THE TEBTUNIS PAPYRI
THE

TEBTUNIS PAPYRI

VOLUME III
PART I

EDITED BY

ARTHUR S. HUNT, D.Litt.
PROFESSOR OF PAPYROLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AND FELLOW OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE
FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

AND

J. GILBART SMYLY, Litt.D.
SENIOR FELLOW AND LIBRARIAN OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN

WITH ASSISTANCE FROM
B. P. GRENFELL, E. LOBEL, M. ROSTOVZTEFF

WITH SEVEN COLLotypes PLATES

LONDON
HUMPHREY MILFORD
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, AMEN HOUSE, E.C. 4
NEW YORK: 114 FIFTH AVENUE
1933
[All rights reserved]
THE TEBTUNIS PAPYRI

VOLUME III
PART I

EDITED BY

ARTHUR S. HUNT, D.Litt.
PROFESSOR OF PAPYROLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AND FELLOW OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE
FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

AND

J. GILBART SMYLY, Litt.D.
SENIOR FELLOW AND LIBRARIAN OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN
WITH ASSISTANCE FROM
B. P. GRENFELL, E. LOBEL, M. ROSTOVZEUFF

WITH SEVEN COLLOTYPE PLATES

LONDON
HUMPHREY MILFORD
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, AMEN HOUSE, E.C 4
NEW YORK: 114 FIFTH AVENUE
1933

[All rights reserved]
PREFACE

To the long interval which has occurred between the appearance of this fresh instalment of the Tebtunis papyri and that of its predecessor various causes have contributed, chiefly the protracted illness and sad death of Professor Grenfell. In my absence from Oxford he had spent much time towards the end of the war on the texts of these papyri, which had been obtained from the cartonnage of mummies discovered at Úmm el Baragât, and he was looking forward to their early publication. When in 1920 his health failed, the work was laid aside in the hope that he might eventually be able to return to it. On the final extinction of that hope in 1926 the question of publication was revived, and in order to facilitate this it was decided, with the kind concurrence of the authorities concerned, to repeat the arrangement made in the case of the first Tebtunis volume, which was a joint production of the University of California and of the Egypt Exploration Society (hence copies supplied to the latter's subscribers have, as before, a pair of title-pages). The decision was also reached to divide the volume into two, partly on account of its probable bulk, partly in order to render some important material the sooner accessible. But the preparation of the present first Part proved more onerous than was anticipated. Examination of the MS. left by Grenfell showed not only that the commentary (except that on no. 703: see below) was unwritten, but also that the texts in many cases needed much further study, while some still remained uncopied. In these circumstances it has seemed to us unwarrantable to assign to him on the title-page editorial responsibility for this book, though we desire to emphasize the importance of his preliminary work. We are also much indebted to Professor M. Rostovtzeff both for having drafted the full commentary on no. 703 and for many helpful suggestions elsewhere, and to Mr. E. Lobel, who worked on a number of the texts at an early stage, both at Dublin and at Oxford, and has
given assistance with the new literary pieces. Mr. C. C. Edgar has been good enough to look over the proof-sheets of the non-literary section and to contribute some valuable comments and corrections.

Part 2, which will include the remaining texts and the index to the whole volume, is in course of preparation and will follow with as little delay as possible.

ARTHUR S. HUNT.

Oxford,
March, 1933.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td></td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Plates</td>
<td></td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Papyri</td>
<td></td>
<td>xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classification of Papyri according to Mummies</td>
<td></td>
<td>xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note on the Method of Publication and List of Abbreviations</td>
<td></td>
<td>xvii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TEXTS

1. New Literary Fragments (690–5) | 1
2. Homeric Fragments (696–7) | 23
3. Royal Ordinances (698–700) | 36
4. Official Documents | 46
   - Registers (701–2; cf. 793, 814–16)
   - Instructions (703–19)
   - Orders for Payment (720–3)
   - Reports (724–43; cf. 801)
   - Correspondence of Patron (744–9)
   - Correspondence of Adamas, etc. (750–7)
5. Private Correspondence (758–68) | 178
6. Petitions (769–805) | 191
7. Declarations and Applications (806–13) | 260
8. Records and Abstracts (814–16) | 270
9. Agreements (817–25) | 315

## LIST OF PLATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLATE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. 692 Fr. 1, Cols. ii–iii, 694 Fr. 1, Cols. ii–iii</td>
<td>at the end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. 697 Cols. iii–v, vii</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. 703 recto, Col. iv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. 809, 811</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. 815, Fr. 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. 817</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. 698, 819</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>690</td>
<td>Hesiod, <em>Catalogue</em>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>691</td>
<td>Lyric Extract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>692</td>
<td>Sophocles, <em>Inachus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>693</td>
<td>Extract from a Comedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>694</td>
<td>Treatise on Music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>695</td>
<td>List of Tragedians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>696</td>
<td>Homer, <em>Odyssey</em> i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>697</td>
<td>Homer, <em>Odyssey</em> iv, v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>698</td>
<td>Decree of Antiochus IV Epiphanes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>699</td>
<td>Decrees of Euergetes II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700</td>
<td>Decree of Euergetes II concerning Associations, and Purchase of Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701 a</td>
<td>Register of Official Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>701 a</td>
<td>Register of Official Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>702</td>
<td>Register of Official Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>703</td>
<td>Instructions of a Dioecetes to a Subordinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>704</td>
<td>Correspondence concerning Corn-transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>705</td>
<td>Official Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>706</td>
<td>Correspondence concerning Embankments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>707</td>
<td>Circular and Proclamation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>708</td>
<td>Official Circular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>709</td>
<td>Letter of a Monopoly-superintendent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>710</td>
<td>Correspondence concerning Crown Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711</td>
<td>Letter concerning a Defaulting Comarch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>712</td>
<td>Letter to Cultivators of Crown Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>713</td>
<td>Letter to Cultivators of Crown Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>714</td>
<td>Release of Crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>715</td>
<td>Letter concerning Release of Crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>716</td>
<td>Letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>717</td>
<td>Letter concerning a List of Produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>718</td>
<td>Dues from Crown Cultivators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719</td>
<td>Licence for the Vintage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720</td>
<td>Payment through a Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>721</td>
<td>Order for Payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>722</td>
<td>Order for Payment to Soldiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>723</td>
<td>Order for Payment to Soldiers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF PAPYRI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>B.C.</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>724</td>
<td>Supply of Wine to Soldiers</td>
<td>175 or 164?</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>725</td>
<td>Communication from an Engineer</td>
<td>Early 2nd cent.</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>726</td>
<td>Irregular Grant of Land</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>727</td>
<td>Complaint of a Sitologus</td>
<td>184?</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>728</td>
<td>Report concerning the Oil Monopoly</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>729</td>
<td>Report concerning Seizure of Livestock</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>730</td>
<td>Police Report</td>
<td>178 or 167</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>731</td>
<td>Report concerning Watchmen</td>
<td>153–2 or 142–1</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>732</td>
<td>Report concerning the Salt Monopoly</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>733</td>
<td>Report of Theft</td>
<td>143–2</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>734</td>
<td>Reports to Epimeletae</td>
<td>141–139</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>735</td>
<td>Report concerning Collection of Arrears</td>
<td>About 140</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>736</td>
<td>Report concerning Guards</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>737</td>
<td>Application of Priests for Land</td>
<td>About 136</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>738</td>
<td>Letter concerning Land assigned to Priests</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>739</td>
<td>Report concerning Incriminated Officials</td>
<td>163 or 145?</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>740</td>
<td>Report concerning Sale of Land</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>741</td>
<td>Correspondence concerning a Sitologus</td>
<td>187–6</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>742</td>
<td>Correspondence concerning Defaulters</td>
<td>About 157?</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>743</td>
<td>Report from a Comogrammateus</td>
<td>Mid 2nd cent.</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>744</td>
<td>Letter of Patron</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>745</td>
<td>Letter concerning the Appointment of a Guard</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>746</td>
<td>Correspondence concerning Cleruchic Dues</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>747</td>
<td>Letter of Reprimand</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>748</td>
<td>Letter concerning Draught-animals</td>
<td>About 243</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>749</td>
<td>Letter concerning Provision of Donkeys</td>
<td>About 243</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>Letter of Adamas to Dionysius</td>
<td>187?</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>751</td>
<td>Letter from Adamas to his Father</td>
<td>Early 2nd cent.</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>752</td>
<td>Letter to Adamas from his Father</td>
<td>Early 2nd cent.</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>753</td>
<td>Letter to Adamas</td>
<td>197 or 173?</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>754</td>
<td>Letter to Adamas from his Brother</td>
<td>Early 2nd cent.</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>755</td>
<td>Letter of Heliodorus</td>
<td>Early 2nd cent.</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>756</td>
<td>Letter of Adamas (?)</td>
<td>About 174?</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>757</td>
<td>Letter to Heracleides</td>
<td>186–5 or 162–1</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>758</td>
<td>Letter of Reproof</td>
<td>Early 2nd cent.</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>759</td>
<td>Letter of Reproof</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760</td>
<td>Private Letter</td>
<td>215–14</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>761</td>
<td>Letter of Asclepiades</td>
<td>Late 3rd cent.</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>762</td>
<td>Private Letter</td>
<td>Late 3rd cent.</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>763.</td>
<td>Letter of Ptolemaeus</td>
<td>Early 2nd cent.</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>764.</td>
<td>Correspondence of Philon and Pemsas</td>
<td>185 or 161</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>765.</td>
<td>Letter concerning an Assault</td>
<td>153?</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>766.</td>
<td>Letter to a Banker</td>
<td>136?</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>767.</td>
<td>Letter of Apollonius</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>768.</td>
<td>Family Letter</td>
<td>116?</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>769.</td>
<td>Petition to the King</td>
<td>237–6 or 212–11</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>770.</td>
<td>Petition to the King</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>771.</td>
<td>Petition to the King and Queen</td>
<td>Mid 2nd cent.</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>772.</td>
<td>Petition of a Tax-farmer</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>773.</td>
<td>Petition of a Cultivator</td>
<td>Late 3rd cent.</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>774.</td>
<td>Statement of a Sitologus</td>
<td>About 187</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>775.</td>
<td>Petition of a Cleruch</td>
<td>Early 2nd cent.</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>776.</td>
<td>Petition concerning a Dowry</td>
<td>Early 2nd cent.</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>777.</td>
<td>Petition of a Prisoner</td>
<td>Early 2nd cent.</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>778.</td>
<td>Application to an Epistrategus</td>
<td>178–7</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>779.</td>
<td>Petition to Ptolemaeus, Strategus</td>
<td>About 175</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>780.</td>
<td>Petition to Ptolemaeus, Strategus</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>781.</td>
<td>Petition of a Priest</td>
<td>About 164</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>782.</td>
<td>Petition to an Epimeletes</td>
<td>About 153</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>783.</td>
<td>Claim for Costs of Maintenance</td>
<td>Mid 2nd cent.</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>784.</td>
<td>Complaint of Theft</td>
<td>Early 2nd cent.</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>785.</td>
<td>Petition to Phanias, Strategus</td>
<td>About 138</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>786.</td>
<td>Petition to Phanias, Strategus</td>
<td>About 138</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>787.</td>
<td>Petition to Phanias (?), Strategus</td>
<td>About 138</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>788.</td>
<td>Petition of Crown Cultivators</td>
<td>Mid 2nd cent.</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>789.</td>
<td>Petition of Cultivators</td>
<td>About 140</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>790.</td>
<td>Petition of Priests</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>791.</td>
<td>Application to a Strategus</td>
<td>About 116</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>792.</td>
<td>Petition to a Revenue-inspector</td>
<td>About 113</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>793.</td>
<td>Register of Official Correspondence</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>794.</td>
<td>Notice of Loss</td>
<td>Late 3rd cent.</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>795.</td>
<td>Notice to Chief of Police</td>
<td>Early 2nd cent.</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>796.</td>
<td>Notification of Theft</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>797.</td>
<td>Notification of Robbery with Violence</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>798.</td>
<td>Complaint of Assault</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>799.</td>
<td>Complaint of Aggression</td>
<td>155–4 or 144–3</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800.</td>
<td>Complaint of Assault</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>801.</td>
<td>Report concerning a Theft</td>
<td>142–1?</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>802.</td>
<td>Complaint of a Ship's Guard</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>B.C.</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>803.</td>
<td>Petition of Crown Cultivators</td>
<td>Late 2nd cent.</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>804.</td>
<td>Notification of Burglary</td>
<td>112?</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>805.</td>
<td>Complaint of Breach of Contract</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>806.</td>
<td>Property-return</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807.</td>
<td>Application for Lease of Crown Land</td>
<td>152-1</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>808.</td>
<td>Application for Transfer of Land</td>
<td>140?</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809.</td>
<td>Declaration concerning a Divorce</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>810.</td>
<td>Declaration on Oath</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>811.</td>
<td>Declaration on Oath</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>812.</td>
<td>Offer for Post with Tax-farmers</td>
<td>192-1?</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>813.</td>
<td>Declaration of a Comogrammateus</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>814.</td>
<td>Records of Sale of Forfeited Property</td>
<td>239 and 227</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>815.</td>
<td>List of Abstracts of Contracts</td>
<td>228-221</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>816.</td>
<td>Copies of Documents</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>817.</td>
<td>Loan on Mortgage</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>818.</td>
<td>Renewal of Loan</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>819.</td>
<td>Lease of Land</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>820.</td>
<td>Cession of Quarters</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>821.</td>
<td>Withdrawal of Claims</td>
<td>209?</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>822.</td>
<td>Prescript of Cleopatra I and Philometer</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>823.</td>
<td>Receipt of a Ship’s Captain</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>824.</td>
<td>Receipt of a Ship’s Captain</td>
<td>171?</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>825.</td>
<td>Receipts of a Ship’s Captain</td>
<td>176?</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CLASSIFICATION OF PAPYRI ACCORDING TO MUMMIES

The following is a list of the papyri arranged according to the mummies from which they came. This evidence is often valuable for purposes of dating and sometimes in less obvious ways.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUMMY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 797.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 and 3. 700.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 694, 820.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 759.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 703, 705, 760-1, 770, 773, 814, 821.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. 695, 724, 752, 755, 757-8, 774, 778, 796, 813, 823.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. 742.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. 710, 726, 731, 765, 781-2, 784, 807, 809.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. 779.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. 692, 783.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. 721, 727, 764, 812, 824.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. 704.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. 717, 804.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. 732-4, 736, 743, 801, 806.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. 793.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. 706, 714, 780, 818.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. 735.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. 740.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. 723, 810.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. 768, 792.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. 728, 793.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUMMY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39. 768, 792.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. 723, 810.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. 740.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. 717, 804.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. 706, 714, 780, 818.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. 735.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. 740.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. 723, 810.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. 768, 792.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. 728, 793.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Most of the literary texts contained in the following pages are printed as they stand in the originals, except for division of words, addition of capital initials in proper names, and supplements of lacunae. In two cases, 692 and 694, an exact transcription and a reconstruction in modern form stand side by side. Additions or corrections by the same hand as the body of the text are in small thin type, those by a second hand in thick type.

Non-literary texts are printed in modern style with resolution of abbreviations and symbols, accentuation and punctuation. Additions and corrections have been incorporated in the text wherever this could be conveniently done, and their occurrence is recorded in the critical notes; where alterations in the original have been reproduced, later hands are distinguished as usual by thick type. Faults of orthography, &c., are corrected in the apparatus where they seemed likely to give rise to any difficulty. Iota adscript is printed where written and also used in expanding abbreviated words and supplementing lacunae. Square brackets [ ] indicate a lacuna, round brackets ( ) resolution of an abbreviation or symbol, angular brackets ( ) a mistaken omission in the original, double square brackets [ ] a deletion, braces { } a superfluous letter or letters. Dots within brackets represent approximately the number of letters lost or deleted; dots outside brackets indicate mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Letters with dots under them are to be regarded as uncertain.

Heavy Arabic numerals refer to the Tebtunis papyri in the present and the two previous volumes; ordinary arabic numerals to lines; small Roman numerals to columns. The numbers to the left below the titles of the texts are those of the mummies from whose cartonnage they were extracted; a table of the mummies and the texts they produced is given on p. xv.

The abbreviations used in citing papyrological publications are substantially those adopted in the Archiv für Papyrusforschung, viz.:

Archiv = Archiv für Papyrusforschung.
(M.) = L. Mitteis, Chrestomathie.
P. Amh. = The Amherst Papyri (Greek), by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt.
P. Bouriant = Les Papyrus Bouriant, by P. Collart.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS


P. Cairo Preisigke = Griech. Urkunden des aeg. Museums zu Cairo, by F. Preisigke.


P. Edgar = Selected Papyri from the Archives of Zenon (Ann. du Service des Antiq. de l'Ég. xviii–xxiv), by C. C. Edgar.


P. Enteux. = ENTEYZEIS (Publications de la Soc. ég. de Papyrologie I), by O. Guéraud.


P. Gurob = Greek Papyri from Gurob (Roy. Irish Acad., Cunningham Mem. xii), by J. G. Smyly.

P. Hal. = Dikaiomata, &c., by the Graeca Halensis.


P. Hibeh = The Hibeh Papyri, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt.


P. Lille = Papyrus greces de Lille, tome I, by P. Jouguet, P. Collart and others.

P. Magd. = Papyrus greces de Lille, tome II, 2–4, by P. Jouguet, P. Collart and others (republished in P. Enteux.).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

P. Reinach = Papyrus grecs et démotiques, by T. Reinach and others.
P. Thead. = Papyrus de Théadelphia, by P. Jouguet.
P. Tor. = Papyri Graeci Regii Taurinensis Musei Aegyptii, by A. Peyron.
P. Uppsala = Berliner Leihgabe griech. Papyri, by T. Kalén and others.
SB. = Sammelbuch griech. Urkunden aus Aegypten, by F. Preisigke and F. Bilabel.
Theb. Ostr. = Theban Ostraca, Part III (Univ. of Toronto Studies), by J. G. Milne.
(W.) = U. Wilcken, Chrestomathie.
I. NEW LITERARY FRAGMENTS

690. HESIOD, Catalogue?

The recto of this papyrus, which consists of three fragments, contains some remains of the first book of the Odyssey (696). On the verso of the first two of these fragments (= 696. i) is part of a column of non-Homeric hexameters, written in a rather irregular hand distinct from that of the recto though not dissimilar in style. Further columns may have preceded and followed, for though no writing is apparent on the verso of the third fragment, this is accounted for by the fact that, the direction of the columns being the same on both sides of the papyrus, the verso of Fr. 3 fell lower than the last line of the column on Frs. 1–2, which has below it a considerable margin. The question of the extent of the loss between Frs. 1 and 2 is discussed in the introduction to 696.

Unfortunately these new verses are much mutilated, and of the fourteen represented none is complete and the majority are obscure. So much, however, is evident, that the passage relates to Minos, whose love for some woman is described and the birth to them of a child, apparently the Minotaur. Presumably the mother was Pasiphaë, who may be named in l. 2; but if the reference in ll. 14–17 is to the Minotaur, which can hardly be doubted, this was an unfamiliar version of the story. It would be natural, irrespective of the characteristic phrase ἵ ὅ ὑποκνεσμένη (l. 15), to suggest that the fragment comes from the Hesiodic Κατάλογος Γυναικῶν, a work popular in Egypt. The adventures of Sarpedon, another of Europa's sons, are known to have been recounted in the third book (P. Oxy. 1358), and possibly those of Minos were dealt with there also.

\[ \pi\epsilon\mu\pi\varepsilon \delta \alpha\rho \varepsilon\iota \varepsilon\iota \nu\nu\mu\phi\alphai . [ \\
\delta\varepsilon\zeta\alpha\mu\varepsilon\nu\nu\iota \Delta\mu \tau\alpha\sigma[.] \ \&[ \\
\pi\epsilon\mu\psi\alpha\nu \ \delta \ \varepsilon\iota \iota \ [ \\
kai \ \tau\varepsilon . [ \\
\ ? 3 \ lines \ lost \] \]

Fr. 1 8.6 × 12 cm. Second century B.C.
691. Lyric Extract.

104. 11.5 x 24.6 cm. Late third century B.C.

These few lines, extracted perhaps from some lyrical composition (cf. e.g. 1), were written with a coarse pen in a somewhat ungainly hand. There is a broad margin below l. 6, with which the column evidently ended: a narrow space above l. 1 is inconclusive, and other lines may have preceded. How much is lost at the beginnings of the lines is not clear; their length would suggest that the lacuna is not large, but restoration does not seem at all easy.

\[ \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \]
\[ axv \ldots \mu v e n \ldots \]
692. NEW LITERARY FRAGMENTS

1. επηδαιμίνον. The fourth letter from the end of the line is smudged and may have been corrected; possibly οὐαν was meant.

2. Perhaps οὖς. There is a wide interval between μασαν and οὗς καλ., which might well be taken for an interlineation above line 3. The papyrus shows a clean vertical edge to the right, and lines 1, 4, and 5 appear to be complete at the end, especially lines 1 and 4, the final sigmas being followed by an appreciable blank space; no further letters would therefore be expected at the ends of lines 2–3.

3. Neither επηδαιμίνον κούφηρε nor ενυματι θέα is an attractive combination, and κουφήρεα is apparently not elsewhere attested; επι should perhaps be written separately and connected with θαλαμοῦς.

4. This might be taken to mean ‘He does not mix with strangers on the Muses’ fields’; but perhaps άλλοτριος is for -ας: ‘he does not allow his muse to trespass on another’s ground’.

5. Ψημε: is this an allusion to the Ithacan bard? There is no external indication that this word and the three last letters of line 4 are not an integral part of the text; it is hardly credible that they are an extraneous addition to be combined as βλασφημε.

692. SOPHOCLES, INACHUS.

15. Fr. 1 8.5 × 21 cm. Second century B.C. Plate I (Fr. 1, Cols. ii–iii).

That the drama of which some exiguous remnants survive in this papyrus is to be recognized as the Inachus of Sophocles is at once suggested by the occurrence of that name in Col. iv, l. 23. Of the construction of the Inachus there is not much to be gleaned from the few surviving fragments, which are all quite short (Pearson, Nos. 270–95). Argus watched like a herdsman over Io (Fr. 281), whose transformation into a cow seems to have been effected in the course of the action (Fr. 279). Hermes, sent as the agent of Zeus to rescue Io, and perhaps Iris as the messenger of Hera (Fr. 272), were introduced, and presumably Argus was eventually slain by Hermes, according to the ordinary story. What part was taken by the river-god Inachus, the father of Io, is unknown. The commonly accepted view that this was a satyr-play has been disputed by Bergk (Gr. Litteraturgesch. iii. 441) and Wilamowitz (Einzl. in d. gr. Trag. 885), but is cogently upheld by Pearson, Fragments of Sophocles, i. 198.
Into these data the new fragments, so far as they go, fit very well. Unfortunately no specification of the dramatis personae occurs, but there are references suggestive of Argus (cf. i. 7, n.), and one of the characters is certainly Hermes, who is described as 'the messenger of the love of Zeus' (ii. 6–7) and comes into conflict with the Chorus (iii. 4 sqq.). Moreover, Hermes wore the cap of Hades, which would be a natural means of eluding the vigilance of Argus. This interesting detail happens to supply a link with a well-known vase-painting at Naples discussed by J. Overbeck, Gr. Kunstmyth. i. 480 sqq., and illustrated in his Atlas, vii. 16. Hermes, wearing the Hades-cap and armed with a sword, is there depicted as about to attack Argus, who appears to be unconscious of his presence. Io, represented as a maiden with the horns and ears of a cow, sits by equally unperturbed, and the only figure displaying any loss of equanimity is one of two satyrs whom the onset of Hermes has overthrown; the other on the opposite side of the picture unconcernedly amuses himself with a hare. According to Overbeck (following Grimaldi-Gargallo) the artist was here emphasizing the effectiveness of Hermes’ disguise, and he suggested that the use of the cap of Hades, a trait nowhere mentioned in connexion with the myth of Io, was derived from some lost literary work. The postulated literary source is now forthcoming; and what more likely allusion for the painting could be found than to the celebrated play of Sophocles? In the papyrus, certainly, Hermes has been recognized, notwithstanding the cap of invisibility; but we do not know from what part of the play the passage comes, and the drawing perhaps represents a rather earlier stage in the action. A further point of connexion is the introduction of the satyrs,\(^1\) for though there is no direct proof, there can be little doubt from the style of the new fragment, which recalls that of the Ichneutae, that they belong to a satyric drama. The tendency to colloquialism, of which instances may be recognized in ii. 1 πολυνδρίδας, 8 αὐτίν ... πόδα, 9 πριν μύσαι, iv. 22 εἴπον ... αἴδαξι, seems to have been stronger here than there, as might be expected from the probably later date of the Inachus. The lyric metres that occur, as in the Ichneutae, are of a simple kind, and, as there also, a dialogue is conducted partly by means of short lyrical passages. A considerable use is made of trochaic tetrameters (Cols. ii–iii).

Of the three surviving fragments the largest contains the tops of three successive columns, and the ends of 27 lines from the upper part of another column are preserved in a second piece. That this is to be placed after the former is indicated by a comparison of i. 22 with iii. 4, and it may well have been the next column. Fr. 3, not improbably the top of another column, is

\(^1\) In another vase-painting, referred to by Pearson, op. cit. p. 199, satyrs hold back Hermes, who is attempting to kill Argus.
insignificant. The small upright hand is to be referred to the second century B.C., to which the documents obtained from the same mummy belong, e.g. 783. Small oblique finials frequently attached to the bottoms of upright strokes (ρ, τ, &c.) give a rather ornate appearance. Owing partly to the running of the ink and partly to damage to the surface of the papyrus, decipherment is in some parts difficult and uncertain. Paragraphi are employed, as usual, to mark a change of speaker; in one place (iii. 2) an arrow-head apparently performs the same function. A marginal sign of doubtful meaning occurs at iii. 1. Some insertions have been made by one or more secondary hands.

We are indebted to Professor A. C. Pearson for valuable suggestions on this text.
Col. i (Fr. 1).

3 short lines lost

[...]αν
[...]σαπαξ
]
[...]σύριγγ. [...]δεκλω
[...]ταβμον[ ...] [ ...] ... [ ...] ... σ
[ ...] τη[ ...]σιμβω[ ...]

2 (?) lines lost

[...]μποδιζεται
[ ...]ερω

Col. ii (Fr. 1). Plate I.

πολυπολυιδριδας
οτισοδεπροτερων
ονομευσεθροει
τοναιδοκυνεας

5 σκοτοναροτονυπαί
τονισισμενουνερωτων[ ...]ελομμεγαντροχιν
e[ ...]ασαπαρεστινερμην[ ...]στασαψφηματα
αντώνοντασαντονοσμονιδευρανεστρεψενποδα
δευτερονοπονσεουκασπριμυσαϊκενουσελαν

10 ονεσωραις
ειστοκαταποδεχειν
μαματαδεκλυειν
συγαρωνευλογων
κακοσειστεωσ[ ...]

15 διαχηθεοβλα ... [ ...]
[ ... ... ...]σουβο ... [ ... ... ...]ηποπαφορος
 ... ... ... ...
Col. i.

10

2 (?) lines lost

Col. ii.

πολὺ πολυιδρίδας
ὁτις οἶδε προτέρων
όνομι εὖ σε θροεῖ
τὸν Ἀιδοκυνέας
σκότων ἄροτον ὑπαί.

τὸν Δίὸς μὲν ὄνω ἐρώτων ἄγγελον, μέγαν τρόχων.
eἰκάσαι πάρεστιν Ἐρμῆν πρὸς τὰ σὰ ψοφῆματα
αὐτὸν ὅρτα σ', αὐτὸν ὦς μου δεῦρ' ἀνέστρεψεν πόδα.
δευτέρους πόνους ἔοικας πρὸν μύσαι κενοὺς ἐλαῖν.

15
dὲν ἐσορᾶς
eἰς τὸ κατὰ πόδ' ἔχειν
μανία τάδε κλύειν.
σὺ γὰρ ὄνω, Ζεῦ, λόγων
κακὸς εἴ πίστεως

Ω ἄχη θεοβλαβῆ[ἡ].

[...]σοῦβο[...]η πορπαφόρος
Col. iii (Fr. 1). Plate I.

3. ψιτυραναλαιαλα[ ]
πανταμηχαναντοδιονωσ[ ]
ηρασαχαδιοσαυ
διοσαραλατρισοδε
5  επιμεποδανεμει
eχεμεποδανεμει
εμεχερακομιει
 μεγαδεσαραβει
τωνεναγιωντοπαρβ[ ]
10 τονκατωδιασφαλαγγ[ ]
δωματωνεγιμηπολαι[ ]
pουδεχρησαστατιζε[ ]
προσ... φασφονοβλεπ[ ]
μητ..... φαγαγω[ ]
15 μηλεγα... [,]εκκορυφ.[ ]
oιζωματα..... ο. ριμ[ ]
... [,]...[...[...]...[ ]

Col. iv (Fr. 2).
]
5 ταιποδ[ ]
]... ωι... ρω[ ]
]νωιτοτ[ ]
]... δετουρ[ ]
5 ν... τεπι... ατη[ ]
]...[...]... ο[ ]
]... τα[ ]
]...[...]νωντετ[ ]
10 ]
] ]
] αριστε[ ]
] ]
] ]
] [αρισ[ ] }_ενυ[ ]_δον
psiβραν μαλ' αιολα[ν].
παντα μηχανα το Διον ωσ]
η ρα ταχα Διος αν;
Διος αρα λατρις οδε.
5 επ' εμε ποδα νεμει.
εχε με ποδα νεμει.
εμε χερα κομει.
μεγα δεος αραβει.
των εναντιων το ταρβ[ος
10 των κατω Διος φαλαγγ[ων
dωματων γ' ει μη' πελα[σ
που δε Χρη ποδα στατιξε[ν
προσ ... ως φονον βλεπ[
μη τ ....... οκ' αγωνος
15 μη λεγ' α ... [.] ει κορυνης [
oιξομαί λα ... .. o , ριμ[
... [.] ... ... ... ... ...].
... ... ... .

Col. iv.
] ... ται ποδι
] ... φ ... ρφ
]νοι ποτ[  
] ... δετους ρ ...
5 ] ... τεπι ... ατης
] ... [.] ... . o . [  
] ... τα ... [  
] ... [.] νυν πετ[  
]
10 ]
]  
] αριστε[  
]
] αριστα ...  
] αριστα"] α δ' ου.
i. 5. Either εὐφάσαξ or ἥφαξ.

7. The second γ appears to have two cross-bars; perhaps the cross-bar was originally placed too low and so rewritten higher. An a is possible as the next letter, but σφιγγα δὲ does not fill the space. The metre in either case is obscure. The mention of a pipe here, with σταθὼν and βαδὼν in ll. 8—9, well suits the Inachus; cf. Aesch. Prom. 574 κηρύπλαστοι ὅποτε δίως and schol. Σωφοκλῆς ἐν Τινάχω καὶ ἄδωντα αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν Ἀργον) εἰπάγει, schol. Ar. Eccl. 80 βούκαλεῖν δὲ ὡς τὴν ἤ ὧ Ἀργος ἐν Τινάχω Σωφοκλέους.

ii. 1—15. (Chorus) 'Wisest of the wise is he, whoever he be of the men of old, who meetly calls thee by the name of the infernal darkness of the Hades-cap.

(Ch.) Having regard to your bombast one may guess that you are indeed Hermes, who has brought me footing it back here.

(H.) Methinks that in the twinkling of an eye you will set out on another useless task.

(Ch.) For keeping on the track of a quarry in sight it is madness to listen to these words, For thou, O Zeus, art indeed a perverter of true speech, because of this heaven-inflicted trouble.'

1—5. Unless the form μ—μ—μ— is admissible in dochmiacs, it seems best to regard these lines as anaepastic monometers, with resolution in the first anaepast four times.
πολυήδις as nom. sing. is thus commended by metre as well as sense; for though synapheia is broken in the same metre in iii. 4–7, that may there have been excused by a change of speaker. There would then be no connexion between the present passage and Etym. M., p. 42. 41 (Soph. Fr. 953, Nauck) ἀμφόρημα τὸ παρὰ τῇ Σακύβοι πολυήδις, καὶ παρὰ Σαφοκλεῖ ιόριδα (πολυήδις, Etym. Flor. Milleri); cf. Schol. A on Homer ΙΠ 219 ὁ γὰρ Σαφ. ιόριδα ἐφὶ τὴν αἰτιατικὴν. For some analogous comic patronymics cf. Aristoph. Ἀριστ. 595–7.

οὐς may be supposed to mean Argus, who apparently had somehow been made aware of the Hades-cap and had addressed its wearer in the terms of ll. 4–5. ἀρτον ὑπατι at the end of the latter line is taken as an adjectival attribute of σκότων, equivalent to ἐπάγωνον. For Ἀιδοκυνέας cf. e.g. Homer Ε 844–5 Ἀθηνῆ ὄν Ἀιδοκυνέας, μὴ μὲν ὑπο οἱ βρισκόν Ἀρης, but the compound is new. προτέρων seems to imply that Argus was regarded by the Chorus as belonging to an older generation. It would be simpler to read οὐ ἐθρών, with no reference to Argus, but οὐς then becomes awkward, unless it was explained by something which preceded.

6. This line is evidently to be assigned to Hermes, in spite of the absence of a paragraphus below l. 5; cf. iii. 8.

7. ψοφήμαια: cf. Soph. Αἰ. 1116–17 τοῦ δὲ σοῦ ψώφων νὰ ἵνα στραφεῖν. Or should the word be understood to imply that Hermes was still invisible and only audible?

8. αὐτῶν ... πόδα: a colloquialism for which cf. αὐτοσοποδητή, αὐτοποδή.
10–15. There is considerable obscurity here, and the translation offered above is no more than tentative. The metre of ll. 11–15, ανίμων ἄνω, which recurs in iii. 1 (if the first syllable of αἰῶνα is shortened), is unusual; Eur. El. 726 = 737 is a parallel.

16. παραφόρος is novel.

iii. 1. ψυϕαναν seems to have been written for ψυθ-. Perhaps the marginal sign, which consists of a short curved stroke with a dot to the right of the top, was connected with the mistake.

2–8. (Hermes?) 'Zeus devises all means [to accomplish his will].

(Chor.) Is it then perchance again from Zeus? So this is the servant of Zeus! He is coming against me. Hold me, he is coming. He will carry off my hand. My teeth chatter with a great fear.'

2. E.g. ὄρασε ἀπὸ τῆς ἔργης ὀλίγων (Pearson).

3 sqq. A series of disjointed sentences, which were perhaps spoken by different members of the Chorus; this supposition, as remarked in the note on ii. 1–5, would account for the neglect of synapheia.

5. For πώδα νέμει (or νεμέει?) cf. Pindar Nem. vi. 15 ἐν πώδα νέμουν.

6. This line was dropped owing presumably to the homoeoteleuton. It is hardly to be regarded as a variant of l. 5, for which the insertion of the two letters χε above πι would have sufficed. The χ is probable; ἐν εμε was apparently not written.

7. On the analogy of such phrases as Soph. Phil. 1301 μεθὲς με... χειρα this should mean 'he will drag my hand away with him'. The supposed μ of κομει is unsatisfactory; it would naturally be taken for a ν, but κονιε, if it gave a good sense, would be excluded by the metre.

8. For the translation suggested cf. Homer Κ 375–6 βαμβαίνων, ἄραβος δὲ διὰ στόμα γίγνετ' ὀδότων, χλωρός ὑπάλ δείουν.

9. A change of speaker seems probable here, though it is more likely than not that the paragraphus was omitted, as at ii. 5–6; the paragraphus may have been placed by mistake below l. 7. Who the interlocutors are in the following dialogue is not clear. Perhaps they are Silenus and Hermes.

16. οἴκουμα, if right, is apart from Apollonius Dyscolus (Anecd. Bek. 538) the only instance of the verb, which elsewhere is used in composition with διε-; for the middle cf. Eur. Rhes. 805 μηδεν δυσαικον. χ seems to be excluded as the third letter, though not ζ; ἐρξομαι, however, is unsatisfactory.

iv. 5. εἰποτάτης looks likely, but the space is insufficient except on the supposition of a slight displacement of some upper fibres; there was a junction of two sheets at this point. But ὑπὲς could be read in place of ἀργης.

12. This line and l. 14 are in a larger and less well-formed hand, apparently different from that of the inserted line iii. 6.

17. ἀλεύομεν (?) : the λ is suitable, and with this reading what seems to be a short oblique dash above the line between the τ and α is accounted for; but ἀλευω in the tragedians has hitherto been confined to lyric passages. δ' ὄντ' may of course be δώντ'.

18. The doubtful ζ may be ξ, preceded perhaps by ε.

19. γίγαρ εὖ νυν suggests itself, but the ζ is very questionable.

22. Cf. iii. 4. εἰπέναι αἰάξια is a variant of οἰμώκειν λέγειν. Perhaps λάτρα, dative.

Fr. 3. Line 1 of this small fragment was either the first or second of a column, unless the preceding lines were appreciably shorter; but the breadth of the blank space to the right indicates that they were themselves short lines, or at any rate not tetrameters.
The verso of the sheet containing 769 is inscribed with remains of two columns, the first of which, forming the third of 769, mentions the 11th and 12th years, more probably of Euergetes I than of Philopator. At the top of the second column stands another similar but much mutilated draft; and below this are the following 28 trochaic tetrameters, written with a coarse pen and difficult to decipher owing partly to the cursiveness of the hand, partly too to the discolouration of the papyrus and other damage. Since, moreover, the ends of the verses are lost throughout, the text is in a very unsatisfactory state, and much remains at present unintelligible. Apparently the lines are an extract from the concluding scene of a comedy. A marriage is about to be celebrated (l. 1), and the speaker, presumably the father of the bride, specifies certain gifts, including a piece of land (l. 6), which it is natural to suppose formed her dowry. Further on, after a very defective and obscure passage, mention is made of various viands (ll. 19-22), which may well be connected with the wedding festivity. The last line is preceded by a paragraphus marking a change of speaker: whether the extract ended here or was continued in another column is unknown.

[α]λλα ἐπει δοκεῖ περαίνειν τοὺς γαμοῦσας
[ε]πὶ ἀγαθὰς ἡδὴ τυχαῖσιν πρὸς σὲ [ . . ] πολεύσων σῶν ἑγὼ γαρ οὐσολαβῶν
. . σ . καὶ εὑρὸν διδομὶ τοῖς εὕρων
5 [ . . ] . . . . α σοι καὶ διδομὶ . . ν . . . . ν . [ . . . ] α δ ἐπιδίδομι τοὺς αγροὺς οὐν [ . . . ] . . . . . σ μοι πρὸς σὲ κ[α]ί πρὸς τὸν Βιωνᾶ
τ[. . ] . . . . ν εξ ἀρχῆς πρὸς παύτιος ἵπται [ . . . ] . . . . ν πατρωιῶν οὐθεν οὐκ εἰρ[ . . . ] . . . 
10 α . . . . . δίκαιον με . . οὐσολαβῶν
σ . . . . τῶν τρόπων ἐκαίρων εὐπόρ[ . . . ] . . ταῖς εὐεστὶ διατριβάζων . . . ε . [ . . . ] . . . . οὐ νομοὺ γραφαίσιν ο[ . . . ] [ . . . ] . . . [ . . . ] . . . . . δικαια . [ . . . ]
15 επ[. . . . . . ο] . . . ν . . . περί κ . . νο[ . . . ]
10. The fifth letter from the initial α seems to be an alteration of ε to ι or vice versa.
14. The letter before the supposed θ looks like ω or η.
17. Round brackets like that prefixed to this verse are commonly employed for the purpose of cancellation.
18. ι seems more probable than ρ before χ: perhaps ειχομην or αιχομην.
19–22. Cf. Aristoph. Fr. 180. ἐβολβος, τευτλιον, Μνεσιμ. Ηιπποτροφ. (Meineke, Com. Gr. Fr. iii. 569), ἐβολβος, ὕλα, σκόμπον, Θρησκός. In l. 20 the correction is uncertain; the second letter of κοχλευω is blotted, but what has been taken for an interlinear ι is possibly the tail of a letter in the previous verse. ἐπιχορευεν is apparently used as in Diph. Pel. (Meineke, op. cit. iv. 406), εἰς τὸ μέσον ἐπεχώρευε σαπερδής μέγας. The doubtful ϕ at the beginning of l. 21 may be a κ altered from something else. In the latter part of l. 22 στην or -η and παρα or -παν look likely, but a suitable intervening word remains to be found. The a is followed by a long vertical stroke like α, above which there is an appearance of a ζ in lighter ink, though perhaps this is deceptive, and αφινος or αφροι might be read; if ζ is adopted, αφιος becomes inevitable, but would not combine with στηνης. In the latter the doubtful τ may perhaps be σ, which, however, is not helpful.
24. l. ἀγαθός... ἀλθός? The letters after ἀλη look like ρος, and if θως was intended the writer was more careless than usual. βαλλάν (or -λαν) seems to have been corrected from βαλλαν: the first letter is hardly θ, though this at first sight is suggested.
26. τ of τις is apparently written through ο. The last letter of the line may be δ.
27. την σκιαν is unmetrical.
These fragments from a treatise on music, though unfortunately small, have a value as emanating, apparently, from a school not represented in the extant works on the subject. An indication of the writer's affinity is afforded by the occurrence of the technical terms ὀ' ὀδηγόν and συλλαβῇ in place of ὑπό τέντε and ὑπό τεσσάρων, a use attributed to οἱ παλαιότατοι, the oldest theorists, by Nicomachus, ένδικη. 9, who quotes a passage from Philolaus:—ἄριστες (i.e. octave, ὑπό τεσσάρων) ὃ ἡμέρας συλλαβᾶ καὶ ὁ ὀδηγόν. τὸ ὅ ὁ ὀδηγόν μείζον τῶν συλλαμβαν ἑπογόφοι ἐστὶ γὰρ ἀπὸ ῥύθμων εἰς μέσα συλλαβᾶ, ἀπὸ ὃ ὁ μείζον πότε ῥύθμων ὁ ὀδηγόν κτλ. The intervals there described are the three consonant intervals which the Greeks recognized, namely the octave (ὑπό τεσσάρων), and its two components, the fifth (ὁ ὀδηγόν, commonly ὑπό τέντε) and the fourth (συλλαβῇ, commonly ὑπό τεσσάρων). Cf. Il. 12–17 of the papyrus, where the principal notes of the octave, ῥύθμων, the lowest, μέση, the highest, and μέση, an intermediate note a fourth above the ῥύθμων and a fifth below the μέση, are represented by their initial letters ι, ι, ιμ. The writer subsequently proceeds to subtract 'by concord' (ὑπό συμφωνίας) two tones from the συλλαβῇ or interval of a fourth, leaving an interval less than a tone (Ιλ. 24 sqq.). Since the difference between the intervals of the fourth and the fifth was a tone, such subtraction could easily be effected by constructing the interval of a fifth above the lower note and then descending a fourth from the note so obtained. By applying this process to the interval of a fourth, two whole tones may be removed, leaving a smaller interval (λείμμα, ὀδηγός, later, inaccurately, ἡμίτομον). Similarly, three tones can be subtracted from the interval of a fifth, and the same λείμμα remains. Thus the octave, being the sum of a fourth and a fifth, consists of 5 tones and 2 equal λείμματα. If the remainders were half tones, the octave would contain 6 tones in all. Aristoxenus held that they were true half tones, but he receives no support from other Greek writers on music, who energetically maintain the contrary view; which it is natural to suppose would be shared by an authority who employs the technical language of Pythagoras and Philolaus. A statement to that effect may actually occur in Fr. 5. Probably then the present passage was part of his proof that two so-called semitones were not equivalent to a tone. He cannot merely be giving a construction of the diatonic scale of the octave, since he divides the tetrachord upwards with the semitone at the top, whereas in a properly divided tetrachord
the semitone is the lowest of the intervals (cf. P. Oxy. 667, *init*.). The steps specified in ll. 24 sqq. may be expressed in modern notation thus:

![Diagram of modern notation]

The script is a good example of the early bookhand, similar in type to the Petrie *Phaedo*, though less compact. As in that papyrus, the square E sometimes appears side by side with the rounded form; an archaic ζ (Ω) is also noticeable in l. 50. There is a good deal of variation in the length of the lines. A coronis in the margin at l. 25 recalls the bird-like shape seen in the Timotheus papyrus, forming a link between that symbol and, e.g., the coronis at the end of P. Brit. Mus. 134 and the analogous developments of the Roman age. Letters representing musical notes are commonly enclosed between double dots, but the second pair is not infrequently omitted, and sometimes both pairs are dispensed with. The earliest dated document accompanying 694 was 821 of the fourth year of Epiphanes, but 694 seems likely to be older than this by half a century at least. On the verso is some much damaged cursive writing, in more than one column, perhaps a copy of official correspondence, written in a hand suggesting a date not very late in the third century.

Fr. 1. Col. i.

```plaintext
... ... ... ... ... ...
| etai |
| φαιρομένου |
| ti |
| τοι |
| προσθέν |
5
| φα[...|
| φοινασλεγ[. .] ... |
| διαπασων:ν:προσ: |
10
| γυρν |... ... |
| δια πασων v προς [v,]
```
NEW LITERARY FRAGMENTS

Fr. 2 + Fr. 1, Col. ii. Plate I.

[...]

[...] αποτησσυλλαβησαψε[...]

[...] ημακασηταλιν

[...] νσυλλαβην

[...] αναπελω

[...] αλινη

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

[...] μκαινιναλλαβη[...]

[...] εστοδιείξων[ν:] προσ:ξ

[...]. ηππος:ξ:διατεσαρων

[...] ειειφθων:ο:δηλονδητι

[...] εισμεντονοστησα:ν:προσ:ο:

[...] αφηρηταπαλινησταπροσ

[...]. ηππος:ξ:διατεσαρων

[...] την:οδιειξων:]]:δηλενδητι

παλιναλλοστονος:οπροσ:ρ

αφηρηταιουκουαντοτησυλλαβης

[...] φοστονοιαφηρηρ[...] .[...] οισσοτε

[...] φοντο [.]. [.].ητ ... .

[...] εμεινηαπθολφο[.] ... .

[...] τροποσεστω[.] .ασμυφων[.] .ασ

α[.] αφαιρεσεισελαμβανοντο

[...] οδει]ων δε μ πρός ν,

[...] τοι δε] δι οδειων απδ του

15 [δια πασιων αφ[α]ρεθεντος
18

TEBTUNIS PAPYRI

Fr. 1. Col. iii. Plate I.

[.] . lo . [ .
[.] [στω[(
43
[προσ:φι]
5 lines lost?
καἰ πρὸς []
50
[.] ην:ζη[ γυνεταί[ ειλημμ[ εξπασ[ .[
50
[τ]ήν ε η[ γίνεται [ ειλημμ[εν εξ πασ[ .[
55
[.] κτωκαί . [ ενεκαστ[ τρειστονο[ εανδη[ διασυμφ[ συλλαβ[ εκκαίδ[ αφηρημ[ ταετομ[ συλλαβ[ καὶ το[ τ]
60
3 lines lost

Fr. 3.
[.] [εμπιπτουσιν[ . νεστινδιαστημ[ . . . [ . ιτα . . π[ . . .

[.] [εμπιπτουσιν[ . ν ἐστιν διαστημ[α . . [ . ιτα . . π[ . . .

Fr. 4.
[.] [εστιν[ . . .

[.] [ο ἐστιν. [ .
694. NEW LITERARY FRAGMENTS

\[\text{νεστινδιασυμφωνον
} \]
\[\text{ζειωναποτονδιαπασων
} \]
\[\text{.. [.]υλλαβησυλ[λαβην]]
\]

Fr. 5.

\[\text{ησα [}
\]
\[\text{ταιδιο[}
\]
\[\text{μοναποτησ[}
\]
\[\text{.. ελασ[., νλειπ[}
\]

Col. i.

\[\text{φθεισ [}
\]
\[\text{.. εντωλειφεντι}
\]
\[\text{ητονγαρ
} \]

Col. ii.

\[\text{συλλαβη [}
\]
\[\text{δε .. απολε[}
\]

Fr. 6.

\[\text{.. [}
\]
\[\text{τουτου του [}
\]
\[\text{τουν ελασ[ιν}
\]

Fr. 7.

\[\text{.. [}
\]
\[\text{.. εν τω λειφθεντι}
\]
\[\text{τι, των γαρ
} \]

Col. i.

\[\text{συλλαβη [}
\]
\[\text{δε .. απολε[}
\]

C 2
Col. i.  

Fr. 8.  

Col. i.  

Fr. 9.  

Col. ii.  

Fr. 10.  

Col. ii.  

Fr. 11.  

Col. i, slight vestiges of 2 lines.
1. Perhaps λείπεται.

7. For ἔλαχιστον cf. l. 27 and Frs. 5. 4, 6. 3.

10. This is a short line, and possibly a few letters after τὸ δὲ have disappeared.

12-36. 'Let v to ν be an octave, and μ to ν be a fifth; if the fifth be taken from the octave there remains a fourth, the interval μ to ν. Again, if we subtract from the fifth a fourth, the remainder will be a tone. [A tone may thus be subtracted from any interval by rising a fifth and then falling a fourth; and] since the octave and the fourth and the fifth [are concords], it is evident that it (the tone) has been taken and subtracted by concords. Let us then subtract a tone from the fourth by concords until an interval less than a tone is left, in this way: Let v to χ be a fifth; then first let o be taken at a fourth to χ: it is clear that one tone, that of ν to o, has been subtracted. Again, let π to o be a fifth and π to ρ a fourth: it is clear that again another tone, o to ρ, has been subtracted. Therefore two tones have been subtracted from the fourth ...'

16 sqq. The position of Fr. 2 at the top of Fr. 1. ii. is clearly indicated by the sense. How many lines are missing between l. 20 and the first line of Fr. 1. ii. is uncertain, but probably there were not less than 7; the lines immediately below l. 20 were shorter than those preceding. On the right-hand edge of the papyrus opposite l. 20 there is a curved mark referring in some way to the next column; it is different from the coronis at l. 25.

20. λείπεται τὸν υ is too long for the lacuna unless the supplements of the preceding lines are correspondingly lengthened, e.g. by writing τὴν ν and τοῦ δύτου ὀξελῶν in ll. 17, 18.

21. Something like ἑτεί συμφωνεῖται ἵνα τὸ δὲ παραρρεῖ to be restored.

33. Apparently π was written instead of ρ in the interlinear insertion, just as the second to below was originally written in place of π. There is some indication that the incorrect π was crossed through, and a ρ, which was presumably substituted, may have disappeared above it. τεσσαρων is required after δα, but the blurred marks at the end of the line cannot be said to suggest those letters.

41-3. A strip containing the remains of these three lines has at some time been joined to the main fragment by means of adhesive paper. It is of course quite possible that there were originally decisive indications of its position here, but this now looks very questionable, since there is a blank space below l. 43, although the surface is apparently intact. What is left of ll. 41-3 would therefore be more suitable as ends than as beginnings of lines. The verso is inconclusive.

50. χ being preceded by double dots should be a musical note, but the reference is obscure.

53. ἔκε: the writer was presumably referring to the number of tones in the octave, six according to Aristoxenus, but less in reality; cf. introd.

55. Perhaps ἀκτωκαὶ[κα]: cf. l. 61. The slight vestiges of the letter after it do not suggest a δ but are not inconsistent with it.
57. καὶ should be followed by whichever of the words for semitone, λείμμα, διάσις, ἕμιτόνων, was employed by the writer. If ἕμιτόνων is right in Fr. 5, one of the other two would rather be expected here.

63. Both here and in Fr. 10 the letter after ω was apparently µ or ν, not γ, otherwise ἐπόγ[δον], 9:8, i.e. a tone, would be an obvious word in this context.

Fr. 4. 2-4. This passage is practically a repetition of Fr. 1, 14-16. The interlinear δ at l. 2 was very possibly inserted by a different hand. In l. 4 on the left-hand edge of the papyrus some ink somewhat above the line may represent another interlinear insertion. Further on, the word συλλαβή seems to have been mistakenly repeated; a line was apparently drawn through the later letters, but that it was carried to the left of the second τ is not clear.

Fr. 5. The process described in the first two lines of this fragment appears to have been the converse of that in Fr. 4, ἀφαιρεθείσης being supplied before συλλαβής. What follows suggests ἀφαιρεθεύτων δὲ δύο τοῖνυν κτλ., but this would be a longer supplement than is expected; ἀφαιρεθεύτων can certainly not be read in front of ἐλαισ[σο]ν in l. 4.

Fr. 10. Cf. Fr. 1, 63, n.

695. List of Tragedians.

II.

Fr. 1 5.6 x 7.3 cm. Late third century B.C.

Parts of two columns from a list of tragic poets, carefully written in a clear semi-cursive hand. Dated documents accompanying these fragments were not prior to the reign of Epiphanes, but they may themselves be somewhat earlier. At any rate they certainly afford more ancient testimony to the currency of such products of Alexandrian erudition than the papyrus giving lists of artists, engineers, &c., which was published by Diels in 1904 (Laterculi Alexandrini in Abh. Berl. Akad.). The present list was also a more scientific compilation than those, being both thorough and comprehensive. It gives, besides the names of the poets, their birthplaces and the number of the tragedies which they composed; and, what is especially remarkable, of the three whose names are preserved, Amymon, Democrats, Moschus, none was previously known as a tragedian. Its arrangement, however, seems not to have been very methodical, for the names were not in alphabetical order, and though two Sicyonian poets occur together they are followed by a native of Lampsacus. Whether merit was a factor in the disposition cannot be determined. Perhaps the index tragicorum mentioned in Cicero’s Hortensius (cf. Quintil. x. i. 57) was something of this kind.

Col. i.

. . . . . . . . . . .

οὐτος ε[ποιήσε]

[τραγῳδίας . . . . . . . .] επτα
696. HOMERIC FRAGMENTS

Δαμιανος Σικυονιος ουτος εποιησε τραγωδιας

Col. ii.

5 Ἀμυμων Σικυονιος ουτος εποιησε τραγωδιας [Δημοκρατης Σικυονιος ουτος εποιησε τραγωδιας εικοσιν [Μοσχος Λαμψαχενος ουτος εποιησε τραγωδιας τριακοντα]

9. The letters ἅσε are on a small detached fragment (Fr. 2), which may be placed here with probability.

II. HOMERIC FRAGMENTS

696. Homer, Odyssey i.

A welcome accession to the early Ptolemaic evidence for the Odyssey is found in the following fragments and the more substantial remains of δ-ε in 697. The present papyrus consists of three pieces which do not join, the first two forming Col. i, of which Fr. 2 gives part of the last three lines, and the third containing what is left of Col. ii. If the normal text was followed in ll. 93–6, only one verse is lost between Frs. 1 and 2; but the height of the column would then have been unusually small, the inscribed surface not exceeding about 11.5 cm., or approximately the breadth of ll. 81–2, and since some MSS. insert two additional lines after l. 93 it seems quite possible that a lengthier passage stood here in the papyrus. On the other hand a column of about 20
lines is a most suitable divisor for the 80 verses preceding Col. i, unless serious additions occurred there also. A date fairly early in the second century B.C. is indicated by the slightly sloping and not very regular script. Col. i is much discoloured and the appearance of the surface in both columns rather suggests previous use; some smaller writing has perhaps been washed off.

To judge from this specimen the text was not very accurate; a new verse after 1. 92 is the principal feature of interest. In collating 696–7 we have utilized T. W. Allen’s edition, but the MSS. are cited according to the lettering of Ludwich.

The verso contains 690.

Col. i (Frs. 1–2).

85 νησον ει Ωγυγιην αντρυνομεν οττι τα[χιστα
νυμψη ενπλοκαμω ειπη νυμερτεα βουλην νυστον Οδυσση]ον ταλασσφρονον ος κε νεται αυταρ εγ[ων] Ιθακηνα εσελευσμαι οφρα οι ιουν μαλλον [επ]ατρυνω και οι μενος εμ φρεσε θεω
90 [εις αγορην καλεσαντα καρη κομωου]νας Αχαιον [πασι μυστηρεσιν απεσειν οι τε οι αιε [μηλ αδινα σφ]κουσι και ειλιποιας ελικας βους
92 a [μητρος εις μυ]νουσθρες αγγεια[κα]ρηθησ ης βασιλεις
93 [περιψω δ εις Σπαρτη]ν τε και εις Πυλον ημαθοντα [νυστον πευσομενον]ν πιατρος φιλου ην που ακουση [ν]
95 [οις ειπους υπο ποσσιν εδησατο καλα πεδια
με[βροσια χ]ρυσεια τα μιν φερον ημεν εφ υγην ηδ επ απειρονα γαιαν αμα πνοις ανεμου]

Col. ii (Fr. 3).

[ειλετο] δ αλκιμον εγχοσ ακα]σει μενον οζει χαλκω
100 [βριθυ μ]εγα στιβα]ρον τω δαμνησι στιχας ανδρων
Of nine successive columns only one is unrepresented in these fragments from a roll containing Homer δ, ε. They show an unusual amount of variation in handwriting. A good literary type, upright and regular, is seen in Cols. iii–iv (cf. Plate II). Col. i is generally similar, though with a tendency to cursive forms; and this tendency becomes accentuated in the last eight lines of Col. v. From this point the cursive style is continued to the lower part of Col. ix, where between ll. 240 and 248 there was a return to a formal script like that of Cols. iii–iv, but larger. Perhaps a second scribe should be recognized in Cols. v–ix, but it seems questionable. The variation of hand makes responsibility for the occasional interlinear additions more than usually difficult to assign, but a few may well be secondary. To the same cause may be attributed some differences in the length of columns, for whereas Cols. iii–v consist of 38 or 39 lines, Col. ix, where the writing becomes larger, has 36. But it hardly accounts for the high average of 43 in Cols. vi–vii, where the lines are not more closely spaced than in the preceding columns; possibly some omissions occurred here.

The evidence of this manuscript, as of 696, was utilized by Mr. T. W. Allen in his second edition of Homer in the Oxford Classical Texts, but at that time it had not been sufficiently studied, and several of the readings which are there attributed to it are untenable; cf. nn. on ε 29, 52, 104 a, 236, 254–5. The text
is decidedly of the ‘eccentric’ kind commonly seen in the Homeric papyri of
the earlier Ptolemaic period, although an exception has lately appeared in the
fragments of the Odyssey recently edited by O. Guéraud (Rev. de l’Ég. anc. i.
88 sqq.), which approximate to the vulgate. In that example the percentage of
new verses is no more than 1.5, whereas in the present papyrus, though of later
date, there are 16 in 162 lines, which is almost as high a percentage as in P. Hibeh
23. On the other hand only one line, ε 30, is definitely known to have been
left out; but, as mentioned above, a comparison of the length of the columns
points to some omissions between ε 116 and 184. ε 21 is entirely transformed,
and other more or less considerable variants which have not elsewhere been
recorded are not infrequent; cf. nn. on ε 8, 13, 52, 60, 100, 106, 108, 112,
135, 139, 215, 226, 233, 252, 254–5, 260. As usual, they are seldom of much
value; at ε 8 a conjecture of Nauck is supported, and the order given to ε 254–5
and the avoidance in the former verse of the repetition of ποιεῖν are not un-
attractive. In a few places, δ 806, ε 50, 232, the ordinary reading has been
superscribed above a novelty; the reverse process is seen in δ 800. Some of
the variations, e.g. those in ε 99, 111, 134, and perhaps 260, are attributable to
inaccurate copying; cf. the evident errors in δ 809, ε 14, 17, 23, 98, 102, 229, 258.

Col. i.

δ 796 [εἰδωλον ποιησε δεμας δ] ημικτο γ[υ]μαικι [Iφθιμη κουρημ ι]γαλητας Ικαριου
[την Ευμηλος] οπιυε Φ[ερης ε]ιν ο[ι]κια ναιων
[πεμπε δε μι]ν προσ δ[ωμ]ατ Οδυσσεος θειου
κατα θυμον

800 [ης] Πηνελοπει]ειαν ο]υν[]υμε νυν γοασαν
[ες θαλαμον δ ει]ςηλθε παρα κλη]ιος ιμαντα
[στη δ αρ υπερ κ]εφαλης και μιν προς μυθον εειπ]εν
[ευθεις Πηνε]λοπεια φιλον τετημενη ητορ

805 [ον μεν σ ουδε ε]ιοσι θει ιεια ζωοντες

οστιος
[kλαιειν ουδ ακα]κησθαι επει ρ ετι νη]πηιος εστιν]
[επειτα περι]φρουν Πηνελοπεια

810 [τιπτε κασιγνη]τη δευρ ηλυθες ου τι παρος γε
[πωλεια επει μα]λα πολλον α[ποπροθ]ι δοματ[α ναιεις
και με κελει παυσασθα]ι [οικος ηδ οδυναων

Col. ii lost.

Col. iii. Plate II.

ε 6 [μνησαμενη μ]ελε γαρ οι εων εν δομασι νυμφης
[Zευ πατερ ηδ α]λλοι μακαρες θεοι αιεν εοντες
[μη τις ετι προφρων αγανος μηδ ηπιοι ειη
[σκηπτουχος βασι]λευς μηδε φρεσιν αισθεια ειδως
10 [αλλ αιει χαλεπος τ]ει και αισυλα ρεξοι
[ως ου τις μεμηνηται Οδυσσειος θειοι
[λαοων οισιν ανασσ]ε πατηρ δ ως ηπιοι ηεν
[αλλ ο μεν εν νη]σοι μιμει κρατερ αλγεα πασχον
[νυμφης εν με]γαροι Καλυψους ου μιν αναγκη
15 [ισχει ο δ ου δυναται ην πατριδα γαιαν ικεσθαι
[ου γαρ οι παρα νη]σεις επηρημοι και εταιροι
[οι κεν μιν πεμπτοιειν απ ευρεα νωτα [θ]αλασσης
[νυν αυ παιδ αγαπητοι αποκτειναι μεμαασιν
[οικαδε νισομενον ο δ εβη μετα πατρ[]ος αεκουνη
20 [εσ Πυλον ηγαθε]νη ηδ ε[ς Δακεδαιμωνα διαν
[την δ ημειβετ επειται [π]ο[τηρ αυ]δρων τε θεον τε
[τεκνον εμον ποιοιν σε επος φυγεν ερκοις οδοι]ντων
[ου γαρ δη τουτον μεν εβολευτα]κα σου αυτη
[ως η τοι κευνους Οδυσσευς αποτειστει ει[θ]οιν
24 [αισιν εινι μεγαρ]οις η αμφαδον η[ε κρισφη]η[ον
25 [Τηλεμαχον δε συ] πεμψον επιο[ταμενοις δυνασαι γαρ
26 [ως κε] μιαλ ασκηθη[η]η νυ πατριδα γαιαν ικηται
27 [μνη]σεις δ εν νη ναλιμπετες απονεωται
27 a [. . . .] . . . προ[]
28 [η ρα κ]αι Δρμ[ειαν υνιον φιλον αντιον ηυδα
29 [. . . .] Δρμ[εια]
31 [νοστον] Ω[δυσσειος] ταλασιφρονος ως κε νεται
32 a [ . . . . . ] ... σεμ[. . .]νδε . 
32 b [ . . . . . .] τε θείοις φιλ[ 
33 [αλλ ο γεπ σ]χειδις πολυδ[εσμου πηματα πασχων 
34 [ηματι εικοστωι] Σ[χ]ερη[ι] [εριβαλον ικοιτο 
35 [φαθηκων εις γαιαν ο]ι αι[ χιθεω] γεγασιν 

Col. iv. Plate II. 

40 a ου [γαρ οι τηι[δ αυτα φιλ]ων απο τηλε λασθαι 
41 αλλα ετι οι μοιρ εστε φιλο][υσ τε ιδεειν και ικεσθαι 
[οικον εις υψοροφον και] ειν εις πατριδα γαια[ν 
[αυτικ επειθ οπο ποσι]ν εδη[σατ]ο κα[λα πεδιλα 
45 αμ[βροσια] χ[ροσεια τα μιν] φερον [η]ι[ν εφ υγρη 
ηδ επ απεροηια γαιαν αμ[α] πυνηις α[υνοιο 
ειλε[τ]ο δε ραβδ[ον τη η] την ανδρων ομι[α]αν θελγα 
ων [ε]ιθελη του[ς δ αυτε και υπν]ον[τας εγειρει 
την [με]τα χερσιν [εχων πετετο κ]ρατ[υς αργειφουνθ[ης 

50 Πειερης δ επιβ[ας εξ αιιθερος εμ]πεσε [ποντω 
σενατ επειτ επι ιομα λαρ[ωι] οριμ[θι εοικω 
ος τ ενι κολπο][ισων] π[ωλ]ης α[λως] ατρυγε[του 
[του ικελοι πολεεσιν οχιςατο] κυμα[ων Ερμης 
[iηθ εκ ποντου βας ιοεδ]εος ηπει[ρουβδε 
[ηιεν ωφρα μεγα σπεσ ικετο τωι ευ]η [υ]μηθ 
[ναιειν ευπλοκαμοις τη]ην [δ ενδοθε τετμεν ευουσα 
[pυρ μεν επ εσχαροφιν μεγα δ]αιετο τηλοθι [δ] οδη 
60 [κεθου τ ευκ]αυτοι θυων [τ ανα] νησον ορω]ρει 
[dαιομενοι η δ ενδων αοιδιαουσ οπι καλη] [ 
[ιαστον επι]χομενη χρυ[σειη κερκιδ υφαινε[ν 
[υλη δε σπεος αμφι πεφυ]κει τηλεθωσα 
[κληθρη τ αιγειρος τε και ευ]φοης κ]ρπαρισσοσ 

...
Col. v. Plate II.

[ou γαρ τ' αγνώτες θεοί αλλήλων] ἡ τελείωται

80 [αθανάτοι οὐδ' εἰ τις αποπροθε δω] μ[α]ρα ναίει
[οὐδ' αρ Ὀδυσσήα μεγαλητορά ενδον ετε]μεν

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

95 a? [ ] . [ ]
95 b? [ ] πι[ε]
95 c? [ ]
95 d? [ ] ηδὲ]

96 [καὶ τοτε δὴ μὴν ἐπεσειν ἀμείβο]μὲνοις προσεειπεν []
[εἰρωταῖς μὲν ἐλθοντα θεὰ θε]νον αὐταρ εγὼ τοι []
[νημερτος τον μυθὸν ενιαπήσω κελα[ϊ γαρ []
[Ζεὺς ἐμεγ ηνόγ]ει δε[υρ ἐλθειν οὐκ ἐθελοντα []

100 [τις δ' αν εκων] τοσσοντό διαδραμοι ἀλμυρον ὕδωρ []
[ασπέτων ο]υδὲ τις αγχι βροτων π[ολις οι] τε θεοὶ σιν []
[ιερα τε ρε[ςουσ καὶ] εξαιτους εκα[τομβας []
[αλλα μαλ ου π]ος εστι Διὸς νουν [αιγιοχοι]

104 [ουτε παρε]ξελθειν ἀλλων θεον οὐ[θ αλισσαι []
104 a [ος νυν μὲ πρ]ημε[κε τειν τα[δὲ [μυθησαθαι]
[ανδρων οι περι α]πον μεγα Πριαμ[οιο μαχότο]
[εινατες δεκα]των δε πολιν περοσαντες εβῆσαν []
[οικαδ αταρ ανιο]ντες Αθναη[ν]νιωντο []
[η σφιν επορο[σ]α]νεμον τε κακων [και κυματα μακρα]
110 [ενθ ἀλλοι μεν] παντ[ε]ς απεφθιδον [εσθό]νι εταιροι []
111 [τον δ' αρα δευρ] ανεμος τε κακος και [κυμα πελασσε []

Col. vi.

111 a [. . . . . . .]ως με[τα κ]υμασι νυκτος [μιλογωι]
[ον γαρ οι τηιδ αισα φιλουν α]πο γοσφιν ολε[σθαι []
Col. vii. Plate II.

115 [οικον ες υψοροφον και εην ες πατριδα γαιαν]
[ως φατο ριγησεν δε Καλυψω δια θεαν]

132 [Ζευς ελσας εκ][σασε μεσα ειν οινοπι ποντω]
[ενθ αλλου μεν παρτες απειφθηθον εσθλοι εταιριο]
[τον δ αρα δευρ] ανεμος τε κ[ακος και κυμα πελασσε]

135 [τον μεν εγω]ν εφιλε[ο]ν τε κ[αι ετρεφον ηδε εφαικν]
[θησειν αθαν]ατον και αγηρ[ων ηματα παντα]
[αλλ επει ου πιος εστι] Διος [νοον αγιοχοι]
[ουτε παρεξελθεια]ν αλλου θεου ουθ αλιωσαι
[ερετω ει μιν κεινοι επωτρυνεν και αναγει]

140 [ποντον επ ατρυγ][ετον πεμψω] [δε μιν ου πη εγω γε]
[ου γαρ μοι παρα νησ επηρ]ει[μοι και εταιριο]

171 [ως φατο ριγησεν δε πολυτλας διος Οδυσ]σευς
[και μιν φωνησας επεα πτεροετα] προσηδα

173 [αλλο τι δη συ θεα τοδε μηδει ου]δε τι πο[μ]η[ν]

183 a θαρσει μηδε τι παγχυ μετα φρεσι δειδιθι λιην
183 b εκ γ ημεθειν

184 ιστω νυν [τοδε γαια και ουρανος ευρνυ υπερβε
185 και το κατειβομενον Στυγος υδωρ ος τε μεγιστος
[ορχησ] δεινοτατος τε πελει μακαρεσσι θεοι]
μη τι τοι [αυτοι πιμα κακον βουλευεμεν αλλο]
αλλα τα μεν [νοεω και φρασσομαι ασσν αν εμοι περ]
[α[υτη μη] δοιμην οτε με χρεω τοσον ικο]

190 και γαρ ειμοι νοος εκεου εναισιμος ουδε μοι αυτη
θυμος [ενι στηθεσσι σιδηρεος αλλ ελειμω]ν
[ωσ α]ρ[α ημνησθαι ηγησατο δια θεαιν]
καρπαλιμος ω δ επειτα μετ εξυνια βαινε θεοι
Col. viii.

[ἔνθεδε κ ἄνθι με]ρ[ων συν εμοι τοθε δώμαι φυλασσοις] [ἀβανατος τ ει]η[ς με]ρ[ομενος περ ιδεσθαι]

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


Col. ix.

στειλεον περικαλες ελαιων ευ]ναρη]ρος

31
[κλήθρη τ. αίγειρος τ. ελατ]|γ. τ. η[ν ουρανομηκης
240? [ 20 letters ]η]
241? [ " " ].. [ ]

[γομφοισιν] δ. αρα τη[ν γε και αρμονισιν αρασεν
[οσσον τις τ] εδαφος ν[ησο τορνωσται αυπρ
250 [φορτιδος] ευρεις ε[υ] ειδως τεκτοσυναν
[τοσσον] επ ευρειά[ν σχέδιν ποιησατ Οδυσσευς
[. . . . . .]ν αυτήν α[ρα] ρων θαμει οται μενεσσι
253 π[οι]̄ει αταρ μακρη[σ]̄[ν επηγκενιδεσσι τελευτα
256 φραξε δε μιν ῥιπ[ε]̄ςςι [διαμπερεις οιςωνηςι
τος
254 [ε]̄[ν δ. ιστ]̄[ον] τε τιθει κα]̄ι επικρινον αρμενον αυτωι
255 [εν] δ. αρα πηδαλιον π[οιησατο οφρ]̄[νυνοι
258 [τ]φρα δε φαρη ενεκι[ε Καλυψο] δια θεαν
259 [ιστ]̄[α] ποιησασθαι ο δ. [ευ τεχυσατο και τα
259a [π]̄[ρος] δ. αρα ικροφιν . [ ]
260 [εν] δ. υπερ]̄[ας τε ποδας τε καλους τ ενεδησεν εν αυτη]
[μο]̄[χλωσιν δ. αρα την γε [κατειρμαν εις άλα διαν
[τε]̄[γρατο]̄[ν] ημαρ εν [και τω τετελεστο απαντα
[τω]̄[ δ. αρα πε]̄[μπ]̄[των]̄[εμπ]̄[απο νησον δια Καλυψο
[τ[α
[ε]̄[μα τ]̄[αμ]̄[φιεσασα] [θυωδεα και λουσασα

Unidentified.

. . . . . . .
[η . [ ] . [ ]
[λο[ ]
[ποδ[ ]
[. μ . [ ]
[δομ[ ]
[νιμφ[ ]
. . . . . .
697. HOMERIC FRAGMENTS

799. ὀδύσσαιος: ὀδύσσησιν vulg.; so, too, τινι.

800. The initial supplement is of full length, so that εἰ πῶς or ὀπτῶς in place of ἔσος would be unsuitable. For the new v.l. κατὰ θῆμον cf. ν 379 νῦστον ὀδυσσόμενη κ. θ. The non-assimilated form γορᾶσαι is like νυστῶσα (B 648, &c.); γορᾶσαι MSS.

801. [ὑπάρκνεῖν] even with the superfluous ν is short for the space, which would accommodate two or three more letters. The second ο of ἡμερονεστός was corrected from α, and perhaps the α of κλαυθμοῦ has also been altered.

806. For the original ending νηπίων ἡ, which is not elsewhere recorded, cf. l. 818 and the recurrent ἐτι νῆσιος ἡ, e.g. β 313, σ 229, τ 19, &c.

807. The accidental omission of the line was presumably caused by the homoeoteleuton.

809. l. ὄνειρεσ[ι]σαι.

8. μηθ... εἰ: καί... ἐστο MSS., both here and in β 230. μηθ' had been conjectured by Nauck.

11. ὀδύσσαιος: cf. δ 799, n.

13. μεμει: κεῖται MSS.

14. αὐ: l. ἥ.

17. απ': l. ἐπ'.

21 = Λ 544. The ordinary text has τὴν δ' ἀπαμείρομενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεῦς.

23. l. ὀδυσσεύς.

24 a. A new line formed by a combination of α 269 and ξ 330 (= τ 299).

27 a. This line is not in the vulgate. The slight remnant of the first letter would suit e.g. τ, ρ, ν, and of the second e.g. η, ν.

29. Ἐρμεία'

80. νῦν ἐπικλαύσω εἰπὼν ἡμερία βουλή, is absent, and l. 31 is by no means certainly identified. In l. 32 an ο occurs in the right position for [οὗτοι θεοὶ]ο[ν], and π[ο]π[τι] is sufficiently suitable, but something other than οὗτοι δυτητών ἀνθρώπων succeeded. Πς is probable but ηρ is not excluded. In l. 32 a υδε is followed by a vertical stroke, and ηρ[ε]ι [- or, e.g., |νδι] can be read, but αυτο[γ]ήμ[φ. φ. o]δεί, proposed by Allen, op. cit., ad loc. is very unconvincing. ηρει in l. 32 b, if not altogether satisfactory, appears possible; cf. χ 41 θεοί τοῖς φίλοις Ἡ. Ἰν. 195 φίλος ἐσσι θεοίς.

34. Whether the papyrus omitted or inserted κ (or γ) before εἰκοστῶν cannot be determined.

40 a-41. These verses are identical with ε 113-14, with the substitution of ἀπὸ τηλὲ κτλ. for ἀποφίλεσθαι ἀλέσθαι, ε 114 coinciding with ἐ 41 except for ἀλλ' ἐτι in place of ὡς γαρ. At the end of l. 40 a τηλ' ἀλαμάσθαι, for which cf. γ 313 δύμων ἀπο τηλ' ἀλάμησον: possibly δυμ[ω]ν not φα[λ]ων preceded ἀπο in the present passage.

42. εἰρ: so most MSS.; ἤν F and some others.

εἰς: εἰ MSS.

48. [ἕληκη]: so BM; cf. schol. Ω 344 ai κοινα δία τοῦ ἑθηκτη, where Aristarchus read ἑθηκτη, the common lection here.

50. Πειρήμα, the original reading, is not otherwise recorded.

52. αὐτὰ τε κατὰ δεινοὺς κόλπους vulg. ἐνι κόλπουσιν does not occur elsewhere in Homer.
34. 

53. χ[θ][ν] seems probable on account of the space, but cannot be regarded as certain

59. 

62. τηλοδα: so FU and others; Eustath. τηλωσε most MSS.

66. εκαυτον (so apparently) θυνοι: εκαυτον θυνο MSS. εκαυτον occurs in Photius

430. 24.

56 a-d? Line 96 was preceded by at least three lines not included in the ordinary text. If the passage consisted of four verses, and ll. 82–95 were as in the vulgate, the column would be of the same length as Col. 1. Allen has suggested that the new lines contained a repetition of the question in ll. 87 sqq., and in 95 b conjectures χρυσόρραβιτορι υποτο ιδων, as in H. 29.8, but the three letters are a slender basis, and the π is hardly secure. In 95 d the second letter may be λ (?) πλε.

97. έγο γοι: so most MSS.; έγογε F.

98. l. κελαι.

99. ελθειν: ελθειν MSS. Cf. 695 a 91.

100. τουσαντο: τουσανδε MSS.

102. εξαντος is a mistake for εξαίτος.

104 a = 8 829, with the necessary change in the gender of the relative pronoun. The reading reported by Allen, op. cit., was erroneous.

106. The ordinary text here is των ἄνδρων οὶ ἄσπυ πέρι Πρώμοιο. For the papyrus version cf. e.g. II 448 ποιοι γὰρ περὶ ἄσπυ μεγὰ Πρώμοιο μικραντι, γ 107 περὶ ἄσπυ μεγά Πρώμοιο, δ 171–2 ἔσχον ἄλλον Ἀργειών, α 524 ἄνδρων οὶ κρανάν κτλ.

108. The papyrus had a participle in place of the vulgate εν νόστο, and αναφερετε (cf. x 332 έκ Τροις άνάστα) perhaps suits the space rather better than νοσταφετε.

110. αρεφθίδων: so P.S.I. 8 (? 2nd cent.) and many MSS.; -θεν Aristarchus.

111. κακος: φερων MSS. κακος was no doubt brought in from l. 109. Cf. l. 134.

113 a. Another new line. For [αμολογυ cf. x 28 and 317 μετ᾽ άσπρατες νυκτός άμ.

112. ηραγει: so the bulk of the MSS.; ηραγεν Aristarchus. The following letter is broken, but there is enough to exclude a ν.

αφ [Θεκαρεν; (or οικαρε?); δοτι τάχεστα MSS.

114. ]b might be read instead of τε, but considerations of space make it probable that the papyrus agreed with the MSS. in the insertion of τε here.

116. Above the end of this line there is an interlineation (apparently by the first hand), the explanation of which is not evident. The remains are not inconsistent with Καλυψω, which, however, would require some variation in the middle of the line; it is unlikely that θεαν and Καλυψω merely changed places. But the vestiges of the letters which have been taken to belong to l. 116 are so slight and ambiguous that the identification of that verse is extremely doubtful. To suppose that the line was originally omitted and subsequently added, like 8 807, is not satisfactory, since the name Καλυψω would then be expected to have stood further to the left.

134. κακος: φερων MSS.; cf. l. 131, n.

135. εγω φίλεων MSS.

139. ετω[τρε]νει: ετετρενε MSS.

183 a-b. Line 183 a = 8 825, and was coupled with another verse apparently analogous to H. Ven. 194 Οὐ γὰρ τω τι δῶν παθεῖν κακίαν εξ ἐμμεθν γε; which follows θυρατε μηδέ τι σήμερι μετα φρεσκί διάθει δινω. It is of course possible that in the papyrus, as in that passage, σήμερι replaced πάγυ.
184. Some ink in the margin opposite this line may be an impression from another sheet of the cartonnage.

187. τοι: so MSS. generally; σοι, which is preferred by Allen, with Wolf and Bekker, occurs as a secondary reading in DH.

210. τε: so many MSS., om. FU; but the reading is by no means certain.

215. The ordinary reading here is μή μοι τάδε χώρα. τάδε instead of τάδε would be suitable, but the preceding remains are hardly to be reconciled with μοι, and suggest another ταύτα is right, there must have been a further divergence, e.g. τ. γε χώρα.

223. Some five or six more letters are required to fill the initial lacuna. Perhaps there was a flaw in the papyrus, or the scribe may have made a mistake, e.g. by originally writing πολλα in front of μαλα.

226. τω: so MSS. Possibly τωι was written, but the o seems preferable.

228. ηπινεννα φάνη MSS.

229. φαναρας is a repetition from l. 230; χαλαναν MSS. The spelling κτών (regarded by G. Meyer, Gr. Gram. 382, as the original form) is found in the Bankes papyrus at Ω 225, 231; cf. e.g. P. Reinach 17, 19, 21.

232. ἐνεθεσα, a new variant, was apparently first written and π superscribed, by which hand is uncertain. ἐπιθέσα is the reading of most MSS., but KM and others have εἰπόπερθε, with Aristarchus. The supposed π might well be μ, but μεθέσα seems improbable.

233 a—a. κρφηναμια . . . τηνετατεί = Ξ 184-5, the rest of 232 b coinciding with the latter part of Ξ 172.

235. και τοῦ: so MSS.

236. The spelling περικάλεις is found also in DH. The remains of the line is very doubtfully deciphered, but the reading given by Allen, op. cit. χλεπον μαμα τιμων κτλ. appears to be mistaken. χπαπον would not fill the space, and the π is improbable.

238. εἰκετάτις: the MSS. are divided between this and -ην.

240? The remains of this line are inconsistent with the ordinary version of l. 240 αδα παλαι, περικάλα, τά οι πλωσει σισβρώς. A θ is a possible alternative for the first letter and τ for the second.

241? Perhaps δενδρεία, as in the ordinary text, but the vestiges are inconclusive, and the variation in the preceding verse adds to the uncertainty.

252. ἕρεμα δε στάσα, ἀφραδον MSS. Part of a vertical stroke before αυτὴν suits a ν but might equally well belong to e.g. an ρ. Allen has proposed [και καλή].

254-5. The position given to these two lines, below l. 257, seems more logical than that in the vulgate. They also show two new variants, in l. 254 τε τάδει for ποιεῖ, and most probably in l. 255 [ν] (hardly [κ]αβ as reported by Allen, op. cit.) for πρὸς, for which there is not room.

257. The superscribed reading εἰματος is that of the MSS.

258 a. φορη: l. φάρει.

259 a. Unknown. The vestiges of the letter after κριομένω rather suggest a β.

260. ποδας [τε καλους: καλους τε ποδας MSS.

264. The repetition of τα caused a lipography which was afterwards corrected. This insertion is more cursively written than that in l. 257, but is not necessarily by a different hand. Several MSS. similarly have εἰματι instead of εἰματα ταί.

Unplaced Fragment. This small piece, in a hand similar to that of Cols. v (end)—viii and ix (upper part), appears to belong to the present roll. In the last line νυμβή in some form is suggested, but no line in which that word occurs suits the rest of the fragment, and the φ is not at all secure.
This exiguous fragment, notwithstanding its size, has a certain historical importance, for it bears directly on the vexed question of the relations of Ptolemy Philometor and Antiochus Epiphanes of Syria after the latter's invasion of Egypt in 170 B.C. According to Porphyry (F. H. G. iii. 720), Antiochus deprived Philometor of the throne, and Jerome, In Dan. xi. 26, says that he was himself formally crowned at Memphis. Coins of Antiochus, struck apparently in Egypt, lend some support to such statements. Mr. Bevan suggests (The Ptol. Dynasty, p. 284; cf. Camb. Anc. Hist. viii. 505, Kolbe, Beitr. z. syr. und jud. Gesch. p. 34) that it would be in accordance with the king's character to amuse himself by going through the coronation ceremony at Memphis without attaching any real significance to it. Bouché-Leclercq somewhat similarly regards the coins as proving no more than that Antiochus wished to affirm a right to exercise the royal authority, which, however, he did not assume, contenting himself with the official role of protector of the kingdom by Philometor's consent (Hist. des Lagides, ii. 16). Yet in 698 we find Antiochus, with no qualification of the royal title or recognition of the existence of a protégé, but in the ordinary form of the kings of Egypt, issuing a decree to the cleruchs of the Arsinoïte nome. It certainly looks as if the ancient authorities who speak of a temporary dethronement of Philometor were not misrepresenting the facts.

\[\text{Βασιλέως Αντιόχου προστάξαντος}\
\text{τοῖς ἐν τῷ Κροκοδιλοπολίτηι κληρού-}\
\text{[Χοις 21 letters] έα}\

'By decree of King Antiochus:—To the cleruchs in the Crocodilopolite nome . . .'

2. Κροκοδιλοπολίτηι: this seems to be the only instance of the designation of the Arsinoïte nome by the adjectival derivative of Κροκοδίλων πάλιν, and may be explained as due to the unfamiliarity of Antiochus with the usual nomenclature. At this date ó 'Αρσινώις was the established name of the Fayum, the earlier appellation of which was ή λιμνή or ή λιμνῆις (Rev. Laws xxxi. 12, n.). Wilecken's statement in Grundz. p. 104 is rather misleading.
Decrees of indulgence, φιλάνθρωπα, were promulgated by Euergetes II soon after his return on the death of Philometor (P. Tor. i. ix. 21) and also on several occasions towards the end of his life (5, 124, P. Tor. i. vii. 13 sqq.). 699 now acquaints us with another series of decrees of a more or less similar kind issued in one of the intermediate years, the 36th of Euergetes' reign. Unfortunately they have survived only in a few small fragments, of which two, giving parts of the concluding column, are printed below. That Fr. 1 was the top of the column of which Fr. 2 formed the end is indicated by a junction of two sheets of papyrus occurring in both, and also by the verso, which is inscribed with official accounts of payments of corn by various persons. When the two pieces are adjusted according to this junction the fracture to the right follows an approximately vertical line, and suitable restorations are obtainable on the supposition that the loss here averaged 15 letters. Of the decrees in this column all but the last are expressly concerned with the temples and their belongings, and the same subject is prominent in the minor fragments (see below). Perhaps then the whole series related to the temples, just as what remains of 124 apparently refers to cleruchs. It is remarkable that two of the ordinances were incorporated with but slight modification in the more comprehensive series of decrees issued in 118 B.C. and preserved in 5; see nn. on ll. 1-2 and 15-17.

Fr. 2 has a few letters from the ends of some lines of the preceding column, to which the verso suggests that the largest of the fragments (Fr. 3) not here printed is to be assigned. This is much damaged, but a few words are here and there legible. Two references to the 25th year occur, l. 4] ὅσα καὶ ἐν [π]ότις κε (ἐτείν) [ and l. 15] ἐς τὸν κε (ἐτένοι). The 25th year, 146-5 B.C., was the year of the death of Philometor and the return of Euergetes to power, and hence was a natural terminus a quo or ad quem in new ordinances of the latter. In l. 7 ]ον ἕρπων ζών [ recalls 5. 78-9, but the context was different. Fr. 4, from the top of a column, and Fr. 5 are connected by the similarity of their versos, but no satisfactory combination has been found; Fr. 5. 6-7 reads ] τοῖς γενεθλίοις α[ and τ]ῶν εἴδουμ [ἐνω. Fr. 6, giving the beginnings of a few lines, has γερ[ as the first of them; but the verso indicates that this is not to be placed at Fr. 1. 7. Two further pieces and some tiny scraps are too much defaced or too slight to yield anything of value.
1-2. ‘(They have decreed that) those posts as prophet and honourable offices and secretaryships of which they have paid the prices shall be secured to their owners’.

These lines evidently corresponded closely to 5. 80–3 τὰ ἡγομανήθηκας προφητείας καὶ γέρα καὶ γῆ(αμπατείας) εἰς τὰ ἱερὰ ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν προσόδων [ὁ] ν ἤπειρος τεταγμέναι (1. -νοι) εἰσὶ μένειν τοῖς ἱερῶι κυρίοις, ταύτας δὲ [μὴ] ἐξε[ἰ]κλαὶ ταῖς ἱερεύνη παρακολουθεῖν τοὺς ἄλλους. As observed in the n. ad loc., the subject of ἤπειρον ἐκτὸς is the priests, who were not, however, mentioned in the preceding sentence of 5, though they may have been in the present place. The next words μενείν... κυρίοις suggest that κυρίοις (οὐς altered from -ος) in 1. 2 may be a mistake for ἱερῶι κυρίοις; cf. too 5. 51, where the phrase τοῖς ἱερ. μέν. [κυρίοις] is again used.

3. The remains suggest μὴ rather than μα, but [προστετάχασι δὲ κ]αὶ is possible.

4. ἐξ is preceded by a short blank space, so that a pause in the sense is likely; perhaps ἐξ[ε]χειν δὲ.

6-11. This seems to be a single section relating to priestly offices which remained unsold; in 1. 9 κεκυρωμένοις fits in well with what has gone before, and προστετάχασι would
hardly be of sufficient length before δέ. For ὑπάρχουσα in l. 8 cf. e. g. 5. 9 [τὰ] ἐτὶ ὑπάρ-
[χουσα] ἀπόστα, P. Ryl. 217. 11 ἀπαρχόντων ὑπαρχόντων, but the supposed χ is very uncertain and
might be e. g. π or σ.

13–15. The sense of this paragraph is not very clear. ὑπολογεῖν in l. 15 apparently
applies to temple revenues, and ἐνεχωρίας may well refer to the sources of such revenues.
Or do lls. 13–14 prohibit the removal or pledging of valuable objects belonging to the
temples (e. g. μηθὲν α[λ]αμβάνειν ε[κ] τῶν ἱερῶν μηθὲν) ? μηθὲν, however, is not a very satis-
factory reading, the a being represented by a horizontal stroke which might more suitably
belong to, e. g., α. The similarity of Dem. In Meid. 10 μη ἔξειναι μήτε ἐνεχωρίας μήτε
λαμβάνειν ἐπερόν ἐπερόν was pointed out by Prof. A. M. Harmon.

15–17. 'And they have decreed that no one shall be removed or forcibly ejected at
those temples where rights of asylum subsisted.'

This ordinance is a parallel to 5. 83–4 προ[σ]τετάχθησιν ἐκ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἀστύλων
τῶν μ[η]θὲν [κ]ακοτεχνεῖν ἡκοπάπυρν μήτε ἀποιδιαζότατην παρεμφέσα μυθεματικά, where ἐξίγεως should be substituted
for the restoration ἐκοπάν on the analogy of the present passage. The use of the imperfect
is rather strange but may be due to something that preceded ; cf. the reference to the 25th
year in a fragment mentioned in the introd. The right of asylum has been discussed at
length by F. von Woess, Das Asylwesen Aegypti.

18–21. These lines will admit of two interpretations. (1) They are a general injunction,
suitable in a concluding clause, for law-abiding behaviour, πράσεως having the sense of 'to
act' and τοὺς . . . τεταγμένους being the object of some other such verb as ὑπερθέω. (2) They
are directed to officials, τοὺς . . . τεταγμένους being part of the subject and πράσεως prob-
ably meaning 'to exact'. A satisfactory restoration is easier on the latter view, which would
make the ordinance similar in form to 5. 138 sqq. μηθὲν δὲ λογοειδέα . . . μηθὲν τὸ [ο] [ε] κατεπτυχόν
μήδε καὶ τῶν ἐτῶν χρειῶν τεταγμένων κτλ. In either case the letters before χρισαθῆναι in
l. 21 are difficult to deal with unless what appears to be θᾶναι may be regarded as a mis-
take for θῶναι. The whole sentence may then have run somewhat as follows:

προστετάχθη δὲ μηθένα κακοτεχνεῖν [μηθὲ τί παρὰ τὰ
ἐν αὐτῶι διηγομενεν πράσινων, [μηθὲ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς
μηθὲ τοὺς ἐπὶ πραγματῶν τεταγμένων, τοὺς δὲ τοιαύτα

'And they have decreed that no one shall devise knavery or make exactions contrary to
orders issued to them, neither the strategi nor the holders of official positions, and that
those who do such things shall be punished with death.' For the supplement μηθὲ τοὺς
στρατηγοὺς, cf., besides 5. 144, 162 μηθὲ τὸν στρ. μηθὲ τοὺς ἐπὶ χρειῶν τεταγμένους, 255 μηθὲ τῶν
στρ. μηθὲ τῶν ἀλλαγ[ι]ῶν τῶν πρὸς χρείας, and for the concluding words 5. 92 τοὺς δὲ παρὰ
ταύτα ποιούνας θανατῶι ξυμμούρθαι, 700. 49. The slight remains at the beginning of l. 21
are not inconsistent with [ποιο]ύνας. ἐπιχάρων is unobtainable.

700. Decree of Euergetes II Concerning Associations, and
Purchase of Property.

2 and 3. Height 24 cm. 124 B.C.

In form this papyrus is akin to P. Zois 1–2, Amh. 31. It gives a series of
documents recording two purchases, made by a certain Ammonius, of land which
had been put up to auction by the government, and the payment of the price together with the appropriate taxes to the bank. As often, the chronological order is reversed. First stand the banker's receipts (1-4, 80-3), then come copies of the official letters authorizing him to receive the payments (ll. 5-8, 85-7) and of the διαγραφαὶ or statements of the details and circumstances of the purchases (ll. 9 sqq., 88 sqq.), incorporating a royal decree concerning the property of various associations (ll. 22-55; cf. l. 100). Part certainly of the land now bought by Ammonius (l. 11), and presumably all of it, had belonged to such an association; hence the relevance of the decree. Unfortunately this, the most important component of the document, is very imperfectly preserved. It begins with a lengthy preamble (ll. 22-36) giving the grounds for the enactment. They cannot be clearly followed, but it seems that the ownership of property by the bodies concerned had given rise to difficulties or abuses which called for correction. Gymnasia and other associations at Alexandria were therefore now to alienate the property specified (ll. 37-9). Reference is made to a previous decree bearing on the subject (ll. 40-2), and holders of property belonging to such associations in the Arsinoite nome were ordered to declare it within a given time (ll. 42-5). Other obligations were laid upon gymnasiarchs and various financial officials of the nome (ll. 45-8). Disobedience was to be punishable by death, and rewards were offered for information leading to its detection (ll. 49-52). Finally, purchasers of property sold in accordance with the decree were promised the ordinary rights of ownership (ll. 52-5).

On the verso of Col. i are remains of some lines in demotic, and on that of Col. iv is a fragmentary money account in Greek.

Col. i.

["Έτους μέ . . . . . . πέπτωκεν ἐν τῇ τῶν Τῇ δικαίων πόλει τρά(πεζαν)
[Δισυστής τρώ(πεζής τῆς) ἀστε βασιλεῖ εἰς τὸν κε(χωρισμένοις λόγοι τῶν ημ-
[μάτων παρ' Ἁμμονίου κατὰ τῆς ψ(ποκειμένης διαγράφην Χα(λκοῦ) πρὸς
[άργ(ύριον) τὰ(λαντα) ε, ] τέ(λος) Τ, (ἐξηκοστῆς) φ, (χιλιοστῆς ?) [λ.

5 [Θέων Δισυστής χαίρειν. δεξ[άμενος π[αρ' Ἁμμονίου συννοπο-
[γράφοντος Ἰσχυρώσος] τοῦ βα(σιλικοῦ) γρ(αμματέως) χα(λκοῦ) πρ(ὸς)
[άργ(ύριον) τὰ(λ.) ε καὶ τῆν
[Δ(εκάτην) καὶ τἀλλα τὰ καθήκοντα ἀνένεκ' εἰς τίδ' βασιλικόν κατὰ τῆ
[ψ(ποκειμένη δια)γραφήν. ἔρρωσο . (ἔτους) μ[έ . . .]

[βασιλεῖ καὶ βασιλίσση Ἁμμονίος Ταυρίνου τ[ῶν κατοικοῦντων}
700. ROYAL ORDINANCES

10 [ἐν Ὅχυραγχος τῆς] Πολέμουνος μερίδος εἰς τιμήν .......
[.........] ... συνόδου ἐν ἱερᾷ γῇ τῆς οὔσης περὶ τήν
[αὐτῆς κωμῆς ἐμβρ]όχου ἐν δυσί σφραγίσει (ἀρι[
[ο]υρών) κη, γείτονες τῆς μὲν
(πρώτης)
[νότου .......], ἀπηλιώτου τῆς ὑπερήφανης [ἰὸρνυγος
[....... καὶ τῶν μ]ετόχων φοινικῶν, [βορρᾶ]
15 [......... λιβός ὑπερήφαν ἄρμυξ []
[.. τῆς δὲ δευτέρας] γείτονες νότου. [ ... βορρᾶ
[......... ἀπηλιώτου Ἰσιείων καὶ λιβῶς
[.........] ἐλάβωμεν ἐκ ἐκ[... διὰ Φιλί-
[νοὺ τῶν (πρῶτων) φίλων καὶ στρατηγοῦ]) καὶ γραμματέως τοῦ ...........
20 [......... λογιστηρίου ἀπὸ τοῦ ψηκειμένου προστάγματος
[τοῦ ἐκκειμένου] ἐν Κροκοδίλων [πόλει τῆς β τοῦ Θωῦ τοῦ μὲς? (ἔτους).

[βασιλέων προστατεύσαντων, θε[]
[ 15 letters ἐπὶ τῶν ἱδίων.
[ ] ..........]

Col. ii.

25 [ 36 letters ὁ[...] ἀλλά καὶ εἰς γυμνασιαρχίας καὶ
[ 35 ἔ, οὐς τὰ ἐκ πλείονος χρόνου καὶ διὰ
[ „ „ ἐτι συνελεγμένα οὐς ἐδεί ἑξαργυρι-
[ 36 „ ἡμέτεροι τὸν λυπήτον τοῦ ζήν
[Χρόνων 29 „ ἡρίων ἑλπισμένων διὰ τὴν
30 [ 33 „ ὁπο]δήποτε τῶν ἠγουμένων καὶ τῶν
[ 36 „ τῶν ὡστὺ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου μηδεπότες
[ „ „ ἑπταγχάνειν, πάντων δὲ τὰ ἔδια
[ 35 „ ὑμένας παραγγελίαι καὶ συνλόγους
[ 36 „ ὑμενου εἰς εὐδίαιαν πάντας ἀπὸ ... 
35 [ „ „ ἐς περιαιρεθέντων πρὸς τὸ καὶ τῆς
[ 35 „ μένης ἀπεριστάστους γεννήθηταίς
[ 29 „ προστετα]χαμεν τὰ ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ γυμνάσια
[καὶ 21 „ καὶ πολιτεύματα καὶ συνάδους ἐκδιοικεῖν ἀγα
[ 35 „ „ ], γεσθαι πλὴν τοῦ προτέρου πολιτικοῦ
καὶ κατὰ τὴν χώραν γεννηθῆναι ὅσα μὲν
καὶ προστετάχαμεν διὰ τοῦ προεκκειμένου ἐν τοῖς
(ἐτεί) προστάγματος 20 l. τῶν ἔχουσά τι τῶν ἐν τῷ Ἀρσινότητι
νομοί γυμνασίων καὶ συνόδων καὶ πολιτευμάτων ἀπογρά-
φεσθαι
[ 18 l. ἐν ἡμέραις τριάκοντα?] ἀφ' ἢς ἀν ἡμέρας τὸ πρόσταγμα
καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ἄλλους πάντας τοὺς ἔχουσά τι τῶν τουίτων . . . . . .
καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους πάντας τοὺς ἔχουσά τι τῶν . . . . . .
23 l. ἐν ἄλλαις ἡ ἡμέρας πέντε καὶ ἀναφέρει ἐν ταῖς
13 l. τὸν δὲ μὴ οὕτω ποιήσαντα; θαυμάζει ἐνοχοὺς εἶναι· μηνὺς δὲ
tὸν βουλόμενον 22 l. ἦσαν ἄφ' ὧδ' ἢ μὲν ἐλεύθερος λήψεται
τῆς τῷ ἑνσχεθησομένου οὕσια τῷ τρίτῳ μέρος, ὃς δὲ δούλος ἐλεύθερος
έσται καὶ
προσ]λήψεται τὸ ἐκτον. τοῖς δὲ προσελευσμένοις πρὸς τοὺς ἄγορασμοις
Col. iii.
tῶν προκειμένων αἰ διαγραφαὶ ἐγγονθῆσαντε τέκτον
55 βασιλικοῦ, καὶ ἐξεστάσει ἀ[ὐτοῖς χρήσθαι τε καὶ οἰκον]ο-
μεῖν ἀνυπευθυνοῖς οὐ[θεν.
πρὸς ἀ καὶ 'Ισχυρίωνος τ[οῦ βασιλικοῦ γραμματέα] θ]
50 ἐπεδότος τὰς γραφὰς ο[ῆς . . . . . . . ἀνήνυχενεῖ
καὶ τοὺς κομογραμματε[ας διὰ τῶν . . . . . . .]οι
ὑπάρχειν τοῖς προκει[μένοις ταῖς προκειμένας]
60 ἐμβρόχον ἅρ(ο)ύ(ρας) κη ὡ[ην . . . . . . . . . . . εἶναι τὴν]
ἀξί(αν) τά(λα) β' καὶ ἄλλον . . . . τά(λα) β' 'Εστ., / τά(λα) ε,]
καθὰ καὶ προτεθήναι ε[ἰς πράσιν . . . . πωλουμένων
ἀμα τοῖς ἄλλοις διὰ τοῦ π[αρ' ἦμῶν ἐν Κροκο-
δίλων πόλει ἐπὶ τοῦ δρόμου συμ-
55] παρώντων Ἀμβροσίου π[]
65 ἐν τοῖς (πρώτοις) φίλ(οις), Εὐβίου τ[οῦ πρὸς τῆς στρατηγίας]
tetαγμένου καὶ ἐπὶ τῶ[ν προσόδων τοῦ Ἀρσινότου?]
Πτολεμαίον Ἀσκληπιάδου
ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις φίλοις [}
70. Συγγενοῦς καὶ ύπομ[ηματογράφου)

Θηραμένου Ἀττίνον ἓ[)

Ισχυρώνος τοῦ βασιλε[κοῦ γραμματέως καὶ ἄλλων)
πλείονών διὰ κήρυκ[ος)

ὑποστήναι πρὸ Ἀνδρού[κου)

άκολοθως, τούτου δὲ μή παραγενομένου? ἐκυρώθη)

Ἀμμώνιος ὁ προγεγραμμένος ἐφ’ ὃι παραλαβόντα)

diαγραφὴν ἀκολούθως [Ἰοῦ διὰ τοῦ προστάγματος)

diασαφούμενος τάξας[σθαι)

... [.] ... αὑ[ς τιμή]

62. η ο[ς προτεθηκα cor. from ε.

Col. iv.

80 Ἕτους μ[π Παχών δ. πεπτωκεν ἐπὶ τή[ν ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει τράπεζ[ν

Διοισιότο τραπεζ[τή ὁστε βασιλε[ι εἰς τῆ[ν κεχωρισμένον λόγον τῶν λημ-

μάτων παρ’ Ἀμμώνιον κατὰ τήν ὑποκειμέ[νην διαγραφὴν χα[λκοῦ) πρ[ός

ἀργ[ύριον) τά[λ. ζ.

télos Α vague, (ἐξηκοστής) ψ, (χιλιοστής) μβ.

Θεόν Διοισιόν χαίρειν. δεξαμε[νος παρ’ Ἀμμώνιον συνυπογράφοντος

85 Ἰσχυρόνος τοῦ βασιλικοῦ γραμματεῶς χα[λκοῦ) [πρ[ός] ἄργ[ύριον) τά[λ. ζ)
καὶ τήν (δεκάτην) καὶ τάλλα τα κα-

θήκοντ’ εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν κατὰ τὴν ὑποκειμέ[νην διαγραφὴν ἀνένεγκε.

[ἐρωσο. (Ἑτους) μ[π . .

βασιλε[ι καὶ βασιλ[ισση Ἀμμώνιος [Ταυρίνου τῶν κατοικοῦντων

ἐν Ὀξυρύνχοις τῆς Πολέμῳνισ μερίδοις εἰς τιμή[ν . . . .

90 τοῦ ὄντος περὶ τῆν αὐτήν [κόμην ἀρ[οί(ρ[ῶν) ? . . . . . . , γειτόνεις νότον
Σαράπιδος θε[ῦ ἱερὰ γῆ[ι], βόρρα[ [ 20 l. , ἀπηλιώ-

tοῦ Πετοσίριος καὶ Τιμου[σ χέρ[σος, λιβ[δος . . . . . . , καὶ τῆς οὐ[ς

περὶ τῆν αὐτήν κόμιν ἐν ἱερ[ῆ[ ἡ[ ἁ[ρ[οῖν ἀρ[ο[ρ[) ἱ, ἢς γειτόνεις νότον
Ἀματόκου (ἐκατοντάρουρος) Κ[ή[ρος], βορρά[ δι[ρύξ, ἀπηλιώτ[ν ι 1 7 l.

95 τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου παραδείσους ἐρημ[ῶς, λιβδος
ἀνὰ μέσον ὄντος ἐξαγγογοῦ, καθ[ὰ καὶ προτεθηκαν εἰς πράσιν διὰ

Φιλίνου τῶν (πρῶτων) φιλ[ῶν καὶ στρα(τηγοῦ καὶ γραμματεῶς τοῦ 1 4 l.

λογιστηρίου ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκκειμένου προ[στάγματος . . . . . . ἐν Κροκο-
The 46th year... Paid in to the bank at Crocodilopolis to Dionysius, banker, to the king’s credit for the separate account of receipts, from Ammonius in accordance with the appended statement, 5 talents of copper on the silver standard, tax 3,000 drachmae, for the sixtieth 500 dr., for the thousandth 30 dr. Theon to Dionysus, greeting. Receive from Ammonius, Ischyrion the basilicogrammateus countersigning, 5 talents of copper on the silver standard and the tenth (?) and other proper taxes, and pay over to the royal treasury, in accordance with the appended statement. The 46th year..."
18-19. For Philinus cf. l. 97. Eubius in l. 66, if the restoration there is right, is to be regarded as an assistant, like the ἰποφαίνεται in U.P.Z. 124. 33 (P. Leid. A). Theb. Bank 8. 9; cf. Guérard, 'Entrefûs, pp. lxxxvi sqq., where other evidence for the existence of assistant strategi is collected and discussed.

21. The date should be the same as in l. 99.

22. Perhaps θη[ωρήσαμεν].

27. ἕδα: or ἥδα, both here and in l. 32, since it is clear from ll. 37 and 93 that the scribe was apt to omit the iota adscript.

29. ἐπὶ τῶν καρποῦρων may be suggested.

34. Cf. Dittenberger, Or. Gr. Inscr. 90. 11 τὴν Ἁγίουπτον εἰς ἤδιον ἄγαγείν.

35. τῆς: or τᾶς.

38. Names of two more associations are likely to be lost in the lacuna; perhaps αἱρέσεις was one of them (cf. Dittenberger, Or. Gr. Inscr. 176, 178 (W. 141-2), Wilcken, Grundz. p. 139) and θάδος (cf. P. Euteux. 20-1) the other. In l. 43 a shorter supplement is required. For ἐκθεικείν in the sense of 'alienate' cf. Theb. Bank 1. i. 9 ἐγκατεσκησίμους; as Wilcken has pointed out, the same meaning is to be recognized in 27. 27, 57 (W. 331).

47. Not οἱ[ὁ]δοῦρα apparently; the first letter may be a.

48-9. ἐν ταῖς [ἀπαφορᾶς? Cf. e.g. Theb. Bank 1. i. 5-6.


53. Cf. Theb. Bank 1. ii. 6 ἐγκαθίστης αὐτῶν τῆς ἑγιασμοῦ ἄναγραφης (so too 1. i. 4; 2. 5-6, &c.). This column seems to have been appreciably narrower than the other three.

57. In l. 102 ἀνακοινοεῖαι is preceded by ἐδήλου, which does not suit ὅ[ ο]; possibly ὅ[ ο] δηλοῦσα was here written.


60-1. Numerals followed ὅ[ ο] and ἀλλ'[ ο], the latter being easier of interpretation if ὅ[ ο] ( ) be taken to represent the noun rather than the adjective; cf. e.g. Theb. Bank 2. 10, 3. 8. The rate, ἀνὰ (δρ.) . . ., may also have been stated.

62. Cf. B.G.U. 992. 7-8 (W. 162) προτεθέντων εἰς πρῶτον καὶ προκηρυχθέντων. πωλομένων, which is supplied from l. 105, was possibly preceded by ὅν or ὅντερ.

63 sqq. Cf. Theb. Bank 1. i. 8-13 [ἐγκεκίθει το] . . . εἰς πρῶτον . . . [ἐπὶ] τοῦ ἔδραμον τοῦ [μεγ[ι]στον θεον 'Αμμάωνος . . . [προκηρυχθέντων δ'] 'Αλκηππίαδου τοῦ παπ' ἡμῶν . . ., συμπαραστὸν Ἰσραηλίδου οἰκονόμου . . . καὶ ἄλλων πλείονων, διὰ τιμήν τινος . . ., 2. 8 sqq., P. Zois 1. 25 sqq., B.G.U. 992. 7 sqq. In the present passage πωλομένων in l. 62 corresponds to [προκηρυχθέντων, so that τοῦ παπ' ἡμῶν followed by a personal name looks very probable. εἰν τοῖς (πρώτοις) φίλοις, which recurs in l. 69, is an unusual variation of the common τῶν πρῶτων φίλων, which is used in l. 97; there can hardly have been any real distinction. For ἐβδομήν κτλ. cf. e.g. P. Petrie III. 21 (g') 7 τοῦ πρὸς τὴν στρ. τοῦ 'Αρσιν. [νομοὺ τι]γαμέου, and n. on l. 19.

74 sqq. A tentative restoration of ll. 75-8 is given exempli gratia; but πρὸ 'Ανδροφίκου remains obscure and on this account it is unsafe to assume that ἰποφαίνεται was preceded by υπείρα as in P. Zois 1. 27.

85-6. Cf. ll. 6-7, n.

93. ἐν ἵμα χῦν: cf. l. 11; as there, the land had probably belonged to a σύνοδος.

98. Was καταμηνοῦ a mistake for ἐποτε;? Cf. l. 100, and l. 20, where ἐποτε seems to have been written; but the gap after προ[σταματος] was apparently smaller than there.

102. Cf. l. 58, n. Perhaps only διὰ τῶν β.β.λ[ω]ν stood here; or ἀναφορῶν (cf. ll. 48-9) may be thought of.
IV. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.


This papyrus, which is of unusual height and is inscribed on both sides, has been cut into several pieces together making two main portions, one of which contains on the recto two columns, the other three more, but of the last of these the remains are too slight to be worth reproducing. On the verso there are again five columns in all, but of the first, which corresponded to the last of the recto, only the extreme ends of lines are preserved and it may conveniently be omitted. Which of the two main fragments should be placed first is questionable. The recto of what we have called Fr. 1 relates to the month Hathur (l. 85), and two mentions of Phaophi in Fr. 2 (ll. 144, 152) at first sight suggest that the latter preceded, a supposition which would accord with the fact that the hand of Fr. 1 is more cursive than that of Fr. 2. But names of other months, Mecheir, Phamenoth, and Pharmouthi (ll. 154–5) also occur, and there is no difficulty in supposing e.g. that the fishermen's wages for Phaophi were not paid till the following month. The recto thus seems inconclusive and the arrangement adopted gives a more natural sequence for the verso, where (the position of the fragments becoming reversed) the account for the six months Mecheir–Epeiph in Fr. 2 is followed by references to Tubi and Pharmouthi in Fr. 1 (ll. 316, 321). In any case the question is of no particular importance. Between Fr. 1 ii and Fr. 2 i of the recto one column at least is missing, but very likely no more, if the marginal figures in Fr. 2 refer to the same month as those in Fr. 1. If the fragments were placed in the reverse order the assumption of a gap between them, though probable enough, would not be necessary.

The entire text is a record, arranged under the days of the month, of official business, principally documentary, though notes occur of other matters, e.g. at l. 85 of the arrival of a certain official, at ll. 248 sqq. of proceedings at a session of nomarchs. The character of the transactions referred to is varied. Orders for the issue of seed-corn predominate on the recto (1 sqq.). Another prominent subject, which recurs on the verso, is the fishing industry (cargoes of fish, ll. 26, 38, freight charges, 29, 220, purchase, 228–9; payments to fishermen for nets and wages, 86, 150, 223), concerning which an interesting account of profit and expense on sales is given in ll. 194 sqq., following upon a half-yearly statement
of amounts collected in respect of various imports (ll. 182 sqq.). Other entries
relate to the disposal of some sheep (l. 145), the sale of Crown land (l. 174), costs
of building (l. 224), barley for a beer-shop (l. 246), payments to guards (ll. 230,
265), and a petition presented to the nomarchs, of which a copy is given in
ll. 339 sqq. The names of the writers of letters are often omitted. Sometimes
more than one writer is mentioned (e.g. ll. 86, 149); in one place (l. 31) two
recipients are similarly associated, and it is frequently stated that a duplicate
had been sent to a second person. Titles are regrettably seldom added. It is
natural to identify Architimus, to whom much of the correspondence is addressed,
with the antigrapheus of that name who occurs in l. 274, a supposition which
seems to suit the variety of his activities (issue of corn passim, embarkation of
fish, e.g. ll. 26, 38, disbursements of money, e.g. ll. 87, 229). He is commonly
asked to give orders (σώταξον) for things to be done, but the phraseology is
often more direct,—ἔμβαλως, ὀς, διάγραψον (e.g. ll. 38, 87, 235). The official
source of these instructions is not stated, and it remains uncertain in whose
bureau the register was drawn up. A fairly wide competence is indicated by
the account in 182 sqq., which relates to the nome (ll. 195, 211), and by the
entries referring to the nomarchs (ll. 273 sqq., 330 sqq.). The known villages
mentioned, 'Αλαβανθίς, Μυήρις, Πόνα, Σύρων κόμη, Τομάνις, Τέπτυς, belonged to the
division of Heracleides, except Τέπτυς, which seems from P. Petrie III. 46
(5) 10 to have been in Polemon, even if it was not the same as Tebtunis; a
district in proximity to the lake suits the frequent references to the fishing
industry; cf. also l. 322, n. Possibly the department concerned was that of the
oeconomus. At any rate, this document is a valuable specimen of the day-books
kept in government offices. Texts of a similar class and of about the same period
are 702, P. Ashmol. (= SB. 4369 b), Petrie III. 87, Cairo Zen. 59011, 59023. The
12th year, in which ll. 183 sqq. are dated, is perhaps to be referred to the reign of
Euergetes I rather than that of his predecessor; 847, from the same mummy, is
of the 30th year of Philadelphus.

Recto, Col. i. (Fr. 1. i.)

[Ἀρχιτίμωι. σύνταξον] μετρήσαι Σοκόνωι
[Πάσιτος εἰς τῷ περὶχωμα τῷ περὶ Αλα-
[βανθίδα πυρόν]. ὡστε ἀπὶ ὁδοῖναι ἐγ νέων
[ἡμιόλιον ἀκώδύνον.] τάξεται δὲ ἐκφορία
[πυρὸν κατὰ λόγον τοῖοῦ οπέρματος.
]

[Ἀρχιτίμωι. σύνταξον μ]ετρήσαι Σοκόνωι Πάσιτος
[...] έλυ τὴν ἐν Σύρῳ κάμην γῆν
[16 letters] πυ(ροῦ) μ, ὡστε ἀποδοῦναι
10 [ἔγ νέων ἡμιόλιον ἀκίνδυνον, τάξεται δὲ
[ἐκφόρια πυρῶν κατὰ λόγον τοῦ σπέρματος.
]

[Ἀρχιτίμων. σύνταξαν μετρήσαι Παούμι Στοτούτιος
[eἰς τὴν περὶ Μνῆμιν ὀλ(ύρας) ἰ, ὡστε ἀποδοῦναι
15 [ἐγ νέων] ἡμιόλιον ἀκίνδυνον. Σῶσοι τὸ αὐτὸ.
diὰ Δωρίωνος.

[Ἀρχιτίμων. σύνταξαν μετρήσαι Καλλίπ-
[π]ωι εἰς τὴν ἐν Τεναῖ τῆν ἀμπελῶν κρ(θῆς) ἰ,
10 ὡστε ἀποδοῦναι ἐγ νέων ἡμιόλιον ἀκίνδυνον.
Σῶσοι τὸ αὐτὸ.

[Ἀρχιτίμων. σύνταξαν μετρήσαι Διοφάντου
Διοφάντου εἰς τὴν ἐμ Παλιθ γῆν πυ(ροῦ) ἐγ',
ὡστε ἀποδοῦναι ἐγ νέων ἡμιόλιον ἀκίνδυνον,
τάξεται δὲ ἐκφόρια πυρῶν κατὰ λόγον τοῦ σπέρ-
ματος. Σῶσοι τὸ αὐτὸ.

[Ἀρχιτίμων. σύνταξαν ἐμβαλέσθαι εἰς τὼν Ἀθύρ ἐν τῇ βάρι
[12 letters] ... σ ... ἑρωσῶν τὰ(λ). (δρ. ?) Ἐ, Β,
[......]ται εἰς τὴν ἰ.
30 [......] ν εἰς ναῦλον τὸ γεινόμενον ἐτ .
[......] τάφανει, Θέων. δόστε Πετεσμε ... τι εἰς .......... ον
[......] εἰς τρεῖς, / γ. καὶ θριο[σόω] ... εἰς ο [τῶν] κ [(δρ.)] ......

[Ἀρχιτίμων. σύνταξαν μετρήσαι ..............
[eἰς] τὴν ἐν Τανεσωτί γῆν πυ(ροῦ) ἀρ(άβην) ἀ, ὡ[στ]έ ἀποδοῦ-
[v]αι εἰς νέων ἡμιόλιον ἀκίνδυνον, τάξεται δὲ τὰ
[ἐκφόρια πυρῶν κατὰ λόγον τοῦ σπέρματος.
Σῶσοι τὸ αὐτὸ.

[π]αρά Δωρίωνος Ἀρχιτίμων. ἐμβαλοῦ Ἀλε-
ξάνδρων ϑρίσσας μ(υράς) εἰς ο τῶν κ (δραχμῶν), l
(πρώτης) τὰ δύο μέρη, δευτέρας τὸ τρίτον, καὶ
ἀλάβητας 'Ζ εἰς ο τῶν κ (δρ.), τῆν δὲ
τιμήν λάβε καὶ τὸ δοκιμαστικόν.

Ἀρχιτιμοὶ χαίρειν. πεπράκαμεν Θόλι τὸν κεστρέα
tὸν ἐν ταμιείῳ τὸν αἰτήν καὶ ἀρσενὰ ἵσων πρὸς
ἵσων ἀν(ὰ) (πεντάβολον), τὸν δὲ ὑπερπίπτοντα ἀρσενα ἀν(ὰ) (τετράβολον).

ἐμβαλού οὖν αὐτοῖ, τὴν τιμήν κομισάμενος
[καὶ] τὸ δοκιμαστικόν, καὶ θρισσὼν ἐχ(ύγη ἕ) τὰ εἰς τῶν κ (δρπ.).
[...]οι χαίρειν. ἐμβαλοῦ Πανάι Ταύτως θρισσῶν (πρώτης) καὶ
(δευτέρας) (δρπ.) Χ
[eis o] τῶν κ (δρπ.), δῶν (πρώτης) τὰ δύο μέρη, (δευτέρας) τὸ τρίτον.

18. l. τὴν ... γἰν. 26. [ἀρχιτιμοὶ] inserted above the line. 40. α. 48-9. α, β; α in
l. 49 inserted above the line.

Col. ii. (Fr. i. ii.)

50 η. Ἀρχιτιμοὶ. σύνταξον μετρῆσαι
eἰς τὴν ἐν τῷ περιϰόματι γῆν πυ(ροῦ). ὡστε
ἀποδοῦναι ἐγ νέων ἡμιάλιον ἀκίνδυνον, τάξε-
tαι δὲ ἐκφορία πυρῶν [κατὰ λόγου τοῦ σπέρματος.

Σώσωι τὸ αὐτὸ. [ 

55 Ἀρχιτιμοί. σύνταξον μετρῆσαι ...... εἰς τὴν
ἐμ Παλιτ γῆν πυ(ροῦ) ε, ὡστε ἀποδοῦναι ἐγ νέων
ἡμιάλιον ἀκίνδυνον, τάξεται δὲ ἐκφορία
πυρῶν κατὰ λόγου τοῦ σπέρματος.

Σώσωι τὸ αὐτὸ.

60 Ἀρχιτιμοί. σύνταξον ἐμβαλέσθαι Θόλι τὸν
cesteia τὸν ὑπάρχοντα ἐν ταμιείῳ κατὰ
tὸ ἐπεσταλμένον σοί. ...............
ὑπολογῆσα, τὴν δὲ τιμὴν [λάβε.

Θέων. πεπράκαμεν Θόλι τὸν κεστρέα τὸν
ὑπάρχοντα ἐν ταμιείῳ αἰ[τήν καὶ ἀρσενα
ἵσων πρὸς ἵσων ἀν(ὰ) (πεντάβ.), καὶ τὸν ὑπερπίπτοντα
ἀρσενα ἀν(ὰ) (τετράβ.). ἐμβαλοῦ οὖν αὐτ[ἰ] διὰ τοῦ
ἄπ[ο] ἐλεγμένου.

Ζωπείρων Δημόφωτοι.

θ. [Ἀρχιτιμοὶ. μετρήσον] Ὄυνώφρι θυρουργὶ εἰς τὴν

Ε
στομετρίαν τού Ἀθηρ πυ(ροῦ) ἀρτ(άβην) αἷ. κ[αὶ ... ὁνήλατῳ ὀλ(υρας) γε δ’ καὶ εἰς τὸ ὑποζύγιον τὸ βαδιστικὸν ὀλ(υρας) γ.

Δωρίων Ἀρχιτίμωι. δεὶ σπέρμα δο[θήναι τοῖς λαοῖς τοῖς ἐν Σύρων κόμηι εἰς [τὴν σκω-

[λ]ηκ(δ)βρωτον γήν. σύνταξον ὅν τὸ [γυνόμενον μετρήσαι ἐκάστωι οὐ ἡ γῆ ἐστὶ [διὰ τῶν παρ’ ἡμῶν ὑπηρετῶν, τοῦ δὲ πλήθοις ὅσον ἃν δοθῇ υἱὸτερόν σοι γράψομεν χρηματι[σμόν.

... διὰ Κόμωνος.

Μένωνι. μέτρησον τοῖς λαοῖς τοῖς [ἐν] Σύρ[ων κόμῃ εἰς τὴν σκοληκόβρωτον γῆν σπέρμα τὸ γυνόμενον ἐκάστωι, ἐπισκεψ[ά-

μενος ἐκ τῆς γραφῆς ἂς ἐξεις παρ’ ἡμῶν. καὶ Σάωσι ἂσαύτως.

παρέγενετο Κόμων [ ]] Ἀθηρ ια.

Kόμων] Ἀντισθένης Νίκανδρος Ἀρχιτίμωι.

δός τοῖς ἐκ Τέπτυνος ἀλλευσθείς Πασύτι
Παώτος καὶ Πασὺτι Πάιτος εἰς δίκτυα
στετὰ (δραχμὰς) ν. τούτῳ δὲ ἀποδώσουσιν ἐκ τοῦ

α[ἵ][των] μέρους θρισσῶν εἰς σ τῶν κ (δρ.).

Κόμων τὴν αὐτὴν.

ὑπόμενημα Ζωπυρίων. ἔχουσι οἱ αἱ[τοὶ ἄλ]ιείς παρ[ὰ
Τοθοῦτος Τέμβρων σεκβώλια (δρ.) ῥν.

69. ἀρχιτίμωι μετρήσον crossed through, the latter word inadvertently. 80. Immediately above this line another, ἀρχιτίμωι συνταξον ... ν ... [, has been expunged. 91. κομων over an expunction.

Col. iii. (Fr. 2. i.)

[τὸ περὶ Ἀλα]βανθία πυ(ροῦ) ἰε, ὡστε ἄπ[οδοῦ-]

[ναι ἐγ νέων] ἡμιδίων ἀκίνδυνον, τάξ[εται]

[? Μένωνι τὸ] αὐτό.

[τῶν ἐν ἑργασί]νημοι πάντων καθ’ ἡμῶν δινων?

[Ἀρχιτίμωι. σύνταξον μετρήσαι Παυσα[νία;?]
701. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

100 [σπέρμα εἰς] τὴν περὶ Ταμαδίων γῆν [πυ(ροῦ)] κβ,
[ὁστε ἀποδοθήθαι εἰς νέων ἡμιόλιον [ἀκίν-]
[δυνον, τα]ξεται δὲ ἐκφορία πυρὸν κατὰ λόγον
[τοῦ σπέρματος. Μένωνι τὸ αὑτ[ό]·]

[Ἀρχιτέμω, σύν]ταξον μέτρησον Φανῆσις "Ω[ροῦ]

105 [καὶ . . . . . σπέρμα εἰς τὸ περὶ Ἀλαβανθ[ίδα] πυ(ροῦ) κ,
[ὁστε ἀποδοθήθαι εἰς νέων ἡμιόλιον [ἀκίνδυν-
[νον, ταξιναι] δὲ ἐκφορία πυρὸν [κατὰ λόγον]
[τοῦ σπέρματος . . .]νων . . . . . . . . . .]
[. . . . . . . . . .] [ . . . . . . . . . .] [ . . . . . . . . . .]
[. . . . . . . . . .] (δρ.) Ἄ, λύφοναι δὲ εἰς παρα-[ ]
[. . . . . . . . . .] (δρ.) σμ, ἐγγύους δὲ πάντ[ων .]
[. . . . . . . . . .]ολης.

[περὶ τῶν . . . . . .]ν ἄλλειων ἐπεχωρήθη τὰ ὑπάρ-

110 [χοντα δίκτυα] γ, ἔπει δὲ τὴν ἐπίχυσιν

115 [. . . . . . άπ]οδοθήθαι τοῖς νυν ἢν ἐργα-
[ξονται τὴν ? Χε]μερινὴν, ἐπισκέψασθαι δὲ
[. . . . . . . . . .] δίκ]τυα.

[Ἀρχιτέμω, σύνταξον μετρήσαι Διονυσοδώρου]

120 [. . . . . . . . . . καὶ] Ἀπολλοδότωι σπέρμα

125 [εἰς τὴν περὶ] Πῆσαμ γῆν ἐκ πέντε καὶ τε-
[. . . . . . . . . .] κρ(θής) ε, ὡστε ἀποδοθήθαι
[ἐν νέων ἡμιόλιον [ἀκίνδυνον.
[? Μένωνι τὸ αὑτό.]

[Ἀρχιτέμω, μέ]τρησον εἰς τὴν περὶ τοῦ

130 [. . . . . . . . . . ὦν ἐ]ξει Φανῆσις "Ω[ροῦ πυ(ροῦ) 5,
[ὁστε ἀποδοθήθαι εἰς νέων ἡμιόλιον ἀκίνδυ
[ταξεται δὲ τ]ὰ ἐκφορία πυρὸν κατὰ λόγον
[τοῦ σπέρματος. Ἔ]νωνι τὸ αὐτό.

[Ἀρχιτέμω, σύνταξον μετρήσαι Μαρρῆ]

135 [. . . . . . . . . . καὶ Πε]τεσσοῦχοι Ἰμοῦθου καὶ
[1 15 l. ] . οἱ καὶ Στοτοῦτι
[1 12 l. ] . . . ὁ[υ]σιν δ
[. . . . . . . . . . εἰς] τὸ περὶ Κατὰ πόλιν πυ(ροῦ) ν,
[52]

TETUNIS PAPYRI

135

[όστε ἀποδοῦναι ἐγ νέων [ἡμώλιον ἀκίνδυνον. τάξονται δὲ τὰ ἐκφορία πυρὸν κατὰ [λόγον τοῦ σπέρματος].

[Ἀρχιτίμωι σύνταξιν μετρήσαι Π[. . .] . . . . . [ 15 l. ] . . . [ 15 l.

129. σ of μετρήσαι corr. from i.

Col. iv. (Fr. 2. ii.)

ἀποδόσει δ' ἐγ νέων ἡμώλιον ἀκίνδυνον,
tάξεται δὲ τὰ ἐκφορία πυρὸν κατὰ λόγον τοῦ σπέρματος. Μένωνι τὸ αὐτὸ.

ὁμολόγησεν Ἐξηθενίβις Σοχώτου καταβελείν ἐπὶ τράπεζαν ὑπὲρ μ[. . .] θου ἐἰς (δρ.) ὑθλ., l Φαώφι κα ἰς, κε [ογ.]

145


150

Νίκανδρος Αὐτισθένης Ἀρχιτίμωι [χαίρε]ιν.

δὸς Ἐξηθαμβῆι Σοκέως ἄλλες ὀψ[ώνια] τοῖς ἐπὶ σχεδίᾳ ἄλλες τοῦ Φαῶφι.

ἐδωκεν Ἐξηθενίβις Σοχώτου σιτ[ολό]γος

ὁ ἔλ[αβ' ἐν Μεχὲρ κη ἀρτ[άβας] θ, Φαμε[ν]θ . . .] ἀρτ[άβς] θ,

155

Φαρμοῦθι κ δ γ, / ἀρτ[άβαι] ζ, κα . . . . .

Μαρρέως κάπηλος Φαμε[ν]θ κς [ . . . ]

οἱ δὲ φέροντες ε.

Ἀρχιτίμωι. σύνταξον μετρήσαι Διο[. . . .]

Διοτίμου εἰς τὴν ἐμ Παλίτ γῆν πυ[ροῦ] [. . .]

160

ὡςτε ἀποδοῦσι ἐγ νέων ἡμώλιον[ν]

ἀκίνδυνον, τάξεται δὲ τοῦ πυρὸν τὰ[ ]

ἐκφορία πυρὸν κατὰ λόγον τοῦ σπέρματος.

Μένωνι τὸ αὐτὸ.

Ἀρχιτίμωι. σύνταξον μετρήσαι Διοφάντωι]
701. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

165 eis tìn èm Παλίτ γῆν πυ(ροῦ) e κρ(ήθης) i, ő[στε] 
άποδοουίαι εγ νέων ὣμιόλιον ἀκίνδυνον,
τάξηται δὲ τοῦ πυροῦ κατὰ λόγον τ[οῦ στέρ-]
ματος. Μένοιν τὸ αὐτό.

Αρχιτίμων. σύνταξον μετρήσαι Δρω[...]}

170 Βουκόλων στέρμα εἰς τὸ περίξωμα [τὸ περὶ]
Ἀλαβανθίδα πυ(ροῦ) κ κρ(ήθης) λ, ὥστε ἀποδοο[ai]
εγ νέων ὄμιόλιον ἀκίνδυνον ε[...] a[...] 
τάξηται δὲ τὰ ἐκφάρια πυρῶν κα[τὰ λόγον]
τοῦ στέρματος. Μένοιν τὸ αὐ[τό.]

175 [ἐπ]ριάτον Ἀπολλώνιος Θέων Διονύσιος Τὸ[θῆς ?]
τῶν βασιλικῶν παράδεισου ἀν(ά) πυ(ροῦ) ἀρτ(άβας) δία[κοσιάς.]
[Νέ]καρπός Μένωιν. δὸς 'Οννόφρι εἰς τὸ ἦπο(γιον)]
τὸ [β]αδιστικὸν ὄλ(ύρας) β.
περὶ τῶν πθ τοκάδων τῶν ἐμ[...]}

180 eis τ[ά]ς τ τοκάδας ἐφαίνετο σφ[ [...] ]
τρ[...] v κβ, κα[!] T]θόης ὁ ἐπι το[...] 
ις. κ[β], μηθ, λ(οιπαί) με ἐν τοῖς δεκα[...] .}

155. κ of κὸ corr. from i? 156. 1. Μαρρεύς οἵ καὶ θῖον. 159. ov οἱ διστιων re-
written.

Col. v. Σωπάτρων occurs as an addressee, and in the margin near the end of
the column the day of the month κβ.

Verso, Col. ii. (Fr. 2. ii.)

Τοῦ κβ (ἔτους) ἀναφέρει Πολέμων [τὰ]
ἀπὸ Μεχῖρ ἕως Ἑπείφ λελογευμ[ένα]

185 ἀπὸ ὁνῶν τά(λ.) δ .[.]κ, 
ἐπικεφαλίων τά(λ.) α [ ] 
ἰερῶν φόρον ρπξ [ ] 
ἐνοικίων ξ [ ] 
ἀμπέλου ρξβ [ ] 

190 προβάτων φόρου 'ΒΧλ[ ] 
πρακτορείας νοδ [ ] 
ἄλος σ ῥ(δ.β.) [ ]
ἀπὸ κηλονείων λα[
]  
/ τά(λ.) εἰ 'Βωλα (πεντάβ.).

ιχθύων τιμή, ἀ ἔχει Πολέμων[ν]  
ἐν τοῖς νομοῖς ἐπράθη τά(λ.) δ [ ]
ἐν Μέμφει τά(λ.) γ [. . . ] (ήμιοβ. ?)
ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ 'Δ, [ ]
ἐν Ἀλεξάνδρείᾳ τά(λ.) η 'Βροδ (πεντάβ.).

/ (τάλ.) ἵς Ἀψυ (πεντάβ.) (ήμιοβ.).

ἀπὸ τούτων ἄνήλωται εἰς τὸν [πλ]οῦν
ἐν Μέμφει τέλος τά(λ.) α 'Βφ,
τοῦ εἰς τὴν χώραν ψη (δβ. ?),
τοῦ εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἀποστα-

λέντως ἄνηλώματα φέρει 'Γρ[. . ]
τοῦ εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ταρίχο[ν]
tέλος τά(λ.) γ 'Βφπδ (τριώβ.) (ήμιοβ.),
/ τά(λ.) σ χυν (τετράβ.) (ήμιοβ.).
λο(πα) ἀπὸ τῆς τιμῆς τοῦ ταρίχου π[α]ρ-

εστιν τά(λ.) ἱα 'Α[ρ]β (δβ.).

καὶ ἄλλα ἄνηλώματα φέρει ἄνηλ[ω]κῶς
εἰς τὸν νομὸν
εἰς τὰ χώματα καὶ [ἐπειρα] τά(λ. [ς] 'Αρξδ (δβ.),
καὶ εἰς τὸν ἰχθύν ἐπιπλοΐς κ[αί] πα . . οις

ὁψώνια καὶ ἄλλα ἄνηλώματα (τάλ.) β 'Ακς (δυόβ.),
τὸ πᾶν ἄνηλώμα τοῦ τοῦ νομο[ν] (τάλ.) θ Ἐσρ (τριώβ., ?),

λοιπὰ ἀ φέρει καθαρὰ ἔχον ἀπὸ ἵχθυνος καὶ τῶν

νομοῦ ἕως Ἐπείφ μηνὸς (τάλ.) α Ἄρια (τετράβ.).

τὰ λοιπὰ τῆς κυ. Ἀρχιτήμ[ω]ι. δὸς ἢ
εἰς τὸ Δοφίνων λβ ὡστε εἰς τὸ . [ ]

ἄλλον δὸς Ἀπολλωνία εἰς τὸ ναύλον τ[ ] εἰς Ἀλε-

ξάνδρειαν τὸν ταρίχου 'Γ [ ]

ἄλλον δὸς Ταθοὶ καὶ Σοχ[ώττη] —

εἰς τοὺς ἐπὶ σχεδία τὸ ὀψώνιο[ν]
'Αντισθένης Νίκανδρος [Αρχιτίμωι?
dōs Σίμωνι εἰς τὰ [ ]
oi-
kodomoμένα ἐν τοῖς
ὁρίοις (δρ.) τι
'Αρχιτίμωι. σύνταξι[ον δούναι
tιμῆς θρισσῶν (δρ.) σ εἰς ὃ [τῶν κ (δρ.).
'Εργοχάρει τὸ αὐτ[ό.
'Αρχιτίμωι. δός Διοφάντωι[
eἰς Σίμων οὗ λόγων δώ[σει
'Αρχιτίμωι. σύνταξι[ον
ὑπὲρ 'Αντισθένους[
'Αρχιτίμωι. διάγραψ[ον
eἰς τὰ κατὰ Μέμ[φιν
ἐὰν δὲ τι πλεῖον δοθῆ, προσ[]
καὶ ἐκ φιλακτι[κοῦ

ἡ καταχθείσα θρίσσα [
ἐτιμήθη ἐν Μέμ[φει
(δευτέρας) εἰς ο.

/ 'Δτλγ (δυοβ.).
'Αρχιτίμωι. σύνταξι[ον μετρήσαι
eἰς τὴν ἐν τῶι δρυμ[ώι
σησάμου ἀρτ(άβ.) γ ᾨ
Μένωνι Φάνη[σιος
'Αρχιτίμωι σύνταξι[ον μετρήσαι εἰς τὸ ἐν —?
ζυτοπώλιον κρ(θῆς) ρ. [ ]

κβ. 'Αρχιτίμωι. σύνταξ[ον [ ]
ἐν φρούριον τοῦσ[.,ατης .. [ ]
(τάλαντα) κζ β ρκβ [ ]
καὶ τ[οι] Ἀσκληπια[δῆι
γ, / (τάλ.) κθ . [. . .

'Εργοχ[άρει τὸ αὐ[τό.
[[Ἀπ[ολλ]οδόρωι[ τὸ αὐτ[ό ?]]
κυ. εἰσεδο[θη αγ. . . . . . . εσ ... [ ]
Col. iv (Fr. 1. i).

275 [κα]λ Ὀρχ[η]τι[μ]ου τοῦ ἀντιγραφέος
[κα]ταστῆ Σισούχος Καλασίρις
[φ]άμενος δεδωκέναι τιμήν σησάμου ἀρτ(άβ.) λη, l

280 [[τ]φων Λ[ο]ποντον] [[τιμήν σησάμου]]
[τήν] τιμήν ἀρτ(άβ.) καλdos, l
[δo] án(α) γ (δρ.) η, τη
ζζδος án(α) η γ β,
[. . . . ]τι Ἰναρῶτος τῶι Διουσοδώρωι,

285 Καλασίρις ἀρτ(άβ.) ιελ án(α) (δρ.) η (δρ.) ροδ, καὶ αὐτῶι Διουσοδώρῳ ἀρτ(άβ.),
σησάμου) λδη (δρ.) ζ, / (δρ.) σφ.
ἴσηρεν δὲ καὶ Ψευδής παστοφόρος
dεδωκὼς ἀρτ(άβ.) λεο, l

290 Σοκόνωι χηνόβισκωι ἀντὶ παιδαρίων ἀρτ(άβ.) εδ', καὶ Διουσοδώρῳ ἀντὶ βοῶς καὶ
μοσχαρίων καθαρώ γλ.

τῶν δὲ κςλ ἀρτ(άβ.) ἔπη δεδωκέναι
τήν τιμήν Διουσοδώρῳ καὶ
701. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

295 Μένωνι καὶ "Ωρωί Ἰμοῦθον καὶ .. δ'[..]

Φανήσιος σιτομέτρης ἐξ η (δρ.) (δρ.) σπβ.
καὶ τῶν ἐνθῶν ἀρτ(άβ.) ἦλ

dεδόσθαι αὐτοῖς τὴν τιμὴν ἐξ η (δρ.),
καὶ Ψευδίου Ποκάτων ἀρτ(άβ.) κ ρμ.

300 παρόντες δὲ καὶ αὐτοί καὶ περὶ τούτων
ἀνακρινόμενοι οὐχ ἀμολογοῦν.

277. τιμή... l above διονυσοδωρο, which is bracketed.
278. [κ]μ bracketed and
dιονυσοδωρο added above the line.
293. After δὲ a blank space.

Col. v (Fr. i. ii).

12 lines lost.

315 ἄλλο· δὸς Πάιτι . [

χάλικι τουση[ 

τοῦ Τυβί (δρ.) λδ [ 

ίνα μὴ κωλύνται ἢ χ[άλις ? 

πρὸς τὴν σχεδίαν [ 

ἐποιήσατο Ἰκαδίων σύμβολο[ν 

dανείου πυρ(ῶν) ἀρτ(άβ.) λξ[ 

tοῦ Φαρμοῦθι μηνός. [ 

ὑπόμνημα παρὰ τῶν Μικρολιμ[ναίων?
антίγραφα συγγραφῆς τ . [ 

παρὰ Πανάκτην ἐν τῷ με[.] . [ 

325 κύρια ἄξιωσαντος Σίμων[ος [ 

αὐτῶν συγγράψασθαι ε[ 

τοὺς ἐμ φυλακῆς ὀντας [ 

καὶ τρ . [ 

ἀργυρίου [ 

330 παρ' αὐτῶν [ 

ἐγραψαν δὲ καὶ ἐντευξ[υν ὡς ὑπόκειται?
τοῖς νομάρχαις οἱ Μικρολιμναῖοι? χαι(ρειν). 
ἐστιν ἡμῖν ἁφ' οὐ κα[техόμεθα ... - 

μηνος καὶ οὐ δυνάμεθα τῶν δικαίων

335 τυχέιν πρὸς τοὺς κωμ[άρχας ?, ἄλλα
1-5. 'To Archimimus. Give orders for the measurement to Sokonus son of Pasis, for the dyke-area at Alabanthis, of . . . artabae of wheat, to be returned from the new crop with an increase of one half, all risks excluded, and he shall pay rent in wheat proportionate to the seed.'

I-5. Cf. ll. 7-11, 21-5, 50-9, 94 sqq., P. Lille 39-51. Since Sokônos is an uncommon name (not in Preisigke's Namenbuch), the borrower was probably the same as in l. 7. In what relation the rent stood to the seed is not stated. It is noticeable that the clause specifying the rent is omitted where the loan did not consist of wheat.

13. Παούμε: or Πανήμ, for which cf. P. Cairo Zen. 59173. 37.

14. The abbreviation, which recurs in ll. 71-2, consists of a small o adjoining the λ on the left side of the top; cf. e.g. P. Petrie III. 99. 19, 101. 14.

18. Τεναώ is an unknown local name. τῆς for γῆν is clearly written.

22. Παλιόθ, in ll. 56, 159, and 165 spelled Παλίτ, is not otherwise known. The name was cited from this papyrus in P. Tebt. II. p. 393. Παλίτ as a personal name occurs in P. Amh. 142. 6.

27. ἀροσῶν: cf. ll. 32, 39, 47-8, 90, the genitive occurring in all these places except l. 39, where the accusative with a numeral is used. In the present case ἀροσῶν is followed by what may be the abbreviation of τῶλντον, which is supported by l. 48, where the governing word is clearly (δραχμαί); but ἀ, i.e. πρώτης, as in l. 40 (see below), could also be read. In l. 47 a different abbreviation is used, having the form of a tall narrow Z with a horizontal stroke on the right, Z, which we suggest may stand for δέξης. θρίσσαι are mentioned also in P. Mich. Zen. 2. 11, 72. 6, Cairo Zen. 59040 and 59261 (θρίσσεμποροι 59261. 3). In the latter papyrus, which is dated 251 B.C., they were sold at 2 dr. for 5, whereas in 701 the normal value is 2 dr. for 7; the cheaper rate specified in l. 90 was due to the special circumstances. In ll. 40 and 48-9 the fish are distinguished as πρώτης and δεύτερα, but there is no difference in price, which would rather be expected if they were graded according to size.

28. Perhaps ἐὰν τιμήν τάξει: cf. e.g. l. 42. ἐὰν τῆν = on the 10th.

30. [ιχθῦ]ν?
32. καὶ θριστὶν κτλ., written very small and rather above the line, was apparently an afterthought.

34. Taveo@ti: another otherwise unknown place, but included in the list in P. Tebt. II (p. 403).

38-47. 'From Dorion to Architimus. Embark for Alexander 10,000 thrissa at 70 for 20 dr., of which two-thirds are of the first grade and one-third of the second, and 7,000 alabeias, at 70 for 20 dr., and take the value and the assessor's charge.

To Architimus, greeting. We have sold to Tholis the cescreus in the magazine, the non-male and male in equal numbers, at 5 obols each, and the males in excess at 4 ob. Accordingly embark it for him, having received the value and the assessor's charge. Also 3,000 pairs of thrissa at 70 for 20 dr.'

41. The price of the ἀλώθγετε is the same as that of the θρίσεαι. The former was a fish of considerable size, as seen in P. Oxy. 1857, where 5 ἀλώθγετα weighed 70 pounds. It is mentioned along with θρίσεαι also in P. Mich. Zen. 72. 5.

42. δοκιμαστικών: apparently a charge made for the maintenance of δοκιμασταί, who were associated with τραντείται; cf. P. Hibe 1106 introd., 110. 30, n., and l. 47 below.

43-5. Cf. ll. 64 sqq., where a similar letter, addressed to a different person but evidently concerning the same transaction, is registered. The κεστρεῖ is of course a collective singular. The use of the word αἵτης as opposed to ἄρην is strange, as is the lower value set on a male when not balanced by an αἵτης; perhaps they were to be used for stocking purposes, or the roe may have been regarded as a delicacy.

47. καὶ θρίσσων κτλ., in smaller and lighter lettering, seems to have been an afterthought; cf. l. 32, and for the doubtful abbreviation, l. 27, n.

62. τὸ ἐπιστολέμενον: i.e. presumably the letter entered above, ll. 43 sqq. Something like γράφας ἡμᾶς εἶναι may have stood at the end of the line.

71-2. Cf. the similar entry in ll. 177-8. ὑπὸ[γιγ]ο can naturally suggest itself, and is confirmed by P. Cairo Zen. 59659. 7-9; in l. 177 the word seems to have been abbreviated, or perhaps a shorter synonym was used.

73-84. 'Dorion to Architimus. Seed should be given to the people in the village Syron for the worm-eaten land. Give orders therefore for the quota to be measured to each owner through our subordinates, and we will afterwards write you a statement of the amount given. Through Comon.'

'To Menon. Measure out to the people in the village Syron for the worm-eaten land each man's quota of seed, ascertaining it from the list which you have from us.'

These two letters are evidently complementary, like those in ll. 43-7 and 60 sqq.

74. σκολαξικ[ός]βρατον is assured by l. 81. Cf. P.S.I. 490. 14, where on the present analogy γνὲν has a better claim to be supplied than Grenfell's κράθην, which has been too readily accepted, P. Cairo Zen. 59433. 14-15, where, as Rostovtzeff observes, [σ][ξ][ω]κοβράτων καὶ [κακῆς γῆς] (δρ.) se is a more likely restoration than κάκιου στιῶν κτλ., P. Mich. Zen. 96. 4, Oslo 26. 14; but no doubt it was the crop on the land that was in fact worm-eaten.

86-90. 'Antisthenes and Nicandrus to Architimus. Give to the fishermen from Teptus, Pasus son of Paos and Pasus son of Pais, for fixed (?) nets 50 drachmae. This they shall repay out of their share of thrissa at the rate of 200 for 20 dr.'
This passage, together with some others in the present papyrus, brings welcome evidence concerning the fishing industry, confirming the view maintained in Vol. I, p. 49 that that industry was a government monopoly; cf. especially ll. 113-17, 150-2, 214-15. What is here said leaves no longer room for doubt that the fishermen worked for the State as owner of the fishing rights, receiving a share of the fish (τὸ αὐτῶν μέρος, ll. 89-90) as well as a wage (ἐψώμα, l. 151). The State provided loans for the purchase of gear (ll. 88-9), which was subject to occasional inspection (ll. 116-17), and guards (ἐντὸς λοιπ., l. 214, n.) were also active. There is no mention of contractors, and the fishermen seem to have been under the direct control of the administration.

87. Τέππος: cf. introd. and P. Petrie III. 46 (5) τό ἐν Τέππα. The present passage shows that the nominative is Τέππος or -τος, not -τοίς, which was adopted in the index of P. Petrie and in P. Tebt. II, p. 404.

88. στατᾶ: ἐπτᾶ is apparently not to be read.

93. ἁρμάλια is enigmatical; the letter after β is more like ω than α.

94. For the initial supplement cf. e.g., l. 105. Line 98 suggests that perhaps ἐργαστήριον rather than περίχωμα (ll. 2, 170) is here to be supplied; cf. 89. 12 τοῖς σιτολογούσι τὸ περὶ αὐτῶν. Μ. 11, 2-3 τοῖς στολ. τὸ περὶ θεσπονδᾶ ἐργαστήριον, and other parallels collected in the n. on the former passage, 774. 11, &c.

98. This seems to be a postscript to the foregoing entry. If the initial supplement is right, the beginning of the line must have projected slightly beyond ll. 94-6.

104-5. ἔπερος is restored from l. 125, and καί on account of the plural in l. 110, though it is hardly certain that an independent entry does not begin at l. 109. For τὸ περὶ ἀλ. cf. l. 94, n.

110. E.g., παρὰ-δεσον.

113-17. This entry is apparently concerned, like ll. 86 sqq., with fishing-nets. For περὶ at the beginning cf. e.g., ll. 145, 179; but περὶ τῶν preceded by a name in the dative is of course also possible. If τῇ χρὴ μερωνῆν in l. 116 is right, some such word as ἄγραν may be understood.

120. Πώμω = Πών, for which P. Petrie, III. 82. 17 is presumably to be added to the references given in P. Tebt. II, p. 396. (In the preceding line of that text, ἔχι μαὶ seems likely to be ἕθεματι or ἑνδεθμίατι). At the end of this line τῇ τάφτου looks likely, but the meaning is obscure.

124. τῶι should perhaps be written with a capital letter, though no such locality is known: a mistake for τῷ is improbable.

133. Κάρα πῶλιν, if the previous words are rightly read, designates an area and may be compared with the Hermopolite Περὶ πῶλιν. Either an ἐργαστήριον or a περίχωμα may be meant; cf. l. 94, n.

142-152. ‘Nechthenibis son of Sochotes agreed to pay to the bank on account of... the amount of 139 drachmae, of which 66 were due on Phaophi 21, 73 on the 25th.

Concerning Ammonius. Since the shepherd and a person from whom he received the sheep are dead, let his relatives be summoned and questioned about the sheep; if any one agrees (to take them? or to having taken them?), let him make payment.

Nicandrus and Antisthenes to Architimus, greeting. Give to Nechthambes son of Sokteus, fisherman, the wages for Phaophi for the fishermen on the raft.’

142-4. Cf. l. 153, which shows that Nechthenibis was a sitologus. Apparently the amounts in l. 144 had been paid, if the current month was Hathur; cf. p. 46.

145 sqq. Owing to the ambiguity of ἑμπολογοῖ, the meaning of this paragraph is not very clear. Was the problem to trace sheep which had disappeared, or merely to replace
the shepherd? The mention of the person from whom the shepherd had received them seems to be in favour of the latter supposition.

151-2. Cf. l. 224 εἰς τοῦ ἐπὶ σχ. τὸ ὄψων τῇ. I. 318 πρὸς τὴν σχ. In the note on P. Hibeh 110. 25 it was proposed to substitute Σχέδιας for σχ. in P. Fay. 104. 21, but, though adopted by Preisigke, Berichtigungsl., that is by no means a certain correction; cf. P. Lille 25. 4, Flor. 335. 11. At any rate, the place near Alexandria is not meant in 701.

155-6. The absence of a horizontal dash above the letters following the figure ¢ shows that they are not another date. Perhaps they are κυρ., but the bad grammar of the next line makes restoration difficult. β should of course be supplied in the lacuna of l. 156, if ε in the next line formed part of the ζ.

175-6. For βασιλικῶν παράδειγμαν cf. 703. 211-14, n. Either this was a superfluous piece of land or, more probably, the produce and not the garden itself is meant.

177-8. Cf. ll. 71-2, n.

179. Some ink marks after the numeral are probably blottings.

180-1. Perhaps Σχ[.. . .] τρ[εφω]ν τὸ [πω].

182. ηε in front of this line is apparently a misplaced day of the month. Perhaps δεκανοις at the end.

183-218 sqq. This account seems to be in a hand different from that of the recto; it becomes smaller and more cursive as it proceeds.

183-94. 'In the 12th year Polemon reports the amounts collected from Mechei to Epeiph: from sales 4 talents ... dr., for capitation 1 tal., temple-dues 187 dr., for rent 60 dr., for vineyard 162 dr., for sheep-dues 263[.]. dr., collectors' receipts 474 dr., for salt 290 dr. 1 obel, from water-wheels 31 dr.; total 6 tal. 2831 dr. 5 ob.'


186. This is the earliest mention of ἐπικεφάλιον, which is to be distinguished from ἐπικεφάλιαν; cf. P. Oxy. 1438. 14, n.

187. ιερῶν φόρος does not seem to have occurred previously. ιερῶν may mean the temples or temple property, such as sheep; but in P. Cairo Zen. 59394 the ιερὰ πρόβατα paid no tax.

188. From P. Petrie III. 42. n. 2 it appears that a tax of 5 per cent. was levied on house-rent, and possibly that is what is here referred to. But direct payments for the use of government property, possibly the βασιλικὰ ὀικεία of 703. 212, may be meant; cf. the later ἑνόκτων θησαυροῦ (e.g. 520).

189. ἀμπελικὰ: elsewhere ἀμπελικά (P. Petrie II. 13 (17) 3, III. 100 (b)), and ἀμπελόλων φόρος (ibid. II. 43 (a), P. Elephant. 14. 2-3). On the mode of levying the dues on vineyards see Rostovtzeff, Large Estate, 100-1.

190. προβάτων φόρος: cf. P. Cairo Zen. 59433. 23-4. Other early instances of the tax are P.S.I. 626. 18 sqq., where an ἀπογραφὴ τῶν ἐμ Φιλελευθερίαν προβατῶν is accompanied by a list of the amounts paid, P. Cairo Zen. 59394.

191. πρακτορεῖα: in 91 and 93, accounts concerning Crown land, there are several entries for πρα( ), which have been supposed to be payments for the benefit of πρακτορεῖα, but being made in kind, they are hardly to be brought into connexion with πρακτορεῖα here. The term is better taken in a wide sense meaning amounts collected by πρακτορεῖα, as e.g. P. Amh. 31. 7 ἐπὶ τῆς συνταξείας πρακτορείας (τῶν υφελευθερίων πρὸς τῇ συνταξιδεῖα μίσθωσι καὶ τῇ ἀργυρίῳ πρόσδοδον).

192. The salt tax is frequently mentioned in the third century B.C., usually by the
62 TEBTUNIS PAPYRI

name ἀλκε, e.g. P. Hibeh 112. 3, Petrie III. 109; it is called ἀλκά in P. Cairo Zen. 59206 and ἄλος τέλος in P. Hal. 1. 264. This impost reappears in the Roman age, but there seems to be no reference to it in the later Ptolemaic period.

193. κηλώμενων is the modern shaduf. Cf. P. Cairo Zen. 59155. 3-4 πώτισιν τῆν γῆν ἀπὸ χερός, έαν δε μν δυνατον ἵ, κηλώμεναι εἰσητήρας πλείωνα ὀπίσω πώτισε. From the present passage it appears that at this period a tax was levied on such instruments.

195-218. 'Proceeds of fish, in the hands of Polemon: sale in the nome, 4 talents [? . . . dr.], at Memphis 3 tal. . . . dr. ½ ob. in the country 4,000 dr., at Alexandria 8 tal. 2,174 dr. 5 ob. Total 17 tal. 1,755 dr. 5½ ob. Less cost of transport, namely tax at Memphis 1 tal. 2,500 dr., on the consignment to the country 79[.] dr. 1 ob., on that sent to Alexandria he reports expenses amounting to 34[00] dr., tax on salt fish to Alexandria 3 tal. 2,584 dr. 3½ ob. Total 6 tal. 653 dr. 44 ob. Remainder in hand from proceeds of salt fish 11 tal. 1,102 dr. 1 ob. He further reports other expenses for the nome, namely, for the dykes, &c.; 7 tal. 4,964 dr. 1 ob. and on the fish, for wages to escort and . . . and other expenses 2 tal. 1,026 dr. 2 ob.: total of expenses for the nome 9 tal. 5,990 dr. 3 ob. Remainder, which he reports as nett in hand from fish and the nome up to the month Epeiph, 1 tal., 1,111 dr., 4 ob.'

202-8. The tax here, which is at the high rate of about 40 per cent., though paid on τάρμχως (l. 206), cannot be the τετράχρη ταρίχου or -χρη (cf. P. Petrie III. 58 (c), 117 (b), Cairo Zen. 59206), which was not only less heavy but was levied on the manufacturer, not collected at the place of sale. On the other hand the percentage seems excessive for an import duty. With regard to these figures there is a considerable discrepancy between the sum of the items as given and the total of l. 208, and some error or omission has occurred; the doubtful ν in l. 205 is possibly χ, but that will not mend the arithmetic.

213. There is perhaps just room for [τετράχρθς]α, but two letters would fill the space and ο could be read in place of ρ.

214. ἐπιπλέον are known in the Ptolemaic period from B.G.U. 1742. 17, 1743. 13 (= Archiv viii. 188-9); cf. the ἐπιπλέον in P. Cairo Zen. 59389. They may have accompanied cargoes of fish, or have kept a more general check on the fishermen's work. ρ[α]ίνθιοι would be admissible, but the letter after τ may be λ.

216. The number of the talents would more naturally be read as ι, but that does not suit the arithmetic, since an ε is impossible in l. 218. At the end of the line, η (τρωμός) are still more a matter of inference, the scanty vestiges being really unrecognizable.

219 sqq. This supplementary paragraph was entered in a hand smaller than that of the column, probably by a different person. It is evidently the continuation of ll. 257-8, which were a later insertion in their column. At the end of l. 219 a name is missing, and in l. 221 something like τ[δ]ῶν ἀγάπτου εἰς is wanted. The amount in l. 222 might be read as (τετροβόλανον), but that seems impossibly small. Tothoès in the next line may be the same person as in l. 92.

238. This line was inserted after l. 239 had been written. τι πλείων refers to the amount which Architimus was directed to pay.

242. (δευτέρας) . . . ο was apparently an afterthought. For (δευτέρας) cf. ll. 48-9 and n. on l. 27.


255. Ἑργο[π]ίτθ was inserted to replace Ἀπ[ο]λλ[όφ]ῳ[ς], which was enclosed in brackets. τὸ α[τ]ὸ is doubtfully read, but suits the short entry; and cf. l. 231.

257-8. Inserted in a smaller hand, and continued at the foot of the preceding column, ll. 219 sqq.

260. βασικ[λίπ]ίον : cf. P. Petrie III. 129 (a) 11, (b) i. 12, ii. 1, Lille 25. 43; some kind of
boat is apparently meant. ἐν βατόμολου τίον possibly recurred after καὶ in l. 262, but the letters are too indistinct for recognition.

266. For ὑψηλότερα cf. l. 327; but the following word is not ὀπισθώ.

274-301. 'On [ ... ] 1st, at a session of the nomarchs and Architimus the antigrapheus, Sisouchus son of Kalasiris attended and said that he had given the value of 38½ artabae of sesame, namely, to Pokus, corn-measurer, on the valuation of Dionysodorus and Menon and Horus son of Imouthes, 21½ art., of which 14 were at 7 dr., making 98, and 7½ at 8, making 62; to ... son of Inaros, Dionysodorus, and Kalasiris 15½ art. at 8 dr., making 124 dr.; and to Dionysodorus himself 6 art. of sesame worth 6 dr.; total 290 dr. Psenesis, pastophorus, also reported having given 35½ art., namely to Sokonus, goosherd, for a slave 5½ art., and to Dionysodorus for a cow and unblemished calf 3½; and of the (remaining) 26⅔ art. he said that he had given the value to Dionysodorus and Menon and Horus son of Imouthes and ... son of Phanesis, corn-measurer, at 8 dr., making 282 dr.; and that of the 13½ art. of the associations the value had been given them at the rate of 8 dr., and of the 20 art. of Psenithus son of Pokas 140 dr. 'They themselves, however, being present and being asked about this did not agree.'

287. ἀν(ά) (ἀπ.) ζ was perhaps inadvertently omitted after σηγά(μον).

290-2. ἀρι = for the services of? The amounts are too small to be prices.

296. The number σιβ is suspect as being a multiple of neither 26½ nor 8, and a mistake for σιβ seems likely.

297. Whether these ἐθνη were priestly classes or other associations is not clear.

301. This line is followed by a considerable blank space.

314. The figure 8 denoting the 4th of the month stood against one of the lines lost in the upper part of this column.

322. Μικρολυμναίαν: the uncertain letter before the lacuna is more like than π; the κ is confirmed by l. 332, where the same people apparently occur. Μικρολυμναίαν (or -λυμνηταί;) lacks authority, but the μικρα λυμνη is known as a minor division of the Arsinote nome in the early Ptolemaic period; cf. P. Tebt. II, p. 350. It was probably in the north-east of the nome, the district with which 701 is chiefly concerned; and it is not heard of after the third century B.C., during the course of which it was presumably absorbed in the division of Heracleides. Of the reason for its disappearance we are uninformed, but the complaint of the petitioners in ll. 331 sqq. that their village was in process of decay may be significant, if the name in l. 332 is rightly restored.

331-47. 'They further wrote a petition as follows: The dwellers by the Small Lake to the nomarchs, greeting. It is now a period of ... months that we have been under restraint (?), and we are unable to obtain our rights against the comarchs (?); they have laid waste our village and it is now deserted. We beg you therefore by the genius of the king not to suffer the deserted state of our village. For we wish [,if we are released,] to deal fairly by them, and on these terms the village will remain as it was before, in order that there may be no loss to the king. If, therefore, you think fit not to suffer us to be thus put under restraint and the village to be deserted, we shall serve the king's interests.'

333. καίτρικημέθα is obtained from l. 345; cf. l. 327, which implies that some at least of the villagers had been actually imprisoned. Perhaps they were fishermen who had been guilty or accused of some irregularity.

335. ἀλλά: or e.g. ὀπερ.

This fragment, probably from the end of a column, seems to be similar in character to the preceding papyrus. Its short paragraphs, which are separated by slight intervals, look like copies of the integral parts of official communications on various subjects. The lines, written in a rather small cursive, were apparently of considerable length, but to judge from l. 9, where there is an appreciable blank space after the last word, the loss at the ends is slight. Lines 1-5 relate to the tax on beer (cf. 40. 4, P. Hibeh 106. 7, &c.), 6-8 to illicit sale of some monopolized product (beer again?), 9-10 to crops, 12-13 to some property which had become αἰγιαλοφόρητος, i.e. presumably swept away by an encroachment of the lake. The 39th year mentioned in l. 5 refers to the reign of Euergetes II.

μένοι τὴν ἐντηρᾶν προσφέπτειν ἑτε ἡμῶν [ ]
] εἶνερ μὴ αὐτοὶ ἐκουσέως προσεθόντες
ηὴν τιμὴν καθάπερ καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἄσ καὶ Ἰεί σι [ ]
] τὴν ἄλλα ἡγαγεν εἰς ἡμᾶς οὐθέν συντελείσθαι[α]
] τοῦ λό (ἠτου).

] εἶτοι ἐπίτιμοις ἡμᾶς περιβάλλειν μα[ ]
] εἶν ἄγοφαξωμεν βασιλικῶν πρατηρίων ἔα[ ]
]μένου ἦ παραπωλοῦντας.

] μιν τοῦ σπό(ρου) καὶ τὰς ἡποθη(κὰς) κατὰ τὰς [ ]
]ον πυροῦ καθότι καὶ πρότερον.

] ἐπακολούθειν.

] κου καὶ αἰγιαλοφορῆτον γνωμένου [ ]
] σ ἀνάφερε καθάπερ καὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς. [ ]

9. κ of kata corr.

1. Perhaps πραγματευόμενοι. Instead of προσφέπτειν ἐτε, -πεπείτε ἔτε might possibly be read. This verb recurs in 759. 6 (cf. P. Oxy. 1678-9); in the present passage the sense seems to be like that of ἐπισπείτειν in 5. 183-5, 790. 9, and antithetical to ἐκουσέως προσεθόντες in the next line.
Both the recto and verso of this papyrus, of which there are two or three fragments, were utilized for copies of official letters, written in short columns. It is, however, in wretched condition, and only the following letter, which is one of those on the verso, seems worth reproducing. Though the text of this is in places uncertain, its gist is clear. The writer complains of long delay in getting in a debt from certain byssus-workers, and implores his correspondent to take steps to exact payment from them. Another letter addressed to the same person followed. An early date is indicated by the hand; other papyri from the same mummy are of the 22nd year (of Philadelphus), and this document may be referred to about the same period. Cf. 701.
mellos υφαίνειν συντετε...  

20 λεσμένοι γάρ εἰσίν. [σ]υ’ ἵνα’ ἵνα’ [...]
ποιήσεις δικαίως ἂν αὐτὸς πρα[ξ...]
τὸ ἀργύριον, [.......] ἐπιδείξεις
τῶν ἄρχειν τῶν παρὰ Διοτίμου [...]
ὅν ἀπεστείλαμεν σοι καθὰ συν-
τάσσει πράσσειν αὐτόν.

2 lines, beginning ἀλλη.

10. For the βασιλευργοί cf. 5. 239 sqq., and on the linen industry generally 703. 87 sqq. and nn. For the cross in the left margin cf. 730, introd.; there is a similar cross opposite the second line of the following letter, l. 27.

18-19. mellos is a difficulty. The first λ may be α, and possibly an i was inserted between that letter and ε, but that is not helpful, for καὶ μελλοῦς is incredible; μελλοῦς cannot be read. Perhaps then φαύνειν ὑπὲρ... μελλοῦς(ι) was meant: a short substantive may have stood at the end of l. 18, if ἀλλη (or possibly ἑρωῦς) is right.

20-1. Perhaps σὺ ὅν εἶ... , the apodosis then beginning at δικαίως; but ὅν may be for ἔων and δικαίως be connected with ποιήσεις.

23. τῶν seems to be required by ὅν in l. 24, though τῶν would be an easier reading. ἀντιγραφὸς is too long after Διοτίμου unless abbreviated, and abbreviations do not otherwise occur; moreover the remains before the lacuna do not suggest a. Since the byssus-manufacture was carried on in the temples (5. 245–6), the mention of the ἄρχειν is natural.

703. INSTRUCTIONS OF A DIOECETES TO A SUBORDINATE.

8. Height 32-5 cm. Late 3rd century B.C. Plate III (recto, Col. iv).

This important papyrus contains a copy of a long memorandum (ὑπόμνημα) giving detailed instructions on the management of various departments of the royal revenues; for a survey of the contents see p. 73. Owing to the mutilation of the covering letter which was prefixed, the identity of neither the writer nor the addressee is certainly known. If the name Zenodorus (Zenothemis is an alternative) is rightly read in l. 1, it may be supposed that the author was so called; and internal evidence strongly suggests that he was the dioecetes at Alexandria (see below, p. 67). Not only does his memorandum deal almost exclusively with royal revenues, but he it was who had sent the addressee to a province and probably appointed him (ll. 258–9). Moreover, there are similar instructions, or mentions of them, in other documents which emanate from the dioecetes. As for the person addressed, of the officials representing in the nome the department of finance, the oeconomus seems the most likely: the
subjects of the memorandum coincide with matters dealt with by the oeconomus in the third century B.C. Especially instructive are a comparison with P. Petrie III. 32 (a)-(g), a series of petitions to the oeconomus of the Arsinoite nome, and a study of the duties of the oeconomus as revealed by Zenon's correspondence; cf. Rev. Belge de phil. et hist. iv. p. 652. It is clear from that correspondence (e.g. P.S.I. 330, P. Cairo Zen. 59041, 59073, 59096–7, 59109), and from P. Hibeh 133, how close were the relations between the oeconomus and the dioecetes in the third century B.C. Later, with the transfer of most of the duties of the oeconomus to the strategus and δ ἐπὶ τῶν προσόδων (see 27 and U.P.Z. 110), the situation was changed.

This leads to the question of date, another point on which the papyrus is not explicit. There can, however, be little doubt that the script is of the third century B.C., and it may, we think, be as early as the reign of Euergetes I, to which some other papyri from the same cartonnage may be referred. Moreover, both in style and contents the memorandum is closely related to third-century texts, especially those of the second and third Ptolemies, while on the other hand it differs from the similar documents of the second century, e.g. 27 and U.P.Z. 110. The clearly-formulated directions are put in short, pointed sentences, which are introduced by a few formulae many times repeated, with no attempt at rhetorical refinements. Good parallels to this plain style may be seen in the Zenon correspondence; cf. e.g. P. Cairo Zen. 59251. 7 sqq. καὶ τὰ ζευγάρια δὲ καὶ τὰ ιερεῖα καὶ τῶν χώνες [κ]αὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἐνταῦθα, ὡς ἀν ἐκποίητι (703. 48), πειρῶ (703. 41) ἐπισκοπεῖν (703. 47, 183); οὕτως γὰρ ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἐστι τὰ δέοντα (703. 255). καὶ τὰ γενημάτων δὲ ἦν τρόπιον τοῖς συνκομισθήνει ἐπιμελέσι σοι ἑστώ (703. 70, &c.). This presents the strongest contrast to the semi-literary style of e.g. U.P.Z. 110 (cf. Wilcken's introduction), with its long and involved periods, its careful avoidance of hiatus, and its artificial pathos and outbursts of rhetorical indignation. Stylistic conditions alone would almost justify the ascription of 703 to the third century B.C. Perhaps then Zenodorus (?) in l. 1 was the high official of that name, not improbably the dioecetes, known from P. Cairo Zen. 59368, &c., early in the reign of Euergetes.

No direct mentions of definite historical events occur, but there are hints at such events in ll. 215–22, ἵνα τὰ κατὰ τῶν μαχιμῶν οἰκονομήται κατὰ τὸ ὑπόμνημα δ συνετθείκαμεν τὸ περὶ τῶν ἀνακεχωρηκότων σωμάτων ἐκ τῶν ἔργων καὶ ἀπ. [. . .]. ὥσ τοὐτῷ κτλ. This paragraph is followed (l. 229) by a general admonition containing a reference to bad conditions in the past and confused conditions in the present. The fact that μάχιμοι (and ναστα?) had run away, and that special instructions had been sent out for their capture and dispatch to

1 A good modern treatment of the office of the oeconomus is still a desideratum; cf. Rostovtzeff, Large Estate, p. 148.
Alexandria, points to a time immediately before or after an important war (cf. n. ad loc.). If the papyrus is rightly assigned to the reign of Euergetes I, the period of unrest may well be the time after the Syrian war, from which there is a tradition that Euergetes was recalled by a rising in the Delta (cf. Bouché-Leclercq, Hist. des Lag. i. 253, W. W. Tarn, Camb. Anc. Hist. vi. 306, Bevan, Ptol. Dynasty, pp. 196–7). To the same period may be traced a hope among Egyptian nationalists that the capital would be transferred back to Memphis (Struve, Raccolta Lumbroso, p. 280, Reitzenstein and Schaeder, Zum antiken Synkretismus, p. 38, Gressman, J. Theol. St. xxviii. 241). But a date near the battle of Raphia in the next reign would also be suitable.

In several passages 703 is described as a ὑπόμνημα (ll. 2, 136, 235, 240, 260), a word of frequent occurrence among the terms applied to documents emanating from or addressed to the king and his officials. The evidence concerning it has been recently collected by P. Collomp, Recherches sur la chancellerie et la diplomatique des Lagides, p. 18; cf. Bickermann, Archiv viii. 218, ix. 164, Pauly-Wissowa, Real-Encycl. xiii. 53–6, Guéraud, 'Ἐντεύξεις, pp. xxii sqq. Collomp failed, however, to notice that ὑπόμνημα in the official language of the Ptolemies has not only the meaning of petition addressed to an official (while the petitions to the king are called ἔντευξεις), but also various other meanings. Ὕπόμνημα is in fact what the word implies, a memorandum. It may be a memorandum for private use, a reminder of either some business to be carried out in the future (e.g. P.S.I. 429, 430) or dealt with in the past (e.g. P. Cairo Zen. 59218, 59297). Or it may be a memorandum addressed to another person in order to remind him of something or to ask him to remind somebody else; to this class, of which many instances occur in Zenon’s correspondence, belong the various official and private reports and petitions or complaints.

But there are also hypomnemata written, not to a man of higher standing by an inferior or to an official by a private person, but emanating from men of higher or equal position, and containing memoranda which are in fact requests, orders, or instructions to a colleague or subordinate. Such documents are common in Zenon’s correspondence, e.g. P. Cairo Zen. 59048, 59054, P.S.I. 425, and are exemplified also in the detailed instructions given by Apollonius to the managers of his estate; cf. e.g. P.S.I. 500, 502. 17 sqq., P. Cairo Zen. 59292, 420, and 59155, which was based on an order to Apollonius from the king. Of the same kind is the elaborate memorandum on viticulture, of which fragments survive in P.S.I. 624, and which was probably compiled by Zenon for use in Apollonius’ vineyards. Similar instructions were given by higher officials to their subordinates, and no doubt by the king to his ministers and generals.

1 Cf. the ὑπομνηματισμοί or ἔφημερίδες of the kings and higher officials.
Before the discovery of 703 we had but little information respecting ὑπομνήματα of this type. P. Hibeh 77 was perhaps such an instruction sent by the dioecetes (?) to officials of the Heracleopolite nome. SB. 5675 (B.C. 184–3) contains a fragment of a judicial instruction which came directly from the king, since it is accompanied by a royal letter. Again 27 (B.C. 113) includes a long letter written by the dioecetes to ἄροι in προσόδων concerning the management of χλωρία and ἐπιστολαὶ and the appointment of reliable γενηματοφύλακες. This letter had been preceded by a detailed instruction on the same subject (l. 59). Still more instructive is U.P.Z. 110. In 164 B.C., probably after some internal disturbances which followed the dynastic strife in Alexandria, the king was anxious to have all the royal land under cultivation, and issued a πρόσταγμα περὶ τῆς γεωργίας (ll. 26–7) ordering the land to be cultivated, if necessary, by those who were not used to it (compulsory lease). The dioecetes thereupon called up his subordinates and imparted to them detailed orders (διοικολογαὶ) both orally and in written form (ll. 35–6). He also sent out a long instruction (ὑπομνήμα, l. 50) and a letter regarding the publication of the royal decree (l. 62).

The existence of ὑπομνήματα embodying official instructions was accordingly known; nevertheless 703 is a real revelation. For the first time we have not quotations from or mentions of an instruction, but the instruction itself; and for the first time we meet an instruction of a general, not a special, character. In fact, this document is a kind of vade-mecum for the oeconomus, who in the closing sentence is advised ἔχειν τὰ ὑπομνήματα διὰ χρέος, καὶ περὶ ἐκάστων ἐπιστέλλε[ν] καθα ἀνωτέρατα. It is, so to say, his appointment-charter. Wilcken has lately suggested (Z.Sav.—St. xlii. 1327, U.P.Z. p. 457) that such charters were called ἐντολαὶ, but this appears to be mistaken. The ἐντολὴ was a circular order addressed to a group of officials, and Wilcken postulates a form of it which included directions for the management of an office, the original being handed to the newly appointed official, while copies were sent to those interested. Such letters of appointment no doubt existed; P. Petrie II. 42 (a) is an example. But it seems unlikely that they included more than a general definition of the office, such as, in fact, is there given. Instructions for the conduct of the office, if added—and they were probably usual—, were rather in the form of ὑπομνήματα and χρηματισμοί, not ἐντολαὶ.

If written instructions were handed to every newly appointed official, or at least to those of superior rank, it may be assumed that there was in the bureaux of the higher officials and of the king a set of standard ὑπομνήματα. In that case there must have been a special bureau for writing them and for amending them in accordance with new orders and new circumstances. Such a bureau was no doubt the ὑπομνηματογραφείον, which, along with the ἐπιστολογραφείον, played an
important part in the life of the king and his principal subordinates. Hypomnematographi at the courts of the Hellenistic kings are well attested (P. Collomp, op. cit. p. 72, gives a list of them). To the dioecetes, too, both a hypomnematographus and an epistolographus were attached; cf. U.P.Z. 14. 127-45, P. Cornell i. 127, 150, 156 (ἐπιστολογραφεῖον; the ὑπομνηματογραφεῖον is perhaps meant in ll. 10, 128). The same is true of the epimeletes (P. Strassb. II. 105. 3, Wilcken, Archiv vii. 91); and there were bureaux (private or public?) similarly named even in villages (58. 12, 33, 112. 87). But while the business of the epistolographus was easily understood, the office of the hypomnematographus remained a puzzle. Collomp’s suggestion that he was responsible for the hypomnematismoi or daily registers of official business and for the subscriptions on petitions may be correct, but those duties would hardly account for the prominence of the bureau and its chief. If, however, he also compiled and kept up to date the instructions given to the higher officials, his importance in the bureaucratic life of Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt is more readily comprehended.

We have said that 703 is unique in its kind, but this is true only for the Ptolemaic period. A similar document of the Roman age is extant in the well-known Gnomon idiu logu (B.G.U. V. 1), a memorandum originally issued by Augustus to the idilogus, and kept up to date by means of the addition of various orders and decisions of the emperors, the senate, the prefects of Egypt, and the idiologi themselves. It has survived in an abridgement made for the use of local officials, and as it now is has a form quite different from 703. While the latter is a set of orders given directly by one official to another, with very few quotations of other documents (ll. 57, 83, 97, 99, 132-3, 187, 216), the Gnomon consists of concise statements coupled with quotations of various imperial Constitutions and other sources, and is neither personal in reference nor colloquial in phraseology. Of its original form, however, we are ignorant, as well as of the extent to which this may have depended on a Ptolemaic document of a similar nature; and possibly as first drawn up by Augustus it was more akin to 703.

The study of these two texts suggests another question. 703 cannot be said to include all the branches of financial administration likely to have been under the control of the oeconomus; and the treatment of those which appear is unequal, some being dealt with more fully, others in a very superficial way. The same is true of the Gnomon; see G. Plaumann, Abh. Berl. Ak. Phil.-hist.

Is it to be inferred that 703 is not the original ὑπόμνημα but an extract from it? Certain peculiarities seem to support this conclusion. Usually a single person is addressed (ll. 41, 50, 52, 53, &c.), but sometimes, especially at the end of the document, the plural is used (ll. 157, 168, 236, 241, 254, 256, 264). Similarly the nome is commonly the field of activity (ll. 58, 93, 115, 139, 258), but once ‘nomes’ in the plural occurs (l. 71). Again, in many places there is confusion or awkwardness of construction which may be due to abbreviation or to the incorporation of additional matter. Nevertheless, the memorandum seems to be more than a mere arbitrary abridgement; it is rather an adaptation of a standard document on which the instructions given to officials of a certain class were based. But in spite of its personal and colloquial character it was hardly written expressly for the use of an oeconomus of the Arsinoite nome. No mention is made of any particular locality, or of measures designed for any special circumstances; on the contrary, the instructions are of general application, and even the most personal remark (l. 258), ἀ δὲ καὶ ἀποστέλλων σὲ ἐπὶ τῶν νομῶν προσδειλεξ[θ]ην, might refer to any oeconomus, since there is no difficulty in supposing that each one on appointment had an audience with the dioecetes before leaving Alexandria for his province.

In our view, then, 703 is one of the many copies of the standard instruction of the dioecetes to the oeconomi. Like the Gnomon of the idiologus, these instructions were modified from time to time, possibly, as the edicts of the praetors and of the governors of the Roman provinces were, by every new dioecetes; and the same will be true of instructions given by the king and other higher officials of the Ptolemaic administration. Similar instructions were doubtless issued by the dioecetes to other subordinates and by the king to the dioecetes himself. It seems likely that certain parts of these instructions were common to all of them, especially those of general character, which represented, so to say, the philosophy of the bureaucracy. The language of these passages may well be often reflected in other official documents, and it would be interesting to collect such expressions and to compare them with other moral precepts of the same kind, e.g. the Odes of Horace and the rules formulated by Epictetus and M. Aurelius for those in the service of the government. As a literary analogue of the end of 703 may be cited a Strasburg fragment of an Alexandrian (?) comedy (Crönert, Gött. gel. Nachr. 1922, p. 31; cf. A. Körte, Archiv vii. 257), ἀγαπᾶτε ταῦτα πάντες, ὃς ἔχει τἀγαθὰ | ἀπαυγὴ ἐν αὐτῶι χρηστῶ, εὔγενής, ἀπλοὸς, | φιλοβασιλεύς, ἀνδρεῖος, ἐμ πίστευ μέγας, | σῶφρων, φιλέλλην, πραῖς, εὐπροσήγορος, | τὰ πανοῦργα μισῶν, τῷ δ’ ἀλήθειαν σέβοι.

What was the origin of these written instructions to subordinates? E. Bickermann (Archiv viii. 218) regards the hypomnema as non-Greek, but the
word is used extensively in the classical period in the sense 'memorandum' or 'minutes'. The use of official 'instructions', however, appears to be alien from the administrative system of the Greek city state. On the other hand a parallel to 703 is forthcoming from Pharaonic Egypt in the instructions given by a king of the XVIIIth Dynasty to his vizier Rekhmerē (cf. P. Newberry, The Life of Rekhmara, A. H. Gardiner, Rec. d. tr. xxvi. i, Z. f. äg. Spr. ix. 62, Breasted, Ancient Records of Egypt ii. 663, K. Sethe, Die Einsetzung des Veziers unter der XVIII Dyn. (Unters. v. 2)). The first part of this text contains instructions of a general character not unlike that of the last part of 703, e.g. ll. 5 sqq. (Sethe’s translation): ‘Siehe wenn ein Bittsteller kommt aus Ober- [oder Unter-] Ägypten, aus dem ganzen Lande versehen [mit]... so mögest du das zusehen, dass alles getan wird, wie es dem Gesetze entspricht, dass alles getan wird nach seiner Ordnung, in dem [man jedem Manne] zu seinem Recht [verhilft].’ The second part—a kind of Appendix—which was reproduced on the walls of the tombs of Voser and Amenemotep (Thuthmose III and Amenhotep II), contains more specific directions of a practical kind, and had probably been repeated in the instructions of the king to the vizier from time immemorial (Breasted, op. cit. p. 675). Many of them deal with the same subjects as 703; see e.g. Breasted, p. 697, ‘Felling timber. It is he who dispatches to cut down trees according to the decision of the king’s house’; p. 698, ‘Water supply. It is he who dispatches the official staff to attend to the water supply in the whole land’; p. 699, ‘Annual plowing. It is he who dispatches the mayor and village sheikhs to plow for harvest time’; p. 700, ‘Overseers of labour. It is he who [appoints] the overseers of hundreds in the hall of the king’s house’; 710, ‘Administration of navy. It is he who exacts the ships for every requisition made upon him.’ The literary type of instructions (sboyet) given by more experienced men to juniors, especially by fathers to sons, is very old in Egypt. The instruction of the vizier Ptahotep goes back to the Vth dynasty, and three others date from the Middle Kingdom; for a translation of one of these see Gardiner, Journ. Eg. Arch. i. 20.

The influence of the Ptolemaic ἵπτωμησα is probably to be recognized outside the Roman administration of Egypt. As observed above, in the Gnomon of the idiologus Augustus evidently adopted an existing institution, and it seems most likely that in introducing the use of mandata principis into Roman administrative practice¹ he was equally following the example of the Ptolemies. The mandata show the closest affinity not to the Ptolemaic ἵπτωλα (cf. above, p. 69) but to the

The same style, the same expressions characterize them. The following verbal citation by Ulpian of one of the mandata will serve as an illustration (Dig. 47, 11, 6): *Ulpianus libro octavo de officio proconsulis. Annonam adtemptare et vexare vel maxime dardanarii solent: quorum avaritiae obviam itum est tam mandatis quam constitutionibus. Mandatis denique ita cavetur: ‘praeterea debebis custodire, ne dardanarii ullius mercis sint, ne aut ab his qui coemptas merces supprimunt, aut a locuptetioribus, qui fructus suos aequis pretiis vendere nollent, dum minus uberes proventus expectant, annonaa oneretur.'*

A table of contents of 703 is appended:—

**I. AGRICULTURE:**
2. Protection of crown-cultivators against the village officials, ll. 40-9.
3. Inspection of crops, ll. 49-57.
4. Sowing of prescribed kinds of crops, ll. 57-63.
5. Registration of agricultural cattle, ll. 63-70.

**II. TRANSPORT:** Dispatch of corn by land and water, ll. 70-87.

**III. ROYAL REVENUES AND MONOPOLIES:**
1. *Ωθονηρά, ll. 87-117.
2. Διαλογισμός προσόδων in general, ll. 117-34.
3. *Επακή, ll. 134-64.
5. *Ωνια, ll. 174-83.
6. Μοσχετροφεία, ll. 183-91.
7. Ξύλα, ll. 191-211.
8. Βασιλικαί οικήσεις καὶ παράδεισοι, ll. 211-14.

**IV. TREATMENT OF DESERTING μάχιμοι AND ναῦται, ll. 215-34.**

**V. RULES CONCERNING OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE, ll. 234-57.**

**VI. INSTRUCTIONS OF GENERAL CHARACTER ON THE BEHAVIOUR OF OFFICIALS, ll. 257-80.**

The last four columns of the text are on the verso of the papyrus, Col. i of the verso being on the back of Col. v of the recto, and the writing proceeding in the opposite direction. A few corrections by a different hand occur.

Recto, Col. i.

1 [ τοῦ ] ὑπομνήματος ὑπὸ Ζηνοδό[φου] 2 — ἀντίγραφον ὑπόκειται. (blank space) 3 — τῷ τοιοῦτο ποιεῖν μὴ πα- 4 ἔπαρ-
[partial text]
τοῖς σπέρμασι εἰς ἄλλα κατὰ[κ]έ-
χρηματι. ἵνα δὲ καὶ τ[ο]ίς κατὰ τὴν δια-
γραφὴν τοῦ σπόρου γένεσιν ὁ νομὸς
καταστείρηται κείσθω σοι ἐν τοῖς
60 ἀναγκαστάτοις· καὶ ἀν τίνες ὄσι
κατατεμένοι[i] τοῖς ἐκφορίοισ ἢ
καὶ παντ[ε]λῶς ἀ[ν]ειμένοι, μὴ ἀ-
νεπίσκεψ[θον ἐά]γαθῳ. ἀναγραφὴν δὲ

34. 1. ὁμοίως. 48. ἐκποιήσι apparentcorr. from -εί (η above line). 49. 1. διεξάχθη

Col. iii.

ποίησαι καὶ τῶν ἐν τῇ γεωργίαν ὑπαρ-
65 χόντων βασιλ[ίων τ]ε καὶ ἰδιωτικῶν
κτηνῶν, καὶ τὴν ἐνδεχομένην ἐπιμέ-
λειαν ποίησαι ὅπως ἢ ἐκ τῶν βασιλι-
κῶν ἐπ[γο]γήν, ὅταν εἰς τὸ χορτ[ο]φαγεῖν
ἐλθεῖ, π[α]ρ[διδωτ[α] εἰς τὰ μ[πόχο]ρο-

70 φίλα. ἐπ[μελ]ές δὲ σοι γινέσθω καὶ ὅπως [καὶ]
ὁ ὑπάρχων σίτως ἐν τοῖς νομοῖς πλή-
τος ἐν αὐτοῖς τοῖς διαπανο-
μένου εἰς τὰ σ[πέρμα]τα[ κ]αὶ τοῦ ἀπλῶ-
τον .. [. . . . . .θε] κατάγηται οὕτω δὲ

75 ἐμφα[λεῖν εἰς] τὰ πρῶτα παριστά-
μενα [πλοία] τραίδιον, καὶ πρὸς τὸ τοι-
οῦτον [μῆνη] παρ[ε]ργουσαντὸν δι-

80 ὅνο. εἰ[. . . γ]άρ ὀι ναύκληροι τὰς ἰδί-

ας ὁλ. [. . . . .].οις ἐφ' ἐκάστων τῶν
tόπων .. διατριβόντων. ἑπιμελὲς
δὲ σοι ἐστώ καὶ ἵνα αἱ διαγεγραμμέ-
ναι ἀγοραὶ κατὰ[γ]οντ[αι] εἰς Ἀλεξάν-
δρειαν ὅπως καὶ τὰ τῶν
καιροὺς, μὴ μ[π]όνον ἀρίθμον ἐχουσάι

85 ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐδ[θ]εμεῖσαι καὶ ἐπι-
τήδε(ι)οι πρὸς τὰς χρείας. ἐπιπορεύ-
ου δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ υφαντεία ἐν οἷς τὰ υ-
θόνια υφαίνεται καὶ τὴν πλείστην
σπονδὴν ποιοῦ ἵνα πλεῖστά τά ὁσ-
tέων ἐνεργῇ ἦ, συντελοῦσιν
καὶ τῶν υφαντῶν τὴν διαγεγραμ-
μένην τῶν νομῶν ποικιλίαν. ἔα ἡ 
τινες πρὸς τὰς συντεταγμένας

ἐκτομᾶς ὁφείλωσι, πρασσόσθωσιν
καθ’ ἐκαστὸν γένους τὰς ἐκ τοῦ δια-

70. καὶ inserted above the line. 72. ὁ of ἀπανω above οὐ, which is crossed through

Col. iv. Plate III.

γράμματος τιμῶσ. ὅπως δὲ καὶ τὰ υφαντέ-
χρηστὰ ἤν καὶ τὰς ἐφοδιάστερα ἑχωσιν καὶ τὸ
dιάγραμμα [μὴ παρέργῳ] φράντιτε. ἐπὶ πο-
ρεύον δὲ καὶ [τὰ] ἐφήνα τήρια ἐν οἷς ἰ.
ἐφεσαι καὶ τὸν ἅρων τις ἔναν [καὶ τὸ]
καὶ τὴν τῆς ἐναι ἐναι ἑκούσων καὶ ἐπὶ οὐκ [καὶ] 

100 καὶ νεῖτρον εἰς τὴν ἑσσὴν ὑπάρχῃπε 
μετάφε-
ρε. δόξως δὲ καὶ εἰς τὸν τῶν προσῳδῶν λόγον 

105 εἰς τὸν τῆς ὑδωρ[η]ὰς τὸν ἔνδοιον καὶ 

..., δὲ αἰ σὺνν καὶ τῶν μηνών ἐκ τῶν μηνῶν 

110 ... ἐν αὐτῶι καὶ τῶν μηνών, καὶ τῶν 

[...] ... ἐσθοῖ τὰ ἐν τοίς ἐξομένωι 

τὸ [γ]υμνόμενον ἐὰν δὲ περιγένηται 
i

115 ἄπο τοῦ μετενεχθέντος εἰς τοῦ πρώ-
τως μηνί, πρὸς φανεροχθέντος ἐν τοῖς 

ἐξομένωι τὸ λοιπὸν εἰς τὴν ἐπιμηνίαν 

ἐκτομήν. ὦσα δὲ τῶν ἱστέων μη ἐστὶν ἐ-

νεργά, μετενεχθέντο πάντα εἰς τὴν

μητρόπολιν τοῦ νομοῦ καὶ συντε-
θέντα ἐν τοῖς [τ]αμείων πορασφρα-
γ[ί]σθήτω. δ[ι]αλογίζου δὲ καὶ τὰς προσόδους, έὰμ μὲν ἐνδεχόμενον ἣν καὶ κατὰ κώμην, δοκεῖ δὲ [α]ύκ ἀ-

120 δύνατον εἰν[α]ὶ ὑμῶν προθύμως ἐαυτοὺς εἰς [τ]ὰ πράγματα ἐπιδι-

δόντων, εἰ δὲ [μ]ὴ γε, κατὰ τοπορχί-

αν, παραδεχόμενοι εν τοῖς διαλογισ-

μοις τῶν μὲν ἀργυρικῶν φόρων

125 μηθέν ἀλλο ἡ τὰ ἐπὶ [τ]ράπεζαν

πίπτοντα, τῶν δὲ σιτικῶν καὶ ἑλαῖκων φορτίων τὰ π[α]ραμεμε-

τρημένα τοῖς σιτολόγ[οις] ἐὰν δὲ

97. A b above the first a of γραμμ[α]τ[ου]ς has no evident meaning.

Col. v.

τι ἀπολείπει εν τούτο[ι], συνανάγκ[α]ξε
tοὺς τοπάρχαι καὶ τοὺς τὰς προσό[δο]ς
ἐξειληφότας καταβάλλειν ἐπὶ τὰς τράπη-

130 χας τῶν μὲν σιτικῶν ὀφειλημάτων τὰς ἐκ [τοῦ
diαγράμματος τιμάς, τῶν δὲ ἑλαίκων

φορτίων ἔξ ὑγροῦ καθ' ἐκαστὸν γένος. προ[σ-

ήκει δὲ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν περὶ πάντων π[οι-
νο][ε][ι]ν τῶν ἐν τῶι ὑπ[α]ρνήματι; γεγραμμ[έ-

νοιν, μὲ πρῶτοι δὲ π[ε][ι]ν τῶν κατὰ τὰ ἑλα[ι-

[α]ς ῥγυία. Τηρούμενα γὰρ κατὰ τρόπον τὴν [

ἐν τῶι νομῶι διάθεσιν οὐ παρὰ μικρὸν [εἰς

135 {δ'ἐπίδοσιν ἄξιεις καὶ τὰ διακληπτόμε- [να ἐπισταθήσεται. γύνοιτο δ' ἀν τὸ τοιοῦτο

eὶ παρ' ἐκαστὸν καιρὸν ἐξετάζοις τὰ ἐν τ[ῶι
tόπωι ἐργαστηρία καὶ τὰ ταῦ[ἰε]α τῶν [ φορτίων τῶν τε ἕθηρῶν κ[α]ὶ ὑγρῶν καὶ] πα[ρα-

σφραγισμόν ἔχοις. καὶ τὰ πα[ρ]α[τρ[ου-

140 μενα τοῖς ἑλαιουργ[γ]οῖς μὴ πλεί[ο]να ἔτι τῶν μελλόντων καταργαξ[εσθα]ὶ διὰ τῶν ὑ-

145
παρχόντων ὄλμων· ἐν τοῖς ἐργαστηρίοις.

ἐπιμελεῖς δὲ σοι γινεσθώ καὶ ὅπως μάλιστα·

εἰ δὲ μὴ γῇ, πλείστῳ, τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν τῆν

ἐνδεχομένην τήρησιν ποιεῖσθαι καὶ γάρ

έστι τῆς... ἐπιβα

καὶ καλάμησα σά-

ξανθεῖς ἐπιβα

λείν, τὰ δ θυρα

τῶν χρείαν παρεχομένων ὄλμων ἐπὶ ταὐτ

τὸ συνήγαγοντες παρασφάγησθαι ἐπί

ταῖς ἀποθείκαις καὶ ἐὰν ἐν τούτῳ... 

στάσεως τάργοτερα... ἀκρι-

βῶς, γίνοντα ὡς ὁ ἐρωτήθη γα

ταῖς ἀποθείκαις καὶ ἐὰν ἐν τούτῳ...

. ὁ διαφόρων καὶ εἰσ ὑπὸ τὴν τυχοσκο

κατα

φρονησιν ἤξεις, ἢν Ῥαδίως ἀναἴρειν οὐ

διηγήσει. τὸ γάρ γένος καταμε..
180 [θ]ω καὶ τὸῦτο μὴ παρέργασι, καὶ τὸ σύμ-
μετρον ἑπιγένημα [τὰ] τάξας τῶν πω-
[λνομένων φορτίων συνανάγκα[[[·]]]ε τοὺς
·[·] καὶ [·] σὰς διαθέσεις ποιεῖσθαι[·]
ἐπιμελεῖσθαι δὲ ἐπίσκοπο[εἰς] καὶ τὰ μοσχοτρο-
φη[α], καὶ τῆ[ν] πλείστην σπουδὴν ποιοῦ ὀ-
πός ὁ τε σίτος ἐν αὐτοῖς παρέ[σχημένος
ἡ] μέχρι τῶν χλωρία[ν], καὶ εἰς [τὸ]ὺς μύσχους
ἀναλάκηται ὁ διαγ[ε]γραμμένος καθ’ ἥ-
[μέραν, καὶ τί[ὁ . . . .]ρο[·] εὐτάκτως ἀποδι-
[δο]ται, τὸ τ’ ἐξ αὐτῶν τῶν τόπων καὶ, ἕν
190 [π]ροσδέωνται τοῦ προσανακομιζό[νου,
[καὶ ἐξ ἀλλῶν κυμῶν. ἐπιμελέσθαι τέ σοι
ἔστω καὶ ἡ φυτεία [τὸ]ὸν ἐπισχείρων ἐξ-
λαν κατὰ μὲν τὸν πρέποντα καῖρον
τῶν τε ὀραν ἐξόντων ἐξόνων γενή-
ται ἐτέας τε καὶ συκαμείνους, περὶ δὲ
τῶν Χοίαχ ἀκάνθης καὶ μυρίκης,

173. ο of εχοντων repeated above the line; what was originally written is not clear.
178. as (? H. 2) above a, which is crossed through. 192. ι of φυτεία above the line.
195. s of δειαν above ες, which is crossed through. 196. Ι. μυρίκης.

Col. ii.

τούτων δὲ τὰ μὲν ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ[ι] τῶν βασιλικῶν

χ[ω]μάτων φυτεύοθαι κ[αὶ τὰ φυτ][τα] [εἰς] πρασι-
[δᾶς καταβληθή[τω ἵνα τῆς ε[υδ][ε]χ[ο]μένης
200 ε[πι]μελείας κατ[ὰ καἰρὸν] ποτοσ[μο[δ] τυγχά-
[νε[ι]], ὅτι τ’ ἀν δέ[η[ε[ι καὶ γένηται ὃ[μα[αι] τῆς φυ-
[τεί]αι, τότε μετ[. . .]σ. . .]αν τασσότωσαν
[ἐπι?] τῶν βασιλικ[ω]ν [χω]μάτων, τῆν δὲ τῆ-
[ρή[η]σι[ν] αὐτῶν π[οιε]σθοσαν οἱ π[ιρός] τῆν ἐγλη-
[ψιν [προσε[λ]η[θ][δ]τε[γ], ὅπως μ[ηθ] ὑπὸ τῶν
προβάτων μῆθ’ ὑπ’ α[ι] ἄλλου μ[ηθ]θεῖνος παροικείο-
θαι συμβαίνῃ τῆ[ν] φυτείαν. ἀμα δὲ τῆς λοιπῆ
ἐφοδεῖαι παραπὸ[ισκ]ήπει κα[ι] εἰ τ[ιν]α κεκομμέ-
να ὑπάρχει ἐπὶ τῶν χωμ[ἀ]η[ῶν] ἡ καὶ ἐν
tοῖς πεδίοις, καὶ τῇ ἀναγρα[φ]ὴν ποιήσα-
μενος. ποίησα[ι δὲ] ἀναγραφὴν κα[ι] τῶν
βασιλικῶν οἰκή[σ]εων καὶ τῶν πρὸς ταῦ-
τας παραδείσων καὶ ἢς ἐκαστὸς [ἐ]πιμε-
λήσας προσδείται, καὶ διασάφησον ἡμῖν.
ἐπιμελεῖς δὲ σοι ἐστο καὶ ἴνα τὰ κατὰ τοὺς
μαχιμοὺς οἰκὸν νομηται κατὰ τὸ ὑπὸ-
μηνα ὁ συντ[ε]θ[ε]καμεν τὸ περὶ τῶν
ἀνακεχωρηκότ[ι]ον σωμάτων ἐκ τῶν
ἐργῶν καὶ ἀπ. [. .] ὁν ναυτῶν ὤτο[s] εἰς
ν. . . ρ.. . ο[ποί]τ[.] . ντα τὰ ἐμπ[π]τ[ο]-
tα συνέχηται [με]χρὶ τῆς εἰς 'Αλεξάν-
δρειαν ἀποστο[λ]ής. ἵνα δὲ μήτ[ὲ] παρα-
λογία μηδεμία γ[ε]ίνηται μήτ' ἄλλο
μηθὲν ἀδίκημα τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν π[ο]ι-
οῦ μή [π]ἀρέγως. σαφῶς γὰρ εἰδέναι δεῖ
ἐκαστὸν τῶν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ κατοικοῦν-
tο[ν] καὶ πεπιστευκέναι διότι πάν τὸ
[το]μοῦτον ε[λ]ς ἐπίστασιν ἔκται καὶ
[τ]ῆς πρότερον κ[α]ίς ἐξεῖς ἀπολευ-

207. εἰνα ἄνω εἰν, which is crossed through. 216. σ of μαχιμοὺς corr. from α, and α of -ται corr. from ε. 221. τ of συνεχηται above ετ, which is crossed through. 223. γεια above γειμ, which is crossed through. 227. διος corr. from πατ.


245 π . . . [.]ς οὐθέν, οὐτω παρασχεστε- 

250 ἐπιστ[ε]λλομένων [. . . . .] . . γράφειν, μά-

255 λιστα μὲν κα[. . . . .] . . [. . .] μετα, εἰ δὲ μῆ, δ[ι]- 

260 χα[φούντας τὰ αἵτια, ἢν' ε . θε . αλη [. . . ] 

κασ . λαμβάνη καὶ μηθέν τῶν δηλού- 

ποιοῦντων καὶ τοῖς πράγμασι τὸ δεόν τε-

λέσσεθαι καὶ ἡμῖν ἢ πᾶσ' ἀσφάλεια ὑπάρ-

ξει. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦτον ἰκανῶς ἔχετος. 

236. ὡς . . . τῶν above the line. 243. [. . . . . . corr.? 249. ἐ of ὦ[ο]ν above 

251. a of ἑ-τας corr. from 

255. l. τελείαςθη οὐ-λεῳνθεται. 262. l. [ἡ]γεμονικάποτον ἴδιος καὶ καθα-

Col. iv.

[ρῶς καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ βελτιστο[ν] ποιοῦνται; 

265 ἐνδοθησομένης συνή[. . . . . . .].]ςο . [. . . . .]


274. Second v of συνδυασμὸν corr. from i?

Unplaced Fragments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.</th>
<th>2.</th>
<th>3.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>recto</td>
<td>verso</td>
<td>recto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>. . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>]αισ [-</td>
<td>] . ηή[</td>
<td>]νοικ[</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>] . [</td>
<td>]αστ [.</td>
<td>. . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>. . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.</th>
<th>5.</th>
<th>6.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>recto</td>
<td>verso</td>
<td>recto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>. . .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>. . .</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. In the lacuna after a name or names something like τοῦ γραφέντος or πεμφέντος μοι is to be restored; cf. e.g. 704. 1.

4. ἐπαρισιός is unattested and may be an error for ὅτι, which was apparently not written. The corrector’s intention is obscure.
6. ἡς φυ-: possibly πεφυ-. These letters are preceded by a short blank space, which, however, does not necessarily imply a pause.

29-40. ‘[You must inspect] . . . and the water-conduits which run through the fields and from which the peasants are accustomed to lead water on the land cultivated by each of them, and see whether the water-intakes into them have the prescribed depth and whether there is sufficient room in them; and similarly the said cuttings from which the intakes pass into the above-mentioned conduits, whether they have been made strong and the entries into them from the river are thoroughly cleaned and whether in general they are in a sound state.’

The lost beginning of this section, which is concerned with the supervision of the water-supply, not improbably dealt with the embankments; cf. 13, 706, P. Cairo Zen. 59296. i. 15, Lille I (χώματα passim, ὕδραυλοι R. 13, διώργεις V. 7, 20, 22), P.S.I. 344. τὰ χώματα καὶ ταῖς διώργεις καὶ τὰς ἀρχιτέκτονας (?). The accusatives in ll. 30 and 35 depend on some verb like ἐφοδεῖον (ll. 40-1). That this was the first paragraph of the detailed instructions is uncertain, but likely enough, the forwarding letter in Col. i. being perhaps followed by a few sentences of a general character.

While the construction of new canals and embankments was in the hands of technically trained men, the so-called architects (Bouché-Leclercq, Hist. d. Lag. iii. 314, Oertel, Liturgie, Schnebel, Landwirtschaft, 38; cf. 727), the general supervision of the irrigation-system was, at least in the third century B.C., one of the most important duties of the regular administration of the nome, especially of the oeconomus; cf. P. Petrie II. 42 (a), Cairo Zen. 59109, 59220, 59256. The oeconomus presided over a commission whose duty it was to let out to contractors the various works connected with the irrigation-system; cf. P. Petrie III. 42 F, 43. 2, Fitzler, Steinbrüche, 73, Rostovtzeff, Large Estate, 53, 60 sqq. In P.S.I. 488. 9 the contractor’s offer is sent direct to the dioecetes, probably as the owner of the διώργεις; cf. l. 16 (χώματα) ἀρχιτέκτονας καὶ τῶν ἀρχιτέκτων. What other duties may have fallen to the oeconomus in connexion with the water supply is unknown. Many documents contain orders to open or to shut sluices, e.g. P. Petrie II. 37. III. 44 (3) 3, but except those referring to Apollonius’ estate, where the orders were given by Zenon, their source is uncertain. On the distinction, here clearly brought out, between the main canal (τοῦτομος), the διώργεις, and the ὕδραυλοι, cf. Schnebel, op. cit. 29.

30-1. τὰ αὐτ[ή]ς ἀρχικά βαθῆ: these prescribed depths may have varied locally. In letting out the cleaning of canals from sand the commission in charge usually stated the depth as well as the width and the length of the part to be cleaned; cf. P. Petrie II. 36, III. 43. 2 verso ii. 19-20, iv. 3, and for the Roman period P. Giessen 42 introd., Oxy. 1409. 15 ὅστε ἐπενεχθήναι εἰς τὸ τεταγμένον ὕψος τε καὶ πλάτος τὰ χώματα: the height and the width of the dykes corresponded no doubt to the depth of the canals; cf. Westermann, Aegyptus vi. 121.


35. ἕρθοιμαι: καὶ ἔρθοιμαι might also serve, but ἔρθοιμαι seems too ordinary a term or such a qualification.


38. ἐμπόλει: the usual word at this period for intakes from the τοῦτομος to the διώργεις is ἀρχιτέκτων, at which sluices or locks (θύραι) were built; cf. 706. 11, P. Mich. Zen. 103. 6, and the papyrus of 25 a.D. published by Boak, Racc. Lumbroso, 45 (in II. 18-19 l. ἐκ τῶν ἁρπαγμάτων: with the following words ἐς αὐτοὶ ὑπενόθην ἔκτη κτλ. cf. Dig. I. 47. 11. 10 commata et diaicopi qui in aggeribus sint placi efficiunt eos qui admiserint). ἐμπόλει (cf. Plut.
Ant. 41) seems to be equivalent to ἔμβλημα, which was a technical term of the Roman period (cf. Schnebel, op. cit. 36) but occurs in a papyrus of 151 B.C. in Aegyptus v. 129 (SB. 7188. 17) apparently with the same meaning.

39. καθηκόντα seems to be an early instance of the dropping of reduplication, as in 61. (6) 373 θεωρηθα, but it is rare in the Ptolemaic period except in compounds; cf. Mayser, Gram. i. 341. Of the verb καθαριζω, which is not in Stephanus, apparently the only example known was Lament. iv. 7 καθαρισθῆσαι. The cleaning (ἀνακαθαρσις) of water-intakes is often referred to in the papyri of the third century B.C.; cf. n. on ll. 30-1 and add to the references there given P. Petrie II. 23 (1) 5-6 (οὐόμα τῆς ἐγχληρίας), III. 56 (c) 19 (ἀφέσεις, γέφυραι), Lille 3. i. 17; Schnebel, op. cit. 60, Westermann, Aegyptus vi. 121, Boak, Aegyptus vii. 215.

40. ἐν ἀσφαλεία: cf. 13. 20, 706. 3.

40-9. 'In your tours of inspection try in going from place to place to cheer everybody up and to put them in better heart; and not only should you do this by words but also, if any of them complain of the village-scribes or the comarchs about any matter touching agricultural work, you should make inquiry and put a stop to such doings as far as possible.'

The duty of the oeconomus as stated in this paragraph was to protect the agricultural population of the nome and to act as a kind of judge between them and the village administration. Though they are not actually mentioned there can be no doubt that the βασιλικοὶ γεωργοί, from whom complaints to the oeconomus among others occur, were the cultivators primarily meant. On the jurisdiction of the oeconomi see Rostowzew, Röm. Kolonat, 67-8, Semeka, Plut. Prozessrecht i. 14-17, Zucker, Gerichtsorganisation, 74 sqq., and cf. P.S.I. 380. 8-9, 399. In the late Ptolemaic period the same functions belonged to the strategus, and in some cases to the village-scribes acting as his substitutes; cf. Rostowzew, op. cit., 68, Taubenschlag, Strafrecht, 55, Kunkel, Archiv viii. 178, 789. 14-17. Illustrations of the injustice, real or alleged, on the part of local officials towards the γεωργοί are often found e.g. 787-9, 791-2, 28, P. Amh. 35 (W. 68), Oxy. 1465. That the intervention of the oeconomus, though sometimes sufficient, was not always effective is clear from ll. 47-8.

40-1. εὐπορίεω is a frequently recurring term, e.g. 13. 3, 730. 1, 789. 15, P. Petrie II. 38 (a) 25; cf. ἐφόδω 'travelling expenses', e.g. 121. 31, &c., P. Cairo Zen. 59016. 2, 5902. 4, P.S.I. 363. 17-19. πειράζω, too, is common in official instructions of the third century B.C., e.g. P. Cairo Zen. 59251. 8 ὅσ ἐν ἑκτοῖς (cf. ll. 47-8 below) πεῖρῳ ἐπισκοπεῖν. 41. πενεκραμοῦνος is perhaps not too long for the lacuna.

49-57. 'When the sowing has been completed it would be no bad thing if you were to make a careful round of inspection; for thus you will get an accurate view of the sprouting of the crops and will easily notice the lands which are badly sown or are not sown at all, and you will thus know those who have neglected their duty and will become aware if any have used the seed for other purposes.'

One of the most important duties of the oeconomus was the inspection of crops; for his activity in this cf. e.g. Rev. Laws xli. 1 sqq. Rev. Laws xviii. 5 sqq. show that in the case of oil the peasants were obliged to sow a prescribed amount of seed, an obligation acknowledged by them in special χειρογραφία confirmed by oaths; cf. ibid. xiii. 15-17, Rostowzew, Kolonat, 213. In some of the extant oaths of the early Roman period the clause concerning the seed and the sowing of land is still found, e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 256 R. 4 sqq. (W. 344), Oxy. 1031 (W. 343), B.G.U. 85 (W. 345); cf. P. Hamb. 19. The
oeconom and nomarchs were assisted by guards, possibly the σποροφόλάκης of 862. vi. 92, but in any case more probably, it seems, special guards with duties similar to those of the λιμασταί and κατασκοπείς of the Roman period than the well known γενηματοφόλακης or χαματοφόλακης. The oath of one of these guards is perhaps to be recognized in P. Petrie III. 56 (c) (cf. (b)), the first lines of which may be restored somewhat as follows: [πραγμα-

tευσθώ τοῦ τὰ σπέρματα καταθεθῶ ὶς τὴν γῆν ἁρδία καὶ δικήγορο καὶ ὄστε αὐτῶν νοσφίσθωθαι

(=νοσφίσθωθαι) οὐδὲ ἄλλων ἐπιτρέψεων | ἀλλ’ ἐὰν ταῦτα ἄσθωμα κακοποιοῦντα περί | τὰ σπέρματα ἀπο-

στελ[ι]ν αὐτῶν ἐπὶ σε | μετὰ φιλικῆς κτλ. In the later Ptolemaic period the duty of inspecting the crops devolved upon the strategus; cf. 61. (b) 369 sqq., U.P.Z. ii. 110. 8 sqq. Both the oeconom and the strategi used for their inspections the reports of the village-scribes on the areas sown, e.g. 71.

The absence of any reference in this section to the distribution of seed-corn is noticeable. For the crops of oil-producing plants the distribution of seed was carried out by the oeconomus and his subordinates the nomarch and toparch through the comarchs and village-scribes (cf. Rev. Laws xli. 14 sqq., xliii. 3 sqq., P. Hibeh 48, Petrie III. 89, Cairo Zen. 59105), and a similar method for corn crops is suggested by e.g. P. Cairo Zen. 59113-4, where the intermediaries are agents of a nomarch, P. Gradewitz 7, where seed-corn is delivered by a sitologus in the presence of an agent of the oeconomus, P.S.I. 356, where the oeconomus figures as a purchaser of grass-seed. Some other Zenon papyri show seed-corn being distributed by Zenon or his agents (e.g. P.S.I. 432, 490, 603), which is natural on the estate of Apollonius.

51. ἀνατολήφι: an unpublished Zenon papyrus in the British Museum (Inv. No. 2097) has τῶν σπόρων τοῦ σημάτου ἐφώδεσα . . . καὶ ἐνώ ὁ (νυ)τολή ὦραι (‘poor sprouting’); cf. the text edited by Collart-Jouguet in Aegyp/tis v. 129 (= SB. 7188), where καθαρών ἀπὸ τα ἀνατολήφι καὶ τῆς ἄλλης δείσις can well mean ‘free from young weeds . . .’. The noun is used also of growing teeth (Arist. H.A. 2. 4) and the verb is not uncommon in a similar sense, e.g. Diodor. iii. 8. 6 καρπῶν, ὅσ αὐτοφυήν ἀνατέλλει.

57-60. ‘You must regard it as one of your most indispensable duties to see that the nome be sown with the kinds of crops prescribed by the sowing-schedule.’

That the government at this period carefully regulated the cultivation of the γῆ βασιλική and prescribed each year the crops to be sown upon it was well known; cf. inter alia Plin. N.H. xix. 79, P. Tebt. I. p. 52, Rostowzew in Pauly-Wissowa, Realencycl. vii. 134, Schnebel, Landwirtschaft, 127. The fact that the instruction appears to speak exclusively of royal land and royal cultivators and does not mention the γῆ ἐν ἁρδίαι suggests that the control of the government over this latter was less strict, and supports the view taken in P. Tebt. l. c. that the holders of such land were free in the choice of crops, except, of course, those of which the produce was monopolized by the State, i.e. oil-producing plants and flax.

The διαγραφή τοῦ σπόρου (ll. 57-8), the document which regulated the sowing of crops in the nome, is mentioned in many papyri of the Ptolemaic period; cf. 810. 27, 824. 14, P. Lille 26. 4-5, U.P.Z. ii. 110. 42. It seems likely that P. Ashmol. recto (SB. 4369 a) represents a supplement to the original διαγραφή σπόρου and illustrates the various activities of either an oeconomus or his chief the hypodioecetes. The διαγραφή σπόρου is in no way identical with the reports on the land actually sown (71 προσαγγελμα τῆς βεθεομένης καὶ ἐσταρμένης), nor with the κατὰ φύλλαν ἐπικεφαλαίου σπόρου compiled for the purpose of calculating the ἐκφόρου (e.g. 66-70) and for the use of officials in their inspections (cf. 78. 2 sqq.). Nor must it be confounded with the διαγραφαί στικαί (cf. 72, 616, Rostowzew, Archiv iii. 202-3) or the διάγραμμα περὶ τῶν στικῶν, on which see n. on ll. 131-3.
60–3. 'And if there be any who are hard pressed by their rents or are completely exhausted you must not leave it unexamined.'

It must not be inferred from this passage that the oeconomus had the right to class a piece of land as unproductive or to reduce the rent; it was his business to inquire into cases of hardship and to report on them to his chiefs.

61. kautetetamenei: cf. 61.(<b>6</b>) 197 kautetetei<e>ow to<e>ous y<e>avor<e>ou, U.P.Z. 110. 49 μυδ[ε]<e>δος 181
<e>|a|r[α]tαβεῖτος, Rostowzew, Kolonat, 48.

62. aneméνοι indicates a still worse plight than kautetetaménoi, when tension has gone too far and exhaustion follows. There is, of course, no connexion between this use and γή aneménη.

63–70. 'Make a list of the cattle employed in cultivation, both the royal and the private, and take the utmost possible care that the progeny of the royal cattle, when old enough to eat hay, be consigned to the calf-byres.'

63–6. The ἀναγραφὴ κτηνῶν here prescribed is distinct from the ἀπογραφαὶ of cattle for the purpose of taxation, e.g. P. Petrie III. 72 (W. 242), Hibeh 35 (W. 243). It is concerned exclusively with the draught cattle, oxen and perhaps donkeys, used for cultivation, and is comparable with the private ἀναγραφῇ which Apollonius ordered to be carried out on his estate (P. Cairo Zen. 59166).1 Remains of such a list are possibly to be recognized in P. Lille 10 (for the division into ἀρτεμικά, θηλικά, and λαυκά cf. P. Strassb. 93. 3–5, where draught cattle are divided into λαυκά and ἀδάτικα ὑποκέφαλα). In any case, the figures resulting from such a census of cattle were incorporated into the lists of βασιλικοὶ γεωργοί, where along with the names of the cultivators, the size of their plots, the kinds of crops, and the rents paid, there is also a statement of their draught cattle (βόες and βοί). P. Petrie III. 94 (δ), (ε), 98, 101. Whether the designation 'private' means exclusively cattle belonging to the owners of the γῆ ἐν ὀφίσει or includes also those owned by the crown cultivators is uncertain. From the conditions which prevailed on the estate of Apollonius Rostovtzeff has concluded (Journ. Eg. Arch, vi. 174 5) that most of the cattle used on the γῆ βασιλικὴ were owned by the king and distributed among the farmers according to their needs. This view is criticized by Schnebel, Landwirtschaft, 317. But in any case there is no reason to deny that ὑδωρικὰ κτήνη as opposed to βασιλικὰ means private cattle in general including any owned by the crown cultivators. On the βασιλικὰ κτήνη cf. P. Petrie III. 62 (ε).

The first object of the registration was the careful distribution of the royal cattle among the peasants during the season of agricultural work, and their efficient use for the transport of corn and other commodities. A good illustration of the first point is furnished by U.P.Z. 110 (P. Par. 63). The conditions which prevailed in Egypt in 164 B.C. were of course exceptional, and called for exceptional measures. Not only were members of the privileged classes obliged to take part in the cultivation of the royal land, but all the cattle of the country were mobilized for the work (ll. 173 sqq.). Without a registration of the draught cattle as prescribed in 703, such a mobilization would have been impossible. On the use of private and royal cattle for transport cf. ll. 70–80, n. Another object of the registration was the control of the βασιλικοὶ γεωργοὶ and other land-holders as regards their expenditure of green fodder and corn for feeding the draught cattle, both those received from the king and those owned by themselves; cf. 27. 54 sqq., 70 sqq. The cattle themselves were regarded as security for the payment to the State for the consumed green fodder (27, 1 The registration of πωλοί in Numidia reported by Strabo xvii. 3. 19 was perhaps an imitation of Egyptian practice; cf. S. Gsell, Hist. de l'Afrique v. 153, 181.
P. Lille 8, Hamb. 27). The corn used for feeding was probably given certain privileges as regards taxation (cf. Wilcken, Chrest. 198).

66-70. Some further directions on the μουσχωρόβια are given in ll. 183 sqq.; it will be convenient to take these passages together. As soon as they were old enough the calves from the royal herds were set apart in byres, of which special care was taken by the dioecetes and the oeconomi. These measures were probably due to the fact that many calves were needed for private and public sacrifices; cf. 5. 183, P.S.I. 409, P. Cairo Zen. 59326. 6, Mich. Zen. 12. The royal byres supplied the king and perhaps some of the temples; they might also be used for privately owned animals (Rostovtzeff, Large Estate, 108-9). Perhaps Apollonius and other high officials and holders of κληρον and δορικα were exceptional in this respect, but in P. Hibeh 47. 25 sqq. certain private people are apparently represented as keeping their calves at the disposal of the administration of the nome. Is it to be supposed that all calves were kept for a time in μουσχωρόβια and the State had the right to make use of them, paying a certain remuneration to the owner? Cf. P.S.I. 438. 23, 701. 291-2. There is no connexion between the μουσχωρόβια and the taxes δεκατία μόσχων (P. Hibeh 115. ii. 1) and τέλος μόσχων θυσίμενον (307 introd., P. Ryl. 213, 465).

The calves in the byres were fed at the expense of the State, regular supplies of corn and green food being delivered according to a special διάγραμμα (ll. 183 sqq.). Ovens (καμάκια) for cooking the food formed part of the equipment; cf. P. Petrie III. 46, 4, 62 (c), Cairo Zen. 59273. From time to time calves were sent to Alexandria, and the State provided food for them during the journey (P.S.I. 409. 30-4, and an entry in an official account to be published in Part 2, εἰς τροφὴν μόσχων . . . πεμπομένων εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν). The keepers of the calves were called μουσχωράφοι, whose position seems to have been similar to that of the ὑφοφοράι and χρυσοπροσαλοι, i.e. they were ἔποτελεῖς (cf. 5. 171-2). The ἰσποτρόφοι or keepers of royal horses (842, P. Petrie III. 62 (b), (c), Rostovtzeff, Large Estate, 167, Schnebel, Landwirtschaft, 331) were an analogous class.

It is remarkable that, while the μουσχωρόβια is here so prominent, other branches of stock-breeding which were equally under the supervision of the oeconomi—those concerned with horses, pigs, and geese (see above and cf. Schnebel, Landwirtschaft, pp. 328, 339)—are not mentioned at all. This prominence of State calf-breeding, together with the fact that mentions of it are found exclusively in documents of the early Ptolemaic period, suggests that it was a creation of the first Ptolemies which did not last long. The ἰσποτρόβια also was apparently short-lived. On the other hand the attention here paid to calf-breeding and the neglect of analogous branches of industry show that the instruction as we have it did not aim at exhaustiveness and treated those subjects only which seemed for the time being the most urgent; cf. introd., pp. 70-1.

70-87. 'Take care that the corn in the nomes, with the exception of that expended on the spot for seed and of that which cannot be transported by water, be brought down... It will thus be easy to load the corn on the first ships presenting themselves; and devote yourself to such business in no cursory fashion... Take care also that the prescribed supplies of corn, of which I send you a list, are brought down to Alexandria punctually, not only correct in amount but also tested and fit for use.'

On the operations connected with the transport of corn to Alexandria see Rostowzew, Archiv iii. 201, Bouché-Leclercq, Hist. d. Lagides iv. 64, Wilcken, Grundz. 376, Schubart, Einb. 431, W. Kunkel, Archiv viii. 183. Other texts in this volume dealing with the transport of grain are 704, 750, 753, 823-5; cf. P. Lille 53, Strassb. 93-5, Hamb. 17, introd.
71. ἐν τοῖς νομοῖς: the plural suggests that the original memorandum was intended for a man whose sphere of activity was not one nome but the whole of Egypt, possibly the dioecetes himself; cf. introd., p. 71.

73. ἀπολέσων, if correctly read, means probably the corn which for topographical or other reasons was unsuited for transport by water; cf. 823. 1, 92. 1–3 Κερκοσύνες τῆς μῆνος φροντισμένης μεθ᾽ οὕσης ἐπὶ τοῦ μεγάλου στατικοῦ μῆνος ἐπὶ ἀλλον πλοώτου, and P. Petrie II. 20. ii (W. 166), where the epimeletes is warned how much more the transport of corn would cost if carried out by land, not by water.

74. ἐπί or εἰς τοὺς ὄρμους καταγ, would be a natural restoration (cf. e.g. P. Strassb. 93. 3–4, Lille 53. 9, 15), but the space is narrow for this, though the letter after τοῦ might well be ε, and π[ or perhaps ] could follow. The obvious destination, however, was not necessarily expressed, and possibly an adverb like ἐναέριως preceded κατάγητα, καταγέων and κατακομίζων are the regular terms for transport of goods to points of embarkation.

74–7. The gist of these lines is sufficiently plain, but the supplements adopted are no more than tentative. What the dioecetes desired evidently was to speed up the loading of the corn in the harbours. άποστολευμὸς τοῦ πυρῶν was a standing preoccupation of the government. Delays might be caused either by the slow forwarding of the corn to the harbours (P. Strassb. 93–5), or after arrival by the slow loading of ships (cf. P. Lille 3). For παραστάμενα, a verb often used with reference to transport and transport-animals, cf. B. G. U. 1741. 13 (= Archiv viii. 187), παραστάκαμεν εἰς ἅ ἀναθεδεξιμέθα . . . κατάξεν, Petrie II. 20. iv, Strassb. 93. 3, 94. 3, 5. 196, &c.

78–80. We have not found a satisfactory restoration of these lines. Unless the grammar has gone hopelessly astray, διαρρήσδοτὸν is imperative, and the problem is to determine the reference in τὰς ιδιὰς and the nature of the governing verb. With regard to the reading, the letter before the lacuna in l. 78 is represented by a vertical stroke which, if not ε, is consistent with γ, ν, π. In l. 79 ὀλ[ι][ could well be read, but ὀλ[ is possible. ὀλκ[ is, however, does not occur in papyrus, and with ὀλ[ ἀδιὰς the sentence becomes difficult to complete; moreover, why should this word be brought in when the natural πλοία has just preceded? ὀλκ[ε] is in Hesychius, but is glossed ἐκεῖ, χαλασαγωγεί, so that there is no authority for the sense γεμίζειν, and γ[.putString . . . τὰς ιδιὰς (sc. τὰς ἀντικής) ὁλ[αιοντα, τῆς . . . μῆν[ης] is objectionable, apart from the change from the feminine and the absence of a preposition with τῆς. Perhaps then ἰδ[α] here has its common meaning ‘home’ and ὀ[λ[[i]iore follows; but e.g. εἶ[δ[ον γ[ὴρ . . . τὰς ιδ[ας, ὀ[λ[i]αν δὲ τ[ῆς . . . ἐνδ[αρρῆς is unattractive. Some dislocation may be suspected.

80–7. Αἱ διάγραμμα stating the quantity of corn to be sent from each nome to Alexandria is here first heard of. Was it identical with the διάγραμμα mentioned in l. 133 and with the στολογονίων διάγραμμα or το διάγραμμα το περὶ τῶν στατικῶν of P. Columbia 270. i. 14, iii. 8 (Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome vi. 147)? It seems unnecessary to suppose that there was more than one διάγραμμα for the στατικά, which was similar to the διαγράμματα appended to the various νόμι τελουκοί; cf. ll. 94–5, n., Westermann, Upon Slavery in Ptol. Eg., pp. 31–3. The γραφή ὄγρον, which no doubt was based on the διάγραμμα but was more specific, is also new. In accordance therewith the transport was organized, i.e. various loads were assigned to various νοίκαροι (who contracted not with the oeconomus but with the dioecetes; cf. B. G. U. 1741 cited ll. 74–7, n.). The times to be observed may have been stated in the ἐπιστολαι (not to be confounded with the ἀπόστολοι, Kunkel, Archiv viii. 186) which were handed to the captains probably by the strategus but were written in Alexandria. For the regulation of the amounts of the cargoes cf. P. Lille II. 11. 2, and for the testing of the grain P. Hibeh 8. 17 (W. 441), Cairo Zen. 59177, Wilcken, Chrest. 432 introd., S. Protassowa, Klio xi. 510, Oertel, Liturgie, 259. The examination of the corn was
probably carried out by a special official, analogous to the δοκυμαστής who is known to have assisted the τραπεζίται; cf. P. Hibeh 106, introd.

84. ἀποστελλων is out of construction and should be either altered to ἀποστελλοντι or omitted. ἀποστελλων . . . καυρός was perhaps a later addition inserted as if ἐπιμελουν and not ἐπιμελεῖ ἄντω had preceded; but this is of course a common form of anacoluthon.

87-117. 'Visit also the weaving-houses in which the linen is woven, and do your utmost to have the largest possible number of looms in operation, the weavers supplying the full amount of embroidered stuffs prescribed for the nome. If any of them are in arrears with the pieces ordered, let the prices fixed by the ordinance for each kind be exacted from them. Take especial care, too, that the linen is good and has the prescribed number of weft-threads. . . . Visit also the washing-houses where the flax is washed and make a list, and report so that there may be a supply of castor-oil and natron for washing. [Book?] always the monthly quantity of pieces of linen in the actual month and the quantity of the next month in the next, in order that the corresponding amounts may be apportioned (?) to the accounts of the treasury and the contractors. If there is any surplus over what is booked in the first month, let the surplus be booked in the next month as part of the monthly quantity. Let all the looms which are idle be transported to the metropolis of the nome, deposited in the store-house, and sealed up.'

Here begins a set of instructions concerning certain branches of industry which were managed wholly or partly by the government. The linen industry comes first, its position indicating its importance; cf. 769. 5. Unfortunately the middle part of the section is badly preserved, but the general purport is nevertheless sufficiently clear. It is laid down (1) that the maximum number of looms be operative; (2) that the prescribed kinds of linen be woven; (3) that the prescribed quantities be delivered, otherwise cash be paid for the arrears; (4) that the linen be of good quality. Detailed instructions are also given as to how record was to be kept of the product, which had to be divided according to its value between the State and the contractors. Finally, all idle looms were to be confiscated and kept under seal in special store-houses. Though the chapter is not comprehensive and only aims at instructing the oeconomus on the most important and probably the most controversial points with which he had to deal daily, it gives for the first time a more or less connected account of the organization of the linen industry in Ptolemaic Egypt, the few other documents which we possess being either fragmentary (Rev. Laws lxxxvii sqq.) or concerned with special points. It supplies also some information not to be found in the few modern treatments of the subject (Reil, Beitr. z. Kenntnis des Gewerbes, 107, Wilcken, Grundz. 247 and U.P.Z., p. 378, Chwostow, Organization of industry and trade in Greco-Roman Egypt, Α. Persson, Staat u. Manufactur). The new data bear on the following points: (1) The strict control exercised by the State over the linen industry, all the looms and weavers being registered. Whether the weavers worked exclusively for the State is not yet ascertained. Possibly they worked on their own account after the delivery of the prescribed amount of linen to the Crown; but the fact that all idle looms were placed under seal speaks rather for a full monopoly. Home-work seems equally excluded by this treatment of weaving, for if it had been allowed, the State could hardly have prevented the product from being sold. (2) The διάγραμμα ὑθουρᾶς, a schedule by which the work was distributed among the weavers, the prices of the varieties fixed, and the quality of the linen described; cf. n. on l. 94. (3) Payment of arrears in cash. (4) The special contractors. (5) Rules for accounting (cf. Rev. Laws, xvi).

88. ὑφαντίον seems to have previously occurred only in the compounded form λαυφαντίον, e.g. 5. 238.
It is probable that the weavers had special contracts with the government and the contractors of the ἑθωνημα, based on the νόμος τελωνικός and the διαγραμμα (l. 94), and similar to those made with the producers of wine, &c., as laid down in Rev. Laws. The weavers, however, were not forced to work like the ἑθωνηματικοὶ, and the looms were their private property, though saleable only to professional workers (5. 237, P. Enteux. 5 (W. 305)).

90. ἱστεῖον here and in l. 113 is for -είων or -είων; cf. P. Cairo Zen. 59176. 323 ἱστεῖον δῶα, Ryl. 70. 25.

92. It is tempting to place καθ᾽ after ἐφαντῶν and to suppose that in addition to plain linen the weavers had to deliver some embroidered stuffs. On ποικίλια see Blümmer, Technol. Π. 218.

94.5. συντετελημέναι ἐκτομαὶ: cf. ll. 92, 96, 99, Rev. Laws ciii. 3 διαγράμματα τῶν ἐκτελεστών ἐκ τῶν ἑθωνηματικῶν. Fragments of the linen-diagramma are probably to be recognized in Rev. Laws xciv sqq. (list of different kinds of linen; cf. l. 96, P. Hibe 67, 68 (W. 306), Ramsay, Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia i. 40). The state paid for the woven linen in cash, the unit being a ἱστος; the amount given for a certain quantity of ἱστος was subsequently distributed among the weavers. For ἐκτομαὶ cf. ll. 106, 113, P.S.I. 599. 14 (ἐκφημισθαναι), Blümmer, Technol. Π. 164. 3. We would suggest that this word rather than συντετελεια (Wilcken) should be supplied in P. Enteux. 5. 4 τάς ἐπιγραφαμενᾶς ἡμῖν ἐκτομαὶ διδοῦσα εἰς τὸ βασιλικόν.

95-7: cf. the Rosetta inscription (Dittenberger, Or. gr. inscr. 90), 29 sqq. ὠφαυτος ἀττικόν καὶ τῶν χρώματων, περί τῶν ἑθωνηματικῶν εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν μουσεῖον ὑπνοὶ τῶν συντετελεσμένων τὰ πρὸς τῶν διεξομάτων δίαφορα ἐως τῶν αὐτῶν χρόνων, 5. 62-4, P. Eleph. 27 a and b. 11-14, Hal. 13, Cairo Zen. 59594. 3. It should be noted that in the temples the persons responsible for the arrears were not, as here, the weavers, but the priests in charge; how far the contractors of the ἑθωνημα were also responsible is not known. No doubt the temples occupied a special place in the linen-monopoly, but the details are obscure. An ἑθωνηματικός τῶν ἐπι τοῦ ἴθωνηματιου is mentioned in U.P.Z. 109. 12. A brisk trade in garments, table-linen, &c., was carried on by Ptolemy, the κάτοικος in the Serapeum at Memphis, and the twins, but whether they were dealing in new or worn linen, and whether their business was connected or not with the temple-management, is unknown. It is also uncertain whether the temples had any autonomy in the manufacture and disposal of linen, especially byssos; cf. 6. 23 and Archiv iv. 569, Rostovtzeff, Journ. of Econ. and Busin. Hist. iii. A certain independence in the fabrication of textiles was no doubt enjoyed by the ἐφεσιαί. Documents dealing with textile factories abound in the correspondence of Zenon, and Apollonius himself shows a lively interest in such matters (Rostovtzeff, Large Estate, 115-16, and Journ. of Econ. and Busin. Hist. iii, P. Mich. Zen. p. 37; cf. P. Cairo Zen. 59080 (linen), 59087 (βύσσινον), 59176. 322, 59241, 59295 (wool)). But the exact relations between Apollonius and the State in this regard are still dark.

110. καθ᾽ ἔκ. γένος: cf. n. on ll. 94-5.

111. ἄρρητους καὶ τῶν ἐπι τοῦ ἴθωνηματιου is mentioned in U.P.Z. 109. 12. A brisk trade in garments, table-linen, &c., was carried on by Ptolemy, the κάτοικος in the Serapeum at Memphis, and the twins, but whether they were dealing in new or worn linen, and whether their business was connected or not with the temple-management, is unknown. It is also uncertain whether the temples had any autonomy in the manufacture and disposal of linen, especially byssos; cf. 6. 23 and Archiv iv. 569, Rostovtzeff, Journ. of Econ. and Busin. Hist. iii. A certain independence in the fabrication of textiles was no doubt enjoyed by the ἐφεσιαί. Documents dealing with textile factories abound in the correspondence of Zenon, and Apollonius himself shows a lively interest in such matters (Rostovtzeff, Large Estate, 115-16, and Journ. of Econ. and Busin. Hist. iii, P. Mich. Zen. p. 37; cf. P. Cairo Zen. 59080 (linen), 59087 (βύσσινον), 59176. 322, 59241, 59295 (wool)). But the exact relations between Apollonius and the State in this regard are still dark.
103. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

κατά τερματικότητα will, however, serve. In l. 101 όμως is unsatisfactory since, although the remains well suit a λ, the preceding lacuna is insufficiently filled by ο; perhaps όνυν γραμμ. At the end of this line διάλογον seems admissible, though the vestiges rather suggest ε or θ before ω; cf. P. Cairo Zen. 59630 (διάλογον at a βασιλεία). ινταν [ω...ινταν] in l. 102-3 appears preferable to ινταν [ω...ινταν]. ινταν [οδόν] is over long. An ink-mark above ινταν is probably not a letter. For είς τήν ε' ψήφισιν cf. 406. 22 cited above and P. Cairo Zen. 59304 4, 7.

104-13. This section, which deals with accounting, is comparable with Rev. Laws xvi (W. 258) διαλογείζεσθαι δε το δ' οἰκονόμοι καὶ [ὅ] διὰ προγραμματίσθαι πρὸς τοὺς τὰς ἡμέρας ἐκεῖνας καθ' ἑκάστην μία πρὸς τὴν δεκάτην ἀρματού περὶ τῶν [ψυχήνθων ὕψος] ἐν τ' ὁμίλι ἐπάνω χρόνων... τα ὀντα ἐν τοίς ἅπάτοις μνήμη γεγενήσθαι μὴ προσκαταμορφίσθωσαν εἰς τῇν [π' ὅνων ἀναφορὰν μηδὲ [μεταφε]-

τέσσαραν] εἰς ἑτέραν εἰς ἑτέρα μίαν εἰς τοὺς λογισμοὺς ἔτη τῶν εὑρητῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ποικιλίας τῆς ὁμοίη-

ατικά τε διαγράφεται, μηδὲ ἀρματοῦτο τοῦτο [ὁ] τὸ ἱδιῶν καταλογείζεσθαι. ἄπειρον δὲ τῶν ἐγχώρευσεν [ὁ] λογισμὸν εἰς τοῖς ὑπεράνω πρὸς τὴν προέλευσιν πισολομμένων διαδηλοῦσαν ὑπὸ τὸ περίου ἐκ τοῦ ἐπάνω χρόνου: cf. U.P.Z. 112, iv, 13 ο δὲ διαλογισμὸς τῆς ἐγχώρευσεν πρὸς τοὺς πισολομμένους ἐπὶ τῆς προελευσι. The paragraph apparently prescribes that a fair reckoning should be held between the treasury and the contractor; that the monthly products should be separately booked to the months concerned, and if the first month yielded a surplus, this should be booked to the credit of the next month. For κατὰ τοῦτο cf. l. 95, n. There are no directions as regards arrears and deficits, perhaps because the first were dealt with in l. 93 sqq. and the second did not concern the oeconomus. We are, however, inclined to regard the omission as a further indication that 703 is an abbreviation of the original standard instruction.

But while the general sense of the passage is fairly clear, the wording in several places remains in doubt. [ὅσοι in l. 104 might introduce an independent jussive clause (cf. Maysier, Gram. ii. 231) concluding e.g. [ὁ] διαλογείζεσθαι χ' [ο[ρφή], which is palaeographically possible if not otherwise very satisfying. In l. 106, however, [ὅσοι δὲ] is apparently not to be read: the second letter may well be α, δ, or λ. The remnants of the first two letters after κα[τα] in the next line are on a small fragment which is not placed with certainty. At the beginning of l. 108 μ or π is admissible and e.g. [στς, ζ, ξ] before εἰθοῦ: λογισμὸι, κατα-

λογισμὸι, μεταβεβελθάντωσα do not suit.

113-17. Cf. ll. 155-7 on the oil-factories, and Rev. Laws xlvii. 4 μηδὲ τά ὀργάνα τά ἐν τοῖς ἐργαστηρίοις τῶν ἄργων τοῦ χρόνου ἀσφράγιστα ἀπολυμένων, xlvii. 8. At the oil-factories the sealing took place at idle times during the season of oil-making. For weaving there was probably no special season, but the looms were sealed when the weavers were not at work. The order for the removal of the looms to the metropolis and keeping them in special store-houses is new.

117-28. These instructions about the general audit of taxation accounts follow those on the linen-industry and precede those on the oil-factories. Is this their original position, or did the secretary of the dioeceses place this section after that on the linen-industry because he found at the end of the latter some directions for the special διαλογισμὸς with
the contractors there concerned? However that may be, we here learn that in the third century B.C. it was the oeconomus who audited the accounts of the local tax-collectors and reported on them to the dioecetes. The details of the procedure are also novel, practically nothing being known on this subject for the Ptolemaic period except with regard to the διαλογισμός connected with some of the farmed revenues (cf. n. on II. 104–13). Wilcken accordingly confined his discussion to the Roman period (Ost. i. 499, Grundz. 33, Archiv iv. 369). Wilhelm, Jahresh. des Öst. Inst. xviii. 38, analyses the meagre data on the διαλογισμός outside Egypt.

The new information now obtained may be summarized as follows: (1) The oeconomus audited the accounts of payments to the State both in money and in kind. (2) The audit was based on the account-books of the banks and of the sitologi, no payments being passed which were not there entered. (3) The local unit, so far as possible, was the village; if the auditing of accounts by villages proved too difficult, the next unit was the toparchy. (4) The persons responsible for arrears were not the bankers and the sitologi, but the tax-farmers for those revenues which were farmed out and the toparchs for those which were not. This does not mean that the bankers and the sitologi escaped responsibility: their responsibility probably did not concern the oeconomus. (5) Arrears in corn were paid in cash according to a special tariff, arrears for oil-bearing produce were paid ε& τύρποι, i.e. in cash according to the value of the estimated liquid content of the various produce concerned.

A few illustrations of these regulations may be seen in the papyri. P. Hibeh 69 contains an order given by the oeconomus Asclepiades to the banker of the Καιτής τόπος to come bringing with him his accounts and cash balance for the previous month. Evidently Asclepiades verified the accounts of his nome by toparchies, not by villages; and the audit was carried out monthly (cf. Rev. Laws xvi. 2). A monthly audit is also implied in P. Hibeh 42, a letter from Callicles, perhaps an oeconomus, to a toparch, which also exemplifies the proviso in 703 that only payments made to and booked by the sitologi were to be passed: τὸν σίτων ἀν ἐφες μεταβαλεσθο[ν] τοις παρὰ τῶν σιτολόγων (probably λογουταί: cf. e.g. P. Gradenwitz 3–5) ὅσον μὲν ἀνεινόχας (cf. μεταθέρεω in ll. 103, 110 above) ἕως θαύμων λ παραδεξόμεθα (cf. l. 123 and U.P.Z. 113. iv. 13), τῶν δὲ λοιπῶν, εἰπ μὴ μεταθάλης ἕως Ἀθήρ η, δώσώμε σεικίον ἐν ὀφείληματι. Cf. P. Lille 3. 70 sqq., which shows that an analogous position with regard to the audit was occupied by the topogrammateus. The toparch, however, was the chief agent of the government in the collection of taxes; cf. Engers, De Aeg. κοιμᾷ adm. 58, Oertel, Liturg. 48, Pietrowicz, Eos xix. 134. He stood in close relation with the sitologi and bankers (cf. P. Hibeh 40), and also with the village officials, whose declarations concerning tax-collating were addressed to the toparch (cf. 48. 5–9).

The oeconomus no doubt reported to the dioecetes on the results of his audit. An illustration of this may be found in P.S.I. 330, if the Zoilus who there writes to Apollonius was the oeconomus; though whether the report to be presented was of a general or special character is not clear. More explicit information is available for the official who from the second century is found discharging various functions formerly pertaining to the oeconomus, the ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν προσόδων, whose account to the dioecetes is referred to in 27. 35. Διαλογισμός is often mentioned in the correspondence of Zenon, who in his capacity as the manager of Apollonius' estate no doubt audited the accounts of his subordinates in much the same manner as the oeconomus. It is not easy to discriminate in this activity of Zenon between his private and his public functions; cf. P.S.I. 343. 360, 425, 439, P. Cairo Zen. 59291. 7, 59330. 3, 59362 verso 2, 59455. 4, 59516. 6, Mich. Zen. 31. 1, 21. 120–2. Cf. U.P.Z. 110. 159–60 and note ad loc.

128–34. This paragraph deals with arrears, a subject on which other evidence in the papyri is scanty. Arrears of various kinds are dealt with in several passages of 5 (ll. 10–21,
49, 62-6, 188-99; cf. 27), but they are concerned exclusively with the responsibility of tax-payers, not that of officials and tax-farmers. Toparchs, however, appear as collectors of arrears in P. Hibeh 41-2, Gurob 21-2; cf. 734; and there is no doubt that in the third century B.C. that function devolved principally on the toparch with his agents. So it remained in the later Ptolemaic and early Roman periods (cf. P. Amh. 31 (W. 161), 289 (W. 271)), with the difference that the parts of the oeconomus and dioecetes were played ultimately by the strategus and prefect. In 289 the strategus threatens to send the toparch to the prefect at Alexandria, and probably enough in the Ptolemaic period dishonest toparchs were similarly treated by the oeconomis.

131-3. For the practice of adaeratio cf. 708 and P. Hibeh 45-7, 63-5. In the last of these a rate of 4 dr. per artaba occurs and was no doubt fixed in the diágramma cited here in l. 133. This diágramma is certainly identical with one or both of those mentioned in P. Columbia 275 (Westermann, Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome vi. 147) i. 13 ἀπομετρεῖται τὸν στίνον εἰς τὸ ἑκάφρον ἐν τῷ ἔμφυλαδελφεία ἔθνους κατὰ τὸ στιλοτόριον ἑδραμάμμα ἐμὶ μηνὶ Δεκεμβρίου, and iii. 8 ἐκείνη τῷ τίμη τινὸς παντὸς ὑποθέσει κατὰ τὸ διάγραμμα τῷ περὶ τῶν στικοῦ ἔκκειμον. The second of them, which fixed the price of the various kinds of corn, is no doubt the same as that mentioned in l. 133; the first recalls the diágramma referred to in ll. 81-2 (cf. l. 187). Since the two are given different names, it would be permissible to discriminate between them and to assume that the first dealt with the payment of taxes in kind and the distribution of the corn in the ἱεραμώριοι, while the second contained a tariff for the adaeratio and was concerned chiefly with arrears. But since, so far as is known, any given νόμος τελωνείος had appended to it only one diágramma, which apparently did not consist merely of a tariff of prices, it is safer to suppose that there was equally only one for the collection and distribution of στικά, with the general title of diágramma perὶ τῶν στικῶν, of which one part dealt with the collection of normal taxes and another with that of arrears.


133-4. Cf. ll. 127, 144. φορπία usually means exclusively oil-bearing produce, not the oil itself (so e.g. Rev. Laws xliii. 14, P. Petrie III. 43 (2), i. 4, 5, 105, 105. 24); but in l. 144 the word exceptionally seems to include both oil and material. According to l. 127 the φορπία were paid as dues to the sitologi by the growers. Strangely such payments are never mentioned in the Rev. Laws, either in the chapters dealing with the gathering of crops by the cultivators and with the payments of the ἀτελεῖα (xliii–iii) or in those relating to the διάμορφη (liv. 20–lv. 16).

ἐκ υρῶν does not mean that the arrears were paid in oil, for since the payments were made to the bank they were evidently effected in money. The amount due was calculated not according to the price of the φορπία but of the oil which it was estimated they would produce, the prices being no doubt fixed in the διάγραμμα τῆς σιλακής. This might be either profitable or detrimental to the tax-farmers, because the quantity of oil in the φορπία was subject to variation (cf. Rev. Laws, p. 128). For υρῶν cf. P. Gnom. 103, where Th. Reinach (Nouv. Rev. hist. du droit xliv) rightly interpreted υρῶν as oil and wine.

134-64. 'It behoves you to bestow care on all the points mentioned in the memorandum, but primarily those which refer to the oil-factories. For if you duly give heed to them you will increase not a little the sale in the nome, and the thefts will be stopped. This you would achieve by scrutinizing on each occasion the local factories and the store-houses for the produce both dry and liquid, and by sealing them. Be sure that the amounts delivered to the oil-makers do not exceed what is about to be used in the presses which
exist in the factories. Take pains to let all the oil-presses be in operation if possible; or if not, most of them, and keep as close a watch as you can on the rest. . . . The supernumerary implements of those presses which are not in operation must be collected and sealed up in the store-houses. If you are neglectful (?) in this . . . be sure that besides the payments . . . you will fall into no ordinary contempt, which you will not be able easily to remove. If you neglect your duty as regards this, [your honour will in no way increase].'

This paragraph deals with the oil-monopoly, a subject on which our information is unusually good, chiefly of course through Rev. Laws, in which the νόμος εδαφίων of Ptolemy Philadelphus is almost completely preserved. Some further data on the workmen in the oil-factories occur in 5. 172-3; texts in the Zenon correspondence throw light on the importation of olive-oil from abroad (P. Cairo Zen. 59012, 59015), and some other details (cf. e.g. P. Cairo Zen. 59375, 59412); and a few scattered documents (e.g. Wilcken, Chrest. 300-4) refer to the sale of oil and the abuses connected with it. Cf. Reil, Beiträge z. Kenntn. d. Gewerbes, 136, Wilcken, Grundz., 271, P. Edgar 75, introd., and 728.

Nevertheless the present passage is by no means without value, owing to the fact that the dioecetes lays emphasis, not on points exhaustively treated in Rev. Laws or on the relations between the State and the workmen, but on methods of increasing output and preventing illicit fabrication and sale. Its place here is hardly logical, being occasioned by the mention of οἰκείων χορτίων in the last line of the paragraph on the διαλογισμός, just as that was placed not improbably after the section on the linen industry because it ended by speaking of the operations of διαλογισμός in connexion with that industry; cf. n. on ll. 117-28. The dioecetes, however, was at pains to impress upon the oeconomus the importance of the subject thus introduced. No doubt the Ptolemaic oil-monopoly was subject to the abuses to which every monopoly is liable. The orders here given are: (1) to inspect the oil-factories and store-houses and to seal them up (ll. 141-5); (2) to keep under strict control the quantities of raw material delivered to the factories (ll. 145-8; cf. 728); (3) to keep the maximum number of oil-presses at work (ll. 149-52); (4) to seal up inoperative presses (ll. 152-5); (5) to keep in a safe place all the instruments belonging to such idle presses (ll. 152-7).

139. διαθέσαι: cf. 38. 10, n., 709. 1, 728. 1, &c., P. Lille 3. iii. 58, and e.g. Plut. Mor. p. 297 f. Strabo xi, p. 496. διαθέσαι seems to be the technical term for the sale of products effected by contractors with the Crown.

140. επίδοσις: cf. l. 166. There seem not to be other examples in the papyri of επίδοσις in the sense of increase, which in literary texts is common.

diakraptródema: cf. P. Hibeh 59. 7, n. (W. 302). The frequent smuggling and illicit sale of oil led to searches in private houses and to confiscations of the property of the smugglers, and infringements of the Crown monopolies might involve severer punishments, e.g. crucifixion (ἀποτυπανάμας: cf. Wilcken U.P.Z. 119. 37 n., Κεραμόπουλος, 'Ο ἀποτυπαναμός) or cutting off of hands (P.S.I. 442. 9).

141. ἐπισταθήσεται: cf. P. Petrie II (20) ii. 6 ἐνα όνομ μὴ ἐξαγωγὴ τοῦ σίτου ἐπισταθή.

142. παρ' ἐκαστον καιρῷ: i.e. on the occasion of each visit.

142-5. ἐξαγωγής and παρασφαγαιαμός are associated operations; cf. e.g. Rev. Laws xxv. 9, xl. 19, I.G. II'. 476, Viedebandt, Hermes li. 120 sqq. The dioecetes does not state when or for how long the factories and store-houses had to be under seal or the reasons for sealing them, and perhaps the sentence was an addition, or an abbreviation of something more explicit. Fortunately it can be amplified from Rev. Laws, which show that παρασφαγαιαμός was applied both to State factories (xliv, xlvi–vii) and temple factories (l. 20); the same procedure was used for the wine-presses (xxvi). The sealing up of the store-
houses is mentioned in liv. 18 sqq.; cf. lvii. 23. All the factories were registered by the oeconomus, and except during their rather short season of work were kept under seal. The delivery of raw material to the factories took place during the season only and under the control of the oeconomus (Rev. Laws liv. 19). On the sealing up of presses during the season, see n. on ll. 151-8.

145-8. Cf. Rev. Laws xlv. 5-7, xlv. 13-18, xlv. 23-18, P. Hibeh 43. 2, Cairo Zen. 59565, P.S.I. 358. It is noticeable that in the present passage anxiety is shown to prevent too much material from being delivered to the factories rather than too little. Probably the government was frequently cheated through collusion between the officials and the contractors as to the delivery of material and the registration of mortars.

There is a short blank space between ἕχος and καί, and καί... ἦ is best regarded as an independent prohibitive sentence similar to P. Par. 5. xv. 3 μὴ ἐξη ὑπτὸν; cf. Mayser, Gram. ii. 147. But possibly something like φρονίτις ὅπως has dropped out.

149-51 correspond to ll. 89-91, which gave the same instructions as regards the linen-industry. Some factories possessed many mortars; cf. Rev. Laws l. 23-5.

151-8. Cf. the similar prescriptions in ll. 113-16 about the implements used in weaving. Since, however, the mortars were too heavy to be removed, instructions are here added as to how to put them out of action by stuffing them with reeds and some other substance before sealing; cf. Rev. Laws xlv. 1 καὶ χαλαρῳδεῖς ἐπισκηνοισθώσας. The νᾶμος ἕλαβες of Rev. Laws contains no detailed prescriptions on this subject, but speaks in a general way of sealing up inactive presses (ἀγγα) both during the working season and in the period between seasons; the working season is probably meant in xlvii. 1 sqq.

The construction in ll. 153-4 seems faulty; in the latter ἐν τῷ καί hardly suits the space. For the spelling ἀγαδεῖα for ἐῖνα cf. l. 90 ἱστεῖων and Mayser, Gram. i. 67. In l. 157 there is another anacolouthon; συναναγώνετε not συναγ., was apparently written.

158-64. The purport of ll. 158-9 seems to be 'If you are unable accurately to identify the inactive implements', but the wording remains in doubt. καί at the beginning of the sentence is very uncertain; ὅτι is not impossible. At the end of the line only slight vestiges remain and it is not clear whether τοῦτος or τοῦτον was written. In l. 159 σταθῆς is more suitable than στάθης. Perhaps διατάξις or νυστάξις might be restored, followed by τάργυ. μ[ν] ἐκ[α]ρνομε[να]. In case of failure the oeconomus not only had to pay the διάφορα but would forfeit his good reputation. διάφορα may mean the difference, i.e. the loss to the ὁμή (cf. e.g. Dittenberger, Or. gr. inscr. 90. 30), or simply, as often, money (cf. e.g. P. Petrie II. 4 (3) 9, U.P.Z. 3. 7, 4. 12). The choice will depend partly on the preceding word, which could perhaps be τῦ διαθήκῃ; but the letter before the 1 may be a or o. The moral blame attaching to an official in case of dishonesty is often referred to, e.g. P.S.I. 330. 6-7, where ἱμώμα and διάφοραν are associated, as here; cf. 27. 75, U.P.Z. 110. 127. In ll. 163-4 the construction and sense are obscure. καταμεθυταί σε would perhaps be tolerable, γένος meaning either family or brother-officials. τι of οὐδέποτε was apparently a subsequent insertion, due not unlikely to the writer of the superscribed... ὁν. After τιμῆν, τῶν is possible and... ὁν should follow, but the corrector ought then to have placed these letters further to the right.

165-74. 'Since the revenue from the pasturage dues, too, is one of the most important, it will most readily be increased if you carry out the registration (of cattle) in the best possible way. The most favourable season for one so engaged is about the month of Mesore; for the whole country in this month being covered with water, it happens that cattle-breeders send their flocks to the highest places, being unable to scatter them on other places.'
The dues for pasturage, which are here said to have been among the chief revenues of the Crown, are treated immediately after the most important monopolized industries, probably because all the natural pasture-land was owned by the State. Our information on the évduov in Ptolemaic times is poor; see Wilcken, Ost. i. 265, Lesqurier, Inst. mil. sous les Lagides, 215, P. Hibe 32 introd., Ryl. 314, Gradenwitz 8 introd., Rostovtzeff, Large Estate, 199, Journ. Eg. Arch. vi. 175, note 4. The pasture lands were of various kinds (Schnebel, Landwirtschaft, 211, 342)—natural uncultivated meadows (νομάι ἐκτὸς μαθησίων), fields cultivated for producing grass (χαοτονομαί), arable land sown with grass in the years of rest or after the harvest and producing χλωρίων and ἐπιστορά (cf. 714). Was the évduov a tax paid for the actual use of the νομαί owned by the State or was it a general tax paid by owners of cattle regardless of whether they used the νομαί or not? Documents like B.G.U. 1223, probably contracts between cattle-owners and the State for the use of public pasture lands, and P.S.I. 351, 361, 368, P. Cairo Zen. 59206, rather suggest that the tax was paid for all cattle privately owned and that for the use of special νομαί special arrangements were required. The fact that a special registration of cattle for the purpose of levying the tax is prescribed by the dioecetes points to the same conclusion. This registration in the month of Mesore is not identical with the ἀναγραφή of γεωργικὰ κτίσμα mentioned in ll. 63 sqq. above, nor with the general ἀναγραφαὶ of persons, cattle, &c.; its purpose was to check at a given moment the existing registers. The basic documents for levying the évduov were no doubt the declarations handed in by the cattle-owners; cf. P. Hibe 33. 2 sqq. (W. 243), Petrie III. 72 (b) 3 (W. 292), Ryl. II, pp. 314–15. The amount of money paid for the évduov is mentioned in P. Petrie III. 109 (b).

168–9. περπτ. could also be read, but not περπτ[ν]νττ. The reading adopted is not altogether satisfactory.

174–82. ‘See to it, too, that the goods for sale be not sold at prices higher than those prescribed. Make also a careful investigation of those goods which have no fixed prices and on which the dealers may put what prices they like; and after having put a fair surplus on the wares being sold, make the . . . dispose of them.’

If [ό]μα, which seems to suit the context better than the name of any particular product, is rightly restored, this paragraph gives general prescriptions on the sale of goods produced, with special reference to the duties of the oeconomus. Since the subject of sale has not previously been treated, some mention of it here is natural enough.

174–6. The dioecetes divides the goods into two classes, those which were sold according to a special tariff, i.e. the goods produced by the fully nationalized branches of industry, and those for which there were no fixed prices and sold τοῦ ἐνδικτοῦ. To the first class belonged the wares subject to the νόμος θαλακῆς, the tariff of prices appended to which is extant in Rev. Laws xl. (cf. lv. 1–3); see also P. Lille 3. iii. 55–61 (W. 301), Petrie II. 38 (b) (W. 300). That a corresponding tariff existed for linen seems probable from Rev. Laws xci. 2–5, xciv–v, xviii, and Wilcken, Chrest. 308, but the evidence is not decisive. For how many branches of industry the sale was organized on the same lines we do not know. It may be presumed for the ντρείη (cf. P. Hibe 116, recto and introd.), and perhaps for the θλείη (Wilcken, Grundz. 279) and χαρτηρία (709, cf. Zucker, Philol. xxiv. 89 sqq., xxvii. 184 sqq.). The ἀργυρωτική and the sale of metals are likely to have been handled similarly; cf. Wilcken, Schmoller’s Jahrb. xlvi. 98.

176–8. ὅσο δ’ ἐν κλ.; this is the second class. ἐστηκόνια ρημα means fixed price, while ἐνεπτάσαι ρημα is used for current price, e.g. B.G.U. 1220. 27, though sometimes the current price if enforced by the government became equivalent to fixed price; cf. e.g. Dittenberger,
Syll. 3, 799. 20-1 ὑπόσον...ὑπῆρες τῶν παπρακτόντων τι κατὰ μηδένα τρόπον πλείονας ἐπιβάλλεται παπρακτέην τῆς ἐνεστώτατης τευμᾶς. In the absence of ἐαύτον τιμᾶτι it was left to the ἐργαζόμενον to fix them. The word ἐργαζόμενον has a wider sense than to do the work of a craftsman, and means to engage in any kind of profitable work, such as agriculture (e.g. P.S.I. 432), handicraft (e.g. P. Petrie III. 36 (d). 4, 8, &c., Dittenberger, Syll. 873), and trade (e.g. Inscr. Gr. ad r. R. p. iv. 789, 791, 841, &c.; cf. Robert, Rev. 6, gr. xliii. 33). In the present passage the word probably designates the business men who bought the right (mostly exclusive) to exercise a certain trade and to sell the products; cf. e.g. P. Fay. 93. 5 sqq. (W. 317, 161 A.D.) βούλομαι μισθοθασσάμενο παρά σου τιν ὁμοσπο ἅντα καὶ ἐρματικήν ἐργαθίαν κτλ., a sub-lease without the right of selling the goods in the town markets but including the right of selling during the fairs, Brit. Mus. 183. 9 γραφική, 906. 6 (W. 318) χρυσο- χρόνον ἐργασίαν, Fay. 36. 6 (W. 316) πλευστοτοια καὶ πλευστολοικής, Boutrant 13 ἀρβίσπολια, Kyl. ined. ap. Rostovtzeff, Large Estate, p. 121 μαγειρική, 6. 25 ἐμπορία καὶ ἐργασία, Rev. Belge iv. 652, Archiv viii. 79. Most branches of the productive activity of the population were organized in such a way that the right of engaging in them and selling the produce was let by the government to contractors. Sometimes the right of sale only was leased; cf. e.g. Rostovtzeff, op. cit., pp. 120-1, P. Cairo Zen. 59176. Most of these contractors no doubt fixed the prices of their goods according to the conditions of the market, not a prescribed tariff.

178-82. ἐπισταῖν: 'to fix' (so too l. 186). In papyri τιμᾶτι, more commonly = to pay. The terms used here and in the preceding lines are remarkably similar to those of a letter of the thirty-ninth year of Philadelphus published in Racc. Lumbrosa, 119, ἀποτελό- λιστων ἡμῶν...φορτία λεβαντικά εἰς τίν αὐτόθε διάθεσων ἀπήγγελεν ὁ παρακομίις κεκολλυκέα σε προφερόμενον σου δι' ἑαυτήν τιμῶν οὐσίασθαι...οὐ μήρ γε ἀποστάλκαμεν ἀλογυριώδη καὶ σεμείδα διαθημούσαν καὶ συναγγάσασσα τών συντεταγμένων τῆς τεταρτῆς τῶν μυδίων τῷ ἐξ[ε]σθαι[j]. Ascle- piades and Semtheus there play the part of the oeconomus in our passage. ἀσυντεταγμένοι were probably the retail traders who had entered into an agreement with the government and received therefore permission to sell the goods (cf. P. Giessen Bibl. 2. 16, ἀνὲν συντα- ἔσωσ καὶ τῆς εἰθομείνης [συν]σφιγήσωσ, Lille 59, Cairo Zen. 59199, and Mich. Zen. 36. It is tempting in l. 182 to restore συντεταγμένοι, but this does not suit the slight remains.

ἐπιγένσια has in Rev. Laws two senses. It usually means the surplus divided between the contractor and his companions and representing the gain from their operations. The second meaning was defined op. cit. p. 131 as follows: 'τὸ ἐπιγένσια τοῦ ἐλαίου is the whole difference between the cost price and the selling price of sesame-oil, not merely the share of this surplus which the contractors received as pay for their trouble in superintending the manufacture.' Similarly here the oeconomus was to add to the cost a proportional surplus, the whole constituting the selling price. After deduction of the sums paid to the government (they varied according to the product), the remainder represented the net gain of the contractor. It is evident that even in those branches of trade for which no fixed prices were officially dictated trade was by no means free, since the prices were thus subject to control.

183-91. 'Take care to inspect the calf-byres also, and do your best to ensure that the corn be supplied in them till the time of the green food, and the quantity prescribed daily be used for the calves, and that the...be delivered regularly in full, both that from the locality and, if they need in addition an imported supply, from other villages as well.'

See n. on 66-70. In l. 185 a vestige after παρ συνταῖν οὐ ἂν τοῦ ἐλαίου ἐπιγένσια τοῦ ἐλαίου is the next line is apparently to be taken in a temporal sense, the reference being to the age of the calves rather than the season of the year; cf. l. 68. In
l. 188 δχνα[υ]ρέτορα[υ] suggests itself, but is not satisfactory, since the lacuna after τ[?]ο is inade-
quately filled while the final letter would be cramped. An alternative, however, is not obvious.

191—211. 'Take care also that of the local trees the planting of the mature ones be
done at the right season, namely for willows and mulberry-trees, and that of acacia-trees and
and tamarisk about the month of Choiak. Of these the rest must be planted on the royal
embankments, but the young ones must be planted in beds in order to have all possible
attention during the time of watering, and when it is the proper time for planting, then let
them . . . set them on the royal embankments. The guarding of them must be done by the
contractors in order that the plants suffer no damage from sheep or any other cause. In
your further tours of inspection notice also whether any cut trees are left on the embank-
ments or in the fields and make a list of them.'

The construction here becomes clumsy. In l. 194 των τ& ν ὄραν ἑράτων ἔιλων looks
like a later addition to the text, and the combination of dative and genitive in ll. 195–6 is
awkward. τά δὲ would be preferable to τα τά in l. 198, but τά is not to be read.

The information contained in this paragraph is almost entirely new. It appears that
upon the oeconomi devolved a general control over the planting, guarding, and cutting of
trees and bushes. That the felling of trees, even on private property, was strictly regulated
was known from 5. 205–6 (cf. P. Enteux. 37. 5–6), but there was not much elsewhere in
papyri of the Ptolemaic period concerning arboriculture; cf. Schnebel, Landwirtschaft,
292 sqq. For the Roman period the evidence, though scanty enough, was rather fuller;
cf. P. Oxy. 53, 1112, 1188, 1421, and other documents collected and discussed by Plaumann,
Abb. Berl. Ak. Phil.-hist. Kl. 1918, 27 sqq. Then, as in modern times, the trees in Egypt
were commonly planted on embankments. Those on public embankments were naturally
regarded as property of the State and were under the supervision of the idolagus; Plau-
mann's view that the idolagus was responsible only for dead trees and branches does not
seem at all probable. The cutting of these trees was carefully organized. After an inspec-
tion (P. Oxy. 53 and 1188) the right to fell the trees or to lop branches was assigned by
auction (P. Oxy. 1112 and 1188). How far trees growing on private ground were the
property of the landowners is uncertain.

703 usefully supplements the information supplied by the Zenon papyri concerning the
organization of tree culture and the lumber trade. Timber in the Arsinoïte nome was
scarce, and supplies for the domain of Apollonius were bought in other parts of the
country (P. Cairo Zen. 59106, 59112, 59449, P.S.I. 429. 12; cf. Rostovizeff, Large
Estate, 123). It was needed for cooking and sacrifices (P. Cairo Zen. 59154, 59176. 195.
59244), wagons and agricultural implements (ibid. 59176. 44), houses (ibid. 59193, P. Mich.
Zen. 41, 84, P.S.I. 496. 2–4), and ships (P. Cairo Zen. 59270, 59648–9, P.S.I. 382, 545).
Hence the planting of trees at Philadelphia was one of the preoccupations of Zenon; cf.
e.g. 59157. 4–5 ἀξιολογούν γὰρ ὁμία παρέχει τὸ δένδρον (fir) καὶ εἰς χρείαν ἑπάρξει τῶν βασιλεί.
The government would naturally desire to be as little dependent as possible on imported
wood, which is seldom mentioned in Zenon's correspondence (e.g. P. Cairo Zen.
59755. 8). Its care for the home supply is seen in this passage of 708, which shows how
the trees were planted in nurseries and when old enough transplanted to the embankments,
where special contractors were responsible for them, i.e. the ἐνικημική represented an ὄψι
like the ἐπισκοπή, ὀδοντιά, &c. Felled trees both on the embankments and in the fields were
from time to time inspected and catalogued by the oeconomus. In the light of these
provisions it appears that a paragraph of 5 has been hitherto misunderstood. Lines
200 sqq. run: ὡμοίων δὲ καὶ τοῖς βασιλείους γεωργοὺς καὶ τοῖς ἑραίσι καὶ τοῖς ἀλλοίοις τοῖς τοῖς
ἐν ὑφέσιν γνὴν ἐκοιτάσας καὶ] μὴ καταπεθανούσας τὰς καθήκοντας τοὺς τοὺς τοὺς
έπεκιν ὑφηκαίος φυκτιάσας; τοὺς τοὺς τοὺς τοὺς ἐν ὑφέσιν χαῖν ὃι οὐκ ἐς χαῖν ὃι οὐκ
703. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS 99

τῶν ἑξακολουθοῦντων προστάτων, τὴν δὲ φυτείαν πιοίειται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἤμ (ἐτῶν). καὶ τῶν κεκοφιότατων τῶν ιδίων ξύλα παρὰ (τι) ἐκ(ε)ίμενα προστάταμα. Ηερε φυτεία has generally been taken to mean the cultivation of cereals. But why should this be inserted between a paragraph about the embankments and another about cutting trees? If the passage deals with compulsory planting of trees on the State embankments, the sequence is much more natural, and the omission of the dioecetes in 708 to say who were the persons that planted the trees is made good: it was the duty of all landholders to plant them. The planting of a certain number on the embankments was probably incumbent upon each individual, who in case of neglect was fined without being relieved of his obligation. Fines were also imposed on those who disregarded the special orders concerning trees which grew on private land. Whether the fragmentary decree SB. 4626 forbidding the felling or mutilation of trees refers to those grown on private ground or on royal embankments is uncertain.

192. ἐπιχωρίων: trees of local growth as opposed to ἕως κέλα (P. Giessen 67. 9).

193–6. πρέποντα καρπόν . . . ξοιαξ: trees were planted in Egypt from about December to February; cf. P. Cairo Zen. 59125, 59156–7, 59159, 59222, 59736, P.S.I. 499.


197–8. τῶν βασιλείων κ' χαλαστώτων: cf. l. 203. The epithet βασιλ. appears to imply the existence of private embankments; cf. Schnebel, Landwirtschaft. 38.

198–203. On planting trees in nurseries cf. Theophr. Hist. pl. iv. 4. 3 σπειρεία (μήλου Μηδείων ή βεροικών) δὲ τοῦ ἄρος εἰς πρασίας εξεμεθεῖν το σπέρμα διειραγμένας ἐπιμελεῖς, εἰτε ἀρδεύεται διὰ τετείρης ἡ περιτής ἡμέρας, ὡν τε ἁρδών ἡ διαμοίρηται πάλιν τοῦ ἄρος εἰς χωμίων μαλακῶν καὶ ἐφυρών καὶ ὧν λιών ἔσητον, Geop. xi. 5 κυπαρίσσου το σπέρμα συλλέγεται μεν μετὰ καλλάθαις Σεπτεμβρίας, σπειρείτα δὲ εἰς πρασίας ἀπὸ τῆς θα καλλάθως Νοεμβρίων ἐως χρεμούς . . . καὶ μεταφύτευσαν, x. 86 καὶ ἀρδεύεται καθ’ ἡμέραν ἐως ἀβαστάτης καὶ ἐπεδών γένεται διετής ἡ τριτής μετακομίζωσι σὺν τοῖς ὦτοις, Plato, Theaet. 149 E, and on transplantation after attainment of a certain age, Theophr. Hist. pl. ii. 17, Plin. Nat. Hist. xiii. 4, Geop. xi. 18. 14. In l. 202 the participle of a word like μεταφυτεύω, μετακομίζω, or μεταφέρω seems desirable, but these are too long for the lacuna.

203–7. The part of the contractors in the ἑξακολουθψ was probably similar to that which they played in the management of other ὄνοι. They cut the trees which were mature and sold the wood, with the concurrence of the oeconomus (Il. 207–10). Animals and especially sheep are detrimental to young trees (cf. P. Ryl. 138. 7, 152. 10, Schnebel, Landwirtschaft. 305), and no doubt, as in modern Egypt, they were often on the embankments.

210: τοῖς πεδίοις: cf. l. 29, above; whether private or State land is meant is not clear.

211–14. 'Make also a list of the royal houses and the gardens belonging to them, stating what attention each one of these requires, and report to us.'

Cf. 701. 176, P. Cairo Zen. 59633. 1–2 (βασιλείως κατάλοιμα), 59664. 1, and 59758. 7 (βασιλείως), and the βασιλείως κῆπος near Memphis in P.S.I. 488. 12. The reference may be to villas like those represented on the walls of the Pharaohs' and magnates' tombs or to gardens with buildings attached which yielded a certain revenue to the king; cf. the description of an estate which formerly belonged to the king in the Sardis inscription published in Am. Journ. Arch. 1912, p. 78, i. 14 sqq. καὶ ἕως τῆς αἰλιδίς εἰσὶν οἴκιαι τῶν λαίων καὶ οἰκεῖων καὶ παράδεισου δύο ἀπομ. ἀρσενῶν δεκαπεντε, and the editor's note on the royal παράδεισος in Asia Minor, Syria, and Persia. An οἶκης θρησκηγοῖ occurs in P. Par. 66. 67 (W. 385).

215–22. 'Take care, too, that the matter of the native soldiers be arranged according to the memorandum which we compiled on the men who absconded from their work and
the...sailors, in order that...those men who fall into your hands may be kept together until they are sent to Alexandria.'

This paragraph deals with the native soldiers and the sailors, of whom a number had apparently absconded. The restoration of ll. 219–20 is difficult, but it seems most probable that καὶ...ἀποστεί[λ]ει is to be constructed with what precedes and is not an independent sentence. If so, both the soldiers and the sailors were regarded as ἀνακεχωρηκάτα σώματα, and the sentence which begins with δῶς, prescribing that they should be caught, kept together for a while, and sent to Alexandria, refers to the two groups alike.

The μάχιμοι here referred to can hardly be the native soldiers engaged on various police duties (Oertel, Liturgie, 23, Lesquier, Inst. mil. 177–8). Apparently there were at the time of the memorandum a number of native soldiers who had deserted from the army and were treated in the same way as people who fled from their work and lived in hiding (cf. 725, 731, Wilcken, Grundz. 27, Rostovtzeff, Studien, 74, Large Estate, 76, &c.). Other instances of such desertion are P. Cairo Zen. 5890+ Mich. Zen. 82 and the Rosetta decree (Dittenberger, Or. gr. Inschr. 90), ll. 19–20 πρὸ(δ)ιεταγέν δὲ καὶ τῶν καταστραμμένων ἐκ τῶν μαχιμῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀλλότρια φροντίστατον ἐν τοῖς κατὰ τὴν ταραχήν κυρίως κατελθόσαν μίαν εἰπὶ τῶν διδῶν κτήσεως. That decree was intended to liquidate the civil war which broke out soon after the battle of Raphia (b.c. 217), in which a prominent part was played by the native troops organized by Philopator (cf. Bouché-Leclercq, Hist. d. Lag. i. 315, Wilcken, Grundz. 20, Tarn, Cambr. Anc. Hist. vii. 728 sqq.). A similar attitude towards rebels was shown by Euergetes II in 5. 6 προστατεύοντας ἐκαστάδος καὶ τῶν ἀνακεχωρηκάτας δία τοῦ ἐνέχεσθαι λαοῦ καὶ ἐτέρα(ν) αὐτίων καταστραμμένων εἰς τὰς ἀδιαλέπτους αἰώνας καὶ πρόστου ἦναν ἐργασίας; cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 27, U.P.Z. 1, introd., Preisigke, Archiv v. 301, and the situation in Egypt at the time of U.P.Z. 110 (164 b.c.). Presumably the present paragraph was prompted by conditions resembling those which occasioned the decrees of Epiphanes and Euergetes II,—a revolt of the native population connected with a foreign war or with dynastic troubles. We have suggested (p. 68) the period following the Syrian war of Euergetes I as a probable date for 703. An alternative which would suit the present passage well enough is the period of the battle of Raphia, when a new departure was made by the admission of a large number of natives to the army in addition to the existing μάχιμοι; cf. Lesquier, Inst. mil. 5–8.

The desertion of the sailors may have been connected with the same historical events as that of the μάχιμοι, but is quite capable of explanation without reference to any special circumstances. The work of a sailor, and especially of an oarsman, was one of the heaviest and most hated kinds of service both in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt; cf. the Rosetta inscription (Dittenberger, Or. gr. Inschr. 90) 68 προστατεύοντας δὲ καὶ τὴν σύλληψιν εἰς τῶν ναυτῶν μῆτοι σκεπάσας, P. Par. 66 (W. 385), where οἱ εἰς τῶν ναυτῶν κατακεχωρισμένοι are among those exempted from the compulsory work on the embankments, P.S.I. 502. 24, P. Gnom. 55, Lesquier, Inst. mil. 251 sqq., Oertel, Liturgie, 24, Kunkel, Archiv viii. 190 sqq.

217. τὸ: a mark which might be meant for an ϊ just above the line between ο and π remains unexplained; σοῦ, however, is inadmissible and σου meaningless here.

219. αὐτ.: the second letter is probably ι, being less suitable. οὐ is preceded by a vertical stroke; ροῦ is possible, but there is barely room for ἄρσητατον.

220. There seems to have been a correction at the beginning of this line. The first few letters are blurred and may have been intentionally effaced, and the two or three preceding τὸν look like a second hand. πάντα τὰ ἐμπ. suggests itself, but a partial restoration is unsatisfactory. For ἐμπ. (sc. τὰ σῶματα) cf. e.g. 39, 20, Ηδ. Hist. iii. 9. 10 θερέματα τε τὰ ἐμπίστωντα ἀπέλευσον ... καὶ κώμαι ἐμπροστὰς τὰ ἐμπιστοῦσας.

221. συνέχισα: a military term, to hold together, keep from dispersing.
222-34. ‘Take particular care that no peculation or any other wrong take place. For every one resident in the country must clearly understand and believe that all acts of this kind have been stopped and that they are freed from the bad conditions of the past, no one having a right to do what he likes, but everything being managed in the best way; you will (thus) make the countryside secure and will increase the revenue in no small measure.’

This paragraph, which recalls ll. 40 sqq. above, seems to point to disturbances in the near past. For παραλογεία cf. P. Amh. 33, 34, Giessen 61, 10, n.

230. There does not seem to be room in the lacuna for δ’ after σιβενός.

234. A word or phrase meaning ‘you will benefit’ or ‘will increase’ is required, but we have failed to find a satisfactory restoration. The problem is complicated by the fact that it is not clear whether some remains after the supposed ε belong to the original text or an interlineation. ἄδο might be λαμ. εἰς ἐπίθοισιν ὄζεις, as in ll. 139–40, is unsuitable.

234–57. ‘Now to comprise everything and to deliver it to you in memoranda is not easy, owing to the variety of circumstances in consequence of the present situation. Be careful to see that nothing of what I have ordered in my memorandum is neglected, so far as possible, and likewise inform me concerning contingencies, in order that... For since all our business is necessarily conducted by correspondence... you should arrange for them to write about each of the injunctions sent, if possible... , otherwise certifying the reasons, in order that... and that nothing of what has been specified be neglected... If you act thus, you will fulfil your official duty and your own safety will be assured.’

The paragraph apparently gives general instructions how to act in unforeseen cases of an urgent character (ll. 241–4) and how to communicate with the dioecetes by letter (ll. 244–54). The introductory sentence again refers to the difficult times prevailing (ll. 236–7). It is noticeable that in this last part of the document the dioecetes speaks both of himself and of the addressee in the plural; cf. p. 71.

235–8. Cf. e.g. P. Tor. I. 25 ἐν δὲ τῷ τῶν καυρῶν περιστάσει, Dittenberger, Or. gr. inscr. 194. 6 ὑπὸ χαλεπῶν] καὶ τοπικῶν περιστάσεων κατεφθάρμενη τὴν πόλιν, Polyb. ii. 55. 8, Josephus, Ant. Jud. xvi. 8. 6; times of war or revolution are referred to in all these passages.

The corrector seems to have forgotten to cancel the dittography in ll. 237–8.

241. Not φρο[ντίστε].

243. In the latter part of the line ε. αὐ was perhaps preceded by λα, but there seems to have been an alteration, perhaps by the second hand, and it is not easy to see what was meant.

244. Possibly χαμαρτίζετας, followed by something like εἰ δὲ δεῖται διεξόδου.

246–7. The penultimate letter of l. 246 seems to be τ, not π. ἐν[τ] τ’ επειγμενόν, for ηπ., could be read, but the termination may be -νος. τοις χω... are presumably the persons to whom αὖρεις in l. 249 refers: χωρ is possible, though unconvincing.


252–3. Perhaps εἰβήσω, but the next word remains a difficulty. αὐ or λα is apparently to be read, not μ. In l. 253 καρτί would be suitable, but the next letter does not look like ν. χαρτά is a possibility.

253. δ[λο]υμένων is very uncertain, neither the τ nor the μ being at all convincing. There may be two letters before ε at the beginning of l. 254, but the second is not θ, and there would not be room for -[των in the lacuna. δια[τεταγμένον] is too long.
255. τελέσθησαι looks like an early instance of the confusion of ε and αι (cf. Mayser, Gram. 1. 107), but the construction is not very good, and perhaps τελεσθήσεις was intended.

257-80. 'But enough now on this subject. I thought it well to write down for you in this memorandum what I told you in sending you to the nome. I considered that your prime duty is to act with peculiar care, honestly, and in the best possible way...; and your next duty is to behave well and be upright in your district, to keep clear of bad company, to avoid all base collusion, to believe that, if you are without reproach in this, you will be held deserving of higher functions, to keep the instructions in your hand, and to report on everything as has been ordered.'

261-71. A concluding paragraph emphasizing the more important principles of conduct. Lines 264-9 remain obscure. At the end of l. 265 the doubtful π may be ρ. In l. 266 either δακτυλία or δακτυλόν is possible, and in l. 268 the letter before εισ can be μ, π or σ. In l. 269 the uncertainty of the context leaves open the choice between καίσερ and καί περί: the letters after ρ have perhaps been altered.

262. ἡγεμονικόν is a word with philosophical associations (Plato, Aristotle, Zeno).

270. έδο μ. seems preferable to ἐκμ.

272. άκαμπτειν is apparently not otherwise attested.

273. φιλοίος: so e.g. Thucyd. vi. 21 φιλοὺ στρατιῶς.

280. In the space below this line some writing appears to have been effaced.

704. Correspondence concerning Corn-transport.

The principal component of this text is a letter of reprimand from a dioecetes to an official named Artemon, perhaps the oeconomus of the nome, complaining of delay in the transport of arrears of corn-dues, whereby an increase in the freight-charges was involved. Artemon is warned that the additional expense would fall upon himself, and is urged to expedite the transport, for which all beasts of burden in the nome were to be utilized except those engaged in ploughing. On the subject of the corn-transport see 708. 70-87 and the accompanying commentary. A copy of the letter of the dioecetes (ll. 12-25) was forwarded by Artemon to a subordinate who was directed to communicate its instructions to the sitologi (ll. 7-11), and to them, together with Artemon's covering letter, it was duly circulated (ll. 1-6 and 26-8, n.). The fifteenth year in which the correspondence is dated may refer to the reign of Philopator.

The papyrus is in three fragments. Some much effaced writing on the verso appears to be a demotic account.

ἐπι[στολής] παρ' Αρτέμωνος [...] ησκο [...] παρὰ [...] ρο[υ τοῦ]
704.

OFFICIAL

DOCUMENTS

103

dtolixntod ay\rtypagoy brékerat.
....pTm.[....22 eeee
in| wor.
Oyo's awitypadoy \OT@s emOOVTES 6.
Ks [esc
ee ees
i ct ED
Ts ae Heente |e kaOor[t].[.].€...
ata

[

]

"Ap[rlévoly Krno...

xaipev.

[
Eppwalfe. (Erous) te Xoiay 6.
ris wapd.J.... pov tod dtocxnrod ém-

a|ToAns

[. +--+ +e]

5+ . . « Gyriypagiov.

oretAale

Karas

ov

mlounoes

ovvtdéas

ém-

fn

[pos Tolvs oLToAdyous
eoreeee

WEL Vary

ager

twee
ierole n 01a Tov tropelov Tijy [

o [efaywy7]y 70d alrov akodlolWOws Tots diacagovpévors.

Eppwao. (€rous) ve Xolaly .
oe Bo pols “Aprépor{t] x[alpew.] tov [Aolkmoypagovpevoy citov év tais
v[o[uapxiasls KaOjkop (uyev kal €.[....]. poe [e...].. Oar emi ra mpods

Kpoxoditwy méXe
teeta: ély O€ rovrwy e€fyOlar dia trav él rae Umodoxyiw mpocaywyideov
Teil
27 1.
} [- i7nv alorjapév, tovrov dé kata Katpoy [ov
[yeyeynulévov, viv dé t[od oitov..... pévov kjat eEayopuévov, cupBEBnkev

avri [
Oat

OrEV QUAY,
(apraBav) BS

(aes Sees

|||. 6 '@ic [fe aic\c.s pols

« ]-. Kal (po)pérpov tav p

OPETPOVIET ONY ssie\lo, sy'n)5.(5.61s iolvatae |v Tpimdoby Tapa 70 éoTa-

péviov

[erlernbelte lain ceagopoy a. | 15 1.
Ae,

mlpaxOnoer, ef d& pr Bov-

Kal [

20 [p]effoo[t] ¢[n]ucars repinleced.

émipédov 6 Omws| mavTa Ta Ev TOL VO"AL

Trope|ta

[Xolpis Tay mlpols THt dpotipidoer........
[Tle eat mpos THe e€[aywyh. Tod] oirov,
fey

Svalreraypéver emiovvay Oévkai mas 6 ev Tots Oncavpois

ovetepner sined ets (Giese avs ciros KataxOeis emi] rods Sppous EuPlAlnOAt els Ta
va xaOrf. .
35.1.
[ Je. m J.-[
ths
Le
(Erous)
éppwao.
25 [


On the verso

σιτολόγος Θ[.] . . [ ] ὑπη
ekai Παχύσει [ ]
ἐν τῷ 'Ετ[ωνος] [ ] Ἑλλω

4. τές of ἐπιδώτες added above the line in a more cursive hand.

1. Cf. ll. 26–8, where Ἑλλω recurs, but the associated name is different or differently spelled. τῇ could be read in place of νει, and the preceding letter is possibly δ.

4. Perhaps πειτούει, but the sentence is obscure. Whether ἐπιδώτες was altered otherwise than by the insertion of the final syllable (cf. crit. n.) is uncertain.

5. καθή[.]: or καθὼς σ. ?

7. ὠρον could be read, but a longer name than Ὀρον is required, and the vestiges of the preceding letter do not suggest δ; perhaps -γρον or -τρον.

8. ἐπίκειται σοι τὸ ἀντ. or similar was of course the sense, but the letters are difficult to identify.

9. Apparently not ζήθν before δίω. η or α is suggested by the remains, not σι.

13. Both the general sense and the infinitive διακομένη, which is the natural reading, as a case of lipography, of which there is another example in l. 17. It is indeed not impossible that καθηκον not -κομ was intended, but the following letters are then not easily interpreted (ἐν καρπῳ is not to be read). If the emendation adopted is right, something like καὶ εἰκαρφωτερον (too long) κατηχόμαι would be expected.

14. Perhaps νεώμα is the missing word, though strange to papyri. For προσαγωγίδες at the ἑρμος of Crocodilopolis cf. P. Petrie III. 107 (d) 1–3.

15. ρήμεν is very doubtful, but μεγάλον is apparently not to be read.

16. The first verb after σῖτον was presumably the same as that lost in l. 3. From this point the writing becomes more regular.

17. It seems clear that the first syllable of φροτερων was inadvertently dropped. Either αϊ, λι, or π preceded the ρ.

19. E.g. [τούτων o]τ[ν τ]δ δ. or . . . [ν τ]δ δ.

22. ἐς[γοραία]: cf. e.g. P. Petrie III. 20. ii. 6.

24. παριστάμενα πλοῖα is a likely supplement at the beginning of the line, but the vestiges are ambiguous; cf. 703. 75–6.

26–8. Evidently there are here two sets of addressees, (a) ὑπη[.].] kai[?] Ἑλλω (cf. l. 1, n.), whose names were written in large letters, and (b) σιτολόγος Θ . . . kai Παχύσει év τοίν 'Ε., which is in smaller letters and more closely set lines, though not necessarily by a different hand. Probably the whole forms a single endorsement, ‘Το...and Bilus, for the sitologi’, &c.,; alternatively (a) was the original address, (b) being added by Bilus and his associate when forwarding the document.

705. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

8. 13 X 15.8 cm.

B.C. 209.

Letter from Theogenes to Apollonius enclosing for the latter’s information a copy of a letter which Theogenes had written to the basilicogrammateus Tothoës. Of this enclosure only parts of the first few lines remain; they relate
to an injunction to Tothoés apparently directing him not to accept a declaration (ἀπογραφή, but the word is doubtfully restored) from holders of certain classes of land. The main point of interest lies in the definition of the land (ll. 6–7) as ἐν συντάξει; and is somewhat disconcerting, since according to the current explanation, which is based on various papyri in Vol. I (cf. e.g. Wilcken, Grundz. 271), all land that was not βασιλικὴ was ἐν ἀφέσει, ‘concessional’, and land ἐν συντάξει and that ἐν δωρεᾷ were therefore subdivisions of land ἐν ἀφέσει, not categories independent of and parallel to it, as they here appear to be. It is remarkable that in what was previously the earliest instance of the phrase, P. Par. 63. 177 (B.C. 164), temple and cleruchic land are similarly placed side by side with γῆ ἐν ἀφέσει. That difficulty, which was pointed out in 5. 36–7, n., has been surmounted by supposing that the language there was loose, but to have recourse to the same explanation for a second and earlier passage is unsatisfactory. Perhaps ἐν ἀφέσει had not yet acquired the wide application that it seems to have had in the later Ptolemaic period.

The letter of Theogenes is dated in the fourteenth year, which more probably refers to the reign of Philopator than that of Epiphanes. Neither the writer’s rank nor that of his correspondent is stated, but it may be suggested that, especially if ἄπογραφην is rightly read in l. 8, Apollonius was the ἐπιμελητής of that name to whom some property-returns at Cairo, also dated in the fourteenth year and from the division of Polemon, were addressed (Archiv ii. 82–4). In that case Theogenes was possibly oeconomus, since such returns were made also to that official in conjunction with the basilicogrammateus.

The text is on the verso of the papyrus, the recto being almost entirely blank.
2–3. There is a short lacuna between ι and λ of βασιλικὸν and a longer one between the second ι and κ, and similarly in ἑρπῦα below, where the reading is more doubtful, there is a lacuna large enough for two letters at least between μ and ψ. These irregularities are attributable to a defect in the surface of the papyrus, since in ll. 1 and 3–5 the upper fibres at the corresponding place had disappeared before the letter was written. Cf. nn. on ll. 8 and 9.


8. ἐπεγγαθάμην: this seems to be the most likely word, though the initial a is extremely uncertain and there would be room for another letter in the lacuna (cf. ll. 2–3, n.). ἐπεγγαθάμην is hardly suitable, for although a remission of that impost is made for γῆ ἐν ἄφεσεν in 5.

111–13. Payments of it to the basilicogrammateus would not be expected.

9. No word need be lost between ὁδικ and κατ.; cf. ll. 2–3, n.

10. Perhaps ἐν ... αἰτ, a local name.

706. CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING EMBANKMENTS.

Measures for the security of the embankments are the subject of this text, but it is too fragmentary to be clearly understood. A regulation (διάταξες, l. 10) had been made by a superior official, who sent a copy (ll. 23 sqq.) with a covering letter of some length to one Ammonius (ll. 10–22), and he in turn forwarded copies of both documents to a subordinate with a note putting in more concise form the instructions which he had himself received (ll. 2–9). Of the διάταξες only the first three lines are partially preserved at the foot of the column, the reference there being to the division of Heracleides, but other districts of the nome perhaps figured in the sequel. The letters to and from Ammonius emphasize the need for continual vigilance on the part of guards who were to be appointed; in the case of the discovery of neglect by the inspectors the toparchs and comarchs were to be invoked. χωματοφυλάκες or dyke-watchmen are mentioned in several early Ptolemaic papyri (P. Petrie II. 6. 3, III. 44 (4) 4, Cairo Zen. 59296. 15, 28, P.S.I. 421. 1; cf. P. Par. 66. 21–2), but that title does not occur in the present text, which speaks of φυλακταῖ (ll. 5–6 (?), 15), and φρονοτοι (l. 24). The part taken by local peasants (ll. 21, 25) is obscure.

Apparently not much is missing at the ends of the lines, but there are large initial lacunae, the extent of which has been roughly gauged on the basis of the supplements adopted in ll. 3 and 21; if in the latter place the plural is substituted for the singular, a corresponding increase should be made in the number of letters to be supplied elsewhere.
706. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

[ἐπέμψαμεν σοι τὴν ὑποκείμενην ἐπὶ στὸ ὁλὴν. κἂν
[λῶς οὖν . . . . . . . . . . . . ποιήσεις εὰν φαίνηται συντάξαί]

5 [15 l. τοὺς] ἐπιστάτας τῶν δηλουμένων
[νων φυλακιτῶν εάν τίνα εὐρίσκωσιν ἀφιστάμενοι
[. . . . τοὺς τοπάρχας καὶ κριμάρχας απ[. . . .] ὀπτο[. .
[. . . . διὰ νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας ποιεῖσθαι τὴν τήρησιν
[τῶν χωμάτων . . . . . . . . . . . .]φ[. . . .]ς ὑπὸ χείρα.
]

10 [ Ἀμμονίου ἤσ πεπο] ἡμεθα διατάξεις [. .
[22 l. ]τὶ τῶν ἀφέσεων καὶ τ[ῶι
[16 l. ]ὁ στρατηγὸς μεταλαβὼν παλ[. .
[20 l. ]ἐν τῇ ὑποδεικνυμένη]

15 [κόμης ?] 12 l. ἄποτάξας φυλακίτας συνοπτ[. .
[14 l. ]ζησι. οίς ἐπιμελές ἦσσαι ἐπισκοπεῖν
[14 l. ]σε δ[ ]ποτές διὰ νυκτὸς καὶ ἡμέρας
[9 l. καὶ ἐ[ ]άν τινες ἀφίστωνται, διασημα[. .
[13 l. ) τοὺς τοπάρχας δὲ καὶ κριμάρχα[. .

20 [13 l. ) διὰ τούτων ἐκπληρωθῆναι, [ ἔγραψα δὲ καὶ Φο][μμωτί διασαφήσαι σοι τῶν γεωργῶν
[τὰ ὀνόματα.
]

]

[14 l. ]ζησ 'Ἐρμοιτοῦ διὰ τῶν φρουρῶν

25 [13 l. ]. αἰα τῶν ἐκ Σύρων κόμης

On the verso

. . . . . ζησ (ἐτοὺς) κ Ἐπείφ ιδ. Πτ[ολ]μαῖος ο. μ( .)
] ἀγ(τί)γρ(αφών) τῆς πρὸς Ἀμμ[ονίου] ἔπιστ(ολῆς) Α[. . . . .]. .

19. l. τε for ὃ;?

1. ὑπ(τετάκται?): cf. e.g. 41. 20 ὅπως ὑποτάξης οἴς καθήκει; a similar abbreviation in 732. 20 where an accus. follows may be resolved ὑπ(τετάχα), but with a different sense. Or perhaps ὑπ(ἐτέθη), as in P. Petrie II. 9 (5) 11.

6. φυλακίτων: cf. l. 15; but perhaps κομῶν should be restored.

7. At the end of the line ὀπτ is awkward (though cf. l. 15), but ὀς is hardly to be read in place of τό; the letter after τό may be ν, and ἀαι[ could be αγη[ or αγ[.

10. διάταξις is commonly used in the Roman period in reference to Imperial decrees,
but there seems to be no instance of the word in Ptolemaic papyri, and διάταγμα is a quite doubtful restoration in 5. 9. The sense in the present passage is perhaps rather 'disposition' than 'ordinance'.

11-12. For τῶν χωρίων cf. P. Petrie II. 42 (a) 6-7 πρὸς τὴν φυλακὴν τῶν χωρίων καὶ τοῖς ἀδέσποτοι; or perhaps τῶν γεζηφυρῶν, as in P. Petrie III. 56 (c) 10. Further on γράφει [is possibly ἀντίγραφος], but the following word must first be identified.

13. If ἡγεῖσα is right, στρατηγός seems probable, but the doubtful γ may be τ.

15. σύνοπτος occurs in papyri only in P. Fay. 20. 23 ἀντίγραφα . . . σύνοπτα τοῖς ἀναγερωτακόσιοι, of public notices, and the sense may be similar here.

24. For the name ᾿Ερμοίτου cf. the ᾿Ερμοίδου διώρυξ at Tebtunis in 649-54.

25. The position of ᾿Ερμαίος κώμη in the division of Heracleides is confirmed; cf. 701. 8, Vol. II. p. 402. At the beginning of the line neither διὰ nor apparently αὐτὰ can be read.

26-9. This endorsement, which is at right angles to the lines of the recto and starts from near the top of the papyrus, is in a hand different from that of l. 1. In l. 26 nothing seems to be wanted in front of the date, and possibly there was some mistake; there would not nearly be room for τοῖς ἐπιστάταις. At the end of this line ἐξειμένες (ἐπιτηγίας) suggests itself, but is not a satisfactory reading. Αὐτὸ . . . [ . . . ] . to the right of l. 27, is in larger letters and may be in the hand of the main text; ᾿Αμμονίων, which would be expected, was apparently not written.

707. CIRCULAR AND PROCLAMATION.

39 (a).

A short letter addressed to the epistatae in the division of Polemon enclosing a copy of an official announcement which had been published in Crocodilopolis and the neighbourhood and was evidently to be made known locally; an endorsement at the foot indicates that this was duly done. Apollonius, the source of the letter, may be identical with the writer of 35, also addressed to the epistatae of the same division, and including a proclamation; that papyrus, however, is dated seven years later than 707, and the name was a common one. In the present case the announcement (ll. 6-14) was occasioned by the reported departure of a number of crown cultivators from their homes owing to oppressive judicial action, with the result that irrigation and other agricultural work were being neglected. In the clause in 5. 207 sqq. defining the spheres of the Greek and the native judges, the crown cultivators are expressly excluded from its operation, and the statement that they were now being brought before wrong tribunals 'contrary to decree' (l. 9 below) is perhaps a reference to that ordinance, which is earlier than 707 by little more than four months at most. It is, moreover, noteworthy that the next paragraphs of 5 (ll. 221 sqq.) exempt the persons and a certain part of the property of crown cultivators from the action of the ᾿Εκνίκων πράκτορος, and that the present text, as l. 18 shows, was submitted to one of those officials for his attention.
The papyrus is in bad condition, having been broken into two pieces, while damage to the surface makes decipherment difficult. The extent of the interior lacunae, though determinable with probability, is not certainly fixed.

"Απολλώνιος τοῖς ἐν τῇ Πολέμωνος μερίδι ἐπιστάταις ἔχαίσειν. ἐκκειται ἐν Κρασφίδιον πόλει καὶ τοῖς προσκυνοῦσι τῷ προγράμματα διὰ τῶν προσεπτευμένων ἐπιστάταις τῷ ἐπιβαλλόντων ἀπροφασίστως τούτῳ."

έρρωσθε. (ἐτους) ὑβ Μεσορή κβ.

πρόγραμμα:

"Επεὶ πλέονες τῶν βασιλικῶν γεωργῶν προσεπτευμένοι εἰσίν ἐκ τῆς ["]διας ἐκκεχωρηκέναι χάριν τοῦ οἴκου ["]ἀγομένου ἐφ᾽ οὗς δεῖ εἰς ἔτερα ["]κριτήρια περισσαῖαι πρὸς ἰδιωτικὰ ["]χρήσα παρὰ τὰ περὶ ἑαυτῶν προσ-


4. τούτω[ : οὐ-τω[.

7–8. The βασιλικοὶ γεωργοὶ were one of the classes whose freedom of movement was most rigidly restricted; cf. e.g. 210 (W. Ψ27), Wilcken, Grundz. pp. 27, 275.

9. χρῆσα here is commended by the reference to the ξενικῶν πράκτωρ in l. 18 in comparison with 5. 221 sqq.; cf. introd.

10. ], . . . αἱ: possibly ], . . . ὡς, and a genitive absolute would be apposite if a participle adapted to the space were forthcoming; ὡς ἑξήκοντα is too long.

11. Apparently not ἐξουσίων: the remains of the letter before ι indicate a broad-based letter such as δ, μ, ξ.

14. Not ἐπιστάτας. (l. 4). ἐγ or ἐπὶ may have preceded ] μέρους.

15. Another date perhaps followed τῶν, but the remains hardly suggest it.

16. [φανερω]τάς (v. P. Oxy. 1100, 3) suits the space better than [ἐπιστάταις] τῶν.
Copy of notification addressed to various officials of four nomes, adjacent to but not including the Arsinoite, that they were about to be visited by a person sent out to collect certain sums which were owing on account of corn-dues. Its author must have occupied a high position, not improbably that of dioecetes; and the officials were no doubt instructed to give the emissary proper assistance, but at this point the text becomes fragmentary and the end is lost. The copy was made in a small cursive script, which in places is very faint, on the back of 744, the beginning corresponding with the end of that document. Since 744 is incomplete (cf. ll. 10–11), it is likely that other matter preceded 708, as is also indicated by the fact that only the month (of receipt?), not the year, is stated in l. 1.

'S Tubi... to the nomarchs and oeconomi and basilicogrammateis of the Aphroditopolite and Heracleopolite and Oxyrhynchite and Cynopolite nomes and to the archiphylacitae and phylacitae, greeting. Lysimachus has been sent [to collect] the amounts which are further owing... for the value of wheat in your districts. You will therefore do well on being summoned for this purpose...'

1. Perhaps... 
2-3. Precedence over the βασιλικὸς γραμματεῖς is similarly given to the οἰκονόμος in P. Lille 4. 29. Cf. 793. ii. 32, n.
6. $\alpha\nu\rho\sigma\tau\omicron \tau\omicron$: the interchange of $\alpha$ and $\epsilon$ may be considered sufficiently common to justify this restoration; cf. Mayser, Gram. i. 57. The termination is either $\alpha\upsilon\omega\sigma\varsigma$ or $\eta$.

7–8. At the beginning of l. 7 something like $\iota\nu\alpha\lambda\nu\gamma\pi\epsilon\varphi\iota\gamma\nu\eta$ is required, but $\iota\nu\alpha\mu$ is hardly reconcilable with the remains, and still less $\delta\pi\omicron\omega\sigma\varsigma$. Further on neither $\iota\alpha\varsigma$ | $\tau[\ldots] \kappa[\ldots] \tau\alpha$ nor $\iota[\alpha\varsigma]$ | $\tau[\rho\alpha\tau\epsilon\omega\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma]$ $\tau\alpha\varsigma$ is satisfactory; $\pi\theta[\iota\alpha\varsigma]$ | $\tau[\alpha\varsigma]$ could be read, but not $\ldots \mu\epsilon\nu\varsigma$.

10. $\kappa[\alpha\tau\epsilon\sigma\alpha\tau\omicron\tau\iota\nu]$ would overload the lacuna; $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ seems to suit the remains better than $\epsilon\iota\pi$.

11. Not $\iota\nu\alpha[\sigma]\chi\o$- nor $\alpha\nu\alpha\gamma\kappa$-.

709. LETTER OF A MONOPOLY-SUPERINTENDENT.

123. 31.4 x 33 cm. B.C. 159.

In this letter the police and other officials of the village of Tali are informed of the name of the sub-contractor for the sale of papyrus at their village, and are asked to give him proper assistance in the event of any infringement of the monopoly being detected. Both the papyrus and the shops at which it was retailed are designated as 'royal'; and attention is drawn to the fact that the contractor could demand affidavits from notaries ($\mu\nu\omicron\omega\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omicron$, l. 8, n.) that they would abstain from the use of illicit supplies. This text is a valuable addition to the evidence, hitherto but scanty, for the monopoly of papyrus; cf. Wilcken, Grundz. p. 255, Reil, Beitr. z. Kenntniss d. Gewerbes, p. 7.
112. TEKTUNUS PAPYRUS


12. το οί ποιμηντων υπιγραφής.

'Sokonopis, superintendent of the distribution of State papyrus at... for the 23rd year to the epistates at Tali and the archiphylacites and the phylacitae and desert-guards and the commarch and the comogrammateus, greeting. Petoiis who... has contracted with us for the distribution of the State papyrus at Tali for the said year, and it is within his competence to take declarations on oath by the king from the notaries that they will not use private material of what appertains to the contract nor purchase from smugglers but only from the royal shops. You will therefore do well to support him zealously in any matter connected herewith in which he needs your help, and if he hands over to you any persons who are competing with him as sellers or are smuggling, take them, together with any supplies that they may have, and bring them before Zopyrus the epimeletes, in order that they may be mulcted in the due penalties.'

1–2. Papyrus sheets of a special quality were called βασιλικοί (cf. Dziatzko, Buchwesen, p. 78), but they are not here meant to the exclusion of other kinds which were doubtless made in the State factories; cf. II. 10–11 and e.g. the βασιλικά ἐλαιοφρύγα in Rev. Laws xlix. 16. In l. 2 the vestige after the initial τ is consistent with a (inter alia), but το[κλ] καὶ... cannot be read; there has perhaps been a correction immediately after the small lacuna. Line 1 is sufficiently filled by τα[ρα, but two or three more letters could be added. Ταλί(οι-καί) is the spelling found also in the Roman period; Ταλίδα in P. Petrie II. 28 is supposed to be identical (cf. Vol. II, pp. 402–3). It seems clear that the ἐπιστάτης here was a police official, and the passage favours the view that ἐπ. κώμης commonly = ἐπ. φυλακητῶν κ.; cf. Wilcken, Grundz. p. 412.

4. ἐπιθυμοῦν is unsuitable; the final vestiges do not support a or ο, rather e.g. η, κ, ρ, π. Perhaps ἐπιθυμοῦν was used as e.g. in 26. 8, 27. 88, τήν ἐπιστατὴν being understood and ἡμίν a mistake for ἡμῖν; cf. l. 11, crit. n.

8. The term μονογράφος must here be used in a quite general sense; cf. P. Magd. 12. 4–5 (M. 130) συνεζήτησε... τεθύμνη αὐτῆς (sc. τὴν συγγραφήν) παρὰ Ζωπικῷ τῶν μονογράφων and the editor's note, Bouché-Leclercq, Hist. des Lat., iv. 133. ιδιωτικός φορτίος: as B.G.U. 1121 shows, there were papyrus marshes in private ownership in the time of Augustus (cf. P. Milanesi I, p. 277), and these ιδιωτικά φορτία may be referred to a similar source.

9. δ[ι]κολπιστευόντων: cf. l. 14. This verb, found only here, is hardly to be connected, like Κολπιστικῶν (Πλαυής) in 38. 12, and 125, with Κολπίτης (cf. Steph. Byz. s.v. Φωκέα), and it seems preferable to postulate a word διακολπίτης meaning a person who conceals things in the folds of his garment. The question may then be raised whether in 38 and 125 the adjective κολπιστικῶν should not be written with a small κ and be similarly interpreted.

710. CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING CROWN LAND.

13. 16.3 X 18 cm. B.C. 156.

The subject of this fragmentary correspondence is a piece of land, evidently Crown property, about which a petition (ινίμνημα) had been submitted to the
writer, whose name and official position are unknown. In view of that application a report upon the land in question had been made by Peteharpsenesis, perhaps a comogrammateus, estimating what a fair rent would be for a period of five years. The official to whom the application had been sent thereupon wrote to a subordinate, Pyrrhus (ll. 4 sqq.), directing him to make a public offer of the land, and if no better terms were obtainable, to assign it, apparently, to the applicant at the rate stated; he also wrote to Peteharpsenesis, the author of the report, enclosing for his information a copy of the letter to Pyrrhus.

It is sufficiently clear, from the character of the correspondence and the instructions which were given, that this transaction was no part of the ordinary procedure of the ὁμιλίωνυς or general renewal of the leases of Crown land. Probably owing to the deterioration of the land concerned the rent was being reduced to an economic level (ἐκ τῆς ἀξιας: cf. l. 9 and e.g. 61. (b) 88-100). In such cases first periods of five or ten years were common; cf. 737, 807. 23, Rostowzew, Kolonat, pp. 30 sqq., Wilcken, Grundz. p. 276.

On the verso

... To Peteharpsenesis, greeting. We append for your information a copy of our letter to Pyrrhus the... Goodbye. 25th year, Pauni...

To Pyrrhus. We append copies of the petition presented to us by Horus... and of the report made thereon by Peteharpsenesis. Put up therefore publicly at auction, with the concurrence of the usual individuals, the land concerned, and if no one makes a higher offer than the reported value at the rate of 3 artabae of wheat for five years, [assign it] to the stated [Horus (?)...’
4. The name at the end of the line is very doubtful.
10. There seems to have been a short blank space early in this line. Further on διὸς is highly uncertain.
12. A remnant of a date?

771. LETTER CONCERNING A DEFAULTING COMARCH.

Letter from a superior to the guards and cultivators of the village of Oxyrhynchus, stating that according to reports received the village comarch was failing to meet his liabilities, and in particular was in arrears with payments in kind which were due from him according to the terms of his appointment. Certain steps were in consequence to be taken, but the nature of the orders given is obscured by the mutilation of the lower half of the letter; from the fact, however, that in the address on the verso the guards are defined more precisely as ‘harvest-guards’ (γεωργικοὶ ἀκεῖς), it may be inferred that any produce that the comarch might possess was to be impounded. For the payments commonly made by officials in return for their appointment cf. 9–10 and 5. 186, n.

Θέων τοῖς ἐν Ὀξύρυγχοις φύλαξ ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ
καὶ τοῖς γεωργικοῖς ἐκ τοῦ εἰς ἑαυτόν
διὰ πλῆθους Πετωόν τοῦ...[...
κομάρχην τῆς κώμης λειπότελη [ὅπη]
5 καὶ ἀποστοῦντα, μεγάλως δὲ καθυστηρικότα ἐν [τῶν
dιεσταμένωι πρὸς αὐτὸν κεφαλαίων δὲ [δεὶ
dοθῆναι ἀπὸ προχειρισμοῦ σίτου...[...
καὶ διεκκυκτότα ἔως τῆς κ τοῦ...[...
ἀπολείπεται πλείω τοῦ ἡμίσους. ὅθεν
10 ἀναδραμόντες τατὴν
γενέσθαι ἐν τοῖς [καὶ ἐν τοῖς πρότερον [
tὰ τῆς χρείας ἕκπληκτο [ἐνα
μηθὲν ἀλάσσωμα []
15 προσγεγραμμένωι γενηται
[γ]ενόμενοι ἐπὶ...[[
ἐις τὸ μὴ [(ἔτος)?] μόνον τὰ δὲ
παραδο ἦναι ἐπακολουθθ
712. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

On the verso

toîs ein 'Oξυρύνχου
gενηματοφύλαξι καὶ τοῖς γεωργοῖς.

5. atopouντα above the line. 1. καθυστηρικ.

'Theon to the guards and cultivators at Oxyrhyncha, greeting. I learn from several persons that Petois, ... comarch of the village, is defaulting and misconducting himself, and that he is greatly in arrears with the amount agreed on with him and due for his appointment, ... [artabae] of corn, and has deferred it up to the 20th of ... , being in debt for more than half. Hasten therefore ... (Addressed) To the harvest-guards and cultivators at Oxyrhyncha.'

3. Perhaps τῶν ... (hardly τῶν γεωργ[ενω]); or To ... as a patronymic.
4. λειστελίων occurs in a Locrian inscription (Roehl, Inscr. Gr. 321. 14), and λειστελήσαντα is possible here, but a present participle seems preferable.
9. ἀπολείπειν in the sense of 'to leave in arrear' is apparently unexampled, and probably the writer changed his construction and the verb is intransitive.
17. μῆδ is more likely than μᾶ. There is no stroke above the supposed figures, but the reading adopted is otherwise very suitable. εἰς ἡμᾶς cannot be read. Perhaps ἔκωντα at the end of the line.

712. LETTER TO CULTIVATORS OF CROWN LAND.

39 (a). 16-9 x 18-2 cm. Late second century B.C.

Heracleides, a local official, had been induced by the elders of the cultivators (cf. 718. 3 and e.g. 18. 5, 40. 17, Wilcken, Grundz. p. 275) at the village of Ares to defer some contemplated step in regard to a certain Petesokonouris, and now writes complaining that he has waited ten days beyond the stipulated time and urging them, if they had any proposal to make, to come and bring Petesokonouris forthwith. Owing to the writer's allusive style and to some uncertainties of reading the meaning is not always clear, and the nature of the action which he had in view remains uncertain; a coercive measure or penalty of some kind is rather suggested.

17 καὶ αὐτῶι δὲ τῶ Πετεσοκονούρει γέγραφα
18 τὴν συνεσφραγισμένην ἐπιστολὴν ... ...
1 'Ἡρακλείδης Ἡρω καὶ Πετενούρει καὶ [τοῖς
πρεσβυτέροις τῶν γεωργῶν χαίρειν.

I 2
On the verso

tois εξ Ἀρεως κῶμος.

'Heracleides to Horus and Ptenenos and the elders of the cultivators, greeting. In accordance with your request that I shou do nothing further up to the 25th until I met Petesokonouris, having now waited instead of the 25th till the 5th of Mecheir without any of you having brought me to...; even so, notwithstanding my annoyance I have had patience and written to you; even now you have made no decision about what I had determined to do to Petesokonouris, command bring him, on the understanding that I take such other steps as you prefer; and do not leave him and the office thus in the lurch and make trial of other measures. If another decision has been made, acquaint me. Goodbye. P.S.) I have written also to Petesokonouris himself the letter sealed up with this...

(Addressed) To the cultivators at the village of Ares.'

1. [tois: there is no trace of ink aft the καὶ, but letters have similarly disappeared in one or two other places in this papyrus.

5. ἐπιμεμηκὼς seems preferable paliographically to -μεμηκα, and καὶ to αὐτῷ.

7. ἔδωρ suggests itself, and the absence of any sign of the tail of ρ is perhaps not a fatal objection, but the phrase does not occur.

10. This is apparently the first instance of the pluperfect ἐκεῖρε in Ptolemaic papyri, though ἐκεῖρεικα occurs in Polyb. x. 50 the participle and infin. are found, e.g. 5. 196 παρεστάκατος, P. Tor. 1. v. 33 καταστάκατος.

13-14. If rightly read, these lines are awkwardly constructed. ἐκεῖρε seems to be excluded at the beginning of 1. 13. δέωρ ὅπως would well be ἐκεῖρεδωρ· but (ἰὼ) ὅπως should then follow, and this, though ὅπως is commonly doubtful, is not obtainable. δέωρ ὅπως λαμβάνῃ is perhaps a veiled threat; for the present tense cf. Mayser, Gram. ii. 147.

18. The remains at the end of these are difficult to reconcile with a date.
This letter, like 712, is addressed to the elders of the cultivators at the village of Ares (l. 11), who are directed by an agent of the epimeletes to meet him immediately at Oxyrhyncha, another village in the division of Polemon. The letter breaks off before the purpose of the meeting has been stated, but since the agent was πρὸς τὴν εἰκασία τοῦ σημίου—a novel designation which is the chief point of interest in the papyrus—it can be inferred that some question concerning the sesame harvest was concerned. εἰκασία was the term applied to the official inspection and calculation of the gathered crop when the settlement between the government and cultivators took place: cf. 72. 374–8 (= 61. (b) 372–5) τοῦ γεωργοῦ προτρέπατ’ θερίσαι καὶ μετενέγκαι ἐπὶ τὰς ἄλος τεθεωρήσθαι ἐκ τῆς γεωνσαίης εἰκασίας μετὰ ταῖτα τὰ ἐγεγραμμένα τῇ γῆ ὑπὸ δύνασθαι συντηροθῆναι, 67. 16, &c., SB. 7188. 46 τῆν εἰκασίαν ἐκ τοῦ βασιλείου. After the claims of the government had been met, the release (αὔφεσις) of the crop or the residue was given; cf. 714–15. The writing is on the verso of the papyrus, the recto having been used for an account, which is almost entirely obliterated.

On the verso

Harsiesis, the emissary of the epimeletes for the estimate of sesame, to... ies and the elders of the cultivators, greeting. As soon as you read my letter, repair quickly with no

1 The names of the lessors at the beginning of this line were probably in some other case than the nominative.
delay to Oxyrhynchus in order that we may...; and I have sent Ptolemaeus ...(Addressed)
[To the cultivators] of the village of Ares.'

5. ῥογ(γ)νωisticalermannous: the same spelling of this rather rare word is found in Eustath. Od. p. 1441. 59, Hesychius, and the Ravenna MS. of Aristophanes at Ach. 126, Nub. 131.

6. A final conjunction is required somewhere in this line.


29. 16.5 x 10 cm. Second century B.C.

A note, written in a large, coarse hand, from a comogrammateus to Callicrates, presumably a γενηματοφυλακές (cf. 715), ordering him to allow Theon, most probably a Crown cultivator, to take his greenstuff to his village, since he had given security for the dues upon his land; cf. n. on ll. 6-10 and 715. The twenty-fourth year (l. 11) may refer to the reign either of Epiphanes or of Philometor.

Τεός κωμογραμματεύς
Καλλικράτει χαίριν.
ἐκατον Θέωνα ἀνα-
κομίσαι τῶν χόρτων
5 αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν κάμην
εἰς σύνθεσιν τῷ βασι-
λί, ἔχομεν γὰρ παρ' αὐ-
τοῦ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν
τῶν ἐκφοριῶν καὶ
10 [τῶν] ἀπερμάτων.
(ἐτοὺς) καὶ Φαρμοῦθι β.

'Teos, comogrammateus, to Callicrates, greeting. Permit Theon to convey his greenstuff to the village in order to make up accounts with the Crown, for we have received from him security for the rent and seed. The 24th year, Pharmouthi 2.'

1. This Teos is probably identical with the Teos, comogrammateus of Berenicis Thesmophori, who occurs in a text to be published in Part 2.

6-10. Cf. 27. 71, where it is stated that notices were put up in the villages ἡλιοῦντα μηδένα ἐπαφιέναι κτήνης εἰς τὴν ἐσπαρμένην χόρτον καὶ τόις παραπλησίοις γενήμασι μηδὲ τῶν λοιπῶν ἐπαφών ἐφάπτεσθαι ἃνευ τοῦ δύναν τὴν ἀσφάλειαν καθότι πρόκειται, P. Petrie III. 32 (g) verso 10-12 αυτάξας τῶν... φυλακίτιον... ἀνείπει περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν... ἀρουρινὸν καὶ ἔχομεν γὰρ πο[i]τα] τοὔτων ἀσφάλειαν τῶν εἰς τὸ ξ (ἐτοὺς) ἐκφορίων, and 715. 2-3. In the present case Theon had given the security (ἀσφάλεια) for the payment of his rent and the return of the seed lent to him and was accordingly to be permitted to remove his crop from the fields and convey it
to the village. When it arrived there, we suppose, the amount of his rent and seed would be paid to the king's account and his security returned to him.

The meaning of the word 梱独x has not very clear. Perhaps 梱独 is to be understood; cf. P. Stud. Pal. IV. 70. 391 μετά 梱独 των λίθων, P. Hibeh 48. 15 梱独 梱独. For the spelling 梱独x cf. e.g. 58. 55, 708. 155, 793. ii. 28, Mayser, Gram. i. 67.

715. LETTER CONCERNING RELEASE OF CROPS.

This papyrus is very similar in character to 714. It is a letter from a comogrammateus to the local guards of crops, concerning a crop which the owners had removed without giving security for the payment of the rent; cf. 714. 6-10, n. Steps to ensure that the security should be forthcoming were therefore to be taken, but the mutilation of the ends of the lines leaves it uncertain what precisely they were. No doubt the guards would prevent the owners from realizing the crop until they had fulfilled their obligations.

Πετοσίρις κωμογραμματεύς Ὀξύρυγχος Παραμ[ὑ]ν Καὶ τοῖς γενηματο-φύλαξι ξ[αίρειν.
μεταλαβὼν περὶ τοῦ μεταφέρεσθαι τὸν περὶ τὴν κάμην κάλαμον Ἑλλη-νικὸν εἰς εἰ. . . . . . .
πρὸ τοῦ λαβεῖν ἡμᾶς τὴν καθήκουσαν ἀσφάλειαν τῶν ἐκφορῶν κ . . . . ἀφεῖ. . . . .
πλεονα[σ]ύσης τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς, ἀμα τοῦ λα[β]εῖν τὴν ἐπιστολὴν κατα-
στήσαντες τὴν [. . .] κ[ . . .] κὼμ[ὴς . . . . . . .
5 μέχρι τοῦ λαβεῖν παρὰ τῶν [κ]υρίων τὴν ἀσφάλειαν. ἔρρωσθε. (ἐτος).
. . . Παχών κ.θ. .
ὡς παρὰ Δημάτος . . . ητος καὶ Κεφάλα Πετοῦτος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων.

3. 1. καθήκ. 4. πλεονασυ[σ]ής της ἐπιγραφῆς added above the line.

'Petosiris, comogrammateus of Oxyrhynchus to Paramonus and the harvest-guards, greeting. I have heard about the removal of the Greek reeds to . . . before we have received the proper security for the rent . . . the epigraph being excessive. As soon as you receive this letter [set a watch on?] the village until security is received from the proprietors. Good-bye. The . . . year, Pachon 24. For instance, from Demas son of . . . es and Cephalas son of Petous and the rest.'

2-3. If μεταλαβὼν is to be depended upon, a verb in the 1st person sing. must have followed at the end of 1. 3, but the writer may have changed his construction.

For κάλαμος Ἑλληνικὸς cf. 81. 31, &c., 792. 12, P. Brit. Mus. 195. 5-6, 30 (II, p. 127,
P. Ryl. II, p. 255), B.G.U. 619. i. 18, Schnebel, Landwirtschaft, 256–8. A place-name is probable after ἑς, e.g. ἐ[λευσίων], though that village has not occurred before the Roman period.

4. The meaning of the insertion πλ. τῆς ἐπιγρ. is not very clear. For ἐπιγραφή cf. 739. 17, 5. 59, n, B.G.U. 1813. 12.

6. This line was an afterthought.

716. Letter.

A letter instructing a subordinate to meet the writer and give assistance in the matter of certain property remaining unsold. The twenty-fourth year may well refer to the reign of Philometor.

... διό [. . .] [. .] [. .] . .

τὴν ἐπιστολὴν
σύμμειας ἑς
Πυρρεῖαν, ἄγε δὲ
5 μετὰ σαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν
ἐκ Κερκεσῆφεως,
προσπαρακαλέσας αὐτῶν
καὶ πορ ἡμῶν. κοινο-
λογίς[τε] καὶ γὰρ ὁ . . . . . . .
10 κ. . . . περὶ τῶν α. [. . .
ἀπράτων. παραχρῆμα
ἀπολύσομεν.

ἔρρωσο. (ἐτοὺς) κὸΘᾶσθι')(τε) .

... On receiving this letter join us at Pyrrheia, and bring with you the man from Kerkesephis, exhorting him on my behalf. For you will confer ... about the unsold ... We shall release (you?) immediately. Good-bye. The 24th year, Thoth 15.'

1. The extent of the loss is uncertain. If διό ... is a personal name, e.g. Διος[ένει, nothing at all or at most one line need be supposed to have preceded; but διό is equally possible, and this would of course imply a larger lacuna.

4. Since Πυρρεία was in the division of Themistes, and Kerkesephis (1. 6) in that of Polemon, neither village is likely to have been far from the boundary. That Kerkesephis was in the northern part of the μερίς was suggested in Vol. II, p. 384; and Πυρρεία is shown by P. Thead. 53. 3 to have been close to Νάρμοῦθα, which was in Polemon.

9–10. The letters at the ends of these two lines are almost effaced.
The writer of this short undated letter asks that steps should be taken to get from a comogrammateus a list of certain produce, in accordance with instructions received from the dioecetes.

Δι' Ὁμίωνος (?).
ἐπεὶ δεῖσει ἐπιλαβεῖν
παρὰ τοῦ ἐν Ὁξυ(ῥύγχοις) κωμογρ(αμματέως)
γραφὴν τοῦ συνηγμένου
5 σκόρδου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὀσπρίων
ἀκολούθως ὅις ὁ διοικητὴς
ἐπέσταλκεν, σύνταξον
Θεως μὴ ἀποστήναι
μέχρι τοῦ ἐπιλαβεῖν.

To Dorion . . ., for do you obtain . . .'

1. A correction has been made in this line, and what was intended is not clear. ὅ i . . . s was originally written; the letters between δi and s were then nearly effaced and ὁμίων was written over and partially through them. Perhaps the name Ὁμίων has simply replaced another beginning with Δι' (? Διογένης), but in that case it is strange that those two letters were not more effectively cancelled. That Δωρίων was meant seems less likely, although that name occurs in l. 10; at any rate Δωρίων cannot be read here.

2-4. Cf. 27. 47-8 μαρὰ τῶν κωμογραμματεῶν ἐπιλαβῶν τὴν γραφὴν.

10-12. These three lines are in the same hand as the rest. At the end of l. 10 τάχυστα is not suitable, nor is ταχύτατα satisfactory. In l. 11 the word after αὐτῶς is possibly ἐπιστολῆς.

This letter, though perhaps nearly complete, is at present not very intelligible. It refers to a money-payment from the cultivators of Oxyrhyncha, and directs...
the two officials addressed, in case of further arrears, to obtain from the γραμματεύς γεωργῶν (cf. e.g. 236, P. Fay. 18 (a)) a list of the holdings and (to complete?) the account. The purpose for which the payments were made is not clear. The 29th year mentioned in 1. 7 is likely to be that of Euergetes II.

\[\sigma\]

\[\text{πτολεμαῖος Μάρων καὶ} \]

\[\text{πιὰ . . . οἱ χαίρειν. ἔπει} \]

\[\text{διαγέγραπται παρὰ τῶν ἕξ 'Οξυρύ(γχων)} \]

\[5 \text{βασιλικῶν γεωργῶν εἰς τῇ ἡμ κεῖ( )} \]

\[\text{ῶστε τοῖς . . . 1. εὑσι} \]

\[\text{ε . . . . . . . . τὸν κῆθ (ἐτους)} \]

\[\text{χαλκοῦ (τάλαντα) ᾧ 'Bφ, (/τάλ.) ᾧ 'Bφ,} \]

\[\text{εἰ δὲ ἐπιλογογραφεῖται,} \]

\[10 \text{λαβόντες παρὰ τῶν γρ(αμματέων) τῶν γεω(ργῶν) τὸ κα-} \]

\[\text{τ' ἄνδρα τῶν ἐν μισθώσι . ε . . .} \]

\[\text{[.] . . σθε τοῦ λόγου ὡς καθήκει.} \]

\[\ldots \text{. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .} \]

1. This line may have been added by another hand. Μεσορ[ι] is a possible reading, but there is no stroke over the σ above the line. The final letter is something like a large a; or perhaps λο( ) or ὀλ( ) was meant.

6. Possibly . . . σιλκειο, but βασιλεῖοι is apparently not to be read, nor would τοῖς βασ. sufficiently account for the remains. The letter before εὑσι is more like μ than λ.

9. Not εὶ δὲ τι λ., unless the τ is much misformed; this, however, seems to be the only instance of ἐπιλογογραφεῖν.

**719. Licence for the Vintage.**

A short statement issued probably by a tax-farmer that he had accompanied a person to two villages for the purpose of gathering the latter's grapes. Cultivators were required to notify their intention to begin the vintage to the tax-farmers, who had a right of inspection (Rev. Laws xxiv. 14 sqq., P. Petrie II. 40 (bol)), and 719 seems to be a sort of certificate which could be produced in case any question should be raised, e.g. by the γενηματοφύλακες, about the removal of the crops.

The text is on the verso of the papyrus, on the recto of which is part of a
document written in a small hand across the fibres and much effaced. That the 32nd year refers to the reign of Philometor is indicated by palaeographical considerations.

\[
\begin{align*}
\pi\nu\varepsilon\varphi\varphi\omega\tau\iota & \ \chi\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon\iota\nu. \ \pi\alpha\rho\iota-
\lambda\nu\varphi\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu \ \sigma\epsilon \ \epsilon\iota\sigma \ K[\epsilon]\rho\kappa\epsilon\sigma\iota\rho\iota\nu \ \\
\kappa\alpha\iota & \ 'A\rho\varepsilon\omega\varsigma \ \kappa\omicron\mu\eta\nu \ \tau\iota\iota
5 \ \kappa\varsigma \ \delta\iota\pi\omega\varsigma \ \tau\rho\nu\gamma\eta[\sigma\iota\varsigma] \\
\tau\sigma\tau\varsigma \ \sigma[\sigma]\upsilon \ \alpha\mu\mu\epsilon\lambda\delta\omicron\nu\varsigma \ \mu\epsilon\chi\rho \ \tau\omicron
\ \sigma\tau\alpha\theta\iota\nu\iota \ \tau\alpha \ \pi\rho\varsigma\sigma \ \alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma \ \\
(\varepsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma) \ \lambda\beta \ \Phi\alpha\omega\phi\iota \ \kappa\varsigma.
\end{align*}
\]

‘... to Pnepheros, greeting. We have taken you to Kerkeosiris and the village of Ares on the 27th in order that you may gather your vineyards pending the settlement in regard to them. The 32nd year, Phaophi 27.’

1. There were perhaps two names in this line, though that hardly follows from the plural in l. 2.

720. **Payment through a Bank.**

104. 12.5 × 7.4 cm. Before 238 B.C.

This fragment relates to an item of expenditure on agricultural implements required for a vineyard at Hephaestias, in the north of the nome, belonging to ‘Berenice, the king’s daughter’. Whether this princess was the daughter of Philadelphus who was married to Antiochus II in 251 B.C., or the youthful daughter of Euergetes who died in 238 B.C., is not certain; the handwriting points rather to the later date. In any case, this is an interesting early parallel to the γῆ ἐν προσόδωι τῶν τεκνῶν τοῦ βασιλείου (i.e. probably Epiphanes) in P. Petrie III. 97. 10; cf. the note *ad loc.*, and Wilcken, *Grundz.* p. 147.

Since the beginning of the document is lost, the source of the payment is indeterminate, but in view of its purpose it seems more likely to have been made from than to the bank. The formula would then be analogous to that of the receipts in P. Petrie II. 26, where subsidiaries of the same bank are most probably concerned; cf. n. on ll. 2–4.

\[
?[
\]
\[
[\ldots\ldots\ldots \ \Pi\nu\theta\iota\omicron\omicron\omicron\omicron\varsigma]
\]
... acknowledges that he has received from?] Python, banker at Crocodilopolis, for the provision of 20 mattocks for the work of the vineyard of Berenice, the king's daughter at Hephaestias in the nomarchy of Timotheus, at 4 drachmae each, 80 drachmae.'

2–4. The name of the banker Python, who is well known at this period, may be restored with confidence; cf. P. Petrie II. 26, P.S.I. 386. 7, 16, 512. 16, and HCol. 15. 2–3, which agrees with the present passage in showing that he was in charge of the central bank at the metropolis.

10–11. This nomarch has occurred in P. Cairo Zen. 59272. 1, 59326 bis. 10, 59395. 3.

721. Order for Payment.

An order for a customary transfer from fishermen to a priest of the payments of a certain day in Phaophi. Owing to the mutilation of l. 3 the occasion of this transaction is obscure; and the nature of the payments also remains uncertain. The reign may be that of Epiphanes.
722. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

εἰδισταὶ καὶ σύμβαλον
ποιῆσατε. καὶ περὶ [.] ... τῶν
ὡς ἐὰν οἰκονομήσητε
τὸ καὶ ἡμῶν διασαφεῖτε.
ἐρρωσο. (ἐτοὺς) ἵνα Φαῶφι κα.

On the verso
Ἀχιλλεί.

'Apollonius to Achilles, greeting. Deduct from the fishermen the regular day of ...
in Phaophi and give the payments to Onnophris the priest, as usual, and make out a receipt. And notify to us also whatever disposition you make about ... Good-bye. The 13th year, Phaophi 21.'

3. τῶν not τῆς was apparently written, but on the other hand if -ων preceded the highly probable τοὺς, a more definite trace of the flourished n used by the writer would be expected.

5. For the form ἄνθειον, which Preisigke in his Wörterbuch mistakenly refers to ἄνθεια, cf. P. Amh. 30. 29, Louvre 10632 (W. 167), Wilcken, Ost. 1348. 2, and e.g. 787. 7 Βπαδεῖος, 814. 16 Βπαξεῖος, Mayser, Gram. i. 72.

8. The remains do not well suit τοῦτον, nor does it seem very likely that after so precise an order the writer would contemplate a different mode of action.

722. ORDER FOR PAYMENT TO SOLDIERS.

48. 15 x 9 cm. Second century B.C.

Both this and the next papyrus are concerned with the pay and rations of troops on service, a subject on which further evidence is welcome. 722 is an order to an antigrapheus (a controlling official attached to sitologi; cf. Wilcken, Chrest. 189 int.) to issue from the granaries at Bubastus to an agent of the scribe attached to a body of Macedonian infantry a quantity of wheat for the use of soldiers from that unit who were encamped in the nome. A similar order of a somewhat later date, from a basilicogrammateus to the antigrapheus of a granary, was published by Kunkel in Archiv viii. 201-2 (B.G.U. 1748). Lesquier, Inst. mil. sous les Lagides, p 102, followed Wilcken, Aktenstücke d. k. Bank zu Theben, p 50, in stating that the royal bank at Thebes delivered to the military intendants both cash and corn, but the ground for this rather surprising assertion is not evident. Wheat no doubt figures in Theb. Bank 5-7, but it was with the wheat of which the value was paid in money that the bank was concerned. Thus in Theb. Bank 6, for instance, the 13 artabae which were not subject to an
adaeratio (l. 17) are not included in the order to the banker; presumably a corresponding requisition for these was sent, directly or indirectly, to a sitologus.

The position of Samius, the writer of 722, is not stated, but the Berlin parallel cited above (cf. also P. Berlin 13959 in Archiv viii. 197) leaves little room for doubt that he was the basilicogrammateus whose subordinates the antigrapheis were (cf. Wilcken, Chrest. l. c.). And it is natural to suppose that Theb. Bank 5-7 also were issued by a basilicogrammateus, notwithstanding Wilcken’s preference for the γράμματευς τῶν δυνάμεων (op. cit. p. 51).

The papyrus, of which the regnal year, if given, is lost, may be attributed to the reign of Philometor.

Σάμιος Ἡρακλείδει
χαίρειν. ἔὰν οἱ παρὰ
Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ σιτο-
λόγου μετρῶσιν ἐπὶ τῶν
5 ἐπακολουθοῦντων, [δὸς
ἐκ τοῦ περὶ Βοῦβαστον
ἐργαστηρίου Ἑστίεως
τῶν παρ᾿ Ἀπολλοδόρον
γραμματέως ὄστε
10 τοῖς ἐν τοῖς νομαί πεζοῖς
ὑπαίθροις τοῖς ἐκ τοῦ
Μακεδονικοῦ ἀφ’ οὗ γράφει
πλήθους π[υρο]ῦ ἀρτάβας
[. . . . .]τὰ [τρεῖς].
15 [ἐρρωσο. ἐτους - -

On the verso
ἀντιγρ(αφεῖ) τοῦ
περὶ Βοῦβαστον Ἡρακλείδει.

‘Samius to Heracleides, greeting. If the agents of Apollonius the sitologus are measuring corn in presence of the assessors, give from the store at Bubastus to Hestieius the agent of Apollodorus, scribe, for the infantry, encamped in the nome, belonging to the Macedonian corps from which he writes (?), [.] 3 artabae of wheat. Good-bye. [Date.]’

2-5. For the proviso cf. e.g. P. Petrie III. 87. 14, 21.
7. For ἐργαστηρίων in the sense of a local ἰδρυματία with its branches cf. 774, 823.
10, &c., P. Ryl. 72. 82, n. Hestieius was probably a ἑπηράς; cf. Theb. Bank 5. 8, 7. 6.
12-13. Perhaps a comma should be inserted before ἀφ’, ‘of the amount he mentions’.
12. γράψει: sc. Apollodorus, who may be supposed to have sent a requisition (αἰτησις), as was done by the γαμματεῖς in Theb. Bank 5-7.
14. Either [τράκου]ς or [έξικον]α would suit the space.

723. ORDER FOR PAYMENT TO SOLDIERS.

This papyrus, which, like 722, relates to the pay and provisions of soldiers, is deprived of much of its value by the loss of the ends of the lines, which renders details obscure. It contains an authorization, presumably addressed to a banker, to make the monthly payment due to certain mercenaries, and encloses a copy of the requisition which the writer (a basilicogrammateus? cf. 722 int.) had received; cf. Theb. Bank 5-7, where a similar procedure is followed, and P. Bad. 47. The papyrus is written in a good second-century hand, and the 33rd year mentioned is doubtless that of Euergetes II, the documents accompanying 723 ranging from the 31st year to the 36th. One of them at least (812) came from the Heracleopolite nome.

How many letters are missing at the ends of the lines is very uncertain, and the number may well be larger than what is suggested in our transcript. The supplement printed in l. 2, which has been taken as a basis, gives the minimum; but if e.g. χρηματίσος be there substituted for δοῦς, a proportionate increase in the lacunae of the succeeding lines should of course be made.

\[
\begin{align*}
7238, \text{ OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS} & \quad 127 \\
12. \gammaράψει: \text{ sc. Apollodorus, who may be supposed to have sent a requisition (\textit{aĭtēs})}, \\
as \text{ was done by the \textit{γαμματεῖς} in Theb. Bank 5–7.} \\
14. \text{ Either [τράκου]ς or [έξικον]α would suit the space.} \\

723. \text{ORDER FOR PAYMENT TO SOLDIERS.} \\

\text{This papyrus, which, like 722, relates to the pay and provisions of soldiers, is deprived of much of its value by the loss of the ends of the lines, which renders details obscure. It contains an authorization, presumably addressed to a banker, to make the monthly payment due to certain mercenaries, and encloses a copy of the requisition which the writer (a basilicogrammateus? cf. 722 int.) had received; cf. Theb. Bank 5–7, where a similar procedure is followed, and P. Bad. 47. The papyrus is written in a good second-century hand, and the 33rd year mentioned is doubtless that of Euergetes II, the documents accompanying 723 ranging from the 31st year to the 36th. One of them at least (812) came from the Heracleopolite nome.}

\text{How many letters are missing at the ends of the lines is very uncertain, and the number may well be larger than what is suggested in our transcript. The supplement printed in l. 2, which has been taken as a basis, gives the minimum; but if e.g. \textit{χρηματίσος} be there substituted for \textit{δοῦς}, a proportionate increase in the lacunae of the succeeding lines should of course be made.}

\begin{align*}
\text{\textit{σν}. [.............] [.............]} \\
\text{τὸ \textit{άντιγραφον}. \textit{καλῶς οὕν τοίς δοῦς}?} \\
\text{ά \textit{γράφει} καθῆκεων τοίς μισθοφόροις} \\
\text{εἰς \textit{Τύβι τοῦ λυγ (έςους) ὀψώνια καὶ} σιτῶνια?} \\
\text{5 κα... \mu... \textit{πυροῦ} \textit{χαλκοῦ} τάλαντα?} \\
\text{\textit{εξακόσι}α \textit{εβδομήκοντα} ... (τάλ.)} \\
\text{\textit{ékadoν} \textit{ώγδοηκοῦντα}} [.............] \\
\text{\textit{γίνεται} \textit{χαλκοῦ} [(τάλ.)] .............} \\
\text{κριθης (\textit{άρταβς.}) \textit{ξυ} [............. \textit{ἐν τοῖς}} \\
\text{10 καθήκουσι \textit{χρόνους} [.............]} \\
\text{καὶ εἰ \textit{τι προδέδοται .............}} \\
\text{\textit{ὑπολογίσαι καὶ} \textit{ούμβολοι πόησαι}} \\
\text{[............ \textit{οῦτος}} [15] \text{1}.
\end{align*}
\]
4. ὑψόμενα καὶ στῶμα: cf. Theb. Bank 6. 3, 7. 3. The word στῶμαν should then occur somewhere in the lacunae of ll. 20 sqq.

5. κατὰ μήρα suggests itself, but is not a convincing reading of the scanty remains, and πυρὸς χαλκόν is an awkward collocation. It πυρᾶς is right, the meaning must be that money was paid in lieu of wheat, as with the στῶμα in Theb. Bank 6. 9, 17; but the amounts there asked for under the headings of ὑψόμενα and στῶμα are 2785 drachmae and 3833 dr., 2 ob. respectively, a very different ratio from that shown by the figures in ll. 6-7 here. Those preserved in ll. 20-4 are not helpful.

9. κριθῆς: cf. l. 25, which is perhaps the same item, and n. ad loc. Barley does not occur in Theb. Bank 5-7, but there is a probable mention of φακός in 7. 15.

11-12. Cf. Theb. Bank 7. 8 εὶ ἐδὲ τι προδέδω (ταλ.), ὑπολόγησον, καὶ σύμβολον τὸν ἀνὰ ώς καθή (κεί). That ἐρρωσὸ and the date formed a separate line and not the end of l. 13 is not certain.

15-16. καὶ [ is possible, but a patronymic Κ . . . [ seems more likely. In l. 16 what is left of the last letter would suit γ, μ, ν and perhaps γλυκεῖτως χαίρεω should be restored, with τῳ at the end of the preceding line.

20. αὐ( ) : not αὐδ apparently; a long vertical line is drawn through the ν. But αὐδ( ) here is puzzling. At any rate no connexion is likely with the unexplained minor item ἄν( ) in Theb. Bank 6. 10, 18.

21. A probable explanation of the abbreviations remains to be found. ἄρχα( ), if right (ε could well be read in place of the initial α), should be ἄρχαῖος in some form. The use of the adjective as a qualification of both πεζῶι and ἱστῖες (cf. Wilcken, Aktenst. p. 64) is hardly apposite here. Was an ἀλλαγὴ on ἄρχαῖον ἄργυρον meant? It is noticeable that what might be taken for αὐδ( ) is prefixed to amounts which are added to larger sums1 in Theb. Bank 6. 10, 16, 18 (probably not in l. 9, where the sign for πυρῶι or ἄργυρι, if any-

---

1 Kenyon in P. Brit. Mus. I, p. 56 followed Wilcken, Aktenst. p. 54 in saying that the abbreviation seems to be otiose. Apparently they did not observe that what in l. 16 was divided into two items was purposely given as one (ὑπολόγησον) in l. 8. The proportion of the amount described as αὐδ( ) to the larger amount which precedes is nearly the same in l. 16 as in l. 18.
thing, is expected). It seems, however, very questionable whether that abbreviation is to be brought into connexion with ἀλλα( ) ἢρμ( ) in the present passage.

23-5. ἵππους is unconvincing, but cf. the two Berlin papyri in Archiv viii. 200-2, where barley is specified for cavalry horses. The figures here (cf. l. 9) suggest that the horses were eleven in number. In l. 24 a faint mark above κ may indicate abbreviation, so that ἐκ(ὑστρα) is preferable to ἐκ; cf. Archiv viii. 204-5, ll. 13 and 7.

724. Supply of Wine to Soldiers.

Draft of a letter reporting a difficulty which had arisen about the supply of wine by retailers to some cavalrymen, and had caused one of the parties, probably the retailers, to retire to a temple. The writer had taken steps to deal with the situation, but owing to the mutilation of the papyrus the latter part of the letter is not very clear. It seems to belong at earliest to the reign of Philometor. On the verso ll. 3-6 τῶν ὑπολειμμένων—οίνων, as amended, but with ἐς τοὺς καθ' ἡμᾶς τῶπονς instead of πρὸς ἡμᾶς, have been written out again in the rapid cursive of the recto, and below this ll. 2-8 Τεεφραῖως—κατα (with αὐτῶι for -τοῖς) are repeated in an upright formal hand.

("Ετοὺς) ἦ Παῦνι 7.}

Τεεφραῖως.

ὑπολειμμένων ἀπὸ τῶν τῶν ἐπικραστιζόντων [[ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπ[i]]

ἵππεων παραγενομένων πρὸς ἡμᾶς [[καὶ τ]]

5 ὑπὲρ τοῦ μηκέτι χορηγεῖσθαι

αὐτοῖς ὦνοι διὰ τῶν κατῆλων

[[ἀλλ]] καὶ διὰ τοῦτο [[τῶν κατῆλων]]

φυγόντων

καταπεφυγότων ἐπὶ τὸ ἱερὸν,

παρεγενόμενα πρὸς αὐτοῖς, [[.......... ν]]

10 καὶ τῶν πλειώνων τ[[..........]]

λήμψονται ἀπὸ τοῦ περίωντος [..........]

[..........] γενή(ματος) κε(ῥάμια) σ[........]

[..] νε [..... σαι κ .. ν [.....] .. ἐν ἄγρῳ σι

[ἡ]ναγκάσθημεν οὐθενος διαφόρου εν αὐτοῖς

K
15 ἀναφερομένου ηθ ὄψινι καὶ τὴν ἐπι(στολήν) πέμψαι
πρὸς σὲ ἐν' ἐσθί φαίνεται . . . . . . . . .

8. γ of καταπεθενυσον corr.

'The 6th year, Pauni 6. To Tephraeus. The remainder of the cavalrymen who are pasturing their horses having come to me because wine is no longer supplied to them by the retailers, who (?) have on this account taken refuge in the temple, we went to them, and the majority . . . (on condition of?) receiving from the surplus . . . of the produce 200 (?) jars . . . we were compelled, since no debit against them (?) is reported, to give 18 and to send you this letter in order that as much as is approved . . .'

3. ἐπικραστίζειν is unknown to the lexica. P. Grenf. I. 42. 11 (W. 447) shows that ἡ κράστει τῶν ἵππων was among the regular allowances of the cavalry.

8. According to the first draft it was the καπηλοι who fled, and presumably this was the meaning of the writer, who in deleting τῶν κ. in l. 7 perhaps intended to insert τῶν after those words in l. 6.

10. A conditional conjunction like εἰ, ἐφ’ ὅ, εἰ μὴ is required at the end of the line.

15. ἀναφ. is followed by what appears to be the number η with a horizontal stroke above.

16. Some distance below this line there are two short lines containing figures, apparently unconnected with the foregoing letter.

**725. Communication from an Engineer.**

Fr. 1 14.5 x 18.3 cm. Early second century B.C.

This text is so imperfect that consecutive sense is unobtainable, and whether it should be classed as a report or a petition is uncertain. The writer was an engineer who, apparently addressing the diocetes, enlarges on the loss to the revenue in consequence of the neglect of engineering requirements. A reference in l. 14 to the original settlement of the nome would suit a date in the third century, but both palaeographical considerations and the date of the papyri which accompanied this one point rather to a later period. Besides the two pieces printed, coming respectively from the top and the bottom of a column, there are several small fragments which are not worth reproducing; one of them at the beginning of the line has the name Θεοδ., which but for the probable date of the papyrus might be taken for a reference to the ἀρχιτέκτων Theodorus of P. Petrie III. 43, &c. Fr. 1 shows a junction of two sheets on the right-hand edge, Fr. 2 on the left; if therefore the two fragments came from the same column, Fr. 2 is most probably to be placed below the extreme right-hand portion of Fr. 1. On the verso of the latter is 730; the verso of Fr. 2 is blank.

[διοικηθῇ] παρὰ Τεσσενούφιος τῶν Σιουχοῦ, ἀρχιτέκτων τῶν ἐκ Π[’] ίως καὶ τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦτον ἐπικαρπίας οὐκ ἀπ’ ἄλλον [
ἀρχιτεκτονίας περισχομένης ταύτην γε ἰδιότητ' ε[...

1. αρχιτεκτονός written small in a space left blank or cleared by deletion. 5. μ of μεγάλων corr. from βλα.

5. Perhaps ἀγρινική προσόδος; cf. e.g. P. Amh. 31. 6 τὴν σιτικήν μίσθωσιν καὶ τὴν ἄργ. πρ., and 5. 11; but it may be doubted whether ἀγρ. πρ. καὶ τῆι would fill the lacuna.

8. The rare verb ἐνωφθαλμέως is used by Theophrastus in the sense of budding or grafting trees. Its meaning in the present place is not clear.

14. Not παρ[φ]ὸς τοῦ βασιλέως προστάγματος, if the papyrus is as late as we have supposed; cf. introd.

16. καὶ αἰεί: this seems a likelier division here than ἕκαστος. For the spelling αἰεί cf. 27. 80.
A notification to a basilicogrammateus that a phylacites had received a grant from land that was not available for that purpose, i.e. was already arable. The violation of the principle that arable Crown land was not given to cleruchs was a frequent source of trouble; cf. Vol. I, pp. 551-5. This letter, which is incomplete, is on the verso of the papyrus, and is probably only a draft or copy; the recto is blank except for one line which has no relation to the text on the verso.

Col. i.

(Ἐτους) Ἐρος / Μεσορή κη.
Ἰούνθη ἑα(σιλικὼ) γρ(αματεῖ).
Δέψυς τῶν κατοικοῦντων
ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει φὐ(λακεῖ) καταμε-
5 μετρημένου παρὰ τὸ κα-
θῆκον ἀπὸ τῆς μῆ κα-
θηκόσης γῆς περὶ κῶ-
μην Πτολεμαίδα Νέαν

Col. ii.

περὶ τριτῶν λόγο
το ποιησασθαι.

3. ψ of λέψις corr. from π.

'The year, Mesore 28. To Imouthes, basilicogrammateus. Since Lepsis, one of the phylacitae resident in Crocodilopolis, has wrongly received a piece of the land which it is wrong to grant in the area of the village of New Ptolemais . . ., [I request you (?)] to take account of this.'

1. The number of the year was inadvertently omitted: the reign may be that of Philometor.
3. Δέψυς = Δέψως, like e.g. Περοσίπος in 731. 2-3; cf. 768. 7, Mayser, Gram. i. 148.

A draft of a letter, unaddressed, composed apparently by a sitologus, who complains of violence and theft on the part of several persons. The text is on
the verso, the recto containing a demotic document. Damage to the surface in places renders the cursive writing difficult to read.

*OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS*

727.

α τοῦ Παῦλου

Τῇ κα τοῦ ἐνεστώ-

tοις μνῆμοι παρὰ . . . .

σεν . ρ . . . ὦς μὲ . . . . . ὀς

tοῦ Παῦλου καὶ Τεσσεροῦ-

5 φιοι [[καὶ]] . . . . ισ . . . . . ὦς

[181.]

ὁ κεκαθαρμένος αὐτῶν

σῖτος ἐπὶ τῶν ἀτοῦ ἄλον

eἰς τὸν βα(σιλικὸν) θῆ(σαυρὸν), καὶ ἐμοῦ κατα-

10 βάντος ἐπὶ τόπους καὶ

μετρήσαντος τὸν σίτον

ἀνὰ (ἀρουρὰν?) ἵα (ἀρτάβασ) λῆς καὶ τὰ . . .

συναποστείλαντος αὐτοῖς Νεκθυ-βίων τὸν νῦν μου καταστῆ

15 σαι εἰς τὸν θῆ(σαυρὸν) ἀπεβιάσαντο

αὐτὸν καὶ ἄπήνεγκαν

αύτ[τ]οῦ τ. ν ν( ) (πυρὶ ?) (ἀρτάβασ) κ.δ.λ.

οἱ δὲ αὐτοὶ τυχάνονσιν

τῇ θ τοῦ αὐτοῦ μνῆμος

20 ἡρκότες ἀνευ ἐμοῦ

μίαν ἀλονιείαν, ὑπὲρ δὲν ἐγραψά

σοι ἐπιστόλιον τ. . . ὁρ . . .

Πνεφερὼτι ἢ . . . ρ . . .

καὶ τήν ὑπάρχ[ο]μοσαν

ἀλονιείαν

25 [. . . . v] ἀπασαν . . . . .

. . .

ἀναληφθ . . . . . e . . .

ἐξελίκμωσεν ὁ Σοκλó-

νοῦπις ὁ κώ(μ) a . . . . . [ . . .

διὸ ἀγνοεῖν μὲ τὸν

30 ἐκ ταύτης γέγε-
On the 21st of the present month... came with (?)... son of Paes and Tesenouphis son of... (in order that) their cleansed corn on his floors might be moved by me to the royal granary; and after I had gone to the spot and measured the corn at 38½ artabae from 11 arurae (?), and had sent my son Nechthnibis with them to take it to the granary, they overpowered him and carried off... 24½ artabae of wheat. And on the 9th of the same month it happened that the same persons took away in my absence one floorful, about which I wrote you a letter... and a whole floorful was threshed by Sokonoupis the village... and in consequence I do not know the amount of wheat produced from it. The 21st year, Pauni 2[.].

1. a above the line was apparently a mistake for ka; a day subsequent to the 9th is indicated by l. 19.
2-3. The construction here is uncertain. In l. 3 πρόσ με can be read, preceded by γρ, which might represent γραμματεῖας, though no abbreviation is indicated; but this does not well accord with the following names, nor does παρα with a finite verb. Perhaps the letters should be divided παραγενομένου (παραγεν... is quite suitable) Σεν... ος, possibly followed by μετά.
6. All this line has apparently been crossed through, but ὀφεγγ above implies a final conjunction which was or should have been retained.
8. For δύος = αὐτός cf. e.g. 121. 92, 812. 9.
10. The supposed ν of τόπουν has a stroke too much, but τῶν in l. 19 seems to have been similarly written.
12. At the end of the line τότε is unsatisfactory.
17. The abbreviation consists of an ν surmounted by a small o, and is more naturally taken for νο( ) than νο( ); but neither τῶν νο(μύ) nor τῶν νο(μάν) is at all convincing here. The following symbol is a waved upright line, θ, without the curved stroke usually drawn through it to represent πιν(ρός).
23. There is a horizontal stroke over α and the following letter (β ?); perhaps therefore a date is indicated and (τη) should be inserted.
26. ἀναληφθέας is rather expected, and the apparent interlineation might be so interpreted, but there is no indication of deletion and the letters below are not -δέντα.
28. Not κώ(μής) ἄλωνοιφοιλεῖ: the remains suggest αγι.
30. The latter part of the line is blotted and there was perhaps some alteration.

728. REPORT CONCERNING THE OIL MONOPOLY.

Part of a letter reporting to an unnamed official deficiencies in the raw material due to be manufactured into oil during the last two months of a year and also in the foreign oil sold. Contracts for the monopoly commonly ran for
a year, at the end of which a final reckoning was made. According to Rev. Laws xlvi. 13-17, prescribed amounts of the various kinds of oil-bearing produce had to be used by the presses daily; cf. 703. 145-7, P. Hibeh 43. The deficiency in the sale of foreign oil is more recondite (cf. n. on l. 8); a payment of 100 copper talents expected from the contractors is also unexplained.

Having been written out in a large careful script, the letter received a number of alterations in small cursive which, though very different in style, need not imply a different writer. At l. 7 the corrector made an interlinear insertion, cancelled it, repeated the same words above those deleted, and then gave another version in the margin.

Slight vestiges of 1 line.

3-4. οἰς... Διονυσίους and υπὸ σου above the line crossed through. 6. τῇ... Μεσορῆ bracketed. 7. ἐκ... σταθερ[τῶν] repeated above ἐκ τῶν ἐπὶ σου [σταθερτῶν], which was crossed through.

'[... having been informed that(?)] they are ready to hand over in full the manufacture and distribution in accordance with the agreement made with Dionysius in the presence of Ptolemaeus, one of the friends of the king and chief cupbearer, and also to deliver the proper sureties and to pay the 100 talents of copper, finding that for the manufacture in Epeiph and Mesore there is a deficiency of 20883 arتابae of sesame, 726 artabae of cnecus, 6 ... art. of croton, and for the distribution 47 metretae 3 choes 8 cōylyae of foreign oil, we judged it right to report this in order that you may look into it and decide as you think best and may order a report to be made to us.'
3. ἀρχεδαύτρον: cf. 778, 12, Archiv viii. 277; Dittenberger, Or. Gr. Inscr. 169. 4 and n. The title ἐδαύτρον occurs in P. Cairo Zen. 5903. 18.
καθιστὰν ... ὀιγιγημάτα: cf. Rev. Laws livi. 14-15 οἱ δὲ πριάμενοι τὴν [ὢ]ῆθν ἑγγύος καταστήσαντι τῷ[ν] ἐθετοκότω. Here, however, sureties seem to be required from outgoing contractors; was their contract perhaps being renewed for another term? The 100 talents in l. 5 might then be an earnest of the purchase price. For the form καθιστὰν cf. P. Par. 23. ii, 51. 15.
8. Rev. Laws liii. 7 sqq. prohibits the sale of foreign oil in the χῶρα, but the present passage confirms other evidence that the prohibition was subsequently removed. The deficiency here reported may mean that sales had fallen short of the stock in hand.

729. REPORT CONCERNING SEIZURE OF LIVESTOCK.

This papyrus includes remains of three columns, the first consisting only of ends of lines which are too much obliterated to be decipherable. Col. ii, which is much damaged, gives part of a list of owners of μηχα(ναί), e.g. 'Οινωφριος τοῦ Πετρούχου μηχα(νὴ) a; in two at least of the entries θυ(ρα) a also occurs. The third column contains the latter part of the draft of a letter followed by a couple of lines relating to χωρά. The letter, of which the text is given below, is interesting, though somewhat enigmatical. It reports the high-handed proceedings of an individual who seems to have been in command of troops (ll. 1-3) and had impounded the sheep and cattle of the writer’s neighbourhood. An obscure reference occurs to priests, who were somehow involved (l. 13). No date occurs, but the time suggested both by the handwriting and the accompanying texts is about the middle of the second century, and the episode described perhaps occurred during the troubled earlier part of Philometor’s reign.
... to the soldiers for their pay... he said that he would not embark with them unless (the others) all contributed for two years or collected the value quickly. Thereupon he returned towards the stated position. After this on being summoned by him on the following day in order that he might know what they would contribute and agree the amount with them, they were no longer to be seen. Accordingly he immediately went about the fields and, rounding up the cattle and sheep, brought them to the village and handed them over to the guards, their numbers severally being 580 sheep and lambs, 67 cows, bulls, and heifers; these he shut up in the temple, and hastened himself to the neighbouring villages, leaving Dionysius as his deputy. After this he returned, and up to the time of writing is still in the village. The banker having arrived on the 8th, the copper money aforesaid was paid to Poseidonius, agent of the banker Dionysius (marginal note: the amount stated against each name), The priests who were purified for service have not touched any land (deletion: nor what was paid for the contribution. I have therefore written for your information). He stays and is using every means to persuade them. I have therefore written for your information.'
restored.—Further on ἐπιτελεῖν in some form (cf. ll. 3 and 5) suggests itself, but a τ is not very suitable.

3. συνεμῆθεσθαι: cf. P. Louvre 10593. 9 in Archiv ii. 515, where the punctuation needs correction (l. ὡς ... συνεφόρμηστε, ἐὰν δὲ ..., συνεμῆστε).

ὁδεῖα is not altogether satisfactory; ἕπιπαν would be a more natural reading. λόγοιστες might be substituted for ἀπαντεῖς.

13-14. The marginal note apparently refers to the long insertion above l. 13. οὐδὲ γῆς ἡμέραν is unconvincing, both as a reading and otherwise, but οὐδὲπῶ is no more satisfactory, and the genitive is supported by the deleted οὐδὲ τῶν κτῶν. The supposed η of ἡμέραν is more like an ω (ὠμμένων εἰο[ι] P. Petrie II 5 (a) 6), but οὐδὲν πρῶμ. cannot be read. For ἄγνωσται cf. Otto, Priester u. Tempel, i. 25 and for the εἰσφορά, Vol. I, p. 431.


A report, sent in duplicate by an unnamed police-officer to the basilicogrammateus Osoroëris and the topogrammateus, of a supposed murder. The text is on the verso of 724, Fr. 1, and seems to be a draft of entries to be made in a register of letters, large crosses placed in the left margin opposite ll. 2–3 and 7–8 perhaps indicating that the entries as amended had been duly copied out; cf. 702, 732. Osoroëris may well be identical with the basilicogrammateus of that name mentioned in 61. (b) 195, 72. 113, and the 4th year (l. 1) may refer either to the reign of Philometor alone or to his joint reign with Euergetes; cf. n. on ll. 1–2.

(Ἐτους) ο Ἀθυρ 5.

Οσοροῆρει βα(σιλικῶι) γρ(αμματεῖ). τῇ ἐ του ἐνεστῶτος μη(νός)

ἐφοδεύον []

τὰ περὶ τῆν κά(μην) πέδια ἐφρον [αἱματος] ἐκχυσιν αἱματος

[[σῶμα δὲ μη ὅν]], πυθάνωμαι δὲ τῶν ἐκ τῆς κάμης

5 Θεόδοτον Δασιθέου ἐξελθόντα ὡς ἐπὶ ταῦτα

μηκέτ' ἐπιστρέψαι. ἀναφέρω.

Ἀνυκόφρων τοπογρ(αμματεῖ) ἡ αὐτή. προσετέθη δὲ γέγρα(φαι) []

δὲ καὶ Ὄ[σοροῆρει τ]ῳ βα(σιλικῶι) γρ(αμματεῖ) περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν.

3. First ἀματος crossed through. 4. σῶμα ... or enclosed in round brackets.

5. ὡς above the line.

'4th year, Hathur 6.

To Osoroeiris, basilicogrammateus. On the fifth of the present month when patrolling the fields near the village I found an effusion of blood (deleted: but no body), and I
learn from the villagers that Theodotus son of Dositheus, having set out in that direction, has not yet returned. I make this report.

The same letter was sent to Lycophron, topogrammateus, with the addition, 'I have also written to Osoroëris the basilicogrammateus on the same subject.'

1–2. Cf. 72. 110–15 της ἐν τω [κυ (ἐστι) ἀπό τῶν ἀπο][λλοποισίων] παρά τὰς ἐποι[τίσεως] τὐ[οί]ταρ [ού καὶ] α[ς]τούς ἀπὸ ἀπολογίζεται οἱ κομμαγματεῖς εἰνα[ί] τὴν προσευκενθήσαν ὑπὸ Ἄσαρμη[ριος] τοῦ γε[ς]μένου βασιλικοῦ γραμματέως ἐν τοῖς ἑπετειακὰς χρόνους κατατείχες τοῖς γεωργοῖς. The date of the Osoroëris of that passage depends on whether ἐν τοῖς ἑπετειακῶς is constructed with κατατείχες or with γεωργοῖς. With the former alternative, which was adopted when 61 (b) and 72 were edited, Osoroëris will have been in office in the first year of the joint reign of Philometor and Euergetes, to which the 4th year in the present passage, on the assumption of his identity with Osoroëris here, would also refer; with the latter, which better suits the tense of κατατείχες, he was basilicogrammateus at some period preceding the joint reign, i.e. about ten years earlier, if the fourth year was that of Philometor alone, and if the same Osoroëris is meant.


ἀναφέρω: cf. 740. 37 and e.g. 80. 28, where a full stop should be placed before ἀναφέρωμεν.

7. That γέγρα(φα) was abbreviated is not certain.

731. REPORT CONCERNING WATCHMEN.

13. 14·8 x 23·7 cm. B.C. 153–2 or 142–1.

A letter from a chief (ἡγούμενος, l. 1, n.) of village police notifying the fact that one of that body who had been detailed with three others for the duty of guarding crops (cf. 27. 29 sqq., 53–4, and 714) had failed to appear, and suggesting that information of the delinquency should be sent to the epimeletes. The position of the official immediately addressed is not stated; it seems strange that the matter was not referred to the archiplylacites, by whom the defaulter had been appointed.

Ἄπολλάβονος ὁ ἡγούμενος τῶν ἐν Ἰβιώνι (Εἰκουσιπενταρούφων) φυλακίτων Ἔστασαςμενει χαίρειν. Διο-?

tίμου Ε. . ὑπημίου καὶ Πετοσίρις τοῦ Ψευνήσιος πρεσβυτέρου καὶ Π[ετο-ςίρις] νεωτέρου καὶ Πετοσίρις τοῦ Ωρου τῶν ἐκ Τεβτύνεως φυλακίτων προχειρισθέντων ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ τῆς μερίδος ἀρχιφυλακίτου τῶν καὶ χειρογραφησάντων βασιλικῶν

5 ὅρκον ἔσεθαί πρὸς τῇ γεννηματοφυλακίᾳ τοῦ κθ (ἔτους) τοῦ προκειμένου Ἰβιώνος
On the verso

Μεστασούτμει.

8. ο of γραψαί corr. from π.

'Apollonius, chief of the phylacitae at Ibion of the Twenty-five-arurae-holders, to Mestasutmis, greeting. Diotimus son of . . . pimius, and Petosiris the elder, son of Pseness, and Petosiris the younger, and Petosiris son of Horus, of the guards from Tebtunis, having been selected by Ptolemaeus, the archiphylacites of the division, and having taken in writing the oath by the king that they would devote themselves to the guarding of the crops of the aforesaid Ibion and of Xylitis for the 29th year, Petosiris the younger, son of Pseness, did not present himself to guard. Since, therefore, we have forebodings that the rest may also perhaps abandon the guarding if no notice is taken, we thought it necessary to write, in order that, if you think fit, you may report him to . . ., one of the diadochi and epimeletes, and he may answer for [his conduct?]. Good-bye. The 29th year, . . . (Addressed) to Mestasutmis.'
732. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

732. REPORT CONCERNING THE SALT MONOPOLY.

This and the two following texts (733–4) are closely connected, being draft reports on various subjects to superior officials, hastily written in the same rather coarse hand on the backs of other documents. The position of their author is unknown; he was of higher rank than a comogrammateus (734)—possibly a basilicogrammateus. 732 gives the first few lines of a letter addressed to a dioecetes (perhaps the local official of that title; cf. Archiv vi. 31) on some question arising out of the auctioning of a contract for the sale of salt; the approximate date is given by the mention of the epimeletes Apollonius (l. 4, n.). A large cross was placed in the margin opposite ll. 2–3; cf. 730 introd., 734, 738. On the recto are parts of a few lines running at right angles to those on the verso and mentioning σιτομετρῶν and τὸ γέννημα τοῦ κ[. (ἐτοι)].

Σαραπίων διοικητή(τη). Τῇ δ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος
μηνὸς τῆς διαθέσεως Τ[οῦ] ἡ τινὶ νομίῳ ἔν
δαπανωμένου ἀλὸς ἐπικεκατομμυρίῳ
δι’ Ἀπόλλωνίου τοῦ ἐπὶ μ(ελητοῦ) ἐκ τῶν παρὰ σοῦ [ἐπιστα-
5 λευτων ἐν τωι ἐπὶ τοῦ δρόμου ὑψαυρῶι

Slight vestiges of 1 line.

'To Sarapion, dioecetes. On the 4th of the present month, the retail of the salt expended in the nome having been put up for auction by Apollonius the epimeletes, in accordance with the orders sent by you, at the storehouse at the dromos ...'

4. Ἀπόλλωνίου: cf. 733. 1, 734. 2, 735. 1, and 61. (δ) 51.
5. If the supplement suggested in l. 2 is right, the locality of the δρόμος was stated in l. 6.

733. REPORT OF THEFT.

Draft of a letter to Apollonius, epimeletes (cf. 732. 4, n.), reporting to him details of a theft of which information had been received by the writer from the retailer of some monopolized commodity who was affected; cf. 732, introd. The letter is on the verso of a petition which will be described later; it was continued in a second column, which has not survived.
'To Apollonius, epimeletes. [. . .] I have received a complaint from . . . the contractor for the distribution of . . . at the said village for the 28th year, in which he states that on Hathur 16 Mestasutmis his stepson, when visiting the receptacles at the village on account of the . . . near them with Eudaemon the guard, found that a certain Demetrius from the Heracleopolite nome had stolen two cloaks and a tunic, which he forcibly carried off with him in the presence of Diophantus the agent of Orsenouphis and Apollonius, guard. Since, therefore, owing to the . . . of certain people, it happens that the contractors are in arrears . . .'

4. The last visible letter is represented by a long stroke, curving at the base, which well suits ρ and seems over-exaggerated for λ. ēριον would be suitable, but διάθεσις ώτον does not occur elsewhere.

5. The space is short for κατά τὰς ἑνίων (cf. 734. 6).

16. δέκατοι could be read but is out of place in this context.

734. Reports to Epimeletae.
Apollonius (cf. 732. 4, n.) in the 29th year of Euergetes II, accompanied a copy of a letter from a comogrammateus reporting that certain βασιλικοί γεωμετροί had been persuaded to undertake the cultivation of some additional land to which they had objected. Fr. 2 contains the beginning of a letter to Ptolemaeus, who had become epimeletes by the 31st year (61. (b) 57 and n. on l. 46), concerning a report from the same comogrammateus relating to the cultivation of land held by some members of the royal guard. As in 732, a large cross was placed in the left margin at the top of both letters. On the recto is an account.

Fr. 1.

\[ \text{ἄν(έληπται ἢ ἢ ἢ ἢ ἢ ἢ) ἢ \Piαχ(ἀν) ἢ.} \]
\[ \times \text{'Απολλωνίωι ἐπὶ(ὃ)μ(ἐλητῇ)}. \text{Φανήσιος} \]
\[ \text{κωμογρ(αμματέως) Κοιτῶν πεπομ-} \]
\[ \text{φότος ὦ τήν ὑπο} \]
\[ \text{5 τεταγμένην ἐπισ(τολήν)} \]
\[ \text{καθ’ ἢν ἀποφαίνει τοὺς} \]
\[ \text{ἐκ τῆς Δίννυος βα(σιλικοῦς) γεω(ργοῦς)} \]
\[ \text{ἀντιλέγοντας τῇ} \]
\[ \text{προσαγομένη ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ} \]
\[ \text{10 γῆ ἦς ὄμο[δ]γον} \]
\[ \text{συμπεπεικέναι} \]
\[ \text{προσδέξασθαι} \]
\[ \llbracket[τὰ ἐκφο] \rrbracket \text{τὴν ἀντιλεγο-} \]
\[ \text{μένην, ἀναγκαίον} \]
\[ \text{15 ἡγησάμεθ’ ἦνα} \]
\[ \text{προσανενεγκεῖν} \]
\[ \text{ἐν’, ἐὰν φαύνη(ται), συντάξησις} \]
\[ \text{προσφηδὴν: τῆς τῶν} \]
\[ \text{ἐκφορίων εἰς τὸ βα(σιλικὸν) παραδόσεως.} \]
\[ \text{20 ὑπ(ἐταγά) τὴν ἐπ(ἰστολήν).} \]

5. Ομο[δ]γον above ἐφοδουστῶν, which is crossed through. 10. ὄμο[δ]γον above ἐφοδουστῶν, which is crossed through. 17. συντάξησις above διὰλαθ, which is crossed through. 13. τὰ ἐκφο crossed through.

Fr. 2.

\[ \times \text{Πτολεμαῖωι ἐπὶ(ὃ)μ(ἐλητῇ)}. \text{Φ[ανήσιος] κωμογρ(αμματέως)} \]
\[ \text{Κοιτῶν προσενήκεται δι’ ἥσπερ πεπομ[φεν} \]
TEBTUNIS PAPYRI

ἡμῶν ἐπὶ ἵστολής τινας τῶν ἐξ Ἀρσινοῆς
ἐν ὑπεροχῇ δύνατον γεωργοῦντας

25 τοῦς περὶ τὰς αὐτὰς [(κ)] κόρας
[(κ. έ)] τῶν [(περὶ αὐλής)] περὶ αὐλής θύρας
[τοίκων . . . .], γυς . . . εἰς τὸ βασιλείουν δύναται . . . .

25-6. The bracketed letters crossed through.

1-20. 'Entered (?)' 29th year, Pachon 8.

To Apollonius, epimeletes. Phanesis, comogrammateus of Coetae, having sent me the appended letter in which he declares that he has persuaded the Crown cultivators of Dinnyas, who were objecting to the land added by him, to accept on agreed terms the land they objected to, we thought it necessary to report to you in order that, if you think fit, you may give orders that arrangements be made for the delivery of the rent to the Treasury.

I appended the letter.'

3. Κοίρα: cf. l. 22. The statement in Vol. II, p. 385 that 'Κοίρα alone (i.e. without Ὄννα) is not found after the third century B.C.' now requires modification. This village, like Δίννα (l. 7), which was no doubt near, was in the division of Heracleides.

9-10. προσαγομένη . . . γῆς: cf. e.g. 61. (6) 49 τῶν προσαγομένων τοίχων, 65 τῶν προσαγομένων . . . τῶν σπορών. σπόρος in that context means the crop-bearing area rather than, as taken in the note ad loc., the revenue derived therefrom.

21-7. 'To Ptolemaeus, epimeletes. Phanesis, comogrammateus of Coetae, has reported in the letter sent to us that some of the more considerable inhabitants of Arsinoe who are cultivating plots at the said villages belonging to cateoci at the court . . .'


], γυς: or ], φυς, but hardly κλήρος; perhaps that word followed κατοικῶν in an abbreviated form, κλήρος.

735. REPORT CONCERNING COLLECTION OF ARREARS.

Owing to its bad state of preservation and the obscure construction of the first few lines this text is difficult to interpret. It is apparently a draft of a statement intended for the same epimeletes who is addressed in 789-4, and relates to arrears which were to be collected from residents in the village of Ares, details of the amounts being set out in l. 9 sqq. The papyrus had been previously used, and there are traces here and there of the earlier writing which was washed off.

[Ἀπόλλωνος οὐρανίος ἐπὶ (τις) ἐλευθερίας].
συνεχομένως . . . . ἰκρατ . . . Σεκύν πρὸς τὴν
736. REPORT CONCERNING GUARDS.

26. Fr. 2 29 x 10.8 cm. B.C. 143.

This was a document of some length, the two fragments which remain giving parts of two consecutive columns, which must have been preceded by one further column at least. In Fr. 1 only half-lines or rather less are preserved, and the writing in places is moreover very faint. Fr. 2 is in better case, but here too the L
ends of the lines are missing, and the purport of the whole remains somewhat obscure. It was a report narrating events in which some mercenary soldiers (l. 10–11), a number of police officials (ll. 29–31), and a contingent of Arabs (l. 33) had taken part. Apparently the aim was the control of certain approaches to the nome which had become insecure; cf. ll. 4–6, 35, 40–2, 47. Since the labyrinth was used as a base (l. 36) the scene of these activities was presumably the desert east of the Bahr Sela. A request is made at the end for the strengthening of the guard, and an endorsement below directs that any decision taken in the matter should be reported to the strategus. As with other papyri from the same mummy (e.g. 732–4), the reign is that of Euergetes II, who had been brought back from Cyrene to succeed Philometor about two years before the date of this document. Perhaps some early symptoms may here be seen of the unrest which was to develop later.

Fr. 1.

2 lines lost.  

ματ’ ὀφθαλμῶν [  ]

toīs ὄμοις ὧν ἦν π[  ]

toīs ὄμοις ὧν ἦν π[  ]

e . . κτὰ . . . ἐπιτ[  ]

λαβόντος τὰ ἀν[  ]

20 συνεδρίωι συ[  ]

ἀλλοι ἄγημοι ε[  ]

ἐν τοῖς νομοῖ[  ]

ἐχοντες προε[  ]

έγι διαδοχῆς τ[  ]

25 ou καὶ γενομενο[  ]

μετὰ δὲ τοὺς τ. [  ]

toū τοιοῦτον τ[  ]

ἐ-  

λπίζεσθαι τοὺς [  ]

toū διαδεξαμένου την ἐπιστατείαν

Fr. 2.

30 τῶν φυλακίτων καὶ Τιμοθέου ἰδιώ[τον] κατὰ τῶν ἀλλῶν ἐπιστατῶν τῶν φυλακίτων  

μεταλαβόντων, μετεπέμψαντο δὲ τοὺς  

ἐκ Πτολεμαίδος Ἀράβων Ἀραβῆς οἱ καὶ

146 TEBTUNIS PAPYRI
736. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS 147

συνηνεγκάσθησαν παρεδρ[&eacute;]ειν

35 ἐπὶ τοῦ ὅρους τὴν τήρησιν δὲ[γοντες;?
ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ λαβυρίνθου αὐλίξεθαι
καθ' ἑμέραν πρὸς τὸ μὴ ἀποστά&sigma;θαι
ἀπὸ τῶν τόπων πρὸς οὐς κ.

40 ἢν ἐπεὶ οἱ τόποι οὕτως μάλιστα [κακῶς;?
ἐξονσιν παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους τίνος ἐν τῷ


45 συνταγήσεται, ἐὰν κριθῇ Χ[. . . . τὰ
eis τὸ βασιλικὸν περιγράφειν ἐν

50 τῶν ἱππέων καὶ πεζῶν ἄλλους ἢ?

55 συνταγέντα.

(ἐτος) κη Ἀθψ ρ . .

2nd hand γρ(άψον) Πτολεμαίων τωι στρα(τηγωι) δι' ἀναφορὰς προσφωνήσεως τὰ

58 κατοικών μετὰ καὶ τῶν ἁλακ.

(ἐτος) κη Ἀθψ ρ κδ.

30. ἵδω[το]ν above the line. 33. l."Ἀραβᾶς: so too l. 49; cf. Mayser, Gram. i.

34. l. συνφραγκ. 39. εὐσεβετος corr. from γενεσθαι. 47. ἀπὸ τῶν εἰσαγομένων

3-5. Cf. II. 34-5.

7. τα: or possibly στα, e.g. μαλιστα.

15-17. This passage seems to describe some personal injury.

33. Πτολεμαῖος Ἀραβῶν has occurred in the Ptolemaic period in P. Enteux. 3. 1. 47. i.

It was probably not far distant from the labyrinth (l. 36; cf. 33. 14), perhaps to the north
on the Bahr Selâ or the Bahr Wardân. For the association of Ἀραβᾶ with φυλακήται cf. P.
Cairo Zen. 59296. 8.

38 sqq. Construction and sense here become obscure. If, as seems most likely,
ν at the beginning of l. 40 is the conjunction ἢν, συνταγήσεται in l. 45 may be supposed
to have been written as if ὅτιος, not ἢν, had been used; but how the final clause is con-

connected with what precedes and to what ἢν δὲ . . . πετούμενοι refers is not evident.
40–1. Conditions in the vicinity of the labyrinth seem to have been not dissimilar from those in the neighbourhood of the Serapeum at Memphis, where, according to U.P.Z. 71. 7, 122. 10, ἀγιασμοι were active.
45. The letter after κριθη was almost certainly χ; perhaps χ[ωρίσαι.
54. Πτολεμαῖοι: the same as in 788?

737. APPLICATION OF PRIESTS FOR LAND.

18 × 16.6 cm. About 136 B.C.

This text and the next (738, on the verso of 737) relate to infertile land which the members of a local priesthood wished to cultivate; cf. e.g. 42, P. Amh. 35. The chief point of interest lies in the description of the priests, who were associated not only with the dynastic cult but also with two unfamiliar local deities, Peteseph and Teietis (apparently), on whom see the note on 1. 3 below.

The first column of 737 gives the remains of the document in which the priests, after declaring that their service has been duly performed, make their proposal. This is followed in Col. ii by a report from the scribes in the department concerned upon the land which was the subject of the application; cf. e.g. 30. 15 sqq. and 22 sqq. Since the first line or two of Col. i are missing, it must have originally been preceded by another column, the upper part of which was no doubt filled with official correspondence concerning the affair, as in 30.

Col. i.

[Φιλοπατόρων καὶ θεῶν Ἐπιφανῶν καὶ θεῶν Εὐπάτωρος καὶ θεῶν
[Φιλομητόρων καὶ θεῶν Εὐφρεντῶν Ἁρχιβίων χαίρειν.
[17 l. Ἡπετσῆφ καὶ Μηνίτει θεοῖς
[mεγίστοις] [21 l. Καὶ Ἀφροδίτην
5 [24 l. τὸν ἀπαντα ἥρῶν
[18 l. οὐδενὸς οὐδεμίαν ἔχοντος
[aἰτίαν (?)] [16 l. ἀλλὰ τὰς τελουμένας
[θυσίας καὶ σπονδὰς καὶ τὰλα τὰ νομιζόμενα χορηγή-
[σαντες] [22 l. ἦν ἀξιούμεν σε
10 [1. 26 ]ς διακείμενος
[συντάξαι γράψαι . . . . . . . . ἐπιμελητὴν καὶ
[14 l. συγχωρήσαι ἥμιν ἀπὸ τῆς πρὸς
[ὀλυραν καὶ χαλκὸν . . . . . . . . . . . . . ] . . . ἐις ἔτη κ
737. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

[29 l. ] 2. ἐφ’ ὃι κατερ-

15 [γαζόμενου δι... τῆν γῆν ἀπὸ] χέρσου καὶ τοῦ
[ἄλλου ὑπολόγου] 16 l. ) εἰς ἄλλα δὲ
[κ έτη]

... ... ...

Col. ii.

παρὰ τῶν γραμματέων. ἐφ’...

ἐδρίσκομεν τῶν ἱερέων τῶν προκειμένων

20 ἀδράστων θεῶν μεγάστων [προφερομένων

ἐν τῷ λγ. (ἐτει) μισθωθήναι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς
ἀφορο[λ]ογήτου χέρσου ἀροῦρας [πεντακοσίας?

ἐφ’ ὃι ἐπὶ μὲν ἐτη ε ὁ τελέσουσι τῆς ἀροῦρας

όλ’(ὑρας) (ἀρτάβης) ὑ’, εἰς δὲ τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον...

25 κ[...]., πρὸς ταῦτ’ ἀνενε[θ]... ὑπομνήματα τὰ?

καὶ παρεπιγραφέντα συνχ[αρηθήναι τῆν γῆν

ἐφ’ ὃι ἀφορὶ ἐξούσιν ἐπ’ ἐτη [δέκα (?)] μετὰ δὲ

ταῦτα τελέσουσι τῆς (ἀροῦρας) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) [...].

ἐπ’ ἄλλα δὲ ἐτη 1 τῆς ἀροῦρας [(πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) ...]

30 τοιούτων ὄντων ὑ’ ἄλλων ἱερέων [...].

συνχαρηθήναι αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀφορολογήτου
χέρσου καὶ τοῦ ἄλλου υπολόγου κα [...]. πρὸς

ὀλυραν καὶ χαλκὸν μισθουμένων [...].

τὰς φ (ἀροῦρας) ἐπ’ ἐτη κ ἐφ’ ὃι κατερ[γαζόμενοι

35 7. [...]. τῆς γῆν ἀπὸ χέρσου καὶ τίῳ ἄλλου
[ὑπολόγου] ἐξούσι ἐπὶ μὲν ἐτη [1]
[...]. ... ἐτα]

... ... ...

1. θεῶν apparently corr. from -ον.

1. Two lines at least must have preceded this one at the foot of the lost column. They may be restored οἱ ἐν 45 l., ἱερεῖς θεῶν | Αδελφῶν καὶ θεῶν Ἐνεργετῶν καὶ θεῶν: cf. e.g. 6. 17–19, where θεῶν Φιλομητόρων was incorrectly written, as here, instead of θεῶν Φιλομητόρας (see crit. n.).

2. Ἀρχιβιός: presumably the same Archibius who was dioecetes in the forty-seventh
year (cf. 61. (b) 4, &c.) and now occupied some less exalted position, though superior, as l. 11 shows, to that of epimeletes. Perhaps he was a hypodioecetes; cf. 738. 5. n.

3. Cf. 738. 7, where ἤτροφίφ is a probable restoration. According to Chaeremon ap. Joseph. c. Ἀφ. 1. 32 Peteseoph was the Egyptian name of Joseph, and Prof. Griffith informs us that this and ὦπαρσόφ, which is also in Josephus (op. cit. r. 26), are supposed to contain the name of Σφ or Seph, an ancient god occasionally found in late texts and symbolized by the myriapod animal; cf. Ζ. ἱ. aeg. Ἐσπ. lvi. 89. Other derivative appellations found in the papyri are Σῆφ, Σῆφις, Ἀσῆφ (P. Oxy. 2085. 44), Πετεσήφις or -σῆψ. Τηρίδα is regarded by Prof. Griffith as a woman’s name meaning ‘Tei hath arrived’, Tei being for Τ’yt, the goddess of weaving. These two local deities would thus be deified persons.

The datives may depend on some such participle as ἵπποιοῦστε, followed in l. 4 by another, e.g. ἑρποκείοντες, governing the accusative.

7-8. Cf. e.g. Dittenberger, Or. Gr. Insc. 90. 48 συντελεῖν ἐν αὐτῶς δυσκία καὶ σπονδάς καὶ τᾶλα τὰ νομίζομεν, Wilcken, Chr. 70. 9-10.

10. E.g. [δετει αὐτῶς εἰπεῖδε βοῦς δὲ εὐφρόνως πρὸς ἡμᾶς τυχάνει].

13. For the supplement cf. ll. 32-3. The καὶ does not necessarily mean that both ὀλυμπια and χιλικός were paid in respect of the same kind of land. Olyra at Kerkeosiris at any rate was a minor crop (Vol. I, p. 563), and χιλικός was there paid in respect of νομῇ. The land here concerned was partly unirrigated, partly unproductive for some other reason (ll. 15-16, 31-2), and the terms contemplated were analogous to those e.g. in 61. (b) 52-3, 59-63; cf. 710.

15. τὴν γῆν was perhaps preceded by the same word as in l. 35.

18. εὐ[: εἰςθεκοπούντες (30. 25) is unsuitable.

20. ἀδράστων is a remarkable epithet; cf. the name Ἀδράστεως, the derivation of which from ἄ and ἀδράστας was favoured by Arist., De Mundo 7. 5, among others.

22. ἀφορ[τ]ογήτον: this is a new term in the papyri, where ἀφορος is the usual word, e.g. 60. 7 ὑπόλογον ἀφ. It occurs in C.I.G. 3045. 20, Polyb. iv. 25. 7, &c.


30. δέ appears to be misplaced.

32. A very slight vestige of the final letter is consistent with e.g. καὶ or καπ[ά (τ καπ[ά τὸ ἔδος).

37. Perhaps μετ[ά δὲ τα[ῦτα as in ll. 27-8.

738. LETTER CONCERNING LAND ASSIGNED TO PRIESTS.

56. 18 x 16.6 cm. b.c. 136.

The verso of 737 contains the beginning of a draft of a letter relating to the same matter. It was addressed to a person of uncertain position, and informed him of a letter received by the writer from the basilicogrammateus and containing instructions from Archibius (737. 2, n.) about the land which was the subject of the priests’ petition in 737. An oblique dash in the margin below l. 1 is probably a remnant of a cross like those noticed e.g. in 730 and 732.
3. γραφεῖ above γεγραφεῖ, which is crossed through.

2. Apparently there were two abbreviated words; the letter after ε looks more like ψ than φ.

4. εἰσεπεμένων is the word expected after σοῦ, especially as this was probably what the writer began before δαῖ, but it can with difficulty be reconciled with the remains. The interlineation was perhaps intended to replace σοῦ.

5. Possibly τοῦ [ὑποδομὸς[κη]γέον], but if so, the κ was less cursively formed than elsewhere; [παρὰ τοῦ] δια[ε]γέον[αῦ] is unsatisfactory.

8. There is room in the lacuna between the two etas for two letters, so that perhaps θη[ε]γέον was written; but the spacing is irregular. For εἰπε[ε]χωρθέν(νης) cf. e.g. 65. 21, 72. 182.

739. REPORT CONCERNING INCRIMINATED OFFICIALS.

Copy of a report on a complaint made by an official of the Heracleopolite nome against a certain Exacon, who had been appointed to conduct the admission of some catoeci, accusing him, with his secretary and an oeconomus, of peculation. The position of Asclepiades, the writer of the report, is unknown, but the fact that the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite and Cynopolite nomes, who was the brother of Exacon, had come forward on his behalf suggests that both Asclepiades and his unnamed correspondent were persons of consequence. Owing to the mutilation of the second column some of the details given of the results of the investigation are obscure; it seems clear, however, that Exacon and his secretary, at any rate, were exonerated (ll. 29–30). The document,
which is carefully written in a good-sized upright hand, belongs, like others from the same cartonnage, to the middle or latter part of the second century. A more precise indication of date is given by the statement in ll. 14 sqq. that Exacon had presented a petition in his own defence to ‘the brother of the king’, and the reference in ll. 40–1 to φιλάνθρωπα newly issued by the king and queen, whence it follows that there had recently been a dynastic change accompanied by an edict of indulgence. Was Philometor the brother and Euergetes II the king or vice versa? If Philometor was king, his 18th year, when he is known to have issued a decree of indulgence after his short expulsion (P. Par. 63. xiii; cf. n. on ll. 43–5 below) would be appropriate; but an equally appropriate occasion would be the year after Philometor’s death, the 26th of Euergetes, which also was marked by the issue of a decree of the same nature (P. Tor. 1. ix. 21). A small detached fragment which may be part of the date of 739 is unfortunately indecisive.

Col. i.

'Ασκληπιαδης.

Καλλιάνακτος τῶν ἐκ τοῦ [Ἡρ]ακλεοπόλιτον πραγματικῶν προσ- αγγελιαντος δὲ εὐνεῖξε[ως] ἐτερά τε καὶ 'Εξακόνα τὸν ταγέντα πρὸς τῷ προσελήψει τῶν [εἰς τῇ]ν ἐν τῷ νομῷ κατοικίαν ἄνδρῶν

5 ἐπὶ τῇ μερισθέση [γῇ]παραελογευκ[έναι] .................

ἀροῦρας (δραχμ) ἀ ἀργυρό[ο]υ [. . .]β (δύοβάλους), Ἀρχίνον δὲ τὸν γραμμα- τέσαντα

[αὐ]τῷ ὡς τῶν λ (ἀρουρῶν) ἀργυρίου (δρ.) δ καὶ χαλκοῦ (δρ.,) ϕ, καὶ

Αἰσιωπον

[τῷ]ν οἰκονόμον ὁμοίως (δρ.,) τ, βουλόμενοι δὲ μηθῆν ἀνε-

[πι]σκεπτὸν ἔσαι τοῖς μὲν πάρα τοῦ 'Εξακῶνος παρηγγέλη

10 [πα]ραγίνεσθαι πρὸς τὴν π[ε]ρι τούτων διεξαγωγὴν ἔνεκα τοῦ

[πρ]οσπίπτειν τὸν 'Εξακόνα .........] .................,

[Ἀ]πολοφάνου δὲ τὸ στρ[ας]τηγοῦντος τὸν 'Οξυρυγχῖτ[ὴς]ν καὶ

[Κ]υποπολίτην ἀδελφ[ῶ]υ δὲ τοῦ 'Εξακῶνος συμμείξαντος

[καί] παραθεμένου ἀντίγραφον εὐνεῖξε[ως] ἢς ἐφῆ τὸν

15 ['Εξακόνα ἐπιδεδωκέναι τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς τοῦ βασιλέως, δὲ ἢς

[ἐ]δήλου τὴν μὲν δρα[χ]μίν τοῦ ἀργυρίου τῇ ἀροῦραι μὴ

[πα]ραελογευκέναι [μηδὲ] ἐπιγραφὴν μηδεμίαν πεποι-

[η]σθαι τοῖς ἀνδράσιν ἐν [τῇ] προσελήψει ἄλλα καὶ αὐτῶν
pepsiavthrapkev[ai] kath' o ekastos auton prophereito,
20 [k]ai tois apo touton lrophesai katakehrhshai auton eis te

ta dapanymata taw

kataploun kai anaplon kai eis diaphora

tou apodokimasaebv[etoj] upo twn prds thn gaxi

chrusivn

8. A space before boulomenoi.

Col. ii.

ov efhsan [ei]wai fowka[idos] kai an[ai].
25 ouvas epi twn topwv kai dwn die

peri de to[ow]kai s[e akhkeunai][16 l.

kai met[ta] de twn androv katas[16 l.

[ ] [ ] [ ] eis thn allhtheian e[16 l.


mu[devos] t[e] enekkeklhshai twn androv auton, twn de

grammateusanta autow 'Arx[on] omoiw[16 l.

dedosbhai au[tow] twn te sennainamewn

oike[thn] [ ]
tou kke[remik[21 l.

prost[. . . .].
tov taca diaphora [20 l.

[ . . . . . . . . .] kai t[ac] gynome[20 l.

th[ . . . . . . .] eu[ion prostag[20 l.

'Arxino [ ]
oike[thn] Al[s][20 l.

twn empe-

phanismoumenon enklhmaton [20 l.

up[. . . . . . . . .] eu[ion prostag[20 l.

omoiw[de]ros twn ynov pe[fiplavthraphemewn upo tov

basil[owos] kai to[y]basiliasxh to[19 l.

[ . . . . . . . . .] e[ntevzeos[19 l.

[ . . . . . . . . .] eto apo[leulosbai a[gnymatow kai amartymatow

[ ]

[ . . . . . . . . .] kai evklhymatos kai katayagwogmato kai . . .

ai[tnov pasow]n auton te kai t[ekva?

[ ]

Unplaced fragment.

]n iaxaw[yn
Lines 1–25. 'From Asclepiades. Callianax one of the officials of the Heracleopolite nome having reported in a petition among other things that Exacon who had been appointed to supervise the admission of men to the body of catoeci in the nome had wrongly collected upon the land apportioned ... 2 drachmae 2 obols, and Archinus who was his secretary 4 drachmae of silver and 500 dr. of copper on every 30 arurae, and Aesopus the oeconomus similarly 300 dr., as we wished to leave nothing uninvestigated, instructions were sent to Exacon and his staff to present themselves for the inquiry concerning this, because of a rumour (?) that Exacon ... But Apollonophanes the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite and Cynopolite nomes and brother of Exacon arrived and submitted a copy of a petition which he said Exacon had presented to the king's brother, in which he declared that he had not wrongly collected the drachma of silver upon the arura nor had made any imposition on the men during their admission but had conferred benefits upon them in accordance with the preference of each, and had used the receipts from them for the expenses of the voyages up and down and for the deficit on the gold rejected by the treasure-keepers, which they said was of the district of Phocaea ... "although bought in the city at higher prices than those current locally ..."

2. πραγματικῶν: cf. 58. 18, n. 3–4. ταγωνία ... προσληψις; this title appears to be novel, though cf. e.g. 61. (a) 2 προσληψις[ίνων εἰς τὴν κατοικίαν διὰ Κρίτωνος, Lesqueret, Inst. mil. 188, 192 sqq. Its holder in the present case was the brother of a strategus (ll. 12–13) and had a γεμιστείς (l. 6) and perhaps others (l. 9) attached to him.

5–6. This passage may be taken in two ways: (1) the drachma per arura was an authorized charge, [. .]β (δυοθ.) representing the rate of the supposed extortion; (2) the drachma was illicit, [. .]β (δυοθ.) being the sum obtained by its imposition. (1) requires something like ἀντί τῆς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἄρωφας (δραχμής) ... [δραχμάς] β (δυοθ.) or πρὸς τήν ... (δραχμή) κτλ.; (2) requires e.g. ὑπὲρ ἑκάστης ἀρ. (δραχμήν) ... [δρ. ...]β (δυοθ.). The latter explanation is at first sight supported by ll. 16–17, but on the other hand the odd two obols in l. 6 are more easily accounted for by the former, and that some charge had been made was admitted (l. 20). If (1) is adopted, the two infinitives in l. 17 may be taken as a hendiadys.

8. ὑποτέτος (δρ.) ῥ: i.e. probably 300 copper dr. per 30 arurae rather than a lump sum of 300 silver dr.

8–9. The construction is anacoluthic; παραγγελματειον is expected.

11. Vestiges from the tops of a few letters in the latter part of the line are too slight for recognition.

12–13. The single strategus for the two nomes is noteworthy.

17. ἐπιγραφῆ: cf. 715. 4 and n.

22. Why a payment of gold was made by Exacon is not clear, but perhaps this too was on account of expenses incurred. γάζη is an unexpected word here. A γαζεψιας at Halicarnassus in B.C. 257 is mentioned in P. Cairo Zen. 59036. 4. Edgar suggested that he was attached to the royal forces, and in the present passage too there is a military association; cf. Dittenberger, Or. Gr. Inscr. 54. 22, 225. 16.

23. This mention of Phocaean gold pieces (staters?) is interesting. What follows is obscure. Of the doubtful letters ι is possibly Ρ and the two alphas may be lambdas; the η is almost certain as against another ν.


30. Or perhaps αὐτῶν ή τῶν.

33. The ὁτέτος recurs in l. 37, but the reference is obscure.

36. γ is followed by a vertical stroke, e.g. ι, μ, ν.
740. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

39. The letter before α may be e.g. γ, ν, v.

40. Or possibly δ[ε τι μ]έρος. Cf. the next note.

43-5. These lines evidently give a quotation from the ἕλεοςθρώπα referred to in l. 40. Cf. 5. 2-4 [ἀ]φιέμενοι ... παύσαι ἀγοιμιμάτων ἀμαρτημάτων [α]ἱμ[π]ελημάτων (καταγγελομάτων)] αἰτ[ι]ῶν πασῶν, 124. 21-2 ἀπολογομονεῖ ... ἐν[κ]λη[μα]τ(ων) ἀγοιμιμί(ων) ἀμαρτημά(των) καταγγελομά(των) αἰτιῶν πασῶν, P. Par. 63. xiii. 2-4 ἀποδεικτές πάντας τοὺς ἐνεσχημένους ἐν τοῖς ἀγοιμιμίαις ἡ ἀμαρτημασία κτλ. In l. 44 there seems to have been a further substantive, e.g. καὶ ἄδικηματον, not found in the above parallels.

Unplaced fragment. This small piece might be assigned to the end of l. 45 or to a forty-sixth line, but (ترنت) ἰη will not suit Philometer's ἕλεοςθρώπα (cf. introd.), which were later than Pachon, and though ἰτ can well be read instead of ἰη, ἰτος κς, which would be expected if the year refers to Euergetes II, is not really satisfactory. Perhaps therefore the fragment came from the end of one of the earlier lines of the column.

740. REPORT CONCERNING SALE OF LAND.

This papyrus contains parts of two columns of which the first, consisting only of the extreme ends of lines, is not worth reproduction. Col. ii, in the same hand and very likely part of the same document, is the conclusion of a report relating to some land purchased from a woman who had inherited it from her husband. The fourth year, in which the report is dated, may well refer to the reign of Soter II.

On the verso are parts of 23 lines from the bottom of a column containing a draft or copy of a petition to the sovereigns, as shown by ll. 19-21 ὅθεν ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς τῶν πάντων κοινῶν σωτηράς τὴν | καταφυγῇ[ν] ποιησάμενοι] δεόμεθ’ ὑμῶν τῷ]ν | μεγίστωι θεῶν ... A καταμέτρησις of land was concerned, but the text is too fragmentary to be intelligible.

Col. i.

Ends of 19 lines.

Col. ii.

Vestiges of 1 line.

[...... παρέσοι]χεν ὁ Τιμώθεος ὡς ἦν ἡγορακός

25 [διὰ τοῦ ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει ἀγορανομίου ἐν τῷ]ν

[...... μηνὶ το]ῦ δ (Ῥουσ) παρὰ Ἰουσ τῆς Διοικῆσιν [τῆς πρότερον οὔ]της τοῦ Πρεπελάου γυναικὸς τῆς}
30. The meaning of the relative clause is not clear. άποδιαστέλλειν is not in Preisigke’s Wörterb., but occurs at any rate in P. Ryl. 65. 5-6 τῶν... ἄντιποιμύμενοι τῶν ἀποδιεσταλ-μένων ἕκαστον ἀποτελέσματα κτλ., of an agreed apportionment of shares. If a similar sense may be presumed here, ὅν seems likely to refer back to the arurae in l. 29 and καί is to be restored before ἂν’. In any case a numeral is apparently required after ἀποδιεστάλλει.

37. Perhaps ἕξωμενή.

741. CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING A SITOLOGUS.

48 and 53. 31 x 21.5 cm. b.c. 187-6.

Letter from Alexander, an epimeletes, to Philon, archiphylacites (l. 25; cf. 796. 1), enclosing copies of a letter sent by Alexander to Anicetus, another official, whose position is not stated, and of a memorandum received by him from the sitologus of Bubastus, which was the occasion of the letters. In these the epimeletes directs his two correspondents to let the matter concerned stand over until he himself arrived and could look into it. It related, as the remains of the memorandum show, to an amount of corn which was owing, but the details are lost.
5 τὴν ἀρμόδιοσαν ἔπιστροφήν [υ]πὲρ δὲν δηλοῦσιν.

ἔρωσο. (ἐτοὺς) ἰδ Π[α . . . .

Ἄνικήτω. [τ]οὺ δεδομένου ἡμῖν ὑπομνήμα[τος]

παρ’ Ἀμμωνί[ο]ν τοῦ σιτολογοῦντος Βουβάστουν τῆς

Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος τὸ αντίγραφον ὑπόκειται. δο[θητοσαν

10 τοῖς διασαφουμένοις αἱ πίστεις καὶ γινέσθωσαν πῆρος τῆς

ἐγκέχειρισμένης χρείας μέχρι τοῦ ἐπιβαλόντας [ἡμᾶς

ἐπὶ [τοὺς τότους τῆς] προσήκουσαν ἐπὰν[στροφήν

πονῆς[α]σθαί ὑπὲρ δὲν διασαφοῦσι. []

[Ἀλεξά]νδρου ἐπιμελητῆι παρ’ Ἀμμονίου τοῦ

15 σιτολογοῦντος Βουβαστοῦ τῆς Ἡρακλείδου [μερίδος].

2 lines lost.

[. . . . .]οτος ο[[. . . . .]]

[. . . . .]. ἔτι τὴν εἰσδεδεγμένου πλῆθους π [. . . . .]

20 [ἐπεδω]θὲν ὑπομνημα Βάκχων τῶι διοικητῆι

[ἐπαγγ]έλλων εαυτὸν προσφειληκότα πρὸς τὸν [. . . . .]

[. . . . .]. ἔτος τὰς 'ΒΦ (ἀρτάβας) τῶν πυρῶν δ” οὐ διεσάφει

[. . . . .]. ν ἀπό τε κενῶν εἰσδοχῶν καὶ ἄλλων συκοφαν-

[τιών] πυρῶν (ἀρτάβας) 'Ε, οἰόμενος ἀπολυθήσεσθαι τοῦ ὀφειλή-

On the verso

25 ἀρχιψ(λακίτηι)

Φίλωνι.

Ἀρεσονο( )

'Alexander to Philon, greeting. Below is a copy of a letter to my agent Anicetus. You will accordingly do well to issue orders yourself that the persons are not to be molested before I arrive and give their statements proper attention. Goodbye. The 19th year, Pha...

To Anicetus. Below is a copy of the memorandum presented to me by Ammonius, sitologus of Bubastus in the division of Heracleides. Let safe-conducts be given to the persons specified and let them remain at the duty assigned to them until I arrive on the spot and give due attention to their assertions.

To Alexander, epimeletes, from Ammonius, sitologus of Bubastus in the division of Heracleides. . . . presented a memorandum to Bacchon the diecetes in which he declared that he owed [the account?] of the . . . year a further amount of 2500 artabae of wheat and [would pay?] through a stated agent(?) 5000 art. of wheat, free from unsubstantial receipts or other impostures, believing that he would be cleared of the debt . . . .'
4–5. The final supplement in l. 4 is rather long, and the verb may have been abbreviated. For ποθασθαι...ε[πι]ετροφήν cf. ll. 12–13 and e.g. P. Petrie II. 4. 6. 14; the phrase was misunderstood by Preisigke, Wörterb.

8. For Ammonius cf. 774, int.

10. πίστεις: cf. e.g. 41. 12, P. Leyden A 29 δοῦναι μοι ἐνγραπτον πίστιν, and v. Woess, Asylweesen, 185 sqq.

21–2. Perhaps τὸν [λόγον] τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐστ. It seems preferable to suppose that ὁ is masculine rather than that it refers back to ἵππωμαι in l. 20 with a change from the participial construction.

23. An infinitive such as [δουναί] is apparently required, ἀπό then being equivalent to καθαρός ἀπό, but this use is not elsewhere attested for the Ptolemaic period.

24. ὀφειλή- [ματός].

25–7. The personal name is in large letters, the other two lines being at the edge of the papyrus to the left, with a broad space between them. Possibly another short line stood in this space but has become effaced. If nothing intervened, Αρεσονο( ) should be a local name.

742. CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING DEFAULTERS.

On the recto of this papyrus is a list of payments. The verso of the main fragment contains parts of three consecutive columns from some lengthy correspondence relating to owners of property of different kinds, but, owing to the defective state of the first and third columns and the involved construction of the better-preserved middle one, the gist is not very clear. In Col. i several persons bearing Egyptian names are mentioned, and a statement of their belongings is apparently asked for. Col. ii refers to owners of vineyards, and here the names are Greek and one at least of the individuals was a κατοικός, whose military unit is stated. An official inquiry had been held (l. 22; cf. l. 31), and instructions given for the handing over of the produce of the vineyards to guards (ll. 24–7). A short statement in reply follows from some subordinate department that the individuals concerned held no property in the district. Mention is also made (ll. 20–22) of a list of inculpated Crown cultivators. Further names, both Greek and Egyptian, occur in Col. iii with specifications of property, including sheep. Probably the whole document relates to persons against whom the government had claims.

Col. i.

1 line lost: slight remains of a second.

[, γεγονέναι Πετο... ξ... τον ἐργάτην
καὶ ᾧ ον ἀδ(ελφον) καὶ Χενθέσο... καὶ Πᾶσιν μητρὸς
5. ον καὶ Πισόν Φερείος καὶ Παχυώβιν Φατρείος

πρέσεις. ἀναγραφάμενοι οὖν αὐτῶν τὰ ὑπάρχοντα
στραθέντας καὶ τας[...] στρατευμάτων ἀνομοί προσαγε
tοῦ Ἃπειφ

[i. αὐτοῖς ὑπάρχειν

10] Ζωπύρου τοῦ εἰς τοὺς ἡτοί
cαὶ ἄλλων τρόπων[...] τῆς γῆς [...]

[εγραφὸς (ἐν τοῖς) καὶ Παύνι [...])

πέμψαι τὴν γραφὴν τοῦ τῆς [...] ρωμαίος μὲ [...]

[i. τοιοῦτο μετείληφθ[...] [. [...], α ἐπισκεψάμενοι

5. 2nd i of πανων above the line.

Col. ii.

15 [. [...], ἰβιώνος τῶν (Εἰκοσιπενταρούρων) ὃι ὑπάρχειν ἀμπελῶνα [...]

Σατύρου τοῦ Μοσχίωνος ὃς ὑπάρχειν περὶ 151.
καὶ ἀμπελῶνα, Εὐβουλίδου καὶ Ξενοκράτου καὶ [...]. [...]. Καλλι-

[[κρατοῦ]]

μάχου οἰς ὑπάρχειν κοινῆ ἀμπελῶνα, Μελεάγρου [...]. οὐ
tῶν Πολυκράτου τῆς ἡ (ἔκατοντ) τοῦ Μακεδονικοῦ ὃς ὑπάρχειν

20 οἰκίαι καὶ ἀμπελῶνα, διὰ δὲ τῆς ἀλλης τὰς πα [...] σ τῶν ἐκ
Πυρρέας βασιλικῶν γεωργῶν ἐνεσχημένοις οἰκίαις καὶ ἀλλας
αιτίαις ἐπὶ τῆς γεννησίδος ἀνακρίσεως ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ, Μελαιάγρου
τῆς κη τοῦ Παχών, ὃς ὑπάρχειν οἰκίαι καὶ ἀμπελῶνα [...] α...
καὶ γενήματα εἴ δὲν γεωργεῖται (ἀρουρῶν) τέλι. εἴ δὲν γεωργεῖται (ἐν τοῖς) καὶ

25 Παύνιῃ ἡ ἐπιτελέσαστας ἐκαστ' ἀκολούθως καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῶν
χωρίων συναχθησόμενα γενήματα παραδόντας τοῖς φιλακτάσις σημήναι

ημῖν.

οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ὑπάρχει ἐν τοῖς τόποις. τυγχάνο-

μεν δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τὴν ἐντολὴν ὅμοιως ἀπολε-

λογισμένοι.
[... ] ἐπὶ τῶν γ]νηθεισῶν ἀκακρίσεων ἐπὶ [το]ῦ αὐτοῦ
[ 16 l. ἐν]έσχηνται τινες λείαις καὶ ἄλλαις ἀλλίας
[ 14 l. ὃν τὰ ἀνόματα?] ὑπόκειται [...]
[ 27 l. π]ερακείμεν

22. l. Μελεάγρου.

Col. iii.

35 Ἀρμύσις Ω[ ]
 καὶ Φολήμις
 ἀμφότεροι[ ]
 ἐν Ψ[δα]
 Ἀρπανίς[ ]

40 πῶν ἐκ Ψ[δα]
 Ἀρβελῆς Φ[α]
 'Οννώ-
 φρυν 'Οννώ[φριος
 Λέανίδην[ ]
 Νικοδήμου[ ]

45 μένοις ε[ ]

50 ὑπάρχειν αὐτ[ίω]
 Πετεσσόχος[ ]
 ερουσιν Θο[τ]
 'Ερμίας Ἀρμύστου?
 ... ων Κεφάλω[νος

55 [...] τοῦ τ[ ]

43. First ν of λεινίδην corr. from δ: l. Λεωνίδην.

ll. 3 sqq. To judge from Col. ii, about 10 letters are lost at the beginnings of the lines.

8–9. On the analogy of ll. 28–30, τυγχάνωμεν προσαναπορούμεν τῇ τού Ἐ... ωδή']
 αυτ. ὑπ. εν τοῖς τόποις looks not unlikely here, but the unread letters are hardly distinguish-
able. L. 9 was apparently shorter than usual.

12. Perhaps ἐξ ὃν γάρ(αφέναι), as in l. 24.

14. μετεληφθὸτες καὶ ?

18–19. This passage was cited from a provisional copy of the papyrus in Lesquier’s Inst. mil. sous les Lagides, p. 80; cf. p. 96. It was there not unnaturally assumed that the abbreviation after the ordinal η represents ἐκατονταρχία, but this becomes questionable in view of several occurrences in 815 of what appears to be a similar numeral followed by (ἐκατοντάρχος); see n. on Fr. 2 verso 32 of that text. Since, however, in the present place the surface of the papyrus above the Ρ is rubbed, some difference between this abbreviation and that in 815 is not excluded, and the possibility remains that ἐκατονταρχία was here meant.

The name of the catoecus seems to be the same as that in l. 22, where Μελεάγρου was apparently intended. For Πολυκράτου cf. l. 17 and Mayser, Gram. i. 278.

21. For Πυρριαὶ or -ρεία cf. 716. 4, n. Though in a different περίς, it was most probably not far from the Ιβίον of l. 15. Ψία on the other hand, which occurs in Col. iii, was in another district.
743. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

ένεσσιμένων λίασις: cf. l. 32 and 5. 6-7.

22. aitias is followed by a short space, in which there is a low dot, but that this was intended as a stop is doubtful. Similar spaces occur after τινι and τού in l. 23, after γενή-ματα in l. 24, ἐν in l. 38, and -μένους in l. 45. For ἀνακρίτεως cf. l. 31 and P.S.I. 392. 2.

52. ἐφόδων seems an unlikely word here, and some unfamiliar personal name may be suspected. The first letter can be θ.

743. REPORT FROM A COMOGRAMMATEUS.

26. 25·4 × 16·7 cm. Mid second century B.C.

Part of a report from the comogrammateus of Ptolemais Nea upon a memorandum presented to the strategus by Petesouchus, a cultivator of Crown land. Petesouchus and another person had been accused by one of the villagers of having seized a large amount of property, including a quantity of wheat and other assets of a certain Harpaësis, who had 'fallen' (fighting, presumably) and left no children. The relationship of the accuser to Harpaësis is not stated, but no doubt they were connected in some way. It may be assumed that the memorandum had been passed on to the comogrammateus because his village was concerned, but owing to the loss of the lower portion of the document the nature of his remarks is unknown. The papyrus is in bad condition, the writing being very faint in places. On the verso are parts of a few lines, also ill-preserved, in a different hand.

Παρὰ Τεώτος κωμογραμματέως Πτολεμαίδος Νέας.

2nd hand [. . . . τῶ] προκείμενον ὑπόμημα ἑπιθεδομένου . . . Σαραπίωνι
tοι ἀρχισωματοφύλακι καὶ στρατηγῷ ὑπὸ Πετεσούχου τοῦ Σερβίως
βασιλικῷ γεωργῷ περὶ δὲν ἔπ . . . . . . . . κατὰ αὐτοῦ καὶ Ἐρμίου
tοῦ Ὑρακλείδου

5 Μεστασύντιμος τις τῶν ἐκ τῆς κώμης δι . . . . . . . . . . Σαραπίωνι τῶι
συγγενεῖ
καὶ διωκητῇ α . . . . . . . . . . ἡξεὶ ἐντεύξεως ἑπιθεδομένης τῶι
βασιλεῖ
καὶ τῇ βασιλίσσῃ δι’ ἥς ἐσήμηνε θεσσαλικέναι αὐτοῦς Ἀρ-
pαῦσίος τῇ
Θοτέως πεπτωκότος ἀτέκνων πυρῶν ἄρ(τάβας) . . , δὲν τιμῇ ἄνα ψ
(τάλαντα) Ῥμᾶ Ἐ, καὶ ἀργυρίῳ ἐπισήμου (δραχμᾶς) Ἦ καὶ χαλκῷ (τάλ.) ガイド σκύαν
ev τῇ κώμης ἄξιαν (ταλ.) τε

M
From Teos, comogrammateus of Ptolemais Nea. [I have received?] the above memorandum which has been presented to Sarapion, one of the chief body-guard and strategus, by Petesouchus son of Semtheus, Crown cultivator, concerning the charges brought against him and Hermias son of Heracleides by Mestasutmis, an inhabitant of the village, who forwarded to Sarapion, the king's cousin and dioecetes, a... of the petition which he has and which was presented to the king and queen, wherein he declared that they had seized property of Harpaesis son of Thoteus, who had fallen childless, namely [1640] artabae of wheat, of which the value at 700 drachmae was 191 talents 2000 dr., and 600 dr. of coined silver and 7 tal. of copper and a house in the village worth 15 tal., and that they reaped the land which he cultivated consisting of 55 arourae and carried off as much as 1800 artabae of wheat, and other... 

2. Perhaps [éx... < A letter or two between émé. and Sapamiom are unexplained. A compound of that name is hardly likely; and perhaps there was a mistake. προκείμενον, if not an inadvertence or unless the document was only a draft, implies a previous column; the margin to the left is narrow but apparently intact.

4. A verb such as émnvéyxaro is required and possibly this was written, but the letters are not really recognizable.

5-6. Something like διατέμψας... ἀντίγραφον ἡς ἔχει is expected, but ἀντίγραφον seems to be irreconcilable with the remains.

8. The arithmetic requires ἀρτ. Ἀχμ, which apparently cannot be read even if what we have taken for ἀρτ. is meant for 'A.

II. καταχθέτος εἰς ἔργα is a possible reading, but αὐτῶν suggests that another name (not 'Αρταχθός, though perhaps ending in -ίος) preceded καὶ Θοτέως; this, however, is rather discounted by ἐγεώργης in the next line, and perhaps αὐτῶν means Thoteus and his workmen.

This and the five succeeding texts are letters written by or to Patron early in the reign of, probably, the third Ptolemy. The official position of Patron is
not stated, but he was a person of some consequence, having a competence extending over a district (748. 10-11) and the power both to appoint a village guard (745) and to dispatch guards on a mission to another nome (749). Perhaps he was an ἀρχιφυλακίτης. It is clear from 749. 2 that he and his correspondents held posts outside the Arsinoite nome, and the reference to the village of Takona in 745 shows that the nome concerned was the Oxyrhynchite, which is one of those mentioned on the verso of the present papyrus.

744, which is the only letter of the group written by Patron, relates apparently to a private matter. On the verso is 708.

[ἐθρωσο. (ἔτους) β

Τῶν λ.

Πάτρων [... ιππωι χαῖρειν. οὐν
tρόπου [συνετα]εμιθά σοι περί τῶν ν (δραχμῶν)
5 ὡστε ἀλ[λον (?) γίνεσθαι δάνειον ἐως τοῦ ἀ-
vπλέ[ίν ἡμᾶς, ?] Πτολεμαῖος ὁ νῦν τοῦ ἐμ-
πόρου [. . . . .].πεδορτῶ τοι πατρὶ αὐτο[ῦ
γέγρα[θεν. ἀπόδοσ ὁν νήν ἐπιστο-
λὴν ἀ[ὐτῶι, μ]ὴ ἀποτύχῃς. ὑπογε-
10 γραφά δ[ὲ καὶ τ]ῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἡς γέγρα-
φεν ἡμ[ίν τὸ ἀντίγραφον καὶ τῶν γρά-
φει τῶι [πατρὶ] αὐτοῦ. κορίζει σοι
λωτ[οῦς . . .]ε . . . στάτους.

[ἐρρωσο. (ἔτους) β] Ἔπιβι λ.

Πατρινο to ... ἰππος, γειντος. Πτολεμαῖος, the merchant's son, has written to ... his father of the way in which we instructed you about the 50 drachmae so as to make another loan (?) until our boat starts. Give him therefore my letter lest you lose the chance. I have written for you a copy of his letter to me and of what he writes to his father. He brings you some ... lotus-fruit. Goodbye. The second year, Tubi 30.'

1-2. It is natural to suppose that these two lines are the conclusion of a preceding letter in which that of Patron was enclosed. On the other hand, though the sheet is incomplete at the top, the beginnings of a foregoing line or two should be visible at the left corner if they ranged, as expected, with ll. 3 sqq. Perhaps therefore ll. 1-2 belonged to the letter referred to in ll. 9-11; cf. 712. 17-18, 750. 22-5.

11. τῶν γράϕει is a good instance of the use of the article as a relative at this period; cf. 120. 58 ἀπὸ τῶ[ν] ἀνε[ῆς] ἐρμῖας, which Mayser, Gram. i. 311, is mistaken in saying can be equally well explained as a demonstrative use.

13. The letter after ἐς can well be π or μ, but λ[πεταπάτον] is unsatisfactory.
745. **Letter concerning the Appointment of a Guard.**

The four following letters were addressed to Patron by Agathon. On the position of the former see 744 introd. Agathon, who in the present text makes a request, was the official superior of Patron, as is made clear by 747–9, but what post he occupied is not stated; 749 suggests that it was at the metropolis. Perhaps they were both police-officials; 746 sqq. seems consistent with that view.

> Ἀγαθός ἀδύνατον Πάτρωνι
> χαίρειν, ἐνέτυχεν μοι
> Ἀπολλώνιος περὶ τῆς
> κώμης Τακόνα ὅπως
> 5 καταστήσης αὐτῶν φυ-
> [λακόνην. καλῶς ὁνύ
> [ποιήσει:] εἰς ἀπόδοσιν [] [ὅς]
> [. . . . .] ἕρρωσο. (ἐτοὺς) β
> ] Μεσεῖρ ἵγ.

On the verso

5 Πάτρωνι.

'Agathon to Patron, greeting. Apollonius has applied to me about the village of Takona, that you should appoint him as guard. You would therefore do well to hand (the post?) over to him. Goodbye. The second year, Mecheir 13. (Addressed) To Patron.'

7. ἀπόδοσις: sc. τῆν χρεῖαν, with αὐτῶν in the next line?

746. **Correspondence concerning Cleruchic Dues.**

The chief component of the following correspondence is a letter (ll. 13–37) written by Menodorus, a superior official, to Theophilus, a λόγοντής in an (Oxyrhynchite) toparchy (l. 5), giving instructions about the collection of dues upon the holdings of cavalry-soldiers. The two halves of an individual holding were to be treated differently in this respect, and the surprising fact emerges that the state and the cleruch exercised a kind of divided ownership, the state
reserving over one half of the κλήρος and its produce rights which passed to the cleruch over the other half; cf. note on ll. 20–1. A copy of this letter was enclosed by Menodorus in another to Agathon (745 introd.) asking him to instruct his agents to release only a sufficient quantity of corn to satisfy the claims of the sitologi. Agathon in turn passed on both letters, with a short covering note, to Patron (cf. 744 introd.).

"Αγάθων Πάτρωνι χαίρειν. τής παρὰ Μηνόδορον ἐπιστολῆς ὑπογέγραφα σοι τάντιγραφα ὅπως εἴδης. ἔρρωσο. (έτους) δ' Φαρμοῦθι η.

Μηνόδορος 'Αγάθωνι χαίρειν. ἡς γεγράφαμεν ἐπιστο-

5 λής τοις κατὰ τοπαρχιαν λογευτικῆς ὑπογεγραφα-

μέν σοι τάντιγραφα ὅπως εἴδως ἐπιστείλης τοῖς

παρὰ σοῦ κατὰ τόπον τεταγμένοις προίσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν γενημάτων τὰ παραμετροῦμενα τοῖς

sitologiōs eis tā paraγεγραμμένα en autōis

10 ὀφειλήματα, τοῦ δὲ λοιπῶν σίτου συν[ίσ]χειν καθότι σοι

kai en taīs prōteron ἐπιστολαῖς γεγράφαμεν[ν.]

(έτους) δ' Φαρμοῦθι σ.

Θεοφίλω. ἐπειδή ἡ εἰσδοχῇ ἐνέστηκεν τῶν βασιλικῶν

15 κλήρων καὶ ύμῖν συνεσταμένοι εἰςίν οἱ σιτολόγοι,

ἱστικῶν κλήρων ὑπολιτόμενος τῶν ικανῶν σίτον

[eis τὰ] ὀφειλ[όμ]ενα ἀργυρικὰ ὀφειλήματα τῶν ἐπάνω

χρόνων καὶ εἰς τῇ ἀργυρικὴν πρόσοδον [. . . . . .

ἔως τοῦ ἡμᾶς (?) ἀνευ[γ]εικῶν ἐπὶ Φανίαν περὶ τούτων

ἀπὸ [. . . . . . . .].νομένων ἕκ τῶν καθη[κόντων]

eis τὸ βασιλικὸν ἡ[μ]ικληρίων ἀπομετρη[τ]οῖς σιτολο-

γους τὰ παραγεγραμμένα ἐν αὐτοῖς σιτικὰ ὀφειλήματα,

ὡςαύτως δὲ καὶ τὰ τελοῦ[μενα] τὸ τε ιατρικὸν

kai tōn στέφανον τῆς δεχημέρου καὶ ἐξ ὀλου τοῦ

20 κλήρου καὶ τὸ φυλακικὸν τῶν κλήρων. ἐὰν δὲ τι

περιγίνηται ἐκ τῶν ἡμικληρίων τούτων, ἐπιμελέσ
Agathon to Patron, greeting. I have written below for your information a copy of the letter from Menodorus. Goodbye. The 4th year, Pharmouthi 8.

Menodorus to Agathon, greeting. We have written below for you a copy of the letter which we have written to the collectors in the several toparchies in order that you may be informed and send instructions to your local agents to release out of the produce the amounts measured out to the sitologi for the dues entered on their books, and to retain the rest of the corn, as we have written to you in previous letters.

To Theophilus. Since the time for receipts from the royal holdings has arrived and the sitologi are met together with you, I think it well to write to you in order that, as regards the cavalry holdings, having left enough corn for the money dues owing on account of the past and for the money revenue until we refer to Phanias about this, you may measure to the sitologi from the surplus produce (?) from the half-holdings pertaining to the State the corn dues entered on their books, and similarly the taxes, both the medical tax and the crown-tax for the ten-day period, and also from the whole holding the guard-tax upon the holdings. If anything remains from these half-holdings, let it be your care that both it and the half-holding pertaining to the cavalryman be kept until the reckoning and until we write to you what should be done. The purchased corn of which they have received the value beforehand . . ., as we have instructed you previously. If any of the cavalrymen have given the epistatae affidavits about the produce, hold back the proper amount for the crown-tax for the 4th year to make up the deficiency, until we have referred . . . to Phanias. Goodbye. The same letter was sent to Harpalus, Antiphanes, and Argaeus.

(Addressed) To Patron. (Endorsed) 4th year, Pharmouthi 8. Concerning the half-holdings, instructions for measuring dues, . . .

18. Though there would have been room for several more letters the line is perhaps
complete, being of about the same length as l. 35 and only about two letters shorter than l. 15.

19. Cf. l. 36, where something longer intervened between τοῦ and ἀνεφε. In Phaniás is no doubt to be recognized the γραμματεὺς τῶν ἱππεῶν of that name who figures in several contemporary documents; cf. P. Cairo Zen. 59254 introd., 59502, Mich. Zen. 57, P.S.I. 344. 3 (l. Φ[α]νιας), Rostovtzeff, Large Estate, p. 121, and n. on ll. 39-1 below. The dues from the ἱππεῖς to the State were his particular concern.

20. The analogy of ll. 7-8 suggests that γενημάτων stood in the lacuna, but ἀπὸ γεν. γενημένων is not elegant and the article is expected. Perhaps [ἐκφορίων τῶν γεν.; τῶν περγεῖ]γομένων is too short.

20-1. τῶν καθῆκοντων ... ἡμικληρίων: cf. ll. 27-8 το καθήκον τῷ ἱππεῖ ἠμικλ. The word ἡμικληρίων has previously occurred in P. Petrie III. 100. iii. 21, in a mutilated account, and P. Magd. i (= Enteux. 55), a petition of a military cleric whose ἡμικληρίων had been temporarily leased by the State in his absence, and is to be recognized also in P. Ryl. 71. 19 (cf. l. 25), where ἡμικληρίων (ἐκατονταριφόρων) should no doubt be read in a list of payments to a granary. 746 throws a new and unexpected light on the relation of cleruchs to the State at this period. What precisely is implied by καθήκον is not apparent, but evidently the government retained rights in one half of a cleric's holding which were made over to him as regards the other half. This explains why, in the case described in P. Magd. i, the State leased only half the absentee's holding (its omission to do so in the second year of his absence remains unaccountable). It appears from ll. 23-5 below that there was a difference in the treatment of the two halves in the matter of taxation, and from 815 Fr. 6. 17 that they were definite entities. In l. 28 ἠμικλ. means the produce rather than the land.

23-5. If τελούμενα is right, the last few letters were rather cramped. For the ἰστρυκῶν, which elsewhere, as here, is paid by military settlers, cf. P. Hibeh 102, introd., and 103, where too it is coupled with the φυλακτικῶν. For the latter tax cf. P. Hibeh 105 introd., and for στέφανος, 61. (b) 254, n.

30-1. This seems to be a new sentence, in which case something like ἐπὶ τοῦ [τοῦ] ἐστιν οὗ Πατρίου to τῆς [τῆς] ἡμερίας περιφορᾶι may be thought of; but the letter before νόοι may also have been ε or η or possibly ι. The mention of τοῦ ἄγομαν καθώς Φανίας συντέχει the γραμματεὺς τῶν ἱππεῶν is meant; cf. Rostovtzeff, Large Estate, pp. 99, 121. 91.

33. These κεφαρία were perhaps analogous to the ἀσφαλεία given by βασιλικοὶ γεωργίοι; cf. 714. 6-10, n.

38. The other three recipients were λογευται like Theophilus; cf. l. 5. Apparently there were only four Oxyrhynchite toparchies at this period.

41. The first word was perhaps καὶ and the last may be meant for ὀφειλημάτων.

747. LETTER OF REPRIMAND.

In this letter Patron is taken severely to task by Agathon for neglect of his orders. On the position of these two officials see 744-5, introd.
'Agathon to Patron, greeting. You are the one and only person who entirely neglects our pressing commands. For though we have written to you and given you orders concerning the timber, you have paid no heed, but have delayed until Ammonius is annoyed and we have been forced to buy timber to send to him. I have written therefore to you in order that you may realize your own carelessness. Goodbye. The 4th year, Pauni 11.

(Addressed) To Patron.'
A further letter of Agathon to Patron, passing on to him instructions for procuring some animals for transport (cf. 749-50), the provision of which is described as a matter of royal concern. No doubt therefore they were to be requisitioned; cf. 5. 181-2.

'Agáthōn Πάτρωνι
χαίρειν. γέγραφεν
ἡμῖν Ἀμμώνιος ἀπο-
στείλαι αὐτῶι εἰς
5 τὴν πόλιν ὑποζύ-
για ἀμαζικά, ὡς τοῦ
βασιλεῶς σπεῦδον-
τος περὶ αὐτῶν. ὡς
ἀν οὖν λάβησι τὰ γράμ-
10 ματα, περιελθὼν τῶν
κατὰ σὲ τόπους με-
τὰ Ζηνοδώρου ὅσα
ἀν εὑρίσκησι πέμ-
[ψον εἰ]ς πόλιν ἧνα τι
15 [.....], θέντα ἀπο-
[σταλῆι] μελέτω δὲ
[.....]. θεν παρα
[.....] μας δὲ
[.....] Ζηνόδωρον
20 [.....] ν κ. []

On the verso
2nd hand [(ἐτους) ] κό
[περὶ ὑποζυγίων. (1st h.) Πάτρωνι.

'Agathon to Patron, greeting. Ammonius has written to us to send him at the city beasts of burden for wagons, as the king is solicitous about them. Therefore on receipt
of this letter go round your neighbourhood with Zenodorus and send to the city any that you find... (Addressed) To Patron. (Endorsed) Year. [month] 24. About draught-animals.'

3. 'Άμμώνος: no doubt the same as in 747. 12.
14-15. Either ἀθέντα or ἀθέντα can be read, but τι-[μη[γρο[ρ]αθέντα is unsatisfactory; perhaps τι-[ρι ἀθέντα (Edgar). The πόλις here and in 749. 5 was Oxyrhynchus.

749. LETTER CONCERNING PROVISION OF DONKEYS.

The subject of this short letter, the last of the series from Agathon to Patron, is similar to that of 748.

[Δαγάθων Πάρων χαίρειν. ὡς ἀν λαβήν ἡμῶν τὰ ἀπόστειλον εἰς τὸν Ἀρσινόην φυλακῆν ὅνον λαβεῖν ἡμῖν ὡς βελτίστους, τότε ἐν τὰ χαὶ ποιήσον καὶ ἀπόστειλον ἡμῖν εἰς τὴν πίστιν. ἔπροστε. (ἔτους) . . . .

On the verso
Πάρων.

'Agathon to Patron, greeting. On receipt of my letter send a guard to the Arsinoite nome to get for us the best donkeys possible; do this quickly and send them to us at the city. Goodbye.' Date. (Addressed) 'To Patron.'

750. LETTER OF ADAMAS TO DIONYSIUS.

Another small group is formed by the following five letters, the central figure in which is Adamas, who was their writer (750-1; cf. 756) or their recipient (752-4). The correspondence is personal in character, three of the letters being to or from members of his own family; strictly these belong to the next section (V). Corn and its transport are prominent topics (750, 753; cf. 703. 70-87, n.), and a fragmentary letter on the verso of 776 shows that Adamas was a sitologus.

'Αδάμας Διονυσίων χαίρειν.
οὗ μετριῶς προσενήκτει μοι
Πτολεμάιος ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀ[ο]γιας ὀμόσαις Ὑπεμμούτι καὶ Διονύσωι
καὶ Ἀριστάνδρῳ τοῖς κεχειρογραφη-κόσι παραστήσειν πορεία ρ,
ευθύνοντες δὲ [. . . .]. [. . .]. [. . .].
tὴν χειρογραφίαι καὶ κινδύνι-
ν[. . . . . . .]. [. . . . . .]. [. . . . . .]

10 [. . . . . . . .] ἐχούντες εἰς
[. . . . ο[. . . . . . .].] ἀτόσαν τὴν
καταγωγήν. εἰ μὲν ἔτι
οἱ θεοὶ εἵλως αὐτοῖς ἔστιν,
pαραστησάτωσαν καὶ ἐξαρά-

15 τῶςαν τὰ ἐν τῷ θησαυρῷ
σιτάρια, μόλις γὰρ ἐξιλάσανται
[τ]ὸν ἄνθρωπον. Πετοσὲ[ρι?]ν δὲ καὶ
tὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ εἰ οὖνται
ὑπὸ τὴν Ἰππάλου σκέπη[ν]
20 [δύνας . . . . . . .] πορεία, μωρὰ
[? φρονούσιν. ἐπιγνώσωσαν ὅτι

In the upper margin

[Π]τολεμάιος Ἐρμοκράτοις ἐπιμένει ἔως
[ἀν] ἀποδόμενος αὐτῶν τὰμὴν ἐχθῆ
[τὰ π]ορεία. ἐφοροῦ. (ἐτοὺς) ἦ Ἡπεῖφ [.]

In the right-hand margin, opposite ll. 7–13

25 γέγραφα 26 δὲ δοῦ- 27 ναὶ τῶι 28 [. .] [. . .] [. . .] 29 (πυρόν) κ 30 καὶ τὴν
31 ὑπηρεσίαι 32 (πυρόν) α, 33/ κα.

On the verso, along the fibres and in the same hand, 4 further lines, much effaced, in which the name Πτολεμάιος occurs (cf. l. 3), and at right angles a short illegible account in a different hand.

13. σ of ἔστω corr. from i rather than vice versa. 1. ἔλεος . . . ἐστὶν or ὅ θεὸς ἔλεος.
16. ἐξιλάσωσαν or -σαντο.
provide them and carry away the corn in the store, for they will hardly appease the fellow. But if they suppose that Petosiris and his brother, who are under the protection of Hippalus, will provide animals, they think foolishly. Let them know too that Ptolemaeus son of Hermocrates is waiting until, having paid their price, he has the animals. Goodbye. The 18th year, Epeiph...

I have sent a written order to give to...

20 artabae of wheat and 1 artaba of wheat to his servants, total 21.'

4. ὃμοσα[ς]: or ὃμοσα[ν], which palaeographically would really be preferable.
6. It seems better on account of ll. 12 sqq. to connect παραστήσειν with κεχειρῷγρ. than with ὃμοσα[ς].

II. ποιηρά]τωσαν?

13. The change from plural to singular is strange. ἔστων not εἰσίων was apparently intended to stand; cf. crit. n. Another elementary error occurs in l. 16.

17. [τὴν ἄνθρωπον: sc. Ptolemaeus presumably.

19. ὁπό...σκέπην: cf. e.g. 34. 12, 758. 20. v. Woess, Asylweswen, p. 190.

20. E.g. παρείσειν τὰ] π.

751. LETTER FROM ADAMAS TO HIS FATHER.

In this fragmentary letter, the first few lines of which are much effaced, Adams refers to the danger in which he stood of the displeasure of the dioecetes in connexion with a large quantity of corn at another village. Cf. 750 introd.

48. 15.3 x 12 cm. Early second century B.C.

In this fragmentary letter, the first few lines of which are much effaced, Adams refers to the danger in which he stood of the displeasure of the dioecetes in connexion with a large quantity of corn at another village. Cf. 750 introd.

"Αδάμας τῷ πατρί χαίρειν.
ἐπε....... ὀφείλημα
θ........ εἰ........ σ[.....
!...... ντ...... ἵ τοι θη(σαυρό)
5...... ν καὶ...... ρν καὶ

..... τοῦ ἐπί
ἐν........... Ἀρν, καὶ τοῦ-
δος ἐν τῶι μεγίστωι κινδύνωι
ἐσμὲν περὶ τοῦ ὑπάρχοντος
κριθοπα(ροῦ) ἐν Πόλαν εἰς πν(ροῦ) ἀρτ(άβας) 'Β

10 ἐὼς τοῦ ἐφιδῆσαι τὴν τοῦ
dιοικητοῦ ὀρμήν, μὴ ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον
dιαλάβῃ καὶ ἄλλος ποις ἤμιν
[.....]....].......τερχε[.....

On the verso
τῶι πατρί.
'Adamas to his father, greeting. . . . and that we are in the greatest danger with regard to the mixed wheat and barley at Poan amounting to 2,000 artabae of wheat, until we see what line the dioecetes takes, lest he make an unfavourable decision . . . (Addressed) To my father.'

5. An abbreviation perhaps preceded πν; the last letter has a long tail.

10. ἐφώνῃσαί: for the vulgar aspiration cf. e.g. P. Petrie II. 23 (2) ἐῳδοῦσαι, and for the sigmatic infinitival form 800. 36 ἀποθησαί, P. Par. 36. 12 ἀγαγήσαι; that -ησαί here = εἰδησαί (οἴδα), for which cf. 762. 20, n., is a less probable alternative.

752. LETTER TO ADAMAS FROM HIS FATHER.

15.5 × 7 cm. Early second century B.C.

The beginning of a letter asking for news, the correspondents being the same as in 751.

'O ἄντιορ Ἀδάμαι
χαίρειν. μὴ ὅκνησης
τοῦ εἰς οἶκον ἀποστει-
λατ ὃς ἑσχε τὰ κα-
5 θ' αὐτοῦς, ποιά τινά
ἐστιν, καὶ περὶ τοῦ
ἐμφανίσαι τὸ φρόνιμον,
ίνα μὴ ἀναβαίνω περὶ
tῶν αὐτῶν. ὡ γάρ
10 Ἀνίκητος ὁ παίρ Ἑὐβίλου
τοῦ [ἀρ]χιφύλακτος
Remains of two more lines.
On the verso
[Ἀδάμαι] Ἀδάμαι.

'His father to Adamas, greeting. Do not omit to send home news how things go with you, what they are like, and to exhibit prudence so that I shall not have to come up about this same affair. For Anicetus the agent of Eubius the archiphylacites . . . (Addressed) To Adamas.'

4-5. The use of the relative in place of the interrogative is common in indirect questions; cf. e.g. 27. 77, Mayser, Gram. i. 79. For αὐτοῖς in the sense of ὃς αὐτ. cf. Mayser, op. cit. p. 303.
A letter reporting the movements of the writer, who had been assisting in the transport of corn (cf. 750) and now asks that someone should be sent to take his place. The villages mentioned were all in the division of Polemon. Whether the 9th year (l. 30) refers to the reign of Philometor or his predecessor is open to question; in either case, if the figures are rightly read, there was a considerable interval between this letter and 750.

On the verso

"Herodorus to Adamas, greeting. After I had set out with Ammonius, having taken the animals from Oxyrhyncha, when we had carried down the wheat from Ibion and ..., [finding] the bridge fallen we returned to Oxyrhyncha with nothing to do. I was unable to separate Heracleides so as to go up because he said that we would proceed to Camini; ... and send even now a man to be here in order that I myself may sail to the people at Theogonis and the other villages and see to my holding. Good-bye. The 9th year, Thoth 12. (Addressed) To Adamas.'

6. Was κατάκειται intended?
10. That only one line is missing is likely but not certain. Something like εὑρόντες τὴν γῆν is evidently required.
17. For τοῦ ἀναβήναι cf. 776. 23 and e.g. P.S.I. 340. 18 Ἡγήμονα πέσαι τοῦ γράφαι.
19. Κ[α]λουτου is only moderately satisfactory, since besides the irregular spelling the k must be supposed to have been written rather large.
21. Not ἀντί πυροῖ, it seems.
27-8. τὰς ἄλλας: sc. κώμας. τοῖς -ους is apparently not to be read.

754. LETTER TO ADAMAS FROM HIS BROTHER.

16 x 20.6 cm. Early second century B.C.

A fragmentary private letter. On the verso are the upper parts of two columns of an account written in short lines.

‘Ἡλιόδωρος Ἄρδαμας τάδελφου χαίρειν καὶ ἐρωθόθαι. συνεσχημένου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς κη πρὸς ἀ μετενδώκην σοι τὰ ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ τοῦ Ἀργείου πεποίησαν την ἡμέραν [τῇ] ἐπίσκεψιν αὐτῶν τῇ καθ' θεοθείαν ἐφίλητω τοῖς διασαφῆς[αί σοι . . . . περὶ] αὐτῶν, εἰδὼς ὑ[πὶ] γραφεί[ . . . . . . .]

‘Heliodorus to Adamas his brother, greeting and good health. Our brother having been detained from the 28th for the business at the metropolis which I imparted to you, and Argeius having made an investigation into it on the 29th and found nothing, I decided to report . . . to you about it, knowing that . . . .

7. E.g. ἐν τάξις or εἰδὼς περὶ.

755. LETTER OF HELIODORUS.

15.4 x 8.8 cm. Early second century B.C.

Upper part of a letter asking for an interview. Perhaps this too should be placed among the private correspondence. The hand differs from that of 754.

‘Ἡλιόδωρος Ἐπιδώρωι χαίρειν. εἰ ἐρωθόθαι
kai tâllâ sou katâ lýgon 
apantâi, eü {án} éstîn,
5 kavtîs de metriwos
èpanâgô. kai prôteron
tunxânô sou geagra-
phkos ópws sou
sunlalhôs prô toû
10 me katapleûsai,
kai xin, éántper fainh-
tai, kalôs pouîseis
sunmîgos moi
mâliosta mên tê ñ
15 [. . . . . . . .] [. .].

On the verso
σιτολόγου 'Επιδώρων.

'Heliodorus to Epidorus, greeting. If you are in health and all else goes as you wish, it is well: I, too, am getting on pretty well. I have written to you before in order to have a talk with you before I sail down, and now, if you see fit, I shall be obliged if you will meet me, preferably on the 20th . . . (Addressed) To Epidorus, sitologus.'

4. eü án èxou or èn is the usual formula, but neither is possible here. We have supposed that the writer mixed two constructions.
5–6. Cf. U.P.Z. 110 (= P. Par. 63) 6 kavtî (l. kavt.) ð î(î)kavôs èpanîgômen. This use of èpanîgên is omitted in Preisigke's Wôrterb.

756. LETTER OF ADAMAS (?).

53. 15 x 7.7 cm. About 174 B.C.?

Conclusion of a letter complaining of an unjust exaction which was being made from another person; the hand is that of 750.

[θ]éthsen

χωρὶς τοῦ αὐτῶ
757. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

μη δοϊναι,
[ἐτι δ]ὲ παραγέγρα-
5 φεν αυτὸν ὀφείλοντα
πρὸς τὸ ζ (έτος) πυ(ροῦ) αὐ.
ὁμιῶο σοι ἀπλῶς
τὸν Σοκνεβτύνιν
δ ἀν αὐτὸν πράξει
10 παρὰ φύσιν πράξειν
αὐτῶν καὶ τῶι Μεγχῆ-
τι μετάδος τὰ αὐτά,
ὅτι εξ νῦ δεῖ εἶναι
τὴν πράξειν.
15 ἐ[ρρωσο.

On the verso

... he cancelled it besides not giving to him, and also has entered him as
owing for the 7th year 1⅓ artabae. I simply (?) swear to you by Soknebtunis, whatever he
exacts from him he will exact from him unnaturally; and let Menches know the same
thing, from whom the exaction should be made. Good-bye...

13. εὺν might be for ἐκ σοῦ, but cf. 752. 4-5, n., and for ὅτι, 764. 29.
16. The very slight vestiges do not commend ἀντιλέγετε.
17. Part of a stroke above γ suggests that this means the 3rd of the month.

757. LETTER TO HERACLEIDES.

17·8 x 11·7 cm. B.C. 186-5 or 162-1.

Heracleides, who was perhaps a sitologus (cf. ll. 8-10), and possibly identical
with his homonym in 753. 16, is here informed of a letter which his correspon-
dent had received relating to the collection of some arrears with which Heracleides
was concerned. Some obscurities in detail are caused by lacunae.

[...] ... Ἠρακλείδει χαίρειν.
[ἔγραψ]εν ἡμῖν Ἐρμόδοτος ὁ

N
... to Heracleides, greeting. Hermodotus, clerk of the collecting department, has written to me that the local collectors have despatched to him those of the ... who are in arrears, wishing to ... the amounts declared due from them, and that you were not to be found at the granaries but were occupied with the lading, and alleging ... Good-bye. The 20th year ...

3. [γραμμ]ατεύς τῶν λογευτικῶν: cf. 99 introd., where λογευ(τικῶν) rather than λογευ(τῶν) should now be read on the analogy of the present text.

6. ω in [εων is slurred, but there is a stroke too many for εν, and though there is ample room for a following letter before β it seems probable that none was written, so that e.g. [τά γανύμενα βουλ. is a less satisfactory alternative. ἐπερεόν is not to be read.

7. Cf. e.g. P.S.I. 510. 7 τὰ χλωρὰ τὰ ἐκτιθέμενα ἐν ὑμῖν.

12–13. The beginning of l. 12, and l. 13, are on a detached fragment which is suitable in this position but is not certainly part of the same letter. ἠμῖν may well have been followed by διαφείν in some form.

V. PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

758. LETTER OF REPROOF.

II.

10.1 × 32 cm. Early second century B.C.

A severe rebuke addressed to some minor official.

1 Διονυσίωι. ἔδει σε ἐν τῷ σῶι τραχύλωι
12 θαί. γνώθι διότι οὐ τελωνίας προέσ-
On the verso

Διονυσίῳ ῥω.

'To Dionysius. You should play the fool at the risk of your own neck, and not of mine. You seem to have gone mad, for you pay no regard to yourself; and have persisted in doing so, so that you are sneered at by those with whom you play the fool. Bear in mind that you are not in charge of tax-farming, but merely of an insufferable department, so attend to that and go no further. If it is pleasant to be drunk and to be under protection, you do not take into account the morrow. (Addressed) To Dionysius.'

1. Was this the Dionysius addressed in 750?
2–3. The use of εἰν here is somewhat similar to that with a person responsible for a payment, e.g. 27. 99 το εἰν αὐτῶν ὑφελόμενον, 72. 332, &c.
11. μυκτηρίζεσθαι: Ep. Galat. vi. 7 seems to be the only other instance of the passive.
15. ἀβαστάκτων, an uncommon word, ordinarily meaning 'unbearable', is apparently used in a slighting sense.

759. LETTER OF REPROOF.

7. 15·2 × 27 cm. B.C. 226.

In this letter, the beginning of which is lost, the writer censured his correspondent for his incompetence, which had caused the death of some calves. It is written in the large well-formed hand characteristic of the third century B.C., and may be referred with probability to the reign of Euergetes I.

...
5. alleging inability to produce them because of their death. It appears, then, that owing to your indifference I shall have to look for the animals that are required but are dead. Has your way of feeding them been to throw the young calves upon the beans, and did you neglect to send... to Agathon or...? I do not see how you will be able to look after your own affairs. So take care that I don't come to quarrel with you instead of being on good terms. Good-bye. The 21st year, Epeiph 26.'

5-8. The remains of the ἡ of µή are slight but suitable, and μοι is not to be read. If µή is right, it seems necessary to restore [§] not [ε] in 1. 5 and to suppose that the whole sentence is interrogative, µή ὄν being used as e.g. in Plato, Prof. 312 a ἄλλα ἄρα µή ὄν ὑπε-λαμβάνεις...; The word before ἦτοι was perhaps ύ [αι]. In the next line ἦ τοὺς [αιτ]ου is in-admissible. For μοσχάρια cf. 703. 66-70, n.; they were perhaps too young for such food.

760. Private Letter.

8. 23:5 x 8 cm. B.C. 215-4 ?

The names of the correspondents are lost with the beginning of this letter, which is concerned with family affairs. A date within the third century is probable.
‘... you know that I am unable to write to my mother or my father. You wrote to me about the plunder: I am watching for an opportunity. The 740 (drachmae) which you gave Herieus he never gave either to my creditors or to me, so I write to tell you. I have given to Harpecheimis three rings (?) to give you and to Totoés a stick for my father. As for my own affairs I have a great deal to write to you about my straitened condition. I was deeply grieved to hear about the case of Ptolemaeus. So do you look after father and mother ...’

13. κίρκους: ‘rings’ seem more likely than ‘hawks’.
27. τας may be τος, but the third letter is almost certainly s not v, so that e.g. πρός τοὺς οἰκίους ... ἀνέγκλητοι ων would be unsatisfactory.

761. LETTER OF ASCLEPIADES.

8. 16 x 12.9 cm. Late third century B.C.

A fragmentary letter relating to private affairs, including the recovery of some property which had been pledged with a τοκίστρια.

'Ασκληπιάδης Πε... χαίρειν.
ἐμοῦ ἀναπλεύσαντος οἶ... 
οὐ προείπαντες [. . . . . .], ὡστε
μὴ δύνασθαι με [κατελθεῖν.

5 οὐ ὡν καλὸς ποιήσεις ἀπὸ τοῦ
βελτίστου ἀντὶ[διοικεῖν] τὰ
πράγματα κ[αὶ ἑπιμέλεσθαι
τὼν ἐν οἷκῳ κα[ὶ τοῦ] μικρῷ,
[[κομισάμενος δὲ ...]] οὐ [...]]
2. νοαω over oven, which is crossed through.

'Asclepiades to Pe... , greeting. After I had sailed up, the... without warning me... so that I am unable to return. Kindly therefore manage things for me as best you can, and take care of the household and the little one. Make your way with... to the money-lending woman and get the necklet and the muslin at 1,200 drachmae and pay the interest from Mecheir to date, and... the muslin...'

2–3. E.g. [οὶ ναίται] αὐ τ. [ἀπήλθων.
11. τοκίστημα: the only previous instance of this word seems to be Ephr. Syrus iii. 160 D. τοκίστης occurs in P. Entreux. 33. 2.
12. κάθεμα, which Hesych. defines as ὁ κατὰ στῆθος ὄρμος, is another rare word, occurring in Is. 3. 18, Ezek. 16. 11, and P. Oslo 46. 11.

762. PRIVATE LETTER.

Owing to the loss of the beginning the names of the correspondents concerned in this letter, which relates to personal matters, are unknown; it may be as early as the reign of Euergetes I. Lines 4–6 are appreciably shorter than those which follow.

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

καὶ ἡ ἀδ[ελφή
γὰρ αὐτῶι
ὁ στέφανος [1. 1.] [η
πέπεισμαι δὲ καὶ ὅτι τοῖ]
5 θεοῦ θέλοντος ἐξει τὴν
σωτηρίαν, πλὴν ὅτε ἔσται
[οὐκ] οἶδαμεν διὰ τὸ ἐγκεκλείσθαι.
763. PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

6 Anov sou melas, estai diegodos.

En arxhi mou garaphantos perai an... 10 ou, ina ekwmen [eyow te] kai ἡ ἀδελφή, [ou]
[mou] antragrasias. phi [ou]ntison inov piopi ou
sou gery[a]fa, omious de kai ean tina ekhs ap[oss-
t(e)]lai prdos thn mhtera kai [11...
[... ina emp]skespytai pws ekou[si kai
15 [oi per] tov (?)] Zηnena kai ta paidari[a],
[ina kai per]i pantow moi garaph[s ka] [12
[mη] lian ag]ounid autois kai autoi te [i]d[ασ]
ta [13]
[kado]μi[as] oti estin toiauta. kai peri
[... to]ov mikrou episkepsi, [kou]sa [i]αρ
20 [symb]ari kai autois, kai eido[α]n garaph[on]
moi [akriβ]os.

4. An addition above the line expunged. 12. omios de above the line. 17. προς
tois loipos above the line.

'I am persuaded that, if heaven will, he (?) will attain safety, though when it will
be we know not because we are in confinement. If, then, you make it your care, a way out
will be found. Though I wrote at first to you about... for the use of myself and my
sister, you have not replied; so give heed to what I have written, and also, if you have any
one to send to my mother and..., that he may see how they are and Zenon's household
and the children, so that you may write to me about them all and I may not be over-
anxious about this in addition to the other things, and they too may know of our affairs,
that they are like this. See too about the little... for I hear that something happened to
them, and when you know, write to me exactly. Good-bye.'

9. Perhaps aviriov; cf. P. Oxy. 264. 4. ἀντλιον, ἀν(ν)ηθιον (cf. P. Oxy. 1923. 13),
ἀνθρωπιον are other possibilities.

20. eido[s]: cf. P. Petrie II. 15 (1) 10 and P.S.I. 430. 12 eido[se], Cairo Zen. 59036. 2
eido[s], Mayser, Gram. i. 370.

21. [akriβ]os suits the space better than [eido]s, which is barely long enough.

763. LETTER OF PTOLEMAEUS.

49. 15.5 x 4.7 cm. Early second century B.C.

Ptolis is here directed to send, in certain circumstances, a precise statement
about some silver plate, but the situation is not very clear.

Πτολεμαῖος
Πτόλλει χαίρειν.
On the verso

Πτόλεμει.

'Ptolemaeus to Ptollis, greeting. I have detained the letters about the affair of Diphilus in case an application may have been made to you, but if an application has still not been made, find out exactly where he says that he found them and state the silver vessels in clear writing, for one should not write incoherently about that kind of thing. Good-bye. (Addressed) To Ptollis.'

6. The writer seems to have been apprehensive on the point, and the μὴ-clause to have been used as if a verb of fearing had preceded.

9–11. Or perhaps 'where he says that the women have found the silver vessels'.

14. ἐπισθελλός: the compound adjective seems to be otherwise unexampled, though ἐπισθελλίζω occurs in Arrian, Epiæel. iii. 24. 88.

764. CORRESPONDENCE OF PHILON AND PEMPSAS.

Three short letters have been inscribed on this tall, narrow sheet, (1) a message from Philon to Pemsas or Pempsas referring to a deposit of seed to be made by a cultivator named Horus, (2) a reply from Pemsas announcing that the cattle of Horus had been impounded, and (3) some unaddressed lines scribbled at the top which are evidently Philon's response to (2).

Φίλων  (2nd h.) Πεμψᾶς Φίλων
Πεμψᾶτι  15 χαίρω. γίνωσκε
χαίρειν.
εαθήτω
5 Ὄρος ὁ παρ' ἕμων
γεωργός
παραθέσθαι
τὰ καθήκοντα...
[. . .] στέρματα
[. . .]...

ἐρρωσο. (ἐτοὺς) κ Παύνι ἦ.

On the verso
Πεμψάτι.

In the upper margin (ll. 28–32), between ll. 1 and 2 (l. 33), and in the left margin, opposite ll. 2–6 (ll. 34–40).

(1st h.) ἔγρ(αφα) Πτολεμαίωι

οτι μὴ παραλογίζη
tὸ σου, ἀλλὰ τὰ νῦν
tὰ Ὅρου κτήνη
tοῦ Πτολεμαίῳ
εἰ δὲ τὶς πλείω

σπέρ-

21. τοῦ οὐν and ἦ of ποιησις above the line, the σ corr. from ε. 24. Third ὁ of οἰκονομιαν corr. from ο ὅ?

'Philon to Pempsas, greeting. Let Horus, the cultivator in our employ, be allowed to deposit the proper seed... Good-bye. The 20th year, Pauni 10. (Addressed) To Pempsas.'

'Pempsas to Philon, greeting. You must know that the animals of Horus have been taken in pledge by the guard of Ptolemaeus. You will therefore do well, if you think fit, to certify Ptolemaeus that some one will make an arrangement. (Addressed) To Philon.'

'I have written to Ptolemaeus, “Do not be unfair, but hand over now the animals of Horus to him. If any one deposits more seed, effect their release.”'

8. ἕ-μῶ- is an unconvincing possibility.
10-11. Πτολεμαῖοι (cf. ll. 19, 23, 28) is apparently excluded, though -αιοι could be read. The vestiges of the supposed l. 11 are very slight and perhaps deceptive.
16-17. Cf. 768. 10. [κα]- is very uncertain.
25. ποίησαν: the aorist seems to be used with a future sense as e.g. P. Hibeh 65. 8–9 ὅρκον συγγέγραμαι μετρής, SB. 4638. 16 ταξάμενα προανειπα. 37–40. The reading of these lines is somewhat speculative.

765. LETTER CONCERNING AN ASSAULT.

Though this fragmentary draft, written on the verso of an account, is in places, owing to illegibility and alterations, difficult to follow, the general sense is fairly clear. The writer complains of having been violently prevented from sending a couch and a mattress to a temple, perhaps for some festal occasion, but proposed to leave the matter to be dealt with by his correspondent, who is urged to hasten his arrival.

Col. i.


Πτολεμαῖον τῷ γραμματίῳ

5 [.] Π[. . .] ὀψα[. . .] μνομεν αντὶ παιδαρί[. . .]


καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν δαίμων τοῦ [β]μαλὰ[. . .]

10 ὡμός. Ḍὲ θεὸς πάντας, ἐὰν μὴ ἐν τάξει ἀναβῇς συνσκευασάμενος, οὐ μὴ με εἴδης ἐν Κροκ[. .] εἶλα [λ] ὁ. λέει γὰρ καλῶς Πτολεμαῖον ἀπὸ τῶν ἐνθραποδικτὶ ἄγεσθαι, ὅστε μὴ μείνῃς. [. . .] ὢς ὁ καὶ πῶς πάλιν οἱ θεοὶ ε. . .]

2. λ of τυλην corr. 10. δαίμων. 12. εἴδ. is for ἵδ.

Col. ii.

15 [. . . . .] [. . . . . . . . . .]
3. Προσ may be connected either with λοιδ. or with the interlinear letters.
5. α’[ν]’ωνευν suggests itself, but the space is somewhat wide and the construction quite obscure.
6. Or perhaps α’[ν]’ο[ν]’αραβα. The ν of αδέλειν was presumably rewritten for the sake of clearness.
10. Cf. 701. 337-8 and n., where some other references to the royal δαίμων are collected.
12-13. Κρασ[ο]’φε[λ]’ος: sc. πόλει. The following sentence seems to be sarcastic, λίβι having the sense of λειτουργεί, a surprising use in a letter. ἀπό τῶν ξ is enigmatic and the appearance of ξ may be due to an alteration; ὑπ’ αἰτών is unsuitable. ἀνεβραποδιστή, though novel, is, we think, preferable to ρίτηρας.
14. ἐπει δεί;
16-18. Possibly οὐκ εἰδέναι εἰ παρα τῷ ᾶ[ε]’ ήσ., but l. 18 is then intractable if τυχ is right; τυχ[η]’[ν]’ (δώσει) would be a violent remedy.

766. LETTER TO A BANKER.

A request, written in a rather large, coarse hand, to a banker to advance the amount of the tax due on a vineyard, which would otherwise have to be sold. In the upper margin and between the first few lines of the text there are remains of other writing, more or less effaced, in a smaller cursive.

Διονύσιος Πολέμω[ν]’ χαίρειν.
ε...ψ...ε...ρ......
κα...ε...εισ......ελήλυθα
ηξιόσα δε διαγράψαι
5 ὑπὲρ Εὐτέρπης Διονυσίου
τῆς ἀδελφῆς μου καὶ
γυναικὸς εἰς τήν
ἀπόμοι[ρ]αν τοῦ ἐν Ὀξυ(ρύγχοις) ἀμπελῶ(νος)
μετρη(τοῦ) αὐτὰ ἀνὰ Ἀφ’Βον,
Dionysius to Polemon, greeting. ... I asked you to pay on behalf of Euterpe, daughter of Dionysius, my sister and wife, for the apomoira on the vineyard at Oxyrhyncha, for 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) metretes at 1,500 dr., 2,250, for expenses 250, total 2,500, even as I have been irreproachable as regards you; otherwise the plot will be sold. I will send it to you on the 30th. By so doing you will confer on me a kindness. Good-bye. The 35th year, Thoth 21. (Addressed) To the banker Polemon.'

1. The first word was possibly épeusfa, but the second e is unsatisfactory and the doubtful y may equally be φ.

8. On the ἀπόμοιρα cf. 5. 51, n.

9. Similar prices for wine at about this time occur in Revillout, Mél. pp. 333-5 (1404 and 1300 dr. the κεράμον). Higher figures are found somewhat later in the Ptolemaic period, e.g. 118. 2; cf. the tables in A. Segrè, Circulaz. monet. p. 136, Heichelheim, Wirtsch. Schwankungen, pp. 111-12.

767. LETTER OF APOLLONIUS.

Fr. 2 10 X 14.7 cm. Second century B.C.

This letter is in two fragments, between which a line or more may be lost, though it is quite possible that l. 3, below which the break occurs, and l. 4 were successive. The writer, who was on military service, asks his brother to make a money payment on behalf of himself and his companions. A date about the middle of the second century or rather later is suggested by the rather large, heavy script.

\[\text{[Ἀπόλλ]ώνιος καὶ οἱ συνστρατ[ευό-} \]
\[\text{[μενοι] Διονυσίωι τῳ ἀδε[λφῳ} \]
Apollonius and his fellow-soldiers to his brother Dionysius, greeting. We had paid ... to your (?) wife [when she was] here 3,000 drachmae of copper. You will do well to pay these in turn to Horus son of Sisouchus and Ptolemaeus son of . . ., who are at Mendes, in our name, and do not detain them. If you do otherwise, you will annoy us all. Good-bye. 9. Vestiges above the line apparently indicate an insertion.

768. FAMILY LETTER.

This interesting private letter, the opening of which is lost, describes a visit from some tax-collectors, one of whom is accused of peculation in connexion with the half-artaba tax. The writing, which runs across the fibres of what appears to be the verso (the recto being blank), is clearly of the later Ptolemaic age, and the reign is not likely to be earlier than that of Soter II, at any rate.
...the collectors of the association artabae, and that Artemidorus the hated of heaven has embezzled as much as 25 association artabae of wheat out of what we had measured for the last half-artaba tax. Ptolemaeus son of Harpsalis, too, has credited nothing to our account for the last half-artaba tax except only 25 art. because you have not had a receipt, for you treat everything as by the way. When they wanted to take animals in pledge we refrained from using force against him, after I (?) had collected a number of men, and he would not wait till you arrived in health. When Demetrius arrived by chance at the village, they still did not depart, but he was persuaded to restrain himself(?) for the moment; and after I had extricated what was pledged they departed to other villages. You must know that I did not use force pending your speedy arrival. As for the business in the Heracleopolite nome, I with Ptolemaeus have performed your orders. You are kept in remembrance by the whole household and your sister and Paraebates and Phileas and Demetria the younger. About the holding, it has recovered from the wet. Take care of...
yourself, in order that we may greet you in health as soon as possible. Good-bye. The
second year, Choia 25. ...

1. τίς κοινωνίας: cf. ll. 4-5. In 5. 59 and 119, 11-12 an impost called κοινωνία is
coupled with ἄρταβδια and στέφανος, whereas in the present text the κοινωνίαν ἄρταβδια were
paid in respect of the ἕμιαρτάβδια. It seems, however, very unlikely that these κοινωνίακα ἄρτ.
were something different from the κοινωνίακα of 5 and 119, and the reason why they are there
distinguished from the ἄρταβδια may perhaps be that the rate varied where κοινωνίαι were
concerned. At any rate the κοινωνίακα were probably not, as suggested in the note on 5. 59,
a tax on associations in general, but applied to land in which a κοινωνία had been established.
In 100. 4 sqq. 35 art. are paid for the κοινωνίακα of a year on 68 aourae.

2. θείοιν ἐκθρόν looks like a poetical reminiscence; cf. e.g. Aristoph. Clouds 581 τὸν
θείον ἐκθρόνων θυραρεῖς Πασχαλάνα. For the spelling ἐκθρ. cf. e.g. 5. 259.

4. ἕμιαρτάβδια: cf. P. Reinach 9 bis 9, Oxy. 1259, 16, &c. This form rather than
(ἡμιαυ δραβείας) should be adopted as the expansion of the abbreviation Ζ- in 36. 9
and elsewhere; the forms ἕμιαρταβδεία (Theb. Οἰστ. ΙΙ, &c.) and -βεία (Preisigke, Wörterb.)
at present lack authority.

7. Ἀρφάδες is for Ἀρφας; cf. 726. 8, προσεβάζεται is used as e.g. in P. Hibe 58. 8, P.S.I. 372. 9.

8. ἃ (ἄρτ.) κε: on the whole a more satisfactory reading than Ἰκε.

9. The supposed s of τίδης is represented only by a rather high dot which may be
accidental, and the disappearance of other traces of the letter is strange. Perhaps, therefore,
tίδη for τίδει should be read, though the imperative gives a less satisfactory sense; or
may τίδη = τίδησαι?

10-12. Cf. ll. 19-20. If τὴν β. δοιναί here = β. προσάγεια, the sense seems to be im-
proved by supposing that ἔπαυν = ἐπαυν (cf. Mayser, Gram. i. 304). The expression is,
however, unusual, and a more natural meaning would be 'to grant him the use of force' ; but
this appears out of harmony with the context. For ἰκανοὺς cf. 41. 13 ἰκανών ἡμῶν... ἐχώνων.

18. τὸ ἑπικείμενον: presumably the κτήμη mentioned in l. 10.

26. ὁμβρα: cf. e.g. 74. 38 ἐμβράχην διὰ τὸν 5. τῶν παρακειμένων ἱθῶν.

---

VI. PETITIONS

769. Petition to the King.

This is a draft of a long petition addressed to the king by a man whose
identity is unknown; for though three broad columns are represented, two on
the recto and one on the verso of the papyrus, the beginning of the document is
missing and another column which contained it must be postulated. Besides
this defect, the lines in the three remaining columns of the petition are all more
or less incomplete, so that, though the drift is for the most part fairly evident,
much of the detail is lost. The writer had been taking an active part in the
cultivation of flax, a product which, as he emphasizes more than once (ll. 5, 72–3), was of much importance to the government, and was strictly controlled; cf. 703. 87–117, n., Wilcken, Grundz. 245. He recounts at length his proceedings in this connexion during several seasons, and gives some interesting details of the amounts grown and the prices realized. But for some reason his activities had been cut short by an official who had placed him under arrest (ll. 51, 85). The period of sowing having come round, he was anxious to be allowed to resume his occupation, and begs that his case should be investigated by the strategus, representing that would-be cultivators of flax were being deterred by the treatment accorded himself and that the production in the nome would fall off. Appended to the last column is a short account of flax-stalks sold on five successive days, presumably on behalf of the writer of the petition. The king addressed was either Euergetes I or Philopator (l. 67, n.). Col. ii of the verso includes 693. Above that text are remains of 17 lines in the same hand as the petition and possibly relating to the same matter; the 8th year is mentioned and the word κατεφθαρμένος (cf. 769. 25, 85) is noticeable.

Col. i.

]... τὸν ἐξαρτηθεῖσαι [...]. κα
]... σὺ μᾶς αἰτία [...]

[... εἰπτολῶν προσπεσουσῶν αὐτοῖς]

τῆς χρείας
[... ἵ]σαντος τὴν σπουδήν τοῦ πράγματος

5 [ὁ τῶν ἀναγκαστάτων ἐστὶν καὶ τὴν πᾶσαν ἐπιμέλειαν
[ [...].] καὶ κατὰ πάνω μέρος ἐπιθετωκώς
[τοῦ τά δικαια ποιούντος πάντα τά δε[. . .]τατα
[... .].] ἐκ τοῦ [β]ασιλικοῦ πρόδομα εἰς χρησίαν
[... .].] δανισάμενος παρ' ἀλλῶν ἐν τ[ωὶ] αὐχμώι

10 [ ... .] τὴν συναγωγὴν τῶν φορτίων ει [...]. λας
[ ... .].] τῆν σπουδήν τῆς χρείας ἐσπε[η]ρα ἅς
[... τῆς] δι' εἰς [... οὐ γεωργοῦμεν] γῆς
[? εἴχον ἀρ(ο)ὑ(ρας)] ῥᾷ καὶ ἐκ τούτων συναγαγω[ν]
[ ... .].]α τῆς μὲν λινοκαλάμης τά(λαντα) β' Βο[λ']γ (δυοβόλους)

15 [τοῦ δὲ σπερ]ματος κατ' ἐκεῖνος τοὺς κυριοδ[ὺς] τὰ(λ.) δ' Ἀωίζ,
[ / τά(λ.)] ἃ Ἀχυ (δυοβ.), ἐμοῦ δὲ ἀξιώσαντος [...]. την
769. PETITIONS

[... δήσω δύνωμαι ἀποδιαγράψαι[αι ...] [...]
[... ἵσ χορηγίας καὶ τὰ ἐκφόρια τῆς γῆς, ὅ ἐστιν (δρ.) Τγ, ἀπερ (?) τε[λ]ῶν ἐις τὸ βασιλικὸν, ὁμοίως δὲ [καὶ] τοῖς ἰδιώταις
20 [...], ν ἐις τὸν σπόρον ὑπολιμπανόμενον τὸ [...].[...] ε. [... [...][...]
[... τὸν θ (ἐτοὺς) οὐ προσέσχον [...].[...].[...].]. σ
[... επισ]κόπου ἐπιστείλαντος [...][...].[...] ν μ. κ...
[...].[...].[...]. οἱ τῶν φορτίων ἀγορασταί [...].[...] οἱ ἐκ τῶν
[...].[...].[...]. καὶ ὅπως διάθωμαι μετὰ τῶν παρ' αὐτῶν
25 [... ? παρῆ]κουσαν βουλόμενοι καταφθαρῆναι ὁμοίως [...]
[... τὰ ἐπιγενήματ[...] a. ὅπερ καὶ πεποιήκασιν.
[...] γὰρ τὸν διοικητὸν ἐπιστείλαντος μετὰ [πάσῃ]ς σπουδὴς καὶ φιλοτιμίας καταστείρα καὶ τὸ θ (ἐτος)
[ἀλλα|ς ἀρ(ο)υ[ρ]ας] Ἀφι καὶ τοῖς γεωργοῖς, ἐὰμ μὴ ὑπάρχηι
30 [αὐτοὶς] σπερμάτα, διαλύειν τὰς ἐνεστῶτας τιμάς,
5. πασαν above the line; so too l. 10 τῶν, l. 20 εἰς τὸν σπόρον, l. 30 τα οἱ σπερμάτα.

Col. ii.

καὶ τὸ ὅλον ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι
μισθωσάμενος παρὰ μ[ [... υπήρχεν τὸ ἐκφόριον [... λαβὼν τὸ σιτικὸν σφίρμα
εἰς τὸ θ ἐτος ἀρ(τ.) Γ ἐφ ὃι χορηγήσει[εν
35 τοῦ ὑπάρξαντός μο[ [... ἀρ(ο)υ[ρ]ας] γ ἀρ(τ.) Τ, ὡς τιμῆν οὐ προσ[[ [... ἦν δὲ κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς καιροὺς ἡ τιμὴ τῆς ἀρ[τ.] (δρ.) Κβ, ὡς[ [... γίνεσθαι τὰ[λ.] γ Ἀω[ [... εἰς τὰ ἔργα τῆς γῆς κα[ [... ὡς τὸ καθ' ἐν ὃς συνέδ[ [... ἐν τῶι
dοθέντι αὐτῶι παρ' [ἐμοῦ τα[λ.] α Ὁβρ, ὡς[ [... ἐίναι τ[ὸ πάν παρ' ἐμοῦ ἐν ἐκεῖνος τοῖς Κ[αιροῖς προσεπηγγέλλαμ[α[...]μ[εν [... 40 [... τῶν ὅθον[...]ν ἀπὸ τῆς [... λυνοφόρου τιμῆν τῆ[ [... λυνοκαλάμης δέσμας [... εἰς τὸν
σπάρον τοῦ ἵ (ἐτους) λίνον [σπέρματος ἀρ(τ.)] .......... καὶ ἔμοι παραλαβόντος [ .......... .......... καὶ τὴν γῆν

50 κατεργασαμένου [][μον] [ 
ἀπέθετο εἰς τὴν φυλα[κήν 
σπέρμα ἀπέδοτο τοῖς [ 15 l. ἀνευ τῆς 
ἐμῆς γνώμης, καὶ ἦ[ν 15 l. ἡ τιμὴ 
τῆς ἀρ(τ.) (δρ.) κβ, προσαπτο[ 

55 ἔχειν διὰ τῶν λόγων τ[ ] 
καὶ Ἀριστάρχου τοῦ ἀρ[ ] 
ἐν αὐτ[ ] 
τῶν λόγων [][μεν ... τ[ ] 
ὑποτέθεται τοῖς αλ[ ] 
Ἀμμονίου ἀπηνεγκα[ 

60 τοῦ πλήθους ἀρ(τ.) ναλ [ 
γενομένων μοι ἀρ(τ.) Ἀρογ[ ] 
τα(λ.) β 'Βπβ. [[ήν δὲ κατ' ἐκείνους τοὺς καίρους ἡ τιμὴ τῆς ἀρ(τ.) (δρ.) κβ]] 
ὁπος δὲ εἰδής, βασιλεῦ, ὅτι ἐκ προ[ ] τῆς 
ὑπαρχούσης μοι πρὸς τ[ ] 

65 ἱμάτια ἀλλὰ καὶ παραγε[ ]

34. εἰς ... ετος in the margin. 52. First o of ἀπέδοτο above ε, which is crossed through. 62. ἦν δὲ κτλ. bracketed. 63. βασιλευ above the line.

Col. iii (= verso Col. i.)

[ ] δέομαι σου, βασιλεῦ, ἐὰν φαίνηται,
[ἀποσταλήναι μοι τὴν εὐτευχίν ἐπ 'Αριστόμαχον τὸν στρατηγὸν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ] τὰ πλείστα τῶν πλεοναζόντων μοι παρὰ τῶν λόγων 
[ ] ἐνέστηκεν ο σπόρος τῆς λινοκαλάμης,
[ὁπος γράψῃ Ἀσκληπιάδη τοῖς ἀντιγραφεὶ μὴ κωλύειν με 
70 [κατεργάζεσθαι τὴν] ὑπάρχουσαν μοι λινοκαλάμην 
[ 12 l. ὁπος δῦ]ρῳμαι συνοτήσασθαι τὰ κατὰ τῶν σπόρον 
[ ] καὶ μὴ ἡ τηλικαύτη χρεία, ἡ ἐστὶν 
τῶν ἀναγκαιοτάτων καὶ] ἦς [καὶ] σύ, βασιλεῦ, διατελεῖς τὴν πᾶσαν 
σπουδήν
[ποιούμενος, οὖκέτι στέγη ἐν τοῖς νομοῖς διὰ τὰς προ-
[καίμενας αἰτίας. ἐπεὶ] γὰρ ἐκαστὸς τῶν γεγονότων προνοήσας
[φοβεῖται τὰ γεγονότα μοι, οὐδὲις αὐτῶν προσελήνυθεν πρὸς
[ταύτην τὴν γεγονήτα] τὸ παρὰ... ἀλλὰ λελυταὶ ἐν τοῖς νομοῖς
] καὶ... κατασπερῶ εἰς τὸ ια (ἔτους) λινο-
φόρου τὴν διὰ[λ]
[...

[ματος 15 l.
]... πλῆθος

[σπέρ-

[δέομαι εἰς τὸν σπόρον τοῦ ἵβ (ἔτους) ἀπὸ

[σπέρ-

[δέομαι οὖν σοι μετὰ πάσης δῆσεως προστάζαι Αριστομάχῳ
[τῶν στρατηγῶν] αὐτα... ν μ... α. διακόσια μὴν περί
[τῶν ἐν ταύτης τῆς ἐν] σεύζει γεγραμμένων ὄνων ε.

[85[...
[...

[Ταύτης ἐπὶ σέ,
[βασιλεῦ, καταφυγὼν τὸν πάντων κοινῶν σωτῆρα... ἐν]


λινοκαλάμης τῆς πραθείσης

diὰ Τιμοθέου Μεσοπεί ἵγ δέ(σμαι) λγ (δρ.,
τ (δυοβ.),
δ η (δρ., α (τριωβ.), ιε ια (δρ.) β
(ήμωβ.) (τεταρτ.), ις δ (τετρωβ.), ις θ
 α (τετρωβ.).

]ας
]Τ... τος

66. ἦς bracketed, and βασιλεῦ... φανεῖτα above μετὰ πάσης δῆσεως, which is crossed through. 69. με above two illegible letters, which are crossed through. 71. σθα of συμπερασθα above the line; so too l. 73 [[καί]]. 80. στο above εἰς, which is crossed through.

1-2. The relation of these two lines, which are apparently in the same hand as the rest, to what follows is obscure.

O 2
The extent of the initial lacunae has been estimated on the basis of ll. 28–30. 4. ἦμοστος refers to the author of the ἐπιστολάι, e.g. [έμφασι] σταιτος; but the doubtful σ may be ξ.

5. Cf. l. 72. ηθ would of course be required by τῆς χρείας. Another relative, either άι or ηθ, might be read instead of καὶ after ἄτιτι.

6. καὶ is likely to have been preceded by another participle corresponding to ἐπιδεικνύων.

7. δε[ν]τα suggests itself, but the following τα is then a difficulty.

9. αὐχενώ: this word, which seems not to have occurred previously in papyri, should imply something abnormal; a serious failure in the inundation had probably occurred.

12. Not δὲ ἐμπατοῦ apparently.

13–14. An abbreviation of λινοκαλάμης, which is expected before δήσας, is hardly likely, and more probably λίνω was written here, as in P. Cairo Zen. 59782. 68, 100. With regard to the following number, the prices given in ll. 89–91 per bundle of λινοκαλάμη range from 1 to 1 obol; the figure above 3 is imperfectly preserved but had a rounded base, which suits 5, and with 64,000 the price works out only 64 higher than 13. At the beginning of the next line [πετάληθ]α might serve, but an aorist would be preferable.

15. Cf. ll. 36–7, 54, which show that the current price of an artaba was 2 drachmae; 4 tal. 1,817 dr. is the correct sum on that basis.

21. οὐ or οὗ?

24. Cf. P. Cairo Zen. 59470. 4 ἐπιστόμουν δὲ οἱ καίπηλοι οἱ δύνανται διατεθήναι διέματι (sc. λινοκαλάμης) Ἔ.

27. ἐγὼ will hardly fill the initial lacuna.

30. διαλείπει: 'to pay', as in P.S.I. 400. 9, 13.

31 sqq. The line of fracture on the right is practically vertical, and a reliable indication of the extent of the loss is given by l. 37 (cf. ll. 54 and 62).

32. παρὰ μί: or possibly παρὰ ἀλλ[ων], as in l. 9.

36. προσ[έχον]? Cf. l. 21.

52. Perhaps γηρογοή, but this does not fill the space.

53. καὶ ἐκινοῦσ τοὺς καρποὺς, as in ll. 37 and 62, overloads the line, while ὥς προιγηθαί is hardly long enough.

56. ἄγωνακόρηι?

61–5. The writing becomes smaller in these five lines, so that rather longer supplements are admissible. In l. 61 the number of artabae coincides with that in l. 13, but the money figures in the next line differ from those in l. 14. The amount 2 tal. 2,082 dr. = 1,173 X 12, so that perhaps the writer's complaint here was that he had been paid at the rate of 12 dr. instead of 22.

66 sqq. An initial lacuna of approximately eighteen letters is indicated by ll. 67 and 87; in ll. 79–84, owing to the loss of some upper fibres, the space is slightly larger. The supplements printed are often no more than exempli gratia.

67. ἀποσταλήραι: the passive is usual in this formula in the third century; cf. P. Enteux.

40. 5, n.


73. For the restoration cf. l. 5.

77. Not παρίσιαν: παραντίκ also seems unsatisfactory.

82. Cf. l. 66, cr. n.

85. καταφθείρων: this verb is often used in connexion with confinement in prison; cf. e.g. 777. 11, 793. (a) 19, 31, P. Petrie II. 19 1 (δ) 2, 2. 9, and P. Enteux, 27. 7–8, n.

87. The last word could be read as ἄρισκτα.

93. Possibly ἀπείρματος.
PETITIONS

770. Petition to the King.

In this petition Asclepiades, who was the plaintiff in a lawsuit, being himself prevented from making the necessary journey, requests that the appointment of the person whom he had chosen to represent him should be officially confirmed. This procedure is the same as in P. Par. 36 (U.P.Z. 6) 32 sqq. and Leyden B (U.P.Z. 20) 41 sqq.; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 17 c (U.P.Z. 26) 12, &c. τῶι συνεσταμένοι ... διὰ τῆς ἐντευγέως, Wenger, Stellung, pp. 141-2. Apparently the royal assent to a nomination of a representative in a legal action was at this time commonly, if not normally, asked. In the Roman period, on the other hand, such nominations were merely a matter of formal contract between the parties, as in P. Oxy. 261 (A.D. 55), 726 (A.D. 135).

A short statement is given in ll. 4-8 of the preliminaries to the present application, but owing to the mutilation of the papyrus, which has lost the beginnings of lines throughout, it is not very clear. The dispute related to a sum of 1,500 drachmae, and seems to have been at first referred to the chrematistae and then to a tribunal at Alexandria. If, as suggested in the note on l. 8, the title of the Apollonius associated therewith was ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ καταλογείου, this tribunal would naturally be identified with that of the ἀρχιδικαστὴς, references to whom during the Ptolemaic régime have been rare (P. Hal. 10. i, Lille 29. i. 17 (?); cf. Schubart, Archiv v. 66). At any rate, the papyrus provides what is apparently the earliest reference to the καταλογείου, which under the Romans was the name of the archidicas' bureau.

Since the text shows no change of hand (ll. 21-3, n.) though including signature and subscriptions, it is a copy of the original.

1 The appointment of Apollonius in P. Brit. Mus. 21 and 35 (U.P.Z. 24, 53), as Wilcken points out (U.P.Z. 1, p. 184), was of a different character.
We have assumed that l. 1 (cf. l. 18) projected slightly to the left; otherwise another two or three letters should be accorded to the initial lacunae below. The final syllable of *Apowoirns was perhaps included in the first line, with some other descriptive term (abbreviated ?) at the beginning of l. 2.

3. προσαρ[α] is very uncertain, and the line may have been slightly longer, though it is not clear that some further vestiges of ink represent letters. Possibly πρωτο...; a patronymic is excluded by l. 10.

5. Nextdειμοις is derived from 815, a papyrus obtained from the same mummy as 770; θερωδις is moreover a rare name. But κρισιν... ὀμολογίαις is not convincing, and perhaps the patronymic was omitted and something like [περὶ τῶν διὰ ὀμολογίαις (if that is the right word) should be supplied.

7. For the initial supplement cf. the passage from P. Leyden B quoted in the note on l. 12.

8. If Ἀπολλόνιος is rightly read in l. 13, it becomes tempting to restore καταλογείου at the beginning of this line and τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ κ. there. This title, however, is unknown, though it would be comparable with ὁ ἐπὶ τοῦ κρατηρίου in B.G.U. 1050-3, &c.; κρατηρίου might be alternatively adopted in the present passage. The καταλογείου, well attested by the first century A.D. as the bureau of the archidicastes, seems not to have previously occurred in the Ptolemaic period. No significance is to be attached to ἡξίων in connexion with the use of the term ἄξιομεν at the end of the Roman στεφανοφόροι submitted to that official (cf. Mitteis, Grundz. p. 66). With regard to the preceding word, the letter after ἅπα is rounded, but has perhaps been corrected.

12. Perhaps [ἀποστέλλατι μου] τὴν ἐντευξίαν, but a restoration of the following words is not obvious. Cf. l. 7 and U.P.Z. (P. Leyden B) 20. 41 sqq. δεόμεθα... ἀποστέλλαι ἡμῶν τὴν ἐντευξίαν ἐπὶ Διονύσιον... στατηρηγός, ὅπως, ἔπει ἔστιν τὰ ἄξιομενα πρότερον μὲν ὑπὲρ τοῦ τῶν Δημήτριου προσδέξασθαι ἐπιτελοῦντα... τούτῳ ἡμῖν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐντευξίας ἐπιχωρήθη.
15. τὴν σύντασιν: so P. Oxy. 726. 21, but of course other supplements are equally possible, e.g. τὴν κρίσιν οί τὸ πράγμα.

18. The evidence of this passage was utilized in P. Hibe, Appendix II, pp. 358 sqq.

19. The day of the month according to the Macedonian calendar probably stood in the lacuna.

21-3. These three lines are rather more cursively written than the rest, but the hand seems to be identical. A name or official title in the dative case preceded ἔπισκεψ. In l. 23 ἀναφ[ἐρτ]α looks likely, as a vestige of ink on the edge of the papyrus suits the top of the φ. ἐκ is perhaps a local name rather than ἐι again. Μ[πθωσίμενος] is right, ἔδει refer to arourae; the reading, however, is conjectural (especially the ἐ) and the characters might be taken for γ/, but the sign after the figure is unlike any fraction and τριάντολον would be intractable here. Why an inquiry into the means of the petitioner was ordered is not clear.

771. Petition to the King and Queen.

A petition from a villager complaining that he was being disturbed in the possession of his house, which had descended to him from his father, by a woman who was wrongfully laying claim to it. The king addressed was probably either Philometor or Euergetes II.

Owing to the papyrus having been cut vertically near the middle, the ends of lines are missing throughout, but the loss is partially made good by a second copy (B) in a different hand, coming from the same piece of cartonnage and similarly cut. Supplements derived from the duplicate are underlined in the text below.

Βασιλεῖ Πτολεμαίῳ καὶ βασιλίσσῃ Κλεο-πάτραι τῇ ἀδελφῇ θεόις ἧκερειν
Πετεσσοῦχος Πετ[ῶ]τοῖς βασιλικὸς γεωργὸς
tῶν ἔξ 'Οξυρύγχου τής Πολέμωνος μερίδος
tοῦ Ἀρσινοίτου ἁ[ο]μοῦ. [κατοικὸ μὲν ἐν Κερ-
κευσίρει τοῦ αὐτοῦ νο[μο], ὑπαρχοῦσι δὲ μοι
πατρικῆς ὀικίας ἐν τῇ προγεγραμμένη κόμη
'Οξυρύγχος καὶ ταύτης τ[οῦ] πατρὸς κεκρατη-
κότος ἔφ' ὅσιον χρόνον ἐπὶ ἑαυτὴ κάγω μετὰ τὴν
ἐκείνου τελευτὴν ἐὼ[ἰς τοῦ νόν οὐδεμιάς
διαμφιζηθήσεως γινομένης, Στρατονίκη
dὲ Πτολεμαίου τῶν κα[τοικοῦντων ἐν Κροκοδί-
λων πόλει τοῦ προδή[λομένου νομοῦ, κακοσχολοῦσα καὶ διαση[ε]ίν με βουλομένη,

ἐντυχείτε.

1 sqq. In B the first three lines project to the left slightly. 5. Ἀρσινώς[ον B, which omits the marginal insertion. 15. ἐπιπορευμένη B, with no repetition of that word.

'To King Ptolemy and Queen Cleopatra, his sister, gods . . ., greeting from Petesouchus son of Petos, Crown cultivator from the village of Oxyrhyncha in the division of Polemon in the Arsinoite nome. I live in Kerkeosiris in the said nome, and there belongs to me in the aforesaid village of Oxyrhyncha a house inherited from my father, possessed by him for the period of his lifetime and by myself after his decease up to the present time with no dispute. But Stratonice daughter of Ptolemaeus, an inhabitant of Crocodilopolis in the aforementioned nome, mischievously wishing to practise extortion on me, coming with other persons against the aforesaid house, forces her way in before any judgement has been given and . . . in the village about . . . the house, coming in and laying claim to it wrongfully. I therefore pray you, mighty gods, if you see fit, to send my petition to Menecrates, archisomatophylax and strategus, so that he may order Stratonice not to force her way into the house, but, if she thinks she has a grievance, to get redress from me in the proper manner. If this is done, I shall have received succour. Farewell.'

5. For the marginal note cf. e.g. 19. 1. Mayser's Gram. gives no instance of the perfect λε δημα, which is used by Aristophanes and others as well as by the tragedians. 9. περιή is for περιή, as e.g. 35. 7 τοῦτω χάριν, 73. 3 προσαγέλλω for -λῶν; cf. Mayser, Gram. i. 194. καίω is anacoluthic, καίου being expected. 11. διαμιζότητ.: so P. Tor. I. 8. 6 ἀμφιζετησίων, 9. 7. 14. Cf. 785. 16–17. 17–18. The doubtful κ is represented only by a tall vertical stroke which might also belong e.g. to φ, but there is no sign of a tail. The sense may have been something like ἐκαίνοι διαλέγεται τῶν (cf. 776. 16–18) . . . περὶ τοῦ τὴν πατέρα κεκτησθαί οἳ ἀνδρὰ αὐτῆς ἑνώσαςθαν. 25. The supplement is long in comparison with the other lines, and perhaps παρ’ ἐμοῦ was omitted or interlineated.
An application from a contractor for the collection of the ἀπόμοια (cf. 5. 51, n.), who states that owing to the damage caused by locusts, the owners of vineyards had refused to pay their dues, which had led to his arrest (l. 3, n.). He therefore asks the nomarch, to whom, probably, he here writes, to hold an inquiry into the case along with some other officials, and meanwhile to order an embargo to be placed upon the produce of one vineyard.

Rather strangely, this is apparently the first reference in Greek papyri to locusts, which in modern times are not infrequently a source of anxiety to agriculturists in Egypt and were familiar there in the days of Moses.
On the verso

'Ασκληπιάδει.

6. εως corr.? 8. περι ταυτώ added above the line.

'To Asclepiades, nomarch, from Nechembes. After I had contracted for the tax of the sixth for Arsinoë Philadelphus in the division of Heracleides for the 1oth year, there was an incursion of locusts which destroyed everything, what was saved being carried off by the owners without payment of the sixth. I have consequently been wrongfully arrested for this. You will therefore do well, if it please you, to join in session Asclepiades and the antigrapheus and the strategus so that my case against the owners of the vineyards may be heard pending the arrival of Theodorus, for the sum of money is no small one, in order that nothing of this may be lost and that you may also instruct your agent Theocles to impound the crops of the vineyard of Dion which is held by Tisicrates at Tanis. For I have previously taken this man before the strategus, and written instructions were issued by him: he wrote that all the produce of this vineyard was to be impounded, and it has been impounded up to now. I beg you, therefore, if it please you, to send written orders to impound the... in order that the king may incur no loss. Good-bye. The 1oth year, Pauni 5. (Addressed) To Asclepiades.'

1. νομάρχης is a very uncertain reading of the faint traces, but seems best to suit the space and the general probabilities of the case. Κεκυμβιός was perhaps a slip for Κεκυμβιό. 3. ὀπήγμα: cf. e.g. 5. 257, 34. 6. There was perhaps some special circumstance which had led to the arrest of the tax-farmer, whose liability to the government would in the ordinary course be covered by sureties.

4. Ἀσκληπιάδει: Perhaps the economus addressed in P. Lille 9. Theodorus in l. 6 was possibly the basilicogrammateus.

11. Apparently something other than τὰ γενήματα here followed συνχίν, perhaps καὶ ἄλλα... or τὰ...; the difficulty of decipherment is increased by the fact that ἤνα μηθέω is in smaller and more cursive characters similar to those of the insertion in l. 8, and the change of script may have preceded the word ἦνα. Not improbably the end of the line was altered; the appearance of some vestiges beyond διαπίπτῃ also points to that conclusion.

773. Petition of a Cultivator.

8.

Although this petition was evidently written in long lines of which more is lost than preserved, the purport is sufficiently clear. It was addressed to a person having the unusual title πρὸς τὴν δωρεάν (l. 1, n.) by a cultivator of a vineyard who complained that, notwithstanding a recent general admonition, the collector of the ἀπόμωμα (cf. 772) had interfered with his vintage so that his crop was spoiled and loss incurred; cf. 714–15. He therefore demands redress, including the cost of his useless wine-jars.

The text is written at the foot of an imperfectly preserved demotic document
of 18 lines. On the verso, at right angles to the writing on the recto, are nine more lines of demotic, the first eight being probably almost complete.

Νομηνιοι των προς της δωρεαι παρα Πετειμοουθου [των εκ Σεβεννυτου].
παραγενομενου Πολεμαιου του αρχισωματοφυλακος και στρατηγου (?) και συνταξατος περι των
gεωργων όπως μη αδικωνται μηδε παραλογευονται αδικομαι υπο 'Ον-
νοφριος του εγλαβαντος
tην εκτην της Σεβεννυτου. ειπας γαρ μου αι
5 τρυγησαι ώστε και την οπωραν αποζηραινηναι
diasteilai την (εκτην) εως του πραξαε με αλλ[
αξιω οφν σε μεταπεμψαμενον των 'Ονονυφριν ε]
kai την τιμην του κεραμου. ευτυχει

1. Cf. 780. 7-8 Δημηνιον του γανομενου προς της δ. Demetrius and Numenius may be supposed to have occupied a position like that of Zenon, the manager of the δωρεα of Apollonius, who at Philadelphia discharged the functions of the regular village officials; cf. Rostovtzeff, Large Estate, 50-3. The territory of Sebennytus would then at this time have been similarly included in an extensive δωρεα. Since no owner is specified, this land had perhaps reverted to the Crown.

2. στρατηγου : or perhaps διοικητου as e.g. in P. Grenf. II. 14 (δ) 2. In any case this Ptolemaeus was apparently not the strategus addressed in 779-80 ; cf. rather P.S.I. 542.

3. For παραλογευονται cf. 786. 27, P. Petrie II. 38 (δ) 6 ευν...παραλογευονται οι γεωργι. 'Οννοφριος is given by l. 7, and του εγλ. (772. 1) or εξεληφθως is an obvious restoration.

4. That ειπας is the participle (sc. 'Οννωφρις) can hardly be doubted; for the form cf. e.g. 42. 8, P. Par. 49. 20. At the end of the line something like ουκ εινα or οπερεθετο το is wanted.

6. αλλ[ : in addition to the amount ordinarily due?

774. STATEMENT OF A SITOLOGUS.

This document is unaddressed, but since it concludes after the manner of a petition with [ευ]τυχει it was evidently intended for some particular official, and the form here taken may be attributed to its being either a partial copy or, perhaps more probably, a draft ; cf. nn. on II. 23-4. Ammonius, the writer, has already figured in 741. He was a Crown cultivator who had had a lengthy official career under three kings, beginning as the αυτογραφεων of a corn-store and subsequently becoming a sitologus, in which capacity he had served at different villages in the Arsinoite nome, perhaps elsewhere (l. 18, n.). During that period
he seems to have incurred heavy liabilities (n. on l. 21), which had apparently caused him to take sanctuary in the temple of Sarapis at Memphis, where presumably the present ἱπόκομα was drawn up. The identity of the reigning Ptolemy, whose 18th year had elapsed (l. 23), is uncertain. If, as is probable, both on palaeographical and other grounds, the king was Epiphanes, the official activities of Ammonius covered a period of at least 35 years.

'Αμμώνιος Διονυσίου, βασιλικὸς
γεωργὸς καὶ ἑπεργός, κατοικῶν
Κροκόδιλων πόλιν τοῦ Ἀρσινοῖτον
νομοῦ, ἀντιγέγραμαι ἐπὶ τοῦ
5 πάππου τοῦ βασιλέως τὸ σιτικὸν
ἐργαστήριον τῶν περὶ Φιλωτερίδα
τής Θεμίστου μερίδος τὸ κε (ἔτος)
καὶ συνσειτολόγηκα μεθ’ Ἡρακλεί-
δου τὸ ἐργαστήριον ἐπὶ τοῦ
10 [π]ατρὸς εἰς τὸ β (ἔτος) καὶ μετὰ Θέονος
τοῦ Διονυσίου τὸ περὶ Πηλούσιον
ἐργαστήριον καὶ Ἀπιάδα τῆς Θεμίστου
μερίδος[ε] ὡσαύτως τὸ ἱδ (ἔτος), καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ
βασιλείου εἰς [. . .] τ . . . τοῦ περὶ
15 Καμίνους τὸ[πο]ὺς τῆς Π[ο]λέμωνος
[με]ρίδος τὸ γ (ἔτος) καὶ τοὺς περὶ Μέμφιν
[ὁ]σαύτως τὸ δ καὶ ε (ἔτος), καὶ τὸ . (ἔτος) τὸ
[ἐργα]στήριον τοῦ Ἀρσινοῆς χwódατοσ τοῦ . . .
καὶ σεσιτολόγηκα μετὰ Ἰσιδώρου
20 τὸ περὶ Βουβάστου ἐργαστήριον τὸ [. . . (ἔτος)
καὶ ἐκτίθεμαι πυρῶν ἀρ(τ.) Ἁφ, καὶ με[τὰ]
'Ἡλιόδωρον τὸ αὐτὸ ἐργαστήριον τὸ ἵς [(ἔτος) καὶ
ἐκτίθεμαι πυρῶν ἀ[ρ(τ.)] τ, (2nd h.) καὶ τὸ ἱη (ἔτ.) . [ . .
μόνος Βουβάστου αὐτήν καθ’ αὐτήν,
25 καὶ κατ[ὰ] γνώσιν Χρηματ[ο] στῶν περὶ ὑπῆρχερ
'Ἡλιόδωρος χα(λκοῦ) τά(λαντον) α ψ. περὶ δὲ τοῦτον[ν] πάντων ημα [. .
ἄν . . [. . .] εἰς τὸ ἐμ [Μέμφι μέγα Σεραπι]ν.
1st h. [εύ]τυχεί.
1, Ammonius son of Dionysius, Crown cultivator and employee, inhabitant of Crocodilopolis in the Arsinoe nome, in the reign of the king's grandfather was checking-clerk of the corn-store for the neighbourhood of Philoteris in the division of Themistides for the 25th year, and in the reign of his father I was associated with Heracleides as sitologus of the corn-store for the 2nd year, and with Theon son of Dionysius as sitologus of the corn-stores at Pelusium and Apias in the division of Themistides likewise for the 14th year, and in the present reign I . . . the district of Camini in the division of Polemon for the 3rd year and that of Memphis likewise for the 4th and 5th years, and for the . . . year the corn-store of Arsinoë's Dyke . . ., and I have been sitologus with Isidorus of the corn-store at Bubastus for the . . . year, and I am posted (?) for 1500 art. of wheat, and with Heliodorus of the same store for the 17th year, and I am posted (?) for 300 art. of wheat, and for the . . . year I was sole sitologus of Bubastus by itself. And (I have to pay?) by sentence of the chrematistae in respect of the demands of Heliodorus 1 talent 700 dr. of copper. With regard to all these matters . . . to the great temple of Serapis in Memphis. Farewell.'

2. épergos: cf. 814. 6-7 and 815 Fr. 7. 2 Πέρσ. τῶν ἐπεργῶν, P. Gradenwitz 4. 3 Ἑρα|κλε|βολατί|των ἐπ., Columbia 270. 24, 27 (Mem. Amer. Acad. Rome vi) Κυριακί|των ἐπ., B.G.U. 1239. 2 Να|υκρατί|των ἐπ. (?) What precisely is implied is not clear.

4-6. ἀντεγράφησαι . . . ἐγρατήσῃν: cf. P. Brit. Mus. 19. 3 ἀντεγραφη|σὼν τὰ κατὰ Μέ|μφυι, 825. 7 and introd., and for ἐργ. e.g. 722. 7.

14. οὐσί could be read, but neither σεσυνολογησα nor σεσυσυνολογησα is suitable; the letter after ε may be π. Further on, after the probable τ, there may be only one letter, possibly ω (?ντω? κατω?).

18. In some ways 'Ἀρσανωίτωσιν would be an easier reading than 'Ἀρσανώθης χῶ(ματος), but the mark taken to represent the interlinear ω would then remain unaccounted for, and the name of the μερίς rather than of the nome is expected, even if Με[μφιν means the great Memphis (cf. l. 27) and not the village. At the end of the line τῶνοις is inadmissible and τῶν unsatisfactory; τὸ περὶ Σ[ is possible, but the name would have to be short.

21. ἐκθέμεναι: cf. l. 23. The sense might perhaps be something like that in Meyer, Gr. Texte 1. 13 τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοῦ ἐκθέθηκαν ἡμῶν, ‘I have to explain’, i.e. ‘account for’; but it seems more likely here that the verb is passive and the meaning ‘to publish’, (ἀρταβέω?) Ἀφ, &c. being the amounts for which Ammonius was responsible, though no exact parallel for this use is forthcoming. ἐν ἑμοὶ ἐκτίθεμεν ἡρώδας Ἀφ (cf. e.g. 757. 7) would have been normal.

23. Perhaps ἐγὼ at the end of the line, with σεσυνολογήσα understood; or a shorter, less specific, verb (ἐλαβον, ἐλιχω?) may have been used. A change to a more upright and smaller script begins at κατ, and apparently the latter part of this line and ll. 24-7 were a subsequent addition.

24. After αὐτήν there is a space which would hold some six or seven letters, but if any writing stood here, it has been effectively effaced. The following sentence lacks a verb, e.g. (ὑφεδό δε) καὶ κτλ.

26-7. ἀναχώρησεν in some form naturally suggests itself at the beginning of l. 27 (cf. e.g. 26. 18, P. Par. 23. 17 ἀναχωρής|σα|μεν εἰς τὸ Σαραπείματι), but we have not found a really satisfactory combination; the supposition of an abbreviation of ἱν[αξ]κασμαι | ἀναχω|ρήσαμεν is hardly convincing, and neither ἱναξ[ληθ(εις)] | ἀναχωρήσατο nor ἵνω ἀναχωρήσατο is acceptable.
Of this much-corrected draft of a petition only the conclusion is preserved, and many factors in the case remain unknown. The writer was a cleruch upon whose holding an aggression of some kind had previously occurred. He now complains that in spite of assurances that this would not be repeated, in consequence of which he had agreed to lease some land on easy terms, cultivators in the employ of the official addressed had made a fresh incursion, expelling his labourers and sowing his land themselves.

Slight remains of 2 lines.

5 [διὰ] ἀγνοιαν γεγεν[nection broken]
[μὴ ἐπελεύσεσθαι [αλλὰ] τωι κλ(ήρωι), ὄδεν συνχωρῆσαι με
[ῃδῆ ?] ὑπούλοντο ἐκφορίον τήν ἀρουραν

[...]ς αὐτοῦ τοῦ κβ (ἐτοὺς). τοῦ ὀ εἰς τὸ κγ (ἐτος) σπόρου [[ἀπει-
παντος]]

[περὶ ὁματιάσατός μου καὶ [καί]] ποτίσαντος [καί] δαπανήσας

10 [χαλκοῦ] (δραχμᾶς) Ἀχ καταβάντες οἰ παρά σοῦ γεωργοὶ
[όθεν ..] [..] ἀσθεῖς παρὰ σοῦ ἀξιῷ, ἡννεῖ-
[νηταί], τήν περὶ τούτων ἐπίσκεψιν ποίσασαι,

[ei ὀ ἀληθῆ γράφω ....] ἐπιτρέπει[ν] ἐπιβαίνειν

15 [ἐπὶ] τῶν μεμετρημένων μοι κλήρον παρὰ . .

[....] τῆς χρείας
[.....] τούτοι γὰρ γενομένου ἔσομαι
[τετευχῶς τῆς πα]ρὰ σοῦ φιλανθρωπίας.

ἐντύχει.

5. ἐνα above ἡσθαί, which is bracketed; 1. γεγονόιναι. 6. τωι κλ(ήρωι) ὀθεν above ἀλλα, which is bracketed. 8. αὐτοῦ ... (ἐτοὺς) above the line: ἀπειπαντος bracketed. 9. ν of περὶ ὁματιάσαντος altered from 5, the three last letters and μοῦ καὶ added above the line. ε after καὶ crossed through. ν of ποτίσαντος inserted and τος added above the line. καὶ crossed through. 11. τες of ἐλασάντες above the line, i.e. ἡλασαν was first written.
4. The letter before \( n \) is probably \( o \) or \( w \). 'Ηπατίκηνων agreeing with ἡγεμόνε in l. 3 is a possible reading.

9. Owing to the alterations (cf. crit. n.) δαπανήσας is left with no construction.

12. The remains do not suggest ἀναγκαιοθεῖς.

14. The letters before ἐπιτρέπειν are blurred like those cancelled in l. 9; they seem hardly to be reconciled with the obvious μὴ σεν. The long interlineation was perhaps continued above the next line.

15. [ἐπὶ] is a somewhat short supplement.

776. PETITIONS

53. 31.8 x 10.9 cm. Early second century B.C.

The applicant in this interesting petition was a woman whose conjugal relations were regulated by a demotic contract of aliment (συγγραφὴ τροφίτης) 'in conformity with national law'. By the terms of the contract her dowry and maintenance were secured upon the whole of her husband’s property, which included a house. After unsuccessful attempts to sell this house, he was now proposing to assign it as surety for a tax-farmer. The wife therefore appealed to the oeconomus, one of whose chief concerns was the farming of taxes, to prevent such a misuse of property already hypothecated.

Acknowledgement by the husband of the receipt of a capital sum and the mortgaging of his property for the wife’s maintenance by means of a fixed annual revenue are regular provisions in the demotic alimentary contracts of this period; cf. e.g. G. Möller, Zwei ägypt. Eheverträge in Abh. Berl. Akad. 1918. A parallel in Greek is provided by P. Tor. 13 (U.P.Z. 118) 9–12; the absence of the provision for mortgage in the analogous documents of the early Roman age published by Boak (P. Mich. 622 recto in Journ. Eg. Arch. xii. 100 = SB. 7260) is probably due to compression. That the alimentary contract was the accompaniment of a looser relation than the formal έγγραφος γάμος, as commonly supposed, has lately been disputed by H. Junker, Sitzungsbs. Wiener Akad. cxcvii. 2, whose view finds some support in the Michigan abstracts (cf. Boak, op. cit. p. 109),1 and is advocated also by W. F. Edgerton, Notes on Eg. marriage (Studies in Anc. Orient. Civ. i. 1, Chicago, 1931); cf. Seidl, Z. Sav. lii. 425.

The lower part of 776 is written over a nearly obliterated text in a small hand extending for six lines below l. 38 and ending (ἐρούς) ξ (or a) Παῦν ἦ. On the verso is a badly preserved letter from the addressee of 776 to Adamas, sitologus, who was presumably the Adamas of 750-4.

---

1 In No. 1 of the abstracts, no less than the others, the parties were married, as l. 11 shows.
Πτολεμαῖοι ὁἰκονόμωι
παρὰ Σενδησίως τῆς Μενε-
λάου τῶν κατ'οἰκουσῶν ἐν ὶΟξυ-
ρύγχως τῆς Πολέμουνος μερίδος.
5 συνούς ὁ[ν] Διδύμωι
Πετειμ[ο]θοῦ τῶν ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς
κόμης [κα][]ᾳ συγγραφήν Αἰγυ-
πτίαν τ[ρο]φ[ί]την ἀργυρίου
χρυσῶν [,]α κατὰ τοὺς τῆς
10 χώρας νόμους, καὶ πρὸς ταῦτα
καὶ τῆ[ν] τροφήν μου ὑπο-
κειμένων τῶν ὑπαρχόντων
αὐτῆς πάλιν, ἐν ὧν καὶ οἰκίας
ἐν τῇ προγεγραμμένη κόμη,
15 ὁ ἐγκαλούμενος βουλώμενος με
ἀποστέρεσαι ἑως μὲν προσ-
πορευόμενος ἐνὶ καὶ ἑκάστῳ
τῶν ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς κόμης
ἡβούλετο αὐτῆς ἐξαλλοτριῶσαι,
20 τοῦτον δὲ οὐχ ὑπομενόντων

ἐνεκα τοῦ μὴ συνεπικελεύ-
ειν ἐμὲ, μετὰ ταῦτα ἐξείργασται
tού διώνυον ἐν διεγγυήματι
ὑπὲρ Ἦρακλείδου τελῶνοι
25 εἰς τὸ βασιλικόν, καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο
ἀντίκειται κλ[.]είνει με τῶν δικαίων,
διὸ ἄξιόν ἐσθι' δεομένη γυνὴ οὕτωσι
καὶ ἀβοήθητον μὴ ὑπεριδεῖν με
ἀποστρεφθεῖον τῶν ὑποκειμένων
30 πρὸς τὴν φερνὴν διὰ τὴν τοῦ
ἐγκαλουμένου ῥαδιουργίαν ἀλλ',
ἐὰν
φαίνηται, συντάξαι γράψαι Πτο-
λεμαῖοι τοῦ ἐπιμελητῆς μὴ προ-
βείσθαι τὴν Διδύμου τοῦ [δη-
35 λομένον οἰκίαν ἐν διεγγυήματι.
tοῦτον δὲ γενομένου τε]δείκνυαι τῆς
παρὰ συὸ βοηθείας.
[εὐπόρχησε.

28. τ. ἀβοήθητος.

'To Ptolemaeus, oeconomus, from Senesis daughter of Menelaus, inhabitant of
Oxyrhyncha in the division of Polemon. I lived with Didymus son of Petemouthes, an
inhabitant of the said village, on the terms of an Egyptian alimentary silver contract for
[.]. I gold pieces in accordance with the laws of the country, and for this sum and for my
maintenance all his property, including a house in the aforesaid village, was pledged.
Wishing to deprive me of this the accused, approaching the inhabitants of the said village
one by one, for a time desired to alienate it; but as they did not venture because I did not
concur, he has subsequently contrived so as to give it to the treasury in surety for Heracleides,
tax-farmer, and thus thinks to exclude me from my rights. I therefore, being a defence-
less woman, beg and request you not to suffer me to be deprived of what is pledged for my
dowry through the misbehaviour of the accused, but, if it be your pleasure, to order a letter
to be written to Ptolemaeus the epimeletes forbidding him to accept in surety the house of
the said Didymus. If this is done, I shall receive your succour. Farewell.'

1. In the margin above this line, in fainter ink, there is an ε and then slightly below
and to the right ετε[ ]. Whether this has anything to do with the petition is not
clear; it seems not to be a docket of the same kind as that at 771. 5.

5–8. Cf. 51. 5–8, where the same formula is used.
7–8. As observed by Wilcken, U.P.Z. I. 612, ἀργυρίῳ in this collocation is probably to be connected with συγγραφή, reflecting the demotic parlance.

9. χρυσῷ: the lost figure was doubtless ι or κ, as regularly in the abstracts in P. Mich. 622 recto (cf. introd.), e.g. No. 1 (Col. ii b) συγγρ(αφής) τροφήτιδος(ς) ἄργυρίῳ χρυσῷ κα, and also in P. Mich. 624 (Boak, op. cit. p. 107). Evidently ι or 21 χρυσῶι were a conventional sum, the χρύσοι corresponding, as Boak observes, to the demotic dehen, of which 21 are similarly specified in P. dem. Cairo 30607-9, 30616, Bibl. Nat. 224-5.

20–2. Since the house was mortgaged for the husband’s liabilities to his wife, prospective buyers would naturally be deterred by her refusal to concur in the sale. For συνεπεκλαίων cf. B.G.U. 998. 5, P. Grenf. II. 26. 24. ἐπικελέους is similarly used in 201. 2 as well as in P. Petrie III. 133. 2.

23. τοῦ δοῦνα: cf. 758. 17, n.

30. φερνήν: it is natural to suppose that the sum mentioned in l. 9 is meant, in which case the eventuality visualized by Mitteis, Grundz. p. 207, would be realized. But possibly there was a genuine φερνή beside the χρυσά, as in the Michigan abstracts cited above.

32–3. This can hardly be the Ptolemaeus addressed in 734. 21.

777. Petition of a Prisoner.

18.1 x 13.8 cm. Early second century B.C.

The names of the writer of this fragmentary petition and of the official addressed are lost with the upper portion of it, and the date, if there was one, has also disappeared at the foot. The petitioner, who, like the writer of 772, was in the tax-farming business (l. 15), had already been some time in prison (cf. e.g. P. Petrie II. 19); he complains that, though instructions had, apparently, been given that he should be set at liberty on producing sureties, the warden of the prison, having accepted the sureties, still refused him release, which he begs should now be granted. The document is a draft written on the verso of an account.

κότ... πατας των [...]. [...]
γενομένου ων παρ... νει... σ[ των 
ἐνεστατι μηνι ἐπι... στο.
διεγυνήσαντά με Σοκομήνι
5 τών δεσμοφύλακι ἀφείναι με πρὸς τοῖς
πράγμασι εἶναι. Σοκομήνις δὲ
εἰληφὼς παρ’ ἐμοῦ ἐγγύους δύο
ἀποχρηστεύεται. ἀξιῶ σε,
ἐὰν σοι φα(νηται), καθότι διατελεῖς συν-
10 antilamβanόμενος, μὴ ύπεριδεῖν
μὲ κατεφθαρμένον ἐν τῇ φυ(λακη) μῆνας η
καὶ καταπεφρομένον ὑπὸ τῶν

[....]. ὦν οὐκ εὐτακτοῦντες τὰ ἐν
[αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, ἄλλα ἐμβλέ-

15 [ψαντ]α εἰς τὸ συμφέρον τῇ ἡμῆ
[......] καὶ ἐὰν φαι(νηταῖ) καθεστακὸς...
[...... τῷ] μὲν ἐγγύων τα. πο( ) διέσθαι μὲ
[...... ὀπως] δύναμαι πρὸς τοῖς πράγμασιν
[ἐναι [...] ...... ...]

13. l. εὐτακτοῦντων. 15. o (?) of το above a.

1-3. It is not clear how far ll. 2-3 extended. Some vestiges near the edge of the
papyrus opposite ll. 2-5 seem to belong to a different text. In l. 2 there is no trace of ink
between the doubtful σ and the point, some little distance off, where this apparently different
writing begins, but τῶι is required and the surface hereabouts has suffered. In l. 1 πρασιων
is possible.

4. μς, if right, is redundant. τε would hardly be an improvement.

6. For the epexegetical infin. cf. 778. 10 and e.g. P. Cairo Zen. 79753. 71; the addi-
tion of τοι here (cf. 776. 23) would have been ambiguous.

8. ἀπουχρηστεῖται: this compound is not elsewhere attested, nor does the adj. ἀπουχρη-
στος occur. The uncompounded verb appears to be confined to Christian writers.

11. κατεφθαρμένον: cf. 769. 85, n.

13-14. [γεωρ]γὼν is not a satisfactory reading, ι or ρ being rather suggested before the
ω. Perhaps [κυρι]ων, as in 772. 3, 5, would serve, though the supplement is slightly short.
For τὰ ἐν [αὐτοῖς] cf. 757. 7 and e.g. 27. 99.

17. The abbreviation consists of a semi-circular stroke, which may represent μ or π,
surmounted by a small o.


13. 1. εὐτακτοῦντων. 15. o (?) of το above a.

1-3. It is not clear how far ll. 2-3 extended. Some vestiges near the edge of the
papyrus opposite ll. 2-5 seem to belong to a different text. In l. 2 there is no trace of ink
between the doubtful σ and the point, some little distance off, where this apparently different
writing begins, but τῶι is required and the surface hereabouts has suffered. In l. 1 πρασιων
is possible.

4. μς, if right, is redundant. τε would hardly be an improvement.

6. For the epexegetical infin. cf. 778. 10 and e.g. P. Cairo Zen. 79753. 71; the addi-
tion of τοι here (cf. 776. 23) would have been ambiguous.

8. ἀπουχρηστεῖται: this compound is not elsewhere attested, nor does the adj. ἀπουχρη-
στος occur. The uncompounded verb appears to be confined to Christian writers.

II. κατεφθαρμένον: cf. 769. 85, n.

13-14. [γεωρ]γὼν is not a satisfactory reading, ι or ρ being rather suggested before the
ω. Perhaps [κυρι]ων, as in 772. 3, 5, would serve, though the supplement is slightly short.
For τὰ ἐν [αὐτοῖς] cf. 757. 7 and e.g. 27. 99.

17. The abbreviation consists of a semi-circular stroke, which may represent μ or π,
surmounted by a small o.


778. Application to an Epistrategus.

II. 14.3 X 22 cm. B.C. 178-7.

The interest of this fragmentary text, presumably a petition, is largely
centred on the official addressed. It was directed to an epistrategus by
the comogrammatae of the Arsinoite village Berenicis Thesmophori, who
states that when at Crocodilopolis he happened to hear that the strategus
of the nome had issued a notification to him to go and meet (before the
epistrategus? cf. l. 7, n.) some charge of official injustice. The sequel is lost, but these few initial lines reopen an old controversy. Formerly the Ptolemaic epistrategi, who first occur in the second century B.C., were assumed to have been three in number, like the epistrategi of the Roman period, with similar administrative districts (so e.g. Peyron, P. Turin, p. 73, P. M. Meyer, Heerwesen, p. 65, Dittenberger, Or. Gr. Inscr. 1034), but that supposition is now discredited, and it is commonly held that epistrategi were not appointed by the Ptolemies outside the Thebaid, the earliest occurrence of such an epistrategus hitherto being in B.G.U. 1138 (B.C. 19-18); cf. V. Martin, Les épistratèges, 13 sqq., Wilcken, Grundz. 1o. Can the evidence of the present papyrus be reconciled with the current view? There is nothing to connect the complainant with the Thebaid, and it is difficult to find any other reason why an epistrategus of the Thebaid should here be approached; see moreover l. 7, n. If, on the other hand, there was an epistrategus for Middle Egypt, an appeal to him from an official of an Arsinoite village against the local strategus would of course be natural. That no definite indication should have occurred hitherto of the existence of such an epistrategus (86 verso is ambiguous) is no doubt very strange, but negative evidence is apt to be treacherous. If the obvious construction may be placed on this new document, the earlier theory of the epistrategi is substantially vindicated. To suppose that their competence, having originally extended over Middle Egypt, was at some date later than that of 778 restricted to the Thebaid is a less likely alternative.
On the verso (2nd hand)

"Ωρός Ἀδα."

15 Ἀχαίος...


1. The first letter of the name is perhaps Η; hardly Πτολεμαίως.
2. This Horus recurs in 793, and the epistates Micion (l. 6), who was already known from P. Magd. 39. 9, also figures in that papyrus (iii. 19, &c.).
4. ἤμεν after προσέπεσε is unsuitable.
5. Πτολεμαῖον...στρατηγόν: cf. 779, introd.
7. [κ]πί σέ is speculative, for, though the π is probable, the other letters are extremely uncertain. Κ[σρ]πλέικε, if right, points in the opposite direction to the Thebaid; cf. introd.
14-15. There may be no connexion between these two lines and the document on the recto. Some further slight remains occur lower down near the broken edge of the papyrus. Either Λδαί[ν]ν or Λδαὶ[α] (-π[α]τος) can be read.

779. Petition to Ptolemaeus, Strategus.

This petition and the next were addressed to the strategus Ptolemaeus, who has already been met with in 778. 5. That papyrus referred to an event in the fourth year (of Philometor), and 780 shows that Ptolemaeus was still in office six years later. He is therefore doubtless to be identified with the Ptolemaeus, ἄρχεισω-ματοφύλακα and strategus, in B.G.U. 1012. 19 (11th year, Επίφη), which was rightly assigned by Schubart to the reign of Philometor, and presumably also with the Ptolemaeus, strategus, in 793. iii. 21, &c. (22nd year of Epiphanes). Whether his name should be restored in 781. 1 is more problematical.

The applicants in the present case were three brothers, who complain of an encroachment on a piece of land belonging to them; cf. 780, where the grievance is similar, and P. Magd. 27 (Enteux. 69). A preceding column, an account of some kind, of which the ends of a few lines remain, seems to have been expunged.

Πτολεμ[α]ιοι ἄρχεισωματοφύλακα καὶ στρατηγῷ
παρὰ Δ[ά]δοτον καὶ Ἡσιόδου καὶ Ἀργαῖον Ὑπατῶν
tῶν κατοικοῦντων ἐν Βερενικίδι Θεσομόποροι.
ἐτεθοκαὶ μὲν σοι ὑπόμηνα τοῦ τέους κατὰ [....
5 ὑπὲρ τοῦ βιαζόμενον αὐτῶν οἰεσθαί κατοικοδομεῖν
780. PETITIONS

τὸν καταλελειμμένον ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν ἐπὶ οἰκήσει τοῦ ποιοῦ ψευδῶν περὶ τὴν αἵτην κόμην, ὁ οἷς περὶ τὸν Διόδωτον αἰσθάκειν ἐπέστειλαν χρηματισμὸν πρὸς Ἀριστόδημον τὸν ἐπὶ τῶν τούτων τόπων τεταγμένων παραγγείλαι αὐτῶι παρεῖναι ἐπὶ σὲ. εἰ[π]εθῶν νυκτὸς μετὰ π[.......]
καὶ οἰκοδόμους ἀγαγῶν ἐπὶ τὸν τόπον ἐπωικοδο-
μήσε τείχος τῶν πύργων ἡμῶν [.......]

φε [.]έν εἰς τὸν τόπον ἀπέφραξε [.......]

9. η οἱ αριστοδήμονες corr.? 

'To Ptolemaeus, a chief of the body-guard and strategus, from Diodotus and Hesiodus and Argaeus, Thracians, inhabiting Berenicis Thesmophori. We presented to you a petition in the sixth year against... because of his design perforce to build over the unoccupied plot at the said village bequeathed by our father for us to inhabit; this the people of Diodotos observed and sent a notification to Aristodemus, who was posted on the spot, so that he might order the accused to present himself before you. He came by night with... and brought builders to the plot and built a wall against our tower...'

10. παραγγείλαι: cf. 777. 6, n.
11. Ε. γ. πλεόνων or πολλῶν ἄλλων. Cf. P. Magd. 27. 4 βιάζεται μὲ πλίθθυν προσάγων καὶ θεμμαίναν ακάθαν ὡςτε οἰκοδομεῖν. Perhaps πλίθθυν was coupled with οἰκοδομεῖν here.
14. The first letter seems to be φ or ψ rather than ν.

780. Petition to Ptolemaeus, Strategus.

End of a roll which contained very cursively written copies of petitions. The column preserved gives a petition, addressed to the same strategus to whom 779 was sent, from a Crown cultivator, complaining that some land inherited from his father had been encroached on by a woman who was now dead, and that her ostensible heirs had assumed wrongful possession of it. An interesting reference is made in ll. 12–14 to an ordinance (διάγραμμα) dealing with such encroachments. The strategus in a short subscription ordered the parties to be brought before him.

Of the preceding column the ends of several lines are preserved and suffice to show that it contained a similar complaint of violence:—l. 1 ἀρχισωματοφυ-
λακι καὶ στρα(τηγώ), 3 ἀδικούμεθα, 6 ὦ ἐγκαλούμενος, 7 ἐν Ψιντέω (cf. 780. 3), 9 ἀνα
μὲν ὑπὸ τὸλχὼν, η ὑπὸ βλαι. On the verso, on the edge opposite this first column, are the ends of a few lines in a hand not unlike that of the recto.

Πτολεμαίων ἅρχισσωματοφύλακι καὶ στρατήγῳ
παρὰ Ἐρέως τοῦ Ἀρράνσιος βασιλεύτου γεωργοῦ
τῶν ἐκ Ψιντεώ. ἐπεὶ τοῦ πατρὸς μου
μεταλλάξαντος τὸν βίον ἐτὶ νεωτέρου
5 μου ὄντος Θαρέως τις Θηβαία

10 ἐν τοίς ἐμαῖς πατρικῶι ψευδῶι τόπων
πυργίων (δεκάπην) παρὰ τὸ καθήκον,
τὸ δὲ διάγραμμα διαγορεύει
ἔαν τις ἐν ἀλλοτρίῳ χωρίῳ οἰκοδομήσῃ,
στερεόθω τοῦ οἰκοδομήματος.

15 ἀξίω σ', ἐπεὶ ἡ μέν Θαρεώς
τετελεύτηκεν Πετεσούχος
δὲ τις καὶ ἡ τούτων ἀδελφή
Καμοῦς ἀντιποιοῦνται τῶν ταυτῆς,
προσκαλεσάμενον αὐτούς ἐπὶ (σκέψασθαι)

20 περὶ τούτων, κἂν ἦν οἶδα γράφω
συναναγκάσασθαι ἐκχωρεῖν ἐκ τοῦ
τόπου. τούτων γὰρ γενομένου τεῦξομαι
diὰ σὲ βοηθείας.

25 Ἀπολλωνίωι καταστῆσαι.

(ἐτοὺς) Ἐφαρμοῦθι κθ.

16. στ ἐπιμ. from . . . ν.

'To Ptolemaeus, a chief of the body-guard and strategus, from Herieus son of Harphaesis, a cultivator of Crown land, living at Psinteo. My father having died when I was still young, Thareus, a woman of Thebes, doing violence to me, and taking as her assistants Diotimus, agent of Demetrius the superintendent of the presentation land, and Heliodorus the . . ., in defiance of all right built a tower ten cubits high on the unoccupied plot which came to me from my father. But the ordinance declares 'If any person build upon the land of another, let him be deprived of the building.' And whereas Thareus
has since died and a certain Petesouchus and his sister Kamous lay claim to her property, I request you to summon them and to inquire into this matter, and, if it be as I say, to compel them to leave the plot. If this is done, I shall receive relief by your means.

To Apollonius: Bring them up. The 10th year, Pharmouthi 29.'

8. Cf. 773. i, n.

11. The height of buildings was strictly regulated. Cf. 5. 147-50, where permission is given to owners of houses which had been destroyed to rebuild them ἐπὶ τὰ ὑποκέιμενα μέτρα; in l. 153 ten cubits is specially mentioned as the height of private houses and temples.

12. This provision resembles the regulations about building in P. Hal. 1. 79 sqq. The latter, however, are said to come ἐκ τοῦ πολιτικοῦ νόμου, not, as here, from a special ordinance of the Crown.

24. Apollonius was probably an epistates; cf. e.g. 13. 17, 778. 6, P. Amh. 35. 40, Magd. 27. 5.

781. Petitions.

References to recent events in political history give a special interest to this fragment, an application of some kind to the strategus from the overseer of a large temple probably in the immediate neighbourhood of Crocodilopolis (ll. 2-3, n.). The writer prefaced his request, which has not been reached when the papyrus breaks off, with an account of the vicissitudes through which the temple had lately passed. Damage done by the soldiers of Antiochus in the second year of Euergetes II (B.C. 169-8) had been repaired, but destruction on a larger scale had been resumed by 'the Egyptian rebels', i.e. the followers of Dionysius, whose revolt occurred between that date and B.C. 164 and was already known from P. Amh. 30 (W. 9) to have extended to the Arsinoite nome. Why these Egyptian supporters of Dionysius singled out a temple for so vicious an attack is left to conjecture. Can there be any significance in the coincidence that in P. Amh. 30 the victim of their violence was an Egyptian priest? Or was the purpose of the raid merely to obtain a supply of wood and stone? The presence of a Syrian detachment in the Arsinoite nome is here first attested; Antiochus, who had established himself at Memphis (cf. 698, introd.), evidently thought it worth while to secure Crocodilopolis among other places.
To ..., a chief of the body-guard and strategus, from ..., overseer of the temple of Ammon at Moeris of the forty-five-arurae-holders. The shrine in the said temple having been (destroyed) by the men of Antiochus in ..., of the 2nd year, and the ground having later been regained (?), the temple was restored to its ancient state. Afterwards when the Egyptian rebels had attacked it and not only thrown down parts of the temple but split the stone-work of the shrine and carried off the door-fixtures and other doors to the number of more than 110 and also torn down some of the boarding, after some time ... I came forward and stopped up all the gates and breaches in order that the remaining colonnades might be held together. But now ...'

1. Πτολεμαίοι would conveniently fill the lacuna, and it is possible, if not very probable, that the Ptolemaeus of 778-80 and 788 was still in office.

2-3. Cf. P. Petrie III. 84. 3 τὸ ἐν Μύρις Ἀμμωνίας. The probable identity of the Ptolemaic villages Μύρις and Μείρις and what in the Roman period was the ἄμφιβωον Μοίρεως of the metropolis was pointed out in Vol. II, p. 389, and the identification may be regarded as confirmed by the occurrence of the later spelling in the present passage. τῶν τεσσαρακονταεπτανοῦρων is a novel addition; cf. ίηξων Εἰκοσιτετανοῦρων.

4. Perhaps καυθέντος, if ἄδύτου (cf. l. 9) is right; πεσώντος would be rather short.

5. Παμφικώδ or Παμφυμικόδ would best fill the space and would be suitable chronologically. The campaign of Antiochus began primo vere (Livy 45. 11) and ended apparently in July. The same 2nd year is probably meant in U.P.Z. 59 and 60; cf. 730. 1-2, n. δαπέδων is not very satisfactory; σο or τὸ πεῖζω could well be read.

13. [λων]: the first letter may be ο; the supposed ν is represented only by a small vestige above the line.
15. Perhaps τρημα[: not τρήσας.

782. Petition to an Epimeletes.

Fr. 1 19.8 x 20.4 cm. About 153 B.C.

Chaeremon, the epimeletes here addressed, was probably the person referred to in 61. (b) 70 and 72. 48 as having been epimeletes in the 29th year of Philometor; cf. 731. 8, n. The petitioner was a cultivator of Crown land, who complains that a malevolent accusation was being brought against him. The papyrus is in two fragments which perhaps join immediately; at any rate the gap, if any, was no doubt slight, since, if the pieces are placed contiguously, the sheet is already 32.6 cm. in height.

Χαιρήμωνι τῶν διαδόχων καὶ ἐπιμελητή
dar' Ἡλιοδώρου τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνίου τῶν ἐκ Κροκο-
dείλων πόλεως. γεωργοῦντός μοι βασιλικῆς
gῆς π[ερί] Βουβάστου (ἀρούρας) νεάδ', δὲν ἐκφόριον
ἐκ τοῦ ἐπιβάλλοντος ἀνὰ διὰ β' (ἀρτάβαι) συνίγγ'β',
cαὶ γενομένου μου διὰ νυκτός καὶ ἡμέρας
περὶ τῶν [τ]οῦτων ποτισμῶν χάριν τοῦ γεγονότος
περὶ τὴν κόμην ἐκρήγματος πρῶτο τὸ μή
ἐκπεσεῖν τοῦ δέοντος καίρου, Ζήνωνος δὲ τίνος
κακοσχολόυντος \[\ldots\] παρεπιδημοῦντος
δ' ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ μοι Κροκοδίλων πόλει δώ[ν]τος
κατ' ἐμοῦ τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων κρίνουσιν τῇ
[τε βασιλικά] καὶ ἰδιωτικά
. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Ω . . . . . . Ω

15 Βουλόμενος [ μενοῦ ἐν φιλακῆ ὑποτάξαί γράψαι
π. . .[ τούτου δὲ γενομένου οὐθέν τῶν τοῦ βασιλεί
20 χρησίμων παραλειφθέσεται.
[ εὑρέθει. (ἔτους)
(2nd h.) Ἑρίμουντε. ἀν(αξίητησον ?) [εἴ - -
καὶ ταῦτα ἐστὶ ἄληθῆ.
Θωνεῖ. κατάστησον.
25 Σοκμήνει. Θ[
On the verso
ἐπιστάτη ?) Θ[
wεὶ.
16. εν corr.?

'To Chaeremon, one of the diadochi and epimeletes, from Heliodorus son of Apollonius, of Crocodilopolis. I am the cultivator of 553 arurae of Crown land at Bubastus, of which the rent falling due from me at the rate of 4 1/2 is 254 3/4 artabae, and I have busied myself night and day with the irrigation of these owing to the breach of the dyke at Bubastus, in order not to miss the right season. But a certain Zenon, who temporarily is living, like myself, at Crocodilopolis, mischievously presented a petition against me to the local judges of Crown and private cases...

5. The arithmetic is not quite correct; the rent should be 255 2/5.

12-13. Cf. P. Amh. 33. 9-10 τῶν ... τὰ βασιλικὰ καὶ προσωπικὰ καὶ ιδιωτικὰ κρι[ῶν] χρηματ[ή] τῶν, U.P.Z. 118. 6, where the same three categories occur. In the present passage προσωπικὰ was either omitted or placed out of the natural order, and χρηματιστὰς perhaps stood at the end of l. 13, with ἐντευξιω following in a line now lost; cf. introd.

19-20. For the restoration cf. P. Hibeh 82. 21-2.

23. ἔστι is very uncertain, but ταῦτα τὸ ἄληθὲς does not account for all the vestiges.

25. E.g. θωνεῖ[παράστηθι.

788. CLAIM FOR COSTS OF MAINTENANCE.

18.5 x 20.5 cm. Mid second century B.C.

Conclusion of a petition, the rest of which was contained in another column not preserved. The applicant, who was seeking to recover the expenses of the maintenance of some children, asks that his case shall be sent for trial by the chrematistae; perhaps, as in P. Fay. 11 (cf. n. on ll. 1-2), where the same request is made, the king was addressed.

The text was carefully written in a clear upright hand. In the space below the last line there is a much-damaged account in two columns; the entry παῦδρων (cf. l. 3 of the petition) occurs twice in the second of them, which ends / (τάλ.) θ' φι' ντ( ) (or πν(ροῦ ?) or μυ( ) μ. In the upper margin there are remains of two more similar lines, and another account in a different hand occupies the
verso. The latter refers to the 28th–34th years, no doubt either of Philometor or Euergetes II; πατὸς occurs once.

[χρηματιστᾶς, ὄν] εἰςαγωγεῖς Χαιρήμων, ὅπως διαλέξαντες αὐτὴν καὶ ἀνακαλεσάμενοι
[τῶν . . . . . . .]ν κρίνωσιν ἐκτείναι μοι αὐτὸν ἃ συναγόμενα ἐπὶ τὸ ἔλασσον τῆς τροφῆς
[καὶ ἄλλων δεδομένων εἰς τὰ παιδία ἀπὸ τοῦ σημαινομένου χρόνου δεδομένων σαλοῦ]
[τάλαντα τριάκοντα ὀκτὼ, (τάλ. ?) λὴρ τὸ δὲ καθ’ ἐν ἐξ ὃν ταῦτα συνά
gεται ἐπὶ τῆς
5 [καταστάσεως] παραθήσομαι. περὶ μὲν τῶν ὄντων μοι πρὸς αὐτὸν παραθήσομαι τὸν προσ-
[ήκοντα λόγον,] τούτων δὲ γενομένων τεύξομαι [τῇ] ὑπὸ σῆς ἤπειρας.

‘... (I beg you to send my petition to the local) chrematistae, whose clerk is Chaeremon, in order that they, having selected it and summoned ..., may give judgement that he pay me the minimum amount of the expense of maintenance and other necessaries for the children from the aforesaid date, thirty-eight talents of copper, tal. 38; and I will supply the details of which this amount is made up at the trial. With regard to my claims against him I will give proper account; and if this is done, I shall obtain your succour.’

1-2. Cf. P. Fay. 11. 24-8 διερματαί αὐτοῖς τελείας μοι τῆς ἐστεφάνων ἐπὶ τοῦ τόπων
χρηματιστᾶς, ὃς [εἰςαγωγεῖς Δωματίοις, ὅπως διαλέξαντες αὐτὴν εἰς καταστάσας καὶ ἀνακαλε
cέμενοι κτλ., Meyer, Jur. Pap. 48. 7-8 χρηματιστᾶς . . . οἱ τῶν ἐστεφάνων διαλέξαντες, Wilcken, Archiv
iv. 372-3. For the translation adopted of ἐπὶ τὸ ἔλασσον cf. e.g. B.G.U. 1158. 9 ὅσαί εἰν
ἀσιν ἐπὶ τὸ [πλατόν] ἢ ἔλασσον. If the meaning were ‘the amount of the deficiency’, τοῦ ἔλασσον would rather be expected.

784. COMPLAINT OF THEFT.

I3. 16 x 9 cm. Early second century B.C.

Conclusion of a petition relating to an alleged theft of a garment; cf. e.g.
P. Magd. 35 and 42. The official addressed, who was asked to deal with the
offender in his συνέδριον (l. 6; cf. P. Par. 15. 22, SB. 4512. 56, 798. 26-7, n.), was probably the strategus.
 τὸ ἴματιον. διὸ ἀξιῶ, ὥστεν φαίνη-
tαι, συντάξαι γράφοντα; ὃς καθήκει;?
5 μετὰ[πε]μφασθαί αὐτὸν
ἐπὶ σὲ ὅπως ἐν τῶι συν-
εδρίωι ἐπιπλη[χθήι
περὶ τούτων, ἤποδὲ δὲ τῆς
ἐπιπλῆξεως κεφάλυσην
10 ἐτέρους τὸ ὅμωθ᾽ ἐπιτη-
δεόσαι. τούτοῦν δὲ γενο-
μένου ἑσομαι τετευχὼς
τῆς παρὰ σοῦ ὅρειας ἀν-
tηλήψεως.
15 εὐπτῆχει.

3. τὸ added after ἴματιον was written.

..., (Having entered) the bath with a number of other persons he went off with my outer garment. I therefore ask you, if you see fit, to order a letter to be sent to the proper official to summon him before you, in order that he may be punished for this at the tribunal and by this punishment you may deter others from like courses. If this is done, I shall have found energetic succour at your hands. Farewell.

5. The first letter of the line has all the appearance of a π, and though π and μ are at this period often hardly distinguishable, in this text the other examples of μ are quite distinctive. πετα[, however, which would apparently have to be a proper name, is very intractable at this point, and it seems preferable to suppose either that a μ was here differently formed from the rest or that π was written by mistake owing to confusion with the πε following.


785. Petition to Phanias, Strategus.

Phanias, the strategus to whom 785-6 and perhaps also 787 were addressed, was most probably the Phanias of 61. (b) 46, 362, &c., who was still in office in the 34th year (137-6). His petitioner in the present case was a cultivator of Crown land, who complains of an aggression on the part of the wife of his deceased brother and former partner.

1 The dates given in Vol. I, p. 612 and in Pauly-Wissowa, Real-Encycl. s.v. Strategos, are wrong.
Φανία τῶν πρῶτων φίλων
cαὶ στρατηγῶι καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν προσόδων
παρ’ ὁννόφριος τοῦ Πετεμούνιος βασι-
lικοῦ γεωργοῦ τῶν ἐξ Ὅξυρύγχων.

5 συνεωργοῦντός μου Μεστασότιμει
tῶι καὶ Πατήτι Πετεμούνιος τῶι
ἀδελφῶι μου βασιλικῆς γῆς (ἀρούρας) ἵβ
peri τὴν κώμην, ἐν δὲ τοῖς λβ (ἐτεὶ)
Ἐπείφ τοῦ διασαφομένου μου ἀδελφοῦ

10 μεταλλάξαντος τῶν βίων οὗτε σπέρμα
σῆτ’ ἄλλο οὐθὲν ἀπλῶς ἀπολιπτόντος,
ὅθεν ἡμάγκασμαι ἀπάσαι τὴν γῆν
ἐπανελέσθαι, κάμνοι πρὸς τῶι ποτισμῶι
cαι τοῖς ἑργοῖς γινομένου, ἡ τοῦ

15 Μεστασότιμιος γενομένη γυνὴ
Ἀγγείῳ, κακοσχολοῦσα καὶ διασείσαι
με βουλομένη παρὰ τὴν σὴν πρόξαρεσιν
καὶ τὸ καλῶς ἔχον, ἐπιδεδωκεν
κατ’ ἕμοι ὑπομνήματα ὡς ἀπενη-

20 νεγμένου ἀπὸ τῶι τοῦ Μεστασότιμιος
πυροῦ (ἀρτάβας) ἤ καὶ τῆλες (ἀρτάβας) ἤ,
οὐθένοι τοιούτοι δύτοις, καὶ δὲ ἰν πε-
pόηται παραλογισμὸν συμβέβη-
κεν περισσάσθαι με ἀλόγως ἀπὸ

25 τῆς βασιλικῆς γῆς, ἢτι δὲ καὶ
ἐπελθοῦσα κατεσφράγισται μου ὅκου
ἐν δὲ τῆλεως εἰς (ἀρτάβας) β. δὲ ἢν αἰτίαν
τὴν ἐπὶ σὲ καταφυγὴν πεπομένον
ἀξίω, ἐὰν φαινὴται, συντάξαι

30 γράψατε μι Σαραπίων τοῖ ἐπιστάται
ἐξαποστέειλαι αὐτὴν ἐπὶ σὲ, ἵν’ ἐγὼ
μὲν τῶι τοῦ δικαίου αὐτὴ δ’ ἐπι-
πληχθῆν. τούτοι δὲ γενομένου ἐσομαι
βεβοήθημένος.

35 εὐτύχει.
'To Phanias, one of the first friends and strategus and superintendent of revenues, from Onnophris son of Petemounis, one of the cultivators of Crown land of Oxyrhyncha. I was engaged in company with my brother Mestasutmis also called Pates, son of Petemounis, in the cultivation of 12 arourae of Crown land at the village; and in the 32nd year, in Epeiph, my above-mentioned brother passed away, leaving neither seed-corn nor anything else at all, and so I was forced to take over all the land. While I was engaged in irrigation and work the former wife of Mestasutmis, Aunchis, mischievously wishing to practise extortion on me contrary to your intentions and the right, submitted memoranda against me, pretending I had carried off out of Mestasutmis’ property 10 artabae of wheat and 10 of fenugreek, though nothing of the sort had occurred, and through her false statement it came about that I was unreasonably disturbed from the Crown land, and further she went and sealed up my house, in which was as much as 2 artabae of fenugreek. For this reason I take refuge with you and beg you, if you think fit, to have a letter written to Sarapion the epistates, ordering him to send her before you in order that I may obtain justice and she be punished. If this is done, I shall have received succour. Farewell.'

13. ἔπανελεύσθα: the agreement of the brothers to cultivate the land in common was plainly private and the government expected payment on the parcel of land as a whole. For the verb cf. 787. 17. A somewhat similar use is found later in divisions of property, e.g. B.G.U. 444. 8.

786. Petition to Phanias, Strategus.

Draft of a petition to the strategus Phanias (cf. 785 introd.) from the Crown cultivators of Oxyrhyncha asking for his protection against possible oppression. Cf. 787–9, 803.
δὲ τὰς γινομένας παραλογεῖς ὑπ' ἐνίων τῶν μὴ ἀπὸ
τοῦ βελτίστου ἀναστρεφομένου
cαὶ παραβαινόντων τὰ περὶ τῶν
γεωργῶν ὑπάρχοντα προστάγματα
cαὶ τὰς παρὰ σοῦ προσπεπτωκυί-
ας περὶ τῶν ὁμοίων τοῖς ἐπιστάταις ἐντολὰς,
ἀξιοῦμεν σε, ἵνα φαίνηται, ἀντι-
λαβόμενον ἡμῶν καὶ τῶν
βασιλικῶν συντάξαι γράψαι
Δημητρίῳ καὶ Στεφάνῳ τοῖς
ἐπιστάταις καὶ κολονθή-
σαντάς τοῖς προγεγραμένοις
μὴθενὶ καθ’ ὀντινοὶ[ν] τρόποι
ἐπιτρέπειν παραλογεύειν ἠμᾶς μηδ’ [ε]ἰς-
βιάζεσθαι εἰς τὰς ἄλως
ἀλλὰ τοὺς τοιούτους ἐκπέμπειν
ἐπὶ σὲ κατὰ μηθὲν συναπ-
εχθέντας, ὅπως διαλάβῃ[σ]ις
περὶ αὐτῶν κατὰ τὸ φανερὸν.
tοῦτον δὲ γενομένου [\[ν \]] δύνῃ-
σόμεθα τὰ ἐκφορὶα ἐκ πλῆροι
παραδοῦναι τυχόντες τῆς
σῆς ἀντιλήψεως, κοὐθὲν
[ἐντύχει.]

9. A short blank space after γενεσθαι: so too l. 12 after ἀλω and l. 13 after βασιλικὸν.
13. παραδο ... above the line. 14. γινομένας παραλογεῖς (or -λογεῖας) above the line.
19. τοῖς ἐπιστάταις above the line. 25. Final s of -σαντας above the line. 27. επιτρέπειν
above the line.

'To Phanias, one of the first friends and strategus and superintendent of revenues,
from the cultivators of Crown land of Oxyrhyncha. Since we have done our best at your
bidding and sown the Crown land we farm and borrowed no small sum of money to avoid
any deficiency and conveyed the produce of the land to the royal threshing-floor and de-
livered it to the royal store, guarding against the extortions practised by certain officials whose
conduct is not of the best and who transgress the regulations dealing with the position of
cultivators of Crown land and the injunctions that have proceeded from you to the epistatae
about such matters, we beg you, if it seem good, to come to our aid and that of the Crown
revenues, and order a letter to be written to Demetrius and Stephanus, epistatae, that in
accordance with the above they should permit no one in any way to tax us unfairly or
force his way on to the threshing-floors, but send all such before you with no removal of
any kind on their part, so that you may pass judgement publicly on them. If this is done,
we shall be enabled to pay our rents in full, thanks to the help obtained from you, and the
Crown will suffer no loss. Farewell.'

5. Cf. 61. (a) 372 παρακαλέσαντος (sc. Φανίου) τοὺς γεωργούς.
13. Why παραδο ... was inserted is not clear, the sentence running well enough with-
out it. Possibly παράδωσιν is to be read; cf. P. Oxy. 2120, 8 τὴν πράξιν παραστήσαι.
17. Cf. e.g. 5. 138 sqq.

787. Petition to Phanias (?), Strategus.

The name of the strategus here addressed is lost, but it may well have been
Phanias, as in the two preceding petitions; at any rate, the hand of 787 is very
similar to that of 785 and of 786, especially the former, and it is quite likely
that the three documents were penned by the same scribe. Apparently the
petitioners, too, are the same as in 786, but the occasion was different and
perhaps earlier in date. They complain that Apollonius, an official whose
position is uncertain (ll. 21-2, n.), had imposed additional cultivation upon them
which owing to a deficient water supply they could not perform, and that they
had consequently felt obliged to take sanctuary in a neighbouring temple. Owing to the loss of the beginnings of lines throughout some of the details are
obscure, but the document provides a good illustration of the difficulties with
which the villagers might have to contend; cf. 703. 40-9, n.

[Φανίας τῶν πρώτων φίλων] καὶ στρατηγῶι
[παρὰ τῶν ἐξ Ὀξυρύγ]χων τῆς Πολέμωνος μερίδος
[βασιλικῶν γεωργῶν] τῆς προγεγραμμένης
[κώμης οὖσης] ἐν τῇ παρωρείω καὶ διὰ τοῦτο
5 [συμβάντος μὴ] ἕχειν ἡμᾶς ἐν τῶι θέρει τὸ ἱκανὸν
[ὑδρῷ εὐτυχίς] τε καὶ τοῖς κτήνεσι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν
[πηγῶν ὑδρῇ] ὑμέθα ἐως Ἐπελφ λ, καὶ ἐν τῇ
[ἀναβάσει] τοῦ ὑδατος βραδεῖως ἀφικνεῖσθαι
[ἐπὶ ἡμέτερα] πεδία δ ἢ ἵσσυς ἐν ὑδρην
10 [ [. . . . . . .] [. .] . στῶν καὶ ἐξ ἑτέρων ὦσει
787. PETITIONS 225

[... έτων δι' έκατεσσάρων επισπάσθαι καθ' έτος]

[... επί τῇν καταλελειμμένην γῇν]

[τὴν περὶ τὴν κώμην καὶ ἐν ἐγείραι γίνεσθαι]

[ήμας ἐκ τῆς προγεγραμμένης αἰτίας, εἴν δὲ τῶν]

[. . (έτει) ἐπίδα] ἔχομεν τῆς σῆς ἀντιλήψεως

[... μὲν ἐαυτοῦς καὶ πᾶσαν κακοπαθῶν]

[ανεχόμενοι ἔπανελάμβαν τῇν γῇν καὶ κατέ-

[σπείραμεν] τοῖς δεούσιν καίροῖς. τῆς δὲ συν-

[κομίδης] γενημάτων ἐνεστηκύιας

[καὶ ἡμῶν πε]ρὶ ταῖτην γινομένων εἰς τὸ δε[όν-

[τως ἀπομετρήσαι] τὰ ἐκφόρια εἰς τὸ βασιλικόν, Ἀπολλών[ιο]ς]

[ό 14.1.] οὐ παραγεγένθει καὶ ἐπί-

[σκεψάμενοι ο. . . . ] . . ἀγνοοῦμεν νικ . . . αὐ

[. . . . . . . ] θ' οὐς προσβήτορος ἡμῶν Χ, [. .]

25 [. . . . . . . . .] κατασπερεῖν ἄρουρας δύο, ἃς καὶ [. .]

[. . . . . . . . .] ποιεῖν δ' ἡμερῶν τρίων, ἡμῶν καθά

[προγεγράφαμεν μὴ ἔχοντων ὑδώρ περὶ τὴν]

[κώμην, ἀλλὰ] ἀπὸ τῶν πηγῶν ὑδραυλεῖα·

[ὡςτε προορ]όμενοι μήποτε τοῦ σπέρματος

30 [Ρ διὰ ἀβροχίαν μὴ φυντος δὸξαμεν παρεωρα-

[κέναι τι τῶν καλ]ῶς ἔχοντων τοῖς πράγμασιν]

[καὶ . . . . . . .] πτερῆς τῆς κατασπεράρι διὰ τὸ]

[μὴ δ' ἐδει γένεσιν ἐσπάρθαι ἤναγκάσμεθα]

[φόβου τοῦ ἀπαραίτητος Απολλωνίου καταφυ-

35 [γεῖν εἰς τὸ ἐν 'Ιβιώ[i] τοῦ Δίου ιερῶν. ἀξιούμεν] σε,]

[ἐὰν φαίνηται, ἀντιλαβόμενον ἡμῶν συντάξαι]

[Υρακαί . . . . . . . ] περὶ τῆς κατασπερᾶς τ . .

[. . . . . . . . .] τοις ἀλλ' ἐὰν δ' περίεστι τοῖς

[. . . . . . . . . . .] τῶν γενημάτων [. .].

40 [. . . . τούτου δὲ γεν]ομένου δυνητ[ο]με-

[θα τοῖς βασιλεῖ τὰ καθ'ύκοντα συντελ[είν καὶ]

[τευχόμεθα τῆς παρὰ σου] βοηθείας,]

ευτίχει.

21. τα εκφορια above the line.
226 TEBTUNIS PAPYRI

4. ἰπρωπεῖος, as is clear from the context, here means a district adjoining the mountain or desert, and the same sense is likely in P. Flor. 50. 9. 86. The spelling with an ω, which is regular in the substantive παρώπεια, is found also in MSS. of Strabo and others.


8. βραδεῖα: cf. 721. 5, n.

9. For is ἀρετήν, sc. e. g. ἀγεται, ἤκει, cf. 5. 165 τὴν ἐν ἀρετήν κειμένην βα(σιλική) γράφν.

10-11. The construction remains obscure: ], στοι (not ὕδατων) may be connected either with what precedes or with ἐπισπάσθαι, for which cf. e.g. 27. 4 ἐπισπασθησομε[ῖν] εἰς τὰς γενημα[τοφυλακίας.


13. The supplement suggested is a little long. ἐν ἑγεῖται probably means 'in arrears', as in B.G.U. 1245. 5; cf. 738. 17.

16. E.g. [ἐδαρσιναίμεν].

17. ἐπανεπιθέμενα: cf. 786. 13, n.

20. δ[ῆδος is very uncertain; the first letter may equally be a.

21-2. Apollonius was apparently a person of considerable authority, perhaps oeconomus. An Apollonius is known from 61. (δ) 51 to have been epimeletes in the 29th year of this reign, but there is no good reason to identify him with the Apollonius here; in any case an epimeletes would not subsequently become an oeconomus.

23. μετ' ἄλλῳ στήριγμα ἔντεκα ὁδώρ, is a just possible reading. Further on the letter before ν looks like ι, ι, σπτ, or ω, and ε or σ may precede τυ (or συ).


29. προορίσμενοι: cf. e.g. 786. 13, and 43. 22, where προορίσμενοι seems very probable.

34-5. Cf. 26. 15 sqq., 61. (δ) 357; and other instances in v. Woess, Asylwesen, pp. 17-25. If 1βιος is rightly restored, 1βιος Ἐκκοστηπελτητρων was presumably meant, and that village and Oxyrhyncha were accordingly not far apart. At the beginning of l. 34 φόβου appears preferable to ἵνα.

37. Perhaps Ἀπολλωνίων, but a slightly shorter supplement is desirable.

788. PETITION OF CROWN CULTIVATORS.

57. 21.7 X 16.5 cm. Mid second century B.C.

The person addressed in this incomplete petition was a superior official who is stated to have been sent to the nome by the sovereigns to rectify certain abuses, and accordingly to have made a round of inspection and to have appointed trustworthy epistatae, to whom orders were given forbidding extortion. This language is consistent with a new appointment to one of the regular offices, and the addressee clearly was the strategus of B.G.U. 1250; cf. also 736. 54, 801. 13. As in 786-7, the petitioners were the Crown cultivators of Oxyrhyncha, with whom the comarch, as often elsewhere (e.g. 18. 4-5, 22, 48), is associated; the text breaks off before the subject of their grievance is reached.

Πτολεμαῖοι Πύρρου τῶν πρωτῶν φίλων καὶ στρατηγῶν παρὰ Ἀρβίχιου τοῦ Ὑπερων κομάρχου Ὠξιρύγχων καὶ
A few vestiges of I more line.

8. ων of φιβιωνιος above the line. 10. A blank space after κώμης.

'To Ptolemaeus son of Pyrrhus, one of the first friends and strategus, from Harbichis son of Horus, comarch of Oxyrhyncha, and Harsièsis son of Pasis,' etc. 'elders of the cultivators, and from the rest of the inhabitants of the said village. In consequence of... by certain people and other similar events you were sent to the nome in the month of Hathur of the... year by the king and queen to put a stop to such occurrences. In accordance with the instructions which they gave you, having visited all the districts you afforded succour to the oppressed, and appointed epistatae who were worthy of that office, and likewise at the time of the gathering of the crops taking care that no one... should have extortion practised upon him you sent orders to the epistatae to allow no one to make extortions from the Crown cultivators or others...'

4. There seems to be hardly room for both the father of Metatris (?) and the son of Nechthenibis, so perhaps these two were son and father, the former having a double name, [τοῦ καὶ ......; there would then be twelve elders.
The applicants in the following much-damaged petition were again local cultivators, and since it was obtained from the same cartonnage as the two preceding documents, it not improbably proceeded, as before, from the village of Oxyrhyncha to the strategus. The usual complaint is made of official oppression, which included not only the seizure of a quantity of corn but resort to torture (l. 15, n.). Perhaps these were among the abuses which preceded the appointment of Ptolemaeus described in 788.

Slight remains of 2 lines.

5 Slightly more legible:

Πτολεμαῖος ὁ ὀικονόμος τῆς μερίδος...

10 The text is fragmented and difficult to reconstruct.

15 The text continues similarly, with several fragments and unclear connections.
PETITIONS

20. This petition, though broken at the foot is evidently nearly complete, was addressed to the strategus by the guardians of a temenos of Arsinoë Philadelphus at Oxyrhyncha some time in the reign of Euergetes II. They state that in consequence of various acts of aggression they had obtained a royal order for their protection which, however, had hitherto been neglected. They accordingly asked that it should in future be observed and that it should also be inscribed verbatim upon the outer gate of the precinct.

Ἀρκάδι τῶν (πρῶτων) φίλων καὶ ἀρχιθυράρων
dieξάγοντι τὰ κατὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν παρά
Πετοσίρι[ό]γ Στάγιτος καὶ τῶν μετόχων
τῶν προεστηκότων τοῦ ἐν 'Ὀξυρύγχοις
5 τῆς Πολέμωνος μερίδος τεμένουσ
Ἀρσινόης. τών τῶν ἐκ τῆς κώμης
ὑποτελῶν καὶ ἀλλῶν εἰσβιαζομένων
εἰς τὸ δηλούμενον τέμενος οὐ μόνον
αὐτῶν ἐπιρρέττουσι ἄλλα καὶ διασέιον,"
10 καὶ ἐνεχυράζονται παρὰ τὸ καθήκον
καὶ τούτο μεθ' ὦβρεως καὶ σκυλμοῦ συν... υ
. . . [.] ν καταπλεύσαντες εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν
ἐπ[ε][δ]'φωκαμεν ἐν[τ][ε][ν] μοι βασιλεῖ καὶ τῇ
β[ασιλέσ]τρῃ ἐν ἡ παραπληγίᾳ τοῦ προερή-
15 μ[ένοις] ἐξηρειθμησάμεθα, [τ]αύτης δὲ
ἀπ[ο]σταλέσθης ἐπὶ... ὀλλίδην τὸν στρατη-
γήσατα ἑξούσιος τὸ προστεταγμένων
... ὀλλ[.]8... [.] [.]... τιμ ὡς οὔτε τὸ τέμενος
οὔτε οἰ [προεστ]ῶτες σκυλήσονται ἄλλα ἐ-
20 ἀθήσονται ἀνευ[δ]ύχ[λη]τοι καθότι ἄξιοισιν,
καὶ τῶν... ὀλλ... γραψάντων
τῶν τῆς κώμης ἐπιστατεῖ ἀκολούθως,
ὁμο[ιός δὲ] καὶ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐπι-
δόν[των] σοι πολλὰ ὑπομνήματα, πρὸς ἀ
25 ἑγρα[ψ]ας Πτ[ολ]εμαῖος τῶν τῆς κώμης
ἐπιστατεῖ μ[η]θεῖν ἐπιτρέπειν παρὰ τὸ
δέον τι πρᾶσσειν, τοὺς δὲ σημαινόμενοι
καταστήσασι, καὶ μηδ' ἄπο τοῦ νῦν ἐπιστροφῆς
30 ὑπάρχειν τῶι τεμένει τὸ ὑπὸ το[ῦ] βασιλέως
καὶ τῆς βασιλίσσης προστεταγμένοι Κ[αλ]ι
tοῦτον τὸ ἀντίγραφον ἐπιγραφῆσαι ἐπὶ [τοῦ]
ἐξώ προσπύλου τοῦ [τεμένου] ὑπὸ τῆν [ὑ-
πάρχουσαν πλάκα] [ἔνα] μηθεὶς [καὶ] αὐ[τὸ]
35 εἰσβιάζονται, α[ἀ][ῳ]μένε σε, ἐὰν φειάνται,
συγχωρήσαι ἢμῖν ἐπιτελέσαι τὸ προστε-
[ταγμένον .] [.] [.] [.] [.] [.] [.] [.] [.]
To Arcas, one of the first friends and chief chamberlains, who is performing the duties of strategus, from Petosiris son of Spagis and his fellow superintendents of the precinct of Arsinoë at Oxyrhyncha in the division of Polemon. Some of the taxpayers from the village, and others, forcing their way into the aforesaid precinct not only impose burdens upon it but also make exactions and take security wrongfully and that with insolence and injury... We therefore having sailed down to Alexandria presented a petition to the king and queen in which we set forth a statement similar to the above; this was sent on to... lides, who was strategus, having the command attached... that neither the precinct nor the superintendents should be injured but should be left undisturbed in accordance with their request. The [superintendents] also... wrote accordingly to the epistates of the village, and likewise presented many memoranda to you on the same subject, in response to which you wrote to Ptolemaeus, the epistates of the village, to allow no one to do anything improper and to produce the persons named. Up to the present, however, no notice has been taken. We beg that henceforth the command of the king and queen should be applied to the precinct and that a copy of this should be engraved upon the outer gate of the precinct below the existing tablet in order that no one may force their way in by it, and request you, if you think fit, to allow us to carry out the command...'

1. árkhthvwrówv: this title was known only from a mutilated dedicatory inscription at Alexandria (SB. 327, Breccia, Iser., gr. e lat. No. 140), perhaps of the Ptolemaic age.

2. The phrase òvèdvéiew tā kata, here first combined with σtratigýia, seems not to have occurred outside the later Ptolemaic papyri from Tebtunis. Apparently it does not imply a temporary or subordinate position; cf. 15. 7, n. There is no evidence of a plurality of strategi at this time as in the previous century; cf. Guéraud, 'Entwézès, pp. lxxxvii sqq., 700. 18-19, n.

7. òpoteléov: cf. 5. 156, n., Wilcken, Archiv iii. 516. The high-handed action here attributed to them is somewhat surprising, but, though the vestiges of the first three letters are extremely slight, no other reading appears likely.

9. èpípítopou: cf. 5. 183, n. The interpretation given in Preisigke's Wörterb. is untenable.

10. There is room for a couple of letters between kai and èvex, but no suitable compound of the verb occurs.

11-12. It is not clear whether punctuation should precede or follow σv...[...]v. In the former case oèvú is probable; in the latter σv...[...]v would be another verb governing τówn, the next sentence having no connecting particle.

12-14. kataπeλýauntwv kπ.: this explicit statement that the deputation went to Alexandria to present the petition is noteworthy; cf. Guéraud, 'Entwézès, pp. xxxv-vi.

16. Hardly Πολλίδωην.

18. The first word looks rather like the name of the strategus of 1. 16 again, and it may recur in l. 21.

21. If ll. 23-4 are sound, γραφάντωv refers to the προστώτες; perhaps τώv aútov was written, but a partial restoration is unsatisfactory. The following word was not πολλάκες.

33-4. èvò tiv...πλακά: i.e. probably the dedicatory inscription, as in Dittenberger, Or. Gr. Inscr. 129 ánti tivs προκάκημον περί της ἀνάθεσιν περί τῆς προσευχῆς πλακάς ή ὑπογεγραμμένη ἐπιγραφή: Basileus Πτολεμαῖος Εὐρεγῆτης τὴν προσευχὴν ἀμνοιν. Similar requests that grants of ἀπάλα might be publicly recorded occur in inscriptions, e.g. Lefebvre Ann. du service des antiqu. de l'Ég. xix, D 19-22 προβείναι στῆλα λείναι... ἑκούσας ἐπιγραφής ἐνδοξαμ "ὅλοι μὴ πράγμα, μὴ εἰς(ἐ)να" ('no admittance except on business': cf. Wilcken, Christl. 70. 1), F 27-9, G 31-3 (reprinted by v. Woess, Asylwesen 246 sqq.).
Beginning of a document addressed to a strategus by the Crown cultivators of Oxyrhyncha (cf. 786-8), who in their corporate capacity had become responsible for the oil-contract at their village; cf. n. on l. 10. They state that an oeconomus was pressing them for payment of a sum, part of which had been received by the previous contractor; presumably they wanted relief of some kind, but the text breaks off before its gist becomes clear. On the verso in a different hand are seven short lines, incomplete and partially effaced.

Εἰρηναῖοι συγγένει καὶ ἐπιστάτει
καὶ γραμματεῖ κατοίκων ἵππεων
καὶ στρατηγοῦ
παρὰ τῶν ἑκ’ Ὑκυρῆγχων τῆς
5 Πολέμωνος μερίδος γεωργῶν
[βα]σιλικῶν. Ἀθηνίωνος
τοῦ οἰκονόμου τῶν ἀργυρίκων
τῷ τῶν πράσσοντος
ἡμὰς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐγκεκει-
10 ρισμένης εἰς ἡμᾶς ἑλακῆς
τῆς κώμης ἀπὸ Παύνι τοῦ νῦ
[τοῦ] καὶ α (ἐτούς) χα(λκοῦ) τά(λαντα) ὦ, ἐκ
[...]κον τά(λ. ἔ. κων {.] προεῖχεν
[Ἀμμ]ιῶνος φ' προῶν πρὸς
15 [τῇ] ὁ νή ὡς τοῦ τα(λ.) ἐμφω,
[τα σγυγγομενα τα(λ. ) τ' Βω,
[το]ις δεμοφυλαξί ομοίοις
[.....]..... ον [.]

1–3. Εἰρηναῖοι . . . στρατηγῷ: this is the Eirenaeus who in Phamenoth of the 3rd year had become dioecetes; cf. 7. 7–9, 72. 241–3. For the tenure by an ἐπιστάτης of the γραμματεία κατοίκων ἵππεων cf. e.g. 32. 15; the combination of those offices with that of στρατηγῶς is, however, unusual.
10. ἑλακῆς: sc. ὁνῆς; cf. l. 15 and e.g. P. Hibeh 113. 12. The position of the
\[\gamma e\omega \rho \gamma o\iota\] here seems to have been similar to that of the \(\varepsilon x\varepsilon i\lambda \eta \phi \iota \varepsilon \tau e s\) \(\tau \iota \nu \delta i\omega \theta e\varepsilon i\nu\ kai \ \tau \iota \ \tau \iota \iota \iota \sigma o\iota\) \(\epsilon l\iota\iota\iota\) in \(38.10,39.2-3\); cf. e.g. P. Grenf. \(11.37.4-5\), where the \(\pi r e s i \phi \zeta \iota \tau e r o i\) \(\tau o\iota \gamma e\omega \rho \gamma o\iota\) are included among \(\iota i\ \tau \iota \ \beta \iota \iota \iota \iota \lambda i\iota\ \pi r a\gamma \mu a\tau e\varepsilon \iota \omega \mu e\nu\). Perhaps the individual mentioned in \(l.14\) as the previous contractor had died or defaulted and his duties had consequently been assumed by the \(\gamma e\omega \rho \gamma o\iota\).

\(12\) sqq. The figures in this passage are obscure. In \(l.12\) the \(\sigma\) is almost certain, and the \(\alpha\) very probable; in \(l.13\) the first figure looks more like \(\sigma\) than anything else, but \(\delta\) is possible; in \(l.15\) \(\Delta\) is much more suitable than \(\Delta\), but the \(\mu\) is very faint and insecure; and in \(l.16\) the doubtful \(\pi\) may be \(\mu\). If \(\sigma\alpha\) and \(\pi\) \(\beta\omega\) are right, each of the 71 talents was increased somehow by 800 dr.

The writer seems to have blundered over the \(\pi\) of \(\pi r o\iota \chi e\varepsilon\) in \(l.13\).

792. Petition to a Revenue-inspector.

Asclepiades, the overseer of revenues to whom the following incomplete petition was sent, was no doubt the official with the same name and titles addressed in \(254\); cf. \(27.18,98\), whence an approximate date for both \(254\) and \(792\) is obtained. The applicants are again the comarch and Crown cultivators of Oxyrhynchus, who complain that an order which Asclepiades had given about them was being disregarded by another official.

Besides the piece printed, there are two small fragments from the lower part of the papyrus, one containing the concluding word \(\varepsilon \nu \tau \iota \chi e\varepsilon\).
To Asclepiades, one of those equal in rank to the king’s cousins and overseer of revenues, from Petesouchus son of Petos, comarch, and the Crown cultivators associated with him, from Oxyrhyncha in the division of Polemon. We presented to you another petition about writing to Asclepiades the local sitologus-in-chief to accept for our dues 200 artabae of Greek reeds. This having been done you gave orders to send these and the other loans for the seed of the domain land to the land. But now Asclepiades contrary to your instructions...

10. ἀρχιστολογῷ: this title has occurred previously only in SB. 6800. 3, of the third century B.C.
12-13. For καλάμῳ Ἑλληνικῷ cf. 715. 2-3, n. (ἄβαθος) is strange; δὲ(σμάς) cannot be read.
14. τά is very doubtful; it is hardly certain that any letters intervened between καὶ and ἐτέρα.

793. Register of Official Correspondence.

41 and 27.

Of this papyrus, besides a few negligible small pieces, there are two main fragments, which are inscribed on both sides with copies of correspondence, the writing on the verso proceeding in the opposite direction to that on the recto. Fr. 1 contains on the recto parts of four consecutive columns, on the verso parts of five; and two columns are represented on each side of Fr. 2. If, as is presumable from the similarity of their contents, the two fragments formed part of the same roll, Fr. 1, which relates to the month Tubi of the 22nd year (of Epiphanes), preceded Fr. 2, which is concerned with Phamenoth. On the other hand it is strange that on the verso of Fr. 2, Col. ii the month is Epeiph, whereas in Fr. 1, ii it is Pauni; however, since Mesore follows in Fr. 1, iii the assumption may be made that Epeiph for some reason was dealt with out of the proper sequence. There is a considerable diversity of script. On the recto of Fr. 1 three hands may be distinguished, and two others on the recto of Fr. 2. The texts on the versos are perhaps to be assigned to a single scribe, though the writing in Fr. 1 is more cursive and generally coarser than in Fr. 2.

Most of the correspondence here collected consists of or relates to προσαγγελίαι or προσαγγέλματα, i.e. applications made to officials who were responsible for
order in the nomes and commonly reporting cases of theft, injury, and the like; cf. 794-805, Mitteis, "Grundz. p. 21. Hence the document has been placed among the petitions. Matter of a different kind is, however, sometimes included, e.g. Cols. x. 17-21, xii. 5-21. Several of the applications were sent in the first instance to Horus the comogrammateus of the village Berenicis Thesmophori (i. 22, vi. 18, xi. ii, and no doubt others; cf. 778. 2), in whose bureau the register seems to have been compiled—at least it is difficult to account otherwise for the alterations in Col. xi. 3-10, a passage which has all the appearance of a draft prepared in Horus' office; cf. iii. 12-15. Those documents in which other officials were primarily concerned (the comogrammateus of Ibion Argaei (?) ii. 14 sqq., Micion the epistates iii. 19 sqq.) would then have been passed to Horus for information.

The papyrus is badly preserved, especially Fr. i, and not worth reproducing in extenso; but we print the more material portions notwithstanding their sometimes battered condition.

Col. i (Fr. i, recto i).

18 lines, mostly very defective, the last ending with the date (érous) κβ Τύβι: κ.

[τοῦ δοθέντος ἡμῶν προσαγγέλματος]

20 [παρὰ] Ἀδύμου τοῦ Ἀδύμου (ὁγθοκονταρούρου) ἀντίγρα(φον)

[ὑποτέ]ταχα ὅπως εἰδής. ἔρρωσο. (ἐτοὺς) κβ Τύβι...

["Ωρωι] κω(μο)γρα(μματεί) Βερεκίδος Θεσμοφόρου παρὰ

[Ἀδύ][μου] Μακεδόνου (ὁγθοκονταρούρου). ἐπελθόντες τινὲς

[τῇ νυκτὶ τῇ φερούσῃ εἰς τῇ β]

25 [τοῦ Τύβι] έπὶ τῶν ὑπάρχουν(τ)ά μοι σ(τ)αθμόν

[ἡνος]αν τὸ ἐν τῇ αὐλῆ οἰκημα καὶ ὄχινον

[ἐκλεψα]ς μυλαίον δὲν τιμώμαι (δρ.) φ καὶ ἐκ

[τῆς α]ψίλης προβάτια γ άξια (δρ.) χ.

[προσαγγ]έλλω σοι οὖν ὅπως ποιής τὴν ὑπέρ τῶν

30 [αὐτῶν ε]ξέτ]ασιν. ἔρρωσο. (ἐτοὺς) κβ [Τύβι...

Col. ii (Fr. i, recto ii).

About 13 lines lost.

2nd hand ἀπό...[...].[...].[...].[...]. Τιμάνωρ ύβρ[.].[.].[.].[.]...ν

15 ἐπίλογ...ντος οὖ καθηκόντως αὐτῷ Καλυβ...ον
τοῦ Δημητρίου οὖν σοι ὑπόκειται τὸ ὄνομα ὅτι
ἐδει Ἀνάληψις ἡ ἡ γενήματα ταύτης τῆς γῆς
τὰ ἐκ τῶν καὶ (ἐτοὺς;) καὶ τὰ ἐκ τοῦ καὶ (ἐτοὺς) ἐν πυρῶν (ἀρτάβαις)
Τῇ, ὧν καὶ
ἐγκεκρίθη ὡς τὸ κβ (ἐτοὺς) Φ[...][...]ων {'Ἰουδαῖοι}
20 καὶ Σωσίβιοι οἱ δύο Ἰουδαίοι δόθεκα ἀρτάβαις,
ὅν καὶ ἀπέδοθη Ἀσκληπιάδη των προκομογραμματεῖ
Ἰβιών Ἀργαίον ἐν τοῖς (ἐτεῖ) ὑπέρ τῆς γῆς ταύτης
...[...]............. ἐν συν...[...]....... μελ.........
[...] καὶ μετηνέχθη ὡς τὸ Ἰβιών Ἀργαίον καὶ παρεδό-
25 [θῇ τοῦ π'] Ἀσκληπιάδου τοῦ κωμογραμματέω
καὶ Ἔρ...τι κωμάρχη καὶ Θεофάνη καὶ Ψευδάστη
[φυλακ]ταῖς: ἐκεῖνον ἢ ἀρθέντος ἐσκεπάσθη τὰ
[γενήματα]τα, σοῦ δὲ παραλαβόντος τὴν κωμογραμματέαν
[ἐπεδώκαμεν σοι ὡς] εἰδῆς. καλῶς ὡς ποιήσεις
30 συντάξας περὶ τούτων ἐνα τῶν βασι[λεία]ις μηθὲν δια-
πέσης. κατὰ τοῦτο γὰρ δοθῆται τοῖς βασιλικῶ
γραμματεῖ καὶ τοῖς οἰκονόμοι καὶ Ἀργεῖω τῷ ἐπιμελητή.
ἐπιδεδώκαμεν δὲ καὶ Ἀρμαῖε τῶν τοπογραμματεί
ὑπὲρ τῶν αὐτῶν.
35 [...]............. ταὶ Ἀρμαίε τῆς ἐδ τοῦ Τύβι τοῦ κβ (ἐτοὺς).
[ ]............. ἐ.....

17. s of της above the line. 20. ι. τῶις...Ἰουδαῖοις. 21. κομο above the line.
30. i of τωι inserted?

Col. iii (Fr. 1, recto iii).

About 11 lines lost.

1st hand τῶι Ἀλεξάνδρω
τῶν Σέλευκον τ...[
[ὁν ἐν βα[σιλεία] ὡς] [ἐπιστελα [ ]
[ὅπως εἰδ][ἡ]] [προσφωνη][σα
15 ὑπὲρ τούτων [ἐν] ἐν τάξει τὸ κ...[.......]
καὶ δυναρ[.......] ἡς ἐπιδοθοῦται τὴν
κατα[. . ] . . . . [ . . . . . . . . ]ν.

'Αρμάτ' τ' αυτό.
Μικάων επιστάτη παρά τῶν (δύδοκονταρούρων) τῶν περὶ τῶν
20 'Αργαίον Ἦβειάνα τής Πο(λέμωνος) με(ρίδος). ἐπεὶ γέγραψέν σοι Ἀλέ-
ξανδρὸς
ὁ πρὸς τῇ συ(ντάξει) καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐπελθόντα
ἐπὶ τοὺς κλήρους ἡμῶν μετὰ τοῦ κοιμουρ(αμματέως)
pοησασθαί τὴν ἀναμέτρησιν, προσκληθ[θέντων
ἡμῶν ύπὸ σοῦ κ. . . . . . . . . . . . .]

Vestiges of 1 line.

14. η of εἰδή and προσφώνη, crossed through. ὀπως εἰδή together with the inter-
lineations enclosed in round brackets.

Col. iv (Fr. 1, recto iv).

[ά]ξιοῦμεν σε ἐπισχεῖν καὶ γ. . . . . [ . . . . . .]
[γρ]άψαι Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ πρὸς τῇ συντάξει ἀπο-
[στ]έλλαν ἡμᾶς Σέλευκον τῶν ἐπιστάτην τῶν [φυλακιῶν]
[ἐν] ἐκείνου παρόμοιου [.] ε. . . . . . . . . . [ . . . ] ἀνα-
5 [μ]ετρήσῃ. τούτου γὰρ γενομένου τε[ῑ̣]ξόμεθα
tῶν παρὰ σοῦ εὐγνωμόνων. εὐτύχει.

[Μ]ικών Ἀλεξάνδρου χαίρειν. τοῦ δοθέντος μοι
[ὑ]πομήνασσαν παρὰ τῶν (δύδοκονταρούρων) τῶν περὶ τῶν
10 [τῇ] ἄδικιάν . . . . γράψος το . . . . [ . . . . ] καὶ παρα [ . .
[ . . ]ς ὃ τι ἄξιοῦμεν.

... τοῦ δοθέντος μοι προσαγγε[λματος παρὰ τῶν ἐκ Φιλωτ[ερίδος] ἐφόδιων]
[ . . . ] . . [κ]ομογράμματει παρὰ τῶν ἐκ Φιλωτερίδος ἐφόδιων
ὑπὸ τοῦ τελόνου καὶ τῶν ἐ. . . . φ[υλ]ακιῶν . . [ . .
ἐξαγαγόντας τοὺς ὕπνους [ . . . ] τὴ . . . . εἰ καὶ [ τ ἐξ-
ίχνιαξοντας παρὰ Τεώτι . . . . . αἱτή[ . . . . . . ]
σαν παραδούναι ἥμιν αὐτοὺς .......... [.....
20 ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίον τὸν στρατηγὸν καθ... ωνταφ. [.....
a. [.]. η... [.]μετε καταστήσατε ε... [... 
... τοὺς τῶν παρ' ἡμῶν συντραπτότων... πε... [...

.....[...] (ἐτοὺς) κβ Φαμενωθ'. [.

Parts of 3 lines.

2. π of προς corr.

Col. v (Fr. 2, recto i).

3rd hand. Ends of 20 lines, about 5 more being entirely lost. Some of the
lines gave a list of articles as in Col. vi, including κόπρον χρ(λοῦτ) a (cf. 794).

Col. vi (Fr. 2, recto ii).

καὶ ἐν ἄλ[λ]η καινὸν ὀδὸνίον, [.....
ἐν ἄλη ὄμοιος ὀδόνια δύο [.].
κλίνη σπαρτότονος μυρικῶ[η].....
κελλίβας καὶ ἀβαξ α, κρέαγρα [ καὶ
5 ἐπὶ τοῦ δό[ματος] ἐλαῖον κε[ράμα] β, [.....
tαινίας ζ, πο( ) μυρίκινα .........
ἐλαίνας κ, πο( ) ὄμοιος [.....
τριπόδιον α, καὶ ἐν σιρώτι τ[.....
δ, πο( ) γ ἀχάρακτα ἐκαστα ἀξία [.....
10 τὸ ταμιεῖον παρεδῷ[κ]αμεν Διογέ[νε]

φυλακήτη τοι προγεγραμμέν[ῳ.

4th hand

Φαμ[εν]ωθ' κυ.

'Αρμά τοπογρ(αμματεί). τ[ῶν δεδ'ομένων [μ]οι πρ[ο]σαγγελ-

μάτων τῇ κτ. τοῦ ἐ[νεστῶτος μη[νός] [παρὰ

15 Τίμωνος ἡγε[μόνος]ς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσιὰς
καὶ Φανήσιος [δηνή]λάτοι τὰ ἀντίγραφ[α ὑπο-
tετάχα ὡς εἰ[θά]ς ποιήσῃ τὴν πρ[ο]σήκουσαν

ἐπιστροφὴν.

'Ωρω κομογρ(αμματεί) π[αρὰ] Τίμωνος ἡγεμόνος τ[ῶν ἀπὸ τῆς

20 Ἀσιάς. νυκτὸς [τ]ῆς φεροῦσῃ εἰς τὴν κτ. τοῦ
Φαμενωθ τοῦ ἐν τῶι κβ (ἐτεί) ὑπερβάντες τῶις
793. **PETITIONS**

εἰς τὴν Φανῆσιος τοῦ ὄνηλάτου ἐξήλασαν
ὅνων μέλανα [δ] ἐμεμισθῶ[κ]ειν Φανῆσει καὶ
tῶ[ι] τοῦ Φανῆσιος νῦ[ῖ]ι, ὅν κ[α]ὶ ἐπιμησάμην
25 Φανῆσει κ[α]ὶ τ[ῶ]ι νῦ[ῖ]ι τα(λάντου) α. [ἀξίω σε

1. First o of o[θο]νον corr. from ρ. 20. l. νυκτί or [τ]ῆς -σης.

Col. vii (Fr. 2, verso i).

Ends of 22 lines (some others lost), with a blank space in the middle of the column.

Col. viii (Fr. 2, verso ii).

Σατύρου προσκεφάλαια δύο, ἀνά[β]αθρον καίνου [. . . . . . . .]
Εὐκλείους θηρατικὰ ἀκόντια τρία, Ἀμενῆ[έως . . . . .
Τάσιτος ὀρμίσκος, Σεντάιος χιτῶν α καινο [. . . . .
/ ἄλλο παρά Ἡρακλείδου. τῇ φεροῦσῃ εἰς τήν .
5 τοῦ Ἑπείφ τοῦ κβ (έτους) υπερβάντες [τινὲς ἐπὶ τῆς
Πτολεμαίου οἰκίας ἐν ἦν οἰκ][], υπαρχόντων μοι
πορείων δύο, τοῦ κρατίστου αὐτῶν ε . . . .[. . . .
φ . . . . . φ . . . . . ε[ι]ω . . . . εμ[υ]τον ὀ τιμῶμαι χα(λκοῦ) τα(λαντ ) [. τοῖς δὲ
φυλακ[ῆ]ταίς ἐπιδέδωκα προσαγγελίαν. []
10 ἄλλο παρὰ Στρατονικῆς τῆς Ἀλεξάνδρου. ἐντησαμε[ν][ῆς] μου ἐν τῇ
/ λεγομένην Φιλονίκου οἰκίαι εφ' ὃ[ῦ] ἤν δεδιγ[mpeg]
δρα[χ]μῶν χιλιῶν, ἐπε[λθ]βαντες τ[ι]νές ἐ . . [. . . . . . . . . . . . e[ἰ]
ἐν χρη[μ][ατισμῷ].

(έτους) κβ Ἑπείφ κυ.

ἀλ[λο] παρὰ Πνεφερῶτος τοῦ Ἀρκούφιος βασιλικὸν γ[ε]φρογ[η]
Σω[ρίπα]τρου (ἐκατονταρισθῶ). τοῦ γ[α]ρ κβ (έτους) Ἐπείφ κβ ἐμοῦ ἀπο[-
stείλαντος

ἀλλ[ο πα]ρὰ 'Ορσενούφιος κωμο[γρ[αμματέωι]] Ἰβιάνας (Εἰκοσιπεντα-ρούφων).

30 πυ[θανο]μείην[ο]ι μοὺ ὑπὲρ τῶι[ν] ἐπιβαλλόντωι [ ]

10. τῆς ἀθέανθρῶν above the line. 15. to προσαγγέλμα above the line. 21. The letters preceding ἔχοντα expunged. 30. ν of ὑπὲρ corr.

Col. ix (Fr. 1, verso i). Ends of 22 lines in a small hand (others entirely lost).

Col. x (Fr. 1, verso ii). Remains of 15 lines, below which is the date (ἔτους) κβ Παῦνι ἵγ.

17 τὰς σπαρείσας εἰς τὸ κβ (ἔτος) ἐν τῷ . . . νωι (ἐβδομηκονταρούφῳ) ἀνείλημμένου κλήρῳ (ἀρούρας) λ, ταῦτα Άμενεῖς . ε. [.] . . . σ κωμάρχης ὁ γεωργῶν τὸν κλήρον εκτιμ. [.] ἀπενήνεκται ἀνευ τῆς ἡμετέρας γνώμης α[. . .] . αν εἰς ἀρτ(άβας) με. γέγρ(αφα) οὐν ὅπως (εἰδήας).

(ἔτους) κβ Παῦνι ἵγ.

17. ἀνειλημμένωι.

Col. xi (Fr. 1, verso iii).

Slight remains of 2 lines, semi-effaced.

[τῇ β τοῦ προκειμένου μνίσος πρὸς ὁψὲ τῆς ὁρᾶς παραγενόμενος [Δωρίων ὁ ἐρημὸ]φύλαξ] ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ πλατείᾳ οἰκίαν αὐτοῦ ἐπάναντι τοῦ Βουβαστίου [[αὐτοῦ]] κατέλαβεν
5 Ἡσίοδος Διδύμος (ἐκατοντάρρημον) ὄντα πρὸς τῇ θύρᾳ, καὶ ἄδιας γενομένης πρὸς αὐξ. [...] ἑτο ἰωρίων τῆς Ἡσίοδου τοῦ προγεγραμμένου ῥυσὶς ἐμ.… ῥα… να αὐτὸ τὸν μνημήμα [about 18 letters] καὶ τοῦ χείλους ε… ἐν about 40 letters partially effaced.
καὶ ὁ Ἡσίοδος [...] τὸν ἰωρίωνοι δεξιῶν ὡτα εἰς τέλος [...]. συνάγειν ὁ Πετής εἰς ὑπ' ὀφει [. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .] ἐξέτημεν. καὶ τοῦ καὶ παρὰ Ἡσίοδου δεδομένου ἡμῖν προσάγγελμα περὶ τούτων
10 ὑποτέχαμεν. γέγραφα ὅν τοι ὅπως εἰδῆσι. (ἐτοὺς) κβ Μεσορῆ δ.

"ὁριω κομογραμματεῖ Βερενικίδος Θε(σμοφόρον) παρὰ Ἡσίοδον Θραϊκὸς
(ἐκατονταρρύμῳ) τῆς ε ἐπ(παρχίας).
τῆς β τοῦ Μεσορῆ τοῦ κβ (ἐτοὺς) ἀναλύοντος μου ὕπερτερον τῆς ὀρᾶς πρὸς ἔμαυτον
καὶ γενομένου μου κατὰ τὸ Πατσάντες Βουβαστίου ἐπέθετο μοι ἰωρίων
Διονυσίου τῶν ἐρμομυθῆκων μετ' ἄλλων τινῶν καὶ κατηγόκεν μου πληγᾶς
15 [πλεῖον]ας ἦν εἰ]χέν μαχαίραι, ὅστε καὶ τραύματα πλείονα γενέσθαι
[kαὶ . . . . . . . . .] να ἔμου τὸν μυκτήρα. ὑπὲρ ὄν καὶ σοὶ καὶ τοῖς
φυλακίταις

4. αὐτοῦ—βουβαστίου above the line; 1. ἀπέναντι.
8. καὶ ὁ ησ. over a deletion and ἐ… ἐπ deleted in front of καί.

Col. xii (Fr. r, verso iv).

]… ὅν καὶ κραυγῆς γενομένης
]… καὶ ε[ή]ς φυγῆς ἀρμήσεν [ ]
]… κινδυνεύω τω βίωι
] (ἐτοὺς) κβ Μεσορῆ δ.

A blank space, after which slight remains of 4 lines.

[ ] ᾫ φῶσαντ[ος] εἶναι Πεσούριος τόῦ [ ] ἐκ

10 Φιλαγρίδος κ[τ]ησοτρόφων, κατηγιαθεὶς ὑπὸ Δαβρέον
καὶ Ἕτικ. [...] ἐὰν συμπαρώντος Ἕπιμάχου τοῦ παρὰ σοῦ
καὶ … [.] τοῦ παρὰ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ στρατ(ηγοῦ)
καὶ Μικίων[ος] ἐπίστατο, ἐπεστήσατο Φαλοῦς

R
τῶν ἐκ Β[ουβ]άστου πρόβα(τον?) (δραχμῶν) ῥ, καὶ παρέδωκεν

15 Φαλαυτί . .[.] . . γρ(αμματεῖ). γεγρ(αφα) οὖν ὅπως εἰδης.

(ετους) κβ Μεσορή ζ.

δμοῦς π[αρά] Ἀλεξάνδρου.

τα Ἑλπίνου τοῦ Ἐ[λ]πίνου οἰνικά γενήματα τοῦ κβ (ετους) κε(ράμια)

(ἐξάχ(οα) ὰβ,

(ὀκτά)(ον) α, (πεντά)(οα) η, / (ἐξά)(οα) κ, ἀπεδοῦτο πρὸς ῥα ἐν αὐτῶι

ὀφειλήματα Πετοσίρει Σωκομπίτος τῶν

20 ἐν Βερενικίδος [.]. άμω(ν) ἀνὰ (δρ.?) σ[ο]ε, ὅ γίνεται Ἰεφ.

γεγρ(αφα) οὖν ὅπως εἰδης.

ἐμοῦ ὅπως ἐν τῇ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ι ὅπως ἐν τῇ

τῇ β τοῦ ἐνεστ[ικότος] μ[η]νὼς ἐπελθὼν Μικίων Μικίων τῶν

ἐν Βερενικίδος γεωργ[ῦν] ἐπὶ τῆν ὑπάρχουσαν μοι οἴκιαν ἐν ἦν καὶ

25 καταλύεις έ[]ὅβισσατέρον ἀνοίξας τῶν ἐν τῇ προστάδι οἴκον

ἐσφραγισμένον [ὑπό] Ἀρμάιοι τοῦ τοπογραμματέως ἐν ἦν ἐνή αὐτοῦ τε

18. προς . . . ὀφειλήματα above the line. 26. η of η corr. from ω

Col. xiii (Fr. 1, verso v).

Parts of 27 lines.

i. 19-30. 'I have appended for your information a copy of the notice delivered to me
by Adymus son of Adymus, eighty-arurae-holder. Good-bye. The 22nd year, Tubi...'
'To Horus, comogrammateus of Berenicis Thesmophori, from Adymus, Macedonian,
holder of eighty arurae. On the night preceding the 2nd of Tubi certain persons having
made an incursion into the quarters belonging to me opened the room in the courtyard
and stole a... mill which I value at 500 drachmae and from the courtyard three young
sheep worth 600 dr. I therefore send notice to you in order that you may make inquiry
into the same. Good-bye. The 22nd year, Tubi...'

19. This line is separated from the preceding one by a blank space, in the initial
lacuna of which the name of the addressee, e.g. Ἀρμάιοι (cf. ii. 33, iii. 18, vi. 12), may have
stood.

26. δχίνος is novel and the meaning uncertain. A perversion of ὄνικός (cf. Mark ix. 42)
is hardly credible.

ii. 18. Ψ is in the form of a square π with ῥ drawn through it; not Μ apparently.

21. προκομογραμματεῖ: cf. ll. 27-8. The insertion of -κομο- may have been secondary.
Neither προγραμματεῖ nor προκομογρ. is otherwise attested, but cf. e.g. 112. 116 προχειρο-

27. ἔκεινον refers to Asclepiades, whose 'removal' was perhaps caused by death; cf.
e.g. Matt. 24. 39 ὁ κατακλυσμὸς... ἤρεν ἄπαντας. What exactly is implied by ἐσκεπάσθη is
not clear.

32. Is this an ascending order? Cf. 708. 2-3, n. (Wilcken, Chr. 167 is later).
PETITIONS 243

12-13. Alexander and Seleucus were respectively πρὸς τῇ συντάξει καὶ ἐπιστάς
ϕυλακτῶν; cf. ll. 20-1, iv. 2-3.

16. τῆς: or γῆς, e.g. δυνάμεθ' ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

18. Ἀμμά: the topogrammateus of iii. 33, &c.

19. Micion has previously occurred in 778. 6.

21. For the strategus Ptolemaeus cf. 778, introd.

5-6. Cf. P. Enteux. 15. 11 ὑπα... τῶν εὐγν. τύχω.

7-11. This letter apparently refers to what has preceded and we therefore restore
προστήξαμεν in l. 9 instead of the usual ὑποστάξατε?

12. The name of the addressee possibly projected somewhat into the margin. For
the latter part of the line cf. l. 14. If this Philoteris was the one in the division of
Themistes, it would not in fact be far distant from the other villages mentioned in the
papyrus, which, however, are all in the division of Polemon.

22. συμπραττόμενοι: the use of this word, for which cf. B.G.U. 1824. 20, 1830. 1, brings
out the military character of the police organization; cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 412, Oertel,
Liturgie, 51.

vi. 1-9. No doubt a list of stolen property; cf. e.g. 796.

3. κλῆς might be read as καμής, but συμπραττόμενοι, which is a new word, seems a suit-
able epithet of a bed; cf. ἑβαρὼνοι.

4. This passage confirms καλλιέβας(ν)τός in P. Ryl. 136. 10. B.G.U. 1127. 11 follows
the ordinary spelling καλλ.

6. ποً(): the abbreviation, which recurs in ll. 7 and 9, is written ο and might also be
interpreted πο( ), ομ( ), or μο( ). Line 7 shows that it cannot be ὀμείωσος and l. 9 that it is
neuter. Perhaps πο(τήρια) is the most likely expansion; this would well suit αἰχώστα (cf.
P. Brit. Mus. 193 verso χαρακ(τῶν ?) σκόφων), and μορίκων, though less apt, does not exclude it.

12-26. 'Phamenoth 23. To Harmaios, topogrammateus. I have subjoined copies of
the notices delivered to me on the 2[.] of the present month from Timon, leader of the
men from Asia, and Phanesis, donkey-driver, in order that you may be informed and give
proper heed.'

'To Horus, comogrammateus, from Timon, leader of the men from Asia. On the
night preceding the 2[.] of Phamenoth in the 22nd year certain persons got over into the
house of Phanesis the donkey-driver and drove off a black donkey which I had hired out
to Phanesis and the son of Phanesis and valued to Phanesis and his son at 1 talent. I beg
you to set my notice on the list.'

15. Cf. ll. 19-20, P. Petrie III. 104. 3 τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἁσίας αἰχώστωτάν, Enteux. 54. 2
tῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀσίας στρατιώτών. Guérard suggests that these Asiatic στρατιώται may have been
the descendants of the αἰχώστων.

17-18. ποτηρὶ... ἐπιστροφῆν: cf. e.g. P. Petrie II. 4. 6. 14, 19. 2. 2. The phrase is
misinterpreted by Preisigke, Wörterb., s.v.

26. For ἐν χρήσι(ματία) τῶν cf. vii. 15, 806. 14, 44. 25-6, Wenger, Archiv ii. 509.

viii. 3. In SB. 42538 the gen. of Σεντής is -άτως, but it seems easier to suppose a
different mode of inflexion here than to read πεντής as an epithet of ὅρμακος.

4-9. 'Another from Heracleides. On the night preceding the ... of Epeiph of the
22nd year certain persons got over on to the house of Ptolemaeus in which I live and
(possessed themselves?) of the best of two beasts of burden belonging to me, which I value
at ... talents of copper. I have delivered a notice to the guards.'

R 2
4. The oblique dash placed against this line recurs at ll. 10, 17, and 29; cf. the crosses similarly used in 702, 10, &c.
7-8. The animal must have been either stolen or seriously damaged.
11. ἐφ' ὀφ' ἔφ': or possibly εἳς τήν, which, however, seems more difficult. ὀφ', if right, refers to Φιλανικοῦ, 'before whom'.
15. Cf. vi. 26, n.
17-28. 'Another from Pnepheros son of Harkoiphis, Crown cultivator from Berenicis Thesmophori. I am wronged by Ptolemaeus son of Sosipatrus, hundred-arurae-holder. On the 24th of Epeiph of the 22nd year I sent my son Pnepheros to... with 3 pairs of oxen, and when he wished to cross the bridge in the road the aforesaid Ptolemaeus violently seizing the boy’s stick drove them into the canal and one of the 3 cows, worth 2,000 drachmae, happened to be killed by a crocodile. I beg you, if you think fit, to order a letter to be written to the proper official to compel restitution to be made so that I may be able to cultivate my land for the 23rd year. The 22nd year, Epeiph 2[.].'
21. τέφεα: a male and a female; cf. l. 25. The uncontracted form is noticeable.
25. τοῦ κρακοῦδου: cf. e.g. P. Cairo Zen. 59379. 5, 59443. 4.
26. Owing to the projection of the ends of lines from the previous column the scribe had to begin this and the following lines further to the right, and he also made an irregular stroke of the pen to separate the two columns.
29. τὸν ἄρωμας: then having been used loosely for the crops on the land; but α[...]. αν in l. 20 remains a difficulty. A coarse curved stroke placed at the beginning and end of these two lines may be meant to separate them from the preceding and following columns; cf. viii. 26, n.
31. XI. 3-XII. 4. '... On the 2nd of the aforesaid month at a late hour Dorion the desert guard arriving at his house in the street opposite the shrine of Bubastis came upon Hesiodus son of Didymus, hundred-arurae-holder, at the door, and unpleasantness having arisen, Dorion... the nose of the aforesaid Hesiodus [slitting ?] the nostril and cut (?) his lip...; and Hesiodus cut the right ear of Dorion clean off. ... We have appended for your information the notice delivered to us by Hesiodus. The 22nd year, Mesore 4.
To Horus, comogrammateus of Berenicis Thesmophori, from Hesiodus, Thracian, 100-arurae-holder of the 5th hipparchy. On the 2nd of Mesore of the 22nd year, as I was returning home at a late hour and had arrived at the Bubastis-shrine of Patsontis, Dorion son of Dionysius, of the desert guards, attacked me along with certain others and gave me many blows with the sword he had, so that I received many wounds and my nostril [was slit ?. Wherefore [I have sent notice | both to you and to the guards... An outcry being raised... he took to flight... my life is in danger. The 22nd year, Mesore 4.'
xii. 9 sqq. The references to Berenicis in ll. 20 and 24 suggest that the addressee is again Horus, as in the preceding προσάγγελμα. In that case, and if Βερενικῆς is rightly read in l. 14, this papyrus would give some support to the view that there was a village of that name in the south of the nome as well as in the division of Heracleides; cf. Vol. II, pp. 373-4.

13. Μικαϊας: probably the same as in iii. 19, iv. 7.
14. προβατάς: since in i. 28 three προβάτα are valued at 600 dr. it is not likely that 100 dr. here represent more than one animal; but α should then be β.

17-21. 'Likewise from Alexander. The produce in wine of Elpines son of Elpines for the 22nd year, 12 6-chous jars, 1 8-chous, 8 5-chous, total 20 six-chous jars, he has sold to meet his debts to Petosiris son of Sokonopis, a . . . from Berenicis, at 275 dr. each, which makes 5,500. I have therefore written for your information.'

17. 'Αλεξάνδρου: identical with the Alexander of iii. 12, 20, &c.? Lines 22 sqq. were apparently also from him.

18-19. Cf. P. Petrie III 70 (a) 6-9, where κεράμα of 5, 7, and 8 choes are similarly converted to metretae of 6 choes. Segrè, Metrol, p. 24, draws the natural inference that the μετρήτας είδικος (cf. 118, 2) was the official measure for wine at this period. The price of a metretes here, 275 dr., is little more than half that in B.G.U. 1537, dating probably from the previous reign. The much higher rate in 766 and elsewhere is to be accounted for by the depreciation of copper; cf. Heichelheim, Wirtsch. Schwankungen, p. 111.

23-6. These lines are separated from the opposite ones of the next column by a wavy line; cf. viii. 26, n.

25. προσόλαξ: cf. e.g. 796, 5, &c., 804, 14, Luckhard, Privathaus, 62-3.
26. For 'Αρμάνος cf. ii. 33, &c., and for the spelling ἐνί, 771, 9, n.

794. Notice of Loss.

Fr. 1 7·6 × 14·2 cm. Late third century B.C.

Notification of loss, addressed to a phylacites and written in a well-formed hand of early appearance; cf. 793 introd., 795, &c. The papyrus is in three fragments, the second of which followed the first at an indeterminate but probably no large interval; Fr. 3 perhaps came from near the beginning of Fr. 1. 5-9. At the foot of Fr. 2, on a different κόλλημα, are remains of five more lines apparently unconnected with the foregoing text.

Frs. 1 and 2.

(‘Ερούς) προσαγγέλλει Πετοσίρις καὶ Ὅρος Θεωτός ἀρχιερεύς ἐκ Τα- [Λή? Π]άτρωνος φυλακίτην νυκτὸς ἀπολωλεκέναι
[[ ] . . . [ ] . . . Πάτρωνος φυλακίτην. νυκτί ἦν]
[δ ἀν(α) ἰβ (δρ.) ξδ, ἀλλὰ τρία ἀν(α) ἰβ (δρ.) λς, ἀλλὰ φρικάκα?]

[μηλ . . .] ἀλλὰ εἰς ταφᾶς ὃθῷαι κε ἂ ἧν ἐξ[α]
246 TEBTUNIS PAPYRI

κόψην (δρ.) στ. άλλαρ (δρ.)] . δ. Πετοσίριος
κόψην μικρών α (δρ.) [ ] . άλλα κόψηνα
] τής λημνού (δρ. ?), [ ] . . . [α
] μέλιτος γόμον ?) σ, [ ]

10

λυρίνας σιδηρά (δρ.) σ., . [ ]
χαρκού νομίζομεν (δρ.) λ (τριάδες), / . . [ ]
απολογίζομεν ὁθῶν ου β (δρ.) κόπωνα [ ]
ξυλοκοπίκα β (δρ.) β, ἀρνίδιον α (δρ. ?) [ ]
] μν α (δοῦμεν.) Σισύντος τοῦ Πετεώρου κόψην κ. [ ]
] (δρ.) ταβ θριάδες

1. και ὁροι above the line. 5. 1. ἀ[θώνα]: cf. 1. 12. 10. 1. either λυρίνα or σιδηρά;

Frs. 3.

] . [ ]
] μέγα (δρ. ) [ ]
] (δρ.) γ, χάρτον [ ]
] μεσον α (δρ.) ε [ ]
5 . . . . [ ] . . [ ]

Frs. 1 and 2. 1–3. Lines 1–2, especially the latter, are in a smaller and more compact script than ll. 4 sqq., and were doubtless written after l. 3 had been expunged. ἀρχιερεὺς in l. 1 refers to Πετοσίριος; cf. crit. n. For Τα[λ] Cf. 709. 2.
4. The first ἀβ must be a mistake for ε. φοινικά (cf. P. Cairo Zen. 79069. 12) seems more apposite here than φοινίκας.
5. Perhaps μύλα, but a fabric would be expected before ἀλα . . . ἀθώνα.
11. νομίζομεν: cf. e.g. P. Grenf. ii. 14 (79) 17 ἀγείρως, 771. 11, Mayser, Gram. i. 1204.

795. Notice to Chief of Police.

48.

13.7 X 14.7 cm. Early second century b.c.

Beginning of a complaint similar to the preceding, from a woman whose house had been entered in her absence.

["Ετούς), Θ]ουθ β. προσάγγελμα Διο[α]κου-
[ρίδε]ι ἀρχιφυλακίτη Κροκοδίλων πόλεως
796. **NOTIFICATION OF THEFT.**

30.5 x 13.7 cm. B.C. 185.

A notice sent to an archiphylacites by two cleruchs and a third person (l. 2, n.) stating that their house had been entered and property stolen; cf. 795 int.

"Ετους καὶ Φαώφι 1α. Φίλ[ω]νι ἀρχιφυλακίτη
παρὰ Διονυσίον καὶ Αδάμου (τριακονταρούφων) καὶ Ποσειδωνίου. ὑπερβάν-
tes τινὲς τῆς νυκτὸς τῆς 1 εἰς τὴν 1α τοῦ προγε-
To Philon, chief of the guard, from Dionysius and Adamas, thirty-arourae-holders, and Poseidonius. On the night between the 10th and 11th of the aforesaid month certain persons climbed into our house, and coming into the vestibule, while our people were asleep in their chambers with the doors shut, went away with a corn-basket in the vestibule containing a half-artaba of barley worth 90 dr., the value of the basket being 20 dr., 2 torn linen cloths, which were in the basket, worth 600 dr., a cloth made of goats' hair, worth 300 dr., 2 sweaters worth 120 dr., a four-choenix measure, 50 dr., so that the value of the stolen goods amounts to one thousand one hundred and eighty drachmae, total 1,180 dr. Having handed in on the same day a report of these things to Horus the comarch of Satyrus' street, we accordingly ask you, if you please, to order a letter to be written to the proper officials to... a copy in order that it may be (retained?) by you so as to be available for us in the legal inquiry before Horus. Farewell.'
NOTIFICATION OF ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

A notice, similar to the preceding, to the chief of police at Berenicis Thesmophori by a priest complaining that while engaged in his religious duties he had been molested and robbed. In the upper half of the papyrus only the beginnings of the lines are preserved, but the general sense is clear and approximate restorations can often be made. On the verso is a much mutilated account.

[. . . . ]ησει ἀρχιφύλακτη Βερενικίδος Θεσμοφόρου καὶ το[ις σύν αὐτῷ] φυλακι- 

tais παρὰ Πορεγέ[βθιος τοῦ . . . . παστο-

φόρου καὶ ἱσιονόμου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς 

κόμης. τῇ ἑυ τοῦ [ἐνεστῶτος μηνὸς 

θυσιάζοντος ἐμοῖ ἐν τῶι ἐνθάδε (?) Ἰσιεί-

ωι ὑπὲρ τε τοῦ β[ασιλέως καὶ τῆς βασι-

λίσσης καὶ τῶν [τούτων τέκνων καὶ 

προγόνων, οὐδεμιᾶς οὗθεν πρὸς ἐμὲ 

10 μεμψεως, ἐπο[ ] 18 ll. 

Περέτις Περότιος 14 ll. 

μαστίγου καὶ τ[ ] 18 ll. 

ἀφείλετο καὶ τ[η]ν 17 ll. 

ἐμοῦ δὲ βοήσαντος . . . . . . . ὅ . . . . . . 

15 μου Παγντῶ, [οῖ δὲ 14 ll. 

εξέσπασαν ἐκ τ[.] . . . . καὶ πληγάς 

μοι πλείους ἐνέκοψαν κ[α]] τὸ δ[ντικνή-

μιόν μ[ο]ν ἐτραυμάτισαν καὶ [τῆς 

ὀψιν ἐτ[ιπτ]ον καὶ ἄγχοντο ἐχοντες 

20 τὸ μὲλὶ [τε κα]] τὸ ὀδόνιον ἀξιον (δραχμῶν) Ἐ,
Complaint of Assault.

Petition to the comogrammateus of Oxyrhyncha from a sitologus reporting that an attack had been made upon him by certain attendants at the local baths,
and had left him in a critical condition—which perhaps accounts for the erratic grammar of the narrative.

Πετοσίρης κωμογραμματεῖ 'Οξυρύγχων
παρ' Ἀσκληπιάδου τοῦ σιτωλογούντος τῶν
ἱππικών τῆς Πολέμωνος μερίδος. τῇ...
tοῦ ἐνεστώτος μηνὸς λουμέινον μήν
5 ἐν τῷ ἐναντῷ βαλανεῖοι, ἀρρωστούν-
tὸς μου βαρέως, κάμῳ ἀναβάντος
ἐγ βαλανείον ἐγκελευμένου, διὰ τὸ ἀργυρίον
(δραχμᾶς) ιε ἔχειν Πάσις Ἀρετίωνος καὶ [ ]
καὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
10 βαλανεῖον παραχυτῶν ἐπιλάβοντας
τοῦ παιδαρίου μου βουλομένου μὲ
ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπικεφαλών α. [. . . . . .]
κάμῳ ἐ[μ]βλέψαντος [. . . . . .]
οἱ δὲ ἀστοχήσαντες τοῦ καλῶς ἔχουσας
15 καὶ διαραπίσαντες μὲ καὶ λακτίσαντες
 eius τὴν κοιλίαν ὄφιστο ἐκ[φ]εύ-
ξε[ι]ν. τῷ δὲ, περὶ ἐμὲ παιδαρίου
βοήσαντες τὸν βασιλέα παρεγενη-
θη[σάγων πθ[ε]ρ]αν, Πετεσούχου δὲ τοῦ
20 Ἀρτοχρατίου ἐνὸς τῶν βαλανευτῶν
παραγενομένου τῇ βίας χρησάμενος
ἀπέλυσεν τοὺς προγεγραμμένους
αἰτίους. ἐπεὶ οὖν κινδυνεύω τοῦ
βίου ὡς πέπληγα πληγαῖς, ἀξίω οὖν
25 ἦν φαίνεται ἀσφαλίσαμεν τοὺς
αἰτίους μέχρι τοῦ εἰς κοινὸν συν-
έδριον ἐλθεῖν. ἐπιδέδωκα δὲ
καὶ τοῖς εἰδισμένοις τὸ ἀντίγρα-
φον. εὐτύχει.
bathing in the bath here, being seriously ill, after I had come out of the bath in an exhausted condition, Pasis son of Aretion and , attendants at the said bath, because he had 15 drachmae of silver seized my servant, who wished to [keep me away] from those who were pressing on me, and when I looked at them . . . , with no regard for decency having beaten me and kicked me in the stomach they fancied they would escape; but the servant with me having shouted for help in the king’s name, several persons arrived, but Petesouchus son of Harpocratius, one of the bath-men, came up and by the use of force rescued the aforesaid culprits. As, therefore, my life is in danger owing to the blows I received, I beg you, if you think fit, to secure the culprits until we come to the general session. I have presented a copy also to the usual officials. Farewell.’

2-3. στολογοντός τῶν ἱππικῶν: the phrase seems to be novel. τῶν, which was apparently written, may refer to σίτον. For ἱππικῶν cf. 466, a second-century B.C. account concerning corn-revenues, where ἱππικῶν is found together with φορικῶν (i.e. revenues from Crown land) and dues from πεζοὶ κληρονομικοὶ.

5. ἐναυσοῦσι is unexampled but may be defended on the analogy of καταντόθι, παρ’ αὐτόν.

8-9. Blanks were left for two more names.

12. E.g. ἀπὸ λέον.

18. βοήσαντες τῶν βασιλεία: cf. B.G.U. 1762. 3-4 ἐπεβαίνετο τὰς βασιλίσσας καὶ δυνάμεις. Βοῶν ἀνδρῶσιν is found in a similar context in 804. 16 and elsewhere. For -ος instead of -ος cf. e.g. 38. 13 προσαγελέστες, 159 Μαρρεῖους γενηματοφήλικες.

26-7. εἰς κοινὸν συνεδρίον ἐλθεῖν: the implication is not very clear. In 27. 30-1 the κοινὸν συνεδρίων was a specially summoned meeting of police-officials, but in the present passage some sort of tribunal seems to be meant; for συνεδρ. in the latter sense cf. 784. 6, P. Par. 15. 22, SB. 4512. 56, and συνεδρία is similarly used e.g. in 43. 30.

799. Complaint of Aggression.

Fragment of a notification from the son of a cleruch that during his father’s absence on public service a conduit dug by him had been filled up. The clear upright script is to be referred at earliest to the reign of Philometor.

Vestiges of 1 line.

[. . . . . . . . . . t]οῦ πατρικοῦ
[. . k]αήρου. τοῦ διασαφών-
[μέ]νου μου πατρὸς
5 ὁντος ἐν παραγγέλ-
ματι κατὰ βασιλικὴν
χρείαν τοῦ κὺ (ἔτους)
Ἐπείφ κδ ἐπελθὼν
800. PETITIONS

10 [Beginning of text with Greek characters]

15 (τριακονταοιροι) κλήροι νεραγωγὸν ἔξωσεν παρὰ τὸ καθῆκον. ἐπὶδὲ δ[ω]μ[ί] σοι τὸ προσ-
[ἀγγελμά καὶ ἀξίω

16. Between γον and ε a letter expunged?

'...After my said father had been summoned on the king's business, on the 24th of Epeiph in the 27th year Heracleon with others, of whose names I am ignorant, came to the water channel, which my father had constructed at great expense in the thirty-arura holding of Menelaus, and improperly blocked it up. Accordingly I present to you this notice and beg you...'

3. Since the applicant's father was still alive, μου is unlikely before κλήρον and e.g. (... ἀρούρον), as in l. 15, would be more suitable.

800. COMPLAINT OF ASSAULT.

Fr. 2 (ll. 21-41) 15.5 x 8.5 cm. b.c. 142.

Petition from a Jew whose pregnant wife had been attacked and injured by another woman. The latter's name shows that she belonged to the same race, and hence it is highly probable that the scene was the village of Samaria, which was concerned in another piece from the same cartonnage. The papyrus, which is in two fragments, is very defective, few words being recognizable between ll. 6 and 25, which portion we accordingly omit. Whether there is any gap between the two fragments is not clear.

[...... κωμογ]ραμματεῖ
[Σαμαρείας πα]ρὰ Σαββαταίου
[...... Ἰουδαίου τῶν]
254 EBL ONTS yep Vind

remains of 17 lines.

25 . . . ὑπὸ [ 
τὸν πληγῶ[ν] καὶ τὸ[ν] πτώμα-
τος δεινὸς κακοπ[α]θεῖν
καὶ κλινο[τοὺς] γεγο[νά]σας
κινδυνεύει [δ] ἔχει ἐγ γ[α]στρὶ

30 παιδίον ἔκτρωμα γ[νόεσ]θαι
μεταλλάξαν τὸ[ν] βίον, ἐπι-
διδωμε σοι τὸ ὑπόμνημα ὅπως
ἐπελθὼν εἰς τὸν τόπον καὶ εἰ.
δ . . . τὴν . . . 9 . . . διάκειται

35 ἀσφαλισθῆι ἢ 'Ἰωάννα μέχρι τοῦ
tὰ κατ' αὐτὴν ἀποβῆσαι καὶ μὴ
συμβῆι ἄτοπ[ον] τινὸς πράγματος
gενομένου διαφυγεῖν τὴν
'Ἰωάνναν ἀθώιαν.


2nd hand  ἐξω(ρίσθη) Παύ(νι) κε.

'To . . . , comogrammateus of Samaria, from Sabbataeus son of . . . , a Jew and one of the . . . of the said village . . . On the 20th when I was . . . in consequence of the blows and the fall she is suffering severely and having had to take to her bed her unborn child is in danger of dying and being miscarried. I present to you this petition in order that, when you have visited the spot and observed her (?) condition, Joanna may be secured until the result is apparent and that it may not happen that Joanna in case of any untoward event goes scot-free. The 28th year, Pauni 21. (Endorsed) Registered (?) Pauni 25.'

33-4. The subject of διάκειται was no doubt the injured wife, whose name may have stood earlier in the line and to whom αὐτὴ in l. 36 refers. At the end of l. 33 εἰ ὑ is possible, or perhaps ἐφύλων (cf. 751. 10, B.G.U. 1253. 13) αὐτὴν . . . ὅπως could be read, the participles then being out of construction.

41. ἐξω(ρίσθη) must here have the sense of the later κατεχωρ.
This document is to be classed with the official reports rather than with petitions, though it relates to a loss not dissimilar to those dealt with in 793-7, &c. The names of the addressee and the writer are alike missing, but the latter seems to be informing a colleague of a case which had been referred to himself. It was concerned with the disappearance of, apparently, a number of hides from a store, and the writer wished investigations to be made and the persons involved (one of whom was a desert guard, l. 30) to be sent before the strategus, if the vanished articles proved to have been transported elsewhere. The papyrus adds something to the scanty evidence that the tanning of hides was a government monopoly; cf. n. on l. 7.

vestiges of 1 line

5 μα... δέρματα

10 καὶ προσεζέθηκα, ἦν

15 τῶν ἀνθρώπων παρα-

8. (ἐτοὺς) corr.

7. ἀποδοχίων: cf. P. Petrie II. 32 (1) 5 βασιλείων ταμιεύων δερ(μά)των. The mention of an ἐγγένεις in l. 9 points to a monopolized industry.
9. κεφα( ) (?) is obscure; there has perhaps been some alteration. The number ρλ should refer to δώρα, if that word has been rightly read in l. 5.
10. ἡάν: cf. P. Par. 58. 11, Mayser, Gram. i. 77.
13. For Ptolemaeus cf. 736. 54, 788. 1.
15. τοῦ ἀνθρώπου as the object of παρασφαγίσασθαι is unexpected, but seems to be confirmed by what follows.
21-3. These three lines are very obscure. In l. 22 αέρ may be λεγο, but οἱ λεγο is inadmissible unless it be supposed that the o was joined on to a vertical stroke. The infinitival construction is resumed in ll. 28 sqq.
24. There is no trace of the final a of ἀντιπενημερία, though there is room for it. Some ink-marks above the beginning of the word may represent an interlineation.
26. Μέμφως was not written though perhaps meant.
30. λα is presumably part of a personal name, e.g. Ἱρμελα.
32. ψφ’ or ψ[φ’ αθ’?]

802. Complaint of a Ship’s Guard.

Notification to an epistates from the custodian of the state-barge of the strategus reporting that the occupants of a boat after damaging the tackle of his vessel had made an assault upon himself,—in the absence, evidently, of the strategus.

("Ετος) λα Ἀθηρ ? ια.
[Δημ]ηπριώ τῶν διαδόχων καὶ ἰππάρχης
ἐπ’ ἀνδρῶν καὶ ἐπιστάτης
παρὰ Παλ[ά]τος τοῦ Ἀρμάιος τοῦ []
5 ναυφυλακοῦντος τῆς Ἀπολλωνίου
τῶν (πρώτων) φίλων καὶ στρατηγοῦ καὶ ε[πί τῶν
προσόδων θαλαμηγόν. τῆι [λ? το]<]?
Φαωθί τοῦ λας (έτος) τῆς δ[ε]δη[λιμένης
θαλαμηγού ούςης ἐφόρμου] ἐπελθόντες
10 τινὲς ἐν τοῖς ἐαυτῶν πλοῖων[ι]
ἐκτός α [. . .]s προσόρμισαν καὶ τίνα
τῶν ἡμετέρων ὀπλα[υ] ἐξέκλασαν,
οἷς καὶ ἐπιτιμήσαντός μου ὅπως
διαχωρισθοῦσιν, οἱ δ’ ἐμπεθήσαντες
15 φοινάς ἀπρεπεῖς προείντο κάμοι
πληγάς καὶ πλείους ἑδωκαν,
803. **PETITIONS**

"οστ' ἄν ἐν τῇ ἀψιμαχίᾳ ἀπολέσαι με

ἰμάτιον ἁξίον χα(λκοῦ) (δραχμῶν) 'Τ [ ] χρ[ρ]ὶς τῶν

ἐκκλασθέντων ὁπ[λῶν ἡ η]'

20 ἁξία ὀμοίως χα(λκοῦ) (δραχμῶν) 'Τ. [ἀξίω ὅν]

συ[ντάξαι καὶ στῆ[ .......]

... [. . . ]οὺς δ. [...]

[. . .]

[εὐτύχει.


"The 36th year, Hathur 11. To Demetrius, one of the diadochi, hipparch over men and epistates, from Paalas son of Harmais, ship's-guard of the barge of Apollonius, one of the first friends and strategus and superintendent of revenues. On the (30th?) of Phaophi of the 36th year, the said barge having at anchor, certain persons approaching in their own boat came to anchor outside it (?) and broke away some of our gear, and when I rebuked them so that they might keep clear, they leapt on board with unseemly shouts and gave me many blows, with the result that in the tussle I lost a cloak worth 3,000 drachmae of copper as well as the broken gear, which was worth likewise 3,000 dr. of copper. I beg you therefore to give orders... Farewell.'

3. For the phrase ἐπ’ ἀνδρῶν cf. 54. 2, n., Lesquier, *Inst. mil. sous les Lagides*, pp. 84 sqq. An oblique ink-mark near the edge of the papyrus at the end of the line seems to have been accidental: not χα[ϊρε]ν. A local name, if anything, would be expected.

5. ναυφυλακοῦντας: only in Eustath. *Od.* p. 1562. 36.


11. Perhaps αὐ[τῆ]: sc. τῆς βαλαμηγοῦ.

17. ὁστ' ἄν: so e.g. 39. 33, 50. 14; cf. Mayser, *Gram.* ii. 300.

**803. Petition of Crown Cultivators.**

Fragment of a petition from the Crown cultivators of Oxyrhyncha (cf. 786–9), who give interesting figures of the great reduction in their numbers caused, they say, by various acts of injustice. The document was probably written, like others from the same cartonnage, in the reign of Euergetes II. Cf., at a later period, P. Graux 2 (SB. 7462), Thead. 17.

Ἀμεινάσαι τῶν διαδόχων καὶ ἵππαρχη

καὶ ἐ[ ] πιστάτει Ὀξυρύγχων παρὰ τῶν

ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς κάμης βασιλικῶν γεωργῶν.

ἐπεί ἦμεν τὸ πρότερον ἄνδρες µη

5 ἐνεκα δὲ τῶν συντετελεσμένων εἰς
4. η of ημεν corr. from ε.

'To Ameinias, one of the diadochi, hipparch, and epistates of Oxyrhyncha, from the Crown cultivators of the said village. Whereas we were formerly 140 men but because of the injustices done to us are 40 in all, although . . .' 

804. Notification of Burglary.

Beginning of a notice sent to an epistates that a house had been broken into. The fifth year mentioned in l. 9 seems more likely to refer to the reign of Soter II than to the joint reign of Philometor and Euergetes II. On the verso are some illegible remains.

Ποσειδωνίων ἐπισ-
τάτεις Τ[εβτύνεως ?
παρὰ Πά[...]. . [.. . .
τοῦ Πάσιτος γεω[ργοῦ
5 τῶν ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς
κόμης. [τῇ νυκτί
tὴς φερο[ῦση]: εἰς τ[ὴν
e τοῦ Φαμενῶθ
τοῦ ε (ἐτοὺς) ἐβιάσαντό
10 τίνες ε[ἰς τὴν
ὑπάρχουσαν μοι
οἰκίαν καὶ ὑπορύξαν-
tες τὸ σταθμὸν εἰς-
ήλθον εἰς τὴν προσ-
τάδα. ἐμοῦ δὲ διεγερ-
θέντος καὶ βοήσαν-
tος ἄνθρωπος
[.] . . [. . . . ] ναλα
. . . . . . . .
17. π ο[λ] ἄνθρωπος rewritten.
‘To Poseidonus, epistates of Tebtunis, from Pa... son of Pasis, cultivator from the said village. On the night preceding the 5th of Phamenoth of the 5th year certain persons forced their way into my house and having undermined the doorpost entered the vestibule. I woke up and shouted for help...’

9. ἐξαιτάσαντο is based on the apparent β, but is unsatisfactory, the first α being more suggestive of ε, ἐπερίβησαν (cf. e.g. 798. 2), though giving the ε, is hardly obtainable.

13. σταθμὸν not -μῶν was probably written. The neuter is common in the plural but for the singular the only authority seems to be a gloss cited by Stephanus.

16. βοήσαντος ἀθρόπους: cf. P. Enteux. 80. 11, 81. 9, and 798. 18, n.

805. COMPLAINT OF BREACH OF CONTRACT.

In this incomplete petition to the comarch of Oxyrhyncha a cultivator of Crown land ventilated some grievance against a fellow-villager to whom he had sub-let part of his holding. The terms of their agreement are stated, but the text breaks off before the ground of complaint is explained.

Πετεσούχων κωμάρχην Ὀξυρύγχων
παρὰ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Πα... εἰς τὸν βασιλι-
κὸν γεωργὸν τῶν ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς. μισ-
θώσαντός μου Πετεσούχων Τεώτος
5 τῶν ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς κόμης ἀφ’ ἡς
γεωργῶ περὶ τὴν κόμην βασιλικῆς
γῆς (ἀροῦρας) γῆ’ ἐν τῷ δ (ἐτῶς) ἐκφορίῳ τήν
ἀροῦμαν ἐκάστην χαλκοῦ τα(λάντων) ε ἐφ’ ὧν σπερεῖ
σκόρδῳ κατὰ συνγραφὴν μισθώσεως
10 Αἰγυπτίαν, διαστησαμένου μοι [πρὸς
αὐτόν ἐφ’ ὧν ἀποδώσεις μοι [ε[ως τῆς λ?] τοῦ Φαμενὼθ τοῦ δ (ἐτῶς) ἡ ἀπομετρή-
σειν ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν εἰς
τὰ ἐκφορία τῆς γῆς τοῦ ὑπολειφθῆ-
15 σομένου χαλκοῦ πυρὸν ἐκάστης ἀρτάβης
χαλκοῦ (δραχμῶν?) ἤ, τοῦ δ’ ἐνκαλουμένου
Πετεσούχου Τεώτος [. . . . . . . .]. .

S 2
On the verso

Πετεσούχων κομάρχη οὐον.

'To Petesouchus, comarch of Oxyrhyncha, from Ptolemaeus son of P. . . . Crown cultivator from the said village. I leased to Petesouchus son of Teos, an inhabitant of the said village, out of the Crown land which I cultivate at the village 3½ arurae for the 4th year at a rent per arura of 5 talents of copper, on condition that he should sow it with garlic, by an Egyptian contract of lease, having agreed with him that he should pay before the 30th (?) of Phamenoth of the 4th year or else should measure to the royal granary towards the rent of the land on my behalf, for the residue of the copper, wheat at the rate of 700 copper drachmae per artaba. The accused Petesouchus son of Teos . . . (Addressed) To Petesouchus, comarch of Oxyrhyncha.'

14–16. Any balance of the 5 talents was to be converted to wheat at the rate of one artaba for 700 dr. and so paid over on the lessor's behalf to the government. The somewhat low valuation (720 dr. in 224 was the lowest price in Vol. I; cf. p. 584, Heichelheim, Wirtsch. Schwank. pp. 121–2) told of course in favour of the lessor.

VII. DECLARATIONS AND APPLICATIONS.

806. PROPERTY-RETURN.

Returns of property have been conspicuous by their absence in the later Ptolemaic period and it is unfortunate that in the following brief declaration, made by a cavalry-soldier to a basilicogrammateus, the nature of the property is obscure; cf. n. on 1.11. The document, which is written in a large rude hand, no doubt belongs, like others from the same mummy, to the reign of Euergetes II. On the verso are the beginnings of 17 lines of cursive writing, probably a draft, the first line being 'Απολλ[ωνίων.

1st hand [. . . ]υνι βασιλικῶν
[γραμμ]ατείς παρ’ Εὐ-
[τόχο]ν τοῦ Εὐ-
5[χο]ν Ἀκαρναν[υ]ς
[τόν] Δημητρίου
[kai] τῶν νιῶν

[. . . ] ιτον παρωι-
[. . . ] α. ταγητω οὖν
[μο]ι ἤ ἀπογραφή
[ἐν χ]ρηματίσμῳ
15[δ]πως μὴ ἐξ ὑπότε-
[Ρ]ου σφυκοφαντήθω.
[ἐυτύχι.]
30/7. DECLARATIONS AND APPLICATIONS 261

2-18. ‘To... unis, basilicogrammateus, from Eutychus son of Eutychus, Acarnanian of the 100-arurae-holders of Demetrius and his sons in the 4th hipparchy. I return the... belonging to me. Let this return be placed on record for me, in order that I may not subsequently be calumniated. Farewell. ‘The 31st year, Mesore 21.’

7. ὑπὸ τοῦ: cf. e.g. P. Grenf. II. 15. 14, Magd. i. 1-2.
11. Unless the grammar has gone astray, -ov should be an adjective of two terminations and παρου[...].ta a fem. substantive in -is, but a suitable restoration is not obvious. With regard to the letters before ov, ιτ may perhaps be γυ or ιπ, and a preceding vestige is consistent with a, κ, λ, μ, or χ.
19. The official subscription may well be connected with the request of ll. 12 sqq., but κεῖμαι(αφήτω) is not a satisfactory reading.

807. APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF CROWN LAND.

12-5 X 8-5 cm. B.C. 152-1.

Fragment of an offer to lease Crown land at the village of Persea, in the division of Heracleides; the rent, it appears, was now to be increased (cf. Rostovtzeff, Kolonat, 33-5). On the verso is part of an official note or draft of a report concerning the land in question.

Recto

Περσαῖος γεωργοῦντος

[πε]ρὶ τὴν αὐτὴν γῆς
ἀρ(οῦρος) νῦβ δῶν ἐκφόριον ἄρ(τάβαι) ποῦ
ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπιβάλλοντος

5 ἐκ τῆς γενομένης

ὑπὸ Σαραπιώνος τοῦ

gενομένου ὑποδοικε-κητοῦ μισθώσεως

ἀνά δ ἄρ(τάβων) ση, δῶν ψισ-
6–8. Cf. ll. 20–3. This Sarapion was most probably the ὑποδιωκτής so prominent in the Serapeum papyri, who is known from P. Brit. Mus. 20. 14–15 (= (U.P.Z. 22) to have visited the Arsinoite nome just 10 years earlier than the date of 807.

13. The remains of the letter after ρ do not suggest χ.

16. The number was no doubt approximately the same as in l. 3, but whether greater or less cannot be determined.


23. ἐπὶ[λ]: cf. l. 26 and 710, introd.

25. ἀπὸ is apparently not to be read after μετ[ρ.]; perhaps ἀν[.]

26. ημ. rather than λ[ς] is suggested.

27. This was a short line and perhaps the note ended here.
808. Application for Transfer of Land.

Concluding portion of an application from a holder of three arurae that his land should be transferred in the official lists to the name of another person, who had paid him his dues. That the land was βασιλική is most likely in itself and is made the more probable by the fact that the land concerned in another still more fragmentary application apparently of the same sort and from the same mummy certainly belonged to that category. The signature of the applicant is written in rude capitals at the foot.

... [The boundaries are on the south] the holding of ... which has been confiscated, on the north the guard’s holding of Theodorus, on the west the Crown land cultivated...
by... son of... ais, on the east the land of Ph... son of... is, and I have received from him the wages for the land and the expenses. I therefore present to you the memorandum in order that you may transfer the 3 arurae to the name of Ptolemaeus in the sowing-list of the said year and in the survey according to crops through the usual officials, as is right. 30th year, Choiak 19. (Signed) I, Musthes, will hand over the 3 arurae of land as afore-said.'

7. κατεργον: cf. e.g. P. Hibeh 119. 4 and n.
12-13. For the διαγραφή τοῦ σπάρου cf. 703. 57-60, n., and for the κατὰ φ. γεωμετρία e.g. 38. 3, 75. 5.
15. This line was possibly added by another hand. εἰτόχει seems not to have preceded (έτοις).

809. DECLARATION CONCERNING A DIVORCE.

The loss of the beginning of this document, which seems to have been the preliminary of a divorce, is unfortunate. It is in the form of a letter, and the few lines remaining mention sums of gold and silver, which presumably formed the wife's dowry (cf. 1. 2, n.), and make the stipulation that the contract of cohabitation should be annulled. An oath by the sovereigns to carry out the foregoing undertaking is appended. Since the person who was to annul the contract is referred to in the third person, the letter was probably addressed not to the wife herself but to a parent or other responsible member of her family; cf. n. on ll. 4-6.

... ρò [.........] ... Σ
φέ [....] ἀργυρίου (δραχμàς) τριάκοντα
έξ, / ἀργυρ(ρ.) (δρ.) λε, χρυσίων τετάρτας
tέσσαρας, / χρυσ(σ.) δ', δ', ἑφ', δι' συν-
5 αρείται μοι ἡν ἕχει ὡμόν συν-
οικείοι συγγραφήν.
ἐρρ(ωσο). (έτοις) κε Τύβι κα.
ὁμίνω βασιλέα Πτολεμαίων καί
βασιλισσαν Κλεοπάτραν τίνι
10 ἀδελφήν καί τούς τούτον
προγόνους ποιήσειν ἀκολούθως.
... thirty-six drachmae of silver, total 36 dr. silver, and four quarters of gold, total 4 qrs. gold, on condition that she (?) annuls with me our contract of cohabitation. Good-bye. The 25th year, Tubi 21.

I swear by King Ptolemy and Queen Cleopatra his sister and their ancestors that I will act accordingly."

2. \textit{φερὶ} looks likely here and is a possible reading, though somewhat short for the space.

4–6. It is natural to suppose that the subject of \textit{συναφεῖται} was the wife; cf. P. Oxy. 266. 11 sqq. συναφεῖται συνοικεῖον... τὴν ἐπίφορον αὐτῶιν ἀναθεδωκέναι αὐτῷ [κεχαμαρμένη \(\epsilon\)ίς ἀκώρωσιν ἐνκα τοῦ [ἀφ]\(\underline{\alpha}\)σενηγῆν τοῦ γάμου [γενεσθαι]. For \textit{συναφεῖται} cf. B.G.U. 975. 15 συν- \(\underline{n}\)ήρ {σε} την πρὸς ἄλληρνον (I. ἄλληλα,) συμβίοιου, P. Leipz. 27. 15 (M. 293). C.P.R. 23. 17 (M. 294). and P. Reinach 8. 7–8 συναφλαματοσ δια[με]ου ὅδε συνήραι αὐτῶι ἀμα τῇ στ[γφ] ταὐτ. α[ναφερομέ- 

νη. In the two last passages the verb was mistranslated by Reinach 'conclue(s) avec lui'; since the \textit{συναφλαματα} were being replaced by new contracts, they were naturally cancelled when the new ones were formally presented. Mitteis in reprinting P. Leipz. 27 in \textit{Chrest.} 293, following a suggestion of Wessely, \textit{Stud. Pal.} I. 5, stated that \textit{συνίφεσαι} is a contracted form of \textit{συναφλαματα}, an explanation sufficiently improbable in itself and now definitely put out of court by the occurrence of the future \textit{συνεφιεῖται} in the present passage. The erroneous translation and derivation were both adopted in Preisigke's \textit{Wörterb}.

\textbf{810. Declaration on Oath.}

\textit{16 x 13.8 cm. B.C. 134.}

An affidavit by a ship's captain, the purport of which, owing to the mutilation of the papyrus, remains in doubt; the prescript, however, which records some new names of holders of the eponymous priesthoods, is of interest. For the oath formula cf. 811 and e.g. P. Eleph. 23, SB. 5680, and on ὀρκοὶ βασιλικὸς in general E. Seidl, \textit{Der Eid im ptol. Recht}, P. Enteux. 26. 5–6, n.1

\[\text{[Βασιλευόντων Πτολεμαίοι τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας θεῶν]}

1 In l. 8 of that papyrus ἀποτίσεις μοι αὐτήν (δραχμάς) \(\phi \) \(\eta \) seems a likely restoration.
5. In comparison with l. 3 the supplement is somewhat long, though not unduly so, since the scribe is irregular. As both queens have been named, and ‘the sister’ as well as ‘the wife’ may have had more than one son by the king, it would apparently be necessary to specify which was meant. It is known from other sources that Soter II held the priesthood of Alexander for several years between B.C. 115 and 106 (cf. Otto, Priester und Tempel i. 182-3), and there is no difficulty in supposing that he began to do so at an earlier date. The exact year of his birth is doubtful, but he may well have been seven or eight years of age when this papyrus was written. Or if ade Apys be substituted for yuvackes, Ptolemy Memphites may be supposed to be meant.

10. Not διαδεχομένων apparently.

11. For the supplement (again a trifle long, perhaps; see l. 5, n.) cf. the inscription published by Wilcken in Archiv v. 410-16, which shows that the first assimilation of the calendars lasted till Gorpiaeus–Phamenoth 29 of the 33rd year at least, i.e. little more than a year and three months earlier than the date of 810.

12. ὑψιάρρηφες: cf. 811. 11. χρηματισμοί and ὑποχρηματισμοί ὑψιάρρηφοι are also used; cf. 815. Fr. 1 verso iv. 20 and e.g. Rev. Laws xxvii. 5-6, P. Petrie III. 25. 28-9; Kunkel, Z. Sav. li. 265-9.

13. Perhaps ἄρθρωσσωματοφύλακα, or another of the court titles, at the beginning of the line.

14. [τοῦ Ἡρακλεοπολίτου] is a not unlikely supplement.

15. E.g. [πλατών βασιλεύ], but κορωτών (if that word is rightly read) may have been used without πλατών, as in P. Hibeh 39. 4.

20. εἰ μὲν: so e.g. 22. 13, 78. 15, 282. 3.
811. DECLARATION ON OATH.

Upper part of an affidavit, similar to 810. The text breaks off before the nature of the declaration, which was made to a contractor for the tax on sales, is made clear, but there is reason to think that it was concerned with a manumission; cf. n. on l. 21. It is written in a careful upright hand, pauses in the sense being marked by blank spaces in ll. 11 and 14.

[Βασιλεύοντων Πτ]ολεμαίων καὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ
[θε]ῶ[ν Ἐ]πίφανων ἔ]τους πέμπτου ἐφ' ἱερεῶς Μελλικομάνου
[τοῦ . . . . Αλεξ]άνδρου καὶ θεῶν Σωτήρων καὶ θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν

5 [κ]αὶ θεῶν Ἐ[ὐ]ργετῶν καὶ θεῶν Φιλοσάτορων καὶ θεῶν Ἐπι-
[φανῶν] κ]αὶ θεῶν Φιλομήτορων, ἀθλοφόρου Βερενίκης Εὐεργέτειδος
[. . . . . . . . η]ς Νομημίου, κανηφόρου Ἀρσινόης Φιλοδέλφου
[. . . . . . . . η]ς Εὐμήνου, ἱερείας Ἀρσινόης Φιλοσάτορος
Κλεανίνης τῆς Νομημίου, μηνὸς Ἀπελλαίου ἐννεακαί-

dekatá Πηνίν ἐννεακαιδεκάτης, ἐν Κροκόδιλων πόλει
τοῦ Ἀρσινόητος νομοῦ. ὣρκος ὅν ὁμοσεύ υφ' ὅν καὶ ὑπεχειρο-

10 ὑμάθης Ἀρσινόης τοῦ νομοῦ. ὅρκος ὅν ὁμοσεύ υφ' ὅν καὶ ὑπεχειρο-

γράφης Ἀρσινόης τοῦ νομοῦ. ὅρκος ὅν ὁμοσεύ υφ' ὅν καὶ ὑπεχειρο-

τοῦ Ἀρσινόητος νομοῦ. ὅρκος ὅν ὁμοσεύ υφ' ὅν καὶ ὑπεχειρο-

γράφης Ἀρσινόης τοῦ νομοῦ. ὅρκος ὅν ὁμοσεύ υφ' ὅν καὶ ὑπεχειρο-

dekatá Πηνίν ἐννεακαιδεκάτης, ἐν Κροκόδιλων πόλει
τοῦ Ἀρσινόητος νομοῦ. ὅρκος ὅν ὁμοσεύ υφ' ὅν καὶ ὑπεχειρο-

γράφης Ἀρσινόης τοῦ νομοῦ. ὅρκος ὅν ὁμοσεύ υφ' ὅν καὶ ὑπεχειρο-

15 καὶ βασιλέα Πτολεμαίου τῶν ἀδελφῶν καὶ βασιλίσσαν
Κλεοπάτραν τ[ῆ]ν ἀδελ]φ[ήν τούς ἐγ βασιλέας Πτολεμαίου
καὶ βασιλίσσας Κ[λεοπάτρας θ]εῶν Ἐπιφανῶν θεῶς
Φιλομήτορας καὶ θεῶς Ἐπιφανείς καὶ θεῶς Φιλοσάτορας
καὶ θεῶς Ἐνεργέτας καὶ θεῶς Ἀδελφοῦ καὶ θεῶς Σωτήρας

20 καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους [θεῶς πάντας καὶ πάσας . . . . . . . ἐ-

lewthwro pai]δ[ῶ]

tetaγμένος τα]ι
'Ἐπιφάνους βασ[ιλικοῦ γραμματέως?

9-10. The evidence of this double date was utilized by Smyly, Hermathena, 1905, pp. 393-8; cf. P. Hibeh, p. 352.
268. TEBTUNIS PAPYRI

21. The remains support παίδα or ὁδής against ἰδί, and this in conjunction with the absence of the iota adscript, which the scribe writes elsewhere (l. 10, 12), makes it probable that ἐλευθερω is a verb, not an adjective. This view will suit the fact that the oath was made to the farmer of the tax on sales, and the occurrence of τεταγμένος in l. 22; cf. P. Oxy. 48-9 (M. 359), where freedom was obtained by purchase and officially recognized after notification from, probably, the farmers of the ἐγκύκλιον. The procedure there exemplified would thus have descended from the Ptolemaic period; cf. P. Hibeh 29. 6-7, Westermann, Upon Slavery in Ptol. Egypt, 61: the ἐγκύκλιον is discussed ibid. pp. 42-5.
23. Ἐπιφάνους: cf. e.g. 114. 6.

812. Offer for Post with Tax-Farmers.

In this interesting text an offer was made to pay to the farmers of the tax on sales of a given year 500 drachmae per month, making one talent for the year, for the μνησταγώγια of the tax, some duties in connexion with it being briefly specified. μνησταγώγια is not a word that has previously occurred in papyri and it appears here, somewhat unexpectedly, in what must be the rarely found metaphorical sense (cf. l. 5, n.). The applicant wished to learn the business of the tax on sales and for this ‘initiation’ was prepared to pay a premium analogous to that of a modern apprentice in a trade or of an articled clerk in a learned profession. Can the procedure exemplified in this papyrus have been usual? If so, the tax-farmers may be supposed to have formed a sort of association, entry into which was accompanied by a fee; cf. San Nicolò, Vereinswesen i. 129 sqq., ii. 27. It would, of course, have been to the advantage of the tax-farmers to obviate competition so far as possible.

On the verso are some remains of an account.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{\. \text{\ldots} \pi\omega[\text{\ldots}] Απικήτου, Πτολεμαίων,} \\
\text{'Ισιδώρω[\text{\ldots}] τοῖς ἐξειληφόσιν} \\
\text{τὸ ἐγκύκλιον εἰς τὸ ἕδ (ἔτος),} \\
\text{παρ' Απ[\text{\ldots} ὁλλ[\text{\ldots} ὁν τὸ Ερμογένους.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

5 ὑφίσταμαι τῆς μνησταγωγίας
tοῦ ἐγκυκλίου, ἐφ' όι λαμβάνων
tὰ καθίκοντά[\text{\ldots}] σύμβολα
πρός τε τὸν τραπεζίτην καὶ
tὸν ἄγο[\text{\ldots} ρῶν[\text{\ldots} ] μετ' ἄτων πραγματεύ̃
813. DECLARATIONS AND APPLICATIONS

A formal undertaking by the comogrammateus of the village Bubastus to deliver to the local sitologi 350 artabae of wheat within fifteen days. This delivery had been specified in a report as due, but for what reason is not stated. Possibly it was connected with the appointment of the comogrammateus to office, though the amount is large in comparison with that paid by Menches at Kerkeosiris (10).

**Περώς κωμογραμματευς**

**Βουβάστου Βακχάλω καὶ**
'Pheroüs, comogrammateus of Bubastus, to Bacchius and Poseidonius, sitologi,
greeting. The three hundred and fifty, total 350, artabae of wheat returned for me in
a report in the month of Hathur I will pay to you at the storehouse at Bubastus by the
15th of the said month, or I will forfeit one and a half times the aforesaid amount. Good-
bye. The 20th year, Hathur 1.'

2-3. Bacchius may be identical with the sitologus of that name who, a year later, was
at Hiera Nesus, as shown by 824. For Poseidonius cf. 796. 2.

---

VIII. RECORDS AND ABSTRACTS.

814. RECORDS OF SALE OF FORFEITED PROPERTY.

The papyrus of which two columns, apparently not consecutive, are printed
below is not quite easy to classify. Col. i consists of a series of extracts from
documents relating to the official disposal to a woman of certain property on
which she had a right of execution. The second column, which is narrower
and seems to have been the last of the roll, contains a short list, given twice over, of the members of a household subject to the salt-tax, followed by a copy of a record of payment of the tax on renewal of mortgage by one of the persons figuring in the previous list. These rather miscellaneous contents have the common feature that they are all concerned with taxation; they seem to be of the nature of memoranda put together in the office of one of the local officials. A small fragment giving the beginnings of a few lines of another column, in which the words à δεὶ πραθήναι occur twice, is not helpful. For the procedure at this period in executions on property the evidence hitherto has been scanty (cf. Mitteis, Grundz. 19-20), and the information of Col. i is of considerable interest. The documents cited, placed in what we take to be their chronological order (see below), are as follows. (1) Lines 36-44, an ἐνεχυρασία or sequestration. A parallel to this exists in P. Hibeh 32, the text of which can now be improved (cf. n. on l. 4), but in the present case a fuller statement is made. The claimant, a woman named Theroiis acting with her guardian, having been given a right of execution by a judgement of the court of chrematistae against a certain Petesouchus, designated (παρέθειέξεν) to an agent of the πράκτωρ (ἐνεκκώ, cf. l. 2, n.), comparable roughly to a sheriff, a vineyard belonging to the defaulter. (2) Lines 29-35, a καταβολή or acknowledgement of payment. This is a banker's receipt for the payment by Theroiis of the tax on a house. The explanation of this tax will be seen immediately. That the house was other property of Petesouchus is not stated, but appears likely. (3) Lines 1-9, a προσβολή, or assignment, showing that after an auction (διὰ κήρυκος, l. 1) the agent of the πράκτωρ assigned the vineyard which had been designated by Theroiis. (4) Two contracts of sale, dated the same day, by one of which (ll. 10-19) Theroiis, in accordance with assignments, purchased the house, by the other (ll. 20-8) the vineyard, from the agent of the πράκτωρ. The nature of the tax recorded in (2) is now evident: it was doubtless the tax on sales. But here the difficulty arises that this tax must have been paid on the sale of the vineyard as well as on that of the house. It is also noticeable, on the other hand, that the ἐνεχυρασία refers only to the vineyard. Possibly a second καταβολή and a second ἐνεχυρασία were cited in the next column, but if so they were out of their proper order, since not only should the two καταβολαι have stood together, but the ἐνεχυρασία of the house should, on the analogy of the contracts of sale and the assignments, have preceded that of the vineyard. The plural ' assignments' is used advisedly, for both purchases are stated to have been κατὰ προσβολήν (ll. 18, 28) and therefore the assignment of the house may safely be inferred to have been dealt with before that of the vineyard. Nothing seems to be gained, and a further complication is involved, by supposing the house not to have belonged to
Petesouchus, for why then should the paragraphs referring to it have been inserted among those dealing with the vineyard?

These, however, are minor obscurities which do not affect the main steps here disclosed in the procedure. The property of the defaulter designated in the ἐνεχυρασία was taken over by the government, put up to auction, and knocked down to the highest bidder, the sale being subsequently embodied in a formal contract between the government agent and the purchaser. That recourse was had to auction in such cases had already been inferred from the ordinance in 5. 231-5 τῶν βα(σιλικῶν) γεω(ργῶν) μὴ πωλεῖν ἐως οἰκίας μᾶς κτλ. (cf. B. Schwarz, Hypothek u. Hypallagma, 99-100), but an actual example was lacking. In the present instance the purchaser happened to be the person to whom satisfaction was due. If someone else had made a higher offer, the creditor's claim would naturally have been met out of the price. If the sum bid, whether by the claimant or another, exceeded the amount of the claim, the excess presumably was handed back to the defaulter, after deduction of the expenses. More of a novelty is the contract of sale made with the agent of the πράκτωρ. This may throw a new light on the much-discussed passage in P. Flor. 56. ii (A.D. 234), καταγέγρα(μαι) κατὰ τὰ πρ[οσ]τερ[αγμένα ἡγίστρον] τῆς ἐνεχυρασί(ας) καὶ προσβολής καὶ τῆς συνχώρησι[σ] τῆς πελευθερία[ν] κτλ.; cf. Schwarz, op. cit., 106 sqq. Here, at any rate, are the same three factors, ἐνεχυρασία, προσβολή, and something of the nature of an agreement constituting ownership. That the tax was apparently paid before the contract of sale was drawn up, instead of, as with private sales, afterwards, causes no difficulty, since the contract was virtually concluded by the προσβολή.

This leads to a consideration of the dates occurring in the different documents quoted. The sale of the vineyard is dated the 8th year, Gorpiaeus 2, Phaophi 1 (l. 21), that of the house on the same day of the month in a year of which the number is missing (l. 10); but, apart from the improbability of the two sales having taken place on the same day in successive years, it is quite incredible that at this period the Macedonian and Egyptian calendars should in two such years show the same correspondence. The dates of the two sales were therefore identical. The receipt for the tax on the sale of the house is dated in the same 8th year, Mesore 25 (l. 30). If the year began on Thoth 1 there would thus have been between the sale and the payment of the tax an interval of nearly eleven months, which a comparison with other cases (e.g. P. Grenf. II. 15, 32, 35, Brit. Mus. 882, 1204) shows to be much too lengthy. Most probably, then, the year did not begin with Thoth but at some point between Phaophi and Mesore, which would suit either the financial year beginning on Mecheir 1 or in

---

1 So probably to be restored in the light of P. Uppsala 10. 17; cf. Ljungvik's note ad loc.
this reign (probably that of Euergetes I) a regnal year beginning on Dios 25 (Choiak 6) the date of the king's accession. The payment of the tax accordingly preceded the contract of sale by approximately one month. In the ἐνεχυρασία, which obviously was the earliest of the documents cited, the number of the year is again lost (l. 37), but the month was Daisius, corresponding roughly to Epeiph. But Epeiph in a year beginning either in Mecheir or Choiak precedes Phaophi; hence the number of the year in the ἐνεχυρασία may also be 8, and in that case the interval between this and the payment of the tax was again about a month. Of the date of the προσβολή (ll. 1–3) nothing is preserved.

The contents of the last column of the papyrus are of minor importance. The list of names for the salt-tax is analogous to P. Lille 27 (addenda, p. 278); cf. P. Frankf. 5, P.S.I. 493, B.G.U. 1319–35 and introd. Its repetition may be due to the fact that the original declaration on which it was based was in duplicate, as e.g. P. Hibe 3, Frankf. 5; or perhaps two years are referred to (l. 53, n.). For the tax on 'renewal' (ἀνανέωσις) of mortgage, cf. P. Oxy. 1105, 21, n., Schwarz, op. cit. 118. ἀνανέωσις has lately been rediscussed at length in Rostovtzeff-Welles, A parchment contract of loan from Dura-Europus, pp. 24–32, unfortunately without the complete text of P. Magd. 31 which is now available in P. Enteux. 15. Cf. also P. Enteux. 14. 4 and n. on 817. 19–20, Wenger, Archiv x. 134.

Col. i.

[Ἀρσινοί]του νομοῦ διὰ κήρυκος Ἀ[νδρό]νικοῦ πρ[ο]σβαλεν
[Βούσκο]ς ὑπηρέτης Ἀλεξάνδρου πράκτορος ἀμπελῶν[α]
ἐν δὲ λευκὸς.
[ἄ]λλο μέρος τῆς ἄ[ν]της προσβολῆς τὰ παραδείγματα ὑπὸ Θερώντος τῆς Νεκταβύμιος Ἀρσινοίτιος
μετὰ κυρίου Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου Πέρσου
τῶν ἐπέργων. ἄλλο μέρος τῆς αὐτῆς προσβολῆς
[Θερώντος δὲ Π]αραδείγματος μετὰ κυρίου
[Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ αὐτοῦ.

10 [ἀ]νη ἀνέρους ἀντίγραφον· ἔτους η Ἱρ]τοίαν δὸ Φαῦφι ζ
[ἐν Κροκόδιλων π]όλει τοῦ Ἀρσινοίτου νομοῦ, ἄγορα-
[νομοῦντος Νικ]ολάου. ἐπί[πιστο Θερών Νεκ-
[ταβύμιος Ἀρσινοίτις] ὃς (ἐτῶν) ν μ[ε]λιχρος στρογγυλο-
[πρόσωπος Βραχεία εὐθύρρυμ, οὐλιή] ὑφ[οί δεξιάı,

15 [μετὰ κυρίου Ἡρα]κλείδου τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου Πέρσου
[τῶν ἐπέργων ὡς] (ἐτῶν) με μ[ε]λιχρος βραχείος

Τ
[σκαμβοῦ σπανολάγηνοι.
[ἀντί]γραφον μέρος καταβολῆς·
30 [(ἐτοὺς)] ἡ Μεσορὴ κε. ὁμολογεῖ Σωκράτης διαγε-[γρά]φειναι ἐπὶ τῆς Πύθωνος τραπέζης τῆς [ἐν Κ]ροκόδιλων πόλει βασιλεὶ Θερόους Νεκτα-[θύμιος Ἀρσινοίτις μετὰ κυρίου Ἡρακλείδου [το]ῦ Ἀπολλωνίου Πέρσου τῶν ἐπέργων τέλος
35 [οἰκίας καὶ πυλῶν καὶ ουτρώνοις.
[ἐνε]χυρασὶ {σ} ας μέρους ἀντίγραφον· [(ἐτοὺς)] ἡ Δαισίου ἡ. παρέδειξεν Θερόους Νεχθαθύμιος [Ἀ]ρσινοίτις μετὰ κυρίου Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ [Ἀ]πολλωνίου Π[έ]ρσου τῶν ἐπέργων Βοῖσκωι
[χρή]ματιστῶν [. . . . . . .]κλέους Ἐυθηνίου [οῦ . . . . . . .]

32. 1. Θερόου. 35. The letters ρυ over an expunction. 39. First λ of ἀπολ-
λωνίου coit.? 41. εν . . . λης above the line.

Col. ii.

45 [ἀπογ]ραφῆ ἀλικὼν εἰς τὸ . . . (ἐτοὺς ?) [διὰ ?] Ατερώντων.
Copy of part of an assignment: 8th year . . . , at Crocodilopolis in the Arsinoite nome, by the agency of the auctioneer Andronicus, Boiscus, the subordinate of Alexander, collector, assigned a vineyard with a press in it.

Another part of the same assignment: the property designated by Theroïs daughter of Nectathumis, Arsinoite, along with her guardian Heracleides son of Apollonius, Persian under employ. Another part of the same assignment: Theroïs having made a designation along with the same Heracleides.

Copy of part of a sale: 8th year, Gorpiaeus 2, Phaophi 1, at Crocodilopolis in the Arsinoite nome, Nicolaus being agoranomus. Theroïs daughter of Nectathumis, Arsinoite, about 50 years of age, light-skinned, round-faced, short, straight-nosed, with a scar on the cheek.
right eyebrow, with her guardian Heracleides son of Apollonius, Persian under employ, about 45 years of age, light-skinned, short, bow-legged, thin-bearded, bought.

Another part of the same sale: by an assignment a house and gatehouse and bath-house.

Copy of part of another sale: 8th year, Gorpiaeus 2, Phaophi 1, at Crocodilopolis in the Arsinoïte nome, Nicolaus being agoranomus. Therois daughter of Nectathumis, Arsinoïte, about 50 years of age, light-skinned, round-faced, short, straight-nosed, with a scar on the right eyebrow, with her guardian Heracleides son of Apollonius, Persian under employ, about 45 years of age, light-skinned, short, bow-legged, thin-bearded, bought by an assignment from Boiscus, the subordinate of Alexander, collector, a vineyard.

Copy of part of record of payment: 8th year, Mesore 25. Socrates acknowledges that Therois daughter of Nectathumis, Arsinoïte, with her guardian Heracleides son of Apollonius, Persian under employ, has paid to the Crown at the bank of Python at Crocodilopolis the tax on a house and gatehouse and bath-house.

Copy of part of the certificate of sequestration: [8?]th year, Daisius 8. Therois daughter of Nectathumis, Arsinoïte, with her guardian Heracleides son of Apollonius, Persian under employ, designated to Boiscus, subordinate of Alexander, collector, a vineyard, in which is a press, by the Syrians' village, the property of Petesouchus son of Psenithes, Syro-Egyptian, for the execution upon him devolving upon her in accordance with a sentence of the chrematistæ...

Lines 45-52. 'Return for salt-tax for the... year through Ateroïs: Ateroïs daughter of Phanesis, general dealer, Thasis daughter of Semtheus, her daughter; total, 2 females. Likewise Heracleides son of Apollonius, Apollonius his son, Dionysodorus his son, Amonnius his son; total 4.'

Lines 59-71. 'Copy of a bank-receipt. 20th year, Tubi 29. Paid to the collecting-office in the city to Damasias agent of Theoxenus, for the Crown, by Thasis daughter of Semtheus the renewal-tax on a house and appurtenances at Crocodilopolis which she stated that she pledged to... for 480 drachmae of copper, and an additional sum (?) up to Choïak of the 19th year of 108 dr.,... up to the Choïak of the 20th year of 108 dr., total 696, namely 13 dr. 5 1/2 ob. of copper equated to silver.'

1. προσβάλειν: cf. l. 4, &c., προσβάλειν, P. Eleph. 25. 4 (to a πράκτωρ ἱππὸν) εἶναι μοι προσβάλλειν τὴν Πτώμαφιος... ὀικίαν, τάξομαι κτῆλ, Schwarz, Ἰδρυθῆκεν 102 sqq. Schwarz notes (104') that though προσβάλλοι was an auctioneering term, there was nothing to connect the προσβάλλοι in executions for debt with auction. 814 removes this deficiency, and is now joined by P. Eleph. 23; cf. n. on l. 29. The word recurs in P. Enteux. 61. 5.

2. πράκτωρ: the πράκτωρ is similarly undefined in e.g. P. Hibeh 30. 18, 92. 21. Presumably the πράκτωρ ἦσσικὸν is meant; cf. Schwarz, op. cit. 96, 130, and especially 5. 221, 231 sqq.

3. παρεῖδεξαντα: cf. ll. 8 and 37, Schwarz, op. cit. 97. It is now clear that in P. Hibeh 32. 4 (M. 37) neither παρεῖδεξαντα, as suggested by us, nor παρεῖδεξαντα, which Mitteis adopted, is to be restored, but παρεῖδεξαντα, as in l. 37 below. The word often means 'to hand over', e.g. 79. 54, 58, 105. 25, 106. 25, but in connexion with ἔνεκυρασία 'describe', 'designate' is more appropriate.


10. Φάωφι ἀ: or perhaps λ. The same doubt arises in l. 21, where ἀ looks much more probable, though this is possibly due to an extraneous mark similar to those obscuring [volvon], l. 22; see n. there. This double date was cited as (6 a) in P. Hibeh, p. 341, where the figure after Φάωφι was incorrectly given as 6, an error which reappears in
Edgar's article 'A Chronological Problem' in Recueil Champollion, p. 128. But whether α or λ be read, there will still be a difference of about 15 days from Edgar's table there, and the date fits in no better with the revised table in P. Mich. Zen. p. 57.

16. For the spelling βραχεῖος, which recurs in l. 26, cf. P. Par. 63. ix. 42 ἀπὸ βραχεῖον and 721. 5, n.

21. At first sight [νο]μοὶ appears to have been crossed out, but such a deletion would be quite pointless and the marks were doubtless accidental.

29. καταβολὴ: cf. P. Eleph. 23. 8 sqq. ὀμώ... τὴν γῆν... ἤν προκήρυσσεις ὅσον ὑπενετήσεις... μὴ εἶναι αὐτοῦ ἄλλον ἡμετρίαν καὶ ἐτὸς μὲ τάς προσβολὴν καὶ καταβολὴν, καὶ καταβολὴν σοι. It is clear from ἐπιδείξεις that the προσβολὴ and καταβολὴ were documents just as here and in ll. 4 and 7; through some mistake property that had already been disposed of was being again put up to auction. The passage was misunderstood by Preisigke, Wörterb.

Can this use of καταβολὴ help to explain the obscure term ἐπικαταβολή, which was among the technicalities of the realization of mortgages? Cf. 817. 19–20, n.

42. Συραγύστης seems to be novel. The compound Συραγύστης occurs as a nick-name in Athen. ix. 368 c.

43–4. The space seems too short for [πρὸς] τὴν. Perhaps τὸ | χρημ. ... κρίμα or σύγ-κρίμα, the names of the chrematistae intervening.

45. A date is clearly required and the slight vestiges suit εἶς τῷ better than τοῦ. The genitive ἀλλικὸν is more concise than εἰς τὰ ἀλλικά, the phrase used in P. Lille 27. 1, Frankf. 5. 18, which is likely to have stood in the original here summarized; cf. B.G.U. 1236. 3, where ἀπογραφάμεν ἀλλικὸν is probably to be read.

48. Θασίς is restored from ll. 54 and 63.

49. For ὀν(όνος) cf. l. 55, where there seems to be an ο above which the papyrus is damaged, so that an overwritten μ may be lost. Was this Heracleides the κύρος of l. 6, &c.?

53. If the line projected slightly as at 59–60, the year could have preceded the name.

58. Possibly / θ, as in l. 52, stood in the small lacuna, but more probably was omitted; cf. ll. 48 and 54.

67. For the active ὑποθεῖ[ω][ν] cf. P. Petrie III. 57 (a) 4, 11, P.S.I. 424. 13. A proper name seems to have followed.

68–9. The rate (9 dr. per month, or 22 ½ per cent.) is not unduly high (cf. e.g. B.G.U. 1056. 9 &c. τόκ. διδάχαιον, 24 per cent., in the first century B.C.).

71. 13 dr. 5½ ob. on 696 dr. is almost exactly 2 per cent., the usual tax on mortgages.

815. List of Abstracts of Contracts.

107. B.C. 228–221. Plate V (Fr. 5).

From Tebtunis there has lately come a fine example, dating from early Roman times, of the collections of abstracts of contracts regularly compiled at the local record offices (P. Mich. 121, recto; cf. Boak, Journal Eg. Arch. ix. 164–7, Segrè, Aegyptus vi. 97–107). At that period, at any rate, as is now generally agreed, such compilations, exemplified also in P. Brit. Mus. 1179 + Flor. 51, Cairo Preisigke 31, Bouriant 15, &c., were known as ἐφορευμένα. The present text offers a specimen of such abstracts which goes back to the third century B.C.; cf. B.G.U. 1258. It is composed of numerous fragments, both large and small, the
relative position of which is often uncertain; very likely more rolls than one are represented. The difficulty of establishing the proper sequence is greatly increased by the bad condition of the papyrus and the cursiveness of the script, which on the more rubbed and discoloured portions of the surface has become practically indecipherable. We give here only a selection of the better-preserved pieces, but those that are printed or described below will sufficiently illustrate the character and scope of the document. In the order adopted chronological indications, where forthcoming, have chiefly been followed. Most of the fragments seem to refer to the 25th-26th years of Euergetes I, the principal exception being Fr. 2, recto i, where the 20th year occurs, for the 9th year in Fr. 1, verso iv is probably retrospective; and even in Fr. 2 the 26th year is not improbably named on the verso. In several places equations are stated between the Macedonian and Egyptian calendars; the following is a list of the passages concerned, those that show the same correspondence being grouped together:—

(a) Fr. 2, verso 4-5, Dystrus = Pachon; Fr. 8, 13, Artemisius = Epeiph? (25th year).

(b) Fr. 3, recto 2, Gorpiaeus = Choiak, 11-12 Xandicus = Epeiph (25th year); Fr. 4, recto 1, Panemusi 12 = Phaophi 1 (?) ; Fr. 12, Artemisius = Mesore.

(c) Fr. 3, verso 33, Peritius = Pauni (26th year?); Fr. 5, recto 1, Panemus = Hathur, 31 and Fr. 6, 1-2, Xandicus = Mesore; Fr. 6, 29 and Fr. 7, 4, Dystrus = Epeiph (26th year?).

Several of these equations were cited and discussed in Appendix 1 of the Hibe Papyri, pp. 342-5, but the data there given and the conclusions suggested need modification in the light not only of the revised texts as now published, but also of the more copious and explicit evidence of the Magdola papyri; see Guéraud, 'Evrevéβεσις, pp. 251-2. It should also be noted that the double dates of 815 are often anticipatory and therefore to be regarded as approximations only.

In form, this series of abstracts is very similar to P. Mich. 121 recto and other later examples of εἰρώμενα. The various extracts are arranged chronologically under the days of the month, note being made of blank days (e.g. Fr. 2, recto 23). Where the month is stated according to both calendars, the Macedonian name, as usual, precedes in two places (Fr. 3, verso 33, Fr. 5, recto 1), the Egyptian once (Fr. 4, recto 1); but it is pretty clear that the Macedonian calendar was the one followed. As commonly in the Michigan papyrus, the abstracts regularly begin with a verb which often suffices to indicate the nature of the contract, ἐμίσθωσεν, ἐδάνεισεν, ἀπέδοτο, &c.; the neutral ὁμολογεῖ is also frequent.
Then come the names and status of the contracting parties, the terms, in greater or less detail, of the agreement, and the name of the person to whom it was committed for safe custody (the συγγραφοφύλαξ). Wilcken's suggestion in U.P.Z. p. 613 that the method of excerpting according to which the particulars of the contract preceded the names of the parties (introduced by ἣν πεποίηται) was that usual in the Ptolemaic period is thus not substantiated. Much diversity is shown in the compass of the abstracts; often these are reduced to a minimum, but sometimes they incorporate a good deal of the original, which in one case (Fr. 6, ll. 32 sqq.) seems to have been copied out practically in extenso. The occurrence in Fr. 3 of a complete contract including the date is to be discounted as being due to the use of a sheet the recto of which was already inscribed; the series of abstracts was there written on the verso. On what grounds the compiler made some of the abstracts fuller than others is not clear; a similar irregularity is observable in the εἰσοδευτικά of the Roman age. Below each abstract there is an entry of a small sum for πούδα (usually abbreviated πούδας, but written out in Fr. 11 verso), varying from three or four obols to about 1 drachma 4 obols. These payments stand in no relation to the length of the abstracts, and would therefore appear to have been made in respect of the original contracts, presumably to the bureau; at any rate it is evident from the short accounts occasionally entered on the back (e.g. Fr. 2, verso 41 sqq.) that they represent an emolument; cf. B.G.U. 1214. 21–2, P. Mich. Zen. 59753. 38.

In Fr. 3, as mentioned above, the series of abstracts appears on the verso of the papyrus, and this has occurred also in a few other fragments, not here printed, which may have come from the vicinity of Fr. 3. Elsewhere the series is on the recto; but the verso contains a good deal of more or less cognate matter. Besides the accounts just referred to, there have been entered here and there personal descriptions of the parties to some of the agreements recorded on the recto; see e.g. Frs. 4, 7, 8. There are also occasional abstracts of contracts in the style of those on the recto (e.g. Fr. 2). Perhaps these are drafts, as obviously are a fragmentary petition to the king and the adjacent βασιλικός ὁρκος on the verso of Fr. 1; the letter on the back of Fr. 5 must also be a draft or copy. The question may indeed be raised whether the contents of the recto should not be regarded as a rough copy rather than the finished product; that hypothesis would at any rate well accord with the somewhat makeshift character of the roll, and the extreme negligence of the writing.

Numerous leases of cleruchic land are included in the abstracts; cf. e.g. 105–6, 819, P. Hibeh 90, Oxy. 1628, Frankf. 1, Enteux. 59, B.G.U. 1262–71. The village of Kerkeosiris is mentioned in them once or twice, but most of the holdings specified were at villages in the division of Themistes. In the descrip-
tions of the lessors and lessees there is an interesting variety of places of origin; the following geographical epithets occur (cf. Heichelheim, *Auswärtige Bevölkerung Aegyptens*):—’Αθηναίος (Fr.) 1. ii. 3 recto 3, 7, 34, 41. Αίμιοσ 2 recto 9, Αλεξανδρεύς 1. ii. 2, 5, 35, 6, 32. Αμφίπολης 8. 4. Αντιοχεύς 8. 24. Αραγ 2 recto 2, 64. Αριμεναίος 2 verso 2, 33 (?). Αρκάς 11. Αχαίος 3 recto 4. Βοιώτιος 2 recto 31, 63, 4 recto 30. Ερμοπολής 9, 27, 28. Ερακλεώτης 7, 28. Ευσαλός 2 verso 31. Θηβαίος 6, 14, 8, 5. Θράκης 1. ii. 36, 2 recto 25, 3, 25, 4 recto 23, 5, 13, 28, 37, 6, 34. Ἰάπνης 11. Ἰονιαίος 5, 29. Ἰουνίαος 2 recto 17, 18. Κρής 2 recto 50, 5, 37, 38, 9, 37. Κυκενός 1. ii. 27. Κυμηναίος 1. ii. 29, 2 introd., recto 1, 10, verso 38, 4 recto 3, 47, 5, 3, 6, 7, 13, 7, 1, 29. Μακεδών, Μάκερα 1. ii. 26, 2 recto 24, 53, 3 verso i. 13, 22, 25, 37, 4 recto 18, 24, 5, 2. Μήδος 2 recto 54. Παφλαγών 8, 3. Πέρσης 1. ii. 28, 37, 2 recto 26, 3 verso i. 20, ii. 22, 5, 11, 7, 2, 8, 25, 9, 26, 43. Πιστείς 13. Πρυμνέας 2 recto 32, 4 recto 32, 38. Σαλαμώνιος 4 recto 2. Σάμιος 4 recto 46. Σολεύτης 7, 35. Φάριος 3 verso ii. 21. Χιός 10. i. 2.

Fr. 1. 32·2 × 26·4 cm.

On the recto, one column nearly complete but discoloured and in places nearly effaced, with ends of some lines of the preceding column and beginnings of lines of the next one. Col. ii, which is given below, contains abstracts of two leases, of an agreement of service (cf. Fr. 2, recto 9 sqq.), and of a sublease. In Col. iii the first three abstracts are of a lease of cleruchic land at a total rent of 200 ars. of wheat, of a loan of copper drachmae, and of a lease from a woman of a παράδεισος, the rest being indistinguishable; the days of the month in this column ran from the 9th to the 13th.

On the verso miscellaneous accounts in three columns, some of the lines proceeding in opposite directions; we print a short specimen from Col. ii. Col. iv contains beginnings of nineteen lines, much corrected, of a draft of a petition to the king, followed by a βασιλικός ὅρκος (also a draft), of which the text is printed, and a few further lines, also considerably altered.

Recto, Col. ii.

η. ἐμίσθωσεν . . . . . . . . . . . νεμεως Αθηναίος τῶν Ἀνδρίσ-κου καὶ τῆς ἐπι-[αρχί]ας Νομυμνίων Διονυσίου Ἀλ[ε-]ξανδρείς τῆς ἐπιγονῆς τῶν οὐτῶ ἐπηγμένων γῆν ἔρημον . . . . τῶν αὐτῶν κλήρον γῆς ἀροῦρας οο, ὀν ὄρα απὸ λιβὸς α.
3 more partially effaced lines, followed (1) by the amount for μισ(θός), 1 dr. 4(? ob., and the name of the συγγραφοφύλαξ, (2) by another μίσθωσις, still more effaced, in 8 lines, the συγγραφοφύλαξ being Ἀλεξίδημος (ἐκατοντάρουσα).

35 (δρ.) α. Π(γο)λεμαίος . . . . .
Verso, Col. ii

α ισι ... αις
ιπαγομέναις
συγγραφα(φαi) κ,
μισ(θος) (δρ.) κ,
υπογρα(φε ᾨ?) (δρ.) γ,
...

5. γ corr.

Col. iv.

20 "Ο[plistos δυν ὁμοσεν καὶ ὑπεξ[εἰρεγράφησεν 28 l.
 Ἀνδρομάχου Κι.........ο.[ ὁμινώ βασιλέα Πτολεμαίον τὸν ἐγ βασι-
 λέως Πτολεμαίον
καὶ βασιλισσαν Βερενίκ[η]ν τὴν τ[οῦ] βασιλέως ἀδελ[φὴν καὶ γυναῖκα
καὶ θεοὺς Αδελφοὺς
καὶ θεοὺς Σωτηρᾶς τοὺς τούτων γονεῖς καὶ τὸν Σ[άραπιν καὶ τὴν Ισιν
καὶ τοὺς
ἀλλοὺς θεοὺς πάντας καὶ πᾶσας ἡ μὴν ἀφε[ 22 l.
25 τοῦ αὐτοῦ κλήρου τοῦ θ (ἔτους) κατὰ συγγραφὰς τὰς κειμένας παρὰ
.............ἀπὸ?
πυρ(ῶν) ἄρ(τ.) ἤν αἰτείκεναι ᾧσειν τῆς φθορὰς πυρῶν ἂτ(άβας) σ ὁν[ 23 l.
εὐρωκοῦντι μὲν μοι ἐν ἑι, ἐφιορκοῦντι δὲ τ[α] ἑναντία.

25. συγγραφὰς above συγγραφ, which is crossed through. 26. ᾧσειν ... φθορὰς above the line; ὃν corr. or deleted?

3. ἐπηγρέων, sc. εἰς δημον (cf. e.g. Fr. 5, 35-6). The slight remains at the end of the line
do not suggest ὠναν, which, however, is hardly excluded.
5. ν before σχοᾶνία (i) is not the numeral.
8. δέ is expected at the end of the line after εἰς and possibly was written.
9. Perhaps [ἀρ]φρον. At the end of the line two or three more letters may have been
effaced.

25. Neither [.]. ἐδεῶντο nor [ἐ]δεῶτο is suitable, and the letters between κων and
Μῦτα are apparently not καὶ.
29. μένοντα before παρὰ would fit the context but is difficult to obtain.

31. μόνον is not very satisfactory and πόνον or ποιών could well be read, but πόνον...τῶν νυντιοσόμενον, ἀπόλομβ. is still less plausible than the reading adopted.

32. Possibly εἰςηματιζόμον or ἐφ' ὄρθων λέγονν.

35. (δρ.) a (διδλ.).: the word μεθ'θοᾶς usually precedes such figures, but is sometimes omitted, as again at l. 46 and twice in the next column.

38. μεταβατικόν: cf. Fr. 3 verso i. 13, ii. 21. We have not found other examples of μεταβιθον in connexion with land on lease, and it is not clear why the verb was used instead of μεθοῦν in these three cases.

In the latter part of the line the word κλήρων would be expected if ὧς in l. 39 is right; τῶν κληρὶν κληρῶν τῶν δ... however, is by no means convincing, and in some ways τῶν Ἀλεξανδρείαι looks a likelier reading though producing a more difficult construction.

Verso Col. ii. With this account cf. Frs. 2 verso 23–9, 41–5, 11 verso, 15 verso. Line 1 is puzzling. The initial letter (a rather than δ) is separated from the next by a short empty space, but possibly something has disappeared. ταῖς may be read but not ταῖς or ταῖς: γνώμεν or γνώμαι seems to have been written. For ὑπογραφεῖ? in l. 5 cf. P. Strassb. 105. 5; but -γραφεῖ? is also possible.

Col. iv. 20 sqq. Other contemporary affidavits are P. Eleph. 23, SB. 5680; cf. also 810–11. For ἅπειρογράφησεν cf. 810. 12. n.

22. αὖθισι καὶ γνώμαια: so P. Eleph. 23; the supplement is somewhat longer than that in the next line, but some irregularity is likely enough.

24. ἄφει: cf. l. 26, where possibly ἄφεικέναι is a repetition of ἀφείκέναι here. At the end of the line μεθοῦσις in some form may be restored.

26. φθοράς: cf. the common stipulation for payment of rent ἄντυπολογοῦν or ἀκάνιθουν πάσης φθορᾶς, e.g. 105. 18 and Fr. 5. 5 below.

Fr. 2. 41 x 31.6 cm.

The recto contains remains of four columns, of which the two central ones are fairly well preserved and are printed (Col. iii partially). Col. i has the ends of lines of three leases, a loan of 50 drachmae of χαλκὸς ἵσωμος without interest, and another transaction relating to money. The first lease apparently ran (l. 4) εἰς Ξανθίκου τοῦ κ (ἐτῶν), and the συνγγαρφοφύλαξ was Ἀμειβότου Ἀμειβότου (cf. Fr. 4 recto 47). In the loan and also in the third lease the συνγγαρφοφύλαξ was Λεωνύτατος Βαλάκρον. The lessor in the latter was (l. 34) Ἐκκυραῖος τῶν Αὐδρίσκου καὶ ὀ (ἐκατοντάρουρος); cf. verso 32, n. He was perhaps either Philiscus (Fr. 6. 13, &c.) or Aristocles (verso 38). Cols. ii–iii cover a period of 11 days of an unknown month, 4 of the days (18th–20th, 23rd) being blank. Col. ii records two leases, an agreement for agricultural work, and a receipt for 20 drachmae in settlement of claims (cf. Fr. 10. i); in Col. iii, so far as the sense can be followed, the contracts recorded are leases. Of the fourth column there are only beginnings of lines in rather bad condition. On the verso three columns give abstracts of three loans, besides some short accounts.
εμίσθωσεν Ἀριστιόν Κυρηναίος δεκανικὸς τῶν Με... Πετεμοῦτι Ἀρμύσιος Ἀραβί γεωργῶι καὶ Ταύρωι Πτολεμαίου θ(α)κι τῆς ἐπιγονῆς τῶν αὐτοῦ κληρον ὃν ἔχει ἐκ βασιλικοῦ περὶ κ(όμην?:) Ἀρτεμ[ό]ν γῆς (ἀρουρῶν) λή ἐκφορ[ίου]

5 ἐκάτην (ἀροῦ) ἦς ἀνευ ὀπέρματος,
tούτῳ τὸ ἱμίσου, καὶ καταστῆ ἡ μηνὶ Δύστρῳ τὰ ἐκφόρια. μισ(θος) (δρ.) α. συγγραφοφύλαξ

Κλεώνυμος.

10 ὁμολογεῖ Ἀπολλωνίδης Ἀπολλωνίου Αἴμιος Ἀπολλωνίῳ Διονυσίῳ Κυρηναίῳ τῆς ἐπ(ιγονῆς) προσδεδέχθαι τὸ ἔργον τὸ ἐπιβάλλον αὐτῶι καὶ προσκαθαρ... τα... τοῦ παραδείσουν τοῦ Ἡρακλείδου ἐπὶ ἀριστεράς, καὶ τὸ πρόδομα ἀνέχει παρὰ Ἀπολλωνίου τὰς (δρ.) ι.

15 μισ(θ.) (τετράβ.). συγγραφοφύλαξ

15 ἐδάνεισεν Μουσαίος Σίμωνος Ἰουδαῖος τῆς ἐπ(ιγονῆς)

Δασαίνη Ιου... Ιου[δ][ϊ]οις τῆς ἐπιγονῆς χαλκὸν ἰσονόμον (δρ.) ρη τόκου (δρ.) β κατὰ μήνα... [ 20 

Δασαίνης... οὐ 19 ὀστομ. ν. ε. ... [ 

............... ιδ... ιοι. συγγραφοφύλαξ Δωσιθ[ε]οσ 

μισ(θ.) (τετράβ.,?) ... ε[ 25 

ιη, ιθ. οὐθέν. κ. οὐθὲν. ... [ κα. ὁμολογεῖ Νικαια Αμύντου Μακέτα μετὰ κυρίον... 

25 τοῦ Βιζαντίου Θερακίος τῆς ἐπιγονῆς Στρουθού [... 

καὶ Φιλαστρίου Ἐυκράτους Πέρση... [ 

παρὰ τοῦ Στροουθοῦ {πάντων} περὶ ὧν πάντων ἑπεδώκεν? ἐντεύξεσι (δρ.) κ. ἑως μηνὸς Πανῆμου γίου... (ἐτοις) 

μισ(θ) (δρ.) α. συγγραφοφύλαξ Μένανδρος... [ 30 κβ. 

εμίσθωσεν Τροχινίδης Βοιώτιος τοῦ ἄγιματος καὶ τῆς δ (ἐκατοντ-ἀρουρος)
Πτολεμαίων Δημητρίου Προηγεί τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κλ(ήρου) ὦ (ἐχεῖ) περὶ κα(μήν] Δαγίδα γῆς (ἀρούρας) ! ἐκφορίου ἐκάστην (ἀροῦ.) πν(ροῦ) β ἀνεψ σπέρματος ἀκίνδυνον πάσης φθορᾶς ?

eis (ἐτή.) γ' ἐπιγεωργεῖτο τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐκφορίου . . . [ ]

κ., κυ' ὀὔθεν. . . ( ) [ ]

Col. iii.

10 much-damaged lines.

ὁ ὄπολογήσει ἐκ τῶν φόρων τῶν καθ' ἠμέραν. ἐγ-

γ[νο]σ τῶν κατὰ τὴν συγγραφήν εἰς ἐκτειναν

Pi增多αίος Δωρίωνος Κρῆς τῆς ἐπιγονῆς.

μισ(θ.) δ(πεντάβ.) συγγραφοφύλαξ Π(τ')ολεμαίος κλ(ηρούχος).

κ.δ. ἐμίσθωσεν Καλλιστήνης Πολέμωνος

Μακεδών Παρ[μ]ένοντι Ἀλεξάνδρου

ΜΗδών τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ Χαμίθου κλ(ήρου)

οὐ καὶ αὐτὸς μεμίσθωται κατὰ συγγραφήν μισ-

θώσεως τὴν κειμένην κυρίαν παρὰ συγγραφο-

φύλακι Φανεία κλ(ηρούχωι) γῆς (ἀροῦ.) ἡ τεσσάρων περί[ι]

κό(μην) Ἀπολλωνιάδα εκφορίου πν(ρ.) π, ἂς καὶ

ἀπέχει, ἡν καὶ δώσει αὐτὴν κατεσ-

παρμένην.

συγγραφοφύλαξ

μισ(θ.) (δρ.) α.

Θεοδόσιος Ἀλεξάνδρου.

κ.ε. [ἐμίσθωσεν] Τροχινίδης Βοιώτιος

[. . . . . . . ] [ . . . ] Ἀραβί β . . . αρω

[τὸν παράδεισον] τὸν ὄντα ἐν τῷ ἱδίῳ

[κλ(ήροι) δὲν ἔχει ἐκ β]ασιλικῆς περὶ κα(μήν] Δαγίδα

[φόρου τοῦ παντ]ὸς χαλκοῦ ἰσονόμου (δρ.) ἕ,

[δώσει δὲ κ]αταβολαῖς γ ἀπὸ μηνὸς Ἐπείφ

[τοῦ . . (ἐτους) κατὰ μήν]α ἐκατόν (δρ.) κ, τὰ δὲ εἰς τὸ

[βασιλικοῦ] . . . τὴν (ἐκτήν] αὐτὸς τάξεται,

[παραδώσει] δὲ ἐξαιρέσει ἐλαιῶν χ(οίνικα) α

[. . . . . . . ] καὶ φοίνικα ἐξαιρέτων ὄν ἄν

Ends of 13 more lines, l. 74 mentioning a χαράδριον; a new agreement began in the last line but one.

53. After παρ a blank space.

Verso, Col. i.

ἐδάνειεσιν Ἀντιφάνης
Δωρίων Ἄπολλωνίου Ἀρμεναίων
χαλκοῦ ὀφθαλμοφάνους (δρ.) ρ
ἐῶς μηνὸς Δύστρου

5 Ἀιγυπτίων Παχώς
tοῦ αὐτοῦ, τάξον-
tαι καταβολαῖς γ,
tοῦ μὲν Ἀθήρ (δρ.) μ,
καὶ τοῦ Τύβι (δρ.) λ,

10 καὶ τοῦ Παχώς (δρ.) λ.
ἐγγυοί τῶν κατὰ μήνα
Εὐτυχος Ἀπολλωνίου,
Σοντοφής Νειλέως, Δέωνδας
καὶ τοῦ προγεγραμμένου).

15 ἐδάνειεσιν Ἀντιφάνης Δωρίων
᾿Ἀπολλωνίου πν(ρ.) ἀρ(π.) . . . [.]. [. .]

ους. τὸδ’ ἐστιν ὁ δάνειον προσ-
ωφελήσειν Δωρίων πρὸς τὰ ἐκφορά
τοῦ Ἀντιφάνους κλη(ρόν) ὀρφανοῦ ἐν τοῖς ἵθι (ἐτεί.

20 ἀπόδοσις Δαισίου ἢ ὅταν ἢ ἀφεσις
παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀφεθή, ἐγγυοὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ.

κς.
μισ(θὸς) (δρ.) α,

25 κιλι . . . (δρ.) α (δυββ.),
γα . [.] (δρ.) β,
κενὸν (δρ.) α (ὀβολ.),
4. δ of δυστρού corr.  5. Παχώς is for -ῶνς; so in l. 10.  13. s of συντοφίαις corr.?

Col. ii.

30 ἐγράφη Πανήμου ἡ.

ἐδάνεισεν Νίκανδρος [Θεσ]σ[α]λὸς τῶν..... καὶ τῆς δ (ἐκατοντάρουρος?) Ἡρακλείδη νε(ωτέρωι?) 
Ἀρε... γαῖον ἀ.... ρ χαλ(κοῦ) (δρ.) ρ 
ἐίς μηνᾶς ἕ ἀπὸ [μη]νὸς Δαισίου

35 Κ' ἕως μηνὸς Δύστρων ἐσχά- 

tου λ. ἑὰν δὲ μὴ ἀποδῶι, ἐγ-

γ[ν]ος τῶν ρ (δρ.) εἰς ἐκτεισων 
Ἀριστοκλῆς Κυρηναῖος τῶν 
Ἀνδρίσκου καὶ δ (ἐκατοντάρουρος?). συγγρα-

40 φοφύλαξ Πασίων Πυθοδώρου.

1. συγ(γραφαί) ἵβ; μισ(θὸς) (δρ.) εἰ (τριώβ.;) 

ἀνη(λώματος) (δρ.) ἡ (τριώβ. ?), 

ἐλαῖον (δρ.) α, λ(οιπαί) (δρ.) ε.

45 ε corr. from ζ?

Col. iii, an account in 7 lines, much effaced.

ll. 1–37. 'Aristion, Cyrenaean, decurion of the troop of Me... has leased to Petemous 
son of Harmiusis, Arabian, cultivator, and to Taurus son of Ptolemaeus, Thracian of the 
Epigone, his holding which he has from the government near the village of Arsinoë, con-
sisting of 36 arurae, at a rent of 8½ (ariabae) per arura, without seed, namely half this 
holding; and he shall deliver the rent in the month Dystrus. Charge 1 drachma. Keeper 
of the contract, Cleonymus.

16th. Apollonides son of Apollonius, from Aenus, acknowledges to Apollonius son of 
Dionysius, Cyrenaean of the Epigone, that he has undertaken the work allotted him and
will clear... the garden of Heracleides on the left, and he has received from Apollonius the prepayment of 10 dr. Charge 4 obols. Keeper of the contract...

17th. Musaeus son of Simon, Jew of the Epigone, has lent to Lasaites son of Iz... is, Jew of the Epigone, 108 dr. of copper at par, with interest at 2 dr. per month.... Keeper of the contract, Dositheus. Charge 4 ob.

18th, 19th: Nothing. 20th: Nothing.

21st. Nicaea daughter of Amyntas, Macedonian, with her guardian... son of Bizones, Thracian of the Epigone, acknowledges to Struthus son of... and Philasterius son of Eucrates, Persian, that she has received from Struthus in respect of all the matters about which she presented petitions 20 dr. up to Panemus of the... th year. Charge 1 dr. Keeper of the contract, Menandrus.

22nd. Trochinides, Boeotian, of the guard and 4th (hipparchy?), holder of 100 arurae, has leased to Ptolemaeus son of Demetrius, Prienian of the Epigone, from his holding which he has near the village of Lagis 10 arurae of land at a rent of 2 artabae of wheat for each arura, without seed, subject to no risk of loss, for 3 years; and he shall continue to cultivate them... Charge 1 dr. Keeper of the contract...

20th, 23rd: Nothing.

9. Aivos: or Ἀρνεως; not Αἰβιάς (P. Petrie II. 47. 30).
12. Perhaps πρός καθαρέως (ἔσται or σίμ.) παραγρ., καθαρεύω, ᾰκίζω and ᾰποσοῦ all occur in papyri, but none of them in combination with πρός.
13. πρόδωμα: cf. 42. 15, P. Frankf. i. 31, B.G.U. 1262. 17, &c.
17. The fact that Musaeus was a Jew and the occurrence in the papyri of such forms as Μοισά, Μοισαίος, make it not unlikely that Μουσάος here = Μωισάκα.
21. A δ is more suitable than μ, otherwise Μουσάος might be read: possibly δανειῶν or Δανειῶν, but not μυρί Δ. The illegible entry in small characters below Δανειῶν was perhaps descriptive of him; cf. l. 37.
23. οἰδέων here and in l. 37 &c. is written in large widely spaced letters.
25. Βιζώνος: cf. the similarly named Thracian town Βιζώνη.
26. Φιλοστερίων: the deme name Φιλοστερίων naturally suggests itself, but an ο seems insufficient between the λ and τ, and the use of Ṽ ᾖ τι ἄρχων tribal and deme names seems not to occur before the Roman period; moreover, if Φιλοστερίων (?) referred to Στρονθέως, his patronymic should precede. After Πέραιμη, τής ἐπικαλονης is possible, followed by an infinitive like ἀπέχειν.
27. πάντων seems to have been repeated in error. The verb at the end of the line, if not ἐπέδωκε, may have been ὑμερεῖν as in Fr. 10. 5.
31. For the restoration cf. Fr. 4 recto 30, where the same lessee is concerned. Trochinides reappears in l. 63 and Fr. 4 recto 22.
34. For the supplement, which suits the space better than καὶ ἀνυπόλογον, cf. e.g. Fr. 5. 5.
35. The sign taken to represent ὅτος approximates in form to the minuscule η; it is similarly written in Fr. 9 and elsewhere where the interpretation is not in doubt. If εἰς (ίτο) γ is right, this seems better connected with what precedes than with ἐπιγεωργεῖτο: cf. e.g. Fr. 6. 10, 21.
36. The name of the αὐγγραφοφίλαξ does not seem to have been Antiphanes as in Fr. 4 recto 37.
37. κ: this day had already been entered in l. 23.
56 sqq. In the left margin opposite these lines are six illegible short lines (below which the papyrus is defective) evidently written before ll. 56 sqq., because these latter are begun further to the right than they would normally be. The fifth line is... εἰς (ίτος) a. This
marginal entry begins opposite l. 17 of Col. ii, but there is no evident connexion with that abstract.

57. τεκσάρων, if rightly read, should be τεκσαρας, but the combination of this with the numeral ξ is unsatisfactory; cf., however, n. on l. 67.

58. The numeral is very uncertain but seems more likely than η, which would be a surprisingly low rate; or possibly (ἀπη.) μ should be read instead of π άς.

57. At the end of the line ξ is followed by the letters έκτ, which may belong to the following column; or should they be taken as the numeral ξε on the analogy of τεκσάρων in l. 57?

68. ξηταβδολαίς γ: cf. verso i. 7, which justifies the restoration here of letters not really recognizable.

70. Perhaps elε τὴν έκτ. There is no room for καθήκοντα, as e.g. in Fr. 5. 40.

71-2. Cf. Fr. 6. 42-5. δόν άν was no doubt followed by βούληται, as in Fr. 3 verso i. 1; cf. Fr. 6. 44.

Verso 1-22. 'Antiphanes has lent to Dorion son of Apollonius (and) to Arimineaeus (?) 100 drachmae of copper produced to view until the month Dystrus, or Pachon by the Egyptian calendar, of the said year. They shall pay in three instalments, in Hathur 40 dr., in Tubi 30 dr., and in Pachon 30 dr. Sureties for the monthly payments Eutychus son of Apollonius, Leonidas son of K ... , Sontophoés daughter of Neileus with her guardian the aforesaid.

Antiphanes has lent to Dorion son of Apollonius ... arabae of wheat. This is the further loan due from Dorion for the rent of the orphan's holding of Antiphanes in the [ ]6th year. Repayment in Daisius or whenever the release of crops is given by the king. 'The same sureties.'

2. 'Αρμεναῖος: cf. l. 33, where perhaps the same name is meant; 'Αρμεναῖος occurs in Dio<lor. xxxi. 28. At any rate a second person rather than an epithet of Δωρίου seems indicated by the plural τάξκοντα in l. 6; the asyndeton is not a decisive objection in an abstract of this kind.

4-5. This date was discussed in P. Hibeh, pp. 342-4, where however the evidence was not quite accurately stated. Unfortunately the year is omitted in l. 6 and is incompletely preserved in l. 19, where there is a choice between the 6th (unlikely), 16th, and 26th. Of these the second would cause least difficulty, but the 20th year has already occurred on the recto of this fragment (see introd.), and cf. Fr. 8. 13, where Επειφ is perhaps equated to Artemisios in the 25th year, inconsistently with other evidence.

13-14. μετὰ κυρίον shows that one of the three sureties was a woman, and Σοντοβοῦς is therefore probably a variant of the common feminine prefix Σεν-, the inserted names being intended to follow 'Απολλανίου. The φ seems clear and neither Σοντοβοῦς nor -τοτος is suitable.

17-18. Cf. e.g. 818. 16.

19. λα(νοι) ὄρφανος: cf. Fr. 14, P. Petrie II. 39 (ε), III. 110 (α), Enteux. 681. B.G.U. 1261. 3, 1266. 10, Lesquier, Inst. mil. sous les Lagides, p. 36. In P. Petrie II. 39 (ε) 7 it may be suggested that ὁ λα(νοι) ὅτι(οι) is a note inserted after ὄρφανος, which is in larger letters, had been written; cf. the note added in the margin of the following column.

23-9. Short accounts similar to this occur at the foot of Col. ii, in Fr. 11 verso, and elsewhere on the verso of this papyrus. They commonly begin with a date. kevίν in l. 27 is possibly -νίν, but cf. Fr. 15, where twice the amount here is entered for kevί. What is meant is not clear.

U
32. τῆς δ (ἐκατοντάρμωος): the abbreviation expanded ἐκατοντάρμωος, incomplete here and in 1. 39, is no doubt the same as in e.g. recto i. 34 and Fr. 7. 29, where it is well preserved. It consists of ρ surmounted by a shallow v-shaped or rounded mark which might naturally be taken for v, and recurs without a numeral or prefix in Fr. 4 recto 29, &c. That it stands for ἐκατοντάρμωος is shown by Fr. 6. 14, where that word occurs unabbreviated in a passage similar to the present. What then is δ or, as written also in Frs. 4. 30, 8. 25, ή δ? That the δ (or possibly, in one or two places, a), which sometimes has a horizontal stroke above it (so Frs. 6. 7, 14, 8. 25), is a numeral seems likely, in which case some subdivision of infantry such as ἐκατονταρχία may be meant: cf. 742. 19, n. But a more natural supposition is that the reference is to hipparchies, and the fact that in one instance (Fr. 4 recto 30) a member of the ἄγγιμα is concerned no longer constitutes an obstacle; cf. P. Cairo Zen. 59347. ι του ἄρχ[α]ίου ἄγγιματος ἱππάρχης. These passages of 815 recall the crux in P. Grenf. II. 42. 3 (A.D. 86) τῆς β τῶν (ἐκατονταρχῶν), where Lesquier’s suggestion (op. cit. 270’) that β = ἡμεσίας, though adopted by Preisigke, Berichtigungsl., is clearly untenable.

33. Cf. i. 2, n. The ρ before χαλ(κού) is clear and, as there is no sign of abbreviation, is presumably a figure.

34-6. From Daisius 27 to Dystrus 30 would be only 9 months and 3 days unless an intercalary month was allowed for, which is perhaps to be inferred. For Dystrus 30 cf. P. Hibehe, p. 334.

41. συγ(γραφώ): cf. Fr. 1 verso ii. 3, and Fr. 11, where the word is written out.

Fr. 3. Height 31 cm.

On the recto, parallel with the fibres, ends of lines much effaced, and in the reverse direction an account, also much effaced, in a larger hand. To the right of these and across the fibres, beginning near the upper edge of the papyrus, the following lease, dated in the 25th year, has been written out at length; cf. P. Hibehe 90, which is of the same year, as was established by the aid of the present papyrus. The small cursive writing is in parts nearly effaced and decipherment is consequently difficult. The verso contains abstracts similar to those on the recto of other fragments of the papyrus.

Recto, Col. ii.

Βασιλεύουσις Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Ἀρσινόης θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν ἔτους πέμπτου καὶ εἰκοστοῦ ἕφ' ἱερέως Δωσιθέου τοῦ Δριμύλου Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν, κανηφόρου Ἀρσινόης Φιλαδέλφου Βερενικῆς τῆς Πυθαγγέλου, μηνὸς Γορταίου Αἰγυπτίων δὲ Χοίαχ μιᾶι καὶ εἰκάδι, ἐν Ἀρσινόῃ τῇ ἐπὶ τῇ χώματος τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινόιτου νομοῦ. ἐμίσθωσεν
Πρώταρχος Σώτον Ἀθηναίος τῶν Πτολεμαίων τοῦ Ἐτεονέως ἐκτοντ-ἀριφος Ἀρείων Θεόνος τῶν  ...

... οὐ 'Ἀχαϊών τῆς ἐπιγονῆς τὸν αὐτὸν κλήρον ὅν ἔχει ἐκ βασιλικοῦ περὶ κόμην Κερκεσσήριν εἰς τὸ ἐκτὸν καὶ εἰκοστὸν ἐτος ἐκφορίον τοῦ παντὸς ἄρταβδῶν

5 ὁν  ὁν ἄρταβδῶν  ...

... ἀνυπόλογον πάσης φθο[ρ]άς εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν ἕνα, ἐξέστω δὲ τοσθε ... ωι ...[.]

16 ὅ .... [.]. ... παραγ(γ)έλληται ... τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμασιν, κόψει δὲ καὶ τ. ... ου καὶ 15 ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ...[.]

...[.]. 22 ὅ Ἀρείως ... ἐτῶν αὐτῶν 18 καὶ ἀποτείσει ... δὲ τήν τιμήν τ. ... ἐκ τῶν ἐκφορίων

20 ὁ[.] δὲ ἐκφορίοι καταστήσει [τ.]ὸν πέντε ἀροῦρον [].[....] ἐκάστης ἀροῦρας πυρῶν ἀρτάβας τέσσαρας, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ καταστήσῃ ...

... ἐκ [α]γ[τ]ής ἀροῦρας τοῦ χόρτου ... κατὰ 20 ὁ ἐκάστης ἀροῦρας τοῦ ... ου καὶ προσκαταστήσετε χαλκοῦ νομίσματος

10 δραχμᾶς ... ἐξέστο δὲ Ἀρείωι σπειρεῖν ὡςκῆς ἄν βούληται σπέρμασιν οἷς ἀν θέλη καὶ σημαμείειν τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐκφορίον ἐν τοίς αὐτῶν ἐτεὶ, ἀρκεῖ δὲ τής μισθώσεως ... ὁ μηνὸς Ξανδικοῦ Ἀγυπτίων δὲ Ἐπείφ τοῦ ἐκτον καὶ εἰκοστοῦ ἐτος, ἀποδότω δὲ Ἀρείως Πρώταρχο ὁ τὸ ἐκφορίον ἐν μην ᾿Ξαν-

dικῶι Ἀγ(υ)πτίων δὲ Ἐπείφ ἡ ὡταν ἡ ἀφεσίς παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀφεθη ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκφορίων ... τ ... ω, καὶ ... τίθεσται πυρῶν νέοι καθαρῶν ἁδολον τῶν γενόμενον

ἐν τῇ γῇ ... [.]. ι [.]. ... ν πρὸς τὸ χαλκοῦ μετρήσει καὶ σκυτάλη δικαία καὶ καταστήσει ᾿Ἀρείος πρὸς Πρώταρχον εἰς τήν σημαμιμομένην κώμην ᾿Αρσινόην τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμασιν, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀποδοῖ καθά γέγραπται, ἀποτεισάτω ᾿Ἀρείος Πρώταρχο φιλήν ἐκάστης ἀρτάβης τῶν πυρῶν ...

... [.]. ... ἀργυρίου δρα-

15 χιδῶν τέσσαρας, τῶν δὲ ... ν[.]. ... καὶ τῶν γεγομένων κυριεύτω Πρώταρχος ἐφὼς [ἀν] τὰ ... [.]. [.]. [.] ... [201. Πρώ-

tαρχος about 60].
Slight remains of several more lines, partially effaced, below which there is other writing in the opposite direction, and also at right angles.

7. The next 2 or 3 letters after ορειός corr.?

Verso, Col. i.

φοινικά ὤν ἀν βούληται [ 5
σταφυλῆς μνᾶς ἵτ [ 6
τῆς σταφυλῆς (δρ.) β τοῖ[ 7
παραδώσει δὲ καὶ τὰ δ . . . . ] 8
προϊόντως ὑδατος ἐν τοῖ[ 9
τὰ δὲ τείχη παρέχεται? 10
ἐχυρὰ καθὸ καὶ παρέλαβεν [ 11
ἐγγύος τῶν ἡλιῶν εἰς ἐκτεισιν 12
δονοὺς κατὰ τὰ προγεγραμ[μένα. ἥ δὲ πρᾶξις ἐστω ἐξ αὐτοῦ?] 13
καὶ ἐκ πάντων. συγγ[ραφοφύλαξ ] 14
μισ(θ.) (δρ.) α (τριώβ.). 15

κη.

Μέγητος Μακεδόνι τῆς ἐπιγ[νῆς μεταδεδωκέναι ἀπὸ τῆς 16
γῆς ἢς γεωργεῖ εκ β[ασιλικὸ]ῶν οἶσθα περι κ(ώμην) ... γν 17
γῆς ἀρρύ(ρ.) ἢς ἐκφορίου κατὰ [τὸ ἔθος?] τῆς κ(ώμης) ......... 18
. . . . . 19
ἐκ ... ης διαγραφής τῆς . . . . . . . [ πρόστιμον (δρ. ?) ρ. 20
μισ(θ.) (δρ.) α. [συγγ]ραφοφύλαξ Α[πολλώνιος. 21

κθ.

τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Διονυσίου τοῦ Ἀντι[ ... ] Πέρσου τῆς ἐπιγνω[ης παρ ... γ] 22
χαλκοῦ νομία(ματος) (δρ.) ρν ἄτοκον [ ... ] . . . . . . ξην Καλλισθένους 23
Μακεδονί τῶν ὦπω ύπ ... [. εἰκ]οσιπενταρουφιοι ... 24
μισ(θ.) (δρ.) α. [συγ]γραφοφύλαξ Δ[ιόσκορος Ἀμμαρίον. 25

. . . . . . . (ἡμοβελίον).

λ. ἐμίσθωσεν Καλάς Φιλ[σκου] Μακεδόν τῆς ἐπιγνω[ης 26
Χόμμει Παῖτος Ἐρμοπολε[ίτη] γεωργεῖ τὴν ἑραν γῆν 27
{γῆν} ἢς ἐχει εκ βασιλικοῦ πε[ρὶ κอะ]μην Δαγίδα γῆς ἀρουράς] ἰς
ékhorion ékásthyn (árou.) πν(ρ.) (áρτ.) . [áneu] σπέρματος ἀκίνδυνον καὶ ἀνυ.
πόλογον πάσης φθορᾶς εἰς τὸ ζε [κ (έτος) .] . . . . ν, ἔξεστο [δέ] ἀντὶ [ἀπείρῳ]ν ὁσάκες ἄν
βοῦληταί σπέρμασιν οἷς ἂν θέλ[η] . . . . ζε . . . . ἄρξει τ[ῆς] μυθώσεως ἀπὸ μηνὸς Παῦνυ τοῦ ζε (έτους) τω[ι . . . .] . . . . ὁμ. συγγραφοφύλαξ
μισ(θ.) (δρ.) α (δβολ.).

Δίβυς Τροχινδου.

Περετίνι Παῦνυ.

α. . . . ν . . . γενήμα[π]

35 ζ . .

β. ἐμίσθωσεν Ἀλέξανδρος Α]

Δικαιών Μακεδόν[ι] τῶν υβιπω ὑπ ἀντὸ
tοῦ αὐτοῦ κλῆρον ἄν ἔχει ἕκ βασιλικοῦ περὶ κώ(μην) ἕκφορίον
tοῦ παντὸς πν(ρ.) ἂρ(τ.) π ἂνευ σπέρματος

καὶ . . . . μισε τὸ ἐκφόριον ἐν [μηνὶ]

μισ(θ.) (δρ.) α. [εἰς ὁμήροιν]

ocumented. 14. γῆς corr. from βασιλ. 17. φυλακ σπολωμοσ over an

expunction.

Col. ii, which is much damaged, includes a lease from Philotera (l. 8 sqq.; cf. i.
19), which is followed by another beginning 21 μετέδωκεν (cf. Fr. 1. ii. 38, n.)
Ἀνέμπρωτος Ποιάνου (or Παράνου;) Φάραος 22 Ἡπακλείδη Θευδόρου Πέρση
tῆς ἐπεγονῆς 23 ἀπὸ τῆς βασιλικῆς γῆς . . . . The stipulation is made 23 εἰςμετρήσει
eis τὸ βασιλικὸν ἐν μηνὶ Φαμινίθθ 30 τοῦ ζε (έτους) . . . .

Recto 2-3. Γορνίαν . . . Χοῖα: cf. ll. 11-12, where Xandicus—Epeiph is the same
equation. It was discussed in P. Hibeh, pp. 343 and 345, where Fr. 3 was called (ε).
Ἀραγώνι . . . χωράτος: cf. Vol. II, p. 369, where the present passage was referred to,
P. Euteux. 25. 10-11, 80. 2.
3. τῶν . . . Ἐπεφεύρωσ: cf. e.g. P. Petrie III. 77. 5-6, Lille 14. 5.
5. A vertical stroke through the ζ of ἔξεστω and some other adjacent marks are
apparently fortuitous.
8. [τ]ῶς πέντε: the relation of these five arurae to the rest is obscure; they were pre-
sumably specified somewhere in the illegible portions of ll. 5-8.
9. The first word seems not to be ἔμπερ.
10. σημαυεῖν: cf. Fr. 7. 6, 44, P.S.I. 432. 3; in Fr. 5. 25 sesame is excluded.
10-11. Cf. P. Magd. 3. 3 (= Enteux. 59) ἀφεῖ τῆς μηταθόωσες ὁ σπόρος ὧν τῶν ἐκ (ἐτεῖ) εἰς τὸν γένος (ἐτεῖ), Frankl. 1. 10 ἀφεῖ ἐκεῖ ὁ σπόρος τῆς μηταθώσεως ἐν τῶν ἐκκαθητ. ἐτεῖ. Something like ὁ σπόρος ὧν τοῦ μηταθόωσες is wanted after μηταθώσεως, but is hardly to be recognized in the scanty remains; cf. verso 30-1.

12. ἐν τῷ κλῆρῳ (e.g. Fr. 5. 32) does not suit, and neither καταστράτευσα nor παραστράτευσα appears possible after καὶ: the first letter looks like a or ε. For ἀφράτες cf. also Fr. 6. 30, 27, 62, P. Amh. 43. 9, Petrie II. 2 (1) 10, B.G.U. 1271. 4.

13. μετρών συμβεβηλέμενον would be expected on the analogy of e.g. 823. 14, P. Lille 21, 23, but there seems to be no doubt that the letter before πρός was ν; possibly συμβεβηλέμενον was written.

15. No doubt τὰ ἑαυτοῦ κομίσθηται or something similar; cf. e.g. Fr. 6. 25-6, 105. 47.

Verso 1-10. This is evidently the conclusion of a lease of a παράδεισος; cf. Frs. 2. 63 sqq., 5. 35 sqq.

5-6. Cf. Fr. 6. 48, where apparently the same adjective is used; if it is rightly read, Mayser’s remark in Gram. i. 96 no longer holds good.

9. πάντων: sc. τῶν ὑπαρχόντων.

13. μεταβεβηλέμεναι: cf. Fr. 1 recto ii. 38, and n.

14. κάλλινα (for καλλιν) is possible, though this village does not seem to have previously occurred earlier than the first century B.C., unless it is to be recognized in P. Cairo Zen. 59590. 15.

20. The end of the line is difficult. The name of the borrower, which would be expected, comes later.

22. Cf. l. 37. ἐπ’ (for ἑπ’) ἤγεμικα (cf. P. Hamb. 26. 13) is hardly reconcilable with the remains, still less ἐπ’ ἰππάρχησα (e.g. Fr. 5. 2). At the end of the line some marks which look like a broad a or λ have no obvious meaning.

30-1. Cf. recto 10-11, n. σπόρος is unobtainable before ἀφεῖ.

32. ἡσσύνης: cf. ἡσσύνης in Fr. 2 recto 30, &c.; but the reading here is very uncertain. Neither name occurs elsewhere, apparently.

34. No entry similar to this seems to occur in the papyrus elsewhere.

37. Cf. l. 22, n.

40. Possibly μετρήσει is the word intended, but the letter before σεί appears to be ι, not η.

Fr. 4. 32.7 x 20.4 cm.

This fragment has on the recto a nearly complete column, with a few letters from the beginnings of lines of the next one (omitted). On the left-hand side there is a good margin with no sign of writing, and the edge of the sheet here follows a straight line rather suggesting the beginning of a roll. The contracts summarized in Col. i are an acknowledgement of a sum of money as the dowry of a woman with whom the recipient engaged to make a regular contract of marriage (ll. 2-11), a short agreement of uncertain character, two loans of money (ll. 18-29), and three leases (ll. 30 sqq.). The acknowledgement of receipt of a dowry with provision for a future marriage-contract affords an interesting parallel to P. Par. 13 (cited in the note on ll. 1-2) and B.G.U. 1101; cf.
Mitteis, Grundz., p. 201. A time limit for the completion of the prospective contract is not mentioned, but may have been stated in the original agreement. Presumably cohabitation took place in the meantime. An equation of Phaeophi to Panemus at the top of the column corresponds with that in Fr. 3 recto. On the verso a short narrow column gives personal descriptions of the bride and bridegroom who figure on the recto.

Recto, Col. 1.

Φαώφι [Φα.] Πανήμου ἰβ.
a. διομολογεῖ Πολεμαῖος Στέφανον Σαλαμείνιος τῆς ἐπιγονῆς
ἐχειν παρὰ Θευτείμης τῆς Ἡρακλείδου Κυρην(α)ίας με-
τὰ κυρίον
θερφείν τῆς αυτῆς θυ(γατρός)
5 Θευσένας χαλκῶν ἴσον ὀμοῦν (δρ.) ψ' ἐφ' δι ποσχεὶν συγ-
γραφᾶς συνοικοσίων, ἐὰν δὲ .......... πατρὸς αὐτῆς Ἡρα-
κλείδου[δου] .......... ἦ τ Θευτείμη ἢ Θευσένα τῆς
[θερφείν ἀποδότω ?] παραδεχόμενος αὐτῶι τὰ ἀναλῶματα
πάντα [. . .] . καὶ . . . . παρέχει Στέφανος ἀπὸ τῆς φερ(νῆς)
10 (δρ.) σ.
μυσ(θ.) (δρ.) [. ]
6 very defective lines, the last giving the name of the συγγραφοφύλαξ;
Ἰσοκράτης Ἔμιδων. No day of the month is visible in front of the
first line.
ἐδάνεισσεν Κράτης . . . . . . σ εὶς Μακεδών τῆς ἐπιγονῆς Θεμίστωι
Ὀλυμ[π.] ... [. . .] . . . . . . . χαλκῶν ἴσον ὀμοῦν ὀφθαλμόφανου (δρ.) κ ἄτοκον
15 εἰς μήνας [. . . .] [δ]ώδεκα ἀπὸ Ἰπερβερεταίου ι. ἐὰν δὲ
μὴ ἀποδοθῇ ἐν τῷ εἰρήμενῳ χρόνῳ καθὰ συγγέγραπται
μυσ(θ.) (δρ.) α (τετράβ.). συγγραφοφύλαξ Τροχινίδης.
ἐδάνεισσεν Ἀρι. ρ . νοο[ς] [. . .] ᾿Οράις τῶν Μενελάου πρώτων ἐκ τοῦ Ἕρμο-
πολεί-
tον καὶ τῆς τετάρτης ἑπεταρχῆς Ἐυνυχίδη Ταρρίου Μακετάι μετὰ κυρίου
Σύρου τοῦ Ζηνο[δ]τοῦ . . . [. . .] τῆς ἐπιγονῆς χαλκῶν ἴσον ὀμοῦν ὀφθαλμόφανου [δραχμᾶς] μη εἰς μήνας ἵβ ἀπὸ τοῦ πρυγεγραμμένου
μηνὸς τόκου ὡς ἐκ [δ]ύο δραχμῶν τῇ μνᾶ κατὰ μήνα ἐκαστον.
ἐγγυος τῶν μη (δραχμῶν) εἰς ἐκτεινών Σύρος ὁ καὶ κύριος αὐτῆς ἐπιγεγρα-
μένου. μ[η](θ.) (δρ.) α [. ] συγγραφοφύλαξ Ἀντιφάνης (ἐκατοντάρουρος),
30 ἐμισθωσεν Τρ[ο]νινίδης Βοιώτιος τοῦ ἀγήματος καὶ τῆς δ’ ([ékatontáρουρος]) Πτολεμαῖοι Δημητρίου Πρηνεῖ τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κλ(ήρου) ὁδ ἔχει ἐκ βασιλικοῦ περὶ κώ(μην) Δαγίδα γῆς (ἀροῦ.) ἢ, ὃν ὅρια

ἀπὸ βορᾶ ὀ..... ἀπο..... ἐν..... ἦς, ἀπὸ νότου..... χαρ..... [ 

35 [.....] [.....] μα ἐκφορίου ἐκάστην ἄρουραν χαλκοῦ (δρ.) ἢ (δυοβ. ?) [ 
[ἀπὸ ...... (ἐτοὺς) εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν [ἐνα ?.] σχ[γ]γραφοφύλαξ 
[μισ(θ).] (τετράβ.) (ἡμιώβ.). Ἀντιφάνης (ἐκατοντάρουρος).
[ἐμισθωσεν] Πτολεμαῖος Δημητρίου Πρηνεῦς τῆς ἐπιγονῆς
[.......] πει Ἀρμαῖον Ἀρσινόητης γεωργῶι ἀπὸ τοῦ Τροχινίδου κλ(ήρου)
[οὐ ἔχει] ἐκ βασιλικοῦ περὶ κώ(μην) Δαγίδα γῆς ἄρουρας ἢ ...... [ 
[.....] [.....] [ἔκφορί[θ]ν ἐκάστη[ν] ἄρουραν χαλκοῦ (δρ.) ἢ (τετράβ.) (ἡμιώβ.) ἀκίνδυνον
καὶ ἀνυπόλογον καθά καὶ αὐτὸς μεμίσθωται κατὰ συγγραφήν
μισθώσεως τῆς κειμένης κυρίαν παρὰ συγγραφοφύλακι Ἀντιφάνης.
(τετράβ.) (ἡμιώβ.). συγγραφοφύλαξ Ἀντιφάνης [(ἐκατοντ).] ἢ [?.]

45 ὁ. οὐθέν.
ἐμισθωσ{ως} εν Κλ. [.....] θεου Σάμιος τῶν Μενελάου πρῶτων [ 
καὶ ὁ ἵσπαρχας (ἐκατοντάρ.) Ἀμεινοβίῳ Ἀμεινοβίῳ Κυρηναίω τῆς
ἐπιγονῆς
τῶν αὐτοῦ κλ(ήρου) ὅν ἔχει ἐκ βα(σιλικοῦ) περὶ κώ(μην) Φιλαγρίδα ἐκφορίου
τοῦ [παντὸς
ἀπὸ μηρῶν Ἀρτέμισιον q 

πυρῶν (ἀρτ.) τ ἄνευ σπέρματος ἀκίνδυνον καὶ ἀνυπόλογον εἰς (ἔτ . ?) [.. 

50 ἀπὸ ...... [.] κ ἐφ’ ὃι ε ..... τῶν πρῶτων σπόρων τῶν ε ... τ. [..... 
σπερ. .. ἀγναπαυσάτω δε ..... ν χύρτῳ ἢ ἀράκου ἢ τω δ. [ 
οι ἢ [βούληται ?], ἔαι δε μή .... [.]οὶ καθά συγγέγραπται, ἀπὸ τει- 
σάτω [χωρίς τοῦ] ἐκφορίοιν ἐκάστην (ἀρου.) ἀνὰ χαλκοῦ ἴσουμον (δρ.) ἢ. 
μισ(θ.). (δρ.) a (τετράβ.) (ἡμιώβ.). συγγραφοφύλαξ Ἀντιφάνης 
(ἐκατοντάρ.).

Verso.

Πτολεμαῖος (ἐτῶν) λ
μέσος μεγέθει μελίχρως
815. RECORDS AND ABSTRACTS

κλαστόθρις σπανοπώγων.

Θευμέν[ε]να δώς (έτων) κ' μέση
5 μεγέθει [λέυκόχρως ουλη
t]ή σιαγ[όνι τ]ή δεμιαί.

Slight remains of several more lines, and at the foot some amounts in drachmae and obols.

3. λα corr. from ασ;?

Recto ll. 1-11. 'Phaophi 1, Panemus 12. Ptolemaeus son of Stephanus, Salaminian of the Epigone, acknowledges that he has received from Theutime daughter of Heracleides, of Cyrene, with her guardian as the dowry of her daughter Theuxena, 700 drachmae of copper at par on condition that he shall make a contract of cohabitation, and if (with the concurrence ?) of her father Heracleides Theutime or Theuxena (demand back ?) the dowry, he shall repay it with deduction of all expenses ; and for . . . Stephanus provides 200 dr. out of the dowry. Keeper of the contract, Agenor son of Sisines. Charge . . [.] dr.'

1-2. It is natural to suppose that the a, which like l. 1 is written large, is to be connected with Φαώφα, so that Phaophi 1 at this time corresponded with Panemus 12. This correspondence differs by one day from that expected for the 25th year according to P. Enteux, 65. 14-15, in the absence of intercalation. But that date being accepted, other Magdola papyri show that an intercalation of 28 days must have occurred in the Macedonian year before Lois 26 of the 25th year; cf. Guéraud's note ad loc. If therefore the correspondence in the present passage is really the same as that implied by P. Enteux, 65, the intercalation took place in the short interval between Panemus 12 and Lois 26. On the other hand, the date in P. Petrie II. 2 (2), (3), 25th year, Apellaeus 11 = Pharmouthi 6, is inconsistent with intercalation between Apellaeus and Lois and points to its having occurred where it would be expected, after the preceding Hyperberetaeus. Probably therefore there is something wrong with this date in 815. The β in ω is faint, but no other figure seems obtainable, and the a below Φαώφα can certainly not be read as λ, which is unfortunate, because Panemus 12 = Phaophi 30 would be correct according to the correspondence so well attested by the Magdola papyri, Lois 26 = Choiak 13. At l. 45, however, a is not very satisfactory, especially the e. If the figures there are right, the dating was continued according to the Macedonian calendar.

diωμολογεῖ: cf. 104. 12 τήν διωμολογμένην αὐτῷ φερνή, and especially P. Par. 13. 4 sqq. (M. 280) συναόνης Ἰσιόδωρως καθ᾽ ἤν εἶδοτ αὐτῆς συγγραφήν ὀμολογίας δι᾽ ἣς διωμολογεῖται . . . ἔχειν παρ᾽ αὐτῆς ἡ προσεπεικτο φερνή . . . καὶ περὶ τοῦ δήσεσθαι αὐτῆς ἐν ἐναντίον συνοικισίων (sc. συγγραφῆς, as suggested in P. Oxy. II, p. 245 and proved by ll. 5-6 below as well as by B.G.U. 1101. 19-20). Elsewhere διωμολογεῖν is mostly found in the phrase τὰ διωμολογημένα εἶναι (μένων) κύρια.

4. A blank space was left for the name of the κύριος.

6-7. The sense seems to require something like ἔν δὲ διὰ . . . or μετὰ γρώμης . . . ἀπαυγήσῃ, but the half-obiterated remains are hardly identifiable.

10. Σισίνου: the name is ordinarily spelled Σισίνης.

21. The sentence was left unfinished.
22. τραχνίδας: presumably the same as in ll. 30 and 39.
23. πρῶτων: cf. l. 46, Fr. 5. 36, Fr. 6. 33, and S19. 9–10, n. This passage was referred to in the n. on P. Hibeh 110. 72. The two parallels cited from the Petrie papyri by Lesquier, Inst. Mil. 347 had not been quite correctly read: in I. 19. 2–3 l. 'ιδών 'Αχαίδων τὸν ἐκ τοῦ Ἐρμύδον[πολίτου] πρῶτων and in III. 12. 7 l. [Μεσαλίων] τῶν ἐκ τοῦ 'Ερμύδον[πολίτου] πρῶτων ὡς κλ.
29. (ἐκατοντάρρουσος): cf. ll. 37, 54 and Fr. 2 verso 32, n.
30–1. Cf. Fr. 2 recto 31–2, and verso 32, n.; [ἐπὶ(παρχίας)] is a possible alternative at the end of l. 30.
33–4. These two lines giving the boundaries of the land were added after l. 35 was written, and the small partially-effaced writing is very illegible.
35. τὸ could be read in place of τὸ (δῶνας), but is less likely in view of the figures in l. 41, which refer to the same piece of land.
38–44. A sub-lease of the land let in ll. 30–7.
50. The remains do not suggest ἀπὸ (ἐτους).
52. Not μὴ ποιήσῃ, which is too short; perhaps μὴ ἀναπαύσῃν.

Fr. 5. 
A comparatively well-preserved column on the recto gives abstracts of three leases and of a sale of the produce of garden-land, both grapes and fruit. There is a broad margin to the right, and a few letters which occur at the foot close to the ends of ll. 36 sqq. perhaps represent a marginal entry rather than the beginnings of lines of the next column. As in Fr. 4, a cleanly cut vertical edge on the opposite side of the sheet is suggestive of the beginning of a roll, and it is noticeable that, as there, the date given in the heading of the column is the first day of an Egyptian month. The correspondence between the Egyptian and Macedonian calendars is here (cf. l. 31) the same as in Fr. 3 verso and Frs. 6–7. On the verso are two partially effaced documents, one a draft or copy of a letter in 13 lines to Dioscurides from Horus, the other consisting of 12 lines written in the reverse direction, perhaps also a letter.

Πανθέου Ἀθηναῖος.
ἐμίσθωσεν Παρμενέων Μακεδών τῶν οὕτω ὑπὸ ἰππάρχην (ἐκατοντάρρουσος ?)
Ἄδρονίκου Βασίλειδον Κυρην(ά)ῖοι ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κλῆρον οὗ ἔχει
περὶ κώ(μην) Φιλοτάτορα τὸ οὕτω, ἐκφορίου ἐκάστην
πυ(ροῦ) γάρ ἔμειν στέρματος ἀκίνδυνον πάσης φθορᾶς, τῶν . . . ὧν
An illegible line, and two more apparently inserted after συγγραφοφήμαξ
(l. 8) was written, the second, a short line, ending just below συγγρ.,
Io
15
20
25
30
35

and the first (1. 7) including the words καρπῶν κυριεύσεται Παρ-
μένων (cf. Fr. 6. 25-6).

συγγραφοφύλαξ

(δρ.) α.

Αγάθων (ἐκατοντάρουρος).

10 ἐμίσθωσεν Τρύφων Ἀναξιμένους A . . . . . τῆς ἐπιγονῆς?
Σίμων Ἀντιτάτρου Πέρση τῆς ἐπιγονῆς
καὶ Ζηνοδότου Χαριδήμου Ὀρακὶ τῆς ἐπιγονῆς
ἀπὸ τοῦ κλῆρου ἐκατονταροῦρον οὐ ἔχει περὶ κό(μην) Κερκ-
σειρίν γῆς ἀροῦρας κἂν ὑπήρξαν ἀν γένονται

15 ἐκ γεωμετρίας, ὃν ὄρια ἀπὸ βορρᾶ ὁ . . . . . σος, ἀπὸ λιβὸς
τὸ . . . . μα τοῦ . . . . του κλῆρου, ἀπὸ ἀπηλιώτου
. . . . . . . . . ἀπὸ νότου τὸ χέρσον τοῦ κλῆρου,
καθά ἐσ . . . . . . . . . Τρύφων τῶν . . . . . . . . . ὁν παρὰ . . .
εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν . . . . . σεται (δρ.) i., ἐκφορίου ἐκάστην (ἀρουραν)
πυρῶν ἀρταβῶν εἰς ἀνευ σπέρματος,

κόψωσιν [δὲ] τὸν πυρὸν καὶ δόσουσιν καθ’ ὄραν καθ’ ἦν
συντάσσει Τρύφων τοῦ ἕκτου (ἐτους) καὶ καταστήσουσιν
πρὸς θησαύρον ἐς Ἀλεξά(δρειαν), ἢν δὲ μὴ κόψωσιν ε . . . . ν
ἐκ . . . . [.] . . . . iς (δρ.) i., ὅσακς ἀν βοῦλων-

20 ταῖ, σπέρμασιν οἷς ἀν θέλωσι χωρίς σησάμου.

τῶν δὲ ἐκφορίων εἰς Κερκεσείριν ἐπίτιμον (δρ.) λ.

μισ(θ.) (δρ.) α (ὁβολ.), συγγραφοφύλαξ Ἀγάθων (ἐκατοντάρ.)

5. ἐμίσθωσεν Νικός {σ} τρατος Μονίμου Ὀραίς τῆς ἐπιγονῆς

Βαρ . . . . . Ἀμμωνίου Ἰδαμαιώι σικυών ὦν ἔχει . . . . σι

30 πυρῶν ἀρταβῶν ἡ χαλκοῦ νομίσματος [[(δρ. ?) . . .]]
(δρ.) β, ὡς ἀποδώσει ἐν Ξανδικῷ Αἰγυπτίων δὲ Μεσορή
ἡ ὅταν ἡ ἀφεσις παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀφεθῇ ἐν τοῦ κλῆροι κ . . .

μισ(θ.) (πεντάβολον), συγγραφοφύλαξ

Πλάτων Τιμαγένοις.

35 ὁ ἀπέδωτο Νικάνωρ Μένωνος Ἀλεξάνδρεὺς τῶν ὑπὸ ἐπηγεμένων
eἰς δήμου Ἀμμωνία τῶν Μενελαίου πρώτων ἐκ τοῦ Ἐρμιοπολίτου
καὶ (ἐκατοντάρουρος)

Ἀπολλοδόρου Νεοπολιέμου Ὀραίς, Δαιρίων Ὀήρωνος Κρητῆ τῆς

ἐπιγονῆς,

RECORDS AND ABSTRACTS

299
καὶ Πτολεμαῖωι Δωρίωνος Κρητῇ τῆς ἐπιγονῆς τοὺς καρποὺς τῶν ἀκροδρῖνων πάντων<del>···</del> καὶ τῆς ἀμπέλου πάσης τῆς τοῦ παραδείσου ὄντως περὶ κόμης· Ἀρσινόνην φόρουν τοῦ παντὸς χαλκοῦ (δρ.) ·, ἕφ' δέ τάξονται τὰ εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν καθήκοντα ἀπὸ τῶν τοῦ παραδείσου. πᾶν ἀποδώσωσιν εἰν μηνὶ Θωτ ἑσχατίατω. τ. ν. . . . . . . . . [ ] ζ (ἐτους?), παραδώσουσιν δὲ καὶ ἕξατετα παρέκ τοῦ φόρου φοινικοῦς καρποὺν.

3. First ε of εχει rewritten. 11. η of περσης corr. from ov. 14. λοόσιν. 20. εζ corr. from ζ. 25. After ται a considerable blank space. 29. ιδομεν.: the third letter is more like α than ο. 31. After (δρ.) β a blank space. 37. θ of θραξ corr.; ι. θρακι. 39. του corr.

15. Ἕδωρ.

24-5. ἐξατω δὲ αὐτοῖς σπείρειν, as e.g. in Fr. 6. 21-2, is to be supplied.

26. The sense seems to be that 30 additional dr. were to be paid if delivery was made at Kerkeosiris instead of at Alexandria, as provided in l. 23.

29. If περὶ followed εχει, as usual, the local name was represented by only two or three letters. εἰν μαστώσιν is not possible; the penultimate letter may well be v, not σ. The letters in the latter part of this and of the next two lines are smudged, and some other writing seems to have been expunged.

32. The letters after Χ(ηρω) might be interpreted as κω(ως), but this is an unexpected addition to the formula.

35-42. οἶον. Νικανόρ son of Menon, Alexandrian not yet admitted to the deme Ammonieus, one of the first class from the Hermopolite nome of the troop of Menelaus and holder of 100 arurae, has sold to Ἀπολλοδόρος son of Neoptolemus, Thracian, Δωρίων son of Θέρων, Κρήτης ἐπίγον, and Πτολεμαῖος son of Δωρίων, Κρήτης ἐπίγον, the produce of all the fruit-trees and all the vines of the garden at the village of Αρσινόε at a total rent of . . dr. of copper, on condition that they shall pay the dues to the Treasury from the produce of the garden. They shall pay everything in the month Θθ . . ., and shall deliver as extras fruit from the date-plantation.'

35. Νικανόρ recurs in Fr. 6. 32.

36. For the spelling Αμμωνία cf. Mayser, Gram. i. 76, and for πρώτων, Fr. 4. 23, n. (ἐκατοντάρωνος) is here written as a ρ having no mark above it and preceded by what appears to be meant for an abbreviation of ἄρων.

41-2. πᾶν seems preferable to (κατα)τό. The end of l. 41 is particularly illegible. For ἑσχατ., cf. Fr. 2 verso 35; here the termination may be either -την or -των, and what immediately follows has the appearance of a letter with a horizontal stroke close above it, but hardly λ; perhaps it is ι, i.e. ἑσχατίν (δεκάδα). At the beginning of l. 42 ζ seems to be followed by the h-shaped sign for ἔρος (cf. Fr. 2 recto 35, n.) and a mistake for ζ (τους) is suggested; it is difficult to extract a reference to the ἔτη as in Fr. 2 recto 70.
On the recto most of two columns, preceded by the ends of lines from the lower part of another; these protrude further to the right as the column proceeds, necessitating a corresponding advance towards the right in the beginnings of lines of the succeeding column. A similar irregularity, though less marked than here, is noticeable in some other places in this papyrus. Cols. ii. and iii contain abstracts of leases, one of them, which began at the foot of Col. ii and occupies most of Col. iii, being a lease of a vineyard, which is reported at much greater length than usual, details being given of the arrangements for cultivation and upkeep. Unfortunately the text is in places difficult to establish. The verso contains abstracts of two more leases, but they are not sufficiently well preserved for continuous decipherment.
φθορᾶς εἰς τὸ χτ (ἔτος). [ἐ]ξέστω δὲ αὐτοῖς
σπείρειν ὅσακις ἀν βούληται σπέρμασιν ὅς
ἀν θέλη τοῦ αὐτοῦ [ἐ]κφορίου ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ
ἐτει, δὲν ὁ ἕν ἐκ Φιλίασκον[]... ν... τοῦ
... ιανυ ἀποδι... [, κ]μισιστὶ δὲ τῶν φῶρων
ἐώς ἀν τὰ αὐτοῦ κομίση[τα]. τ. ν... ἔδαν
δὲ μή, ἕξ ἀνάγκης... [[...]]
ἐκ τῶν πάντων... [, κ]αὶ ἀποδότω
τῶν φῶρων ἐν μηνὶ Δι[στ]ροι Αἰγυπτίων δὲ 'Επείφ
ἡ ὅταν ἡ ἄφεσις τοῦ βασι[λέως] ἀνεθῆς.
συγγρաφοφύλαξ
μισ(θ.) (δρ.) α.

[ἐ]ξέστωσεν Νικάνωρ [Ἀλε]ξανδρεὺς τῶν αὔτω ἐπηγμένων
εἰς δήμον Αμμων[έα]. τῶν Μενελάου πρῶτων καὶ (ἐκατοντάρ.)
Ἀπολλωνίων 'Επτ[.]. καὶ Ὁραίκῃ τῆς ἐπιγονῆς
Remains of 6 more lines.

14. εκ of εκατονταρωυρος corr. from καὶ. 21. l. αὐτῶν.

Col. iii.

[ἐ]ς τὸ βασιλικ[ό]ν καθήκοντα;
δώσει καὶ ἔγει ἔξα[][][ε]τα?
σταφυλῆς μνᾶς [φοινικα]
δὲ ξηρῶν ὅν βούλ[ε]ται...[ π...[ καρπῶν χούκιας ιβ, ἐλαιῶν (ἀρταβ. ?)[ 19 l. ]
τῶν γενομένων πάντων τὸ ἡμίσι, τῆς δὲ... [ 15 l. ]
καλάμους δισχίλιος. ἐστω δὲ καὶ ε. κ. νοσο..[ 14 l. ]
τὰ δὲ τεῖχη παρέξεται ἐχυρὰ καθ’ ἐκαστὸν καθότι α...[.............
... αἱ ἐπισο [σ] κεναγέτω ἐκ τοῦ ἱδίου, οὐ δ’ ἄν ἐπισκοπῶν...[.............
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[............[............[............[............[
...[............[............[...........
20. l. ἀλλαύνου καὶ ἀναπολάγον. 59. 1. παρέξη. 60. Final s of στῦματος corr.

from v. 71. τ of τὴν corr.? 73. (δρ.) corr.? 4. τῶν κληρονομοὺν could be read in place of τὴν κό(μην). παρὰ τὸ (ὡ) ... is obscure. What looks rather like the abbreviation of ἀρομά ἡμών is preceded by a half circle open on the right, within which are two dots, the effect being more or less that of a large ε. (πεπώμων) or (ἐξάρουνοι) would be intelligible, but these do not seem very probable.
The recto contains one column, which is fairly complete, though much of it is in poor condition. It gives short abstracts of six leases, of which we print most of the first and the three last. No year is mentioned apparently in the
fourth of them, but the others were all for the 26th year except the last, which
was for the (prospective) 27th. The same correspondence occurs between the
Egyptian and Macedonian calendars as in Frs. 5–6. On the verso are lines
giving the personal descriptions of Nicanor and Apollonius (cf. Fr. 6. 32–4)
alogous to those on the verso of Frs. 4 and 8.

8. ἐμίσθωσεν Φιλίσκος Κυρηναῖος τῶν Ἀνδρίσκοιν δ (ἐκατοντάρουρος)
Θέων Θέων Πέρση τῶν ἐπέργων ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κλῆρου περὶ
κὼ(μὴν) Δαγίδα γῆς (ἀροῦ,) ἵνα φόρου πρὸς χαλκοῦ
. . . . . . . . . . . . .
εἰς σκ (ἐτῶς) ἀπὸ μηνὸς Αὔτρου Αἰγύπτων Ἐπειφ, κ[αι]

5 ἐξέστω αὐτῶι σπείρειν ὁσάκι ἀν βούληται σπέρμασιν ὅις ἄν ἠθέλη
cαὶ σηγαμεύειν ἐν μὲν τοῖς σκ (ἐτεὶ?) ἀρούρας πέντε ἐν δὲ [τοῖς
ἐκ (ἐτεί?) ἀρούρας πέντε — —

3 more partially effaced lines, followed by the amount for μισθός,
1 dr. 3 ob., and the name (?) of the συγγραφοφύλαξ. Lines 13–27,
also partly effaced, record two further leases, both for the 26th year,
the lessor in the second being the same person as in l. 1.

[ἐμίσθωσεν Πτολεμαίος Ἡρακλεώτης δικα(iκός) κληροχός]
Φιλίσκωι Κυρηναῖωι τῶν Ἀνδρίσκου δ (ἐκατονταρουροῦροι)

30 [ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κλήρου) γῆς (ἀροῦ,) λές ἐκφορίου πυ(ροῦ) ἀνὰ
[. . . ? καὶ] χόρτου ἀρούρας β κόψει τ . . ἀναγε . . οὐτ. s
[. . . . . .] . . οὐ τ . . . (δρ.) μ, ἀρεστᾶ ἁρύρου . . . . . . . . .
μισ(θ.) (δρ.) α (δβολ.). συγγραφοφύλαξ ( )

[ἐμίσθωσεν Ἀρίστων Ἀθηναῖος τῶν Ἀνδρίσκου (ἐκατοντάρουρος)

35 [. . . .]. οὐι Σολεῖ τῶν Πτολεμαίων τοῦ Ναυτᾶ γ ἵπ(παρχίας)
[ἀπὸ τοῦ [αὐτοῦ κλήρου] γῆς ρ ἐκφορίου ἐκάστην (ἀροῦ;) [π]υ(ροῦ)
[. . . . . .] καὶ χόρτου τ . . . χωρίς τοῦ ἐκφορίου
καὶ καταστησῇ ἦ ἀποτεί(σει) (δρ.) μ, καὶ ἁρύ(ρου) γ
ἡ ἀποτείσει (δρ.) κ, εἰς σκ (ἐτῶς). συγγραφοφύλαξ

40 μισ(θ.) (δρ.) α (τριώβ.). ( )

ἐμίσθωσεν Ἀρίστων Ἀθηναῖος τῶν Ἀνδρίσκου
Πτολεμαίωι τῶν . . . [.] [. . . .] χοῦ γ ἵππ[α]ρ[χ][ιας]
ἀπὸ τοῦ (αὐτοῦ κλήρου) γῆς ρ ἐκφορίου πι(ροῦ) λά ἄνει (σπέρματος)
eἰς σκ (ἐτῶς).

ἐξέστω σπείρειν καὶ σηγαμεύειν τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐκφορίουν.

45 κα Ἀ μισ(θ.) (δρ.) α (τριώβ.). συγγραφοφύλαξ ( ).
i. Cf. Fr. 6. 13.
2. ἐπίγραφον: cf. 774. 2, n.
3. The line probably ended τοῦ παντὸς (δρ.) (cf. Fr. 6. 18-19), but the letters are indistinguishable.
31. It is not clear whether ἀρουρας is governed by κόψις or goes with what precedes.
χρόνος recurs in l. 37.
32. At the beginning of the line the letter before o may be ι or ρ and that after o seems to be either ι or ν, hardly σ, otherwise πός τὰ διὰ perhaps might perhaps be read.
37. The vestiges after χρόνον do not suggest ἀρουραν or -πας (cf. l. 31).
38. There is a short blank space between αχυ and γ, and possibly the final syllable was written but has disappeared.
42. [νόν: ] καὶ is a less likely reading.
43. ἐκ (ἐτος): the lease was of course drawn up before the death of Euergetes, which took place during his 26th year.
45. The marginal entry is obscure.

Fr. 8.

23.9 × 19.2 cm.

On the recto part of one column, with ends and beginnings of lines of the adjacent columns. We print the central column, which contains abstracts of two leases and a loan, the last very imperfect. On the verso two columns, of which the second is printed, give personal descriptions as in Frs. 4 and 7, verso.

Recto, Col. ii.

[εμίσθωσεν Δαφνίῳ Ἰωάννης Φρειδών Χριστιανός 
μα . . . δ . . . ροι . . . [ ... Ἀ]υτ[τ]ο[μ][φρόνησ] 
Παρθαγάνος τῆς ἐπιγονῆς [?] Πέρρος Κηρύκης [Δ]ντόσον 
Ἀμφιπολείτη τῆς ἐπιγονῆς μεταφέρειν ἃν[ . . .] 
Θηβαῖος γεωργὸς βασιλικὸς . . . ἁπ[δ] ρ (ἀρουν.) 
οὐ εὑρεία παρὰ τοῦ π . . . ροι . . [ . . . τοῦ αὑ-
τοῦ κλήρου) τοῦ Óντος περὶ κῴ(μην) [ . . .] (ἀρου.) .] αἰ εἰσιν 
ἀπὸ [νότο] τῆς) τῆς κεφαλῆς τ[ . . . . . . . . . . . . ] . . . ἐκφορίων 
ἐκάστην (ἀρουν.) πν(ρ.) (ἀρτ.) Β ἀνεκ] σπείρα(ετος ἀκίνδυνον καὶ (ἀνυπόλογον), 
ἐξέστω δὲ αὐτοίς . . . . . . . . . . . . ] σπείρειν 
δο[κις] β[ού]λομαι ἐως . . . . . . . . τοῦ εκ (ἐτους ?) 
ἐφ' ὦ εὑρωνται κοινῇ [ . . . . . . ] . . . τῆς] μισ[σ] θῶσειος 
ἀπὸ μηνὸς Ἐπειχ τοῦ εκ (ἐτους ?) κα[ . . . . . . . . (δρ.) η] 
Ἀρτεμισίων τῷ τραγ . . . . . . . . [ . . . . ] 
μισ(θ) (δρ.) α. συγγραφ[φίλας . . . ]βα . . . . [ . . . ἐκατοντάρους).
In Col. i apparently 3 persons were described, the second and third being Themistus (apparently) and Apollonius; the latter was ενσειμος.

Col. ii.

β

Φιλ... [.] ὁς (ἐτῶν) ν
ευμεγέθης μελίχρως
μηλα μείζωνα οὐλὴ πα-
5 ρὰ κροτάφω τεξεῦ.

Ερμίας ὁς (ἐτῶν) με
μέσος μεγέθει μελάνχρως
κλασ{σ} τόδριξ οὐλὴ παρὰ
κροτάφω τεξεῦ.

10 Ἀντίγωνος ὁς (ἐτῶν) λ
μέσος μεγέθει μελίχρως
{μελίχρως} ἀναφάλλωτος
[φα]κίδις ἐπι... βου ἀριστερο[ῦ].

Ποσειδώνιος ὁς (ἐτῶν) λ

X 2
308 TEBTUNIS PAPYRI

15 μέσος μεγέθει μελίχρως
φο[κός] ε[ι]ν μέσοι προσώπωι
άναφάλακρος.

Recto 3. Παφλαγώνος, if rightly adopted, is likely to be an error for -νος. But the termination may be -νος, with which some other reading of the preceding letters would become desirable.

6. The word after τοῦ is puzzling, though the characters are sufficiently well preserved. The first letter may be λ, μ, π, and the next two look more like ρ than anything else. -ρωρον is possible but neither πενταρωρον nor μετέρωρον . . . is satisfactory. προτέρου is excluded.

8. κεφαλής: cf. e.g. P. Petrie II. 38 (a) 19-21 εν . . . κλήρωι πρὸς τῇ ἀπὸ ἀπηλιώτου κεφαλῆς, Oxy. 273. 18.

12. ἐργώνται: cf. 10. 2 κατεργάται, Maysrer, Gram. i. 357.

13. The interlinear addition remains obscure but appears to imply the incredible equation of Epeiph to Artemius in the 25th year; cf. Fr. 2 verso 4-5, n. At the end of the line what we have taken for (δρ. i may be meant for the symbol for (ἐτη).

24. The scribe apparently began this line under ἔδαφεσεν, between which word and the day of the month he had left a wide space. Line 25 reverts to the previous alinement.

Verso 1. θ may well be a numeral, but it is not certain that no other letter followed it.

Fr. 9.

A fragmentary column, with a few letters projecting into the left-hand margin near the top and at the bottom from the column preceding. We print the lower part of the second column, containing abstracts of two leases. The upper portion, which is much more defective, records two agreements, apparently alike in character and concerned with nursing, the second including the lines 18 τροφεῖεν μηδ’ ἐκαλέσεων πρὸ . . . [ 19 μηδὲν εἶαν παραγένηται εἰς Ὀξύμηχα τ. [ 20 ] . . . ρ . . . σει δὲ καὶ ἄλλας ἡμέρας (ἐὰν παραγένηται occurs in the previous agreement also).

Col. ii.

21 incomplete lines and 3 missing.

25 id.

ἐμίσθωσεν Καλλικράτης Ἀπολλωνίων Πέρσης τῆς ἐπιγ(ονής)?
Παῦτι "Ωρου Ἐρμοπολείτη καὶ Δεωρ[. . . .
"Ἐρμοπολείτη φυλακείτη ἀπὸ τοῦ κλῆρου [ . . . . . . . .
. . . ὅσον ἦν ἐξει ἐκ βασιλικοῦ περὶ κά(κιν)] . . . .
γῆς (ἀροῦ,) τε, δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μεμίσθωσεν κατὰ
[συγγραφήν μισθώσεως τῆς κειμένην παρὰ . . . . . .
815. RECORDS AND ABSTRACTS

309

eis (ἐτη) β, τοῦ μ[έν \(\gamma\) k (ἐτους) ἐκφορᾶν ἐκ[άστην (ἀρου.) πυ(ρ.) ἀρ(τ.) αζ., τοῦ \(\zeta\) k (ἐτους) ἐκφορᾶν ἐκάστην (ἀρου.) πυ(ρ.) ἀρ(τ.). ἀνευ στέρματος. συγγραφοφύλαξ [μισ(θ., ὁ) ὁ. ὑθτ. Εὐστ.. [35

26. Καλλικράτης: perhaps the same as in Fr. S. 24.

27. In the margin in front of this line there are some ink marks which look rather like the symbol for ἔρως followed by κ, but their significance is obscure. Cf. l. 40, n.

29-31. Κρῆς is a possible reading at the beginning of l. 29, but the dates preclude the supposition that ll. 37 sqq. record the lease to Callicrates referred to in the present passage, unless that agreement was a renewal of a previous lease, of which there is no indication.

39. There was a correction after κω(μην) with perhaps an interlineation, so that the name of the village may have been inserted.

40. For the marginal note, which is again obscure, cf. Fr. 6. 74-5, Fr. 7. 45. The first letter, which is either α or ο, has a stroke above it.

Fr. 10.

24 x 18.8 cm.

The two columns on this fragment are narrower than usual, especially the second, which occupied only the upper part of the sheet and was apparently the conclusion of a roll. Col. 1, which is fairly well preserved at the top but much mutilated lower down, has one nearly complete agreement, analogous to that in Fr. 2 recto 24-8, for a settlement of a claim about which a petition had been presented. The second column gives the conclusion of a lease of a vineyard.

Col. 1.

1 line ending συγγραφοφύλαξ

ὀμολογεῖ Κτῆσαρχος Τιμοφάνους Χῖος τῆς ἐπιγονῆς
[. .] . .[. . . . . .] . . . ὀρωὶ τῶι Στροθοῦ τῶι περὶ
[...]ναρ . . . . . . έκλε . . . . . . . . . . . . . . εντεύξεως
5 [θ]υν άνενεγκεν εις το του βασιλέως άνομα Άφθο-
[ν]ήτωι τοι στρατηγωι και Ζήνωνι τω πρὸς τοι
[σ]υντάγματι τεταγμένωι των . . . . . . . . κα (πεντώβ.)
[π]αρά της θυγατρός Άγαθοκλέας μηδέν ετι
[ἐ]γκαλεῖν. συγγραφοφύλαξ Μένανδρος κλ(ηροῦχος).
10 μισ(θ.) (δρ.) α.
.]. oδέν.
Part of 1 line, followed after a lacuna by ends of more.

Col. ii.
kαθαρν εως του νεοφύτου, τω
δε τριτω των [ο. ο. . .] τριτω
πλινθίσονται πλην ὅσον ἄν
ηι αυτωι καθαρν, και το νεοφυ-
5 τον παρέγονται καθαρν ἀπό θρύ[ν]
(δρ.) ρ, και έχουσι ως δα[ν]ειον (δρ.) ι, τεμούσιν δε και εἰς εὔλον την
ημίση, την δε ημίση εις καρπων
και επι τα λοιπα εις τα δέων[τα,]
10 έαν δε μη, έχουσι αν . [........]
έχουσι δε και σκαφειν ἀπο του . . . . ,
tην δε παλαιαν ἀμπελον αυτ . . . . ου
[. . . .] [ . . . . . . ] καειν . . δ. και . .
[. . . . . . .] πλεονς τους ὑπαρ . . [ . . .
15 [ . . . . . . ] αυτως σ ταστ . . [ . . .
[ ] συγγραφοφύλαξ
Μένανδρος Αὐτιδος κλ(ηροῦχος).
μισ(θ.) δρ. α (τριῳβ.).

3. av corr. 4. a of autωι corr. from κ.

1. 4. The construction is obscure; εντεύξεως was apparently not preceded by the article.
6-7. τωι . . . τεταγμένωι: cf. P. Strassb. 105. 5, where Preisigke restores τωι προς τοις
expand the ungrammatical συνταγμα to συνταγμα(ταρχη), but that is open to grave doubt.
The reading in the present passage is fairly secure, though the letters ματί are cramped and might be taken for μωτι, if that form occurred.

ii. 2. τρίτων: sc. ἐπειρετε probably.

3. πλωθίζεων is unknown and the last three letters look more like τον than ται, but πλωθίς ὀμοιος is very unattractive.

8. ἡμίσι fem. accus. is remarkable and unrecorded in Mayser, Gram.

II. σκαφεῖν must be for σκαφεῖον, like e.g. Ἱσηρ for -ησω in 120. 82.

Fr. 11. 21.2 x 6.6 cm.

On the recto parts of thirty-one lines recording three agreements of which the first was a lease. One of the parties to the second agreement was Ζήμων Ἰάπνες τῶν Ἀνδρίσκον, and one of those to the third was Ἕρμησανδρὸς Ἀρκάς. The verso contains beginnings of eight lines, giving apparently an abstract of an agreement, in which the principal party was Μυρτῶ Φίλανως, relating to a house of hers, the areas adjacent to which are stated. This is followed by beginnings of a few lines giving a personal description of Petoseiris and probably another person; and above the abstract, at right angles, there is an entry, of which four lines remain, similar to those on the verso of Fr. 2:—(ἔτους) ἔκ Φαρμοῦθεν ἀ[ 2 συγγραφή] [ 3 μισ{σ}θῶσ (δρ.)] [ 4 κενὰ (δρ.)].

Fr. 12. 19.4 x 17.8 cm.

Ends and beginnings of some lines from two columns. In l. 6 of Col. 1 occurs the equation μηνῶς Ἀρτεμισίων Αἰγυπτίων ἀνε Μεσορῆ, corresponding to those in Frs. 3 recto and 4, and ll. 8–9 have the clause ἔλα ἀν ἐν μὴν χρήσηται τῆς κοινῆς εἰς[σόδ]|ων [καὶ ἔξισων, ἀποτεισεὶ] ἐπίτημον (δρ.) ῥ, a fresh abstract beginning in the next line. There are several smaller pieces which probably came from the immediate vicinity of this fragment.

Fr. 13. 6 x 8.7 cm.

A small fragment including part of a lease beginning ἐμισ[θ]ὼσεν Ἡθυκλῆς Πισίδης εἰλάρχης.

Fr. 14. 16 x 10.7 cm.

Fragment from the top of a rather narrow column (cf. Fr. 10) beginning with an abstract in seven lines of a lease of (or of part of) a κλ[η] ὅρφανος (ἐκατονταρφοῦρον?) at the village of Lagis for the 26th year; cf. Fr. 2 verso 19. On the verso two short accounts, including the item πα[ρ]α,βολή (δρ.) ῥ.
212 TEBLOUNTS PAPYRI

Fr. 15. Height 32-6 cm.

The recto contains two columns, the lines complete but much effaced. On the verso an account of the same kind as those on the verso of Fr. 2, &c. The text is: ¹ ka. συγγραφαί ἑθ. ² μισ(θὸς) (δρ.) κ (δυόβ.), ³ κενὰ (δρ.) β (δυόβ.) (ἡμωβ.), ⁴ ανάλογα (δρ.) β (πειτωβ.) (ἡμωβ.) τέ(ταρτ.), ⁵ πυράω (δρ.) β, ⁶ [Τ δρ.] κς (δυόβ.) τέ(ταρτ.). ⁷ . . . . . . οὐν ἀπέχει . . . . . . . . and remains of two more lines. The total in l. 6 is too small by two obols.

816. COPIES OF DOCUMENTS.

49. 23 × 29.5 cm. B.C. 192.

This papyrus, of which parts of three columns are preserved, contains copies of documents of various kinds. What remains of Col. i consists of declarations on the part of two men that they were personally acquainted with the rightful heir to certain property, followed by a statement of the ages and distinguishing marks of both the heir and the witnesses. A declaration of the heir himself had apparently preceded (cf. ll. 6 and 12). In Col. ii there are (a) the conclusion of a letter in which the addressee seems to have been guaranteed against aggression from any third party, (b) a declaration, also in the form of a letter, by a woman to three persons, that they were at liberty to sell a mortgaged house which had been assigned to them and to which she abandons all claim, (c) the beginning of a contract attested by six witnesses. The contract was continued in the third column, of which only the first few letters of 19 lines remain, and was followed after a short interval by another text of uncertain character, probably concerned with a sale (last line ἐπηφασα). For what purpose these copies were made is not clear. They were carefully written, apparently purporting to have been taken verbatim, not hasty summaries like those of 815. On the other hand there is no indication that they related to the same property, though perhaps members of the same family may have been concerned in the different transactions. The name Demaeinetus, which is not common, provides a connecting link between the two columns; and it is, at any rate, possible that Ptolemaeus the son of Amyntas in ii. 44 was identical with the Ptolemaeus of ii. 23.

Col. i.

[Ἀντίφοξος . . . . . . . . . . . ?τω]ν Α . . . . . . . .

[τὸν προγεγραμμένον κληρονόμον τῶν τῆς
[μητρός αὐτοῦ Μυρτάλης τῆς Διδύμου Περσίνης.
5 [τούτῳ καθήκει ἡ κληρονομία, ἄλλωι δὲ οὐθενὶ
[καθ’ ὅλις προχειρασται.
[Δημέας Πρωτάρχου Ἀπείδης τῶν Ἀριστοτέλεων
[τακτομαθεῖσα γνωστείᾳ Δημαίνετον τὸν προ-
[γειραμμένον κληρονόμον τῶν τῆς μητρός.
10 [αὐτοῦ Μυρτάλης τῆς Διδύμου Περσίνης [τούτῳ καθήκει ἡ κληρονομία, ἄλλωι δὲ οὐθενὶ,
[καθ’ ὅλις προχειρασται.
[ἔστι δὲ ὁ Δημαίνετος ὡς (ἐτών) λειμέρξος κλαστὸς
[μακροπρόσωπος ὑποχάροφ . . . . . . . οὐ (ὑ) παρ’ ὡς ἀριστερόν,
15 [Ἀντιόχος δε ὡς (ἐτών) μ., βραχύς μελέχρος τετανός μακρο-
[πρόσωπος φακίς παρ’ ὀφρύν δεξιάν,
[Δημέας δε ὡς (ἐτών) με., μέσος μελεχρός τετανός ἀναιφα-
[λαυθὸς μακροπρόσωπος ὑπόσχιμος οὐ (ὑ) ὁφρύ ἀριστερά.}

Col. ii.

[Παῦνι τοῦ Ἐτούς
30 [181.] καὶ ἐὰν σου ἐπιτροπεύῃ[αι
[ ’]δου ἀπαντα τόπον
[ [. . . . . . [. .] ἀμείβετο καὶ "Τλλω καὶ Πτολεμαίων
[χαίρειν. τῆς ὑπαρχούσης ἡμῖν οἰκίας ἐν Ἰουακλέους
25 [π]όλει τῇ ὑπὲρ Μέμφιν πίστει κυρωθεὶσα ὑμῖν
[π]όλειν ὡς ἀν βούλησθε, κοῦ μη ἔπελθο[α] ἐπ’ αὐτήν
[ἡ] ἀγχιστεύουσα οὔτε ἐφ’ ὑμᾶς οὐδ’ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἡγορακότος
[ο]ὐδ’ ἄλλος ὑπὲρ ἐμοὶ παρευρέσει ἡμινιοῖν.
[ἐὰ]ν δὲ τὸ προγεγραμμένον (ποιήσω) ἢ ἄλλος ὑπὲρ
30 [ἐμοῦ], ἐνοχος ἐσομαι ὑμῖν καὶ ὁ ἐπελθὼν ὑπὲρ μου,
[κα]ὶ προσαποτίσα ἵππας ἀργυρίου (δραχμάς) χιλίας.
[ἐσ]τω δὲ ταῦτα κύρια ὡς ἀν ἐπιφέρῃ
[ἡ ὁ]νευλέγουντες κυρίοις.
314 TEBTUNIS PAPYRI

35 (ἐξα)μαρτυρ[ο]υν ἀντίγραφον.

βασιλε[ἷ]ς τοῦ Πολεμαίου τοῦ Πολεμαίου [καὶ] Ἀρακών[ᾶ]ς τοῦ Φιλοπατόρων ἐτῶν τοῦ Εὐμήλου Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶν Σιαττήρων καὶ θεῶν Αἰδηδίων καὶ τοῦ Εὐφράδης Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ τοῦ Εὐφράδης Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶν Ἐνεργετῶν καὶ θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων καὶ θεῶν

40 Ἐπιφανῶν, ἀθλοφόρου Βερενίκης Ἐνεργέτιδος Ἀρτεμίδωρας τῆς Διογένους, κανηφόρου Ἀρακών[ᾶ]ς τῆς Διογένους, κανηφόρου Ἀρακών[ᾶ]ς τῆς Διογένους, κανηφόρου Ἄρακών[ᾶ]ς Ἐνεργετής τῆς Πολεμαίου, μνῶς Ἀπελλαίον ἔνατη ἐπὶ εἰκάδι, ἐν Ἡράκλεως πόλει. ὁμολογεῖ Πολεμαίος Ἀμύντου Μακεδών

45 το[ῦ] Εκαταῖον πεζῶν τακτομισθος Μεσοετίς Ἀλεξάνδρου

27. οὐτὲ inserted above the line. 32. Final ε of ἐπιφερῇ above α, which is crossed through. 35. ε' μαρτ. 36. καὶ καὶ

ll. 1–18. 'I, Antiochus ... tactomisthus, am acquainted with Damaenetus the heir aforesaid of the property of his mother Myrtale daughter of Didymus, a Persian woman; to him belongs the inheritance and to none other, as aforesaid.

I, Demeas son of Protarchus, Apian of the troop of Aristoteles, tactomisthus, am acquainted with Damaenetus the heir aforesaid of the property of his mother Myrtale daughter of Didymus, a Persian woman; to him belongs the inheritance and to none other, as aforesaid.

Damaenetus is aged about 35 years, fair, curly-haired, having a long face and rather bright eyes, ... with a scar along his left ear; Antiochus is aged about 40 years, short, fair, straight-haired, having a long face and a mole by his right eyebrow; and Demeas is aged about 45 years, of middle height, fair, straight-haired, bald on the forehead, long-faced, short-sighted, with a scar on the left eyebrow.'

ll. 23–34. '... to Damaenetus and Hyllus and Ptolemaeus, greeting. Since the house belonging to us at Heracleopolis above Memphis has been knocked down to you in pledge, sell it as you please and I who am the next of kin will not proceed against it nor you nor the purchasers nor shall another do so on my behalf on any pretext whatever. If I do any of the things above written or another on my behalf, I or the person who proceeds on my behalf will be liable to you and will further forfeit as a sacred offering 1,000 drachmae of silver. Let this be valid wherever produced either by you or those in valid accord with you. Good-bye. The 13th year, Mecheir 24.'

7. Ἀπειὼς: cf. P.S.I. 389. 4; from Apis in Lower Egypt, or Apia in Phrygia?
13. An adjective referring to stature is expected after the age; possibly the omission was made good in the next line, where ἡμείδη would do for the mutilated word.
14. With ἐπιχάροψ cf. Archiv iv. 143, where ἐπιχάροψ is attested; χαροσῶ is the uncompounded form.
18. ἐπισάχυφος is for ἐπόσκυ.; cf. Mayser, Gram. 1. 171.
25–6. The house had, no doubt, been the security for a loan, and κυρωθ[ε]νη, if correct, implies that an auction had taken place; cf. B.G.U. 992. 7–10, SB. 4512. 9. There is no need to assume the loss of a finite verb governing [π]ωλείν, which can be jussive.

IX. AGREEMENTS.

817. Loan on Mortgage.

This text is notable as the first complete example of a private contract of loan upon mortgage of the Ptolemaic period. P. Hamburg 28 and Freiburg 37, loans of approximately the same date upon the security of a slave and a house respectively, are analogous, but very imperfectly preserved. In the present case the property hypothecated consisted of a house and appurtenances, and the loan was granted without interest. The formula shows a striking similarity to that of P. Flor. 1 (M. 243) and Strassb. 52, Hermopolite loans on mortgage of the middle of the second century A.D. Both the contracting parties were Jews of the Epigone; cf. 818, where not only the principals but also the six witnesses and another (l. 19) were of that nationality, three of them being in the army, 815 Fr. 2 recto 17–18 (two 'λογος, τῆς ἑμια.), and 793. ii. 20, 800, 820. These instances illustrate the considerable Jewish element in the population and among the military settlers; cf. Bevan, Ptolemaic Dyn. 112, where some other evidence is collected,1 206, Lesquier, Inst. mil. 46, 118, Willrich, Archiv i. 51–6.

The contract was written in a small neat hand by a scribe who adds his signature at the foot in a much more cursive script. Below are the names and descriptions of the parties, in a larger formal lettering, for which, however, the same scribe was very likely responsible. To the left, on a different κόλλημα, are the ends of lines of another agreement in which a βασιλικός ἄρχος was prescribed near the close. The hand is rather similar to that of the loan, and there is the same contrast between it and the larger script in which the names of the parties were given at the end. A small detached fragment is preserved from the bottom of a third contract showing analogous characteristics and evidently belonging to the same series.

1 The reference to P. Hibeh 96, given also by Bouché-Leclercq, Hist. des Lagides iv. 2405, for Jews in the Ptolemaic army, is questionable.
Col. ii.

Βασιλεύσατος Πτολεμαίον τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Ἀρσινόης θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων ἔτους τετάρτου καὶ εἰκοστοῦ ἐφ’ ίερέως τοῦ ὄντος ἐν Ἀλεξάνδρείαί Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶν Ἀθηλφῶν καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν καὶ θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων καὶ θεῶν Ἑπιφανῶν, ἀθλοφόρου

5 Βερενίκης Εὐεργέτιδος τῆς οὐσίας ἐν Ἀλεξάνδρείαί, κανηφόρου Αρσινόης Φιλαδέλφου τῆς οὐσίας ἐν Ἀλεξάνδρείᾳ, ίερείας Αρσινόης Φιλοπάτορος τῆς οὐσίας ἐν Ἀλεξάνδρείᾳ, μηνὸς Δόστρου όγδόη καὶ εἰκάδι Θοῦθ όγδόη καὶ εἰκάδι, ἐν Κροκοδίλῳ πόλει τοῦ 'Αρσινοίτου νομοῦ. ἐδάνεισέν Ἀπολλώνιον Πρωτογένου 'Ἰουδαίου τῆς ἐπι-

10 γοής Σωστράτων Νεοπτολέμου 'Ἰουδαίου τῆς ἐπιγονῆς χαλκοῦ νομίσματος τάλαντα δύο καὶ δραχμᾶς τρισχιλίας ἄτοκα εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν ἀπό τοῦ προγεγραμμένον χρόνον ἐπὶ ὑποθήκῃ τῇ ὑπαρχουσίᾳ αὐτῶν οίκια καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ τοῖς συγκυρουσι πάσι τοῖς [οὐσίν ἐν Ἀπιάδι τῆς Ἡθείας μερίδος, δὲ μέτρα νόστον ἐπὶ βορραῖν]

15 πήxeis εἵκοσι, λιβός ἐπ’ ἀπηλιώτην τῆς εἵκοσι, γεῖτονες δὲ [ν]ότου Σωστάτρας οἰκία, βορρὰ καὶ ἀπηλιώτου ῥύμι, λιβός Ἀρπάλον [κ]αι Σωστάτου οἰκία, ( ) αὐτοῖς ἐν τῶι προγεγραμμένωι χρόνωι, το δὲ [δ]άνειον τούτο ἀποδότω Σωστράτος Ἀπολλώνιοι ἐν τοῖς ἐνιαυτοῖς, [ε]ὰν δὲ μὴ ἀποδῷ καθὰ γέγραπται, ἐξέστο Απολλώνιοι ἐπικα-

20 [τ]αβολὴν ποιῆσασθή τῆς ὑποθήκης ἀκολούθος τῶι διαγράμματι. βεβαιοῦτο θεῶν Ἀρσινόης, ἀπολλώνιοι τῆς ὑποθήκης ταύτην καὶ παρεχέσθω αὐτὴν ἀνέσαφον καὶ ἀνεκχύραστον καὶ ἀνεπι-δάνειστον ἄλλου δανείου καὶ καθαρὰν ἀπὸ βασιλικῶν. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ βεβαιοῦ ἡ μὴ παρέχεται καθὰ γέγραπται ἣ κύδωνὸς τις γένη-

25 ται περὶ τῆν ὑποθήκην ταύτην ἢτοι περὶ πάσαν ἡ μέρος αὐτῆς τρόποι ὁποιοῦς, ἀποδότω Σωστράτος Ἀπολλώνιοι τοῦ δανείου τοῦτο ἐντὸς τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ παραχρήμα. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀπο-δῶν καθὰ γέγραπται, ἀποτείςτω Σωστράτου Ἀπολλώνιοι παραχρήμα τοῦ δανείου ἡμίδιον καὶ τοῦ ύπερπεσίντος

30 χρόνου τόκον ὡς ἐν δύο δραχμῶν τῇ μναὶ τῶν μῆνα ἐκαστὸν, ἡ συγγραφὴ ἢ ὅτε κυρία ἐστο πανταχοῦ. διὰ Βουβάκου τοῦ καὶ Σθενείου καλομένου.
'Apollonios ως (ἔταν) λε εὐμεγ(ήθης) μελίχ(ρως)
ὑποχάρο(ψ) ὁτι' ἀϕεσ(τηκότα).

Σώστρατος ως (ἔταν) λε μέσ(ος) μελίχ(ρως) επ[ . . . ( )]
οβ[λη] ἕπερ ὀφρυν δεξιάν.

On the verso, in a large coarse hand

Πετασίρις Πεκύσιος
καὶ Πεβρίξι.

and below at right angles (1st hand ?)

δ.

'In the reign of Ptolemy', &c. 'Apollonius son of Protogenes, Jew of the Epigone, has lent to Sostratus son of Neoptolemus, Jew of the Epigone, two talents three thousand drachmae of copper money without interest for one year from the date above written on the security of the house belonging to him and court and all appurtenances situated at Apias in the division of Themistes, of which the measurements are, from south to north twenty cubits, from west to east twenty cubits, and the adjacent areas, on the south the house of Sopatra, on the north and east streets, on the west the house of Harpalus and Sostratus (belonging ?) to them at the date above written. Sostratus shall repay this loan to Apollonius within the year, and if he does not repay it as stated, Apollonius shall have the right to lay claim to the security in accordance with the edict. Sostratus shall guarantee to Apollonius this security and shall produce it unencumbered, unpledged, unliable for another debt, and free from royalties. If he does not guarantee it or produce it as stated or if any risk occurs with regard to this security in whole or part in any way, Sostratus shall repay this debt to Apollonius forthwith within the year; and if he does not repay it as stated, Sostratus shall forthwith forfeit to Apollonius the loan increased by one half and for the overtime interest at the rate of two drachmae per mina per month. This contract shall be valid everywhere. Through Bubakes also called Sthenes.

Apollonius, aged about 35, tall, fair, with rather bright eyes and protruding ears. Sostratus, aged about 35, of middle height, fair, . . ., with a scar over his right eyebrow.'

17. Some words have evidently dropped out before αὐτὸς. Sense can be restored by the insertion of αἰ ὑπάρχονσαν or αἰ ὑπάρχοναν, referring to the οἰκεία; such a qualification of the γεώτονες, though unusual, is intelligible enough.


34. ὑποχάρο(ψ); cf. 816. 14; but the form -χαρο(πός) is also possible.

35. Possibly ἐπιχάρο(ψ), for which cf. 816. 14, n.
An agreement for a loan of 2 talents 500 drachmae of copper for one year at the common rate of interest of 2 dr. per mina monthly, i.e. 24 per cent. As in 817, the contracting parties were Jews, and the loan was the balance of a sum of 5 talents advanced by the lender as capital for a business in which apparently the two were partners.

[Basilievontos Πτολεμαίον τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας]
[θεῶν Ἡσιφανῶν ἔτους ἐβδόμου, ἐφ’ ἱερέως Φιλοστράτου]
[τοῦ . . . . . . . . . . . Αλέξανδρου καὶ θεῶν Σωτήρων καὶ θεῶν]
[Ἀδελφῶν καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν καὶ θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων καὶ]

5 θεῶν Ἡσιφανῶν καὶ θεῶν Φίλομητρῶν, ἀδελφόρου Βερενίκης Εὐερ-
γέτιδος Ἀσπασίας τῆς Χρυσέμου, κανηφόρου Ἀραιώνης Φιλάδέλφου
Ἰσιδώρας τῆς Ἀπολλωνίου, ιερείας Ἀραιώνης Φιλοπάτορος Εἰρήνης
tῆς Πτολεμαίων, μηνὸς Γορταίων τρεισκαιδεκάτης Φαμένωθ
τρεισκαιδεκάτη, ἐν Τρικωμίᾳ τῆς Θεμίστου μερίδος τοῦ

10 Ἀρσινοῦτον νομοῦ. ἐδάνεισεν Ἰουδᾶς Ἰωσήφου Ἰουδαίου τῆς
epignous Agathoklei Πτολεμαίον Ἰουδαίου τῶν Μολοσσ[...]οῦ
ἐν τῷ Ἡρακλεοπολίτη τεταγμένων πεζῶν τακτομίσθων,
χαλκοῦ νομίσματος τάλαντα δύο καὶ δραχμάς πεντακο-
σίας εἰς μήνας δεκάδον ἀπὸ τοῦ προγεγραμμένου χρόνου τόκου

15 ὡς ἐν δύο δραχμῶν τὴν μνᾶν ἐκάστην τῶν μηνῶν ἐκατόστω.
τούτῳ δ’ ἄτι τὸ δάνειον ὁ προσωφείλησεν Ἀγαθοκλῆς Ἰουδαί[]
ἀπὸ τῶν πέντε τάλαντων ὅπως εἰλήφη παρὰ τοῦ Ἰουδαίου εἰς προ-
βολὴν κοινῆς ἐργασίας μεταβολικῆς κατὰ συγγραφὴν ὁμο-
λογίας ἐφ’ ἥσυ συγγραφοφύλαξ Ἀνανίας Ἰωνᾶδου Ἰουδαίου

20 τῆς ἐπιγονῆς. ἀποδότω δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς Ἰουδαί τὸ διασε-
σαφμένον δάνειον καὶ τοὺς τόκους ἐμὶ μηνὶ Μεχείρ τοῦ
ὀγδοῦν ἔτους, ἐὰν δὲ ἡ ἀποδότι καθά γέγραπται, ἀποτε-
σάτω ἡμιόλιον. ἡ συγγραφὴ κυρία. μάρτυρες Δεινίας Αἰνέων,
Θρασέας Σωσίβου, Θηβῶν Φαυκλέους, Σαμάκλου Ἰωάνου, οἱ τέσ-

25 σαρεῖ Ἰουδαίου τῆς ἐπιγονῆς, Θεόδωρος Θεοδώρου ὃς καὶ Σαμάκλους
καλεῖται, Νικάνωρ Ἰάσονος, οἱ δύο Ἰουδαίοι τῶν διὰ Δωσιθέου
818. AGREEMENTS

τῆς πρωτῆς ἵππαρχίας ὀγδοηκιντάρουρι.

[diá][

2nd h. Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἔχω τὰ δύο τάλαντα καὶ τὰς πεντακοσίας δραχμὰς

30 τὸν χαλκὸν τὸ προγεγραμμένον δάνει[ον], τ[έ]θειμι τὴν συνγραφὴν

κυρίαν παρὰ συνγραφοφιλάκι Δεινίαι.

17. ει δηληθής corr. 24. ε of ὑποκείσας corr. 31. First φ and υ of συνγραφοφιλάκι corr., and the second α (or a λ) added above the line; -φιλακι seems to have been originally written.

‘In the reign of Ptolemy’, &c., ‘Judas son of Joseph, Jew of the Epigone, has lent to Agathocles son of Ptolemy, Jew, tactomithus of the infantry of Molossus stationed in the Heracleopolite nome, two talents five hundred drachmai of copper money for twelve months from the date above written with interest at two drachmai per mina per month. This loan is the amount which Agathocles still owed to Judas out of five talents which he had received from Judas as an advance towards a money-changing (?) business in partnership according to a written agreement, of which Ananias son of Jonathan, Jew of the Epigone, is the guardian. Agathocles shall repay to Judas the aforesaid loan and the interest in the month of Mēcheir of the eighth year; but if he do not repay it as stated, he shall pay it increased by a half. This agreement is valid.’ List of six witnesses of whom the first was the guardian of the agreement. ‘I, Agathocles, have received the two talents and the five hundred drachmai, the amount of the loan above written, and have deposited the agreement, which is valid, with Deinias as its keeper.’

2. έρους ἐβδόμου : cf. ll. 14 and 22, and 993, whence the priest’s name is obtained.
3. That the village Τμικωμία was in the division of Themistes had rightly been inferred from P. Petrie III. 58 (ε), &c. ; cf. Vol. II, p. 405.
4. τῶν Μολοσσῶν: the second σ looks like ε, but the appearance of ε seems to be due to the final syllable σου having been written somewhat high, so that the third (superfluous) σ stands just over the second; it would also be possible, though less satisfactory, to read -ων for -ον. Neither of the forms Μολοσσόν or Μολοσσ(σ)ίων is at all likely. Molossus is probably a new eponym; cf. the similar combinations in 816. 7-8, 820. 6-7, and for τῶν ... τεταγμένων Lesquier, Ἴνστ. ἑἰ. p. 71?
5. τεταγμένων: cf. P.S.I. 666. 8-10 ἀξίω ... δοθήναι ... εἰς προβολὴν (ὁρ.) σ.
6. μεταβολής is ambiguous, since μεταβόλος and μεταβολῇ may be concerned either with money-changing or small retail trade. For μεταβόλος in the latter sense cf. Rev. Laws xlvii. 12, xlviii. 3; the former is more probable in 116. 20, 50.
7. The name Ἐθῆον is not otherwise known; was it an inadvertence for Ὑηρῶν?
26-7. For διὰ Δωσιλείου cf. e.g. 62. 39. It is noticeable that these ὀγδοηκιντάρουρι belonged to a numbered hipparchy; cf. 818. 5, Lesquier, Ἴνστ. ἑἰ. 90.
28. The top of a tall vertical stroke, probably part of a φ or ψ, is presumably a remnant of the scribe’s signature; cf. e.g. 817. 32.
Agreement for a one year’s lease of some cleruchic land at a money rent. The latter parts of the lines are lost throughout, but, thanks to the fact that, in accordance with the common practice, the text was written out twice, much of it is recoverable. There is a sharp contrast in style between the two copies, the hand of the lower being well formed and of a good size while that of the upper one is small and very cursive. Nevertheless a single scribe may well have been responsible for both; cf. 821. For some other examples of leases of this class see 815, introd.

Βασιλεύοντος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας θεῶν Ἐπι-
ϕ[ανῶν ἔτους δεκάτου ἐφ’ ἱερέως Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶν Ἑωτήρων καὶ θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν
καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν καὶ θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων καὶ θεῶν Ἐπιφανῶν καὶ
θεῶν Φιλομητόρων, ἄθλοφόρου Βερενίκης Εὐεργέτιδος Πτολε-
μαίδος τῆς
Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐβοίου, κανηφόρου Ἀρσινόης Φιλαδέλφου Κλεανέτης
τῆς , ἱερείας Ἀρσινόης Φιλοπάτωρος Εἰρήνης τῆς Πτολεμαίου,
μηνὸς Ἀπελλαίου
πέμπτη καὶ εἰκάδι Παῦνι πέμπτη καὶ εἰκάδι, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχωι{ὁ}ς
τοῦ Ἀρσινοίτου. ἐμίσθωσεν Πυλάδης Μακεδῶν; τῶν 14 1.

5 τῆς τρίτης ἱππαρχίας ὑγδοκοντάρους Φιλάμμων Δὲ . . . . . . . .
τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχοῦσων αὐτῶι ἐν τοῖ Ὀλύμπου
τοῦ Ἀντιπάτρου ἐκατονταρώφοι {τοῖ} κληρῶι τοι ὄντι περὶ τὴν προδε-
δηλωμένην κάμην ἄρουρῶν 18 1. ἀρουράς πέντε ὦστε σπείρειν
σκόρδου. ἡ μὲ μίσθωσις ἤδε εἰς τὸ ἐνδέκατον ἐτῶν ἐκφορέοιν τοῦ παντὸς
χαλκοῦ νομίσματος δραχμῶν ἐπτακοσίων, τὸ δὲ προγεγραμμένον
ἐκφόριον ἀποδότῳ Φιλάμμων Πυλάδει ἐμ μησίν Μεχείρ καὶ Φαμενώθ
15 1. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀποδοθῇ ἀποτεισάτω ἡμιόλιον, τὸν δὲ
σκόρδοφυ κυριευέτω Πυλάδης ἢς ἄν τὰ ἐαυτοῦ κομίσηται. [βεβαιοῦσθα
δὲ Ὀλυμπὸς Ἀντιπάτρου Μυσὸς τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Κυνοπολίτου καὶ
'Ἡρακλε-
10 οπολιτων πρώτων Φιλάμμων και τοίς παρ’ αυτού τῇ μίσθωσιν καὶ τὸ 191. σκόρδον ἐσσ’ ἀν κοφαντες α……………
نسخة غير مكتملة

Βασιλεύσιος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας θεῶν 'Επι-
φανῶν ἔτους δεκατοῦ ἐφ’ ἱερεῶς τοῦ 'Αλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶν Σωτῆρος καὶ θεῶν 'Αἴδηλον καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν καὶ θεῶν Φιλο-
πατῶρος καὶ θεῶν 'Επιφανῶν καὶ θεῶν Φιλομητόρων, ἀδελφόρου

Ευεργετίδος Πτολεμαίδος τῆς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Εὐβοίου,
κανηφόρου Ἀρσινόης Φιλαδέλφου Κλεινήτης τῆς ……, ἱερεῖας Ἀρσι-
νόης Φιλοπάτορος Εἰρήνης τῆς Πτολεμαίου, μηνὸς Ἀπελλαίου πέμπτη
καὶ εἰκάδι Παῦλοι πέμπτη [καὶ εἰκάδι, ἐν 'Οξυρύγχοι τοῦ Ἀρσινοῦ].
ἐμίσθωσεν Πυλάδης Μακιδῶν τῶν …………… τῆς τρίτης

ἐπιπροχίας ὁγδοκοντάρουρος Φιλάμμων Δε……………… τῆς ἐπι-
γονῆς ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχοῦσιν αὐτῶι; 

ἐν τῶι Ολύμπου τοῦ Ἀντιπατρῶν ἐκατονταράθου κλήρῳ τῶi ὀντι

περὶ τῆς προδεικουμένης κόμην ἀρουρῶν 181.

ἀροῦρας πέντε ὀφεις σπειρέις σκόρδωι. ἡ μὲ μίσθωσις ἥδη εἰς

τὸ ἐνδέκατον ἑτὸς ἐκφορῆι τοῦ παντὸς χαλκοῦ νομίσματος δραχμῶν

ἐπτάκοσιν, τὸ δὲ προγεγραμμένος ἐκφόριον ἀποδότω Φιλάμμων
Πυλάδει ἐμ μησίν Μεσείρ καὶ Φαμενώθ 151. ἐὰν δὲ

μὴ ἀποδοῖ, ἀποτεισάτω ἡμιόλιον, τῶν δὲ σκόρδων κυριευτέρω Πυλάδης
ἐὼς ἀν τὰ ἐαυτοῦ κομίσηται. βεβαιοῦτο δὲ Ὁλύμπου Ἀντιπάτρου

Μυσός τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Κυνοπόλετου καὶ Ἡρακλεοπολίτου πρῶτων
Φιλάμμων

V
In the reign of Ptolemy, &c. 'Pylades, Macedonian of the troop of... and the third hipparchy, holder of 80 arurae, has leased to Philammon... of the Epigone, from the... arurae belonging to him in the holding of Olympus son of Antipater, holder of 100 arurae, near the aforesaid village, 5 arurae to be sown with garlic. This lease is for the eleventh year at a total rent of 700 drachmae of copper money. Philammon shall pay to Pylades the rent above written in the months of Mecheir and Phamenoth, and if he fail to do so shall forfeit the amount increased by one half; and Pylades shall be owner of the garlic until he has received his dues. Olympus son of Antipater, Mysian, of the first detachment from the Cynopolite and Heracleopolite nomes, shall guarantee to Philammon and his agents the lease and the... garlic until they have cut and... and for whatever he does not guarantee as aforesaid, Pylades shall forfeit to Philammon a fine of 2 talents of copper money, and this contract shall be none the less valid. If any exaction for the Treasury is made upon him in respect of this lease or the holding, on production of the corresponding receipt he shall deduct it from Pylades' rent. The contract is valid. The witnesses are... all five Macedonians, and... of the fifth hipparchy. The keeper of the contract is Olympus. (Signed) I, Pylades, have leased the land as aforesaid and have placed the con-
tract, which is valid, with Olympus. I, Olympus, will guarantee as aforesaid, and have received the contract, which is valid.'

5. ἵππος ἔσσων should imply that Pylades was not merely a tenant. Something may have dropped out after ἀὐτῶν; cf. l. 26, n.

9–10. Cf. 815, Fr. 4, 23, n., where other instances are collected. It is noticeable that these πρῶτοι, who have been overlooked in Preisigke’s Wörterb., are commonly described as ‘from’ some name, and that διάτροφοι &c. do not occur. The verb at the end of line 10 might be e.g. ἀνενίκαντον, but κόψαντες though suitable to standing crops (cf. 815, Fr. 5, 21) is inapposite to σκόρπα unless the reference is to the breaking up of the soil.

11. ἔναν ἔδε, which would be expected, cannot be read.


14. The names given in l. 43 do not seem to occur, but the writing is very illegible, 26. Cf. l. 5, where there seems to have been nothing between στᾶτας and ἐν τοῖς, but the like supposition at this point would make the line much too short. Perhaps there was an omission there or a deletion here.

44–5. Perhaps ἐκτρώπως ἔρευνας and ἐδοκιμάστρως.

51–2. The names of some of the witnesses should stand here, but neither ὁμοστος nor apparently Μενοίτων (cf. l. 43) is to be read in l. 51, and Πιτρων is unsatisfactory in l. 52.

820. Cession of Quarters.

6. 29.5 x 15.3 cm. B.C. 201.

Agreement for the cession of a military σταθμός from a tactomisthus to four Crown cultivators. No mention is made of any consideration for the transfer of the property, which is described as that of the ceder’s father. The deed was drawn up at the village of Samaria, and the six witnesses were all Jews; cf. 817, introd., 818. An interesting double date occurs (ll. 5, 22) from which it is perhaps to be inferred that the first assimilation of the Macedonian to the Egyptian calendar had already taken place in the fourth year of Epiphanes; cf. P. Hibeh pp. 348–50, where the evidence of this papyrus was utilized. As usual in συγγραφοφύλαξ-deeds of this period the text is written out twice; the script of the first copy is smaller and rather more cursive than that of the second, but both were evidently penned by the same person.
Βασιλεύοντος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Π[τολεμαίου καὶ Ἀρσινόης θεῶν
Φιλοπατάρων ἐτών τετάρτου ἐφ' ἱερέως Ἀδαίων τοῦ Γοργίου Αλεξάνδρου
καὶ θεῶν Σωτηρῶν καὶ θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν καὶ
20 θεῶν Φιλοπατάρων, ἀθλοφόρου Βερεύνικης Εὐεργετίδους Φίλης
tῆς Ἀντικλέους, καυχητῆς Ἀρσινόης Φιλαδέλφου Ἀρσινόης τῆς
Σόλωνος, μηνὸς Αὐδαίον Ἀγυπτίων δὲ 'Επείχη πεντεκαϊδε-
κάτης, εἰς Σαμαρεία τοῦ Ἀρσινοίτου νομοῦ. ὁμολογεῖ Θεόδωτος
Κασσάνδρου Παῖων τῶν Φυλέως τακτόμισθος Ἀριωάτης Ἀρσεῖτος
25 [καὶ Ὀρσ]ευώφει Α. ἐφε... θεος καὶ Ἐτάτει Πετ... ... καὶ ἄλλωι
Κατύτει Π... ... ύμιος τοῖς τέσσαριστον Ἀρσινοίταις βασιλι-
κοῖς γεωργοῖς παρακεχωρηκέναι τῶν ὑπάρχοντα σταθμῶν
tῶι πατρὶ αὐτοῦ ἐν Κερκεσθῆ[ει 17 l].
30 [θεῖς] μηδὲ ἄλλον ὑποκαθήσεις παρευρέσει ἡμιτινοῦν. [ἐὰν δὲ [ἐ]πελ-
[θῆ ἡ α]ὐτὸς ἡ τῶν παρ' αὐτοῦ τις, ἀποτεισάτω Θεόδωτος Ἀρνώ-
On the verso some much-effaced remains in a small cursive hand (the names Θεοδότου and Διοφάντου are recognizable), and to the right in a larger clear hand

Δημοκράτους?
Σαββάσαραίος?

8. τοῖς ... γεωργοῖς added above the line.

'In the reign of Ptolemy son of Ptolemy and Arsinoë, gods Philopatores, in the 4th year, Adaeus son of Gorgias being priest of Alexander and the gods Soteres and the gods Adelphi and the gods Euergetae and the gods Philopatores, Philte daughter of Anticles being athlrophus of Berenice Euergetis, Arsinoë daughter of Solon being canephorus of Arsinoë Philadelphus, on the 15th of Audnaeus, which is Epeiph in the Egyptian calendar, at Samaria in the Arsinoite nome. Theodotus son of Cassander, a Paeonian of Phyleus' troop, tactomisthus, acknowledges to Haruotes son of Harseus and to Orsenouphis son of ... and to Katutis son of Pet ... and to another Katutis son of P..... umis, all four Arsinoites and farmers of Crown land, that he has ceded the quarters belonging to his father in Kerkesephis ... and that he will not proceed against them himself or by any agent of his nor will suborn any other person to do so on any pretext. And if he himself or any agent of his proceeds against them ... Theodotus shall forfeit to Haruotes and Orsenouphis and Katutis and the other Katutis a fine of 2,000 drachmae in copper coin, and his claim shall be invalid. This contract shall be valid.' The names of six witnesses follow, the third of them being the keeper of the contract.

9. τὸ αὐτὸ is meaningless here, and the other copy evidently had about ten letters more at this point. Possibly τὸ αὐτὸ ποροῦ should be restored, though the supplement is somewhat short. Another small discrepancy occurs in l. 11.

11. It seems likely that the purpose of the interlinear insertion was to substitute ἐκτὸς ἀπὸ ἀπόκειμάτων, but the latter stands in l. 31.

15. The name Σαββάσαραίος (?) presumably occurred in this line (cf. the verso), but the letters are too much effaced for recognition.

821. WITHDRAWAL OF CLAIMS.

A declaration, made in epistolary form (cf. 816, ii) by one woman to another, of satisfaction in respect of some act of aggression (ὑβρίς, l. 13) about which a
formal charge had been lodged with an official. Apparently the case was settled out of court and the purpose of this document was to obviate interference on the part of the magistrate to whom complaint had been made. Cf. the very similar letter P. Petrie III. 56 (d),¹ and P. Hibeh 96, Tor. 4, B.G.U. 1249, which are analogous settlements in the form of ὀμολογίαι.

The heavy ill-formed hand is not likely to be of later date than the reign of Philopator.

With the publication of P. Freiburg 12–33, establishing the date-formula for the beginning of the reign of Philometor when his mother was regent, this papyrus, which belongs to the same period, has lost much of its interest. The only small point of difference between the Freiburg prescripts and 822 is that the holders of the eponymous priesthoods are here not named. Of the agreement to which the date was prefixed so little remains that the purport is problematical. A daughter of one of the parties was concerned and a contract of cohabitation, which was probably hers, is mentioned.

2. It seems clear from a comparison of the length of the other supplements that the gods Soteres were omitted, as in P. Freiburg 12, 22, 24, 29.
3. This line is rather shorter than 1–2 and 4–5.
8. Possibly οὖν[ω ἐπηγγέλων, but the remains are ambiguous.

Basiléa[v Κλεοπάτρας τηὸς μητρὸς θεᾶς 'Επιφάνους καὶ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Πτολεμαίου θεοῦ
'Επιφάνιος ἑτοὺς τρίτου ἐφ' ἑρεώς τοῦ ὑντος ἐν Ἀλεξάνδρειαι Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν
καὶ θεῶν Ἐφεργετῶν καὶ [θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων καὶ θεῶν 'Επιφανῶν καὶ βασιλέως
Πτολεμαίων] Φιλομην[τορος, ἀθλοφόρου Βερενίκης Εὐεργήτιδος τῆς οὐσίας ἐν Ἀλεξάνδρειαι,
καὶ θηρωροῦ Αρσινόης Φιλαδέλφου τῆς οὐσίας ἐν Ἀλεξάνδρειαι, ιερεῖας Αρσινόης Φιλοπάτορος τῆς οὐσίας ἐν Ἀλεξάνδρειαι, μηνὸς 301. ἐν Κροκοδίλων [πόλει τοῦ Ἀρσινοῦτον νομοῦ.
Ἀλεξάνδρεως τῶν ...
τοῦ Ἡρακλείδου τη. ἕ [10 τῆς θ[ν]γατρὸς αὐτοῦ Π...
συγγ[ρα]φην συνοικίσιον
καὶ σ[. . . . . . .]με []
kai . []
ev. [ ]
823. Receipt of a Ship's Captain.

The following text and 824–5 are acknowledgements by captains of cargo-boats that they had received certain quantities of grain for transport to the government stores at Alexandria; cf. P. Hibeh 98, in connexion with which reference was made to these papyri, Petrie II. 48, Lille 21–4. The captain concerned in 823, being illiterate, employed an amanuensis who himself was not much of a scholar.

*In the reign of Ptolemy son of Ptolemy and Arsinoë, gods Philopatores, the 21st year, Hathur 2. Ammonius, captain of the transport of Polycrates, of . . . artabae burthen,*
acknowledges embarkation at the harbour of Kerke for conveyance to Alexandria to the
royal granary, from the produce of the 20th year, through Bacchius and Ammonius, sitologi
of the store at Hieras Nesus, with the controllers, of five thousand five hundred and fifty-six
artabae of olyra paid as rent and for transport by the supplementary vessel, total 5556 art.,
by measure tested with the bronze measure, and with fair and just smoothing-rod, clean
and sifted; and I make no complaint. Sitoetis son of Gemouthes, Memphite, wrote at the
bidding of Ammon(ius), since he is illiterate.'

3. Hathur at this period approximately corresponded with December, so that corn from
the preceding harvest is presumably referred to. Since this belonged to a different year
(l. 8) the financial year beginning in Mecheir cannot be here meant; cf. 825. (a) – (c) and
P. Petrie II. 48, which are similar in this respect.

4. Polivkarios: probably the same as in P. Petrie II. 48. 3, which is dated three years
earlier than 823.

6. Kerpis: in the Memphite nome (cf. e.g. SB. 1214), no doubt on the Nile and
probably, as suggested ap. P. S.I. 537. 4, at or near the modern Riqqa. It is frequently
mentioned in Zenon's correspondence.

9. For the spelling itepa(v) cf. Mayser, Gram. i. 168.

10. epyagasthirioi: cf. 824. 6, 825. (a) 10, &c., and n. on 722. 7.

épakoíouxvton: cf. 825 introd.

11–12. ἕς . . . ἐπίλεκτον is a rather enigmatical phrase. The épiléketo are well known
as a class of native troops (cf. 5. 44, n.), but if τῆς is right, the natural word to supply is
νέως. The writer's orthographical blunders hardly justify the alteration of τῆς to τοῦ.
Perhaps, then, there was a class of supernumerary ships which served as a supplement to
those in regular use. For ἕς πλοι(ς) cf. 703. 73 ἀπλότον.

14–15. Cf. P. Amh. 43. 9–10, Lille 21. 23–6, &c., and 5. 86.

19. Ἀμμωνος: so apparently; the name is given as Ἀμμώνος in l. 3.

824. RECEIPT OF A SHIP'S CAPTAIN.

Width 7.8 cm

A receipt of the same kind as 823, mutilated but containing an unusual
phrase which can now be recognized elsewhere; cf. n. on l. 13.

[("Ετους) i(?) 'Ε]πιειφ ἰθ. ὀμολογεῖ
[. . .]ρος ναύκληρος [τοῦ
[. . .]μονος κερ(κούρον) ἀγ(ωγῆς) 'Γ . [ἐμ-
[θεβλησθ]θαι παρά Πετε-
5 [. . . . . . . . . . τοῦ στιτολογοῦντος
τὸ περὶ [Κερκεσου]χα ἐπ[γας-
[τῆ]ριον ἐπὶ τοῦ [. . . . . . . . .
[ 13 l. ] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
3. ᾰγ(ωγης): the abbreviation here and in 825. (a) 4 &c. might also be taken for ἀρ(αρθων), but cf. P. Petrie III 129. (a) 11, where ᾰγ(ωγης) can be read with some confidence, 823. 4, and P. Enteux. 27. 2 [κερκεσνου ἀγαθής] M.
6. [Κερκεσνου] 'α has been preferred to [ὑεμπρω] 'α chiefly because the former is concerned in another papyrus from the cartonnage which produced 824.
7-8. Ε.γ. ιἀγα Πολεμαιδα δρωμα, as in 825, &c. The papyrus is broken below 1. 8 and the loss of a line or two is possible.
9. Perhaps δ)α Ἀπολλωνιδου, but the passage is too defective for satisfactory restoration.
13. προς το ἐπεικοστ[όν]: cf. P. Petrie II. 48. 8-9 and 18, where προς το ἐπεικοστ[όν] and προς το ἐπεικ. should evidently be restored on the analogy of the present text. Apparently the phrase describes a standard of purity and may be understood to mean that the corn had been reduced by sifting in the proportion of 21:20. ἐκαστόνδει should accordingly be removed from the section of taxes in Preisigke's 'Wörterb.'

825. RECEIPTS OF A SHIP'S CAPTAIN.

48. B.C. 176?

The three texts here grouped together are acknowledgements of embarkation of corn similar to 823-4. They were issued by the same ναυκληρος on the same day and for identical amounts which were drawn from a single granary; only the official through (ὁιδα) whom the grain is stated to have been drawn differs in each case. These intermediaries are the antigrapheus of the basilicogrammateus (cf. 774. 4, P. Hibeh 98. 15, Lille 21-3), an agent of the oeconomus, and the sitologus (with, apparently, the antigrapheus again). Since these three documents clearly refer to a single transaction, it must be concluded that ναυκληρος issued receipts for the grain which they undertook to transport not only to the sitologus concerned but also to the ἐπακολουθωντες (823. 10), the officials who checked and verified his proceedings.
As in 823, though the writing is fairly good, there are frequent lapses in spelling.

(a) 21.5 x 7.3 cm.

(ʻΕτους) ἡ Ἄθυρι ἱγ. ὀμολογεῖ Ἀμμώνιος ναύκληρος
tοῦ Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ Δωρίωνος κερ(κούρο) ἀγ(ογής) ἜΑ ἐμβη-
λῆθαι ἐπὶ τοῦ κατὰ
Πτολεμαίδος ὀρμον
dιὰ Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ ἀντι-
γραφομένου παρὰ βασιλ-
κοῦ γραμ(ματέως) ἐκ τοῦ
περὶ Βουβάστουν ἐργαστηρίου
ἀπὸ τῶν γηνη[μάτων]
tοῦ ε ἔτους ἀπὸ τοῦ [διὰ]
ἐστε εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν] λικὼν
Θεοφραίου ἀγοραστοῦ
πυροῦ ἀρτάβας ἐκσα-
κοσίας ἐκκοσι, / χκ,
πρὸς κριθᾶς
ἐκχήκοντα πέντε,
/ ἦ, καὶ οὕθεν
ἐνκαλῶι.

2. 1. ναύκληρος.

4. 1. ἐμβηθῆθαι: so (b) 4, (c) 4.

6. 1. Πτολεμαίδα ὀρμον: so (b) 6.

10. ou of ἐργαστηρίου above the line? 11. 1. γηνη[μάτων]: so (b) 10, (c) 13.

(b) 17 x 9.2 cm.

[ʻΕτους) ἡ Ἄθυρ[β] ἱγ. [ὁμολογεῖ
[Ἀμμώνιος] ναύκληρος
[τοῦ] Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ Δωρί-
[ωνος] κερ(κούρο) ἀγ(ογής) ἜΑ ἐμβη-
λῆθαι ἐπὶ τοῦ κατὰ
Πτολεμαίδος ὀρμον
9.  l. ἐργαστήριον.

14. Some ink in the margin just before the lacuna may be accidental.

(c) 30.7 × 8.3 cm.

(ἔτους) σ Ὀδυσσ. [ὦ]μωλογεῖ
Ἀμμώνιος ναῦκληρος
τοῦ Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ Δωρίνων
κερ(κούρου) ἀγ(ωνῆς) ΜΑ ἐμβηλῆθαι

5 ἐπὶ τοῦ κατὰ Πτολεμαίδα
ὁρμοῦ διὰ Δυτιμάχου
τοῦ σιτολογοῦ(ν)τος τὸ περὶ
Βουβάστου ἐργαστήριον
καὶ τοῦ πα[ρὰ] . . . . . . . οὐ

10 βασιλικοῦ γραμ(μ)ατέως
ὡστε εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν
εἰς τὸ βασιλικὸν ἀρτάβας
ἀπὸ τῶν γνημάτων ε ἔτους
ἐκσακοσίας εἰκοσι, / χξκ,

15 πρὸς κριθᾶς ἐξήκοντα
πέντε, / ξε, καὶ
οὐθὲν ἐν[καλῶ.

1. l. [ὦ]μωλογεῖ.  l. 13 inserted.
(a) The 6th year, Hathur 13. Ammonius, captain of the transport of Heracleides son of Dorion, of 11,000 artabae burthen, acknowledges that he has embarked at the harbour of Ptolemais through Apollonius the antigrapheus of the basilicogrammateus, from the store at Bubastus, out of the produce of the 5th year, of the wheat purchased through Theophraeus, six hundred and twenty artabae, total 620; and commuted to (?) barley sixty-five, total 65: and I make no complaint.

1. 'Aévpi: so the other copies and P. Grenf. I. 33. 27, SB. 4116. 10.

12–13. Cf. (b) 11, where the same expression is used, though the name is spelled Τεφραίον; it does not occur in (c). The preposition in both places is extremely doubtful, but either ἀπὸ or ἐκ seems to be required before τοῦ and the former on the whole is the more suitable; Theophraeus was then the person through whom the corn had been purchased. For ἀγοραστός as opposed to φορμός (823. 11) cf. e.g. P. Petrie II. 20. ii. 8–9 ἀπὸ τε τοῦ ἀγοραστοῦ καὶ τοῦ φορμοῦ, Wilcken, Grundz. 357, Rostovizeff, Journ. Eg. Arch. vi. 175.

14. ἐκσακοσίας: the same singular spelling occurs in (c) 14 and is indicated by the spacing in (b) 13. In l. 17, on the other hand, ἐκείσκους was written (so too probably (b) 15, but ἐκς. (c) 15), for which cf. e.g. Wilcken, Ost. 336. 3 ἐκεισκοῦς, Mayser, Gram. i. 210.

16. πρός: this might be taken for an early instance of the adverbial use found later not infrequently in the phrase καὶ πρός, e.g. P. Oxy. 68. 24, but πρός κρέβος is preferably interpreted, as Mr. Edgar suggests, on the analogy of e.g. P.S.I. 356. 4 πωλεῖ πρός σῖτον, though whether this implies an exchange of x art. of barley to 65 of wheat or 65 of barley to x of barley is not very clear.

(b) The writing is across the fibres of, probably, the verso, the other side being blank.
No. 692, Fr. 1, Cols. ii–iii

No. 694, Fr. 1, Cols. ii–iii
PUBLICATIONS OF GREEK PAPYRI

By B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, and J. G. Smyly.


THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI. By B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. Parts I-XVII, with Plates. I-XIII, £1 5s. net, XIV-XVII, £2 2s. net.


REVENUE LAWS OF PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS. By B. P. Grenfell. Text and Plates, £1 11s. 6d. net.

AN ALEXANDRIAN EROTIC FRAGMENT, &c. By B. P. Grenfell. With one plate, 8s. 6d. net.

NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS, &c. By B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. With five plates, 12s. 6d. net.

THE AMHERST PAPYRI. By B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. Part I (Theological), with nine plates, 15s. net. Part II (Classical, &c.), with twenty-five plates, £2 2s. 6d. net.

FAYUM TOWNS AND THEIR PAPYRI. By B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, and D. G. Hogarth. With seventeen plates and map, £1 5s. net.

THE HIBEH PAPYRI. By B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. With ten plates, £2 5s. net.


TWO THEOCRITUS PAPYRI. By A. S. Hunt and J. Johnson. With two plates, £2 2s. net.

GREEK PAPYRI FROM GUROB. By J. G. Smyly. With two plates, 12s. 6d. net.

CATALOGUE GÉNÉRAL DES ANTIQUITÉS ÉGYPTIENNES DU MUSÉE DU CAIRE. Greek Papyri, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. 70 Piastres.


NEW SAYINGS OF JESUS AND FRAGMENT OF A LOST GOSPEL. By B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt. With one plate, 1s. net.

MENANDER'S TEPITOΣ. The Geneva Fragment. By B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt, 1s. 6d. net.

HELLENICA OXYRHYNCHIA cum Theopompi et Cratippi fragmentis (Oxford Classical Texts). By B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt, 4s. 6d. net.

TRAGICORUM GRAEORUM FRAGMENTA PAPYRACEA. By A. S. Hunt, 3s. net.


IN PREPARATION.

