou kai

to toû bádiostikou stâbloun toû autou inədózoun ðmōn oïkou, uîd toû măkariou
Θεοδόρου, ὄρμωμεν ἐκ τῆς Ὄξυρνυγχίτων τὸλεος, ὅμολογῷ τὰ ὑπογε-γραμμένα. 
βουλομένοι αὐτέχεσθαί καὶ τῆς χρείας τοῦ βαδιστικοῦ στάβλου τοῦ ἐνδόξου ὕμων οἶκου μετὰ τὸν ὑπ’ ἐμὲ ὄξυν δρόμον ἐπὶ ἕνα ἐνιαυτόν, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ πεντεκαίδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μηνὸς τῆς παρούσης τεσσαρακαίδεκάτης
15 ἰνδικτίωνοσ] μέχρι πεντεκαίδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μηνὸς τῆς σὺν θεφ) πεντε-
καίδεκάτης ἐπινεμή(σεως), ἐκείνης λόγον πρὸς τὴν ὑμετέραν ὑπερφύειαν διὰ τῶν αὐτῆ 
προσχώντων καὶ τοῦτο τὸ βαδιστικὸν στάβλον καταφανθῆναι μοι 
παρὰ τῆς ὑμετέρας ὑπερφύειας καὶ δὴ κατεπίστευναν μοι οἱ προσήκοντες 
τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ὑπερφ.(νείς) αὕτῳ τὸ βαδιστικὸν στάβλον ἐπὶ τῶν προγεγραμ-
μένονι
20 ἕνα ἐνιαυτόν, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ πεντεκαίδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μηνὸς τῆς 
παρούσης τεσσαρακαίδεκάτης ἰνδ(ικτίωνοσ). ὅμολογῷ ὑπεισελθεῖν τοῦτο 
καὶ εἰς τὰς ἀνακυπτοῦσας πάσας γεωχικὰς χρείας, καὶ στρώσαι 
τοῖς τε περιβλέποις διοικηταῖς καὶ λαμπροτάτοις χαρτουλαρίοις καὶ παισίν 
ἀπερχομένοις εἰς ολονθῆσετε γεωχικὴν χρείαν, καὶ μὴ συγχωρήσαι;
25 μέρισιν τινὰ γενέσθαι κατ’ ἔμοι, ἀνενδοικτὸς κυνήγῳ ἐμῷ 
καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς ὑποστάσεως, καὶ δέξασθαι με παρὰ αὐτὸς λογῷ 
πάκτων τῆς ἐμῆς χρείας τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ χρυσίου λήτραν 
μίν ἤγαθο Ἀλεξανδρείας· ὅμολογῷ, ὅσο εἰρήται, πᾶσαν χρείαν τοῦ 
eρημένον στάβλου ποιεῖν, καὶ χορηγησάν ἄλογα εἰς τὰς 
30 γεωχικὰς χρείας κυνήγῳ ἐμῳ, ὅσο εἰρήται, καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς 
ὑποστάσεως, καὶ στρώσαι τοῖς τε περιβλέποις διοικηταῖς καὶ 
λαμπροτάτοις) χαρτουλαρίοις καὶ παισίν ἀπερχομένοις, ὅσο προείρηται, 
εἰς γεωχικὰς χρείας. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτου πᾶσιν ἑπαμουσάμην 
πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ παινοκράτορος, καὶ μίκης καὶ σωτηρίας καὶ διαμονῆς 
35 τῶν εὐθεία(στάτω) ἕμων δεσποτῶν Φλαουίου Ἰρακλείου καὶ Ἀλίας 
Φλαβίας τούτους ἐμμένων, ταῦτα διαφυλάττειν, ἐν μηθὲνι 
παραβηθεῖν τρόπῳ, καὶ ὑπεθῆμεν εἰς τὸ δίκαιον ταύτης τῆς 
ἡμολογίας πάντα μοῦ τὰ ὑπάρχοντα καὶ ὑπάρχοντα ἰδικῶς καὶ 
γενικῶς, ἐνχύρων λόγῳ καὶ ὑποθήκης δικαιο. κυρία ἡ ὡμολογία 
40 δισσὶ γραφ(είσα), καὶ ἐπερ(ωτθεῖς) ὡμολογα. 2nd hand. ὁ Ἰωάννης. 
3rd hand. ὁ Ἰωάννης πακτάριος 
tοῦ ὄξους δρόμου τοῦ ἐνδόξου οἶκου τῆς ἕμων ὑπερφεοίας καὶ τοῦ βαδεστικοῦ
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

3. ἐκ τοῦ Παπ.; σο ἐν 35. 5. ὑπερφυνεστὰς Παπ. 7. ἱδω Παπ. 8. ἱδων Παπ.; σο ἐν 40 (once). 9. ἱδων Παπ.; σο ἐν 10. 10. ἱδων Παπ. 11. ὑπογεγραμμένα Παπ.; σο ἐν 13. ἱδων . . . ἱδω Παπ.; σο ἐν 20. 1. μετὰ τοῦ . . . ὑπερφυνεστὰς . . . ὑπερφυνεστὰς. 15. Παπ.; σο ἐν 16. ὑπερφυνεστὰς ὑπερφυνεστὰς Παπ. 18. ὑπερφυνεστὰς ὑπερφυνεστὰς Παπ. 19. Παπ.; σο ἐν 44. ὑπερφυνεστὰς Παπ. 20. Παπ.; σο ἐν 20. 1. μετὰ τοῦ . . . ὑπερφυνεστὰς. 25. Παπ.; σο ἐν 20. 1. μετὰ τοῦ . . . ὑπερφυνεστὰς. 26. ὑποφυνεστὰς Παπ. 28. 1. Παπ.; σο ἐν 32. 1. ὑποφυνεστὰς Παπ. 32. 1. ὑποφυνεστὰς Παπ. 36. διαφωνεὼν Παπ. 38. ἱδων Παπ. 39. ὑποθέκη Παπ. 41. 1. δρόμων . . . δρόμων ὑπερφυνεστὰς. . . . βαδιστικοῦ. 42. 1. προγεγραμμένος πεποίημα . . . ὑμολογίαν . . . βαδιστικοῦ. 46. 1. ὑπερφυνεστὰς. 47. Παπ.; σο ἐν 20. 1. προτὰς ἵππων . . . δρόμων. 49. ἱδων Παπ.

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 indiction, year 287 = 256.

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 honoured house in addition to the racecourse which is under my care, for one year reckoned from Choiak 15 in the present 14th indiction to Choiak 15 in the (D.V.) approaching 15th indiction, 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 Choiak 15 in the present 14th indiction. 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 super-
intentents 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. 'Ιωάννης ποικάρας κ.τ.λ.: this individual probably recurs in cliv. 10, 11, where he
has the additional title of νομικάρας.

δέιος δρόμον: cf. cxl, a contract with a σταθλήτης τοῦ δέιος δρόμον. Α χαρτουλάριος
tοῦ δέιος δρόμον is mentioned in Constantin. De Adm. Imp. c. 43.

10. βιαδιστικοῦ στάθμου: 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 θείος καὶ σπειράμοις ὀρκος referred to in cxxv. 20, &c.

35. Αλίας Φλαβίας: 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. Φλαβίας would be an easy mistake for Φλαβίας.

CXXXIX. 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 ὄνοματι τοῦ κυρίου καὶ δεσπότου 'Ιησοῦ]
[Χριστοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ σωτήρος ήμῶν,]
[Βασιλείας τοῦ θειότατος καὶ εὐφήμου]
[δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐφρέτου Φλ(ανίων) 'Ηρακλείου]
5 [τοῦ αἰονίου Αὐγουστου] καὶ Αὐτοκρ(άτορος)
[ετ[ους γ], Φ[αω]φι κθ, ἐνδ[ικίων] α.
Φλ(ανίων) 'Απίωνι τῷ πανευφήμῳ καὶ ὑπερφ(υστάτῳ)
ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίων, γεωργοῦντι καὶ
ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ 'Οξυρ(υχιτῶν) πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ
10 οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπεροτώντος καὶ προσπορίζων]
τῷ ἱδίῳ δεσπότῃ τῷ αὐτῷ πανευφήμῳ]
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, 10,057. 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 [θέ]ιεσάτου καὶ εὐσεβ(εστάτου) ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλ(αοινίου) Ἰουστινιανοῦ τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγ(ου)στου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους κδ, τοῖς τῷ η μετὰ τὴν ὑπα-τίαν Φλ(αοινίου)

**Βασιλείας τοῦ λαμπροτάτου, Παχϊν β’, ἵνδ(ικτίωνος) γγ, ἐν Ὀξύργχα(τῶν) πόλ(εως).** +

Φλαοινός Σερήνης [τῷ] μεγαλοπρεπεστάτῳ καὶ περιβλέπτῳ κόμετι τοῦ δὲ τοῦ κοσμιστορίου, νῦν τοῦ τῆς λαμπρᾶς μνήμης Μαρτυρίου, γευχούντες ἐνεκαθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξύργχατίων πόλει, Αὐρήλιος Σερήνης ὁ καὶ Κόρτιβίς υἱὸς 'Ιουστοῦ μητρὸς Μαρίας, σταβλίτη τοῦ ὁξεῶς ὅρμου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, χαίρειν. ὠμολογῶ ἐκουσία γνώμη καὶ αὐθαίρετο προαιρέσει συν-τεθεῖσθαι

πρὸς τῇ[ν] ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρ(επειαν) ἐπὶ ἐνιαυτὸν ἕνα, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ τῆς σήμερον

10 ἡμέρας, ἤτις ἐστὶν Παχϊνός νεομνία τοῦ ἐνεστώτος ἔτους σχῆ ρή, τῆς παροῦσης τρισκαθεδότης ἵνδ(ικτίωνος) ἀρχῆ, καὶ καρπῶν τῆς σών θεῷ τεσσαρεσκαι-δεκάτης ἐπινεμῆ(ήσεως), ἐπὶ τῷ μὲ χόραν σταβλίτου τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὁξεῶς ὅρμου ὑπὲρ τοῦ οἰκίου τῇς ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρ(επειας) πρὸς

κατὰ ταύτην τὴν πόλ[ίν] ἐκτελέσαι, καὶ ἑτοίμως ἔχω κατακ . . . .

καὶ [ . . . ] . . . .
ΤΟΝ ΜΟΝΟΝ ΣΤΑΘΜΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΣΤΑΘΛΗΤΟΥ
15 ἀποπληρώσαι ἀμέσως καὶ ἄκινος καὶ ἀκαταγνώστως μετὰ πάσης σπουδῆς καὶ γνησίης ἀνήκοντα τῇ αὐτῇ ἱερᾶς τοῦ σταθμοῦ τοῦ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς ἡ ἁμελεῖν ἢ κατάγνωσά τινα περί ἑμὲ γενέσθαι, δίχα ἀρρωστίας καὶ πόνου τινὸς.
κοινοποιεῖται με παρὰ τῆς ύμον μεγαλοπρεπείας λόγῳ ὡς ὑμοίοι ἐμοὶ τε καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἰπποκόμων
πάντως τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐν ὑποτὰ ἐναιστοῦ, σίτου καγκέλλῳ ἄρτας ὑγιώνοντα, καὶ ὑπὲρ
20 κριθῆς καὶ λαχανοῦ χρυσοῦ νομίσματα ἐννέα ἰδιωτικῷ χυμῷ νομιστώμενα καὶ οἶνον
γεουχικὰ κνίδια ὑγιόντα, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀναλόμοπος χαλαροφάγιας ἑτέρου νομισμάτων
ἡμισὺ καὶ αὐτῷ νομιστώμενον, μετὰ καὶ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ὠφον τοῦ λεγομένου
Περισσὼν. προοιμολογοῦ δὲ ἐσχηκέναι παρὰ τῆς ύμοι μεγαλοπρεπείας ἐντεθήν ἢδὴ λόγῳ ἁρραβώνος
χρυσοῦ νομίσματα τέσσαρα ἡμισὺ, καὶ μὴ ἐξήνε[α] ἡμοί τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔνδο ἐναιστοῦ
25 ὑπαναχωρήσαντες ἄπο [τὴ]ς ύμῶν χρείας καὶ παραμονῆς. εἰ δὲ τοῦτο ποιήσω, ὀρκολογοῦ τὰ
αὐτὰ τέσσαρα ἡμισὺ νομίσματα ἐν [τῷ] διπλῷ ἀποκαταστήσα τοὺς αὐτῆς. εἰ
dὲ ἢ [ὑμῶν
μεγαλοπρέπεια ἐθέλησιν ἐκβαλεῖν με κέ τῆς χρείας τοῦ σταθμοῦ πρὸ συμπληρώματος τίον
αὐτοῦ ἔνδο ἐναιστοῦ ἄνευ αἰτίας τινὸς, ἐπὶ τῷ καὶ αὐτῆς ἁμελεῖν τὰ αὐτὰ τέσσαρα ἡμισὺν
ημισματα τοῦ ἁρραβῶνος. κύριον τὸ συνάλλαγμ(α) ἀπλ(ούν) γραφ(έν), καὶ
ἐπερ(ωτθεῖσι) ὁμολ(όγησα). 2nd hand. + Ἀὐρήλιος) Σερήν[ος] [v]ίδος
30 Ἡ οὐσία μοι ὁ προγεγραμμένος [τε]ποιόμενο τοῦτο τὸ συνάλλαγμ(α) κατὰ τὸν
προκείμενον τρόπον, καὶ ὅσον ἐμέται. Ἀπόλλων Ἡρακλείδου ἐξ[ωθεὶς] ἐξερεσ[α] ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ
ἀγράμμ(άτου) ὄντος.

* d[i] εἰπὶ Фιλοχεμί ποτιθεὶς π. κ. ἴγα[γ]...+
On the verso
+ συνάλλαγμα(α) Σερήνου σταβλήτ' (ου) νιου 'Ιούστου ἀπὸ τῆς 'Οξυρνυχ(ίτων).

1. ιουστινιανου Παρ. 3. β corr. fr. γ. 5. νιου Παρ. 6. υπός Παρ. 7. ιουστου Παρ.; so in 30. 9. υμων Παρ.; so in 23. 11. ἐπι Παρ. 12. ἐπερ Παρ.; so in 31. 18. ἐπεκοιμ Παρ. 19. ἐπερ Παρ. 20. ἐδωτικω Παρ. 21. ἐπερ Παρ. 25. ἐπαναχωρησα Παρ.

2. τοις τὸ ἡ; the number ought to be 9 not 8, cf. note on cxxxiii. 2, a papyrus written by the same scribe, Philoxenus.


10. Παγό... ἴραζ: 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 is fixed, 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; cf. G. P. II. lxxvi. 14. note. Possibly therefore ἴραζ here is a mistake for τᾶδε. 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, 10,096. 11 x 31.6 cm. A.D. 593.

Order from John, a cones, to his butler Phoebammon to make certain payments of wine to various individuals. The amounts are given in ἀπλά, sc. κεράμια (cf. B. G. U. 692. 4), and among the recipients are the inhabitants of two villages or hamlets, Sepho and Komsches, 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 Bahir Yusuf).

+ 'Ιωάννης κόμες Φοιβάμμ(οι) οὗ νοχεῖρ(ιστή).

παρασχοὶ τοῖς ἀπ(ό) Σεφῶ ἐνεγκοῦσ(ι) λάγ(ανα) ἢ δι(πλά) Β, Διδύμφ τέκτ(ονι)

Ἀλέξανδρ(ευς) δι(πλοῦν) α, καὶ τοῖς ἀπ(ό) Κεσμοῦμ(εως) ἐνεγκοῦσ(ι)

λάγ(ανα) δι(πλά) Β, Μεγάλω ἀπ(ό) στατιοναρ(ων) δι(πλοῦν) α, τοῖς ἀλεθα(ι)

Κεσμοῦμ(ες) διὰ Καλεωνίστον δι(πλοῦν) α, τῷ θυροφ(ρ) τοῦ ἀγίου

'Ιωάννου διὰ Φίβ συμμάχ(οι) δι(πλοῦν) α, τοῖς χωρίκ(οις) τοῦ μάρτηρ(οι) διὰ

Φίβ συμμάχ(οι) δι(πλοῦν) α, τοῖς ἄγροφιλάξ(ι) τοῦ μεγάλου

5 εἰρηναρχείου φυλάττουσ(ι) τὸ ἀντιπελ( ) δι(πλά) 5, τοῖς χωρίκ(οις) ἐργάτ(αι)

δι(πλά) β. γένεται ἄλ(ου) τοῦ ἐπισταλ(έντος) διπλά δέκα ὁκτώ.
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(ἔτους) ἰπτ ῥυθ, Χοίακ κβ, ἰβ ἱνδἰ(κτίονος). γενεται ὄ(λου) ἦ ῥυθ(να). ἀποσήμευ(ώματι) ὄ(νυν) διπλά δέκα καὶ ὑκτά, γε(νεται) ἄ(λου) ἦ, εἰς Φοιβάμμ(ωνα) οἴνοχείρ(στήν). μινι Χοίακ κβ, ἰβ ἱνδἰ(κτίονος).

1. ἵνανν Ἰππ. 2. ἦ ἰβ, and so throughout. 4. ἀγροφυλαξ Ἰππ. 5. ? 1. ἀπτεπ(α).

2. It is more likely that Ἀλεξανδρ(ίας) depends on τέκτ(οιν) than on δ(πλοῦν).

4. συμβ(ον): the σύμμπαιοι were minor officials; cf. clv, introd.

CXLII. TAX-RECEIPT.

29·9 × 21·2 cm. A. D. 534.

Receipt showing that Asclas, a boatman, had received 1485½ artabae of wheat from the village of Koma as payment for the ἐμβολή of the 13th indication (cf. note on cxxvi. 9) and 3½ 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.

+ Ἐνταγή(ῶν) ἐμοῦ Ἀσκλάς ναύτ(ο)ν ἀπὸ Κόμα. μεμέτρη-

κε καὶ ἐνεβαλώμην εἰς τὰ ἅπ' ἐμὲ πλοῖα

δ(ὰ) τὸν κυρ(ίου) Παμοῦθίου προ(οντοῦ) Δεοντως ὑπὲρ ἐμβολῆς

τρισκαδεκάτης ἱνδ[(ιόνος], σίτου μέτρου

καὶ γακέλλου καθαρῷ ἀκάκου ἀρτάβας χιλιάς

tετρακοσίας ὁκτώκοντα πέντε τέταρτ(ον),

/ σ(του) κα(γακέλλου) - Ἀυπεδ/ καὶ ὑπὲρ λόγου ναύλου

Ἀλεξανδρίας χρυσοῦ νομισμάτια ἐνδέκα

καὶ κεράτια ἡμίσου, / νομισμάτια) ικ(εράτια) γς ἵγ(ψ)

5 Ἀλεξανδρίας. (ἔτους) σια ρπ, ᾮθύρ ιθ, ἵγ //

ὁ αὐτὸς ᾮσκλας ναύτ(ῆς), στοιχὶ μοι τοῦτον

τὸ πιτάκ(ίον) ὡς πρόκειται. +

On the verso

+ πιττάκ(ίον) Ἀσκλα ναύτ(οι)ν ἰγ (ἰνδἰκτίονος) σίτου κα(γακέλλου) ἀρταβ(ῶν)

/Ἀυπεδ καὶ Ἣγ(ψ) Ἀλεξανδρίας νομισματ(ίων) ικ η μῆ.

1. 1. Ἀσκλα ... μεμέτρημα. 2. 1. ἐνεβαλώμην. 3. 1. Δεοντος. 6. 1. τετρακοσίας

ἀργονούστα πέντε. 8. 1. νομισμάτια. 9. 1. ἡμίσου. 11. 1. αὐτὸς ... τοῦτο τὸ.

13. πιττ'ακ ... ἤγερ Παπ.

3. Παμοῦθίου προ(οντοῦ): cf. cxxliii. 1.

10. ἵγ: sc. ἱνδἰκτίονος.

Q 2
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

CXLIII. Tax-receipts.
30.7 x 24.6 cm. A.D. 535.

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.

+ 'Εδόθη δ(ι)α Παμουθίου προν(ήτου) Δέοντος ἀπὸ λόγου ἄργυρικ(ῶν) τρισ-καίδεκάτης

[i]νθικτίων ἐπὶ μην(ίς) Τοῦβι ἰε τῆς αὐτ(ῆς) ἵγ ἵνθι(κτίων) χρυσοῦ ἰδιωτικῶ

ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς νομισμάτια ὤγδοίκοντα παρὰ κεράτια τετρακόσια τεσσαράκοντα,

ῥοπῆς κεράτια τεσσαράκοντα, γυ(νεταί) χρυσο(ῦ) ἰδιωτικῷ ἑκ(ωμισμάτια) π π(αρὰ) κερ(άτια) υπ μῆ(να).

5 (ἐτους) σια ῥπ, μηνι Τοῦβι ἰε, ἵνθι(κτίων) ἵγ. Φιλόξενος τραπεζίτης.+

On the verso

+ πιπάκιων) τῶν τραπεζίτων) τῶν νομισματίων) σκό π(αρὰ) Άππβ (ἐμισω) (τέταρτον) σῶν ῥο(πῆς) τοῦ κτ( ).

2. ἑιδωτικός Pap. 5. ἵδα Pap. 6. πιπάκιων Pap. 1. Άππβ.

The second receipt, dated Phamenoth 16, is for ἕκτος ῥοπῆς νομ. ἐξήκοντα παρὰ κερ. τριακόσια, ῥοπῆς κερ. τριάκοντα, = σῶν ῥο(πῆς) νομ. ξ π(αρὰ) κερ. τλ; the third, dated Mesore 10, is for ἕκτος ῥοπῆς νομ. ὄγδοίκοντα εἴκοσι παρὰ κερ. πεντακόσια ἑκκοί ὡκτὼ τέταρτον, ῥοπῆς κερ. τεσσαράκοντα τέσσαρα ἡμισ, = σῶν ῥο(πῆς) νομ. πθ π(αρὰ) κερ. φοβ (ἐμισω) (τέταρτον). The total given on the verso is that of the sums σῶν ῥοπῆς in the three receipts.

1. Δέοντος: Leon in other Oxyrhynchus papyri is described as a κτήμα.

3. ἕκτος 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.
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

16 letters: womb
16 letters: voyar
14 letters: teis
'tis 'Heracléous. ὑπεδεξάμην παρὰ τῆς ὑμετέρας ὑπερφυίας διὰ Ἰωάννου τοῦ εὐδοκιμωτάτου ἡμῶν
5 τραπεζίτου ὑπὲρ προσόδων τρίτης καταβολῆς τρισκαδεκάτης ἐπινεμὴσεως χρυσοῦ ἐν ὄβρυζῃ χαράγµατι νοµίσµατα χείλια τετρακόσια τεσσαράκοντα, καὶ ἐν ἀπολύτῳ Αἰγυπτίῳ χαράγµατι ζυγῷ Ἀλεξανδρείας νοµίσµατα ἑπτακόσια εἴκοσι, καὶ ὑπὲρ ὄβρυζης καὶ ἀποκαταστατικῶν αὐτῶν
10 νοµίσµατα τεσσαράκοντα πέντε, γίγνεται χαράγµαταΒασὲ καὶ ταῦτα ἑτοίµος ἔχω καταγαγεῖν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ δίχα θεοῦ βίας καὶ τῶν κατὰ ποσάµον κινδύνων καὶ ἐπηρείων, καὶ καταβαλεῖν ἐπὶ Ἰωάννην καὶ Συμεώνιον τοὺς λαµπροτάτους ἀργυροπράτας, καὶ ἐνεγεκὼ γράµµατα τοῦ λαµπροτάτου ἀποκρισιαρίου Θεοδώρου
15 ὡς τὸ εἰρηµένον χρυσόν εἰς πλῆρες κατεβλῆθη. καὶ πρὸς ὑμετέραν ἀσφάλειαν ἤτοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ εὐδοκίμοσαν τραπεζίτου πεποίημαι τὴν παρὼναν παραβηκαριάν γραφεῖσαν χειρὶ ἐµῆς μητί Αὐθυρ κτ ἱερ(ικτόνος) ἱδ. + βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλαυνίου Τιβ(ε)ρίου Κωνσταντίνου τοῦ αἰώνιον Αἰγυοστοῦ καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἐτῶν ἑκτὸν, μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν τῆς αὐτοῦ δεσποτείας τὸ δεύτερον. +
4. υπερφυίας διὰ Ἰωάννου Ραπ. 1. ἡμῶν. 13. Ἰωάννην Ραπ.

'I have received from your magnificence through John your most distinguished banker for the revenues of the third installment of the thirteenth indiction 1440 gold solidi in pure coin 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 Theodorus 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. ὡς ἀπολύτῳ Αἰγυπτίῳ χαράγµατι: cf. Justinian edict. xi, where this kind of coin is contrasted, as here, with pure gold, διαπιστευμένο τοιών κατὰ τὸ πάλαι πολευτούμενον κἂν εἰ παρὰ τοῖς ἐν μίσῳ παρέβασαν χρύσους ἐν τῷ παρὰ Ἀλεξανδρείαν ἀπολύτῳ κυλομένῳ χαράγµατι, τὸ κατὰ τὴν Διονυσίαν δίσκην πολευτάσαι χρυσοῖς, οὐ δυνάμει τοῖς ὑπὲρ τῆς κακᾶς ἐπινεμήσεως ὀβρυζῆς ἀπόθεσαι κοινώθηκα των, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ κατ' Αἰγυπτίῳ πολευτόμενον χρυσόν, οὗτος ἐν τοῖς συναλλάγμασι συλλογίζεσθαι ὡς τὸ κατὰ ταῦτην τὴν μεγάλην χαρατούμενον πόλιν. The gold ἐν
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

appears to mean the ordinary gold solidi on the standard of Alexandria, 24 of which were equivalent to 22 1/2 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 3 solidis less 1 1/2 carats for expenses.

+ 'Εδοθη δι(α) του λαμπροτατου' Δαναστασίου τραπεζιτου ὑπὲρ τιμῆς μαλάγμ(ατος) ἀγορασθέντος εἰς χρέαν τῶν ἵππων τοῦ δημοσίου κήρου μέρους) Πρασίνου ἑπτά τῆς πεντεκαιδεκάτης ἱδι(ίκτίων) στρατηγ(ίου) ἃ νομισμάτιον ἐν παρά κεράτια τέσσερα, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀναλ(ωμάτων) νομισμάτιον τρίτων παρὰ κεράτιον ἐν ἡμίσιν, γένεται χρήσῳ ἰδι(ωστίκῳ) ζυγ(ῳ) νομίσματιον) αγ'/ π(αρά) κεράτια) ἐν (ἡμίσι) μόν(α), γένεται νομισμάτιον ἐν τρίτων π(αρά) κεράτια) ἐν (ἡμίσι) μόν(α) ἰδιωστίκῳ ζυγ(ῳ).

(έτους) σκη ρής. Φαμενῳδι ιθ, ἱδι(ίκτίων) πεντεκαιδεκάτης.

On the verso

+ πι(τάκιων) τιμῆς μαλαγμ(ατος) ἀγορασθέντως καὶ ἀναλ(ωμάτων) νομίσματιον) αγ'/ π(αρά) ἐν (ἡμίσι).

1. ἐπι... ὑπ' Παπ. 2. ἐπι Παπ. 3. κρ' ε' Παπ.; so in 4.

2. Πρασίνων: 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 γεωδήσον or landlord to the stable of the monastery.
'Εδόθ(η) δι(ά) τῶν μοναξ(ύντων) μοναστήρ(ίου) ἀββᾶ 'Ανδρέου Σερήμω στα-
βλή(τη) τοῦ βασιλεί(κου)
στάβλ(ον) εἰς χρε(άν) τοῦ κοβαλεύσαι χόρτ(ον) καὶ ἀχυρον ἀπὸ γεονυχικῆς
χορτοθήκης) ἔως τοῦ στάβλ(ον) ἐπὶ μην ὄς
'Αθύρ ἦν ἑνδείκτιονος δέ μονεῖ(ον) ἕν, γένεται(ι) μονεῖ(ον) ἀ μύ(νον). 2nd hand.
γένεται μονεῖ(ον) ἀ εὐμάνον.
(ἔτους) σλβ (καὶ) σα, 'Αθύρ ἦ, ἑνδείκτιονος) τετάρτης.
On the verso
5 + οίκον σχυῖά.
+ πιττάκιον τοῦ μοναστήρ(ίου) ἀββᾶ
δ ἑνδείκτιονος).
1. μοναξ(ί) Pap.  6. πε’τακ Pap.
1. βασιλεί(κου) στάβλον: cf. cxxviii. 10, note.
2. κοβαλεύσαι: κοβαλεύειν, τὸ μεταστρέφειν μετασφέρειν in El. Mag. p. 524, 28) τὰ ἄλλτρα
μαθόν καὶ ἐλέγχον. Suidas.
3. μονεί(ον)... εὐμάνοι: the meaning of these terms is obscure. μονεί(ον) is possibly
identical with μύ(νον) which occurs in G.P.I. xiv. 13; εὐμάνοι recurs in cxlvii. 2.

CXLVII. RECEIPT.
Gizeh Museum, 19,074. 5³8 x 3³1 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 indication. 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.

+ 'Εδόθ(η) δι(ά) τῶν μοναξ(ύντων) τοῦ ἄγι(ον) ἀββᾶ 'Ανδρέου εἰς τὴν μη(χ(ανή)
τοῦ κηπίου τῆς ἁγί(ας) Μαρίας ἐπὶ τὸ ἀντιλήσαι ὑδάρ
εἰς τὴν ἁγί(αν) κολυμβήθραν σχοιν(ίον) ὦτοι κρίκον ἐνα, γε(νεταί) σχοιν(ίον)
ὁτοι κρίκ(ον) α μύ(νον). 2nd hand. γε(νεταί) κρίκ(οσ) α εὐμά(νον).
(ἔτους) σλα καὶ σ, Φαρμοῦθι β, ἑνδείκτιονος) τετάρτης. +
1. ὑδάρ Pap.  3. ὑδ Pap.

CXLVIII. RECEIPT.
Gizeh Museum, 19,075. 5³3 x 28³8 cm. a.d. 556.
Receipt given by Melas, head of the monastery of Andreas, to Justus,
an attendant at a bath (cf. i with Brit. Mus. Pap. cxiii. 6 (b) 12 περιχέτης
δημο(ίου) βαλανίων), for four mats for the use of the porters of certain buildings.
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+ Ἐδόθ(γ) δι(α) Μέλανος προεστ(ῶτος) τοῦ κοινοῦν αἵβα Ανδρέου Ἰούστῳ
περικράτη ποῦ γεωνχίκ(οῦ) λαοτροῦ τῆς
μεγάλ(ης) οἰκ(ίας) ἔσε ἑρεῖ(αν) τῶν ἄλλων β θυρ(ωρῶν) τῶν ἄλλων θόλων
ψιάθ(α) τέσσερα, γί(νεται) ψιάθ(α) δ μ(ῦνα).
(ἔτους) σλβ καὶ σα, Φαρμοθί (ις, ἵν(δ)κιτίνος) τετάρτης. + 2nd hand.
γί(νεται) ψιάθ(α) τέσσερα μ(ῦνα).

On the verso πικως τμεδ.
1. κοινβιὼν.  2. θυμ ... ψιάθ τέσσερα Παπ.
2. θόλων: a θόλος 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(εν) ὁ αἰθέσιμ(ος) κ(ύριος] ἐπιμελητῆς τῶν κανονικ(ῶν) ὀ(πέρ)
πλειο,. . . .
πολυκόπων οἰκῶν Ἐμμαγένους τετάρτης καὶ πέμπτης τῶν ἵν(δ)κιτίνων
ἔκαστον ἔτους χρυσοῦ δημ(οσίῳ) ἄγα νομισμάτα εἰκοσι τέσσερα,
γί(νεται) τῶν β ἑτῶν χ(ρύσου δήμος) ἄγα νομισμάτα τεσσεράκοντα
ὀκτὼ μ(ῦνα).
5 (ἔτους) σμβ καὶ σιη, μη(νος) Θῶθ κὲ ἵν(δ)κιτίνος 5.  ῤ(πέρ) τῶν αὐτῶν
tετάρτης καὶ πέμπτης ἵν(δ)κιτίνων).
+ Θεόδωρος [ἑ]πιμελητῆς] σεσημ(είωμαι] ταύτην τη(ν) ἀπόδειξιν ὡς πρό-
κε(ιται). +

On the verso

+ ἀπόδειξι(ς) τῶν θαύμασ(ιοτάτο) Θεοδώρου ἐπιμελη[τοῦ] . . . . . . .] . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
δ κ[αὶ] ε τῶν ἵν(δ)κιτίνων] χρ(υσοῦ) δημ(οσίῳ) νομισματίων ] μη//.
1. λ Παπ.; so in 5.  2. ἵν Παπ.; so at the end of 5.  5. ἰδ Παπ.
2. πολυκόπων: probably for πολυκόπων (cf. lxxxvi. 6), but the mutilated word in 1 is not
πλειον.

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 δ (ια) Φοιβάμωνος οίνοιχερ(ιστού) τοῖς ἵδοι βουκελλ(αρίοις) τής Ἡρακλεώς (και) Κόμα ἑλθούσιν ἐνταῦθα ἐνεκ(α)

tῆς μάχης Κοσμᾶ ἀπομειδικοῦ) λόγῳ ἀναλήματος Φαώφι ι ἱνδικτίωνος θ᾽ οίνου θυγ(ία) τρία ἤμισυ, γῆ(νεταί) οἴ(νου) (κυδία) γὰς μῦνα.

(ἐτους) σεξ (και) σιλς, μῆνινος) Φαώφι ι, ἱνδικτίωνος θ᾽. 2nd hand. γῆ(νεταί) οἴν(ο)ν θυγ(ία) τρία ἤμισυ. +

2. ο/ § Παπ.

CLII. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10.048. 8.3 x 34.5 cm. A.D. 618.

Receipt showing that Georgius, a secretary, had paid 10½ 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.
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+ 'Εδώθ(η) δ(ια) τοῦ λα(προτάτου) Γεώργιον χαρτουλάρ(ίου) τοῖς Β ἀφέτ(ας) προσκαρτεροῦσι τοῖς

ιππ(οις) τοῦ ἵπποκόμου μέρους) Βενέτων ὑ(πὲρ) μηνιάω(ν) τοῦ Μ[ε]χρ μη(νὸς) α ἱνδ(ικτίωνος) χρυσ(οῦ) Ἀλεξανδρείας) κεράτια

1. οφεττ Παπ. 2. επ' τοι απ'εικον Παπ. ἦν Παπ.

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 Septpha and given to Victor, a land-agent.

+ 'Εδώθ(η) δ(ια) τοῦ λαμπροτάτου) Μηνά τραπέζ(ί)των) ὑ(πὲρ) τιμ(ής) ἵππ(οιν) τριών ἀγορασθ(έντων)
πο(ρὰ) τῶν ἀπὸ Σέφθα (καϊ) δοθ(έντων) Βίκτωρι τῷ ἐνδ(έξω) ἀντιγε(ούχω) ἀκολ(ούθω) πιπτάκ(ήφ)
ἰδιοχειρ(ί) αὐτ(οῦ) ἐπὶ μη(νὸς) Παχ(ων) καὶ ἤνδ(ικτίωνος) ἐκτής χρυ(σοῦ) Σ(υγω) Ἀλε(ξανδρείας) νομισμά(τια) ἐννέα,
οὕτως τῷ κύρῳ Θομᾶ πραγμα(τικῷ) Ἀλε(ξανδρείας) νομισμά(τια) τρία, τῷ κύρῳ Γεωργίῳ Σαβίνου
(ἐτοὺς) σῦδ (καϊ) στάγ, μη(νὸς) Παχ(ων) καὶ ἤνδ(ικτίωνος) ἐκτης. +

1. ἵππο Παπ. 3. ἰδιοχειρ... ἦν Ἰαπ.

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:—γφωτες τοῦ δοθ(έντος) ἀναλῶμ(ατος) τοῖς ἀνθρ(ώποις) τοῦ ὑπερφοςτ(άτου) πατρικῶν Ἀθανασίου ἐλθ(οῦσι) ἐνταῦθα ἀπὸ Ἐθβαίνοις | τῶν ἀπὸ Μεχερί β ὑ[γ]ιδο(κτίωνος) τα ἑως ε, ὑτων. The various recipients are the στρα(τηλάται) τῶν Σκυθῶν, the 58 σύμμαχοι, the cancellarius, cursores and praecursores, and the 30 σύμμαχοι τῶν ἰππαρ(ίων).
The verso contains a list of receipts and payments, entitled γράμματα τῶν ἱστορικῶν, made partly in wheat, partly in money, and of considerable interest as giving the relation of solidi ‘on the private standard’ (ἰδιωτικὴ ἀργυρύς) to solidi on the public standard (δημοσίως) and solidi ‘on the standard of Alexandria.’

The passage affording the information is lines 10 sqq.

10 (καὶ) ἐδόθηςαυτῇ Ἀνδρονίκῳ ναύτῃ (ἀρτάβαι) ὁ, καὶ Ἀνοῦπ καὶ Ἰωάννη νομικαρίους
καὶ πακταρίους τὸν ὀξέως δρόμον ὑπὲρ παραμυθείας ἵνα ἰδιωτικῶν
(ἀρτάβαι) χίλιοι, καὶ
ημέρας διὰ ὁ Ανοῦπ προσήγοντος Μεγάλου ὁ Παροίκο (ἴσος) ἄρτάβαι ἤ,
/ σίτου (ἀρτάβαι) ρητοὶ καὶ (ἀρτάβαι) υπῆρ (ἡμέραν) (τέταρτον)
χίλιοι
τῶν (ἀρτάβων) 1 ἵδιωτικῷ νόμισμα α π' ἀρά δ, ἵδιωτικῷ νόμισμα μη
(τέταρτον) (τεσσαρακοστόγυδου) (ἴνην κοστότεκτον) π' ἀρά κερ' (ἀτια) ρητο,
τὰ π' ἀρά δημ(οσίω) (κερ' ἁτια) σπ' ἡμέραν
εἰς νόμισμα(α) ἵδιωτικῷ νόμισμα μη (ἐκοστοτέταρτον) (τεσσαρακοστόγυδου), τὰ καθαρὰ(ἄ) ἱδιωτικῷ νόμισμα
(ἐκοστοτέταρτον) (ἴνην κοστότεκτον), τὰ ἴδιωτικῷ Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νόμισμα(α) μη
(τρίτον) (ἐκοστοτέταρτον) (τεσσαρακοστόγυδου) (ἴνην κοστότεκτον),
/ Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νόμισμα(α) ἴχ Τέταρτον (τεσσαρακοστόγυδου) (ἴνην κοστότεκτον),
λο(πά) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νόμισμα(α) κυ (τρίτον) (δωδέκατον) (τεσσαρακοστόγυδου).

11. τοῦ τῆς τοῦ ἁρμονίας. 13. etc. μὴ δ μὴ ψ' τοῦ.
standard of Alexandria. The ratios between the solidi of the 3 standards (private, public and Alexandrian) are roughly 161 : 145 : 146. In Gizeh Mus. No. 10,134 verso 3-4 a similar sun occurs; 558 2/3 solidi less 23 1/2 solidi carats on the private standard are equivalent to 558 2/3 solidi less 343 1/2 carats on the public standard, i.e. a ratio of (in round numbers) 461 : 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 1/4 carats to 2 solidi 17 carats, and 9 solidi 6 carats to 9 solidi 7 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 \( \frac{144}{15} \) of a solidus on the Alexandrian standard, yet here 1 solidus less 4 carats, i.e. a solidus \( \text{διωστικός} \), is equivalent to \( \frac{8}{5} \) 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 \( \text{διωστικός} \) was worth sometimes more, sometimes less, than a solidus \( \text{άλεξιωδέας} \). 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 \( \text{διωστικός} \) to a solidus \( \text{άλεξιωδέας} \) was about 161 : 146, in line 13 of Gizeh Mus. No. 10,134 16\( \frac{2}{3} \) solidi less 49\( \frac{1}{4} \) carats (14\( \frac{2}{3} \) solidi) \( \text{διωστικός} \) are equivalent to 13\( \frac{4}{5} \) solidi on the Alexandrian standard, giving a ratio of about 141 : 128. It is more probable therefore that in 15 of the present papyrus \( \nuολύμμα\) a \( \pi\(\text{αρά}\) \( \delta \) is a mistake, due perhaps to the occurrence of \( \nuολύμμα\) a \( \pi\(\text{αρά}\) \( \delta \) in 13, for \( \nuολύμμα\) 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 \( \text{comes} \), acknowledging the receipt of various articles and asking for other favours.

\[ \pi/ \]

Τά ἀποσταλέντα μοι παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρεπείας διὰ ἵο(ύ)στον τοῦ παιδός

τῆς σῆς μεγαλοπρεπείας ἐδεξάμην, λέγω δὴ ὦνν κνίδα εἴκοσι καὶ σπαθία εἴκοσι καὶ κνίδια μέλιτος τρία καὶ στάγματος τρία καὶ ὑδρίας ἄρτων πέντε καὶ κυθραν βουκίου μίαν, καὶ πολλοῖς

5 χρόνοις καὶ καλοῖς τῆς ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρεπείαις μετά τοῦ ἀφθόνου ὑμῶν οἶκου. ἐπειδὴ αἱ προσκυνοῦσαι τῆν ὑμετέραν μεγαλοπρεπείαν καὶ τὰ παιδία ἀρρωστοῦσιν, ὡς ἔδος ἔχει τὸ ὑμῶν μέγεθος χαρίζεσθαι μου τοῦ λογαρίου. ἀποστελέῃ μοι τὸ ὑμῶν μέγεθος στρογγυλὸν ῥεφαναιελαῖον.

οὐκέτι δὲ ἐφράντειεν τὸ σύν μέγεθος περὶ τοῦ ταπιτιούχου πάλον

10 τῆς σῆς δὲ μεγαλοπρεπείας δοῦλον Μακαρίου.
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On the verso
ἐπίδοσι τῷ ἀρχηγῷ μου τῷ πάντων μεγαλοπρ(επεστάτῳ) κόμ(ετι) καὶ ἐμὸν προστάτῃ Ἰωάννῃ
π(αρά) Θεοφίλου πολ(ίτου).

1. ἐμῶν ... Ἰσοτος Παπ. 4. ἡδρας Παπ. 5. ἐμῶν (twice) Παπ.; so in 7.
6. ἐρεταν Παπ. 8. Παπ. 5. ἐμῶν (twice) Παπ. 9. Ἰωνίνῃ Παπ.

'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 Νικῆτην τὸν γραμματηφόρον θελῆσατε
tάξαι βουκκελλαρίους ἀπὸ ἀρχηγὸς τοῦ Φαρμοῦθη μηνὸς καὶ ἀπολύσαι
αὐτοῖς τὰς ἀνώνυμα, ἐπειδὴ οἶδατε ὅτι χρείαν ἔχομεν βουκκελλαρίων.
pάντως οὖν τῶτο πράξατε καὶ μὴ ὑπέρθεσθε. +

On the verso

5 τοῖς πάντων λαμπροτάτοις τιμαζοῖσας Χαρτουλαρίοις (καὶ) μείζοις
+ Θεόδωρος χαρτού(λαρίο) (καὶ) σὺν θεσύῳ ἀντιγεούχοις.

4. ὑπεράθεσε Παπ. 5. λαμπροφωτίζει Παπ.

'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.
CLVIII. LETTER.

Gizeh Museum, 19,043. 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.

+ Δύο πλαθυνθηκαί απὸ Τάμπετι ἡμέριθησαν ἐν τῇ Ἰβίωνος, καὶ παρακαλῶ τὴν ὑμετέραν λαμπράν γυνήσιαν ἀδελφότητα κελεύσαι τῷ μείζονι τῆς αὐτῆς Τάμπετι λαβεῖν τὸ ασφαλές αὐτῶν ἵνα μὴ πάλιν φύγωσι καὶ λέσωσιν τὸ ἐργὸν ἠμῖασεν. ταύτα γράψας πλείστα ὑμᾶς τοὺς λαμπροτάτους προσκυνῶ, παρακαλῶν 5 ὑμᾶς ἐφ' ἐκάστης γράψαι μοι τὰ περὶ τῆς υγίας ὑμῶν τῶν λαμπροτάτων.

On the verso

+ δεσπότῃ ἑι(ῶ) λαμπρο(τάτῳ) πα(ντιμα, ἐφ' ἐκάστῃ) γν(ησίω) [ἀ]διὰ(φω) Κοσμήε κόμε(τι) μειζοτ(ὼ) + Βίκτωρ.

1. Ἐξαθφος Παρ. 2. ὑμετέραν Παρ. 3. ἢν Παρ. 4. ἤμας Παρ., so in 5. 5. Ἐξαθφος. ἢμον Παρ. 6. 1. ἄδιλ(φω).

'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.'
DESCRIPTONS.

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.

LXXII A. Duplicate of lxxii, q.v. A.D. 90. Practically complete. 38 x 9-5 cm.

LXXXIII A. Duplicate of lxxxiii, q.v. A.D. 327. Incomplete. 26-1 x 9-6 cm.

CLIX. Order from Aurelius Theon to Chaereammon to pay Pausanias 2,000 drachmae for pitch. Second or third century. Complete. 8 lines. 8-3 x 7-4 cm.

CLX. Letter from Diogenes to his sister Heliodora, announcing his arrival at Memphis. Second or third century. Complete. 21 lines. 25-4 x 5-7 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.

CLXII. Letter from Timotheus to Petronius explaining the reasons for his delay at Nilopolis. Sixth or seventh century. Complete. 7 lines. 7 x 30 cm.

CLXIII. Letter from Theopompus to Sarapion, strategus of the upper division (ἀρω τόπων) of the Sebennytic 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 πρῶς τῶν καταλοχυμοίς), to the agoranomos, announcing the cession of 20 arourae. The formula is the same as that of xliv-xlvi. 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 καλύμος 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 Britannicus, Phaophi (A.D. 187). Nearly complete. 52 lines. 29·6 x 7·2 cm.

CLXVII. Order to pay Heracles, an ἄρχεφοδος, 1½ artabae, 6 choenices of corn, as a contribution (αὐταξίς) 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 ἀρχεφόδος of the village of Isionpanga to send up Thatres, son of Ptollion; cf. lxiv and lxv. Third century. Complete. 3 lines. 8·1 x 10·5 cm.

CLXX. Letter from Claudius Antoninus to the agoranomi, requesting them to register (καταγράφειν) a sale which had taken place. Second century. Incomplete, the end being lost. 13 lines. 10·8 x 7·4 cm.

CLXXI. Census-return (ἀπογραφὴ κατ' οἰκίαν) addressed to the strategus and basilico-grammateus. Dated in the tenth year of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 146-7). Incomplete. 20 lines. On the verso a list of names. Complete. 20 lines. 15·6 x 13·7 cm.

CLXXII. Order to an ἀρχεφόδος to deliver Dionysius, son of Panechotes, to the officer (ἴθυμόσιος); 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 (περιγραφὴν περὶ τῆς λαογραφίας καὶ τῶν χειραγράφου). Dated in the fourteenth year of Marcus Aurelius, Tybi (A.D. 174). Practically complete. 34 lines. 22·2 x 8·3 cm.

CLXXIV. Letter from Plutarchus, ὁ καθέσταμένος ἔπιτηρητής καὶ χειριστής καταλοχισμῶν Ὀξυρυγχέιτον, to the agoranomi, announcing a cession of land in the κλήροι of Philistion; cf. xlv-xlvi. Dated in the eighth year of Domitian, in the month Νέος Σεβαστός (A.D. 88). Practically complete. 34 lines. 22·2 x 8·3 cm.

CLXXV. Letter from Phanias and Diogenes, ἄσχολοιμενοι τῶν καταλοχισμῶν (cf. xlv and xlvi), to the agoranomi, 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 agoranomi (cf. xlv-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 ἀγορασμένον from Seras, acknowledging the receipt of a will made in the nineteenth year of Trajan, which he wished to revoke; cf. cxvi. 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 Zoilós, a sailor, as the charge for freight (ῥάβδων) 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 Thoniús 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 Heraclèus 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, ἀγορασμένοι τὸ ἐγκύκλιον, 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 in talents and drachmae to various persons, one of whom is a κοσμητὴς φόρων κατ' Σαραπείον. 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 x 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 ἐκθέσις (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 x 12.9 cm.

CX. 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 x 27.8 cm.

CXI. List of reductions of payment granted to the inhabitants of various villages. Sixth century. Practically complete. 24 lines. 32 x 45 cm.

CXII. Acknowledgement addressed by Aurelius Apasion to Flavius Apion or his heirs (cf. cxxxiii-cxxxix), of the loan of one solidus for a μηχανῆ καλομένη Διόνυση. Sixth century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 21 lines. 19.9 x 9.8 cm.

CXIII. Acknowledgement addressed to the heirs of Flavius Apion by Aurelius John, of the receipt of two large windlasses (ἐγγέλτοι 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 x 20.6 cm.

CXIV. Acknowledgement, similar to cxiii, addressed to Flavius Apion or his heirs by Aurelius Ptollion, of the loan of one solidus for a μηχανῆ καλομένη Καριών. Sixth century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 26 lines. 21.7 x 11 cm.

CXV. 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 x 16 cm.

CXVI. Account of receipts and expenditure on estates of Flavius Apion. Sixth century. Practically complete. 22 lines. 34 x 37.3 cm.

CXVII. Acknowledgement addressed to Flavius Apion by Aurelius Sorous, of the receipt of two windlasses and of a κυλλή κωκλαδις; cf. cxxxvii. Written on Thoth 16, in the year 229 = 198, first indiction (A.D. 552). Nearly complete. 24 lines. 23.2 x 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 indiction, Phaophi 14 (A.D. 582? cf. introd. cxxxv, and cxci). 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 (?) indiction ἀρχηγός, 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[onis?], 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 indiction, 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 μεταγθή καλουμένη Ἀκαθάδωρος; cf. cxxxvii and cxciv. Dated in the eighth year and fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantinus, first indiction, 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 σφύμων (cf. cxli. 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 19053½ carats ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς ἱδιωτικῶν, less 157½ carats ῥοπῆς, made by Pamouthius for the money taxes of the thirteenth indiction; cf. cxliii. Dated in the year 211 = 180, thirteenth indiction, 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, ἱδιωτικῶν to John, as a loan. Dated in the year 211 = 180, thirteenth indiction, Tybi (A.D. 533). Complete. 6 lines. 9.3 x 30.4 cm.

CCVII. Receipt for the payment of 4 κριόδου of wine from Phoebammon to Alexander for nine days' work. Dated in the year 267 = 236, ninth indiction, Phaophi (A.D. 590). Practically complete. 3 lines. 5.2 x 32 cm.
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