Plate I (Frontispiece)

No. 11
THE
OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI
PART I
GRENFELL AND HUNT
EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND
GRAECO-ROMAN BRANCH

THE
OXYRHNCHUS PAPYRI
PART I

EDITED WITH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES

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

AND

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

WITH EIGHT PLATES

LONDON:
SOLD AT
The Offices of the EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND, 37 Great Russell St., W.C.
AND 59 Temple Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

AND BY
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., PATERNOSTER HOUSE, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.
BERNARD QUARITCH, 15 PICCADILLY, W.; ASHER & CO., 13 BEDFORD ST., COVENT GARDEN, W.C.
AND HENRY FROWDE, AMEN CORNER, E.C.

1898
Oxford
HORACE HART, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY
PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BERNARD P. GRENFELL.
ARTHUR S. HUNT.

Queen's College, Oxford,
April 27, 1898.
## CONTENTS

### Preface

Table of Papyri

Note on the Method of Publication and List of Abbreviations used

### TEXTS

I. Theological, I–VI

II. New Classical Fragments, VII–XV

III. Fragments of Extant Classical Authors, XVI–XXIX

IV. Latin, XXX–XXXII

V. Papyri of the First Four Centuries, XXXIII–CXXIV

VI. Papyri of the Sixth and Seventh Centuries, CXXV–CLVIII

Descriptions of Papyri not Printed in Full, CIX–CCVII

### INDICES

I. New Classical and Theological Fragments

II. Emperors

III. Consuls, Eras and Indictions

IV. Months and Days

V. Personal Names

VI. Geographical

VII. Symbols

VIII. Officials

IX. Weights, Measures and Coins

X. Taxes

XI. General Index

### LIST OF PLATES

I. No. II verso

II. Nos. VII and VIII

III. No. IX recto (Cols. 4–5) and XXV

IV. No. XVI (Cols. 2–3)

V. No. XX (recto of two fragments and verso of third)

VI. No. XXIII

VII. No. XXVI recto (Cols. 2 and 3) and part of verso

VIII. Nos. XXX verso, XXXI recto, XXXII

To face page

Frontispiece
# Table of Papyri

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Papyrus</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>ΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΗΣΟΥ</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>St. Matthew i (Plate I, frontispiece)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>St. Mark x-xi</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5th or 6th cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Theological fragment</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Early Christian fragment</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Acts of Paul and Thecla</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5th cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Sappho (Plate II)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Alcman i (Plate II)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1st or 2nd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Aristoxenus, ψυχικά στοιχεία (Plate III)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Comedy</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Comedy</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>Chronological Work</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1st or 2nd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII</td>
<td>Letter to a King of Macedon</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>Elegiacs</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV</td>
<td>Epigrams</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI</td>
<td>Thucydides IV (Plate IV)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII</td>
<td>Thucydides II</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1st cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII</td>
<td>Herodotus I</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX</td>
<td>Herodotus I</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX</td>
<td>Homer, Iliad II (Plate V)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXI</td>
<td>Homer, Iliad II</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1st or 2nd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII</td>
<td>Sophocles, Oedipus Tyranus</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>5th cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIII</td>
<td>Plato, Laws IX (Plate VI)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV</td>
<td>Plato, Republic X</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXV</td>
<td>Demosthenes, De Corona (Plate III)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Papyri</td>
<td>A.D.</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVI. Demosthenes, πρωτικα δημηγορια (Plate VII)</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVII. Isocrates, περι δικαίους</td>
<td>1st or 2nd cent.</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVIII. Xenophon, Hellenica III</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIX. Euclid II. 5</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXX. Latin Historical Fragment (Plate VIII)</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXI. Vergil, Aeneid I (Plate VIII)</td>
<td>5th cent.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXII. Latin Letter to a tribunus militum (Plate VIII)</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXIII. Interview with an Emperor</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXIV. Edict of a Praefect concerning Archives</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXV. Proclamation and List of Emperors</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVI. Customs Regulations</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
<td>76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVII. Report of a Lawsuit</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXVIII. Petition to the Praefect</td>
<td>49-50</td>
<td>81</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXXIX. Release from Military Service</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XL. A Legal Decision</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
<td>83</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLI. Report of a Public Meeting</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLI. Proclamation</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLI. Military Accounts. Watchmen of Oxyrhynchus</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLIV. Sale of Taxes</td>
<td>1st cent.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLV. Land Distribution</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLVI. Land Distribution</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>103</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLVII. Land Distribution</td>
<td>1st cent.</td>
<td>104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLVIII. Emancipation of a Slave</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLIX. Emancipation of a Slave</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>107</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Emancipation of a Slave</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LI. Report of a Public Physician</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LII. Report of Public Physicians</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIII. Report on a Persea Tree</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIV. Repair of Public Buildings</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV. Embellishment of a New Street</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVI. Appointment of a Guardian</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>114</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVII. Peculation by a Treasury Official</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVIII. Appointment of Treasury Officials</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIX. Appointment of a Delegate</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>117</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LX. Commissariat</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXI. Payment of a Fine</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXII. Letter of a Centurion</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXIII. Lading and Inspection of Corn</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXIV. Order for Arrest</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
<td>122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXV. Order for Arrest</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXVI. Erection of a Statue to a Praefect</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>123</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF PAPYRI</td>
<td>A.D.</td>
<td>PAGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXVII. Dispute concerning Property</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXVIII. Denial of a Money Claim</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXX. Complaint of a Robbery</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXI. Petition</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXII. Two Petitions to the Praefect</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXIII. Property Return</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXIV. Registration of a Slave</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>136</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXV. Registration of Sheep and Goats</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXVI. Registration of an Inheritance</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>138</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXVII. Letter to the Strategus</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXVIII. Declaration concerning Ownership</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXIX. Correction of the Official Taxing Lists</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXX. Notification of a Death. Moral Precepts</td>
<td>181–92</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXXI. Search for Criminals</td>
<td>238–44</td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXXII. Declaration by a Tax-Collector</td>
<td>244–5</td>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXXIII. Declaration by a Strategus</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
<td>144</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXXIV. Declaration by an Egg-Seller</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXXV. Payment to the Guild of Ironworkers</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXXVI. Declarations by Guilds of Workmen</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>147</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXXVII. Complaint of a Pilot</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXXVIII. Declaration by a Ship-Owner</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXXIX. Order for Payment of Wheat</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Payment of Corn</td>
<td>140–1</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI. Payment of Corn</td>
<td>179–80</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII. Receipt of Wages for Nursing</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>153</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII. Order for Payment of Wine</td>
<td>335 (?)</td>
<td>154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII. Order for Payment of Corn</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV. Agreement for Sale of Slaves</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV. Sale of a Slave</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>156</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI. Payment of Tax on Sales</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII. Appointment of a Representative</td>
<td>115–6</td>
<td>159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII. Repayment of a Loan</td>
<td>141–2</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX. Sale of House Property</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Sale of Land</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cl. Lease of Land</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CII. Lease of Land</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIII. Lease of Land</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>168</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIV. Will</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CV. Will</td>
<td>117–37</td>
<td>171</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVI. Revocation of a Will</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>173</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVII. Revocation of a Will</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>A.D.</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVIII.</td>
<td>Monthly Meat Bill of a Cook</td>
<td>183 or 215</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIX.</td>
<td>List of Personal Property</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CX.</td>
<td>Invitation to Dinner</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXI.</td>
<td>Invitation to a Wedding Feast</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXII.</td>
<td>Invitation to a Festival</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXIII.</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXIV.</td>
<td>Letter concerning Property in Pawn</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXV.</td>
<td>Letter of Consolation</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXVI.</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXVII.</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXVIII.</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXIX.</td>
<td>A Boy's Letter</td>
<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXX.</td>
<td>Two Letters</td>
<td>4th cent.</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXI.</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXII.</td>
<td>Letter to a Praefect</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXIII.</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>3rd or 4th cent.</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXIV.</td>
<td>Schoolboy's Exercise: the Story of Adratus</td>
<td>3rd cent.</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXV.</td>
<td>Indemnity of a Surety</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXVI.</td>
<td>Transference of Taxation</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXVII.</td>
<td>Contributions to the Corn-Supply</td>
<td>6th cent.</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXVIII.</td>
<td>Resignation of a Secretary</td>
<td>6th or 7th cent.</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXIX.</td>
<td>Repudiation of a Betrothals</td>
<td>6th cent.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXX.</td>
<td>Petition for Relief</td>
<td>6th cent.</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXXI.</td>
<td>A Disputed Inheritance</td>
<td>6th or 7th cent.</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXXII.</td>
<td>Division of Property</td>
<td>6th or 7th cent.</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXXIII.</td>
<td>Advance of Seed Corn</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXXIV.</td>
<td>Contract of a Stonemason</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXXV.</td>
<td>Deed of Surety</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXXVI.</td>
<td>Contract of a Farm Steward</td>
<td>583</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXXVII.</td>
<td>Repair of a Waterwheel</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXXVIII.</td>
<td>Contract for the Charge of a Stable</td>
<td>610-11</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXXXIX.</td>
<td>Promise to be Honest</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXL.</td>
<td>Contract with a Horse-Trainer</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXLI.</td>
<td>Order for Payment of Wine</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXLII.</td>
<td>Tax-receipt</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXLIII.</td>
<td>Tax-receipts</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXLIV.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXLV.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXLVI.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXLVII.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXLVIII.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papyri</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>A.D.</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXLIX.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLI.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLII.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIII.</td>
<td>Receipt</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLIV.</td>
<td>Account</td>
<td>7th cent.</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLV.</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>6th cent.</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLVI.</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>6th cent.</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLVII.</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>6th cent.</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLVIII.</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>6th or 7th cent.</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

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

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

Square brackets [ ] indicate a lacuna, round brackets ( ) the resolution
of an abbreviation or symbol, angular brackets < > the omission in the
original of the letters enclosed; double square brackets [[ ]] indicate that the
letters enclosed have been erased in the original. Dots placed inside brackets
represent the approximate number of letters lost or erased. Dots outside
brackets indicate mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Letters with dots
under them are to be considered uncertain.

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

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

I. ΛΟΓΙΑ ΙΗΣΟΥ 1.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alone of restorations Swete's ἄκούεις [ɛ]σ τὸ ἐν ὀτίν ὁγοῦ τὸ [δῆ ἔτερων συνκλειτος (or some such word) in the eighth Saying is quite convincing. The sense is 'Thou hearest with one ear, but the other thou hast closed,' i.e. 'thou attendest imperfectly to my message.'

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

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

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

Logion IV, recto 1. '... poverty.'

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

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

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

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

B 2
II. St. Matthew's Gospel, Ch. I.

Plate I (frontispiece). 14.7 x 15 cm.

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

\[ \text{εΓΕΝ[ } \]
\[ \text{ΠΑΡ[ } \]
\[ \text{ΜΗΤ[ } \]

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

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

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

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

Verso.

BIBLIOC GENECOECI GY XY YY DAYDA [YIOY
AβPAAM AβPAAM EENNHCEN TON [İÇAAK
İÇAAK Δ[E] EENNHCEN T[ON] İAKWİB İAKWİB
DE E[E]ENNHCEN TON İOYDAN KA[I] TİOYC

DE [E]ENNHCEN TON AMMINADAB AM

10 M[I]NAD[Δ]B DE EENNHCEN TON NAÇÇWΩ
NAA[C]CΩWN DE EENNHCEN TON ÇA[Ω]WΩN
ÇAMAGΩN DE EENN[HC]EN TON BOEC EK
THC PAXAB BOEC DE EENNHCEN TON İ
ΩBHA' EK THC P[Ω]YO İΩ[Ψ]HΔ DE EENNHCEN
CEN TON İECCAI İECC[AI] DE EENNHCEN
TON DAYDA TON BACILE[A DAY]Δ DE EENNHCEN TON COLOMΩNA EK THC OYPREIOY. CO
LOMΩΝ DE EENNHCEN TON POBΛAM PBOB

15 EENNHCEN TON ACA[Φ] ACAΦ DE EENNHCEN TON İWÇAHAT İWÇAHAT' DE EENNHCEN TON İWÇAHAM İWÇAHAM DE EENN[HC]E

META DE TH[Ν] ME

20 TOIKECIAN BABYΛWΝOC İE[XONI]AC EFE

].
ZOROBABEL Δ[E

Recto.

B


5 DE EENNHCEN TON İ]AKWİB İAKWİB DE
[E]ENNHCEN İWÇΦ Φ TON ANDΡA M[A
PIAC EΞ HÇ EENN[Н]ΟΗ İÇ O ΛΕΓΟΜΕΝΟC [ΧÇ]
PACAİ OYN Γ[E]NE[Λ]AI ΑΠΟ AβPAAM EOWC
DAYDA ΓΕΝΕΛΙ ΗΔ KAI AΠO [Δ]ΚΑ[I] Δ' [Ε]ΨΩC THC

10 METΟIKECIAC BABYΛWΝΟ[C] ΓΕ[NEΛΙ] ΗΔ KΑ[I]
We give a collation with the T(extus) R(eceptus) and the W(estcott)-H(ort) text.

**Verso.**
2. ΔΙΕΚΝΗΙΝΩΝ: so W.-H. and throughout. εγένετος T.R.
12. ΒΟΕΣ; so W.-H. and in 13. Βοξ T.R.
16. ΔΕ ΕΙΚΝΗΙΝΩΝ: so W.-H. δέ βασιλείς εγένετος T.R.
17. ΚΟΛΟΛΩΝΑ: so W.-H. Κολολώνα T.R.
20. ΑΣΑΦ: so W.-H. Ασά T.R.
24-27. The amount lost between this fragment and the preceding is uncertain. If our proposed restoration is correct it would extend to six lines.

**Recto.**
4. ΜΑΘΩΝ: so W.-H. Μαθών T.R.
12. ΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΙΩ ΥΥ: so T.R. Westcott inclines to the reading of the Western text τοῦ δὲ Χριστοῦ, Hort to that of B τοῦ δὲ Χριστοῦ Ιησοῦ.

**ΓΕΝΕΚΙ: so W.-H. γέννας T.R.
13. ΜΝΗΜΕΤΕΥΘΕΙΧΟΙ: so W.-H. μετεπευθείους γὰρ T.R.
14. The sign over H represents a (wrongly placed) rough breathing.
17. There is barely room for ΠΑΡΑ at the end of the line. δειγματισμὸς W.-H. παρα-δειγματισμὸι T.R.
18. ΔΕΙΓΜΑΣ[Υ]Ε[ΙΚΑ: perhaps ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤ[Υ][ΙΚΑ: but the doubtful letter is more like Ε.
23. ΜΑΡΙΑΝ: so W.-H. in text, with Μαριά in margin. Μαριά T.R.
25. ΜΕ[]: probably the beginning of μεθεπευθείους or μεθ ἡμῶν in verse 23.
To sum up the results of the collation, the papyrus clearly belongs to the same class as the Sinaitic and Vatican codices, and has no Western or Syrian proclivities. Except in the cases where it has a reading peculiar to itself alone, the papyrus always agrees with those two MSS. where they are in agreement. Where they differ, the papyrus does not consistently follow either of them, but is somewhat nearer to the Vatican codex, especially in matters of spelling, though in one important case (τοῦ δὲ Ἰσραήλ φιλοσοφοῦ) it agrees with the Codex Sinaiticus.

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

4·5 × 8·3 cm.

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

**Recto.**

1. ἸΑΜΑΤΙΟ
2. [ΑΥΤΟΥ Α]ΝΑΣΤΑΣ ΗΑ
3. ΘΕΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ἸΝ
4. ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΡΙΘΕΙ ΛΕ
5. ΓΕΙ ΑΥΤΩ Ο ΤΙ ΘΕ
6. ΛΕΙΟ ΠΟΙΗΣΩ COI]
7. Ο ΔΕ ΤΥΦΛΟΣ ΕΙΤΗΕ

**Verso.**

1. ΚΑΙ ΕΙΞ ΤΟ ΙΕΡΟΝ
2. ΚΑΙ [ΠΕΡΙΒΑΛΛΩΜΕ]
3. ΝΟΣ ΠΑΙΝΤΑ ΟΥΙ
4. ΑΧ ΗΑΗ ΟΥΧΗΣ ΤΗ[Σ
5. ὈΡΑΣ ΕΞΙΑΘΟΕΝ
6. ΕΙΞ ΒΗΘΑΝΙΑΝ ΑΕ
7. [Τ]Α ΤΩΝ ΔΩΔΕΚΑ
8. [Κ]ΑΙ ΤΗ ΕΠΑΥΡΙΟΝ

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

4-5. ΛΕΓΕΙ ΑΥΤΩ Ο ΤΙ ΘΕ: so A and most later MSS. αὐτῷ δὲ Ἰσραήλ εἰπεν W-H., following ΝБСD and others.

5. ΤΙ ΘΕΑΕΙΟ ΠΟΙΗΣΩ COI: so AD and most later MSS. τί σοι βέβαιος παιήνω W-H., following NBCD and others.

**Verso.** 1. ΚΑΙ ΕΙΞ ΤΟ: so AD and others. W-H., following ΝBCL and others, omit καὶ.
3. ΩΙΑΚ: so AB and most MSS. W-H., following ΝCЛ and others, read ὑψί.

IV verso. THEOLOGICAL FRAGMENT.

12·7 × 7·2 cm. Frag. (a).

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

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

Fr. (a).

15 ἔκ· Υ[ 
Λ ὑψη[ 
ΕΥΨΗΧ[ 
ΠΟΝΗΡ[ 
ἈΛΟϹ Π[ 
τ[ 
5 ἈΛΛΟ ἸΝ Ο ἩΝΑΤΟϹ ΤΩ 
ΩΩ Ε ΖΗΜΙΑ ΟΠΕΡ ΑΛΥ 
ΝΑΤΟΝ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΗ 
ΚΑΤΩΤΕΡΑ ΨΥΧΗ ΦΛΟΙ[Α 
ΡΑ ΚΑΛΕΙΤΑΙ· Η ΔΕ ΑΝ[Ω 
20 ΝΕΜΕ[ 
[. ]ΑΤΑ[· 
ἘΝ . ΡΥ[ 
ΤΑ· ΕΣΤΙ[ ] 
5 ]ΚΕΙ ΚΑΙ 

Fr. (b).

25 Α[.]: ΠΑΡΑ[ 
Ν[.]:ΑΒΑ[. [ 
ΠΑ[.]. .[ .] 
ΤΗ[ 
ΤΑ[ 

End of column.


V. EARLY CHRISTIAN FRAGMENT.

12 × 11.4 cm.

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

Recto. Verso.

τιν... [. . . . . .] κ[ 
λος τοῦ πνε(υματος) τοῦ προφητ[ι- 
κοῦ ὁ κέιμενος έπ' αὐτῷ 
π[. .]. [. . . . . . .]. ν, καὶ 
5 πλησθείς ὁ ἀνθρωπος ἐκεῖ- 
νος τῷ πνε(υματι) τῷ ἀγίῳ λα- 
λεί καθός ὁ κύριος βούλετε, 
οὕτως φανερῶν ἔστε τὸ 
πνε[ ] 

5 κα[. . . . . .]τ[ 
λικ[. . . . ] Δαυι[δ 
μα[. . . . .]τ[ 

10 προφητικῶν πνε(υματι) τῷ σω- 

10 οὕτω... [. . . . ]
THEOLOGICAL

μάτειον ἐστὶν τῆς προ-

φητικῆς τάξεως, ὥς ἐστιν

tὸ σῶμα τῆς σαρκὸς Ἡσ(ης)οῦ Ὑ(ριστοῦ)

tὸ μυγὲν τῇ ἀνθρωπότητ-

15 τι διὰ Μαρίας. ὅτι δὲ

δοκῇ δεικτικὸν ἐστὶν


4. sqq. ‘... and that man being filled with the Holy Spirit speaks as the Lord wills, the spirit of the Divine nature will thus be manifest. For the spirit of prophecy is the essence of the prophetic order, which is the body of the flesh of Jesus Christ, which was mingled with human nature through Mary.’

VI. Acts of Paul and Thecla.

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

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

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

Recto.

ΔΟΥΡΙΔΙ ΚΑΙΝΟΝ ΚΟΙ Ἐ
Χῶ ΕΙΠΕΙΝ ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ
ΗΜΕΡΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΗΛΙ ΤΡΕΙΣ
ΚΑΙ ΝΥΚΤΕΣ ΤΡΕΙΣ ΘΕ
5 ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΑΥΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ]
ΘΥΡΙΔΟΣ ΟΥΚ ΕΓΓΕΡ
ΤΑΙ οΥΤΕ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΦΑΓΕΙΝ
ΟΥΤΕ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΠΕΙΝ ΑΤΕΝΗ
ΖΟΥΧΑ ΩΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΕΥΦΡΑ
10 ΚΙΑΝ ΟΥΤΩΣ ΠΡΟΣΧΕΙ
[ΤΑ]Ι ΑΝΔΡΙ ΞΕΝΩ ΑΠΑ
[ΘΛΟΥΣ] ΚΑΙ ΠΟΙΚΙΛΟΥΣ

Verso.

ΚΑΙ ΚΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΟΓΟΥΣ
ΔΙΔΑΚΟΝΤΙ ΩΣΤΕ)
15 ἘΜΕ ΘΑΥΜΑΖΕΙΝ ΕΙ H
ΤΟΙΑΥΤΗ ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΥΣ
ΧΑΛΕΠΩΣ ΕΝΟΧΛΕΙΤΑΙ
O ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΣ ΟΥΤΟΣ
ΘΑΥΜΙΡΙ ΘΗΝ ΙΚΟΝΙΕ
20 ΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΑΝΑΚΕΙΕΙ Ε
ΤΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΘΗΝ ΧΝΗ ΘΕΟ
ΚΛΑΝ. ΠΑΣΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΑΙ Γ[Υ
ΝΑΙΚΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΝΗΣΟΙ
CYN ΤΑΙΣ. [

1. ΘΑΥΜΙΡΙΔΙ: om. T(ischendorf).
2. ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ: δύσχρη, Θάμυρι T.
3. ΗΜΕΡΑΙ κ.τ.λ.: καὶ γὰρ ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ νύκτας τρεῖς Θέλα ἀπὸ τῆς θυρίδος οὐκ ἑχεῖται T.
4. ΠΕΙΝ: I. πεῖν. ἀλλὰ ἀπενικοῦσα ὅσπερ εἰς εὐφρασίαν T.
PART II. NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

VII. SAPPHO.

Plate II. 19.7 x 9.6 cm.

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

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

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{[σὺν δὲ καὶ ὅμμες]}, \\
\text{ὁ φίλαὶ Νηρῆides, ἀβλάβην ἔ-} \\
\text{μον κασὶ'γυντον ὂ̣τε τύιδ' ἱκεσθα[ι],} \\
\text{κώσσα Π[ὶ] όμφο κε βῆκη γενεσθαι} \\
\text{ταῦτα τελέσθην.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{5 ὅσσα δὲ πριῶθ', ἀμβροτε, πάντα λύσα[ι],} \\
\text{ὡς φιλοισ' Φοίσι χάραν γένεσθαι,} \\
\text{κόνιαν ἡ[ηθ]ροισ' γένοιτο ǿ' ἄμμ} \\
\text{μὴποτα μήδεις.} \\
\text{.getItemId(} \\
\text{Fὰν κασιγυμνήταν δὲ [θ'ελοι πόθοσα} \\
\text{10 κόλιγας' τίμας' [δύ'λαν δὲ λύγραν} \\
\text{ἐκλάθοι' ὃτοσι [πάρ]οιθ' ἀχεῖων} \\
\text{κάμον ἐδάμων} \\
\text{κήρ, ὀνείδισ'](/[ε]σαίδων, τὸ κ' ἐγ} \\
\text{χρφ' κέρρου ἥλι]α' ἐπ' ἀγ[λα]τ' ἀπολ]ταν,} \\
\text{15 καὶ βραχυν [αλεπ]']ον ἀνήκε δαύτ' οὗ} \\
\text{κεν διὰ μάκρω.}
\end{align*}
\]
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

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

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

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

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

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

3. Cf. Sappho i. 17 κάτι μοι μάλιστα θίλω γένεσθαι μανιάδα θέμφω, and i. 26 ὦσσα δὲ μοι τέλεσσα θίσμοι ἒρρει.

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

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

10. The restoration of this stanza is much more difficult than that of the preceding two. ὁνίαν λέγαν can be accusative singular or genitive plural. Blass prefers the latter alternative, making ὀνίας agree with it. There is but one instance for ὦσσα, ὦσφ etc. used with a feminine antecedent, Eurip. Ἱρ. in Ῥαῖρ. 1071 μητρός πατρός τε καὶ τέκνων ὦσφ κυρεί, a verse which Dindorf cancels. For πάρουθ' ἀξέσω, πάρουθα ἀξέσω could be read, but with what sense?

12. ΕΔΑΥΜΑ: cf. Sapph. i. 3 μὴ ὁνίας δίμασ, πάτα, θίμων.

13-14. There is no instance of καρ in Aeolic; Pindar has the form καρ, but ἦρ in place of ἐρ is an Aeolic spelling. The ὀνείδασμα is of course Charaxus' relations with Rhodopis.

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

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

18-19. The position of the fragment containing the letters ΔΥΓ[. ]ΡΩ and ΝΑΚΑΚΑΝ[ is doubtful. νυκτὶ . . . κατ[θ]μ[ον] 'burying in darkness.'

VIII. ALCMAN?

Plate II. 6·1 x 10·9 cm.

Fragment containing seven hexameter lines, four of them practically complete. The *paragraphus* accompanied by a marginal flourish at line 4 marks the beginning of a new poem, as it does in the Bacchylides papyrus. The dialect is a mixture of Aecolic and Doric such as is found in Alcman, to whom Blass would attribute the authorship of the fragment. The Aecolic forms are the ai and oi in παίσαι and ἐγκόλαι (cf. ἐνδόσαι in the Paris fragment of Alcm. 7·3), the doubling of the μ in ἔμματα, and ὀμεν instead of ὀμές in ἄνθομεν. The form ὀμές is indeed found in the Paris fragment 10, παρήσομες; but ἄνθομεν ἕς would have produced an intolerable cacophony. Doric forms are the v for λ in ἄνθομεν, ἕσσαι, ποτεοικότας; and all the accents used are Doric. The digamma is once retained—though not written—but thrice dropped. In the fragments of Alcman's lyric poems it is often neglected, as it is by the Lesbian poets, but there is not enough left of his hexameters to show what principle he followed in them.

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

2. ΠΑΙϹΑΙ ΠΑΡΟΘΕΙΝΙΚΑΙ ΠΑΙϹΑΙ ΚΑΛΑ ΕΜΜΑΤ’ ΕΧΟΪϹΑΙ
3. ΚΑΛΑ ΜΕΝ ΕΜΜΑΤ’ ΕΧΟΙϹΑΙ ΑΡ[Ι]ΠΡΕΠΕΙΑϹ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΟΡΜ[ΟΥϹ ΠΡΙϹΤΩ Ε[Ξ Ε]ΑΦΑΝΤΟϹ ΙΔΗΝ ΠΟΤΕΟΙΚΟΤΑϹ ΑΙΤ[;

Line 4 sqq. ‘We came to great Demeter's fane, we nine,
All maidens, all in goodly raiment clad:
In goodly raiment clad, with necklets bright
Of carven ivory, that shone like [snow].’

2. The doubtful ε at the end of the line might be θ.
3. Blass suggests ΠΗΝΑ[ι], i.e. 'Ρνωία or 'Ρναιαία. Either ]ΙΤ[ or ]ΙΤ[ is possible.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

5–6. For the variation in the quantity of kalà cf. Theocr. vi. 19 tā μή καλά καλὰ πέφαντα.

7. πριστὸν ἀλόφαντος is Homeric; cf. Od. xviii. 196; xix. 564. Blass would read the last word of this line AlT[AN], the next line commencing (e.g.) λευκασᾶν ξύνον. But if the third letter is Γ there should be some trace of the vertical stroke, which there is not; and therefore Τ or, less probably, Π are preferable. AlT[NA]C does not seem very suitable, though cf. Pind. Pyth. i. 38 νεφάεσσ’ Αίτια, παύσετε χύνον ἄξιον τεθρα. Possibly the word is AlT[E] or AlT [ΩN].

IX. ARISTOXENUS ΡΥΘΜΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ.

Plate III. 22·7 \( \times \) 43·5 cm.

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

The subject of Columns II and III is the occurrence in various metres of ‘syncope.’ The long syllable (\( -\)) is of course ordinarily equivalent to two time units (\( \cdot\cdot \)); but by ‘syncope’ it may be under certain conditions lengthened to the value of three or more. The metrical signs usually employed to represent such a lengthened syllable are \( \overline{\ddot{\cdot}} \) or \( \overline{\dddot{\cdot}} \), according as it is augmented by one, two, or three time units. The use of this figure, which is equally common in modern poetry, is here illustrated by quotations from lyric poems. These quotations form one of the chief features of interest in the fragment. They have a common feature in their Dionysiac character, which suggests that they were derived from Dithyrambs or Satyric Dramas. In Column IV the paeon is treated of in reference to the resolution of long into short syllables; but the connexion of
this discussion with what precedes and follows is obscured by the mutilation of the papyrus. In the fifth Column the question is the admissibility of the forms discussed in Columns II and III (\(\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{6}\)) in dactylic and anapaestic metres.

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

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

16

XPATAI [O] PYOMOS OYTOC XPH
CAITD A[TH]I TOIA[TTHI] LEX[EI

13 lines lost.

Col. III.

TA
NON EIADC KATA DE THS PYOMO
POIAC SXMATA PAPALATTEI
EN TWI PHILON WPAICIN AGAPH
MA THNATOCIN ANAPAYMA MO

XOWN ECTI DE POY KAI ZYNE
XEIC EPI TRECIE FERTATON DAI
MON AGNAC TEOC MATEROC AN
KADHOC EGENNACE POF EN TAC

POLYOLBOIC[EN] THBAIC XRHCAI

TO D AN KAI 0 IAMBOC THI AYTHI
TAYTHI LEXEI AFYESTERON DE
TOY BAKXEOY TO TAR MONOXPO
NON OKEIOTERON TOY TROXAI
KOY H TOY IAMBOY OION EN TWI

BATE BATE KEIOEIN AI D EIC TO TRO

COEN OROMENAI TIC POO [E] NE
NIC OC EUPREETIS NIN AM

PETEIE TRECIE POCAC DIAMEI
POYCUIN AI ZYNTYIAC WCTE

PERIODIACIE T LIPNECOCI AI AY
TAI MEN OYN AI XRHCEIC T[

14 lines lost.

Col. IV.

WN [H]AI[CE]WN 0 AYTOS DE LOGOC
KAI PI[EP]I TOY PAMHOS KAI GAR OY
TOC EK PIENTE PERIEKONTWN

DYH[AT]AI ZYNTHECOAI DHALON

O THI KAI EK PIENTE HMICEWN

ZYNEXHC MEN H TOYTHI
XRHSCIC OYK AN GNPITO PAIN
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

17

ΤΕΛΩΣ ΓΑΡ ΛΑΛΟΤΡΙΟΝ ΤΟ ΗΟΟΣ
ΤΗΣ ΤΟΙΑΥΤΗΣ ΡΥΘΜΟΠΟΙΗΣ

10 ΤΟΥ Τ[Ε] ΠΑΙΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟ
ΤΟΥΤ[Ο]Υ ΡΗΧΕΝΤΟΝ ΕΙ ΔΕ ΠΟΥ
Χ ΤΙΘΕ[Μ]ΕΝΗ ΕΝ ΚΑΤΑΜΕ[Ι]ΕΙ
Τ[Ο]Υ ΟΥΙ [(Δ)]ΟΥ ΕΝΕΚΑ ΔΟΚ[ΙΑ]ΣΟΙ
ΤΟ ΤΑΧ ΑΝ ΧΡΗΣΑΙΤΟ [ΤΙΣ] ΑΥ

15 ΤΗΙ [ΕΙ] ΜΗ ΚΑΘΩΛΟΥ ΔΙ[Α ΤΗΝ ΠΡΟ
ΕΚΚ[ΕΙ]ΜΕΝΗΝ ΑΠΟ[ΠΙΑΝ] ΑΘΕ
ΤΟΥΣ ΕΛΕΘΕΝ ΤΑΚ ΤΟΙΑΥΤΗΣ ΧΡΗ
ΚΕΙΣ ΟΙΛΙ ΜΕΙΚΤΟΥΣ Τ[ΙΝΑ]ς
ΕΜΦΑΙΝΟΥΣΙ ΡΥΘΜΟΥΣ ΜΗ ΔΙ[Ο
ΚΙΜΑΖΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΑΙ
[ΤΗ]ΗΧΗΣΕΩΣ ΕΠΕΙ ΤΙ [ΚΩΛΤΟΙ
[ΑΝ] ΤΑΥΘΗ[Ι] ΧΡΗΣΑΙ[ΘΟΙ ΘΗ

14 lines lost.

Col. V.

ΕΓΓΥΣ ΕΙΣΤΑΙ ΑΝΑΠΑΙΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΚΣΗ
ΜΑΤΟ[Σ] ΣΧΕΣΟΝ ΔΗΛΟΝ ΔΙΑ ΤΙ Δ ΟΥ
Κ ΑΝ Γ[Γ][Γ][Γ][Ο]ΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΑΝΤΕΣΤΡΑΘΜ
ΜΕΝΟΝ [Ω][Σ][ΣΤΕ ΤΗΝ ΜΕΝ ΠΡΩ

5 ΤΗΝ ΣΥΛΛΑΒΗΝ ΕΝ ΤΩ[Ι] ΜΕΤΙ
ΚΤΩΙ ΧΡΟΝΟΙ ΚΕΙΣ[Ω]Ι ΤΗΝ ΔΕ
ΤΗΝ ΔΕ Τ[Π]Ι ΤΗΝ ΕΝ [Τ][ΟΙ] ΜΕΞΩ[Ι
ΔΗΛΟΝ Δ Ο[Τ]Ι Υ ΑΥΣΗ ΑΥΤΗ[Η] ΑΠΟΡ[ΙΑ

10 ΔΙΑΤΕΙ[Ν]ΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΗ
ΚΕΙΜΕΝΗΝ ΛΕΞΙΝ ΘΗ ΤΕΤΡΑ
ΧΡΟΝΟΙ ΚΡΗΤΙΚΗΣ ΛΕΞΕΙ ΔΙΑ

C

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

15 [Π][Π][Π]Ι[Ν ΜΗ ΤΗΝ ΑΥΤΗ[Η]Ν ΑΓΩΓΗ[Ν
[Ξ]ΝΩΝΕΥΣΙΝ Η ΔΥΟ ΤΡΟΧ]ΑΙΚΟΙ ΧΡΗ[Η
[ΣΑΙΤΟ . . . . . . . . . ] Ξ]Υ ΓΕΓΕ
[. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ] ΟΝ ΕΙ ΔΗ ΗΝ
[ΑΙ]ΤΙΑΝ[. . . . ] ΦΑΝΕΡΟΝ Π[Ε

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

Col. III. [Similar to the "Iambic-dactyl" is] the form [called the baccheic], though it shows variations of rhythmic scheme in the lines:—"To the Hours, cherished delight to men, respite for a space from labour." As many as three such feet may occur together:—"All-revered god, a chase, mother's child, hers who of old was in the wealth-seeming renowned city of Thebes born to Cadmus." The same cadence may be employed by the iambus, though it is less graceful than when used by the baccheus, for the single beat is more appropriate to a trochaic rhythm than to the iambus. For instance, in the lines:—"Onward, onward now, ye maids, \( \text{Onward, ye speed} \) to the front. \( \text{With what grace about her flows} \ldots \)" the syncope occurs at intervals of three feet, so as to produce a kind of period. These usages . . . .

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

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

1. 12. $\mu$νο[\$\chi$ρον . . . ? Cf. III. 12.
2. ΛΕΞΕΩΣ: i.e. the λέξεις τριχρωμος - $\epsilon - , one of the long syllables having the value of one long and one short syllable.
3. ΔΑΚΤΥΛΟΣ Ο ΚΑΤΑ ΙΑΜΒΟΝ: Corrected by the second hand from ΙΑΜΒΟΣ Ο ΚΑΤΑ ΔΑΚΤΥΛΟΝ, δάκτυλος κατά ιωβοιν is the Aristoxenian term for $\omega - \omega - ;$ v. Aristides peri μονωτικής 39, where it is described along with the Aristoxenian cretic - $\omega - \omega - , cf. Schol. Hef. haeast., p. 173, Gaist. επίφανοις . . . δ καὶ ερημίτως κατ' Αριστοφάνον.
4. ΠΕΡΙ(ΕΧΟΥΣΟΝ: i.e. the three syllables of which the λέξεις consists; cf. IV. 3. In the cretic measure of three instead of four syllables, the lengthened syllable is placed last (- $\omega - \omega - )$; in the δάκτυλος κατά ιωβοιν it stands first ( - $\omega -$ ). Cf. V. 3 sqq.
9. ΕΙΚ ΙΑΜΒΟΝ: in the cases previously treated of (e.g. the cretic, cf. l. 1, note) the metrical basis was the trochee.
14. ΔΕΣΚΟΝΤΑΙ: scanned $\omega - \omega -$, the catalectic form of $\omega - \omega - .$
15. ΠΕΝΤΕ ΠΡΩΤΟΙ: transposed by the corrector; cf. IV. 15. An earlier instance of this method of indicating a transposition by the use of the letters $\alpha$ and $\beta$ occurs in the Thucydides papyrus (No. xvi).
20. ΑΥΤΗ: I, which was originally omitted, may have been inserted by the first hand.
III. 1. Blass suggests that the sentence may have run — ἔστι δὲ παρόμοιον τῷ δακτύλῳ τῷ κατὰ ιωβοίν τῷ κατὰ βακχείος (οἱ βακχεικοί) καλοῦμεν εἶδος κ.τ.λ. We learn from the later writers on metre that βακχείος was the name given by the 'musici'—by which term they allude especially to Aristoxenus, v. Blass in Neue Jahrb. f. Philol., 1886, p. 451—to the choriamus (- $\omega - \omega -$); cf. Caesius Bassus 268, 21, Mar. Victor. 149, 32. In Aristides peri μονωτικής 39 this measure is called δάκτυλος κατὰ βακχείος τῶν ἑπτά τροχαίον.
2. ΠΑΡΑΛΛΑΤΤΕΙ: e.g. in the use of the form — $\omega \omega \omega \omega$ . The quotation may best be scanned thus: φιλόν ὥραιοιν σαραπήμα θέασαν σαραπήμα μοίχων. The subject is evidently wine.
5. ΕΚΤΙ: sc. ἢ τοιαύτη λέξεις (- $\omega -$ ).
6. ΕΠΙ ΤΡΕΙΣ: sc. κόρας: for this meaning of ἑντεχθης cf. Aristex. μεθ. στοιχ. $\beta$ 300 (Westphal op. cit. App. p. 12). The feet in question are the first three of the quotation.
C 2
9. ΠΟΛΥΟΑΒΙΟΙ. The reading of the first hand, ΠΟΛΥΟΑΒΟΙΚΙΝ, gives a very bad rhythm in the last foot but one. The correction ΠΟΛΥΟΑΒΙΟΙ will make the last foot (-βίου Ἐβδαίος) a βακχείος ἀπὸ ἰώμβου (οὐ - οὐ) instead of a βακχείος ἀπὸ τροχαίου; cf. note on III. 1. Perhaps ΠΟΛΥΟΑΒΟΙΚΙ is the true reading, in which case the scansion will be as follows:

ΠΟΛΥΟΑΒΟΙΚΙ

Easton. Perhaps the 20. 15. 

The òιμβος and δάκτυλος κατά ιώμβον. The δάκτυλος κατά ιώμβον is measured by dipodiae, the ιώμβος by monopodiae (οὐ - οὐ - οὐ - οὐ - οὐ - οὐ) as opposed to οὐ - οὐ - οὐ - οὐ - οὐ - οὐ). Cf. V. 25 sqq.

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

13. ΤΡΟΧΑΙΚΟΥ. Not τροχαίου, because Aristoxenus is speaking of the first half of the choriambus (or, as he calls it, bacchus), not of the trochee περ ἦν.

15. ΒΑΤΕ: the scansion is :οὐ - οὐ - οὐ - οὐ - οὐ - οὐ) repeated three times.


19. ΕΝΥΣΥΓΙΑΛ: In Aristides (ap. c. t. 36 sq.) ἐφέσια is the term used for a combination of five feet, as for instance that of the trochee and iambus in the choriambus. Here, however, it can only mean the combination of two χρῶμα, elsewhere distinct, into one syllable, i.e. syncopa.

20. ΠΕΡΙΟΔΩΝΤΙ: cf. Aristides l.c. συγκλά μὲν οὖν εἰτὶ διὸ ποτὲ άπλών καὶ ἀνομοίων σύνθεσις, περίοδος δὲ πλεύσων.

IV. 1. ΟΝ, which begins the column, is probably the termination of τριδων. There is an apparently meaningless slightly curved vertical stroke above the Ω of [Η]Μ[Ε]ΙΩΝ.

2. ΠΑΙΟΝΟΚ: the peon ordinarily consists of a combination of one long and three short syllables, in any order. There is also the ιάμβοι τόμπατος (Aristides ap. c. t. 38 sq.) of five long syllables, to which Aristoxenus here seems to refer (εκ πάντων πεπραγμένων δίναται τινίθυμων), before proceeding to note the form consisting of five short syllables.

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

5. ΗΛΙΩΣΩΝ: i.e. morgae or short syllables; cf. Psell. I (Westphal ap. c. t. App. p. 4) ἢμιχα μέν γὰρ κατέχει τὴν βροχίαν χρῶμα, διπλῶν δὲ τὴν μακρὰ.


13. The correction has placed καθόλου after ἑπορίων.

ΠΡΟΕΚΚΕΙΜΕΝΗΝ: ἐκείνοις occurs in this sense in Aristox. ἰδμι. στοιχ. β 298.

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

22. Blass would complete the sentence λέξει καὶ τὸν δίκτυλον ἢ τὸν ἀνώπαστον; cf. V.

V. 1. As the context shows, the subject to be supplied is a λέξι of the form — οὐ — οὐ. 2. The fragment containing the letters ΝΔ of σχέδων δηλών does not appear in the facsimile.

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


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

13. The overwritten C (which owing to a thickened top looks more like €) may have
been written by the first hand. With ἰαμβικὸς supply χρόνος (sc. χρόνος συνέτοις, cf. ῥυθμ. στοιχ., Β 284), i.e. ο — (thesis) ο — (arisis).

14. Π[.].]=ΝΟΜΕΝΗΝ: Blass suggests π[επυκ]νομένην, which gives an excellent sense, and may be right, although the letters ἨΠΥΚ must have been written in rather cramped fashion to get into the lacuna, and the scant vestiges of the third letter do not suggest Π. πυκνὸν is the term of Aristoxenus for a sequence of short syllables, cf. ῥυθμ. στοιχ., Β 302. πεπυκ. ῥυθμοποιὰ would here mean the use of four separate χρόνοι for the dactyl instead of three or two (∼ω).

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

17. The vestige of a letter visible after the lacuna suits Μ, Π, or C. Of the traces of letters visible before ΦΑΝΕΡΩΝ, the first may be the vertical stroke of a Τ or the second stroke of Π or Η; the second may possibly be the bottom of Ε, though it is rather curved for this letter, being more like O or Θ; the third is placed too close to the second to suit anything well but 1. Blass would read γεγ[εγεν]καὶ τῶν τρίχρον]ον δὲ ἥν[οι[α]πα[δή]τε, cf. ΑΟΕΤΟΥΣ, IV. 16; but ΑΘΕ would barely fill the lacuna.

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

24. ΦΑ[ΝΕΡΑ sqq. For the phrase cf. Aristox. ῥυμ. στοιχ. p. 27 Meib. ὁ δὲ ... τότε φανερὸς ἐστιν ἐκ τῶν ἐμποδίων.

25. sqq. ο — ο — ο — ο — and ο — ο — ο — ο — are evidently akin. Cf. III. 10, note.

35. XPΗΙϹΕΙ: the first iota has been struck out by the second hand. The sentence may probably be completed οὐ βο[διν ἐνυχεύν.

X. Comedy.

14'4 × 14'2 cm.

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

The first six lines begin ΕΤΙ, ΧΑΠ, ΕΞΠ, ΚΑΙ, ∆ΕΙ, ΜΕΤΑ.

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

7. Probably ENT]AY(3A or ΔΛΗ]ΛΥ(3A.

8-11. Blass suggests the following restoration of these lines:—

τὼν π[λημμελών]μένων γὰρ ἥμε[ις τὴν δίκην
υποτ[ρέμουν, καὶ] μειράκιον ἐνθείρμον ὅτι,
ἐρωτ, [οἷον τ᾽ ὄν] μ’ εἰς τὸ βάραθρον ἐμβάλλειν

14. ΕΜΕ Τ.: the letter after Τ is either ι, ο, or ω; ΕΜΟΙ ΤΕ [Τ]Ο was not written.

20. Blass suggests at the end of the line π[οδοί μοι;]

XI. COMEDY.

17-7 x 17.5 cm.

Parts of two consecutive columns from a lost comedy. The papyrus is complete at the top and bottom, but the beginnings of the lines of the first and the ends of those of the second column have been broken away. Under these conditions it is difficult to make out any connected sense. In 1-42 we have a dialogue between a young man and a confidential friend or παίδαγωγός (cf. ΤΡΟΦ]ΙΜΟΝ in 41) concerning a marriage which had been long arranged for the young man, but which he wishes to break off, having contracted another and secret engagement. At 43 a fresh scene apparently begins, indicated by a marginal note containing the new speaker’s name. The fragment has several points of resemblance to the recently-discovered fragment of Menander’s Γεωργός; see pp. 17, 18 in our edition of it for the characters in that play, and cf. 44 ἔξ ἄγροι, 50 ἀδελφος with 18, 19 of the Γεωργός, οὐκ οἶδα γὰρ τὸν ἀδελφόν εἰ νῦν ἔξ ἄγροι | ἐνθαῦτ’ ἐπιθύμει, and 43-47 στεφανοῦσθε κ.τ.λ., with 8 and 40 of the Γεωργός. On the other hand, the first few lines of our fragment are hardly applicable to the father (Gorgias) in the Γεωργός, and the epithet
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

23

ξίψις in 25 does not suit the κύρη in the Γεωργός whom Cleaenetus wishes to marry. Perhaps, as Blass suggests, this fragment comes from another play of Menander, with a plot very similar to that of the Γεωργός, just as the story of his Andria very much resembled that of his Perinthia.

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

Col. I.

[Εβεῖνης Ερεικ: ο ἱππακέης]
[Ἰωκ. Αὐτόν οἶκειν προσδεκάς]
[Ἱν Τινᾶκ λογοῦς Μῆτα Ταῦτα Ερείκ:]
[Ἰον Ταῦτα καὶ γυναρίας]
[Ἀνὴρ Νῦν τε Δασώμενον Εφάνη]
[Ἐρᾶ ποιεῖν Συνοικίζων τοῖς]
[Ἱππών οτί καλῶς Μὴν εἰς ἰκώς]
[Ἰππεῖς ΕΚ Παλαιοῦ γενόμενης]
[Ἰών τε δοσίσκων τοῖς]
[Ἰωτός ποικίκης ἐπι την Οἰκίαν]
[Ἰν οἶ τε τούτου γνωρίμοι]
[Ἰῳδεῖ Συνελθεῖν ὅ ὕκη ἐλεῖ]
[Ιωκ. Ταῦτα· καὶ παραπληκτέα!]
[Ἰούδας, ἀλλικυνεῖν· λεῖτων]
[Ἀϊκ]Χύνεις γάρ ἐκατ' ὅν ὤμον]
[Ἰών ἐφκαλοῦμεν ὄγει θε].
[Ἰουκ. προσκαλοῦμεν]
[Ἰεκ κυκλῶι·]
[Ἰαυγόμαι]
[Ἰτίν: Αἴα ομώς]
[Ικτάθις ξενὴς]

Col. II.

[Ἐ]κτίν τι παλικάριον ἀ[]
[Ὁ] Δ ἐταίρος οἰος· ἀνατετρά[]
[Ὀ]γὰν θέων κώςειε νῦ]
[Ϲ]ωκός οἰκίον: ἡν· καταμ[]
[Ν]ύν οὐ πεοντα δακ'[]
[Ἀ]νανδρία γαρ τοῦτο τε. []
[Κ]αὶ προτερον έγξε[ί]ρε[]
[Μ]ή τον τυχοντε [η]ναι τ[]
[...]οἵτιδιον γαρ συμπο[]
[Ἐ]μβούκολαις διεποντ' τ[]
[Εκτίν νεώπνητοι· μεμ[]
[Ἀπαι ποτ' ἡ δίς· ταῦτα Δ[]
[Δεομένα φροντίδος[]
[...]ούς τίς ἄντικ...[...]ἐ[]
[Ἐπ]αινόν ἐφώνων ἡ πα[]
[Δ]αισωδεῖον τόν τροφο[ίον]
[Ϲ]υνταξαμοι ταῦτα ἦν]
[Στεφανούς εἰς ἔτοιμα[]
[Σ]τὸ ἀνθρώπον ἐξ ἀγροῦ με[]
[Ὕμνο]· περαινε λει[]
[Ἐπί]θυμμα· καὶ δέχορ τ[]
[Ἀ]γώνων γαρ καὶ δέ[]
[Μή ταῦτα πάλιν οὐτο[]
[Ἀ]δεμφος οἰχήται τ[.]τ'[.

5. The first letter of the line could be Λ or perhaps Μ.
16. Ἰξεῖ might be read in place of Ἰξεῖ.
19. ΑΟ could stand in place of the doubtful ΑϹ. ΦΑϹ[1]Ν cannot be read, for though there is hardly room for more than one letter in the lacuna, I would not fill it.
21. If our reading is correct, the Ν of ΙΥΚΙΝ must of course be struck out.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

30. CM might be read as CX, or ON, i.e. Δων.
33. The traces of the last letter suit Τ better than Π.
37. Blass suggests ταύτα δ’ [οὐκ ὁλίγης ταύτα] or [ἐστι μικρὰ συχνὰ.
43. [·]μων in the margin is no doubt the name of a fresh character, v. introd.
46. The letter before the lacuna may be Π. Blass suggests π[ὑρ φερίτω ταχ'] παιδίμουν
έπι τοῦ βαμφί.
50. ΠΤ might be read in place of Τ[·].

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

A. καὶ μὴ λέγης, π’δ’ αὐτ’ν οἴσειν προσδοκᾶς
[τὸ παρατικ’] ἢ τίνας λόγους μετὰ ταῦτ’ ἐρείν;
[ὑ — ὁ —] οὖν ταύτα καὶ φιλαρχίας
5 [ὑ — ὁ —]αι νῦν τ’ ἀδδόκ[ις] ἅρ’ ἐφάνη
[καὶ τὴν θυγατ’ ἑρα σοι συνοικίζων τότε.
[τόχοις ἄν] εἰπότε, ὅτι καλῶς μὲν ἔξ’ ἰσως
[φιλίας θ’ ἐνεκα] τῆς ἐκ παιαιοῦ γενομένης
[τὴν παῖδα γήμαι] τῶν τε δοξάντων τότε,
10 [ὀμος γε μὴν οὕτως ἐβουλεύσως καλῶς.
[πάθεν οὖν ποτ’ ἀνεφάνης ἥ’ ἐτερος, ἀξίος
[παρὰ σοῦ μαθείν προικ]δὲ προολαβες μέρος.
[ἀλλ’ ἐντρέπει τιν’] ἰσως; B. ἐμαυτόν. A. ἐσθ’ ὅτι
[ἐρούσιν, “οὕτος ποσάκις ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν
15 [ἡθ’, ἦν ἐχούσιν οὔτε τούτον γνώριμοι
[οὐθ’ οís ἰσως] ἑδει συνελθεῖν οὐκ ἑδει
[πράττειν λαθρά]’ ὑσεις ταύτα.’ καὶ παραπείσετε
[πολλοὶς λόγοις, οἴς] οὐδὲν αἰσχυνεῖν λέγων
[τάναυτ’ αἰσχυνεί γάρ.

26–34. A. [ἐστιν τι παιδισκάριον ἀντειόν σφόδρα,
[ὁ] δ’ ἔταραος οἰος’ ἀνατέρπα[πται, κοῦδ’ ἄν εἰς
[o]υ’ ἄν θεών σώφειν νῦν ἐτ’. B. ἅλ’ ὀμος
[σύσωσιν. A. έεν’ καταλειπόν μ’ ἀπόκειται.
30 [νῦν οὐ πεσόντα μ’ ἀσχα[λάν ἐνταῦθα χρή;
[ἀ]ναινδρία γάρ τούτο γ’; [ἀλλά πάν ποιεῖν
[δὲ] πρότερον ἐγγχε[ι]ρεῖν θ’, ὅπως νομίσῃ μέ τις
[μή] τὸν τυχόντ’ εἶ[ναι τ’] . . . . .
[αι]ητριδόν γάρ συμποτικόν ὅ — ὁ —
1-19. A. ‘Will you say, I seduced a girl?’  B. ‘Great Heracles!’  
A. ‘And though you do not say so, how do you think he will bear the present situation, or what will he say afterwards? ... and it now turns out a disgrace to him that he offered to make his daughter your wife. You might say that it was perhaps well, both for old friendship’s sake and on account of what was then decided, to marry her. Nevertheless you chose this course. Good. Why then did you afterwards assume a different character, he has a right to know. You even had part of the dowry in advance. Is there any one of whom you stand in awe?’  B. ‘Yes, myself.’  
A. ‘This is what they will say, “How frequently did he go to a house which belongs to none of his acquaintance, nor to any one with whom he had any need to consort. These secret practices ought not to have been.” And you will win them over with many arguments, of which you will be not at all ashamed; it is the opposite side which you will be ashamed to take.’

26-34. A. ’There is a very pretty little girl; but her comrade! he has come to grief, and not one of the gods even could save him now.’  B. ‘Oh yes, they will.’ (Exit)  
A. ‘Well, he has gone off and left me. But I must not take my defeat to heart; that would be cowardice. I must first do all I can and leave nothing untried, for I wish to be thought no ordinary man ...’

XII recto. Chronological Work.

21 x 55.5 cm.

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

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

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

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

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

Col. I.

TOY TΩN] KATA [TΩN ΔΕΥ
[ΤΕΡΩΝ Ε]Ν ΣΥΡΑΚΟΥΣΑΙ [ΔΙΩΝ
[ΥΠΟ ΔΙΟ]ΝΥΚΙΟΥ ΤΥΡΑΝΝΟΥ ΕΔΩ
[Λ]ΩΦΟΝΗΩΗ ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ [ΤΡΙ
5 ΤΩΝ ΤΙΒΟΥΤΕΙΝΟΙ ΥΠΟ [ΡΩΜΑΗ
[ΩΝ] ΚΑΤΑΠΟΛΕΜΗΣΕΝΤΕΣ Ε [ΑΥΤΟ]ΥΣ ΠΑΡΕΔΟCAN ΟΥΜΠΙ
352 ΔΕ ΕΒ]ΔΟΜΗΣΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑΤ[ΟC]ΤΗ
[ΕΝΙΚΑ] ΣΤΑΔ]ΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΙΧΩΡΗ[ΝΑ]
10 ΤΑΡΕΝΤΕΙΝΟΣ ΗΡΩΧΟΝ ΔΑΘΗ
[NΗΚΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΗΝ]ΟΣ [ΘΕ]Ν]ΣΑΛΟC
[ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΩΡΟΣ Κ]ΑΛΙΜΧΑΧΟC

Col. II.

ΕΝΑΣΗ ΚΑΙ Ε]Κ]Α[ΤΟΣΘΗ
[ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΩΝ] ΑΡΙΣΤΟ]ΥΚΟC
[ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟ]Ε ΗΡΩΧΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗΝΗC
[ΑΥΚΙΚΟC ΤΥΘΟΙ]ΟΤΟC ΣΩCΙ
5 Γ[EΝΗ]Σ ΝΙ[ΚΟ]ΜΑΧΟC ΤΑΥΤΗC ΚΑΤΩ

343-2

ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ Δ[ΕΥ]ΝΥΡΩΝ ΕΤ[ΟC] ΔΙΟΝΥ
CΙΩC Ο ΔΕΥΤ[ΕΡ]ΟC ΘΗC ΣΙΚΕΛΙΑC
ΤΥΡΑΝΝΟC ΕΚΤΕΙΝΟC ΘΗC
ΑΡΧΗC ΚΑΤΕΠΑΥΕΥC ΕΙC Κ[Θ]

10 ΠΙΝΘΩΝ ΚΑI[Ε]ΚΙ ΚΑΤΕΜΕΙΝΕ
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΩΔΕΚΩΝ ΚΑΤ[Α]
ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΠΟΝ ΒΑΓΩC

341-6
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS


Col. III.

THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Col. V.

336 ΠΙΑΔΙ ΜΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ ΚΑΙ
15 ΔΕΚΑΘΥ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ
α π ε
ΚΛΕΟΜΕ[ΕΝΗ]ΚΛΕΙΤΟΡΙΟΣ
(ΕΝΕΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΚΛΕΟΜΑΝ)
(ΤΙΚ ΚΛΕΙΤΟΡΙΟΣ) ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ ΑΟΗ
ΝΗΣΙ ΠΥΘ[ΟΔ]ΗΑΟC ΕΥΑΙΝΕ
[Τ][Η]C ΤΟΥΤΩ[Ν] ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩ
ΤΟΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC Ο ΤΩΝ ΜΑ
ΚΕΔΩΝ[ΩΝ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ[Υ]C ΑΝΗ
ΡΕΘΗ ΥΠ[Ο]ΝΑΥΓΙΑΝΙΟΥ [Ε]
25 ΝΟC ΤΩΝ ΔΟΡΥΦΟΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ
ΔΙΕΞΕΔΑΤΟ ΑΥΤΟN Ο ΥΙΟC
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC ΟC ΠΑΡΑLΛ
ΒΩΝ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΗΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΜΕΝ
ΙΑΥΡΙΟΥC ΚΑΙ ΠΑΙΟΝΑC ΚΑΙ ΛΑ
30 ΛA ΒΑΒΒΑΡΑ ΕΠΕΝ ΑΠΟCΤΑΝΤΑ
ΕΞ[ΕΙΡ]ΩΣΟCΤΟν ΕΠΕΙΝΑ ΘΗΒΑC
ΔΟ[ΠΙ]ΑΛΩΣΟΥC ΛΑΒΩΝ ΚΑΤΕ
ΣΚΑΥΕΝ ΕΝ ΔΕ ΡΩMΗ ΑΙ ΤΗC
ECTIAS ΙΕΡΕΙΑΙ[Λ] ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟI
35 [Ε]ΜΟΥC[ΑΙ] ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΗ
[ΘΗCΑΝ] ΏC ΕΦΟΡΜΕΝΑI ΚΑI
[. . . . .] Α. ΑΛ. ΙΕ[. . . . .]

336-5

Col. VI.

331-02 ΕΠΙΚΙΑΙΟC [. ]ΑΝΑ ΑI .
ΑΝΕΒΗ ΕΙC ΛΑΜΜΗΝΟC ΚΑΙ
ΕΝ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΑΒΕΙ ΠΑΡΑΙΤΟΝI
πολίν
ΟΝ ΚΤΙΖΕΙ KΑΤΑ ΔE ΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΤΟN
5 ΜΑΧΗ ΡΑIΝ ΣΥΝΕΣΤΗ ΚΑΤA
πολίν
ΛA ΑΒ[Δ]ΗΡΑΛΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΠΡΟC ΔΑ
ΡΕΙΟΝ ΟΝ ΕΝΕΙΚΗΣΕΝ ΑΛΕ
ΞΑΝΔΡΟC ΤΟΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΔΟΛO
ΦΩΝΗΘΗ ΑΡΕΙΟC ΥΠΟ ΤΩΝ
10 ΙΔΙΩΝ ΦΙΛΩΝ ΚΑΙ Η ΠΕΡΓΩΝ
ΑΡΧΗ ΚΑΤΕΛΘΗ ΔΙΑΜΕΙΝA
CA ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΣΤΗΣΑΝΤΟC ΑΥ
ΤHΝ ΚΥΡΟΥ ΕΠΗ ΤΡΙΑΚΟΝΤΑ

330-29 ΚΑΙ ΏΧΗΜΑΝ ΑΠΕΚΤΕΙΝΕΝ.
15 ΚΑΙ ΑΙΧΜΑΛΩΤΟΥC ΠΟ[Δ]ΑΟΥC
ΕΛΑΒΕΝ [ΚΑΙ ΑΕΙΑΝ ΠΟΛΛΗ]
ΤΟΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC Ο ΜΟ
ΛΟΣΟΥC [ΕΙC ΙΤΑΛΙΑΝ Δ]ΕΒΗ
ΒΟ[Θ]ΗΚΗ[ΩΝ ΤΟΙC ΕΚΕΙ] ΕΛ
20 ΑΗCΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΔE ΤΩΝ ΤΕΥ][Κ]Ρ
ΤΩΝ Ρ[Θ]ΑΙΟΙ [. . . . ]ΝΟΥC
ΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΝΤΟ Π[. . . . . .]
ΤΩΜΗ [. . . . . . . .]
ΦΟΥΜΕΝ[. . . . . .] ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ
25 ΔI ΕΚΑΤΟC[Θ] ΔΩΔΕΚΑΘΕ ΕΙ
ΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΓΡΥΛΟC ΧΑΛ
ΚΙΔΕΥC [ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗΝΗC]
ΝΙΚΗ[Θ]ΗC ΑΡΙΣΤΟ[ΦΑΝ]ΗC ΑC
ΠI[Σ]ΤΟ[Φ]ΩΝ ΚΗΦΙ[Σ]ΟΦΩΝ ΤΑY
40 ΤΗC ΚΑΤA ΤO ΠΡΩΤΩN ΕΤOΣ
[ΑΛΕΞA][Ν]ΑΡΟC Ο ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΤΥ
ΡΟΝ ΕΙΑΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΝ ΠΑ
ΡΕΛΑΒΕ [ΕΚ] ΕΛΟΥΧΙΟC ΑΥΤΟN
ΠΡΟCΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΟΝ ΤΩΝ
35 ΕΝΧΩΡΙΩΝ Δ][ΙΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΟC ΠΕΡ
CΑC ΕΧΩΡΟΝ[ ΤΟ]ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΕΛΕΥ
[ΤΕΝ . . . . . .]

Digitized by Microsoft®
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

328 Ἕλληνες: ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΘΗ

15 ἙΠΙΙΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ ΚΡΙΤΩΝ

328-4 "ΗΡΧΟΝ ∆ ΑΘΗΝΗΝ ΕΙΤΟΥΚΡΙ

324 ΤΟΣ ΗΤΗΜΩΝ ΧΡΕΜΩΝ: ΕΝ

324-3 ΤΕΣΣΑΡΑ ΕΤΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ

323-2 ΚΑΤΗ: ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΜΙ:

324-3 ΚΙΝΑΣ ΡΟΔΙ[Ο]Κ ΗΡΧ[Ω]Ν ∆ [ΑΘ]Η

323-2 ΚΑ ΤΡΙΑ: ΒΙΩΣΑΤΩΝ ΕΤΗ ΤΡΙΑ

35 ΚΟΝΤΑ ΤΡΙΑ: ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΡΙΑ

35 ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΟ ΣΟ ΑΑ

35 ΤΩΝ ΚΑ[η]...........................

Fragments

(a) ...

(b) ...

(c) ...

328-4 ΑΟΡ[η]

30 ΑΙΓΥΠΠ[η]

323-2 ΑΓΟΡΙ[η]

5 ΤΩ[η]

34 ΛΕ[η]

I. 1-7. In the archonship of the second (?) of these (Callistratus, 355-4), at Syracuse, Dion (?) was murdered by Dionysius the tyrant. In the archonship of the third (Diotimus, 354-3) the Tiburitines were reduced by the Romans to submission. The proposed restoration of the first two lines is very uncertain. Line 4, if more than three letters are lost after ΤΟΝ, must have extended beyond the ordinary limit. The width of the lines is however fairly regular, and so ΤΕΣΑΠ is not at all likely. The preceding lines, therefore, must refer to the first or second archonship of this
Olympiad. If \( \text{KATA} \) in l. 1 refers, as is probable, to the archon, then \( \Delta \text{EY} \text{TEPON} \) is much more likely than \( \text{ΠΡΩΤΟΝ} \), since the only possible divisions, \( \text{TON} \, \text{ΠΡΩΤΟΝ} \) or \( \text{TON} \, \text{ΠΡΩΤΟΝ} \), do not suit the size of the lacunae in l. 1 and 2. But the real difficulty concerns the name of the person who, according to the papyrus, was murdered at Syracuse by Dionysius, probably in the year 355-4. According to Diodorus xvi. 17 and Plutarch \( \text{Dion} \, \text{c.} \, 37 \), Dionysius was expelled from Syracuse in the summer of 356. Does the papyrus imply that Dionysius was still at Syracuse in 355-4? We should reply in the negative. Dionysius' second expulsion is mentioned in II. 6 sqq., and since there is no mention of his first expulsion in the papyrus, if we were to refer this event in 355-4 to the period preceding his first expulsion, we should have to suppose that neither his first expulsion nor the death of Dion were recorded in the papyrus. We should, moreover, be confronted with the difficulty of finding a name to suit the end of l. 2, and the serious divergence from the received chronology of Dionysius. It is much more probable that the writer of the papyrus placed Dionysius' first expulsion, whether he recorded it or not, in the period before 355-4, and meant that the assassination took place during his exile, but at his instigation. Now by far the most eminent person who was assassinated at Syracuse about 355-4 was of course Dion, and as his name just suits the lacuna we have placed it in the text. It is true that Diodorus (xvi. 31), states that he was murdered \( \epsilonπί \, \text{άρχοντος} \, \text{Διονύσους} \), i.e. in 354-3; but this divergence between the papyrus and Diodorus only amounts to one year, and need cause no special difficulty. A more serious objection to our hypothesis is the fact that the murder of Dion is always attributed to Callippus, and Dionysius is not known to have been in any way concerned in it. But on the other hand it is not recorded that Dionysius assassinated any one of eminence at this period, and since he ultimately regained his throne owing to the death of Dion, the story of his responsibility for that event is not unnatural.

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

7-15. 'In the 107th Olympiad Smicrinas of Tarentum won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Aristodemus, Thessalus, Apollodorus, Callimachus. In the archonship of Apollodorus (350-49) . . .'

9. Either \( \text{CTAΔΙΝΙΝΑΚΙΠΙ(Ν)ΑC} \) or \( \text{CTAΔΙΥΝΙΝΑΚΙΠΙ(Ν)ΑC} \) can be read. Diodorus xvi. 37 gives the name as Smicrinas; Africanus ap. Euseb. \( \text{'Ελλ.} \, \text{άλ.} \, 42, \) as Micrinas.

13-15. The event recorded appears to be some novelty introduced in connexion with the course at Olympia. \( \text{[ταύτης κατά το] τρίτον} \, \text{έπ[τος} . . . \) might equally well be read.}

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

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

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

2. \( \text{ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΥΚΟΣ} \). \( K \) is converted from \( X \). Diod. xvi. 69 calls him '\( \text{Αριστολύκος} \).

5. The remark at the side, \( \text{n̂} \), addressed to the reader, and the insertion of \( \epsilon \), show that at the bottom of the column some event occurring in the year 344-3 was added by the corrector. Cf. xvi. llii. 3, where \( \delta\omega \) refers to an insertion in the margin at the top of the column.

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

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

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

25. The Latin revolt took place according to Livy viii. 3 in 340, after peace had been concluded with the Samnites; but his account of events in this period is of very doubtful value. The papyrus brings the date of the Latin rebellion closer to the Samnite war, and places it a year later than Livy, according to whom (viii. 11) the principal battle took place at Trifanum in the consulship of T. Manlius Torquatus and P. Decius Mus (340). This is perhaps the event referred to the year 338-7 by the papyrus in III. 7-8. Diodorus xvi. 9o places the battle in the same consulship as Livy, corresponding, on his reckoning, to the archonship of Phrynichus (337-6). Livy tells us that the war dragged on for two years after the battle of Trifanum, the Latin states being subdued gradually.

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

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

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

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


9–13. 'In the archonship of Phrynichus (337–6) an assembly of the Hellenic confederacy appointed Philip general with absolute powers to carry on the war against Persia.'

This date agrees with Diodorus xvi. 89.

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

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

29. The expedition against the Illyrians and Paeonians took place in the spring of the archonship of Pythodelus (335) according to Arrian i. 1. While Alexander was engaged in this war Thebes revolted, and was captured about the time of the Mysteries at Athens.
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

(Arrian i. 10, 2, Plutarch Alex. 13), i.e. in October, 335, at the beginning of the archonship of Euaenetus, not in that of Pythodelus. The Parian Chronicle assigns both the expedition and the capture of Thebes to the year of Euaenetus.

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

V. 1–4. ‘. . . Alexander went to the temple of Ammon and on the way thither founded the city of Paractomion.’

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

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

4. The date of the battle of Arbela is fixed by an eclipse of the moon which took place on Sep. 20, 331, a few days before the battle. Arrian (iii. 15, 7) and Plutarch (Alc. 31) disagree as to the date in the Attic calendar on which the engagement was fought, but Arrian correctly states that it was in the archonship of Aristophanes. The papyrus therefore is a year too late in its date. The Parian Chronicle on the other hand is a year too early, placing the battle in the archonship of Nicetes (332-1).

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

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

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

15. Africanus ap. Euseb. 'Ελλ. Δα. 42 calls the Olympic victor Cliton.

17. The critical mark at the side (cf. note on 13) denotes the omission of the archon for 325-4, Anticles. There was much confusion in antiquity about the archons of the 113th and 114th Olympiads. Diodorus omits Hegemon, Archippus, and Neaechmus, and between Anticles and Hegesias inserts another archon, Sosicles. Dionysius, whose list is more complete, omits Hegesias.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. The reference to the Lamian war is somewhat loosely worded. Antipater defeated the Greeks at the battle of Cramnus, which is considerably to the north of Lamia, where he had been besieged. Polybius however (ix. 29, 2) speaks of this battle as ἡ περὶ Λαμίαν μάχη. 12. This must refer to the surrender of the Roman army at the Caudine Forks; cf. 20–25, where the recovery of the prisoners is recorded. Livy ix. 1–7 places the surrender in 321, the year before the date assigned to it by the papyrus. Cf. note on II. 25.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

27. The name of the winner was Deinomenes according to Diodorus xix. 17. Africanus however (ap. Euseb. ‘Eld. δα. 42) calls him Demosthenes.

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

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

XIII. LETTER TO A KING OF MACEDON.

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

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

\[\text{CHN}\]
\[\text{NYN ΠΕΠΙ ΘΗΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝ}\]
\[\text{ΚΑΙ ΘΗΝ ΟΙΚΙΑΝ ΘΗΝ Τ[ΩΝ}\]

\[\text{[HN Τ[}\]
\[\text{Π[Ω[Ν . . . ΑΝΗΑΘΟΘ [Α ΤΟI}\]

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

17. Or perhaps ΥΠ [ΑΥΤΟΥ.

XIV. Elegiacs.
18.5 x 7.2 cm.

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

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

Two lines lost.

17 
]ΔΕΝ[ 
]ΝΙ[ 
]ΕΕΙΣ[ 
]ΟΥ[

20

2–3. v. Hom. II, vi. 234 sqq. ἄφιξας: cf. Hom. l. c. φρίνος ἔξιςτρο Ζεύς. It would be just possible to read ΕΠΕΙΣΩΠΗ[ in place of ΕΠΕΙΓΕ, but there are not traces of more than two letters after I, and these suit ΕΓ better than ΣΩ.

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

7. ΟΚΡΥΘΕΙΝ: the neuter termination -ειν for -ειω is found e.g. in Apollon. Rhod. ii. 404 ἀλισος τε σκίαν; cf. iv. 1291, Hdn. ii. 275.

9. ΚΥΘΓΕΝΕΟΣ: the word is otherwise only known from Hesychius, s. v., κυθγενεῖος, κρυφγενεῖος.

τὸ ΚΑΡΩΝΙΔΑΣ: 'old hollow oaks,' cf. Callim. H. in Iov. 22, Nicaen. ap. Parthen. 11. 2. 14. The vestiges before Κ would suit ΠΙ or ζ.""
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

XPHMATA ΓΑΡ ΚΑΙΡΟΣ ΤΕ ΦΕΡΕΙ ΚΑΙ
ΕΥΡΕΙΝ Δ ΟΥ ΔΥΝΑΜΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΧΝ[]

[87x576]

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

II. 4. ΜΥΧΑΔΩΝ; probably for μυχάτων οτ μυχάλων. For the latter word cf. G. P. II. vi. 1, 7 μυχάλα Τάρταρα, and the MS. reading in Eurip. ΗεΙ. 189 πέτυμα μύχαλα γέιαλα.

8. Blass suggests καθ' το σπέρμα.

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

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

14. The letter transcribed as Α may be Δ.

PART III. FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS.

XVI. THUCYDIDES, IV. 56-41.

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

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

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

The fragment contains the greater part of three columns, consisting of from fifty to fifty-two lines each. The hand is a small, rather irregular uncial, of a decidedly early type; it may be probably assigned to the first century A.D. Other marks of age, apart from the formation of the hand-writing, are the decided slope of the columns to the right, the regular use of the iota adscript, and the absence of accents, breathings, and marks of elision. A character like an angular bracket (>) is occasionally used as a supplement at the end of a short line (e.g. I, 1, 26, II. 38); and the paragraphus is frequently employed to mark off the sentences, which are also commonly divided from each other by blank spaces left between them. Otherwise lection signs are rare. An accent and a breathing occur once in conjunction (I. 2): there is a single instance of the diaeresis over an initial 产业园区 II. 20); and the high point has in two cases been used at the end of a line to denote a pause. Very possibly these are all subsequent additions, as may also be the marks, presumably possessing some critical significance, which are of frequent occurrence in the margin.

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

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

Col. I.

[ΔΩ]ΥC ΤΗC ΝΗΣΟΥ ΠΡΟΣΒΑI >] [Ε]ΛΑΘΕ ΚΑI ΕΠI ΤΟΥ ΜΕΤΕΩΡΟΥ
[ΣΑ]ΝΤΕC ΟΥΚ ΕΦΥΛΑ-ΤΤ-ΟΝ ΧΑΛΕ 10 [Α] ΠΡΟΣΔΕΧΟΝΤΟ ΙΔΟΝΤΕC ΠΟΑ
3 ΣΗΛΟC ΤΕ ΚΑI ΜΟΛΙC ΠΕΡΙΛΑΘΩΝ [Α]ΩI ΜΑΛΛΩΝ ΕΠΙΕΡ[Π]}ΩC Ε ΚΑ
ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΑΞΙΝΩΣΗΣ ΧΩΡΩΝ

ΛΕΓΕΙ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΧΩΡΟΝ

ΠΕΙΝΗ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΕΙΝΗ ΚΑΙ

ΤΟΥ ΤΥΧΟΥ ΚΕΡΙΟΥ ΗΣΑ ΠΕΣΕΝ

ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΑΞΙΝΩΣΗΣ ΧΩΡΩΝ

ΑΑΛΛΗ ΚΑΙΤΕΡΙΚΗ ΑΑΑΤΑΝΟΜΗ

ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ

ΤΟΥ ΤΥΧΟΥ ΚΕΡΙΟΥ ΗΣΑ ΠΕΣΕΝ

ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΑΞΙΝΩΣΗΣ ΧΩΡΩΝ

ΑΑΛΛΗ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ

ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ

ΤΟΥ ΤΥΧΟΥ ΚΕΡΙΟΥ ΗΣΑ ΠΕΣΕΝ

ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΑΞΙΝΩΣΗΣ ΧΩΡΩΝ

ΑΑΑΤΑΝΟΜΗ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ

ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ

ΤΟΥ ΤΥΧΟΥ ΚΕΡΙΟΥ ΗΣΑ ΠΕΣΕΝ

ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΑΞΙΝΩΣΗΣ ΧΩΡΩΝ

ΑΑΑΤΑΝΟΜΗ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ

ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ

ΤΟΥ ΤΥΧΟΥ ΚΕΡΙΟΥ ΗΣΑ ΠΕΣΕΝ

ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΑΞΙΝΩΣΗΣ ΧΩΡΩΝ

ΑΑΑΤΑΝΟΜΗ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ

ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ

ΤΟΥ ΤΥΧΟΥ ΚΕΡΙΟΥ ΗΣΑ ΠΕΣΕΝ

ΔΙΑΓΩΝΙΣΜΟΣ ΤΑΞΙΝΩΣΗΣ ΧΩΡΩΝ

ΑΑΑΤΑΝΟΜΗ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ

ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΣΤΟΛΗ ΠΡΟΧΕΙΝ

ΤΟΥ ΤΥΧΟΥ ΚΕΡΙΟΥ ΗΣΑ ΠΕΣΕΝ
FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS
AAK€AAIM[ONIOI] BAAAOME
Te AM*OT[€P](jO0e[N] H[Z\]H
[K]Ai rirNOMeN[o]i eN tooi aytooi
[HJYMnTCOMATI COC M€IKPON
[M]€rAACjO[i] eiKACAi Ta)[i] eN [0e]P
[M]OnYAAI[C]
€[Kei]NOI TG TAP
[T]Hi ATPAncoi n[ep]ieA0ONTa)N

BOYAOMeNOI AfAreiN
[AY]TOYC [A]0HNAIOIC ZOONTAC

[01]

[H]AN

[N]OI

15

OY
Te AM4>[IB0]A0I HA[H] ON[Te]C

nOOC [T]OY KHPYrMATOC AKOY
CANTec [ejniKAAcoeieN thi
TNOOMHI TA OHAA nAPAAOY
cc
NAI KAI HTT-H0€ieN TOY HAP
[ON]TOC AeiN[0]Y EKHPYZAN Te

35 [e]l

[TjOON nePC[<jO]N Aie4>0APHCA[N]
20 [TGI]

[AOIJC Te OAI[r]OI [MAX]OMeN[OI]

25

[TOOJN AIA TH[N CITJOAeiAN Y
[nejXOOPGYN [KAI 01 A]0HNAIOI

[€]

4o [ei BOJYAONTAI
NAI KA[I] C*AC

45

[KPJATOYN HA[H TOON] e^OAOON )
AHMO
[r]NOYC Ae
[KAe](jO[N] KAI

[C0]eNHC

ei

K[AI

0]nOCONOYN MAA

[AO]N eNA(jaC[0]YC[l] AIA4>0APHCO
30

50

[M]6N0YC AYTOYC YnO THC C*e

TA OHAA HAPAAOY
AYTOYC A0HNAI

OIC OaCTe BOYAeYCAl OTI AN eKei

a

P

41

[TejPAC CTPAT[I]AC eHAYCAN THN
KAI TOYC eAYT(JON An€IP

NOIC AOKHI
01 Ae AKOYCANTeC
[HAJPHKAN TAG ACHIAAC 01 HAei
[CTOi] KAI TAG XGIPAG ANGGeiGAN
[AHAOY]NT[e]G HPOGIGGOAI TA KG
MeTA Ae
[KHPYrM]eNA
O
[TAYTA reN]OMeNHG THG AN'A'
[KOOXHG EY]NH[A]0O[N] e[C] AO
Te KAeoON KAI O AH]M0
[rOYG
[GOGNHG ....
npo]

[

[M]AXHN

Col. II.

Tep-co-N apxontcjon

HneiPO[Y] KHPYKAC KAI reNo
MeNa)[N] enepooTHceooN -h- aig
H TPIG [0 T]eAeYTAIOG AIAHAGY
GAG AY[TOI]G AHO TOON GK THG H

toy MeN

nPOOTOY T[e]0N[H]KOTOG eniTAAOY
MeT AYTON innArpeT[0]Y 20

•/.TOY AG
•eY-

5-/.

neiPO[Y A]AKGAAIMONI00N A

e4>HIPHMeN0Y eN TOIG ngkpoic e
Tl ZOONTOG KeiMCNOY COG TG

A

m

e^

0N-H-OOTOC AYTOG TPJTOG e4>-eiPHMGNOG APXeiN KATA NO-mF
MON ei Tl eKeiNoi nAGxoieN-

MON
'A

25

10

15

•/.

I

01

OTI AAKGAAI

KGAGYOYGI YMAC AYTOYC

nGPI YMOON AYTOON BOYAGYG
C0AI MHAGN AIGXPON nOIOYN

TAG 01 AG KA0 GAYTOYG BOY
AGYCAMGNOI TA OHAA HAPGAO
KAI TAY
CAN KAI G[*]AC AYTOYC

V

eAeze Ae
cty^oon kai 01 mg
T AYTOY OTI BOYAONTAI AlAKH
PYKGY[G]AG0AI nPOG TOYG GN THI
HnGIPOOl AAKGAAIMONIOYG
OTI XPH G*AG nOIGIN KAI G
KGINOON MGN OYAGNA Act>eN
TOON AYTOON Ae TOON A0H
NAIOON KAAOYNTOON eK THC

V

NHP An[H]rrGIAG

KAI

THN MGN THN GHIOYCAN NY
KTA GN *YAAKHI GIXON AYTOYC

30
///

OI_A0HNAIOI
PAIAI 01

THI A YCTG

MGN A0HNAIOI TPOnAI

ON GTH[GA]NTGC GN THI NHCOOI


THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

35 EC PLOYN KAI TOUC ANDRAC TOIC TIRHAPRHOIC ΔIEDEOCAN EC ΦΥΛΑΚΗΝ ΟΙ ΔΕ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙМО 
ΝΙΟΙ ΚΗΡΥΚΑ ΠΕΛΡΑΝΤΕΣ Χ ΤΟΥC NEΚΡΟΥC ΔΕΙΚΟΜΙCΑΝΤΟ 
40 ΑΠΕΘΑΝΟΝ Δ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΝΗΧΩI ΚΑI ΖΩΝΤΕΣ ΕΛΗΦΘΗCAN TO COIDE EIKOCI ΜΕΝ ΟΠΛΕΙTAI

Col. III.

[ έι κολοκωτρεσαν από της ναμαχιας] 
μεχρι της [εν της ναμα] 

ΔΙΑ 
1. GAR MAXH ΟΥ ΣΤΑ-ΔΙΑ- ΗΝ ΧΡΟ 
2. ΝΟC ΔΕ Ο ΣΥΜΒΑΣΑΕ ΕΓΕΝΕΤΟ ΟCΟN άνω 
3. ΟΙ ΑΝΔΡΑΕ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΝΗΧΩI ΛΑΧΗC25 
ΕΒΟΔΙΜΚΟΝΤΑ ΗΜΕΡΑI ΚΑI ΔΥΟ- 
ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΠΕΡI ΕΙΚΟCΗ ΗΜΕΡΑC ΕΝ 
ΛI ΟΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΔΝΩΝ ΑΘΗ-Ε-Ε-ΕΝ ΕΚΙΤΟΔΟΤΟΥΝ 
5. ΤΟ ΤΑC Δ ΑΛΛΑC ΤΟI ΕΙCΠΛΕ 
6. ΟΥCΙ ΛΑΘΩAΙ ΔΙΕΤΡΦΟΝΤΟ ΚΑI 
7. ΗΝ ΣΙΩΟC ΤΙC EN ΤΗ ΝΗΧΩI 
8. ΛH ΚΑI ΑΛΛA ΒΡΩMATA ΕΝΑKΤΕΑΛI 
ΦΘH Ο ΓΑΡ ΑΡΧΗΝ ΕΠΙΤΑ 
9. ΔΗC ΕΝΑΕΔΕΣΤΕΡΟC ΕΚΑΛΤΩI 
40 /'. [ΗC]ΑΝ ΑΠΕ[ΚΡΙΝΑΤΟ ΑΥΤΩI 
PΩΛΟΥ ΑΝ [ΑΞΙΟΝ ΕΙΝΑI ΤΟΝ 
ΑΤΡΑΚΤΟΝ ΑΕ[ΓΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΟΙΚΟΝ 
ΕΙ ΤΟΥC ΑΓΑΘΟY[ΔΙΕΙΓΝΟCΚΕ 
ΔΗΛΩCΝ [ΠΟΙΟΥΜΕΝΟC ΟΤΙ O 
ΕΝ[Τ]ΥΓΧΑΝΟΝ ΤΟI C ΤΕ ΛΙΟΟI 
ΚΑΙ Τ[ΟΞΕΥΜΑΙ ΔΙΕΦΟΙΡΕΤΟ 
ΚΟ[ΜΙΟΕΝΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ΑΝ 
45. [ΑΗC]Ι ΕΓΕΝΕΤ[Ο] ΤΟΥC ΓΑΡ ΑΑΚΕ 
[ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΥC ΟΥΤΕ ΑΙΔΗΝ ΟΥΤ [ 

Ten lines lost.

I. 1. ΠΡΟΣΒΑΙΝΩΝ : so vulg.; προσβαίνων, Bekk. with Bdg.
3. There seems to be no variation in the MSS. which would explain the deleted Τι.
4. ΕΦΥΛΑΤΤΩΝ: for a similar alteration of ΤΤ to CC cf. l. 38; Bekk. reads ἐφύλαττον.
5. ΜΟΛΙϹ: τ.Λ. ΜΟΙϹ; καλε, Bekk., with the MSS.
10. ΙΔΟΝΤΕϹ was of course a slip; the correction seems to be by the second hand.
15. ΜΕΙΚΡΟΝ: cf. for the spelling ΟΠΛΕΙΤΑI in II. 42; μειρόν, Bekk.
16. ΜΕΤΑΛΩ ΕΙΚΑϹΑΙ or ΜΕΤΑΛΩΝ ΙΚΑϹΑI are equally possible readings. Only very
slight traces remain of the two letters transcribed as ει in ΕΙΚΑΣΙ, and with this reading there is barely room in the lacuna for the iota adscript of ΜΕΓΑΛΩΙ. There is, however, no other instance in the fragment of its omission.

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

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

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

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

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

40. ΒΟΥΛΟΝΤΑΙ; Βουλαντο, MSS., Bék.

48. ΑΝΑΚΩΧΗ: so Bék., with the MSS.; the second spelling ΑΝΟΚΩΧΗ is correct.

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

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

5. ΤΕΘΝΕΥΤΟΣ: the original reading ΤΕΘΝΗΚΟΤΟΣ was perhaps due to a reminiscence of ΤΕΘΝΗΚΟΤΟΣ in l. 2. ΕΦΙΠΡΗΜΕΝΟΣ: so Bék., with the MSS.; ΕΦΙΠΡΗΜΕΝΟΣ was the commoner spelling in the third and second centuries B.C.

7. ΝΟΜΟΝ: n.i. ΝΟΜΟΝ, which is read by the MSS., and Bék.

9. ΕΛΕΞΕΝ: Ελεσε, MSS., Bék. For the original omission and subsequent insertion of ν ἐνέλεξαι cf. II. 22, 23, III. 14, 26. It has not been added before a vowel in the case of ένοικοι, III. 5, 21.

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

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

22. For the overwritten ν of ΑΠΗΓΓΕΙΛΑΣ cf. ΚΕΛΥΟΥΚΙΝ in the following line, and l. 9, note. Bék., reads απήγγελαν (and κελύφωσαν) with the MSS., which give no support to the variant ΑΠΗΓΓΕΙΛΑΣ(Ν). oί λακεδαμόνων, MSS., Bék.

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

36. ΑΙΔΩΣΑΝ: so KN; Ιδῶσαν, di; δειδῶσαν, Bék.

42. ΟΠΑΙΣΙΑΙ: cf. ΜΕΙΚΡΩΝ, l. 15.

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

III. 1. ΣΤΑΔΙΑ is read by Bék. with the MSS. The variant ΣΤΑΔΙΑ may be right. The forms στάδιοι, σταδίοι and στάδιοι are frequently confused in MSS.
3. ΑΝΔΡΕΣ ΕΝ: so f; άνδρες οἱ εὖ, Bekk. with the other MSS.

The accidental omission before ΜΑΧΗΣ of the words ἐπολεικήθησαν ἀπὸ τῆς ναρμαχίας μέχρι τῆς εὖ τῇ νήφω was of course due to the recurrence of ΕΝ ΤΗΝ ΝΗΚΩΙ. The missing words were subsequently written by the second hand in the margin at the top of the column, and indicated by the curved mark to the left of the line and by the word αὔω placed over the point where the omission occurred.

5. ΕΙΚΟΣΙ: ΑΣΩ, Bekk. with MSS.; cf. l. 21.

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

7. ΑΠΙΗΕΙΑΝ is the reading of the MSS. and Bekk.; the variant ΑΠΙΗΕΙΑΝ is a preferable spelling. [ἀπησαν, Cobet.]

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

9. ΛΑΘΡΑΙ: λάθρα, MSS., Bekk.

10. ΣΙΤΟΣ ΤΙΚ ΕΝ: ΣΙΤΟΣ ΕΝ: MSS., Bekk. The loss of ΤΙΚ after -ΤΟΣ would be easy.

11. ΕΝΚΑΤΑΕΙΣΙΩΝ: the v.J. here agrees with the reading of ΦΗΝΙΒΔΕ, which is followed by Bekk.; ἐγκατείςεισθη vulg.

12. ΕΠΙΤΑΔΗΣ: ἐπιτάδησ, Bekk. with MSS.

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

16. ΟΙ is read by Bekk. with the MSS.

21. ΕΙΚΟΣΙ: ΑΣΩ, MSS., Bekk.; cf. l. 5.

26. ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ: ν has been added above the line as in l. 14, etc.

38. ΤΕΘΕΩΝ]ΤΕΣ: the papyrus may of course have read ΤΕΘΗΝΚΟΤΕΣ with Q.

39. There would be room in the lacuna for ΚΑΛΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΑΘΟΙ, the reading of ΦΗΝΙΩ. See also below.

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

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

XVII. THUCYDIDES II. 7–8.

7 × 5.3 cm.

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

[OΙ ΔΕ ΤΗΝ ΤΕΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΚΑΝ] [ΤΕΥΠΑΡΧΟΥΚΑΝ]
[ΞΗΜΑΧΙΑΝ Ε]ΣΗΤΑΖΟΝ
[ΚΑΙ] ΕΚ ΤΑ ΠΕΡΙ ΠΕΑΙΟΝΝΗΜΟΝ 
ΧΩΡΙΑ ΜΑΛΛΟΝ ΕΙΣΠΛΗΒΕΥΟΝ 
5 ΤΟ ΚΡΕΚΥΡΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΕΦΑΛΑΙ 
ΝΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΚΑΡΠΑΛΑΝ 
ΚΥΝΘΟΝ· ΟΡΩΝ[ΤΕΣ ΕΙ ΕΦΙΚ]

[XVIII. HERODOTUS I. 105–6.

18.2 × 8.7 cm.

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

Collated with the text of Stein the variants are 1 [ιπτε]θεν for ιπτεθεν; 11 ινίσκηφεν η for ινίσκηψε δ; 22 σφιν for σφί.

**XIX. Herodotus 1. 76.**

12½ x 8 cm.

Fragment containing on the *recto* eight incomplete lines of a second century cursive document, on the *verso* part of Herodotus i. 76, written in a rather small square uncial of the second or third century. The writing towards the ends of lines is often much effaced. The stops seem to have been put in later.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

15 NIKHCANTC ΔIE[CTH]CAN NYKTOC
E[Π]ΕΛΟΥΧΗC · ΚΑΙ [ ]

4. The meaning of the insertion over the line at the end in a different hand is obscure.

11. ΕΠΕΙΡΕΩΝΤΟ: ἐπείρωντο S.
14. ἀμφιτέρων πολλῶν S.

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

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

Col. I. 730–754. Three fragments (a), (b), and (c), containing parts of 730–736 and 745–754.
748. ἸΑΙΔ [ΔΕΚ] Pap., where the MSS. have καὶ εἰσών.
751. ΕΡΓ ΕΝΕΜ[ΟΝΤΟ]: so the MSS. ἐργα νέμωντο La R.
754. ΕΠΙΡΡΕΙ: ἐπηρρεῖ La R.

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

Col. III. 780–803. Four fragments (f), (g), (k), (l). The verso of (g) is facsimiled.
793. ἈΝΑΚΤΟΣ: La R. with MSS. γέμωσις.
795. ΣΗ[Ν]ΕΙ[ΚΑ]: a mistake for μιν.
796. ΕΙΚΙΝ: εἰσι La R.
797. ΩΣ ΤΕ ΠΟΤ ΕΙ: ὡς ποτ La R. with MSS.
798. After this the papyrus adds the line ΕΝΘΑ ΙΔΟΝ Π[ΛΕΙΣΤΟΥΣ ΦΡΥΓΑΣ Α]ΝΕΡΑΣ ΑΙΟ[ΛΟΠΟΛΟΥΣ, cf. Book III. 184–5, where this line follows ὥσι καὶ Φρυγίν εἰσίςλευν ἀμπε- λάεσσαν. The resemblance between II. 798 and III. 184 accounts for the insertion of III. 185 in the present passage.

800. ΛΕΙΗΝ for λιήν.
801. ΠΕΡΙ ΑΔΙΤΥ: so the MSS. La R. adopts the Aristarchean reading ΠΡΟΤΙ.
802. ΩΔΕ ΔΕ: δωδέ γε La R. The MSS. are divided on the point.
803. ΓΑΡ Π[ΡΟΤΙ]: La R. with the MSS. κατά.

Col. IV. 804–828. Four fragments (g), (k), (i), (m), containing parts of 804–810 and 815–828. Fragment (r) is facsimiled.
Plate V

No. XX
FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS

805. ΠΙΧΙΝ ΕΚΑΣΤΟΣ: a mistake for ΤΟΙΚΙΝ.
823. ΑΡΧΕΞΕΛΟΧΟΣ ΑΚ[ΑΛΑΚ]: Λα R. with the MSS. 'Αρχέξοχος ο ἀολος'.
825. ΠΕΙΝ[ΟΝΤΕΣ: πίνοντες Λα R.

XXI. Homer, Iliad II. 745–764.

20 × 14.7 cm.

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

ΟΥΚ ΟΙΟΣ άμα τωι γε λεόντευ[ι]ς οζος αρχος
γιος ύπερθυμοιο κόρωνοι [και ημελαο
τοις δ αμα τετσαπακόντα μελα]μαίνατε ηνεκ εποντο
γούνευς δ' εκ κύφοι ημε δυο [και εικος ημα
5 τωι δ αινε[ι]ς ημες· εποντο· μένει[τολεμοι τε περα]βοι

[0] περι δωδώνην δυςχιερον ο[ικι εοντο
[0] τ άμφι μερτόν τιταρψιον έρρ[ι μεν]μοντο
[0]ς Ρ' ΕΚ ΠΗΝΕΙΟΝ ΠΡΟΙΕΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΟ[Ν Υ]ΔΩΡ


[τ]ωι δ αμα τετσαπακόντα μέλαινατε [η]νεκ εποντο


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

8 × 9.3 cm.

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

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

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

*Verso.*

375 [ΜΗΤ Α]ΛΟΝ ὌΣΤΙΣ ΦΩΣ ΟΡᾶ ΒΑΣΩΑΙ ΠΟΤ' ΑΝ –
[ΟΥ ΓΑΡ] ΜΕ ΜΟΙΡΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΓΕ ΣΟΥ ΠΕΣΕΙΝ ΕΠΕΙ
[ΙΚΑΝΟΣ] ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΩΙ ΤΑΔ' ΕΚΠΡΑΣΑΙ ΜΕΛΕΙ·
[ΚΡΕΟΝΤΟ]Σ Η ΣΟΥ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΤΑΞΕΥΡΙΜΑΤΑ
FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS

[Krē翁 ΔΕ] COI ΠΗΜ' ΟΥΔΕΝ ΑΛΛ' ΑΥΤΟΣ CY COI.

[Ω ΠΛΟΥΤΕ] ΚΑΙ ΤΥΡΑΝΝΗ ΤΕΧΝΗ ΤΕΧΝΗΣ
[YΠΕΡΦΕΡΟΥCA ΤΟ ΠΟΛΥΖΗΛΩ ΒΙΩ]

[ΟΣΟC ΠΑΡ' YΩΝ ΝΟC ΦΥΛΑCΣΕΤΑΙ]
[Ει ΤΗΣ ΔΕ Γ' ΑΡ]ΧΗΣ ΟΥΝΕΚ' ΉΝ ΕΜΟΙ ΠΟΛΙC]
[ΑΥΡΗΤΟΝ ΟΥΚ' ΑΙΤΗΤΟΝ ΕΙΧΕΧΕΙΠΙCEN]


Recto.

Η ΤΑΥΤΑ ΔΗΤ' ΑΝΕΚΤΑ ΠΡΟC ΤΟΥΤ[ΟΥ ΚΑΥΕΙΝ

430 ΟΥΚ' ΕΙC ΟΛΕΘΡΟΝ ΟΥΧΙ ΘΑCΟΝ ΑΥ ΠΑ[ΛΙΝ
ΑΓΟΡΡΟC ΟΙΚΩΝ ΤΩΝΔΑ' ΑΠΟΣΤΡΑΦΣΙC ΑΠΕΙ
ΟΥΔ' ΙΚΟΜΗΝ ΕΤΟΓΟ' ΆΝ ΕΙ CY ΜΗ Κ[ΑΛΕΙC]
ΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΤΙ C' ΗΑΕΙΝ ΛΟΡΑ ΦΩΝΗCO[ΝΤ'] ΕΠΕI
ΣΧΟΛΗC' Γ' ΑΝ ΟΙΚΟΥC ΤΟΥC ΈΜΟΥC [ΕΣΤΕΙΛΑΜΜΗΝ

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

376. ΜΕ... ΦΕ COY: so apparently the papyrus for θαλψαυ of the MSS. The juxtaposition of ὀφξ probably accounts for the new reading.

378. COY: the scribe first wrote TOY, then corrected it to COY. The corrector, however, inserted the T above the line. The MSS. have σοι, but τοι makes equally good sense. Probably here and in 430 the corrector's reading is an alternative, derived from another manuscript. A confusion between ΗC and ΗΤ is easily explained, for in the third century B.C. they would in many hands be hardly distinguishable.

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

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

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

431. ΛΓΟΡΡΟΣ: a mistake for ,&ηφννς.

432. The scribe wrote σχολη σ', Suidas σχολη γ', which was accepted by Porson, who inserted σ' after τιμη.

435. ημεις τωιδ ΜΙΣ., and this was no doubt the reading of the corrector, though he did not erase the superfluous ΔΕ of the scribe.

XXIII. PLATO, LAWS, IX.

18-2 x 18-5 cm. Plate VI.

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

[γ]ΠΑΤΕΙΑΣ ΝΟΥΜΔΙΟ (sic)
υπατιας νυμμιου τουτου και αντει ανιλλιουν (Α.Δ. 295) τω[ν
επισφεν[σ]ε[ρ] [ε]ποιμ[ω]ν] καιο[ν]σεβαστων,
underneath which there are traces of three short lines. The writing on the recto, therefore, which is a good-sized square sloping uncial, cannot be later than the end of the third century. How much earlier it is cannot be determined with precision, but we should not place it before 200.

The manuscript has been corrected by a contemporary hand (or possibly by two hands). The stops are in most cases, perhaps all, due to the corrector. The first column contains only the ends of lines. 1. ΔΙΚΑΙΩΤΙ ΤΡΟ, 2. ΤΗΣ ΩΦΕ, 3. ΒΑΙΑΠΙΘΙ, 4. ΝΟΙΜΟΘΕΣ, 5. ΠΡΟΙΑ ΔΥΟ, 6. ΒΑΣΙΤΕΟΖ, 7. ΚΑΙ ΒΑΛ, 8. ΒΑΙΛΧΕΝ, 9. ΕΙΣ ΤΟ, 10. ΤΟ, 12. ΤΟΥ, 18. ΔΙΑΦΤΟ, 19. ΙΝ, 20. ΤΟΙΣ] NO with πεφατεν] ν αει written above by the corrector.

Col. II.

H[ΔΟΝΩΝ Η ΑΥΤΩΝ] Η [ΤΙΑΩΝ] Η
[Η ΑΤΙΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ] ΧΡΗΜΑ
[ΤΩΝ ΖΗΜΙΑ] Η ΚΑΙ ΔΩ
Π[ΩΝ Η ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΠΑΝ ΩΤΙ
5 ΝΙ ΤΡΟΠΩΙ ΠΟΙΗΣΕΙ] [Τ]ΙΚ ΜΕΙ

Col. III.

ΚΑΙ ΛΕΓΕΙΕΝ • ΔΗΛΩΝ ΓΑΡ
ΟΤΙ ΤΟ[Ν]ΟΙ ΚΑΙΝΕ ΔΕΡΙ ΨΥ
ΧΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΕΤΕΤΕ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΑ
ΛΑΔΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΚΟΥΕΤΕ ΩΣ
5 ΕΝ ΜΕΝ [ΕΝ ΑΥΤΗ ΤΗΣ

Digitized by Microsoft®
Plate VI

No. XXIII
We give a collation with Hermann's edition (Teubner, 1856).

I. 8. ΒΑΙΑΒΕΝ: the MSS. vary between βλαβευ and ἄβλαβευ. H. adopts the latter, bracketing ἴατος.

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

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

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

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

III. 7. ΟΝ: ὅπως H. with some MSS.

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

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

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

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

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

ΓΕ ΜΗ Ω ἘΦΙΕ ΕΤΑΙΡΕ ΩΣΠΕΡ ΟΙ ΝΟΤΕ ΤΟΥ ΕΡΑΚΟΝΤΕ[Χ ΕΑΝ ΗΓΗΧΟΝΤΑΙ ΜΗ ΩΦΕΛΙΝ[ΟΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΕΡΩΤΑ· ΒΙΑΙ ΜΕΝ 5 ΟΜΩΣ ΔΕ ΑΠΕΧΟΝΤΑΙ· ΚΑΙ Η]
ΜΕΙΚ ΟΥΤΩ ΔΙΑ ΤΟΝ ΕΝΓΕΡΟ ΝΟΤΑ ΜΕΝ ΕΡΩΤΑ ΤΗϹ ΤΟΙΑΥ ΤΗϹ ΠΟΙΗΣΕΩϹ ΥΠΟ ΤΗϹ ΤΩΝ [ΚΑ]ΛΩΝ ΠΟΛΙ[Τ]ΕΙΩΝ ΤΡΟΦΗϹ 10 [ΕΥΝΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΕΚΟΛΕ]ΘΑ ΦΑΝΗ

XXV. DEMOSTHENES, De Corona.

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

ΧΤ

[H]ΚΕΝ· ΕΝ ΟΥΔΕΝΙ [Τ]ΩΝ ΠΑΡ’ ΕΜΟΙ ΤΕΓΟ [ΝΥ]ΑΝ ΕΥΡΗϹΕΤΕ [Θ] ΠΟΛΕΙ ΟΥΤΩϹΙ 10 [ΔΕ ΛΟΓΙΖΕϹΟΕ ΟΥ] [ΔΑΜΟΥ ΠΝΟΙΟΤΕ]

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

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

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

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

Col. I.        Col. II.

ΛΩΝ ΒΟΥΛΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΥΚ ΚΑΙ       ΥΜΑΣ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΕΦ ΏΝ ΝΥΝ
ΚΟΙΝΩΝ ΑΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΕΟΕ        ΕΧΤΕ ΤΟΥΤΟΙΚ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΑΙΤΑ
ΑΕΙΝ ΑΚΟΥΕΙΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΥΜΒΟΥ       ΤΥΜΦΕΡΩΝ ΤΟ ΑΟΓΟΥ ΤΥΧΕΙΝ
ΑΕΥΟΝΤΩΝ ΟΨΕ ΕΜΟΙ ΔΟΚΕΙ       ΤΟΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΑΛΕΟΝΤΑΣ ΑΝ ΜΕΝ

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

Col. III.
STΩΙ ΤΩΝ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΥ
ΟΝΤΩΝ ΕΓΩ ΔΕ ΟΥΔΕ
ΠΩΠΟΤΕ ΗΗΓΗΚΑΜΗΝ ΧΑ
ΛΕΙΠΟΝ ΤΟ ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑ ΤΑ
5 ΒΕΛΙΚΟ ΥΜΑΣ ΩΚ ΓΑΡ
ΑΠΑΛΩΚ ΕΙΠΕΙΝ ΠΑΝΤΕΣ
ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙΝ ΕΠΝΩΚΟΤΕΣ
ΕΜΟΙΓΕ ΔΟΚΕΙΤΕ ΑΛΛΑ
ΤΟ ΠΕΙΡΑΙ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΤΑΥ
10 ΤΑ ΕΠΕΙΔΑΝ ΓΑΡ ΤΙ ΔΟ
ΞΗΙ ΚΑΙ ΥΨΙΚΟ ΤΟΤΕ
ΙΚΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΑΧΘΗΝΑΙ
ΑΠΕΧΕΙ ΟΚΩΝ ΤΕΡ ΠΡΙΝ
ΔΟΞΑΙ ΕΚΤΙΝ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΩΚ
15 ΕΓΩ ΝΟΜΙΖΩ ΧΑΡΙΝ Υ
ΜΑΣ ΤΟΙΣ ΘΕΟΙΣ ΟΦΕΙΔΕΙΝ

Col. IV.
ΔΙΑΒΑΛΟΝΤΩΝ ΤΗΝ
ΠΟΛΙΝ ΗΗΛΩΝ ΒΛΑΔΦΗ
ΜΙΑΣ ΕΡΓΩ ΜΕΤΑ ΔΟΣΗΕ
ΚΑΛΛΗΣ ΑΠΟΛΥΣΑΘΑΙ ΑΙ
5 ΜΕΝ ΕΠΙΑΔΕΣ Ω ΑΝΔΡΕΣ
ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΜΕΓΑΛΑΙ ΚΑΙ
ΚΑΛΛΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΕΙΡΗΜΕ
ΝΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΣ ΟΙΟΜΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ
ΠΟΛΑΥΟΥΣ ΑΝΕΥ ΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΥ
10 ΤΙ ΠΕΠΟΝΘΕΝΑΙ ΕΓΩ Δ ΟΥ
ΔΕΠΟΤΕ ΕΓΝΩΝ ΕΝΕΚΑ
ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΧΡΗΜΑ ΑΡΕΣΑΙ
ΛΕΓΕΙΝ ΤΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΥΜΑΣ ΟΤΙ
ΑΝ ΜΗ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑΥΤΑ
15 ΣΥΝΟΙΔΕΙΝ ΗΗΛΩΝ ΕΚΤΙ
ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΤΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΕΘΟΣ

Col. V.
10 ΧΩΝΕΣΟΙΑΙ ΕΑΝ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ
ΛΗΔΥ ΥΠΟΜΕΙΝΗΣΕ ΑΚΟΥ
ΚΑΙ ΜΗΔΕ ΕΝ ΟΥ ΤΩ ΔΟΚΗ
ΜΑΖΟΝΤΕΣ ΔΙΑΜΑΡΤΕΙΝ
5 ΕΦΑΙΝΟΛΗΝ ΕΠΕΙΔΗ ΔΕ
ΤΑΝΑΝΣΙΑ ΟΡΘΟ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ
ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΟΥΝΤΑΙ ΥΜΑΣ ΩΚΟΙ
ΜΑΙ ΔΕΙΝ ΑΝΤΕΠΙΕΙΝ ΕΙ
ΚΑΙ ΤΙΚΙΝ ΜΕΛΛΩ ΑΠΕ
15 ΠΙΘΥΜΕΙΝ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΤΟΙ
ΑΥΤΑ ΠΡΟΑΙΡΕΙΣΟΙΑΙ ΔΟ
I. 2. KOIΩΩΝ: κουνίων MSS. κουνόν B(lass). following Wolf, whose conjecture is thus justified.

7. ΒΕΒΟΥΛΕΥΜΕΝΩΝ: μὲν βεβολομένων B., with the MSS.

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

15. ΑΡΕΚΣΟΥΚΙΝ: ἀρεκσουκι B.; cf. III. 14. ΕΚΤΙΝ; V. 1. ΗΜΕΛΑΕΝ; 9. ΤΙΧΙΝ; VI. 1. ΔΟΞΑΙΝ.

16. ΤΑΥΤΑ ΟΙϹ: ταῦτ’ οἰς B. following one MS. which has ταῦτα οἰς. The other MSS. have οἰς, which is not so good.

11. ΤΟΤΕ, the reading of the first hand, is the reading of B. and the MSS. The corrector read τοῦτ’ οἰς, probably as an alternative, cf. the next note and introd. to xvi.

13. ΠΠΙΝ: so B. with the MSS. The reading of the corrector τοῦ πρὶν is new.

14. ΟϹ: so the MSS. οὐ B.

VI. 7. ΤΟΤ: τοῦτ’ B. with the MSS.
There are some traces above the line after ΚΩΤΩ which suit €C. Perhaps these letters were re-written, or there was some correction.

VII. 4. ΤΑΥΤΟ: τοῦτο B. with the MSS. ταυτό is an improvement.
12. €Τ1: ὅτων B. with the MSS.
14. B. and the MSS. have the reading of the first hand νομιμέετε.

XXVII. IσOCRATES, πΕΡΙ ΑΝΤΙΔΩΣΕΩΣ §§ 83 and 87.

5·2 × 12·7 cm.

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

Col. I.

ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΛΛΩΝ ΚΙΝΔΥΝΩΝ Η ἍΜΕΤΕΡΑΝ ΟΥΚΑΝ ΑΛΛΩΝ Η Α[Λ]ΚΕ
ΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ ΕΤΙ ΔΕ ΤΙΣ ΑΝ ΠΕΡΙ
ΚΑΛΛΙΩΝΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΙΣΩΝΟΝ ΠΡΑ
5 ΓΛΑΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΑΤ ΕΠΙ
ΤΕ ΤΗΝ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΩΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΕΙΑΝ ΠΑ

Col. II.

ΠΕΡΙ ΠΑΕΙΟΝΟΣ ΠΙΟΙΔΕΙΟΙ ΤΩΝ
ΤΟΥΣ ΝΟΜΟΥΣ ΤΙΘΕΝΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΓΡΑ
ΦΕΝΤΩΝ ΟΞ[Ω]Ι ΠΕΡ ΕΙΚΩΣ ΣΙΓΝΩ
ΤΕΡΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΧΑΛΑΠΩΤΕΡΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΥΥ
5 ΧΗ ΦΡΟΝΙΜ[ΩΣ]ΕΡΑ ΑΣΟΜΕ
[ΝΟ]ΤΥΤΥΧΑΝΟΥΚΑΙΝ

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

XXVIII. XεNOPHON, Hellenica III. 1.

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

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

Col. I.

\[\text{[\. \text{copious text]}\. .\. .}\text{omissions}\]

ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤ[ΟΙ]
ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΙ ΕΙΕΝ : ΟΙ
5 [Ο]ΥΝ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΙ
ΠΕΜΠΟΥΧΙΝ ΑΥΤ[ΟΙ]
[ΔΟ]ΝΤΕΣ ΚΤΡΑΤΙΩΝ[Α]
[ΤΩΝ] ΜΕΝ ΝΕΟΛΑΜ[Ω]
10 [ΔΩΝ] ΕΙΣ ΧΙΑΙΟΥΣ. Τ[ΟΝ]
[ΔΕ Α]ΛΑΩΝ ΠΕΛΟΠΟΙ[Ν]
[ΝΗΣΙΩΝ] ΕΙΣ ΤΕΤΡΑ[ΚΙ]
ΧΙΑΙΟΥΣ] ΗTHONΑ ΔΕ Ο
[Θ]ΡΒΩΝ] ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡ Α[ΘΗ]
15 [ΝΑΙΩΝ ΤΡΙ]ΑΚΟΣΙΟΥ[Ν]
[ΙΠΠΕΑΣ ΕΙ]ΠΩΝ ΟΤΙ

Col. II.

[\. .\. ]σαν . [\. ] νε[ξ]ρ
[\. .\. ]ο φορον επικοντέ

ΔΙΑΦΥ[ΛΑΤΕΙΝ]Ν· Ε
ΠΕΙ ΔΕ [ΒΟΘΕΙ]ΝΤΕΣ ΟΙ ΑΝΑ
5 ΒΑΝΤΕ[Σ ΜΕ]ΤΑ ΚΥΡΟΥ
ΚΥΝΕΛΕ[Ι]ΑΝ ΑΥΤΩΙ
ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΝ
ΤΟΙΚ ΠΕΙΔΟΙΟΙ ΑΝΤΕΤΑΤ
ΤΕΤΟ ΤΟΙ ΤΙ[Θ]Σ[Α]ΦΕΡΝΗΙ
10 ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΙ[Σ] ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟ
ΜΕΝ ΕΚ[ΟΥΣ]ΑΝ ΠΡΟΟ[Ξ]
ΛΑΒΕΝ Κ[ΑΙ] ΤΕΥΘΡΑΝ[Ι]
ΑΝ Κ[ΑΙ] ΛΑΙΑΠΑΝΑΝ
ΩΝ ΕΥ[Ρ]ΣΕΝΗΣ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ
15 ΠΡΟΚ[ΛΗΣ ΗΡΧΟΝ ΟΙ Α]
ΠΟ Δ[ΗΜ]ΑΡΑΤΟΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΛ
ΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΥ

Col. III.

\[\text{[\. \text{copious text]}\. .\. .]\text{omissions}\]

ΟΨΥΤΤΕΝ ΩΣ [ΑΦΑΙΡΗ]
ΚΟΜΗΝΟΣ ΤΟ ΥΑΩΡ ΑΥ
ΤΩΝ· ΩΣ Δ [ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΤΕΙ]
ΧΙΟΥΣ ΕΚΘΕ[ΟΝΤΕΣ ΠΟΛ]
5 ΛΑΙΚ ΕΝΕ[ΒΛΑΟΝ]
ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΟΡΥΤ[Α ΚΑΙ]
ΣΥΛΛ ΚΑΙ ΑΙΤΟΥΣ ΠΟΙ

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

I. 13. ΗTHONΑ: the first letter is more like Η than Η, and eight letters seem too much for the lacuna, so ΗTHONΑ is a less probable reading.

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

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

From the character of the handwriting, which is a sloping rather irregular informal uncial, this papyrus may be assigned to the latter part of the third or the beginning of the fourth century. Diaereses are commonly placed over syllabic $i$ and $u$. Iota adscript is not written. The corollary of Proposition 4 seems to have been omitted, while the two lines illustrating the division $εις ίσα καί ύποσα$ in Proposition 5 are not found in ordinary texts. Otherwise the papyrus shows no variants from the text of the Oxford edition of 1703 or that of Peyrard, beyond the mistake of $τετραγώνων$ for $τετραγώνω$ in l. 9, and the spelling $μεταξυ$ for $μεταξύ$ in l. 6.

\[ \text{Ε} \text{Ν \ ΕΥΘΕΙΑ \ ΓΡΑΜΜΗ} \]

\[ \text{TΑΝΘΗ \ ΕΙC ΙÇΑ ΚΑΙ \ ΑΝ} \]

\[ \text{ΙÇΑ \ ΤΩ \ ΥΠΟ \ ΤΩΝ \ ΑΝΙ} \]

\[ \text{5 ΚΩΝ \ ΤΗC ΟΛΗC \ ΤΑΜH[ΑΤ]ΩΝ \ ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΩΝ} \]

\[ \text{ΟΡΘΟΓΩΝΙΩΝ \ ΜΕΤΑ \ ΤΩΝ \ ΑΝΙ \ ΑΠΟ \ ΤΗC \ ΜΕΤΟΞΥ} \]

\[ \text{TΩΝ \ ΤΟΜΩΝ \ ΤΕΤ[ΡΑ]ΓΩΝΩY \ ΙCΩΝ ECTIN} \]

\[ \text{ΤΩ \ ΑΠO \ ΤΗC \ ΝΑC€I} \]

\[ \text{ΑC \ ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΟΥ} \]

5. ΤΗC O corrected from ΠΕΡΙ. 6. 1. $μεταξύ$. 9. 1. $τετραγώνω$. 1. If the reading is correct—and though the traces of letters after $ΠΕΡ$ are scanty, there seems to be no alternative—the corollary of Prop. 4 was omitted. After $ΟΡΘΟΓΩΝΙΩ$, too, there would not be room for more than about nine letters, so $δεπ$ $τεξ$ $δεξιά$ must have either been omitted or, more probably, abbreviated.

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

XXX. Historical Fragment.

8.6 x 5 cm. (Recto) Plate VIII.

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

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

**Recto.**

| ] T VM · IMPER I |
| J Q V E · PRÆEFECTÍ |
| J • SATIS · POLLÉRE NT |

**Verso.**

| [ ] ER SVPERAT' E . [ |
| O Q R EX · HIEM E · C [ |
| H . . CAVE PACTÍ[ |
XXXI. Vergil, Aeneid I 457–467 and 495–507.

6·6 × 5·4 cm. (Verso) Plate VIII.

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

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

Recto.

457 orbem
achillem
inquit achata

460 laboris
laudis
mortalia tangunt
saltuum

500 hinc adj. hinc glomerantur
fert numero g[radiensque
latonea f[acitum
talis erat

Verso.

495 [dum sub]pet
[regi]na ad templum
[incep]sit ma[na
[q]uadis in cur[otae
exercet diana

500 hinc adj. hinc glomerantur
fert numero g[radiensque
latonea f[acitum
talis erat

per medios
XXXII. LETTER TO A TRIBUNUS MILITUM.

19.6 x 10.5 cm. Plate VIII.

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

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

*I[n]lio Domitio tribuno mil(itum) leg(ionis)
ab Aurelio Archelao benef(iciario)
suo salutem.

iam tibi et pristine commen-
dauram Theonem amicum
meum et mod(o quoque peto
domine ut cum ant(e) oculos
habas tanquam me est e-
nim tales omne ut ametur

a te reliquit enim suo(s) [e]t
rem suam et actum et me
secatus est et per omnia me
se[ crab]um fecit et ideo peto
a te ut habeat intr(i)tum.

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

1–2. Tribuno . . . beneficiario suo: cf. Veg. De Re Mil. 2, 7 beneficiarii ab eo appellati quod promoverit beneficio tribunorum.

18. After the lacuna there may be only one letter followed by a point. The sentence may be completed fact[um esse pul]q.
The *verso* contains five nearly complete columns from a report of proceedings at Rome before an emperor who is not named, in connexion with an embassy from Alexandria and a sentence of death pronounced upon one of its members, Appianus. The general style of the papyrus shows that it is a copy of a ἐπομνηματισμός or official report, examples of which are xxxvii and xl of this volume. These two, however, are accounts of proceedings before Egyptian officials; the closest parallels to our papyrus are B. G. U. 511 (Wilcken, *Hermes*, xxx. pp. 486 sqq.), containing a report of an embassy of Alexandrian Jews and Anti-semites to the Emperor Claudius, and Paris Papyrus LXVIII (T. Reinach, *Revue des études juives*, 1883, July–Sept.), a similar report. It has been suggested (Wilcken, *Hermes*, l.c. p. 497) that such accounts of proceedings at Rome were based on the imperial *commentarii*; but it is more probable that the original of our papyrus, at any rate, was drawn up from notes taken at the time by one of the embassy who was present, to be used as the official account at Alexandria; cf. xl, an account of a public meeting, obviously drawn up by some one who was present. In any case there is no room for doubting that we have in our papyrus a private copy of a most important official document, which gives not only a vivid but a faithful presentation of a remarkably dramatic scene.

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

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

The emperor is seated in council (III. 13) in the presence of a consul (III. 15) and probably a committee of the senate (IV. 8). In B. G. U. 511 (v. sup.) the scene is laid at the gardens of Lucullus and the emperor is aided by a council of sixteen men of consular rank and twenty-five senators; and the action described in our papyrus no doubt took place in one of the imperial palaces at Rome. Before the emperor stands Appianus, a magistrate and envoy of the Alexandrians, who is under sentence of immediate execution (I. 8).
The cause of his incurring this penalty is not stated; but there is good reason, as Mr. J. G. Milne suggests, for connecting Appianus' mission with the revolt of Avidius Cassius, who proclaimed himself Emperor in 175. According to Dio Cassius lxxi. 22, Avidius Cassius was the son of Avidius Heliodorus, praefect of Egypt in 143; and in I. 7 a Heliodorus is mentioned who is clearly a friend, if not an accomplice, of Appianus. Dio further states (lxxi. 23) that Avidius Cassius had been intriguing with Faustina with a view to seizing the throne after the death of Marcus; possibly Appianus was an envoy of Cassius sent to Rome to make plots and there arrested by the emperor. The leniency exhibited by Marcus towards the conspirators, whose lives he spared (Dio lxxi. 28), is quite in accordance with the moderation here displayed by the emperor, who in the face of the greatest provocation is much more anxious to reduce Appianus to submission than to put him to death. For constructing the last beginning of the papyrus there is little material except the indication in II. 4 that Appianus had already indulged in violent and disrespectful language.

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

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

Col. I.

[π]ατρί μου καὶ [. . .]. δοτι
μῆτε χρείαν [. . .]σ. [. . .].αι
[. .]σ. [. .]. δεισ[. .] [. .]. νπε
[. . . . .]. . αμε[. .].νὸς [. .].εν κα-
5 γω γὰρ κα[. . . . .].ν[. .] αὐτὸυ
γε ταῦτα λέγοντος στρα[θείς καὶ
ιδὼν 'Ἡλίδωρον εἶπεν, "'Ἡλίο-
δωρε, ἀπαγομένου μου οὐδὲν
λαλεῖς;" 'Ἡλίδωρος εἶπεν,
10 "καὶ τίνι ἔχομεν λαλήσαι μὴ ἔχον-
[τ]ες τὸν ἁκούοντα; τρέχε, τέκνον,
tελεύτα. κλέος σοι ἐστιν
ὑπὲρ τῆς γλυκυτάτης σου πατρί-
dος τελευτήσαι, μὴ ἀγονία·

Col. II.

καὶ [. . . . . . .] καὶ [. .]αὶ σε διώκω
ἐκ π. [. . . . . . .].ανο.” Αὐτοκράτωρ με-
τεκ[α]λέσατο αὐτόν. Αὐτοκράτωρ εἶπεν,
"[ν]ῦν οὐκ οἶδας τίνι [λαλεῖς;] 'Αππιανός,
5 "ἐπίσταμαι: 'Απ[πα]νός τυράννω.”
Αὐτοκράτωρ, "[οὐκ] ἀλλὰ βασιλεὺς.” 'Αππια-
νός, "τοῦτο μὴ λέγε· τῷ γὰρ θεῷ
'Αντωνεῖψ [τʼ]ο π.ατ[ρί] περὶ ἕπρεπε
αὐτοκρατορεῖν. ἀκούε, τὸ μὲν
10 πρῶτον ἦν φιλόσοφος, τὸ δεύτερον
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

άφιλάργυρος, τὸν φιλάγαθον. σοι τούτων τα ἕναττ' ἔνειον, τυραννία ἀφιλοκαγαθία ἀπαιδία." Καίσαρ ἐ-α
κέλευσεν αὐτὸν ἀπαχθῆναι. 'Αππι-
15 ανὸς ἀπαγόμενος ἔπειν, "καὶ τοῦτο

Col. III.

ἡμεῖς Ἰάρ[ιος]αί, κύριε Καίσαρ." Αὐτοκράτωρ, "τί;" 'Αππιανὸς, "κέλευ-
σών μὲ τῇ εὐγενείᾳ μου ἀπα-
χθῆναι." Αὐτοκράτωρ, "ἐχε." 5 'Αππιανὸς λαβὼν τὸ στροφεῖον
ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς ἔθηκεν, καὶ τὸ
φαεκάσιον ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας θεῖς ἀνε-
βήσατε [μέσης 'Ρώμης, "συνδράμε-
τε, 'Ρωμ[αίοι, θεωρήσατε ἕνα ἄπι'
αιο-
10 νὸς ἀπαγόμ[ενον] γυμνασίαρχον καὶ
πρεπ[ε]υθυνῆ 'Αλεξανδρέων." ὁ ἡβό-
[kατο]ς εὐθὺς δραμὼν παρέθετο
τῷ κυρίῳ λέγων, "κύριε, κάθη, 'Ρωμαῖ-
οι γονυώσοντες." Αὐτοκράτωρ, "περὶ
15 τίνος;" ὁ ὑπάτος, "περὶ τῆς ἀπάξεως

Col. IV.

τοῦ 'Αλεξανδρέως." Αὐτοκράτωρ,
"μεταπεμφθῆτω." 'Αππιανὸς
eἰσελθὼν ἔπειν, "τίς ἥδη τῶν δευ-
tερῶν μου ἐδήν προσκυνοῦντα
5 καὶ τοὺς πρὸ ἐμοῦ τελευτήσαντας,
Θέωνα τε καὶ 'Ισιδώρον καὶ Δάμ-
pωνα, μετεκαλέσατο; ἄρα ἡ
σύνκλητος ἢ συ ὁ λήσταρχος;"
Αὐτοκράτωρ, "'Αππιανὲ, ἱώθα-
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

10 μεν καὶ ἡμεῖς μαίνομένους καὶ ἀπονενημένους σωφρονίζειν· λαλεῖς εὖ ὅσον ἐγώ σε θέλω λαλεῖν." Ἅππιανὸς, "νῦ τὴν σὴν τύχην οὕτε μαίνομαι οὕτε ἀπονενόης.

5 ημαί, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ εὐγε- 

Col. V.

νείας καὶ τῶν ἕμοι προσηκόντων ἀπαγγέλλω." Ἀὐτοκράτωρ, "πῶς;"

'Αππιανός, "ὡς εὐγένεις καὶ γυμνασιάρχος." Ἀὐτοκράτωρ, "φησίν οὖν ὃτι ἡμεῖς ἀγενεῖς ἔσμεν;" Ἱ'Αππιανός, "τούτῳ μὲν οὖν οἵτινες ἐγώ, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμαυτοῦ εὐγενείας καὶ τῶν ἕμοι προσηκόντων ἀπαγγέλλω." Ἀὐτοκράτωρ, "μῦν οὖν οἵτινες ὃτι [οὐκ ἄγενεῖς ἔσμεν;]

1ō Ἅππιανός, "τούτῳ μὲν εἰ ἀληθῶς οὐκ οἶ- δας, διδάξω σε. τρίτῳ μὲν Κάισαρ ἑ- σσε Ἀκλεοπάτραν καὶ ἐκράτησε βασιλείας, καὶ ὃς λέγου- 


L 5, sqq. "As he (the Emperor) was saying this, Appianus turned round, and seeing Heliodorus said, "Heliodorus, when I am being led off to execution, do you not speak?"

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

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

11. Ṿجوز [karo]: the Graecised form of evocatus just fits the lacuna.

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

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

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

XXXIV verso. Edict of a Praefect Concerning Archives.

21 × 75.5 cm. A.D. 127.

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

The verso has been used for writing three documents. The first of these, which occupies the first two columns (a third preceding column has almost certainly been lost), is a copy of an important proclamation by Flavius Titianus, praefect of Egypt in the eleventh year of Hadrian, concerning the duties of officials connected with the local archives throughout Egypt, and their relations with the central state archives deposited in the newly built 'Library of Hadrian' at Alexandria. The writing is a clear semi-uncial, but the top of the first column is a good deal worm-eaten, and the difficulty of supplying the lacunae is increased by the presence of a number of technical terms, some of which are
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

new. The third column, which is in the same hand as the first two, is another proclamation by the same praefect dated a few months later, and enforcing obedience to the provisions of the first edict by the threat of penalties. The fourth column, which is in a cursive hand, is a letter from Apollonius to Horion, both of whom were no doubt officials in the archives of Oxyrhynchus, in which Apollonius says that in order the better to call Horion's attention to the second edict, he had subjoined a copy of it. The order of these three documents in the papyrus thus preserves their historical sequence, in contrast to the usual custom in similar cases by which the historical sequence is inverted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Col. I.

ο[...].[βι. [. . . . . . ι]αρεστ[. . . . . . . . .]τον π[. . .]η[. . .]φ[. . .]α[.]
βαρύ δὲ [τοὺς ἀποτάκτους πραγματευόμενοι ὑπογράφομαι καὶ τ'] ἀμερίμνη[α] τοῦ εἰς τὸ Ναβαίου [ἐ]ἰσθοθεί τελευθαί καὶ[ι] ἐς τὴν ἔτεραν διδοῦν Βιβλιοθήκην [. . .] τάχιστον [. . .] δὲ ἐπιτηρηταὶ κατα-
χωρίζετοσαν τ’[ο]ἰς τής προσόδου λόγους [εἰς . . .] κ[. . .]κον τακλεύνων διὰ πέντε ἡμέρων, [ο]ὐ μόνον ἐνα ἡ πρόσοδος φανερά γένηται ἄλλα ἕνα καὶ αὕτη ἡ ἀσφάλεια ταῖς ἀλλαίς προσήν. οἱ μέχρι νῦν ἐν τῷ καταλογοφο-
ἀπολογοτεταίρα ἦματη καὶ ἦματοι καὶ τό παλαιόν ἐδο+[ε] ἐγγύτερος-
θυσαν τὰ συναλλάγματα περιλαμβάνοντες τα τῶν νομογράφων
καὶ τὰ τῶν συνα[λλασσόντων ὑ]νόματα καὶ τῶν ἀριθμῶν τῶν ὀικονο-
μῶν καὶ [τὰ εἰς] τῶν συνθ[ή]ματοι καὶ καταχωρ[ίζετοσαν ἐν ἀμφο-
πρὸς]σαγερευμένων [συν]κολ[λ][η]σμῶν πρὸς καταχωρισμὸν ἀνε-
tάξασθαι παραστημονθήσαν εἰ ποὺ ἁπηλεῖσται ἡ ἐπιγέραται τι
ἀλ[δ] [ἄκυρως ἔχει] καὶ ἀντιγραφ[ο]ν[γενωμένον ἐν ἐπὶ]χάρτη καταχωρ[ίζετο-
σαν εἰς τὰς] δύο βιβλιοθήκαις, κελεύ[ω] γὰρ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ἄλλης Ἀγαθῆς [γεινε-
νο[. . .] προσ-

Col. II.

θησομή[σι] δὲ καὶ τῶν κολλημάτων ἀριθμῶν καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα τοῦν συναλλαξάντων. ποιεῖτοσαν τὸ αὐτὸ καὶ[ι] οἱ καλούμενοι ἐπὶ τὴς διαλογῆς τῶν κατὰ καρδόν ἀρχιδικαστῶν [γραμματεῖς καὶ τάς
πευχήρα]ν ἀναταξεῖσθαι ἐπιτηρητῆς τοῦ Ναβαίου μήτης τὰ ἐκδοσια διδότω μήτη ἐπι-
σκέψασθαι ἐπιτηρητῆς μήτης δὲ[ί]λλων ὀικονομεῖτω πρὸν αὐτῷ ἐπιστέλλη[σι] ὑπὸ τοῦ τῷ τῆς Λαδρινῆς βιβλιοθή-
κῆς ἐπιτηρητοῦ, ἔπει ὑπεύθυνος ἔστιν ὡς παρα-
10 λογίσασθαί τι βουληθείς τῶν δεόντων. κατα-
χωριζότωσαν οὖν εἰς ἁμφοτέρας τὰς βιβλιοθήκας
tὰ συναλλάγματα οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ πώλει πραγματευ-
μένοι[ι] ἀπὸ Φαρμοθῆ κεραμείας, οἱ δὲ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ
ὄμοις ἀπὸ Παχών.
15 (ἐτών) οἱ Εὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραϊανοῦ[ῷ]
Ἄδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Φαμενῶθ ἀἐτ. προτεθήτω.

Col. III.

Τίτος Φλαουίος Τιτίανος ἐπαρχὸς Αἰγύπτου
λέγει:
οὐκ ἔλαβε μὲ ὅτι οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου νομικοί,
ἀδειαν ἀνωτέρω δὲν ἀμαρτάνοντο ἔσοδο[ι] νο-
5 μίζυντες, πανταχοῦ μᾶλλον καταχωρίζοντες
τὰς ἀσφαλείας ἢ ἐν Ἀδριανῇ βιβλιοθήκῃ,
διὰ τούτῳ κατασκευασθείσης μᾶλλον ὅπως
μὴν τῶν παρὰ τὸ προσήκον πρασσομένων
ἀγνώται. τούτους τε οὖν κελεύω καὶ
10 τοὺς πολεμικοὺς πάντας τὰ ἀκόλουθα τοῖς
προστατευόμενοι ποιεῖν, εἰδότας ὅτι τοῦς
παραβάντας καὶ τοῦτο διὰ ἀπειθικὰς καὶ[ί]
ὡς ἀφορμὴν ζητοῦντας ἀμαρτημάτων
tείμωρησομαι. προτεθήτω.
15 (ἐτών) οἱ Εὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραϊανοῦ
Ἅδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Μεσορῆ ἀἐτ.

Col. IV. 2nd hand.

Ἅπολλώνιος Ὄριων τῷ τιμιωτάτῳ
χαίρειν.

 Invocation.

 ἵνα μηδὲν σὲ λανθάνῃ δὲν ὁ κράτιστος
περὶ τῆς Ἀδριανῆς βιβλιοθήκης τῇ ἀἐτ.
5 τοῦ Μεσορῆ δ[ία] προγράμματος προσέτα-
ζει, αὐτὸ τὸ πρόγραμμα ἐκγραφάμενος
I. 2. There is not room for [τῷ] in the lacuna at the end of the line, and κα[ι] makes no sense. 4. Possibly τῷ τάχαστον ἄλλοι ὂλε. The papyrus is much defaced here, but the vestiges do not suit τῳ and ἄλλοι very well. 5. τῷ κα[ι]θ᾽ ῥαυ? τακλευον can hardly be right, though the letters are clear. The simplest hypothesis is to suppose that the original had τοίδευον (tabletium), and that the scribe mistook β for κ. These two letters are frequently hardly distinguishable in the cursive hands of the period. 7. I. προσ, 17. [᾽Ερυμος]πολειτῶν or [Λυτρ]πολειτῶν would suit the lacuna best. II. 9. ἐπεσθενός Pap. 15. ὅωι Παρ. III. 7. I. κατακεκυκλώθην, 12. omit τοιε before δι᾽ ἀπεθαν. The reading κ[αί] ὃς is made certain by the repetition of it in the duplicate copy in IV.

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

3. κα[ρ] ἀμερμ[η]ς τὸσον is excessively difficult, but no other reading suits the doubtful letters nearly so well. The doubtful ᾽ cannot be ω or γ, and the mutilated letter in το. βο, if it is not π, can only be τ or γ. If τελείαθη is passive, and τῷ εἰδόθη neuter, the dative must depend on τὸσον, and a subject to διδόμεν is to be supplied from the preceding sentence ending with πραγματευομένων. If τελείαθη is middle, then τῷ εἰδόθη would be masculine, and could depend on ὑπογράφομ. But the meaning of τελείαθη is the principal difficulty of the sentence.

7. ταῖς ἄλλαις: ἐκ. ἀσφαλείαις.

ἐν τῷ καταλογείο: the use of the singular instead of the plural in speaking of the local archives throughout the country need cause no difficulty. The praefect has a tendency to prefer the singular where the plural might be expected; cf. I. 12 τῶν τόμων. We have not been able to find any parallels for the terms καταλογείον here, ἀπολογεία in 8, ἐκοινωταί in 12, and ἐπιγραφή (if that be correct) in 15.

8. κατὰ τὸ παλαίον ἔθνος: examples of such a list giving the contents of various contracts are the recto of xxxii, B. G. U. 567.

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


13. προσαγορεύομενοι: cf. the use of καλόκαμοι in 8 and II. 3 in introducing technical terms. For συγκαλλήγμα cf. xxxv recto 10, and G. P. II. xli. 8. Examples of such documents glued together are lii and lxxxvii of this volume. lii has a number at the top, cf. II. 1.

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


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

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

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


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

XXXV. Proclamation and List of Emperors.

13.8 x 13.4 cm. A.D. 223 (recto).

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

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

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

Recto.

5 [ 21 letters ] . . . [ . . ] χησ υπαρχώντων
[. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ] Μαρίω Μαξίμῳ καὶ Ρισκίῳ Αλλανῷ υπάτους πρὸ ἡ
[ 16 letters (έτους) . . ] Αὐτοκράτορος Κάισαρος Μάρκου
[ Αὐρηλίου Σεσουήρου Ἁλεξάνδρου Εὐσεβείου Εὐστυχον Σεβαστοῦ
[ 13 letters Ἁλεξανδρεῖς τῇ πρὸς Αἰγύπτου ἐκγεγραμμέ-
10 [ 15 letters βεβλημένον εγένετο ἐκ συνκολλησί-
[μων . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ] ἰδεινον Ιουλιανοῦ ἐπαρχοῦ Αἰγύπτου
[ 18 letters ῥ̄ οὗ καὶ προτεθέντων τῇ ἐνεστώ-
[ σῇ ἡμέρᾳ ὑπὸ τῶν ὑφίκιαλίων αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ Ἰσόφ


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

3. Or perhaps ἐπιδεδώκα[μεν].
11. ἰδείνον: of the letter before the first υ only a cross-stroke is left, which suits

Verso.

Βασειλέων χρόνων. 5 Νέρων (ἐτή) 16.
Δομινίανος (ἐτή) 10.
Οὐσπασανός (ἐτή) 1.
Τείτορος (ἐτή) γ. 15.
Δομινίανος (ἐτή) 16.
XXXVI. Customs Regulations.

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

Col. II.

έπει δὲ τῶν εἰ. . . . . . . .
μοί πάντων . . . . . . . . .
ρος συντιμ . . . . . . . .
[ὁ] τελώνις [ . . . . . . . . .
5 πότερον τὸ πτ[. . . . . . . . .
φορον βούλεται[.έ·ἀν] δὲ
tελωνίς ἐκφορ[τισθ]η[ναι τὸ πλοῖον ἐπιμετήσῃ,] ὁ ἐμπορος ἐκφορτιζ[τ]ω,
10 καὶ ἐὰν μὲν εὕρεθη τ[ι[. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
τῷ ὥ δ ἀπεγράφατο, στερή-
σιμον ἔστω. ἐὰν δὲ μὴ εὕ-
ρεθη, ὁ τελωνίς τ[η[ν δα-
πάνη τ[ῳ] ἐμπορ[ῳ] τῷ
15 ἐκφορτιζ[ῃ] ἀποδότῳ.
II. 1-6. This section appears to be contrasted with the one following, 6-15, and to mean that the tax-farmer, if he liked, could accept the valuation placed by the merchant on his cargo as a basis for paying duty. Cf. Rev. Pap. XXIX, which states that a tax-farmer may accept the cultivator's valuation of the crop, but that if he thinks it too low he may seize the crop and sell it, repaying the cultivator only the amount of his own assessment. In 1 the word mutilated is probably ἐκφαρτσεῖνύόν. ἔρος in 3 is very likely the termination of ἐμπορος, and π in 5 may be the beginning of πλοῖον.

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

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

1. If ἐκλαβοῦσα is right, the sense is that the merchants were to obtain a written declaration from the tax-farmers that the ship's 'manifest' bad on examination proved correct. The doubtful might be σ, i.e. σ mammaνων, the sense being that the tax-farmers were to get a written declaration of the cargo from the merchants when they did not examine it themselves.

6. The writer began a new paragraph, but stopped in the middle of the word πλέον?

IX verso. List of Weights and Measures.

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

"Εξι χαλκείην ὀβολοῖς ς, ὁ δὲ ὀβολὸς ἔχει χαλκοῦς ἦ, ὡς τοιαύτην χαλκῷν μη. ἔχει δραχμὴ ὀβολοῖς ἑπτά, ξ, ὁ δὲ ὀβολὸς ἔχει χαλκοῦς ἦ, [[ἀοτε εἰρναν]] ὡς τοιαύτην χαλκῷν τῆς. ἔχει τὸ τάλαντον ξ 5 μνᾶς, [[ε]]ξ, ἦ δὲ μνᾶ ἔχει σα[σ] [σ] τῆς ραθ μὲν κεὶ (δραχμᾶς) ρ, ὁ δὲ στατήρες ἔχει δραχμᾶς δ, ὡς τοιαύτην τὸ στατήρης τῆς ραθ μὲν Ἀφ, Σ δραχμῶν δὲ ζ, ὀβολῶν δὲ τετρακιμορίῳ δίχλων. ἔχει ἀρτάβη μέτρα ι, τὸ δὲ μέτρου χύνεικες δ, ὡς τοιαύτῃ τὸν ἀρτάβην χυνίκων μ. ἔχει μέδιμνος ἡμείκτα ιβ,
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

10 τὸ δὲ ἡμεικτῶν ἤχει χύνικες τέσσαρος, ὡστε εἶναι τὸν μέδιμνον χύνικον τεσσάρκοντα ὀκτών. ἤχει ὁ πήχις παληστάς ἥ, ὁ δὲ παληστής ἤχει δακτύλους δ', ὡστε εἶναι τὸν πήχια ὀκτὼ καθ. ἤχει ὁ μετρήτης χάεις ὥμοιος ὡς ῥος ἤχει κοτύλας ἥμοιος ὡςτε εἶναι τὸν μετρήτην κοτύλων ῥμαί.

15 ἤχει τὸ μικρὸν τέσσαρα δέκα ἴω, ἵπτ. ἢ δὲ τετάρτη ἤχει βέρμον μὲν; [κεράτια [δὲ . . .] κεφαλ. . ὁ δὲ θέρμος ἤχει]

2. l. χάλκινην. 4. l. τὸ ἄγαν τοῦ. 5. l. ὁ δὲ στατίρπ. 6. l. στατικὴν ὄμοιον. 7. l. ἡμεικτὸν. 8. l. τὸ μέτρον ἱμώτικας. 9. l. χύνικες. 10. l. ἡμεικτὸν. . . χύνικας τέσσαρας. 11. l. χύνικων τεσσαροκοτύλων ὀκτὼ . . . πηχύς. 12. l. παληστάς ἴω, ἢ δὲ παληστή. 13. l. τὸν πήχιον. . . χάεις. 14. l. κοτύλων. 15. l. τετάρτας.

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

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

8. The artaba of 40 choenices, which is the largest known, corresponds with that
mentioned by Galen (Hultsch, Script. Metrol. p. 224) and the Tabulae Oribasianae (op. cit. p. 245), both authorities stating that the Egyptian artaba is equivalent to 5 modii (a modius is elsewhere stated to be equivalent to the Attic /linux, which has 8 choenices; cf. 10 below). There is much variation in the size of the artaba, which in the Ptolemaic period could contain 36, 39, or 29 choenices (cf. note on Rev. Pap. XXV. 8), and in the Roman period still fewer.

The statement that the artaba is divided into 10 µέτρα is remarkable, for though fractions of the artaba frequently occur in papyri and ostraca, the fraction 1/10 is not found, and µέτρα in this sense hardly ever occurs, although µέτραν φοίνικος in cxvi. 11 is apparently a definite amount, and a µέτραν ῥαχοῖς ἔννοια (sometimes with the addition ὄρθων or ὀρθω) is often found, e.g. in ci. 40, for measuring corn. Possibly these units of 4 choenices are due to the influence of the Attic system of measures, which appears in the next list containing subdivisions of the medimnus. That the artaba, though an Egyptian measure, was somehow equated to the Attic standard appears e.g. from G. P. I. lvii. 10 ἀργάδας ἕκαστον ἔκοσι Αἰθρῆνον µέτρα. (A discussion of this complicated subject will be found in Wilken's forthcoming Griechische Ostraka, and in the next volume of Kenyon's Catalogue of the British Museum Papyri.)

9. This medimnus of 48 choenices is the Attic, not the 'Ptolemaic' medimnus, which was 1 1/2 times as large as the Attic and contained 2 ancient artabae or 9 modii, i.e. 72 choenices (Hultsch, op. cit. p. 258).

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

15. It is not clear whether the Attic or the Egyptian mina is meant here. As both Egyptian and Attic measures are found in the papyrus there is no a priori probability either way; but the fact that the μηναῖον is divided into sixteen parts, called τέσσαρα, points to its being the Attic, which according to metrologists corresponded to 16 unciae, rather than the Egyptian which corresponded to 18. The number of δέκα in a τέσσαρα would then be 72, the number of κορίτσι 144. If the μηναῖον were Egyptian, the corresponding numbers would be 81 and 162. It is difficult to fill up the lacunae in 16 satisfactorily, for though [ὅτι χόο] ἑκάστα, 6 δ] would suit what is left, such an order is scarcely possible, even for so illiterate a scribe.


31 x 40-7 cm. A.D. 49.

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

Col. I.

Ἐξ ὑπομ[η]ματισμῶν Τιβερίῳ Κλαυδίῳ Πασίωνος στρατηγ[οῦ].
(ἔτους) ἐνάτῳ Τιβερίῳ Κλαυδίῳ Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
Αὐτοκράτορος, Φαρμοῦθε γε. ἐπὶ τοῦ βήματος,
[Πεσούρις] πρὸς Σαραίν. Ἄριστολής ρήτωρ

5 ὑπὲρ Πεσούριος, "Πεσούρις, ὑπὲρ οὗ λέγωι, ζ (ἔτους)
Τιβερίῳ Κλαυδίῳ Καίσαρος τοῦ Κυρίου ἀνείλεν
ἀπὸ κοπρίας ἀρρενικῶν σωματίων ὤνομα Ἴρα-
κ[λάν]. τούτῳ ἐνεχείρισε τῇ ἀντιδίκων ἐγένε-
το ἐνθάδε ἡ τροφείτις εἰς νῦν τοῦ Πεσούριος.

10 τοῦ πρώτου ἑνιαυτοῦ ἀπέλαβεν τὸ τροφεία.
ἐνέστη ἡ προθεσμία τοῦ δευτέρου ἑνιαυτοῦ,
κα[ι] πάλιν ἀπέλαβεν. ὅτι δὲ ταύτα ἀληθῆ λέγωι,
ἐστὶν γράμματα αὐτῆς δὲ ὄν ὠμολογεῖ εἰλη-
φέναι. λευκανχουμέν[ο]ν τοῦ σωμάτι[ου] ἀπέ-

15 σπασεν ὁ Πεσούρις. μετὰ[ά] ταῦτα καιρὸν εὐροῦσα
εἰσεπήδησεν εἰς τὴν τοῦ ἡμετέρου [οἰκίαν]
καὶ τὸ σωμάτιον ἀφήρπασεν, καὶ βουλεῖται ὁν[ὸ]
ματί ἐλευθέρον τὸ σωμάτιον ἀπενέγκασ-
θαι. ἔχω[ι] πρώτῳ γράμμα τῆς τροφείτιδος,

ἀξίωτα ταύτα] φυλαχθῆ[ν]." Σα[ι]ρα'ε'ιν,
"ἀπεγαλάκτισα] μοι τὸ [π]αιδίων, κα[ὶ] τοῦτῶν
σωμάτιων μου ἐνεχειρίσθη. ἔλαβ[ο]ν παρ' αὐ-
τῶν το[ῦ] πάντας ὀκτὼ στατήρας. μετὰ

25 ταῦτα [ἐτελεύτησεν τὸ ἱınd] στα-
τήρων π[ερ]ιόνων. νῦν βούλονται τὸ

Col. II.

ξυστὸν μου τέκνων ἀποσπάσαι." Ὁθεὼν,
"γράμματα τοῦ σωματίων ἔχομεν,"
ὁ στρατηγὸς, "ἐπεὶ ἐκ τῆς ὄψεως φαίνεται τῆς
Σαραίνος εἰναι τὸ παιδίων, ἕαν χρυσογραφήσῃ

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

I. 7. Ἦρας[λάς]: cf. xxxviii. 7.
20. τὴν ἀποχάν: τὰς ἀποχάς might have been expected, since wages for two years had been paid; cf. 11.

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

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

XXXVIII. Petition to the Praefect.


The following letter is the sequel to the legal proceedings described in xxxvii. It was written, probably a few months after xxxvii, by the husband of the nurse Saraeus to the praefect, complaining that Pesouris (or, as he is here called, Syrus) refused to comply with the judgement of the strategus as there recorded. The papyrus is written in a very cursive hand.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Γναῖων Οὖργιλίων Καπίτοιο[[α]],
παρὰ Τρόφωνος Διονύσιον τῶν ἀπ᾽ Ὀξυρύγων.
χον πόλεως. Σύρος Σύρου ἐνεχείρεισεν
τῇ γυναικὶ μου Σαραεῦτι Ἀπίωνος τοῦ ζ (ἔτει)

5 Τίβεριον Κλαύδιον Καίσαρος Σεβαστὸν Γερμανικοῦ
Διακράτορος δὲ ἐνγύον ἐμοῦ δ᾽ ἀνείρηται ἀπὸ
κοπρίας ἀρσενικῶν σωμάτων, οὔ δ᾽ ὡρὰ Ἡρακλᾶς,
ὡστε τροφεύσατο. τοῦ [οὖ] σωματίῳ θετελευτηκό-

10 τος, καὶ τοῦ Σύρου ἐπίκεχειρηκότος ἀποσπᾶσαι
eἰς δουλαγωγὴν τὸν ἀφήλικὰ μου ὑπὸ Ἀπίωνα,
καθὰ προφήλθον ἐπὶ τοῦ γενομένου τοῦ νομοῦ
στρατηγοῦ Πασίωνος, ὑφ᾽ οὗ καὶ ἀποκαταστάθη μοι
ὁ νῦς Ἀπίων ἀκολούθωσ τοῖς ὑπὸ σοῦ τοῦ ἐνερ-
γέτος προστεταμένους καὶ τοῖς γεγονόσι ὑπὸ τοῦ

15 Πασίωνος ὑπομυμητισμοῖς. τοῦ δὲ Σύρου
μὴ βουλομένου ἐνείηναι τοῖς κεκριμένοις
ἀλλὰ καὶ καταργοῦντος μὲ χειρότεχνον ὄντα,
ἐπὶ σὲ τοῦ πόνο τῶν σωτήρα τῶν δικαίων τυ-
χείν.

1. l. Öeyerliah. 6. l. ἀνήρηται. 8. τ of τοῦ corrected from σ.

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

3. Σύρος: in xxxvii he is always called Πησσόρης. For a similar variation cf. G.P. II.
xxvi, where the names Πανθβιοίς and Νεβιοίς are interchanged.
11. καθὰ, if right, is superfluous.
17. χειρότεχνον: we learn from xxxix. 8 that Tryphon was a weaver.
18. The beginning of this line is difficult. ἐπισεδο may be read instead of ἐπὶ σε τοῦ.
The next letter may be ν, but is more like ι. Some verb like ἔκω or φεῖγω is required.
XXXIX. Release from Military Service.

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

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

'Αντίγραφον ἀπολύσεως
ἐτος ἵβ Τιβερίου Κλαύδιου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
Αὐτοκράτορος, Φαρμοῦθ(ι) κθ, σεσημ(εωμένης).
5 ἀπελέθη [ἐν πο Τιβαίον Οὐεργυλίου
Καπίτων] ὑπὸ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος
ἀμφοτέρων
Τρόφων Διονυσίου γέρδιος,
ὑπὸ(κε)χυμένοι ὀλίγον βλέπον,
10 τῶν ἄπ' Ὀξυρόγχων τῆς μητροπόλ(εως).
ἐπεκρίθη(ῇ) ἐν 'Αλεξανδρείᾳ).
ἐπεκρίθη(ῇ) ἐν 'Αλεξανδρείᾳ.
ἐπικέκριται
ἐν 'Αλεξανδρείᾳ.

5. 1. ἀπελέθη.

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

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

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

XL. A Legal Decision.

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

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

5. ἢ ἀπόφασον ὑπομνηματισμὸς Ὀδαιλερίου (?). Ἐνδαι- 

μὸνος τοῦ ἄγεμονεύσαντος (ἐτούς) [ 

[Κα]ςαρός τοῦ κυρίου Φαμενώθ [ι] ἐπεağa- 

μένος Ψάνυπος. προσελθῇ βυτῇς Ψάνυpios 

καὶ εἰπότος, "ἰατρὸς ὑπάρχων τὴν τέλχυν 

tούτους αὐτοὺς οἰτινεῖς μὲ εἰς λειτο[

γ]ίζὰν 

βεβόκασε ἔθεράπευσα," Ἐνδαισίῳ εἶπεν, "τά-

χα κακῶς αὐτοὺς ἔθεράπευσας. διδάξων τὶ 

cατα-

τήκον, εἰ ἰατρὸς εἰ δημοσίευσαν ἐπὶ ταιχεία, 

καὶ ἔγεις, τὴν ἀλειτουργησίαν."

5. ἤ ἀπόφασον ὑπάρχων Παπ. 9. ἤ ἀπόφασον Παπ.

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

8, 9. τὸ κατάδευμον . . . ἐπὶ ταιχεία: cf. Hdt. ii. 87 (the account of the Egyptian process of mummification) τὸς δὲ σώρας τὸ λίθου κατάμει.

XLI. REPORT OF A PUBLIC MEETING.

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

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

Several specimens of Greek acclamations are found in inscriptions (cf. Th. Reinach, Bulletin de Corr. Hell., 1897, p. 543), but the present is much the most elaborate example, and the first, we believe, on papyrus. Its Greek is rather debased—though here no doubt it does not misrepresent the populace of Oxyrhynchus—and it includes a number of strange words and expressions.
2. l. oίων, so in 11 and 21. 3. l. Ἀγαυστοῦ; so too in 11, 20, 29. l. εὐτυχείς for εὐτυχῆ, and so in 13, 14, 21. 5. l. ἀρχηγὲς ... φιλεῖ ... ἀναξίως. 7. l. τουραίου. 8. l. διὰ σ.τ. 10. l. καθολικῇ; so too in 14, 15, &c. 15. l. τουραίου. 16. ἀναγεγραμμένη Παρ. 19. l. παράκλητη. 27. l. πιστ. 28. ἐν Παρ.; l. εἰς ἑαυτῷ—εἰςοδολὶ inserted over the line.

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

3. Ἀγαυστου χέριον. This was therefore a period of joint rule. Palaeographical considerations make it probable that the χέριον were Diocletian and Maximian. τῷ καθολικῷ:
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

87
cf. B.G.U. 21 III. 10. The καθεδρικός in writers like Eusebius and Julian is a finance officer. Here, however, the word seems to be used in a wider sense, as a title of the ἤγερμον.

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

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

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

12. ἴσόρυ[ν]τα; cf. 28. The word is new.

20, 21. The doubtful κ after υο may be read as υ or perhaps χ. πασίμι might be interpreted as πάσιν εἰ and constructed with τὸ υο [...]ιν, but the interjected Ἀγγουστα κύριοι is rather against this.

24. μοισίπων is corrected into μοισιόλατρον.

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

εἰς ὄρας: cf. the converse phrase μὴ ὄρατι.

XLII. PROCLAMATION.

27:7 × 20:2 cm. A.D. 323.

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

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

Διοσκουρίδης λογιστής Οξυρνυχίτων.
τῶν ἐφήβων σύμβλημα εἶναι αὕριον κδ,'
καὶ τὸ ἔθος ὀμοῦ τε καὶ ἡ πανήγυρις προάγουσα
[σημαίνει ἵνα προθυμάστατα τοῖς ἐφήβων
5 τὰ γυμνικαὶ ἐπίδεικνυσθαι προσήκει, [πρὸς]
[(γρήγορα)] δῆ τῶν θεατῶν συνπαρεσο-τέρψει

[μέλων τῆ] [[εὐρυτή]].
[ἐπὶ ὑπατείας] τῶν θεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Λικινίου Σεβαστοῦ τὸ δ' καὶ
[Λικινίου τοῦ ἐπιφανεστάτου Καίσαρος τὸ β', τοῖς ἀποδειχθησομένοις
ὑπάτοις τὸ γ',
10 3 lines of short-hand

Τοῦτοι κυ.'

9. ὑπάτοι Pap.

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

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

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

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

**XLIII. MILITARY ACCOUNTS. WATCHMEN OF OXYRHYNCHUS.**

*25 X 90 cm.* A.D. 295.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recto</th>
<th>Col. I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>λ(πραι) 'B.</td>
<td>λ(πραι) 'Αψν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ(πραι) τκ.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λ(πραι) νκ.</td>
<td>να</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

10] λ(τραι) ἵε.

15] λ(τραι) ἰε.

20] λ(τραι) ἰε.

καμήλαις δεσποτικοῖς μεμενηκόσι
ἐν Ἐλεφαντῖνη ἀριθ(μῷ) Ῥ [ἐπί] ἡμ(ερῶν) ἴε λ(τραι) Γ' Δ.

τοῖς αὐτοῖσι καμῆλοισ δεσποτικ(οῖς) μεμε-
νεκόσι ἐν Ἐλεφαντῖνη ἀριθ(μῷ) ἐπὶ ἡμ(ερῶν) ἴε λ(τραι) Γ' Δ.

5 τοῖς αὐτοῖσι καμήλοις δ(ε)ςποτικ(οῖς) ἀριθ(μῷ) Ῥ

ἔπι ἡμέρας ἴε οὖσι ἐν τῇ αὐτῷ Ἐλεφαντίν 
Τεροῦντι πρωθήκτορι τοῦ Ἴηβαστοῦ
ἡμερ(ῶν) Α

Μουκκαϊνω ὀπτώνι ὑπὸ Μουκκαϊνων

10 πρεπόστ(ου) ἀκολουθ(ος) Ῥωμαικὴ ἀυτοῦ

Δικαβίῳ ὀπτώνι ὑπὸ Λουκκαϊνων

15 πρεπόστ(ου) ἀκολουθ(ος) φρομμαρίᾳ ἰτοῦ Ῥωμαικὴ

Μαρτιναϊνω ὀπτώνι κομῖτων

20 φρομμαρίᾳ

Ἰωλίῳ Ὀβαλερίῳ τεσσαραλίῳ

Col. II.

γ

Digitized by Microsoft®
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

λέγειναι iā Κλαυδίας υπὸ Μουκ-
νιανὸν πρεπόστον

\. \(\lambda \τραί) \ Αἱρ.\\

Martiniaνος ὀπτήων κομίτο(ν)

25 ἡμερ(ῶν) β ἀκολούθ(ῶς) φρουμαρί(ας) Ὄρμ(α)ικ(ή) 

\. \(\lambda \τραί) \ ζ\\

Εὐγενΐω καὶ Βεικεντιῷ ἐκσκέπ(τοροί)

\. \(\lambda \τραί) \ ξ\\

Martiniaνος ὀπτήων κομίτο(ν)

τῶν κυρίων ἀκολούθ(ῶς) Ἡρωαίκη

αὐτὸθ φρουμαρίᾳ

\. \(\lambda \τραί) \ Γ.\\

Col. III.

\. Σα[ρα]πίων καὶ Σ[ωτ]ῆμι καὶ Σ[ῦ]ρῳ

καὶ ἔτερῳ Σωτηρὶ· βου(ευταίς) ἀποδέκ(ταις)

\. \(\lambda \τραί) \ Α᾽Η\\

Πτολεμαΐδος ἀχ(ὔρων)

\. \(\alpha \ποχ(η) ὡς ἢ ἄστιν ἀντίγραφον\\

\. Αὐρήλιος Σαραστίων Σαραστίων καὶ Σω-

τήρ Σαραστίων καὶ Σύρος Φιλαδέλφου

καὶ Σωτήρ Σαμοθράκων βου(ευται) ἀποδέκ(ται)

\. \(\alpha \χύρου \ Πτολεμαίδος Αὐρήλιος \ Σαραστίη\\

\. 5 Πτολεμών καὶ Δημητρίου Διοδόρο(ῦ)

τὸ μεληταῖς ἀχύρου τῆς Ὁξιεργυχήτων) πόλ(εως) \χαίρετο\ν.

\. παρειλήφαμεν παρ’ ὑμών ἀχύρου σιτι(ῶν)

\. \(\lambda \τραίρες \ Ιταλικάς μυριδαν μίαν ὀκτα-

κισχείλας, \(\lambda \τραίρες \ Α᾽Η. \ η \ αποχή κυρία.\\

\. \(\epsilon \τους) \ ια \(\epsilon \τους) καὶ \(\epsilon \τους) \ τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν \ \Διοκλητιανοῦ

καὶ \(\μαχιμανοῦ \ Σεβαστῶν, \ καὶ \(\ετος) \ τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν \ \Κωνσταντ(ῶν) καὶ \(\μαχιμανοῦ \ τῶν \ \επί(φαν)\\

\. \(\φανερ(τα) \ τῶν \ \Καισάρων \ \Σεβαστῶν, \ \Μεσίρι\ κβ.\\

\. Αὐρήλιος Σωτήρ Σαραστίων βουλ(ευτής) παρειλήφα

\. \(\ως \ πρόκειται. \ \Αὐρήλιος \ \Σωτήρ \ \Σαθόδρακος\\

\. βουλ(ευτής) παρειλήφα. \ \Αὐρήλιος \ \Σύρος \ \Φιλαδέλφου

\. \(\βουλ(ευτής) \ \παρειλήφα. \ \Αὐρήλιος \ \Σαραστίων \ \Σαραστίων

\. \(\ βουλ(ευτής) \ \παρειλήφα.

\. τοῖς \ \υπὸ \ Ἔνθαριν \ \πρεπόστον

\. \(\lambda \τραί) \ \νπ.\\

Digitized by Microsoft®
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

25 τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφον·
tῶν ὑπὸ "Εὐβαρίν πρεπόσιτον Σαρμάτῃ ἐπιμελητῇ Ὄξυργυχίτου, ἐσχὸν παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους δέκα δύο ἐκ λιτρῶν τεσσαράκοντα.

τοῖς ὑπὸ Δομνείνου πρεπόσιτον λε(τραί) ἱ.

30 τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφον· τῶν ὑπὸ Δομνείνου πρεπόσιτον Σαρμάτῃ ἐπιμελητῇ Ὅξυργυχίτου, ἐσχὸν παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους εἴκοσι δύο ἡμίσιν ἐκ λιτρῶν τεσσαράκοντα. Αὐρήλιος Μαγιάκας ἐγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γράμματα μὴ ἱδότος, Μεχείρ δ.

Col. IV.

π τοῖς ὑπὸ Κλαυδιάνον πρεπόσιτον λε(τραί) . . . π(αρὰ) ?] Ἐμιλίπου ὁπίόνως καὶ . . . . . . . γεθὸ . . . .
καὶ Σευθεροῦ θεσσαρίου . . . . . . . . . . . . . τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφον·

5 Αὐρήλιος Φειλίππος ὁπτίων καὶ [ . . . . . . . . . . ] γεθεὶς καὶ Σευθεροῦς τεσσαράριος τῶν ὑπὸ Κλαυδιάνον πρεπόσιτον Πτολεμίῳ τῷ καὶ Σαρμάτῃ ἐπιμελητῇ Ὅξυργυχίτου ἀχύρου. ἔλαβομεν παρὰ σοῦ εἰς διάδοσιν τῶν στρατιωτῶν κάπιτα ἀπλὰ ἐκατόν πνεῦμαν ἡμερ(ῶν) γ, Μεχείρ ζ.

'Ἰσίδωρος ὁπίόνως εἶλης δευτέρας Σπάνουν λε(τραί) ν. τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφον· Αὐρήλιος

10 Ἰσίδωρος εἶλης δευτέρας Σπάνουν Αὐρήλιῳ Δημητρίῳ ἐπιμελητῇ ἀχύρου χαιρεῖν.

διαδέδωκας μοῦ τοῖς γεννεστάτοις ἵππευσι ἐκ διαφόρου κοφίνους ἀνώνυμας εἴκοσι, Τύμι τῷ σεστὶ(μείωμαί).

Σερονάντφ πρωτήκτορι τῶν Σεβαστῶν λε(τραί) Α' Ἡφ. τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας τὸ ἀντίγραφον· Σερονάντφ

15 πρωτήκτωρ τῶν Σεβαστῶν Ἐλαβοῦν παρὰ Σαρμάτῳ ἐπιμελητῷ Ὅξυργυχίτου ἡμερ(ῶν) δ.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

αὐχυρόν) κοφίνους ἐννακοσίους εἰκοσὶ ὀκτὼ μόνους.
'Αμάρλη ὀπτίων ὑπὸ 'Ἰάνβαριν λ[(τραί) 'Αψμ.

25 τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστίν ἀ(ντίγραφον)
Ἀυρήλιος Ἀμάρλης ὀπτίων ὑπὸ 'Ἰάνβαριν
Ἀυρήλιο [νο] Διδύμῳ καὶ Σαρμάτῃ Πτολεμίνῳ
ἐπὶμελητῆς Ὥξ(υργυχίτου). ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους
ἐξή[κομτα ἐννή, Τὐβι λ.

Col. V.

Εὐσέβιῳ ὀπτίων τῶν ὑπὸ Τερεντιανὸν πρε[πόσιτον ] λ[(τραί) 'Ἀυμ.

5 τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστίν ἀ(ντίγραφον).
Ἀυρήλιος Εὐσέβιος ὀπτίων ὑπὸ
Τερεντιανὸν πρεπόσιτον Πτολεμίνῳ
τῷ καὶ Σαρμάτῃ ἐπ[ι]μελητῆ Ὥξ(υργυχίτου). ἔσχον πα[ρὰ]
σοῦ κοφίνους ἐκατ[ῶν εἰκοσὶ τέσσαρ[ῖας, Μεχείρ κ.
σεσημώμαι ἐμὴ χ[ειρ].

Πύρο ὀπτίων τῶν [ὑπὸ Ἰουαλιανὸν πρε-

pόσιτον ] λ[(τραί) 'Ἀσξ.

10 τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστίν ἀ(ντίγραφον).
Ἀυρήλιος Πύρος ὀπτίων ὑπὸ Ἰουαλιανὸν
πρεπόσιτον λειψάνου τετάρτης 
Σαρμάτῃ ἐπιμελητῆ Ὥξ(υργυχίτου). ἔσχον κοφίνους
ἐρενηκὸς τρεῖς μόνους. σ[εσημέωμαι).

15 Σεούρφῳ λειβλάρῳ ὑπὸ [[1]]Οὐλειανὸν πρε-
pόσιτον λ[(τραί) 'Ἑχμ.

πῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας ἐστίν ἀ(ντίγραφον).
Σεούρφος λειβλάρεις ὑπὸ Οὐλειανὸν πρεπό-
ςιτον ἔλαβον παρὰ Σαρμάτου ἐπιμελητοῦ Ὥξ(υργυχίτου)
ἡμερῶν τριῶν κοφίνους ἀχύρου ἐκατῶν
ὀγδοῖκοντα μόνους.

Οὐάλη ὀπτίωνι λεγομαῖς ζ' Κλαυδίας
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

υπὸ Ἰουλιανὸν πρεσβύτερον ἡμερ(ῶν) ὡς

τῆς δὲ φρουμαρίας τὸ ἀντίγραφον:

Αὐρήλιος Οὐάλης ὀπτίων λεγιωναῖς ζ'

Κλαυδίας ὑπὸ Ἰουλιανὸν πρεσβύτερον

ἐσχον ἡμερῶν τριῶν χειλιὰς ἑπτακοσίας[t]

τεσσαράκοντα τῇ πρ[ε] τεσσάρων καλενῶν

Φεβραρίων παρὰ Σαρμάτου καὶ Διδύμου

ἐπὶ μελητῶν. σεσῆμερον.

Col. VI.

Βουρτ . [ ]

. . [ ]

Ἡρακλεῖος

κὸ . [ ]

5
dos τοὶ[ς]

λ[.] . [ ]

λὶ(τραί)] σ.

Παλατίνω

ἀκολούθ[ως]

10

Ἡρώδια[ν]

dos αὐχύριον

tinou [ ]

tois toú kal[.] . . . . . . . ] . . i. seos

Ἡρωδί[αν] . [. . . . . . .] τοῦ ἡγου-

15

μένου

λὶ(τραί) σ.

tὸ ἐν τεταρ. . [. . ] διὰ τῆς Ἡρωμαι-

ηρο ἀπὸ τὸ δομομά ὅκ

νευ
eυρέθη μετερμηνήθηκαι

λί(τραί) Ἀσπη.

γ(νεται) τῆς διαδόσεως

λί(τραί)

20
domou ἁθ'Βλγ.

(ἐτοὺς) ια (ἐτοὺς) καὶ i (ἐτοὺς) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ

καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν καὶ ἔτους γ (ἐτοὺς)

tῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

kai Μαξιμιανῷ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων
Καίσαρον, Μ[ε]ξιμιανῷ —
25 ὑπατίας Νομίῳ Θεούσκου καὶ Ἀννίῳ Ἀμυλίνου
tῶν λαμπροτάτων.

I. 1. λ' Ραπ., and so passim. II. 7. 1. πρωτέκτωρ; so in IV. 18, 20. 9. μουκιανὸ
λεγόμεν. 28. ρωμαικὴ Ραπ. III. 2. 1. Σωτή. 3. πτολεμαίδος Ραπ.; so in 9.
7. 1. ΦλαΔέλφην. 8. 1. Σωμαθήκης. 10. 1. Δημητριφ. 13. ἤτολας Ραπ. 1. μυράδα.
14. μο Ραπ. 16. κυρίω Ραπ. 20. 1. Σωμαθήκης. 29. ἐπ Ραπ. 34. ἱδευν
Ραπ. IV. 3. 1. Θεουργή τεσσαραγριφ. 11. ἱερωλ Ραπ.; so in 13. 15. 1. γεννησά
V. 9. 1. Ιουλιανοί; Ιουλιανος Ραπ. 12. Ιουλιανος Ραπ. 15. 1. ἱερωλικα. 16. 1.
λεβραγίφ. 16. ου(μ)λεβραγίφ. στορ. 1. Ιουλιανοί. 19. 1. λεβραγίφ: ο... Θελεβραγίφ.
23. 1. λεβραγίφ; so in 26. 24. ἱερωλ Ραπ.; so in 27. VI. 16. ρωμαίκη Ραπ.
18. μετέρμ. Ραπ. 25. 1. Νομίμιον Τοιςκού.

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

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

To Pyrus, adjutant of the company under the command of Julianus, 3,260 lbs.
Copy of the receipt: — Aurelius Pyrus, adjutant under the command of Julianus, of the
Fourth Flavian Legion, to Sarmates, curator of the Oxyrhynchite nome. I have received
93 baskets and no more. Signed.

To Severus, secretary under the command of Valerianus, 5,640 lbs.
Copy of the receipt: — I, Severus, secretary under the command of Valerianus, have
received from Sarmates, curator of the Oxyrhynchite nome, during three days 180 baskets
of chaff and no more.

II. What appear to be numbers are placed at the head of each column, but they
are certainly not consecutive.
2. Γ' Δ' = 34,400. Tens of thousands are written in ordinary letters in this papyrus.
7. πρωτεκτωρ του Σιμωνιου: protector Augusti, one of the imperial bodyguard; cf.
IV. 18.
11. φρουραια apparently stands for ἀποχή φρουραια (frumentaria).
21. τεσσαραγριφ = lessarario, the soldier who passed the watchword; cf. IV. 3, 6.
26. ἱερωλικα = exceptorius, shorthand clerks.

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

IV. 9, 10. καπηλι ἄλα: cf. Ammianus xxii. tōdicten pabula iumentorum, quae vulgo
dicittant capita. καπηλ, κτανῶν τροφή, Hesych.
16. κοφίνους ἀνάγων: these baskets contained only 20 λίτρας and are opposed to the
κόβινοι et λεβραγίφ τεσσαραγριφ of III. 28, 33. The κόβινοι of 20 λίτρας recur in the
next receipt, IV. 22, and in V. 7. In the other cases the baskets are of different capacity.

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

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

Verso. Col. I.

[1] P(υμη) τῇ οἰκ[ία
[. ]κυ[ε[]
[πε]ρὶ πῦλ[ην
[Δ]ιογένης []
5 [σ]ικῶν δ(ύμη) τῇ οἰκ[ία . ]α[]
θωτοῦ ἐλαι[ων]ργο[ῦ []
δ(ύμη) τῇ οἰκ[ία κνα[φέω[ς Κ[.] . ]]
[Ωρος [. . . [. . .[υ[. . .[ς, [κατα-
μένων [υ[ τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ.
10 δ(ύμη) τῇ βορ[υ[ή] ἐκκλησία,
Ἅπροφύς Θέωνος,
οἰκῶν ἐν τῷ στάβλῳ τῆς Δίωνίας.
καὶ δ(ύμη) τῇ οἰκ[ία Χορταίκου ἤτοι
καμαρῶν καὶ μικρῶν φρέατος,
15 Ἐρμεῖας Ἡράτου,
καταμένων ἐγγύς.
καὶ ἐπὶ ἄκρῳ βόμης Σεόθουν,
Σύρος Ἀμμανίου σκυτήως,
καταμένων [(υ[ τῷ αὐτῷ) τόπῳ.
20 καὶ δ(ύμη) τῷ ὁπτανίῳ καὶ οἰκίας ἱερέως "Ετσοῦ,
Θέων Οὐαλερίου (ἰτῶν) η,
καταμένων ἐν ο[ἰκία Αμαζονής δ(ύμη) τῷ Καισαράφ.
καὶ δ(ύμη) τῇ οἰκ[ία . . . .[ο[ [, Ὀριων Ἀνικήτου[ν,
οἰκῶν [(ἐν τῇ] παρε[μβολή] δ(ύμη) τῷ μι[κρῷ]
φρέατος καὶ καμαρῶν.
καὶ δ(ύμη) τῇ οἰκ[ία . . . .]ολλο[υ, Θεόδωρ[ο[ς
"Ολυμ[π...]ς[ν, οἰκῶν [(υ[ οἰκ[ία
[. . .[α[. . . . . . . . ]α [. . . [ . . []

Col. II.

καὶ δ(ύμη) τῇ οἰκ[ία Διογένη[ους . . . . . . . .]
Ἰωάννου Ιωάννου δ[ίδα] [
κεραμέως καὶ Ἕθαγγ,
συναλλακτοῦ.

5 καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῷ Σαμαρίτῳ ὄντα[. . . . .] ὁ ὀὐ
tοῦ ἱεροῦ, Θάνου[ι]ς κ[. . . .] ἄριος
καὶ ἐν τῷ Σαμαρίτῳ φύλακ(ες) ἵ, δῶν
Θάνους Σαμαριάδου,
Pάσεις Ἀνικήτου,

10 Διογένης Σερίνου,
Σαρμάτης Ἡρακλῆου,
Ἱσίδωρος Κοπρέως,
Ἰακώβ Αχιλλέως.
καὶ ἐν τῷ Ἰσίῳ,

15 Θάνους Ἀφνηχίου χρυσόχοου.
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῷ Ἰσίῳ, Δίδυμος Κλαυδίου,
cαταμένων ἰ(ύμη) τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἰερακίων(ος).
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ζωίλου,
Παρών Διδύμου, καταμένουν
20 ἔγγος οἰκία(ς) Ἰσιδώρου γνωστήρ(ος) ἀμφόθ(ων).
καὶ ἐν Τευμενοῦτι,
"Ἀφνηχίου Ὄριωνος μη(τρός) Σύρας,
διὰ) Εὐδαιμόνος Ἰέρακος συναλλακτοῦ.
καὶ ἐν τῇ ποιμενικῇ ἰ(ύμη) τῷ Μακάσαντι,

25 Πεκυνεῖς Σερίνου, δ(ιὰ) Ἡρακλῆου
Θωνίου.
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῇ Διβικῇ [πῦλή] τριηδάρχου,
Φιλέας Ἀ[η]μη(τρός).
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῶν ἑκ[. . . .],
30 Ἡρων Ἡρακλείδον.

Col. III.

καὶ πρὸς τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἀρμοφίλιον
κναμονίτου,
Παρῶν ||.
καὶ ἰ(ύμη) τῷ θεάτρῳ, Παρῶν Ἀγα-
5 θοῦ Δαίμονος δ(ι)α Μαξίμου συναλλακτ(οῦ).
καὶ ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ φύλακες γ', ὃν
Θώνις Σευνήρου,
Ὀφέλας Κοπρέως,
Διόσκορος Σαραπίωνος.
10 καὶ θὺν ἄμη τῷ θερμών βαλανίων,
Δούκιος Πελαγίου σκυτεύς.
καὶ ς(ι)μη τῇ πύλῃ Πέσορ ἢτοι λαχανευτῶν,
Θεόδωρος Κορνηλίου.
καὶ ς(ι)μη τῇ ρύμῃ Δούσαδος

15 καὶ ἐν τῷ Κρητικῷ,
Κλαύδιος Στεφάνου δ(ι)α Νικήτου.
καὶ ς(ι)μη τῇ νοτινῆ πύλη,
Παῦλος 'Ουνώφριος.
καὶ ς(ι)μη τῇ νοτινῆ ἐκκλησία,
20 Ἀμώς Παράμωνος, καταμένων
ἀντικρῶς οἰκίας Ἐπιμάχου κηρωματικοῦ.
καὶ ς(ι)μη τῇ Ἀπολλωνιάδει,
Κορνήλιος Θέωνος μη(τρός) Διοσκουρίανη(νή).
καὶ ς(ι)μη τῷ δείῳ βαλανίῳ καὶ Κρίον ποταμοῦ,
25 Βησάμων Π[λούτιων δ(ι)α] Σκυθάλου
βαφέως.
καὶ ς(ι)μη τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ματριέου, Θεόδωρος Παρίωνος,
καταμείνων) ἐν [ο]ἰκίᾳ Παρίωνος οίνεμπόρου.
καὶ ς(ι)μη τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἀριστος, ασίς καὶ ἀποθήκη(ης) Σαρμάτ(ου),
30 Σιλβανὸς Θωμί(ου), καταμείνων) ἐγγύς
οἰκί(ν)αι 'Ὀρ[ίον]ος ἀπὸ συστατῶν.

Col. IV.
καὶ ς(ι)μη τῇ πύλῃ τοῦ Ψές,
Οὐαλέριος Σαραπάτος, καταμένων
ἐν οἰκίᾳ Χειρακός ὑπίσω Καπιτολείου.
καὶ ς(ι)μη τῷ Μύτρωνι,
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

5 Φιλήμων Κλάρου.
καὶ ῥήμη τῷ γυμνασίῳ,
Παριών Νείλου.
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
καὶ ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φύλακ(ες) β', ὃν
Θώνις Ἀδηνοδόρου,
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

10 καὶ ρέμη) τῇ ἄψιδει οἰκίας Φλαβιανοῦ
καὶ ἐν ρύμη Ψύλλου

II. δ+ Pap. 6. ἑρων Pap. 14 and 16. ἱσῶν Pap. 17. ἱρακίων Pap. 18. κυλλου
Pap. 20. ἑρωδοὺς Pap. 25. 1. Περίκλης. III. 20. καταρχῶν Pap. IV. 24. καίρος:

XLIV. SALE OF TAXES.

17·3 x 14·4 cm. Late first century.

Letter from Paniscus, strategus of the nome, to Asclepiades the basilicogrummatæus, with reference to the difficulty of finding persons willing to take the responsibility of farming certain taxes. The strategus had been in communication with the praefect on the subject, and now writes to the basilicogrummatæus to acquaint him with the state of affairs.

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

[Πανίσκος . . . . . . Ἀσ κληπιάδης βασιλικωὶ γραμμα(τε)ί τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ

χαίρειν.

ἐπὶ τῆς γενομένης διασπάσεως τῶν τελων-

5 κῶν ὑπὸ τε ἐμοῦ καὶ σοῦ ἐπὶ παρόντων καὶ
tῶν
eiωθότων, δυσπειθόμενων τῶν τὸ ἐν-
kύκλων ἀσχολομένων καὶ τοῦ τὸ ἀγο-

ραιόμενων δημιουσιών ὡς ἱκανὰ βλαπτο-

μένων καὶ κινδυνεύων μεταναστή-

10 ναὶ, δόξαν ἤμειν ἐγγαφα τῷ κρατίστῳ

ήγεμόνι περὶ τοῦ πράγματος. ἀντιγράφων-
tος οὖν αὐτοῦ μοι περὶ τοῦ ἐφιδόντα τὰς
προτέρας μειωθέσεις κατὰ τὸ δυνατὸν

[ἀνα]κούφισαι τοὺς τελώνας ὑπὲρ τοῦ μῆ

15 φυγ[ά]δας γενόσθαι τ[ο]ὺς προσβ[ῆ][βαι(το)]-

μένους, καὶ πρότερον σοι τὸ ἀντίγραφον
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

τῆς ἐπιστολῆς μετέδωκα ὅν εἰδῆς, καὶ
ὅτι ἀποδημοῦσθος σου καὶ τῶν ἄνων
μὴ ἐπιδεδρεμένων ὑπὸ τῶν τελωνῶν
20 ἐνδὲ μὴν ἄλλων προσερχομένων αὐ-
tοῖς [[πολλάκις]] πολλάκις προκηρυχθείσων
ἐλαβον χειρογραφειάς τῶν τε τὸ ἐνκυ-
κύλιον καὶ τὸ γραφεῖον ἀσχολουμένων


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

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

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

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

XLV. LAND DISTRIBUTION.

20 x 9.5 cm. A.D. 95.

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

The present document is a letter from Phanias and two other inspectors of καταλοχισμοί, addressed to the agoranomi and stating that 1½ arourae of corn land had been ceded by Tapotamon, daughter of Ptolemaeus, to Diogenes, son of (the same?) Ptolemaeus. The letter is endorsed at the bottom by Heraclas, one of the senders, the body of the document having no doubt been written by one of his clerks.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

γῆς σειτοφόρου στορίμου εξ ὀρθογωνίου
ἀρουραν μίαν ἤμισυ τρίτον δωδεκατονν, διὸ γράφομεν ὑμεῖν ἵνα εἰδήτε,
ἐρρα(πο).  

15 (Ἐτους) ὁ Ἀὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανὸς Σεβαστὸς Γερμανικὸς, μηνὸς
Καίσαρελοὺ ἐπαγομένων). 

2nd hand.

Ἡρακλάς) σεσηκελομαι ἀρουραν μίαν
ἡμίσυ τρίτον δωδέκατον,  

20 / ᾿γα 5 γ ὂ. χρὸνος ὁ αὐτότος).  

6. 1. ἄργυροῦ. 

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

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

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

XLVI. LAND DISTRIBUTION. 

25.3 x 7.8 cm. A.D. 100. 

Another letter from Phanias and Diogenes to the agoranomi, having the same formula as xlv, and stating that Arthothes the younger, a priest and 'sealer of the sacred calves' in the temple of Thoéris, Isis, Sarapis, and the σύνναιοι θεοί, had ceded to his elder brother Arthothes, the adopted son of Ampendis, and a priest at the same temple, $1 \frac{1}{2}$ arourae of corn land held by the younger Arthothes in common with some other persons in the lot called after Andronicus. The papyrus is dated five years later than xlv. 

Φανίας καὶ Διογένης ὁ καὶ
Ερμαῖος διασχυλομελε-
νοι τοὺς καταλοχισμοῖς
τοῖς ἀγορανόμοις χαίρειν.

5 Ἀρβώδηθον προσβυτέρου Πε-
ταρβεβήσιος τοῦ Ἀρβώδου,
θέσει δὲ Ἀμπένδοιος,
ἰερεῖς Ὁθηρίδος καὶ Εἰσίδος
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

καὶ Σάραπις καὶ τῶν ἁγινά-  
παραχωροῦμενον καὶ  

10 οὐ θεῶν μεγίστων καὶ  
άλλους ἄρουρον κατοι-  
κικῆς γῆς σειτοφόρου σπο-  

15 ρίμου έξ Όρθωγόνιον,  
άρουμαν μίαν τέταρτον  

θεῶν καὶ μοσχοφραγισ-  

τοῦ, τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῶι  

περὶ Παλῶσιν ἐκ τοῦ  
Σὲβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ,  

'Ανδρωνεικιών κλήρου ἀπὸ  
Μέχειρ ὁ Σὲβαστῆ.  

20 κυνωνίκου πρὸς τὸν  

κυνωνεῖα.  

5. 1. πρεσβύτερῳ.  

8. 1. ἱερέως ἢ Ἰσίδος, cf. 15.  

9. 1. Σαράπιδος.  

20. 1. \( \text{πλ} \).  

καταλοχισμὸς \( \text{πλ} \).  

Χαίλλειν ὁ προκεχειρισμένον(s)  
ὑπὸ Πύρρον τοῦ ἀσχολημένον(υ)  
τοὺς καταλοχικοὺς τῆς Αἰγύπτου  
τῶν Ἰερεῶν Θεόριδος καὶ Ἡσίδος

XLVII. LAND DISTRIBUTION.

14.6 × 6.6 cm. Late first century.

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

καταλοχισμὸς \( \text{πλ} \).  

Χαίλλειν ὁ προκεχειρισμένον(s)  
ὑπὸ Πύρρον τοῦ ἀσχολημένον(υ)  
τοὺς καταλοχικοὺς τῆς Αἰγύπτου  
τῶν Ἰερεῶν Θεόριδος καὶ Ἡσίδος

Digitized by Microsoft ©
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

105

καὶ Σαράπιδος καὶ τῶν
συννάων θεῶν μεγίστων,
παρακεκφωρημένου
παρὰ Διδύμου του
καὶ Ἀμοιτάτου Χαίρει-
τος τοῦ Ἀρπανήσιων
15 τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῷ

περὶ Ἑνοκόμῳ τῆς
πρὸς Λίβα τοπ(αρχίας) ἐκ τοῦ
Ζήνοδόρου κλήρου
ἀπὸ κοινών καὶ διή-
20 μετῶν π.ρ.ὸς τε τὸν τοῦ
[Γεωργίου Ἡρώο Πετε-
[ἀρπεβῆβιν . . .


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

3. Ηρόμος: cf. introduction to xlv and G. P. II. xlii, which is a letter of Pyrrhus himself in A.D. 86 to a subordinate official called the συντακτικός, apparently ordering him to assign grants of land to certain κώμας. The first line of that papyrus can now be restored as Ηρόμος ὁ πρὸς καταλογὶσμος τῶν κατοίκων τῆς Λαγάτας τῷ . . .

6. Ηπταμπεσθίβιος: spelled Ηπταμπεσθίβιος in xlv. 53; cf. 21 below.

XLVIII. EMANCIPATION OF A SLAVE.

15·7 x 9·5 cm. A.D. 86.

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

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

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

Χαιρήμων τῷ ἀγορανόμω
χαίρειν. δὸς ἐλε'υθεραίνῃ Εὐ-
φροσύνης δούλης ὡς ἕτων λε,
οἰκογενή ἐκ δούλης Δημη-
5 τροότου, τῇ ἐλευθεραμένη
ὑπὸ διαγηνηλίων ἐπὶ λύτροι(ς)
ὑπὸ τῆς ἐαυτῆς δεσπότιδος
Αλοϊῆς τῆς Κόμωνος
τοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύ?
10 χαὶ πόλεως, μετὰ κυρίαν
τοῦ τοῦ μετῆλαχοτος αὐ-
τῆς γυνησίου ἀδελφοῦ Διος-
κώρου νιὸν Κόμωνος, αἱ ῥγυρ-
ου ἐπισήμου δραχμῶν διέ-
15 καὶ καὶ χαλκίῳ ταλάντων δι-
κα τρισχιλίων.

ἐρρωσο.
(ἐτοις) ἐ Αὐκτοκράτορος Καῖσαρος
Δομιτιανοῦ Ἔβαστ[ο]ῦ [Γερ]μανικοῦ,
20 Φαώφι ἵθ.

2nd hand. Χαιρήμων, χρη(μᾶτισον)

.]Χ( ) ἐρα( ) . ὅτι δο Φαώ(φι) ἵθ

]·

...

2. l. Εὐφροσύνη δούλη . . . οἰκογενεί. 8. l. Κόμωνος. 12. l. Διοςκόρου. 21. Or possibly . }χερα( ).

'Chaeremon to the agoranomus, greeting. Grant freedom to Euphrosyne, a slave, aged about 35 years, born in her owner's house of the slave Demetrous. She is being set at liberty under . . . . by ransom by her mistress Aloine, daughter of Komon, son of Dionysius, of Oxyrhynchus, under the wardship of Komon, the son of Aloine's deceased brother Dioscorus. The price paid is 10 drachmae of coined silver and 10 talents, 3,000 drachmae of copper. Farewell.'
1. Chaeremon was probably the banker through whom the price of the slave’s freedom was paid; cf. xlix. 1 with l. 1.

6. ἐπὶ διαγγέλλων: this strange term, the meaning of which is quite obscure, recurs in xlix. 8. It is the name of the form under which the manumission was carried out.

XLIX. EMANCIPATION OF A SLAVE.

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

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

Θέων καὶ Θέων τοῖς
ἀγορά(νόμοις) χαί(ρειν). δὸς ἐλευθ(ἐρωσιν)
Πρίωνι δούλῳ ἡλευθ(ερωμένῳ)
упό τῆς ἐαυτοῦ δεσποτη(νης)
5 Σινθοδότος;) τῆς Πεκύσι(ος)
tεῦ Ζωῆ(αν) μῆ(τρῶς) Δουκίας
Λογγείνο(ν) ἀπ’ Ὀξ(υρύγχων) πέ(λεως) ὑπὸ
dιαγγηλοῦν ἐπὶ λίπρο(ις)
(δραχμῶν) Χ ἄργυρο(ν) ἐπισή(μου) (δραχμῶν) ι.
10 ἐρα(σθο) (ἐτοὺς) δ Ἀὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Νεροῦα Τραϊανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ,
μη(νὸς) Νέων Σεβαστοῦ β.

2nd hand. Θέων, χρημάτισον.

1st hand. 15 μηνὸς Νέων Σεβαστοῦ
ἡ, ἄργυρο(ν) ἐπισή(μου)
(δραχμῶν) ι καὶ χα(λκοῦ) πρὸς ἄργυρο(ν)
(ταλάντον) β Χ.

17. ταλάντον Β Pap. 18. ταλάντον Β Pap.

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

17. χαλκό πρὸς ἄργυρον: this term, which is not uncommon in the Ptolemaic period, has not previously been found in Roman papyri. Χαλκός πρὸς ἄργυρον is synonymous either with χαλκὸς ἴσον ὀργυροῦ or χαλκός ὀργυροῦ ἄλληγη, copper accepted at par with silver, and copper at a discount, most probably with the latter; cf. l. 4, 5, xcix. 19.
L. Emancipation of a Slave.

6·5 x 9·1 cm. A.D. 100.

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

Θέων καὶ οἱ μὲν (τοχοῖ) τρα (πεξίται) τῷ ἁγό (πανόμω) χαίρειν. τέτακται τῇ β μὴ τῶν ἐπαγό (μένων)
προσ ( ) Ἀφροδιτί... δο (νυλο ) ἀργυρίου ἐπιστημον
(δραχμάς) δέκα καὶ χαλκὸ (νι) πρὸς
5 ἀργυρίου (τάλαντα) β χ.

3. προσ( ): the meaning of this abbreviation is very obscure. We should expect a proper name, in which case Ἀφρο( ) might be Ἀφρο(δισιών), the name of the slave's mother. But there are very few Egyptian names beginning with προσ, and those which occur, e.g. Προσφυλίς, are so rare that we should not expect to find one abbreviated in this manner. Moreover the identity of the handwriting and of the sum paid in this papyrus with those of xlix points to their being both concerned with the emancipation of the same slave, and in xlix the name of the slave is Horion. On the other hand, if προσ( ) is not a proper name the reading may be προσάδοις Ἀφρο (δισιών), with δο (νυλο) or δο (νυλο), which could be explained as a reference to the common form of manumission by 'hierodulismus,' in which the slave paid a sum of money and became by a legal fiction the nominal property of a temple, but in reality free. The obscure phrase in xlviii. 6 and xlix. 8 ἐπὶ δαρμαρκάλων ἐπὶ λέγωμεν might also have some reference to the hierodulismus. The formulae in other papyri concerning the emancipation of slaves do not afford any help. An examination of more Oxyrhynchus papyri may lead to the solution of these difficulties.

LI. Report of a Public Physician.

14 x 7·2 cm. A.D. 173.

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

Κλαυδία γεωργίου στρατηγοῦ
πάραν Αλωνίστου τινί Απαλλοδόρων
Διονυσίου ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων
πῦλως δημοσίων ἀστρον.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

5 τῇ ἐνεστώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπετράπην ὑπὸ σοῦ διὰ Ἡρακλείδου ὑπηρέτου ἐφιδείν σῶμα νεκρῶν ἀπηρητημένων Ἡέρακος καὶ προσφωνήσας σοι ἢν εἶν καταλάβωμαι περὶ αὐτὸ διάθεσιν. ἐπὶ δόλων οὖν τούτῳ ἐπὶ παράντι τῷ αὐτῷ ὑπηρέτῃ ἐν οἰκίᾳ Ἔπαγαθοῦ [. . .] μεροῦς Σαραπίωνος

6. ἐπὶ Παπ. 7. ὑπηρέτου Παπ.; so in 13. 9. Ἡέρακος Παπ.

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

LII. Report of Public Physicians.

14.7 × 10 cm. A.D. 325.

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

'Tπ[α]τείας Παυλίνου καὶ Ἰωλίανου τῶν λαμπροστάτων . . . Φλαού[ί]ο Λευκαδίῳ ληγίστῃ Ὁξυρυγχίτου παρὰ Ἄφρηλίων [5 καὶ Διδύμου καὶ Ξιλβανοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς λαμ′πρᾶς καὶ λαμ′προτάτης Ὁξυρυγχίτων πόλεως δημοσίων ἀτρόφων. ἔπισταλεν ὑπὸ τῆς σής ἐμμελείας ἐκ βιβλιδιών εἰπιδοθέντων σοι . . .] Ἀφρηλίοις Διοσκόρου Δωροθέου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, ὡστε τὴν περὶ θυ-
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

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

5. λαμ(πρῶτος) καὶ λαμ(προσφῶνη): these honorific titles are common in the fourth century papyri from Oxyrhynchus. Alexandria, Hermopolis, and Antinoë were similarly styled λαμπροσφωνη, but not Arsinoë.

LIII. Report on a Persea Tree.

Report addressed to Valerius Ammonianus, logistes, by Aurelius Irenaeus on behalf of the guild of carpenters of which he was president for the time being, concerning a persea tree which he had been commissioned to examine, no doubt with a view to its being cut down. The papyrus, which is numbered at the top 105, formed one of a series of similar reports, glued together in the office of the logistae or at the archives, cf. xxxiv. I. 13 note. Parts of the preceding and succeeding documents are preserved, the one written by some builders, the other by two public physicians, and both having the same formula as li and lli, to which the present papyrus also bears much resemblance.

περὶ Οὐαλερίῳ Ἀμμονιανῷ τῷ καὶ Γεροντίῳ λογιστῇ Ὄξυρυνχίτου παρὰ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν τεκτῶν τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) Ὄξυρυνχίτων πόλεως,

δὲ ἔμοι Ἀὐρήλιον Ἐιρηναίον Ἀπελλήτος μηνιάρχου. ἐπεστάλην ὑπὸ τῆς σῆς ἐμμελείας ἐκ βιβλιδῶν ἐπιδοθέντων ὑπὸ Ἀὐρήλιον Παλίσιον λο(γιστής) ἔπισκευαζόμενον θερμῶν δημοσίων βαλανίων, ὡστε περσαῖον μέαν οὕσαν ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ πόλει ἐφίδιον καὶ ἐγγράφως προσφωνηθῆναι τῇ ταύτῃ διάθεσιν. ὅθεν ἐφίδιον τὴν περσαίαν ἀκαρπὴν οὕσαν πολλάκιστος ἐγὼ ἀπὸ τὸν ξηραντίαν καὶ μὴ δύνασθαι ἐντευθεὶς καὶ ἀποδιδόναι ὑπὸ προσφορῆς.

ὑπατίας Καίκινου Σαβίνου καὶ Ὁβεττίου Ῥοφίνου τῶν λαμπροτάτων, Μεχείρ λ.

2nd hand. Ἀὐρήλιος Ἐιρηνεως ἐπιδέδωκα προσφορῶν ὑπὸ πρὸ-κται. Ἀὐρήλιος Διονυσίος Σερίνου ἀπὸ τῆς [αὐτῆς πόλεως τέκτων ἐγγραφῇ ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γράμματα μὴ εἰδότως.


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

6. θερμῶν: perhaps the *thermae* Hadriane, cf. liv. 14. In xliii, however, two *βαλανία* besides the *thermae* are mentioned.

**LIV. REPAIR OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.**

*30 x 9 cm. A.D. 201.*

Letter addressed to two municipal officials of Oxyrhynchus by two builders who had undertaken to repair the Baths of Hadrian, asking for the payment out of the city's chest of 3 talents of silver on account.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Σαραπίων τῷ καὶ Ὄμηνι ἐν[άρ]χῳ
γνωσιαρχῷ καταδεικνύον τὴν ἡλικίαν διὰ τὸν κατὰ πατέρα πάππου
'Απίωνος γνωσιαρχήσαντος,
καὶ Ἀχιλλίων ἐνάρχῳ ἐξηγήτη
διὰ Ἀχιλλίωνος τοῦ καὶ Σαραπάμωνος νιότ καὶ διαδόχουν,
pαρὰ Διογένους Σαραπίωνος καὶ Δοῦκίου Ἔρμιον, ἀμφιτέρων ἀπ' Ὀδη-
πὸ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως γραμματέως
γνώμη τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν ἀρχιώντων
eἰς ἑπιμέλειαν ἑπισκευής καὶ κατασκευής Ἀδριανῶν θερμῶν.

15 αἰτοῦμεθα ἐπισταλῆναι ἐκ τοῦ
τῆς πόλεως λόγου εἰς τειμήν γε
νῶν ἐπὶ λόγου ἀργυρίου τάλαντα
tρία, γῆ(νεται) ὡς, ἄν λόγον τάξιμουν

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

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

LV. EMBELLISHMENT OF A NEW STREET.

23 x 15.8 cm. A.D. 283.

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

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

Ἀδρηλίω Απολλωνίῳ τῷ καὶ Διονυσίῳ γενομένῳ ὑπομνηματογράφῳ κ[α]ὶ ὡς χρηματίζει γυμνασιαρχήσαν[τ]ί βουλευτῆ ἐνάρχη ποιμνιάν τῆς λαμπρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτης Ὄσερυγχιτῶν πόλεως διέπνεται καὶ τὰ πολιτικά,

5 παρά Ἀδρηλίων Μενεσθαῖος καὶ Νεμέσσανοι ἀμβ[α][τέρων Διονύσιον ἀπ[ὸ] τῆς αὐτῆς λαμπρᾶς Ὄσερυγχιτῶν πόλεως Κασιωῦν·

αιαίμεθα ἐπισταλήναι ἐξοδιασθῆναι ἠμεῖν ἀπὸ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως λόγου, ὕπερ μισθῶν διὸ πεποιήμεθα Κασιωτικῶν ἔργων τῆς κατασκευασθῆσαι ὑπὸ συν πλατίων ἀπὸ ἥκουμεν θυλῶν

10 γυμνασίου ἐπὶ νήσίων μέχρι βύμης Ἰερακίων ἐκατέρωθεν
tῶν μὲρῶν, τὰ συναγόμενα τῶν μιδῶν τοῦ ὄλου ἔργου [ἀ]κολούθως τοῖς ψυφιστοῖς ἐν τῇ γρατίστῃ βουλῇ, ἀργυρίῳ Σέβαστῷ νομίσματος τάλαντα τέσσαρα καὶ δραχμάς τετρακείχιλιας, / ζ δ 5 'A', καὶ ἀξιοῦμεν ἐπιστείλεσαι σαί τῷ ταμίᾳ

15 τῶν πολιτικῶν χρημάτων τῶν ἐξοδιασμῶν ἠμεῖν ποιῆσαμεν κατὰ τὸ ἔθος. (ἐτοῦς) α" Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρας Μάρκου Ἀδρηλίου Κάρου καὶ Μάρκου Ἀδρηλίου Καρείνου Γερμανικῶν Μεγίστων καὶ Μάρκου Ἀδρηλίου Νουμεριανοῦ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων Καισάρεως Εὐσεβῶν Εὐτυχῶν Σεβαστῶν, Φαρμοῦ μὲν Ἰβ. /

20 2nd hand. [Ἀδρηλίος] Μενεσθεῖος ἐσχόν σὺν τῷ ἀδελ-[φῷ μου διὸ τοῦ ἀργυρίου τάλαντα τέσσαρα καὶ δραχμάς τετρακείχιλιας.

3rd hand. [Ἀδρηλίος Νέμεσις συναπέσχον.


The duplicate copies (A and B), which are in different hands, have the following variants. 1. 4.4[π] ἱλιοῦ Α. [ἐπιμνημογραφ[ων] B. 3. πρωταὶ . . . ὀξυγχιτῶν Α; ὀξυγχιτῶν Β. 5. μενεσθεῖοι . . . νεμεσιανῶν ΑΒ. 6. ὀξυγχιτῶν Α. ὀξυγχιτῶν Β. καπνίστων αἰτουμεθά Α. 7. ημῶν Α. 8. κατασκευασθῆσας Α. 9. ὑπὸ Β. ἥγουμεν ΑΒ. 12. ἱκαλ. — βολή om. Α. ψυφισθεῖοι . . . κρ[α]τίστη B. 13. διὸ τοῖς τέσσαρα Α. τετράκειχιλιας Β, in which the figures were inserted
LVI. **Appointment of a Guardian.**

23.8 x 9.5 cm. A.D. 211.

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

---

**THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI**

later. 14. επιστ[α] σαι Α, επιστεμένης σε Β. ταμεία Β. 15. ημι Α. 17. Κάραρν
Εὔβουλος Εὐσεβώς Σεβαστὸν καὶ Μάρκων [Α]βρηλίων Καρκίνου καὶ[1] Νομορραγήν τῶν ἐπιφανεστήτων
Κασιών Σεβαστῶν Α. 20-24. Β has the same subscription in the same two hands. Α has
instead (in the third hand of ιυν and ιυν Β) [Α]ρῆλιος Νέμεσις ἐπὶδεδωκα αἰτομένου ὅπο
πρὸκειμα, 20-24. But Β has the same subscription in the same two hands. A has
instead (in the third hand of ιυν and ιυν Β) [Α]ρῆλιος Μεν[αθ]εῖ τοὺς ἑνδεκάδωκα.
In a corner of the verso of Α is δῶρον:

'To Aurelius Apollonius, also called Dionysius, ex-recorder, etc., ex-gymnasiarch, councilor, prytanis in office of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, public magistrate, from Aurelius Menesheus and Aurelius Nemesianus, both sons of Dionysius, of the same illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, Kasiotic joiners. We request that orders may be given for payment to be made to us at the city's expense on account of wages due for work done by us as Kasiotic joiners on both sides of the street built by you from the gateway of the gymnium leading southwards to the lane of Hieracius, of the total amount due for the whole work, in accordance with the vote of the high council, namely four talents and four thousand drachmae, 4 tal. 4000 dir. And we beg you to instruct the public treasurer to pay us in full, as is usual.'

6. Κασιών: Κάραρν near Pelusium gave its name to a special kind of woodwork, which was first manufactured there. Hence the proverb Κασιώνικας ἀμμα, which is explained (Proverb. Bodl. 527, p. 62 Gaisf.), εἰπὼν τῶν σκολίων τῶν τρόπων ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ Κασιώνων τέχνην ἀμμάτων ἐπιτεγμένων. Cf. Suidas s.v. ἀμμα... ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Κασιῷ Πηλοψίων, οἱ φυσικῇ τέχνῃ ἄμματα ἐπέκοι ἀκολούθοι ὑπὸ ἀκολούθους.

---

**Mαξίμω ιερεὶ ἐνάρχῳ ἐξηγήτη πολευτην**

**παρὰ Ταβησάμμων Ἀμμωνίων τοῦ καὶ Κασιών ἄπ' Ὀξυρύγχων**

5 πόλεως, μητρὸς Λοφαντίδου

**ἀστῆς. δανειομέρει εἰς ἀναγκαίας μιν χρείας ἄργυροι ἐντοκον εἴνα δραχμάις ἐξακισχειλιαις**

**ἐπ' ἀσφαλεία τοῦ ὑπάρχοντός μοι τοῖς**

10 περὶ κόμην Οἰναρὸς ἀμπελικοῦ

**κτήματος καὶ ἀνηκώτων αὐτῶν πάντων, αἰτοῦμαι διὰ σοῦ, ἐπιστασμένη γράμματα τ. . . οι διαδικόμενοι τῆς στρατηγίας βασιλείας**

15 κόν γραμματέα μή ἐνδημεῖν, ἐπιγραφήναι μοι κύριον πρός μόνην τάυτην τῆς οἰκονομίας Ἀμοιτίνη Πλουτῶνος μητρὸς

**Δημητριότος ἀπὸ τῆς προκειμένης**

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

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

LVII. PECULATION BY A TREASURY OFFICIAL.

27 x 9·1 cm. Third century.

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

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

LVIII. APPOINTMENT OF TREASURY OFFICIALS.

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

117

τιστὴν ἀξιόθξεον κινδύνῳ ἐκάστης
βουλής αἱρέθαι ποιήσῃ, τὰ δὲ
15 λοιπὰ ὁνόματα παύσῃ, δυναμένου
tοῦ αἱρομένου φροντιστοῦ δύν
η τὸ γε πλείστον τρεῖς προσαιρεῖτ
τῶν ἐξυπηρετησμένων αὐτῶ
πρὸς τὴν φροντίδα. οὔτως αὐτὰ τε
20 τὰ μάταια ἀναλόματα π’αἴσθεται
καὶ αἱ ταμιακαὶ οὐσίαι τῆς προσηκού-
σης ἐπιμελείας τεῦχονται. δῆλα-
δὴ δὲ τοιοῦτους αἱρέθαι ποιήσει-
tε τούτων φροντίστας ὑπηρετη-
25 σομένων οἱ καὶ βασάνως ὑποκεϊσον-
tαι. ἐρρωσθε.
(ἐτοὺς) ε ὑ (ἐτοὺς) καὶ δ (ἐτοὺς), Ἡώδ ἰς.

14. Second ἐ of ποιήσῃ corr. fr. ar. 23. l. ποιήσῃ; the final e was apparently corr.

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

LIX. APPOINTMENT OF A DELEGATE.

22.7 × 15.4 cm. A.D. 292.

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

'Oxyrhynchus Papyri'

On the verso are six short lines written in a small hand and nearly effaced.

On the verso are six short lines written in a small hand and nearly effaced.

On the verso are six short lines written in a small hand and nearly effaced.

On the verso are six short lines written in a small hand and nearly effaced.

On the verso are six short lines written in a small hand and nearly effaced.

On the verso are six short lines written in a small hand and nearly effaced.

On the verso are six short lines written in a small hand and nearly effaced.

On the verso are six short lines written in a small hand and nearly effaced.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

7. διαθόκου is here equivalent to the common phrase διαθεχομένου τὴν στρατηγίαν, 'acting strategus.' Cf. liv. 7.

9. ἀποστήσας κ.τ.λ.: it is not clear for what reason some one had to be sent to attend the praefect's court. Perhaps he was to act as representative of the city in some inquiry then being held; cf. 12. The reluctance of Arion to go shows that the duty was regarded as a burden rather than an honour.

12. ἔρωπική: i.e. a victor in some one of the celebrated games; the word is common in inscriptions.

LX. Commissariat.

24-8 x 12-3 cm. A.D. 323.

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

'Ἐρμείας στρατηγὸς Ὀξυρυνχίτου

τῷ κρατιστῷ βου[λή] διὰ τοῦ ἐνάρχου πρου-

τάρτιος Εὐτροπίου τοῖς φελτάτοις χαίρειν.

τοῖς κελευθέρως τοῖς κελευθέρως ὑπὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς

5 τοῦ κυρίου μου διασημοτάτου ἡγεμόνος

Σαβινιανοῦ, χρείας ἑσθε ἐπὶ διασημοτάτου τοῦ κρέος λιτροῦ 'Γ', κατακομμαθείσων εἰς τὴν

Νικοπολεῖν τοίς ὑπὸ Οὐαλεριανοὺ πραιτῆ-

στῶν νυν ἔκεισι διαστύβουσα, ἕως ὑπὸ εἰδό-

10 ναι ἔχουσε καὶ ἕδη τοῦτον ἑλόμενον φαναι-

ρῶν μοι καταστήσεται. ἐρωσθαί σε εὐχόμαι, ἄδελφε.

τοῖς ἀποδιχθησαμένοις ὑπάτοις τῷ γ',

Μεσορῆ κδ.

Γερώντα(ος) γυμνασιαρχήσας στρατηγήσας ἐπήγεια.

15 Μεσορῆ κδ.

3. ἰ. φελτάτοις. 7. Φ' Παρ. 10. ι. φανεροῖ. 11. καταστήσει.

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

14. ἐπήγεια (?): cf. lx. 22; the word is very cursively written.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

LXI. Payment of a Fine.

22-1 X 8.4 cm. A.D. 221.

Notice sent by the strategus Aurelius Sarapion to the government bank at Oxyrhynchus, to the effect that he had caused to be paid into the bank the sum of 2,255 drachmas, which was to be entered to a separate account until its destination was decided. The money was the proceeds of a fine inflicted for the non-appearance of certain accounts at the date fixed by the dioecetes, the chief of the financial administration. The papyrus is dated in the joint reign of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander.

[Aurelius Sarapion to the government bank at Oxyrhynchus, to the effect that he had caused to be paid into the bank the sum of 2,255 drachmas, which was to be entered to a separate account until its destination was decided. The papyrus is dated in the joint reign of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander.

11. a+ Pap.
15. τοῦ κρατίστου διοικητ(οῦ) : cf. for the title B. G. U. 8, II. 29.

LXII verso. Letter of a Centurion.

26 x 7.2 cm. Third century.

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

τοὺς ὑπηρετοῦντας [ 
ἀλιτουργήτους εἶναι [ 
περιουσίαν ἐχωντ]

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

ἐροίγεις ε’ ἐροίγεις ε’ Μάρκιον Α[ 
] τοῦ κυρίου, Τύβι ια’ Τύβι ια’.

The text is handwritten in three shorter lines at the end:

[...].as (ἐκατόνταρχος) ἐπὶ κτήσις (εως ?) ἐμβολήν γένηται. ἐ- 
[...]. son Σύρω διαδε- 
[χιμεύω στρατηγίαν χαίρειν]. 
[ἐκατῆσ λαβῶν μου τὰ] 
καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς δεκα- 
[γράμματα πέμψον] 
[τοὺς κληρονόμους Ἀπολ- 
λωνίου τοῦ δεκαπρώτιον] 
[τῆς Θαυσιαφίων τοπαρχίας], 
[ινα μὴ ἐκ τῆς σής ἀμε-] 
[10 λείας ἐνέδρα περὶ τὴν] 2nd hand. ἐρρωσθεὶ σε εὐχομαι.

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

LXIII. LADING AND INSPECTION OF CORN.

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

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

toῦ ἀναδιδόντος σοι τὸ ἐπιστολίον

μου ναυκλήρου Πανεμορφώτος

5 προνύσαις οὖν πάση σπουδῇ ἐν-

βαλέσθαι αὐτοῦ τὸν γόμον ὡς ἔθος ὄν

ὡς ἐχεῖς ἐν χειρὶ καὶ λεκτῷ ἐν βαλέσθαι,

καὶ τοὺς δειγματοάρτας καθ᾽ αὐτὸν

ἀναπέμψαι πρὸς ἥγουσας ὑμᾶς.

10 λαβόντα παρὰ τῶν ἀρχεφόδων

ὁνάριῳ. ἀπενετίθεν μὲν ὁ ἵππος

συνεκτικῆς αὐτῷ καὶ ἰδέτω

toῦ θησαυροῦ, κα[ὶ] τοὺς [σι-

tολόγους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς πρὸς

15 τὴν χρείαν ὃν τὰ ὄνοματά σοι

ἐπεμψέω Ἀρποκρατίων ἐν

ἔτοιμῳ ποίησον ὑμᾶς μηδὲν

ἐνπόδιον ἤν. ἔρρωσθαι σε εὔχομαι, φίλῳ τατε).

On the verso Ἀρχελάω ύπηρέτης.

18. ἡ.

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

9. ἔγγορτσαιαν: cf. G. P. Π. ελίβι (α), a letter addressed to a strategus stating that the ἔγγορτσαια of a γόμος had taken place.

LXIV. ORDER FOR ARREST.

5·3 x 15·8 cm. Third or early fourth century.

Order addressed by a decurion to the chiefs of the village of Teis, requesting them to send up for trial a certain Ammonius. Cf. lxv.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

Π(αρὰ) τοῦ (δεκαδάρ)χ(ου)
κωμάρχαις καὶ ἐπιστάτῃ εἰρήνης κώμης Τῆεως.
ἐξαύτης παράδοτε τῷ ἀποσταλέντι ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ στρατιώτη
'Αμμώνις ἐπικαλούμενος Ἀλακρ ἐπελέγχοντος
5 ὑπὸ Πτολλᾶ, ἡ υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἀνέρχεσθε.

σεση(μείωμαι).

1. χ Ραπ. 3. ὑπ Ραπ. 4. 1. Ἀμμώνιν ἐπικαλούμενον . . . ἐπελεγχόμενον. ἐπελεγχόμενον
Ραπ. 5. ὑπὸ ἡμὸς Ραπ.

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

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

LXV. ORDER FOR ARREST.

10 x 25.1 cm. Third or early fourth century.

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

Π(αρὰ) τοῦ στατίζοντος β(ενέ)β(ικιαρίων)
κωμάρχαις κώμης Τερυθεως. παράδοτε τῷ ἀποσταλέντι ὑπηρέτῃ
σήμερον
Παχοῦμιν Παχοῦμιν ὃν κατεσχήκατε καὶ κατηνέγκατε ἐν τῇ κώμῃ
ὑμῶν πολίτῃ ὑπάρχοντα. εἰ δὲ ἔχετε εἰσοδίαν τινὰ πρὸς αὐτὸν
5 ἀνέρχεσθε ἃμα αὐτῷ καὶ λέγετε. ἀλλὰ ὅρα μὴ κατάσχετε τὸν ὑπη-
ρέτη(ν).

σεση(μείωμαι).

3. 1. Παχοῦμος. κατηνέγκατε Ραπ.

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

LXVI. ERECTION OF A STATUE TO A PRAEFECT.

13.7 x 10.1 cm. A.D. 357.

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

1. 'Τπατειας των δεσποτῶν ήμῶν
Κωσταντίου Αὐγούστου τοῦ ἔματων
καὶ 'Ιουλιανοῦ τοῦ ἐπιφανείστατον
Καίσαρος τοῦ βῆ/', 'Επειφ η'/.

2nd hand. 5 Φλαονίου Εὐτρήγιος ἀπὸ λογιστῶν [καὶ 'Ἀπίων (?)]
στρατηγὸς 'Οξιρηχίτου Αὐρηλίων Σινεείτι
ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶθι χαρίζον. α' κολούθων τοῖς
κεκελευσμένοις ὑπὸ τῆς [ἐπιστολῆς τοῦ
κυρίου μου τοῦ λαμπροτά'του ἡγεμόνος
Πομπώνιου Μητροδό'του ἀνδριὰν
ἀρμόσασθαι. 3rd hand. ἔρρωσθ' αἰ σε εὐχόμαι.

2nd hand. ὕπατειας τῆς προκειμένης 'Επειφ i//.
1st hand. Φλαονίου Εὐτρήγιοι ἀπὸ λογιστῶν καὶ 'Ἀπίω- (?)
15 νἱ στρατηγὸ 'Οξιρήχιτος Χίτον [χαρίζειν
παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Σινεείτος Οὐσαλέ'ριον ἀπὸ τῆς
αὐτῆς πόλις]. ὡς ἀνήγερα λιμβόλον ἐπὶ
τὴν ἀνδρίαν τοῦ κυρίου μου λαμπροτά'του ἡγεμόνος
Πομπώνιον Μητροδότορον
20 καὶ [ἡ] ἐτυχον παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀποφάσεως

1. ὕπατειας Ραπ. 3. Ιουλιανοῦ Ραπ. 14. φλαονίου Ραπ.

LXVII. Dispute concerning Property.

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

There are two copies of this papyrus, the second being somewhat less complete than the first, but serving to fill up all the lacunae, except λων of θανάω in 4; ω of ὑπάρχων in 13; αι of διὸν[α]τ[αι] in 14; απὸ κ supplied in 15; the first o and ω of κληρ[ονομ]ῶν in 16; the lacuna after δικ[α] in 17; the first two letters lost after παρὰ τ[ι] in 19; and the lacuna in 23. A collation of the variants in the duplicate copy is given below.

Αὐρηλίων Ἀετίῳ ἀρξ[αντί] προπολιτευομένῳ τῆς λαμ(πρας) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης)
[Ὁ]ξυρυγχιτῶν πόλεως
παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Πολεμι[α]’[ων Ὄμριωνος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως.
ἐνέτυχον διὰ ἀναφοράς τῷ κυρίῳ μου τῷ διασημοτάτῳ ἐπάρχῳ τῆς [Ἀγύπτου]
Φ[λαυίῳ] Ἀντωνίῳ Θεοδόρῳ αἰτίω-
5 μενος Παταῆσιν καὶ Πανεχώτην ἀπὸ κόμης Διλῆ τοῦ πέμπτου πάγου
παράνόμως ἐπέχων τὸν τῶν ὁικοπέδων, καὶ
ἀπεὶ ἀντέγραψεν πρὸς τὴν σὴν ἐντεικίαν τι καὶ καθαρότητα ἐντάξεις μεθ’
ἡς πεποίησαι ἀναφοράς ἐπιδίδωμι σοι ὅπως εἰς ἔργον
προαγόντα τὰ κεκελευμένα. ἔστι δὲ·
Φλαυίως Ἀντωνίῳ Θεοδόρῳ Ἀετίῳ προπολιτευομένῳ Ὀξυρύνῃ γχ[εῖτο]’ν χαίρειν.
εἰ πρὸς τὴν τῶν ὑπὸ τῶν [α] παθεῖτων διακατέχεσθαι λε[γ]’ομένων οἰκο-
π[ε]’ων ἀποκατάστασιν καὶ ὃς γε τὰ ὑποτετα-
10 γμένα διαβεβούρνῃ τῇ τοῦ αἰτιασαμένου διεσπο[τ]’[α] δ[α]φερόντων οἱ ἐτια-
θέντες ἀντιλέγοντο, φρόνισον τὰς κατὰ νό-
μους αὐτῶς παραγγέλλας ὑποθέθασαι ποιήσαι ἐν[ν]’ τὸν τετωπωθ’[αι] τὴν
[τοῦ] δικαστηρίου προκαταρχεῖν.
ἔστι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀνενεχθέντων τὸ εἰςον·
Φλαυίῳ Ἀντωνίῳ Θεοδόρῳ τῷ διασημοτάτῳ ἐπάρχῳ παρὰ Αὐρηλίου
Πολεμι[α]’[ων Ὄμριωνος ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀξυρύγχων] πόλεως.
πάντα μὲν, ὡς ἔπος ἔστιν εἰπεῖν, δια ἐισχύον τε δῦν[α]τ[αι] παρὰ τὴν τῶν
νόμων [ἰσχύν] πρὸς ὀλγήν εἰσχύει, ἐπανορθοῦτε δὲ
15 ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν νόμων ἐπεξελεύσεως. Παταῆσις [Ἀνυλύν]τις καὶ Πανε-
χώτης ἀπὸ κόμης Διλῆ τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ καταδινα-
στευότας ἐπέχουσιν τῶν ἡμῶν διαφερόντων οἰκοπ[ε]’[α]’, ἀπεὶ ἀπὸ δικέου
κληρονομιῶν τῆς ἡμετέρας μάμμης [εἰς ἡμ]’[ί]ς κατ’[ήν]−
In the consulship of the most illustrious Flavius Ursus and Flavius Polenius, Pharmouthi 2. To Aurelius Aetius, ex-magistrate of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, from Aurelius Polemaeus, son of Horion, of the same city. I have approached in a petition his excellency my lord the praefect of Egypt, Flavius Antonius Theodorus, wherein I accused Pataesios and Pancehotes, of the village of Lile in the fifth district, who are making illegal encroachments on my estates. I now hand in to you the injunctions which in reply he wrote to your clemency and impartiality, together with the petition which I made, in order that you may carry his orders into effect. They are as follows:—

'The Oxyrhynchus Papyri
testifies, the rightful owner is the accuser, take care to enforce the precepts of the law and to have the preliminary proceedings of the court conducted under legal forms.”

The following is the copy of the application:

“To his excellency the praefect Flavius Antonius Theodorus from Aurelius Ptolemaeus, son of Horion, of Oxyrhynchus. Everything, it may be said, that is able to withstand the power of the law withstands but for a short time and then submits to the law’s correcting vengeance. Pataësis Luluntis and Panechotes of the village of Lile in this name are oppressing me and occupying my own estates which descended to me by right of inheritance from my grandmother. Knowing your goodness, I beg you to allow Aëtius, ex-magistrate, to be judge in this matter; and let his inquiry concern two points, firstly, whether these estates really belonged to the old lady, and secondly, whether she made any written cession of them to these men. In this way their aggression against me will be made clear. For they can produce no written proof of sale by her, nor show that she made any other cession than is implied in the fact that while I lived with her in the city they were in the village and made indefensible encroachments on my estates. If I receive this benefit I shall be eternally grateful to your highness.”

(Signed) I, Aurelius Ptolemaeus, have presented this application.

‘We, Aurelius Pataësis and Aurelius Panechotes, have seen the above on this fifth day of Pharmouthi. I, Aurelius Ammonius, son of Horion, signed for them, as they were unable to write.’

2. προπολεμονείς: it is not clear whether προ- refers to time or to station. In the first case the word would appear to repeat the idea expressed by ἄρβ(ατι); in the second it is a special title.

LXVIII. Denial of a Money Claim.

Memorandum addressed by a person, whose name is lost, to a high official, probably the epistратegus, disputing a claim brought by Theon, son of Pausiris, against the writer’s son Sarapion for payment of certain moneys from the estate of Sarapion’s maternal grandfather, which had been bequeathed to Sarapion and his uncle Dionysius.

[ . . . . . ]  [διπά τῆς Ο]ξυρρυγχων πόλεως, ἔπει [μετέδακε μου Θέων Παυσειρὼς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς [π] 'Οξυρρυγχων πόλεως διὰ τοῦ τοῦ νομ[οῦ] στρατηγοῦ ἀντίγραφον αὖ αὖ [δεόν].

5 τοὺς ἐπελεῶσαι τῷ καταλογεῖσι ὑπομηνής·

ματος, δι’ αὐτῷ ἀπαίτησιν ἐποιεῖτο δὲν ἔφασκεν ὀφείλεσθαι αὐτῷ ὑπὸ τέτο τίον ἀρηλλικὸς μου νήπιον Ἀραπιώνος κατὰ μητέρα πάππου Αραπιώνος καὶ ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ Διονυσίου ἔτι ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπίροσ-
10 θεν χρόνων ἀργυρικον κεφαλαιον, ποιούμαζ τὴν
δαίσωσαν ἀντίσησιν δηλο ύπονοεῖν περιλεύ-
σθαι ἦν θέλει γεγονέναι τοῦ δανείου ἀσφάλειαν
ἐκ τοῦ πολυχρόνιον εἶναι καὶ ἕκ τοῦ ἐπεζηκένο
τὸν Σαραπίωνα ἔτεσιν δυσεῖν καὶ μετὰ τε[λευτήν]
15 αὐτοῦ μὲν θυγατέρα ἐμοῦ δὲ γενομένην γυ-
ναίκα καὶ τοῦ ἀφήλικον Σαραπίωνος μητέρα Εὐβου-
λίαν ὁμοίως ἐπεξηκέναι ἔτεσιν ἔνδεκα καὶ
μετὰ τὴν κάκεινης τελευτήν διαγεννεῖ-
ναι ἀλλὰ ἔτη πέντε καὶ μή τεθαρρηκοῖν τὴν
20 Θέωα προελθεῖν, ἑτὶ δὲ καὶ τὴν Εὐβουλίαν
ηνίκα περὶ πεπρακεῖναι τῷ προγεγραμέ-
νῳ τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἀδελφῷ Διονυσίῳ ὑπάρ-
χοντα τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἀργυρίου ταλάντων
ἐξ καὶ πρὸς ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτῶν ἀποδο(Υ)ναι τοῖς τοῦ
25 Σαραπίωνος δανισταῖς τὰ ἕπο αὐτῶν ἀφειλόμε-
να, ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν Θέωα τοῦ Σαραπίωνος ἔτερων
κεφαλαίων δανιστὴν ἐκίνη μὲν κεκομίσθαι
τοῦ
παρὰ Διονυσίου, τούτου δὲ μὴν ὄλως μεμνή-
σθαι. ὅθεν ἀξίων συντάξαι γράψαι τῷ τοῦ Ὁχυρυ-
30 χείτου στρατηγῷ μεταδόθων τῷ Θέωα τοι-
δε τοῦ ὑπομνήματος ἀντίγραφον ἐν ἑαυτῇ
ἀκυρον καθέστος ὁ νῦν δεώτως μετέδοξε
μοι διαστολικόν, εὐν οἷς εἶν μεθαλλαγῇ[σ]ῃ
προσμεταδοίμεν, οὔταν ὥ ἐμοι τὴν πρὸς ἀυ-
35 τὸν κρίσιν ἐφ᾽ ὑν δεόν ἑστίν, ἀρκουμένου
μοι τῇ δή διαστολῇ ὡς καθήκει. (ἔτους) ἰε
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραίανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
Σιβαστοῦ, Ἐπείρῳ ἐν σεσῆμεν ἔσωμαι Ἐπείφ ἔν.

10. 1. ἀργυρικῶν κεφαλαίων. 11. 1. δεόμασιν. 19. 1. πεθαρμέναι. 21. 1. περὶ ἕνεκαν
πεπρακεῖται. 31. 1. εἰδή. 32. καὶ ἐν καθεστοῖς σοιτ. Λ. μ. 3. 1. μετέδωκε.

'Since Theon, son of Pausiris, has through the strategus of the nome served me with
a copy of a memorandum which he has wrongfully executed in the record office, and by the
terms of which he claimed payment for old debts alleged to be owing to him from Sarapion
the maternal grandfather of my son Sarapion, who is under age, and the elder Sarapion's brother Dionysius, I make the requisite counter-statement, as follows. I suspect that the security set up by Theon for the loan has become void owing to lapse of time and because Sarapion lived on for two years after the loan was concluded, and after his death his daughter Eubulia, who became my wife and the mother of Sarapion the minor, likewise lived on for eleven years, and since her death another five years elapsed without Theon having dared to bring forward his claim. Moreover Eubulia in her lifetime sold to Dionysius, the aforesaid brother of the elder Sarapion, property which had belonged to Sarapion for the sum of six talents of silver with the further stipulation that Dionysius should repay Sarapion's creditors the debts owed to them; and though Theon was Sarapion's creditor for other sums, he has received from Dionysius payment for these claims without making any reference to the claim which he now brings forward. I therefore beg you to give instructions that a letter be sent to the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome requesting him to serve Theon with a copy of this memorandum, that he may know that the writ which he unjustifiably served upon me has been invalidated, together with any additions I may make if he presents counter-statements; judgement against him being entered in my favour on those points on which it ought to be so entered, since I am ready to abide by the present memorandum, as is right (?)."

24. καὶ πρῶς might perhaps be connected with ἔξ, 'six talents and upwards,'

25. The ἀνατολικῶν is the ὑπόμην of 5; cf. also 30 τοῦτο τοῦ ὑπομήνου with 36 τῇ τῇ διέτεχον. It is not clear whether the distinction is more than verbal.

26. 33, 34. The meaning of these two lines is obscure; the participle ὁθόνων as it stands has no construction, and ought to be either the infinitive ὁθωνε or in the genitive absolute. In the latter case the διὰ might imply, 'but if he does not make any answer.'

LXIX. Complaint of a Robbery.

17.8 x 11.5 cm. A.D. 190.

Petition, the beginning of which is lost, giving an account of a theft of barley from the writer's house, and asking that an inquiry should be held and restitution made.

πεφρεμένην πλίνθους φέρουσαν εἰς ἰδιοσίαν ρύμην ἀνατρέψαντας ἵσων προσερείσαντας τῷ τόπῳ ξύλων καὶ εἰσελθόντας εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν διὰ ταύτης βεβασταχέναι ἀ-

5 πο τῶν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἀποκειμένων μόνας κριθῆς ἀρτάβας δεκα, ἄς καὶ υπονεογκε-

ναι καθεύθαι κατὰ μέρος διὰ τὴς αὐτῆς θυρί-

δος ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ ταύτης ἀποσύρματος σχοῖνοι,

ὅπερ αὐτῆς φανερῶν πεποιηκέναι τῷ τῆς κώ-

K
10 μης ἀρχεφόδῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις δημοσίοις. ὡθεν κα-
tὰ τὸ ἀναγκαῖον ἐπιδίδοις τὸντο βιβλίδειον ἀξίω ἐπιτρέψῃ ἀχθήναι ἐπὶ σὲ τὸν ἀρχέ-
φοδὸν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους δημοσίους, καὶ τὴν ὄποιαν ἐξέτασιν ποιήσασθαι περὶ τῆς γενομέ-
15 νης ἐπελεύσεως, εἰς τὸ καὶ ἐμαί δύνασ-
thαι τὴν κρίθην ἀπολαβεῖν. (ἐτους) λα Ἀὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Ἀὐρηλίου Κομμόδου
Τρισθεμνοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ
Ἀρμενιακοῦ Μηδικοῦ Παρθικοῦ Σαρματικοῦ
20 Γερμανικοῦ Μεγίστου Βρετανικοῦ, Ἀθύρ κ.έ.

2nd hand. Νεχθενείβις ἐπιδέδωκα. Διογέ-
νης Ἀπολλωνίου ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐ-
τοῦ μὴ εἰδότος γράμματα.

On the verso σεσφα(μεωμαι).

1. l. θαίδα συν)πεφραγμένην. 2. ἀπὸς Παπ. 15. ἐμι.

'...they broke down a door that led into the public street and had been blocked up with bricks, probably using a log of wood as a battering-ram. They then entered the house and contented themselves with taking from what was stored there 10 ar tabae of barley, which they carried off by the same way. We guessed that this was removed piecemeal by the said door from the marks of a rope dragged along in that direction, and pointed out this fact to the chief of the police of the village and to the other officials. I am therefore obliged to put in this petition, and beg you to order that the chief of the police and the other officials be brought before you, and to make due inquiry about the robbery, so that I may be able to recover the barley.'

9. αἰσθή: probably the wife of Nechthenibis; the theft was apparently committed during his absence.

LXX. Petition.

18.4 x 14.8 cm. Third century.

Petition addressed to Aurelius Herapion, epistrategus, by Ptolemaeus with reference to a settling of accounts between himself and Agathodaemon.

Ἀυρηλιῳ Ἡραπίωνι τῷ κρατίστῳ ἐπιστρ(ατήγῳ)
παρὰ Ἐπιστρήμονα τοῦ καὶ Ἡρακλείδου ἀγοραν-
μήνων τοῖς βουλευτοῖς τῆς Ὀξυρυγχείτων πόλις,(εώς).
pása κυ[ρί]α ἐνγραφος συναλλαγῆ πίστιν καὶ
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

5 ἀληθ[ειαν ἔ]χει. [δ]φιλομένων μοι τοῦν ὑπὸ 'Αγαθ[οῦ Δαίμονος] τοῦ καὶ 'Ερνέσμου καθ' ἰδίογρα-
φον χ[ειρόγραφον αὐτοῦ γεγονὸς τῷ ίε (ἔτει),// Φαρμοῦ-
θι [] καὶ δ[ημου][]θὲν ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν τρισχιλίων τόκ[ον] τετροβδολίου ἕφ' ὦ[ῖς ἄλλοις τὸ
10 χειρόγραφον περιέχει ὅπερ ἐστὶν κύριον, συν-
ἐβη δὲ ἀποκατάστασιν με ποιήσασθαι πρὸς αὐ-
τὸν τῷ διελθώτι κ (ἔτει) //, Μεσορὴ ἡ, ἐπὶ Κο-
λωνιανὸ τὸν ἐπιστρατηγήσαντος περὶ
te ἐτέρου πράγματος καὶ περὶ τοῦ προκιμένου
15 χειρόγραφον, [...] ἔμαυτῷ τετηρηκέναι
περὶ τῆς α[ποδόσεως] ἡν [τῶν προκε]ιμε[ν]ων
dραχμῶν [21 letters ]ων τό-
κὼν κατάδ[23 letters ]φρονο
μεν ... ὑπὸ[.] 20 δραχμῶν χ[ίλιων]
ματός περὶ[β]
κεφαλαίων ε[]
δεν καταβ[]

5. ὑπὸ Παπ.; so in 19. 9. i. τετροβδολίου. 12. διὰλέξεως Παπ.

'To Aurelius Herapion, most high epistrategus, from Ptolemaeus also called Hera-
clides, ex-agoranomos, 'councillor of Oxyrhynchus. Every valid written contract is
credited and accepted. Agathodaemon also called Enthesmus owes me by a bond
executed in his own hand in the 15th year, Pharmouthi, and placed in the archives, three
thousand drachmae of silver, lent at the interest of four obols and upon the other
conditions contained in the bond, which is valid. It happened that a balancing of
accounts took place between us in the past 20th year on Mesore 5 when Colonianus
was epistrategus, with reference to another transaction and to the bond aforesaid . . .'

9. The sum on which the four obols are the interest is no doubt the mina, the ordinary
unit in computing interest. The rate is thus 8 per cent. a year, which is less than the
ordinary rate in the Roman period, 12 per cent. Cf. B. G. U. 272. 6, 301. 8.

LXXI. TWO PETITIONS TO THE PRAEFECT.

26 x 54.8 cm. A.D. 303.

Two petitions with a fragment of a third, addressed to Clodius Culcianus,
praefect. The first is written by Aurelius Demetrius, complaining of the
K 2
conduct of Aurelius Sotas, who refused to pay back a loan, and appealing for the praefect’s assistance in recovering the money on the ground of the financial straits to which he was reduced. The second petition is from a widow, Aurelia, who in the absence of her sons on foreign service had entrusted the management of her property to two dishonest overseers. The latter part of this document is obscure owing to the lacunae.

On the verso of the papyrus are three columns containing a list of buildings with measurements.

Col. I.

Κλωδίων Κουλκιανδί τῷ δια[σημοτά]τῳ ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου
παρὰ Αὐρήλιον Δημητρίου Νεῖλου ἀρχιερατεύοντος τῆς 'Αραμνοίτων πόλεως.
τῶν μετρίων κηδεμόνει σοι ὄντι, δέσποτα ήγεμών, τὴν ἱκετήριαν προσάγω
ἐπεκπισ
ἂν τῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ σοῦ μεγέθους δικαιοκρισίας τυχεῖν. τῷ γὰρ ἰς (ἔτει) καὶ
ἰς (ἔτει) τῆς εὐδέμουν
5 ταύτης βασιλείας Αὐρήλιος Σώτας γυμνασιαρχῆσας τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως κατὰ
dόο γραμμάτι-
a ὁμολόγησεν ἔχειν μοι παρακαταθήκην ἀκίνδυνον καὶ ἀνυπόλογον, ἐν μὲν
γενόμε-
nον ἐπὶ τοῦ Τῦβα μνῆσις ἀργυρίου ταλάντων δύο, τὸ δὲ ἐτερον ἐπὶ[1] τοῦ
Φαμενῶθ ἀργυρίου
tαλάντων ἐκόσι, ἀπεὶ διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν γραμματίων ἐπηγγέλατο ἀποδώσιν
ἀνευ δι-
κῆς καὶ κρίσεως καὶ πάσης ὑπερθέσεως] καὶ εὐφρεστογείας]. ἐπιδὴ τοίνυν
μετῆξεν αὐτὸν
10 τὰ χρήματα ἐπὶ τοῦ στρατηγήσαντος "Ηρωνος, ἐπιράθη μὲν τίνα κακουργίαν
ἐπὶ ἀπο-
δικήσει τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ποιήσασθαι διὰ τὸ ἀγράμματον με εἶναι, κατάφωρος
ἐπὶ τούτῳ γενό-

μενὸς καὶ μέλλων κινδυνεύειν παρὰ τῷ σῷ μεγέθει ἡξίωσεν ἀπραμμοναὶ τὴν
dιάλυσιν τῶν χρεωτουσμένων ποιήσασθαι. ἐπὶ οὖν μέχρι νῦν διακρούτει τὰ
χρήματα ἐκτίσαι καταφρονῶν μου τῆς μετριότητος, ἀξίω καὶ δέομαι ἐπιδή
cαὶ αὐτὸς
15 χρεωστῷ τῷ ἱερωτάτῳ ταμῷ ἀπὸ λόγου ἐνδεημάτων ἂς ἐξετέλεσα ἐπιμελείας
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

133

ἀννόωνς, ἐτι μήν καὶ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡμετέρας κτη[σ]εως καὶ ὑπὲρ ἢς ἀναδε-
ξ[ά] μην [τῇ]
πόλει ἄρχης, οὐδεμία δὲ μοι ἑτέρα εὐπορία ἐστὶν ἢ τὰ χρήματα ταῦτα,
κελεύσαι εἰ σοὶ δοκοὶ ἢ
τῷ στρατηγῷ ἢ φ᾽ ἐκν δοκιμάσῃ ἔπαναγκασθῆναι τῶν Σώτα μετ᾽ ἐνεχύ-
ρων λήμ-
ψεως κατὰ τὰ ἐνγραφᾶ αὐτῶν γραμμάτια νῦν γούν τὴν ἀπόδοσιν ποιήσασθαι, ἢ

20 ἀγνομονοῦντα παραπερφθῆναι ἐπὶ τὸ σῶν μεγαλίον ἦν καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ προτέρᾳ κα-
kουργίᾳ κινδυνεύσῃ, πρὸς τὸ δυνηθῆναι μὲ τὰ ἱδία ἀπολαβεῖν καὶ τῇ[ν]
τῆχιν σοι
εὐχαρείστων. διευθύνει. Λυρῆλιος Δ[η]μήτριος ἐπιδέδωκα.
2nd hand. ιθ (ἐτους) καὶ ἡ (ἐτους), [Φ]αμενόθ δ.

2 lines almost entirely effaced.

Col. II.

3rd hand.

Κλωδίων Κ[ουλκι]ανόω τῶι διασημο[τάτω]ι ἐπ᾽ ἐρχοι [Ἀγώτπου]
παρὰ Λυρῆλιος Γλη. [. . .] λαμπροτάτης κατοικοῦσ[ης] ἐν τῇ Ἀρσινοίτων
[πόλει].

πάσι μὲν βοηθεῖς, ἵγεμόνων δέσποτα, καὶ πάσι τὰ ἕδια ἀποτέμας [μάλιστα
dὲ γυναιξεῖν διὰ τὸ τῆς φύσεως ἄσθενες· ὅθεν καὶ αὐτὴ πρόσειμ[ε] τῷ σῷ
5 μεγαλείῳ εὐ典ίπτες οὖσα τῆς ἀπὸ σοῦ βοηθείας τυχεῖν. πλείστα προσ. [. . .]
. [. . .] με-
νης μοι περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν Ἀρσιναίτην νυμῶν καὶ οὐχ ὄλγ[ο]ν τέλος δήμου,
κανον-
κόνως δὴ λέγω φόρους καὶ στρατιωτικὰς εὐθενίας, γυνὴ ἀσβ[ε]νής καὶ χήρα τυγ-
χάνουσα τῶν τε ἡμετέρων τέκνων ἐν στρατείᾳ δύνων καὶ ἀπασχο-
λομένων ἐπὶ τῆς ἀλλοδαπῆς, προσελαβόμην ἐμαυτῆ εἰς βοηθείαν κα[λ]'
10 δι᾽ οἰκήσιν τῶν πραγμάτων τὸ πρὶν μὲν Σεκοῦνδῳ τινα ἐπίτα δὲ καὶ
Τέραννον, νομίζουσα τούτων τῆς καλῆς μοι πίστειν ἀποσώρειν [ὅ]
tι-
es μὴ ὀρθὸς ἀναστραφέντες διεσπαθήσατο με, καὶ ἐν χεροῖ κα-
κατεστήσαντο ἀπ᾽ ἔμου ὑπάρχοντα ἀποστάν[τες] μοῖν ὑστηρικόν συνήθεις λόγους μοί προσήη[γ]ον ἰσός γνωσίμα[παράπληντος] ἐν ὀ[ς]
15 διεσπάσαστο ἀφαρπάσαστες μοι [. . .] βούς διὸ ἐξ ἀν ἔχω ροσ. [. . . . . . .
τῶν αὐτῶν μοι χωρίως περὶ[φι][τουνάτες] μοι τῆς ἀπραγμοςύνης.
of a third petition only the beginnings of lines are left.

I. 2. ἄρσιναῖτων Παπ. 3. ἅγιος Παπ. 4. αἱ ὁ ἀδελφοὶ κορρ. στ. α. 1. ἐπιτιθεμένων. 8. εἰπὴγελαστὸν Παπ. 9. γελαστὸν κορρ. στ. γ. 12. 1. ἀπαγάμων. 16. 1. ἀνεδεξάμενην. 18. εἰπὴγελαστὸν Παπ. 11. 2. ἄρσιναῖτων Παπ. 6. ἄρσιναῖτων Παπ. 16. ἀπαγάμῳ Παπ. 20. ὑπὸ Παπ.

'To his excellency Clodius Culcianus, praefect of Egypt, from Aurelius Demetrius, son of Nilius, late chief priest at Arsinoe. Knowing your care for honest citizens, my lord praefect, I make my petition to you with full confidence that I shall obtain justice from your highness. In the 17th = the 16th = the 9th year of this auspicious reign Aurelius Sotas, ex-gymnasiarch of Arsinoe, acknowledged in two bonds the receipt of a fully secured deposit from me, the first bond, which was made in the month of July, being for two talents of silver; the second, which was made in Phanemothen, for twenty talents of silver. These sums he, by the terms of the aforesaid contracts, undertook to repay without an action at law or any delay or quibble. When therefore I asked him for the money while Heron was strategus, he attempted, owing to my being illiterate, to commit a fraud to my detriment. When he was detected in this and was in danger of being prosecuted before your highness, he entreated to be allowed to settle his debts without the trouble of an action. Up to the present moment he is still putting off the payment, taking a mean advantage of my forbearance, while I am in debt to the most sacred treasury not only on account of the deficit in connexion with the duty which I have performed as superintendent of the corn-supply, but also in connexion with both my private estate and the municipal post which I undertook, and I have no other resources than this money in question. On all these counts therefore I beg and entreat you to instruct, if you will, the strategus or any other magistrate whom you may sanction, that Sotas shall be compelled by seizure of the securities provided in his written bonds now at length to make repayment, or that, if he is recalcitrant, he shall be summoned before your highness to answer for his previous fraud also. So I shall be enabled to recover my property and acknowledge my gratitude to your excellency. Farewell. I, Aurelius Demetrius presented this petition. The 15th = 18th year, Phanemothen 4.

'To his excellency Clodius Culcianus, praefect of Egypt, from the most noble Aurelia . . . , an inhabitant of Arsinoe. You extend help to all, my lord praefect, and you render to all their due, but especially to women on account of their natural weakness. Therefore I myself make petition to your highness in the full confidence that I shall obtain assistance from you. Having large estates in the Arsinoite nome, and paying a considerable sum in taxes (I refer to payments for public purposes and supplies for the soldiers), and being a defenceless widow woman, for my sons are in the army and absent upon foreign service, I engaged as my assistant and business-manager first one Secundus
and subsequently Tyrannus besides, thinking that they would preserve my good name. But they behaved dishonestly and robbed me...'

**LXXII. Property Return.**

40-8 x 9-6 cm. A.D. 90.

Return of property (ἀπογραφή) addressed to the keepers of the archives by Zoilus, reporting on behalf of Marcus Porcius, who was away, the purchase of a piece of land. There is a duplicate copy of the ἀπογραφή (lxxii A), written in a different hand, but the signatures in both documents are by the same person.

1. Ἐπιμάχῳ καὶ Θέωνι βιβλιοφαί(λαξί)
pαρὰ Ζωίλου τοῦ Ἀπολλω-
νίου τοῦ Πτολλίωνος μητρός
Πτολεμᾶς τῆς Ἡσυχίωνος τῶν
5 ἀπὸ κόμης Ἐνεπτα τῆς μέ-
σης τοπαρχίας. ἀπογράφομαι
Μάρκῳ Πουρκίῳ ἐπιτυχάνον-
tι ἀπόντι κατὰ τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ
κυρίου ἡγεμόνος Μεττίου
10 Ὀρθὸν προστεταγμένα τῶν
ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῷ εἰς τὴν ἐνε-
τόσαν ἡμέραν ἐν κόμῃ Πέ-
tυν τῆς αὐτῆς τοπαρχίας
ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ νότου μέρεσι τῆς
κόμης ψυλῶν τόπον, ὡς ἡγο-
ρασιν παρὰ Τιβερίου Ἰουλίου Βασι-
λείδου διὰ Τιβερίου Ἰουλίου Φιλή-
tου ἀκόλουθος τοῖς εἰς αὐτὸν
δικαίως. 2nd hand. Ζωίλος Ἀπο-
20 λόνιον τοῦ Πτολλίω-
νος πεποίημαι τῷ
Μάρκῳ τῆς ἀπογρα-
φῆς. Ἀμώνι Θέωνος
ἐγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ

25 μη εἰδότας γράμ-
ματα. ἔτος ἕνατον
Ἀυτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Δομιτίανον Σεβαστοῦ
Γερμανικοῦ, Φαρμοῦδι
30 ζ.
Ζωίλος ὡς (ἐτῶν) [μη.
[οὐ(λῆ) ἁγ τικὴνμιῳ] ἁρι(περφ)
75ζ
ημαί
35 Ἀμώς [Θέωνος
ἐγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐ-
tοῦ μη εἰδοτος
gράμματα. ἔτος
ἐνατον Ἀυτοκράτορος
40 Καίσαρος Δομιτίανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ,
Φαρμοῦδι ἢ.
45 Ὅ γρα(ψας) Ἀμώς ὡς (ἐτῶν) ἥα.
οὐ(λῆ) μετόπ(φ) μέσφ.

On the verso μετε...
"Ετοὺς τριστριακαίδεκάτου
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Τερμανικοῦ,
'Τομπήρεταῖοι μηνὸς Καίσαρίου(υ),
5 ἐν 'Οξυρύγχων πόλι τῆς
Θηβαίδος, ἐπὶ ἀγορανάμων
Διονυσίου καὶ Θέωνος
καὶ Σαραπίωνος καὶ έτέρου
Σαραπίωνος καὶ Πασίωνος.
10 ἀπεγράφατο Θαμιώνιου
'Αδράστου μητρὸς Ταναροῦτος
τῶν ἀπ’ 'Οξυρύγχων πόλεως
ὡς (ἐτῶν) νῆμα μελίχρου
μακροπρόσωπος οὐλή
15 ποδὶ ἀμπετερῶν, μετὰ κυρίου
τοῦ έαυτῆς ἀνδρὸς Διονυσίου
tοῦ Ἀρτοκράτιωνος μητρὸς
Ταναράπτιου τῆς Πετεσοράπιο(ς)

ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως
20 ὡς (ἐτῶν) νῆμα μελίχρου
μακροπρόσωπον οὐλή
ὑπὸ ἀμπετερᾶ, ἐν ἀμνῇ,
ην ἐδήλου εἰς ἐπίδε-
δοκεῖ ὑπομνήματος
25 καὶ ἦς πεποίηται ἐν χιρω/µα-
φίας ἑπάρχασιν αὐ[τῇ . . . ]τριῳ ε[. . . ] ον
ὡς (ἐτῶν) ζ μελίχρους α μακρ/µ[ρ]ὁ-
σωπον ἀνήμοιο.
30 ἄκολοθος ἦ έδήλου
τετελείωσθαι εἰς αὐτὴν
[ὑπὲρ τῶν [αὐ]τῶν συμματω]
ὁμολογία τετελειωμενήν
διὰ τοῦ καταλογεῖον τῷ ἐβ-
35 [δόμο[ν] ἔτει] Αὐτοκράτ[ής]
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES


22. εν ἰγνώφ.: cf. xcv. 7, civ. 7, cv. 2, where the expression recurs. The meaning is that the document was drawn up 'in the street,' i.e. apparently by a public notary who was in most cases the ἀγορανόμος, cf. note on xxxiv. I. 9. But it is not clear why the phrase is inserted in some cases and omitted in others where the document in question must have equally been drawn up by a notary.

LXXIV. REGISTRATION OF SHEEP AND GOATS.

A.D. 116.

Property return addressed to the strategus by Sarapion, son of Herodes, giving the present number of sheep and goats in his possession compared with their number in the previous year.

Πράβατα) ἵπ αἰγ(α) α ἄρνι(ας) γ.  

αἰξ ἐϊς, ἄ καὶ ἀπογράφ(ομαι)  
eis to ἑνεστ(ος) ἵθ (ἦσος).  
tous ἐπακολουθοῦν(ας)

2nd hand. Ἀπολλωνίῳ [στρ(ατηγῷ)]  

καὶ οἰς καθήκει  

καὶ οἰς καθήκει  

5 παρὰ Σαραπίωνος  

Ὑρώδου τοῦ Ἑξο-  

κώντ(ος) ἄπ’ ὧ[ν] ἔρυθχ(ων)  

πόλεως. τοίς διελθόντ(ι)  

τῆς ἀπεγραφα(μη) ἐπὶ  

30 ὀμνύ(ω) Ἀὐτοκράτ(ορ)α  

Κάισαρα Νέρωναν  

Τραίανον Ἀριστον  

Σεβαστὸν Γερμανικὸν  

Δακ(ικόν) μὴ ἐ sessionFactory(αί).  

καὶ οῖς ἐγκαθίσκεσθαι ἐπὶ ἄρομα γατά, πρῴ(βατα)  

καὶ οἰς ἐγκαθίσκεσθαι ἐπὶ ἄρομα γατά, πρῴ(βατα)  

25 ὀμνύ(ω) Ἀὐτοκράτ(ορ)α  

Κάισαρα Νέρωναν  

Τραίανον Ἀριστον  

Σεβαστὸν Γερμανικὸν  

Δακ(ικόν) μὴ ἐSessionFactory(αί).  

On the verso ὑθ (ἦσος) ἀπογράφ(ομαι) προβάτ(ατον) ἵπ αἰγ(ας) α ἄρνι(ον) γ.

10. Π ἐκα Παπ.; so in 12, 14, 16. 15. l. ἄρνις. 17. l. αἰγ(α) ἵθ. 27. τραίανον Παπ.

10. μέσης: sc. τοπορχίας, cf. lxxii. 5.
LXXV. Registration of an Inheritance.

23 × 8.3 cm. A.D. 129.

Return addressed to Diogenes and Theon, keepers of the archives, by Theon, son of Theon, in which the writer first registers property inherited under his father's will made in A.D. 84, viz. the third part of a three-storied house and court belonging to it situated in the 'Shepherds' quarter,' together with the third part of his father's share in a piece of land, and, secondly, states that his sister Diogenis, who under the will was guaranteed 1,000 drachmae as dowry and the right of living on in the paternal house, had died childless in her parents' lifetime.

\[\text{TEXT}\]

1. \(\text{o apograpfato} : \text{the sense is that the oikia mentioned in 18 is identical with the } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \text{ of a house mentioned in the } \text{apograpf} \text{ of the writer's father.}\)
LXXVI. LETTER TO THE STRATEGUS.

30-6 x 7-8 cm. A.D. 179.

Letter addressed to Theon, strategus, by Apia, stating that her father Horion, who had certain rooms belonging to him in her house, was dangerously ill, and asking the strategus what steps she should take in view of the fact that she did not wish to inherit the property.

дрαν καὶ υπερφώνος δόο συμπόσι-

ον καὶ κοιτώνα, νοσήσας ἐπισφα-

λώς ἔχει. οὐκ οὖσα δὲ προαιρέσεως

προσέρχεσθαι τῇ τοῦτον κληρο-

νομία ἀναγκαῖος ἐπεθύνθη δη-

λώ σου ὅπως κελεύῃ τὸ ἀκόλου-

θον γενέσθαι, πρὸς τὸ μετὰ τελευ-

τὴν αὐτοῦ ἀνεύθυνον μὲ εἶναι.

(ἔτους) θὸ Ἀντικράτορῶν Καισάρων

Μάρκου Ἀβραήλου Ἀντωνίνου

καὶ Δοκίκου Ἀφριῆλου Κομμύδου

Σεβαστῶν Ἀρμενιακῶν Μηδικῶν

Παρθικῶν Γερμανικῶν

Σαρματικῶν Μεγίστων,

Παῦνι ὅ. Ἀπία Ὁρίωνος ἐπιδέ-

δωκα. Παῦνι Παντιρίος ἐπιγέ-

γραμμαὶ τῆς γυναικὸς μου κύριος

καὶ ἐγραψά ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς μὴ εἰδνής

γράμματα.

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


'To Theon, strategus, from Apia, daughter of Horion, son of Apéis, her mother being Tareous of Oxyrhynchus, with her guardian who is her husband Pasion, son of Pausiris, his mother being Tseei, daughter of Callias, of the same city. My above-mentioned father Horion, son of Apeis, son of Πορ, his mother being Taéris, registered as an inhabitant of the village of Berenicis in the Arsinoite nome, who happens at the present time to be at the village of Nemere in the Oxyrhynchite nome where I and my husband live, and owns
as a place for residence three portions of the house that belongs to me in the northern part of Nemerae, namely the exit belonging to it and two upper chambers, a dining-room and a bedroom, has fallen ill and is in a precarious condition. As I have no intention of entering on his inheritance, I am obliged to send you notice, that you may give instructions about the next step to be taken, in order to free me from responsibility after his death.'

LXXVII. DECLARATION CONCERNING OWNERSHIP.

22×7.6 cm. A.D. 223.

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

Αὐρηλὼ αἱ Ἀμμονίῳ γυν. μὴ [α]σιάρξῳ ἐνάρξῳ πρωτάνει τῇ Ἰουλία Διονυσία δινιάτηρ 5 Σαραπιακίον Σαραπάμμωνοι. ἐπίς[η]σαντὶ σοι περὶ ἡς ἐμ [.] Μ[.] προσπ[.]π[.]αχθαί σε οἰκία μου οὕση ἐπ᾽ ἀμφό- δου Τεμενονόθεων

πότερον ἠμετέρα τυνχά- νει ἢ τοῦ ἀνδρός μου Αὐρη- λίου Σαραπιακοῦ, ὁμοίῳ την Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεσούρου Ἀλεξάνδρου

Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου τύχην τήν δηλοῦν μὴν οἰκίαν

καὶ τὰ ἐν αἰ[τῇ π]άντα εἶναι ἐμοὶ τῆς Ἰουλίας Διονυ- σίας ἀκόλοχοθας καὶ οἴς 20 ἑπέδωκα σοι βιβλειδίοις καὶ μηδὲν διεψευσθαί.

(ἔτους) β Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεσούρου Ἀλεξάνδρου Εὐσφιδίως

Εὐνυχεῖοι Σεβαστοὺς, Παρχῶν ἱδ.

2nd hand. Ἰουλία Διονυσία ὅμω- μοια τοῦ ὅρκου ὅς πρόκειται. Αὐρηλίου Διο- γένης Διογένους ἐγγραφα 30 ὑπέρ αὐτῇς [μή] εἰδύνας [γράμματα]

4. Ιουλία Παπ.; so in 18. 8. 1. οἰκίας . . οἴσης. 9. τεμενονόθεως Παπ.

'Το Aurelius Ammonius, gymnasiarch, prytanis in office of Oxyrhynchus, from Julia Dionysia, daughter of Sarapiacus, son of Sarapammon. In answer to your inquiry about my house situated in the quarter of Temienouthis, about which . . whether it belonged to me or to my husband Aurelius Sarapiacus, I swear by the fortune of Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander the lord Caesar that the house in question and all its contents belong to me, Julia Dionysia, in accordance with the written statements which I gave you, and that I have herein spoken only the truth.'

7. Perhaps ἐ[μ] [ε] προσπ[ε] [ε] ἀχθαί. The doubtful α can equally well be ε.
LXXVIII. Correction of the Official Taxing Lists.

23\text{.}3 \times 6\text{.}8 \text{cm.} \text{ Third century.}

This papyrus contains two documents which are written in different hands and have no certain connexion with each other. The first is apparently an extract from an official taxing list containing amounts of land belonging to Apolinaria, partly her individual property, partly held jointly by her with others. The second document is an abstract or copy, probably made in the record-office, of a letter from Aurelius Sarapas calling attention to the fact that a piece of land (?) which he had recently bought and registered in the usual manner was still reckoned in the official taxing lists as belonging to its previous owner, a woman whose name is not given but who may have been the Apolinaria mentioned in the first document. The copy of Sarapas' letter stops at the point when it was about to give a detailed description of the property in question, and does not seem to have been finished.

\[
\begin{align*}
[\text{Apolinaria} \chiρμα-] & \quad \text{καὶ τοῦ κρατίστου \text{Σαλοσταρίου}} \\
\text{τίξονὴς } \muητ(ρός) & \quad \text{τὴν τούτων ἀπογρα(φὴν) πε-} \\
\text{Σαραπιάδος κατ'ομικέκ(ής)} & \quad \text{πωμένος, ἐν τῷ νῦν} \\
(\text{ήμισυ}, \text{idiotικὴς ἔσπαρ-}) & \quad \text{προσεχεῖτα κατ' ἄνδρα} \\
5 \text{μένης (ἀρουραί) ἢ (τέταρτον)} & \quad \text{βιβλίῳ ἐτός ταῦτας ἐπ' ὁ-} \\
\text{φίς. 'Απολιναρία χρηματι-} & \quad \text{νόματος τῆς προκτη-} \\
\text{ζουσα μητ(ρός) Σαραπιάδος} & \quad \text{τίας προσγεγραμμένας.} \\
\text{σὺν} \text{Τσενδηματ(.) Τατρίφι-} & \quad \text{ἐν' οὔν μὴ δόξῳ συνθέ-} \\
\text{οσ, idiotικής ἐ-} & \quad \text{σθαι τῇ τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀ-} \\
10 \text{σπαρμένης (ἀρουραί) γ} & \quad \text{γυνόϊς ἐπίδιδωμι τὰ-} \\
\text{τοῦ} & \quad \text{τάτον.}
\end{align*}
\]

2nd hand. \text{παρὰ} \text{Αὐρήλιον Σαραπάτος.}
\text{ἐνακοῖς} \text{ἐωνημένοις παρά}
\text{π(ῖνος;?) τὰς ὑπογεγραμμένας (ἀρουρας)}
\text{καὶ κατ' ἐνκέλευσιν τοῦ [δι-}
\text{30 σεως. ἔστι δὲ.}

15 \text{ασημογάτου Μαρκέλλου}

\[1\text{ sq.} \text{ From Aurelius Sarapas. Having lately bought from some one the herein-}
\text{after described land (?), and having registered it in accordance with the command of his}
\]
excellency Marcellus and the most high Sallustarius, I find in the taxing list which has just been issued that this land is still entered in the name of the previous holder. Therefore, to prevent the appearance of my having taken advantage of the tax-collector's ignorance, I send you this memorandum in order that you may . . . tell him what steps ought to be taken to rectify the error.'

13. The abbreviation should perhaps be resolved as τ(ω), the name being omitted. The document is clearly either a rough draft or an abstract; cf. the omission of the offices held by Marcellus and Sallustarius in 15 and 16.

14. διασημοτάτων Μαρκέλλων; διασημότατος (perfectissimus) is the epithet of the praefect in the later empire, cf. lxxi. I. 1, lxxxvii. 9; κράτωτος is that of the dioecetes, cf. lxi. 15. Judging by the handwriting however the papyrus can hardly be later than the beginning of Diocletian's reign.

LXXIX. NOTIFICATION OF DEATH. MORAL PRECEPTS.

13 x 7 cm. A.D. 181-192.

The recto of this papyrus contains a declaration addressed to the village scribe by Cephalas, stating that his son Panechotes had died.

π

Ἰουλίῳ κωμογραμματεῖ Σέσφαδα

παρὰ Κεφαλάτος Λεοντάτος

μητρὸς Πλούταρχης ἀπὸ τῆς

αὐτῆς Σέσφαδα. ὃ αἰμανύμε-

νός μου νῦς Πανεχώτης

Κ[εφαλά]τος τοῦ Λεοντάτος

μητρὸς Ἴηρο[ίδος ἀπὸ τῆς αἰτής]

Σέσφαδα ἀτέχνων ἀν ἐτέ-

λεύτησεν [τῷ ἐνεστώτι ἐτ-

τι]

10 i μηνί Αθύρ. δίδ ἐπιδίδω-

μι [τὸ] βιβλεῖδιον ἄξιόν τα-

γῆναι αὐτόν ἐν τῇ τῶν τε-

τελανηκτῶν τάξει ὁ-

5 καθήκει, καὶ ὄμνῳ

15 Αυτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Μάρκον

Λύρηλιον Κόμοδον Ἀντωνίου

Σεβαστῶν ἀληθῆ ἐν[αί] τὰ προ-

[γεγραμένα.]

1. Ἰουλιών Ραπ. 5. νῦς Ραπ. 8. l. ἀτέκνως. 16. l. Κόμοδον.

'To Julius, village-scribe of Sesphtha, from Cephalas, son of Leontas and Ploutarche, of the same village of Sesphtha. My son who is here indicated, Panechotes, son of Cephalas, son of Leontas, his mother being Herais, of the same village of Sesphtha, died childless in Athyr of the present year. I therefore send this announcement and ask that his name be entered in the list of the dead, as is fitting, and I swear by the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Commodus Antoninus Augustus that the above statements are correct.'

On the verso of the papyrus are thirteen much corrected lines in a rude hand, which begin with moral advice to do nothing ignoble, and proceed to refer in a mysterious manner to the death and burial of some one. The
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

document is not like a private letter; perhaps it is a school composition (cf. cxxiv), in which case Alexander in line 1 is probably Alexander the Great.

\[\begin{align*}
\pi[...]. \, 'A\lambda\acute{e} \xi\acute{a}n\dot{d} (\rho\omicron). \\
\mu\eta\delta\epsilon\nu \tau\alpha\pi\iota\prime\iota\omicron\nu \nu \nu \\
\mu\eta\delta\epsilon \acute{a} \gamma\acute{e} \nu\acute{e} \iota\acute{s} \mu\eta- \kappa\acute{i} \kappa. \\
\delta\epsilon \acute{a} \delta\acute{d}\acute{o}\epsilon[\acute{o} \nu\mu]. [\tilde{d}e]. \\
\alpha\nu\alpha\kappa\prime\mu\iota\omicron\nu \pi\acute{r}a\acute{x}i\acute{z}i, \\
\kappa\iota \acute{s}i\acute{m}e\rho[\acute{o} \nu] \tau\acute{e}l\nu- \\
\tau\acute{h}\acute{a} \tau\acute{a}t\acute{o}[s]. \ldots \kappa \\
8 \, \sigma\acute{v}n \, \tau\acute{o}i\prime \, \sigma[\tau\prime]a\acute{t}i\acute{o}\acute{w}t\acute{a}i \\
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{και } \tau\acute{e}l[as] \kappaai \, \phi\acute{l}o\acute{i}\acute{s} \sigma \\
&9 \, \alpha\beta\prime\delta\epsilon \, \sigma\acute{m}\pi\prime\alpha\prime\lambda\acute{t}e- \\
&\nu\nu \nu \\
&10 \, \dot{\acute{m}}\epsilon\theta\acute{a} \, [\ldots] \mu[\ldots]\nu \\
&\alpha\acute{t}\acute{\nu} \tau\acute{x}[\acute{i}n] \, \beta\acute{a}- \\
&\k[\ldots] \\
&\sigma\iota\acute{l}i\acute{k}i\acute{\prime}s \, \kappa\prime\acute{r}i\acute{d}i\acute{a}s \\
&\acute{h} \, \beta\acute{a}\acute{s}i\acute{l}[i\acute{k}o\acute{\nu}] \, \theta\acute{\eta}k\acute{\nu}n. \\
&\text{A line washed out.}
\end{align*}\]

LXXX. SEARCH FOR CRIMINALS.

16\times7 \, cm. \, A.D. 238–244.

Declaration on oath addressed to the chiefs of the police at Oxyrhynchus by an \(\alpha\acute{r}h\acute{\epsilon}f\acute{\delt}o\acute{o}\) or local inspector, stating that certain individuals who were ‘wanted’ were not in his village, nor in their own.

\[\begin{align*}
A\acute{r}h\acute{\epsilon}r\acute{\iota}\acute{\iota}i\acute{\iota} \, 'A\prime\pi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}l\acute{a}i\acute{\omega}\nu \\
\tau\acute{o}i \, kai \, K\acute{l}\acute{a}u\acute{d}i\acute{a}n\acute{\mu} \acute{\alpha} \\
kai \, \acute{o}s \, \chi\acute{r}m\acute{a}t\acute{\iota}z\acute{e}i \, p\acute{r}u- \\
t\acute{a}n\acute{e}i \, kai \, K\acute{a}r\acute{a}p\acute{\iota}\acute{n}w \, \tau\acute{\omega} \\
5 \, kai \, 'A\prime\pi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}l\acute{a}i\acute{\omega}\nu, \, \acute{\alpha}m\acute{f}o- \\
t\acute{\iota}r\acute{o}i \, \gamma\acute{u}n\acute{m}a\acute{s}i\acute{a}r\acute{h}\acute{\iota}z\acute{a}z\acute{i} \\
e[l]i\prime\eta\acute{h}\acute{a} \, 'O\acute{\epsilon}i\acute{\eta}\prime\acute{\iota}z\acute{\iota}z\prime, \\
A\acute{u}\prime\acute{r}h\acute{l}i\acute{\iota} \, \Pi\acute{a}k\acute{r}e\acute{\iota}r\acute{\iota}z \\
\chi\acute{r}m\acute{a}t\acute{\iota}z\acute{\iota}z\acute{n} \, \mu\prime\eta\acute{\prime}s \acute{\omega} \\
10 \, T\acute{a}u\prime\acute{n}\acute{n}\acute{\omega}\acute{f}r\acute{\iota}z \, \acute{\alpha}r\acute{h}\acute{\epsilon}[\acute{f}\prime]o- \\
\acute{\delta}os \, \k\acute{a}\acute{m}i\acute{\iota}z \, '\Sigma\acute{e}v\acute{\iota}k\acute{\iota}k\acute{\iota}l\acute{e}n\acute{\omega}. \\
\acute{\delta}\acute{m}\acute{\iota}\prime \, \tau\acute{\acute{\iota}} \, M\acute{a}r\acute{k}\acute{\iota}z \\
'\acute{A}n\acute{t}\acute{w}n[\ldots] \, \Gamma\acute{o}r\acute{d}e\acute{i}a\acute{n}[\acute{o}]\acute{\iota} \\
&Kai[\sigma]aros \, tou \, k\acute{u}r\acute{i}o\acute{\iota}z \, t\acute{u}x\acute{\eta}n \\
15 \, tou\primez \, \acute{e}p\acute{i}\prime\acute{\iota}z\acute{\eta}t\acute{\eta}m\acute{\eta}i\acute{\iota}n \\
\upsilon\acute{\delt}o \, tou\primez \, \acute{a}p\acute{o} \, \k\acute{a}\acute{m}i\acute{\iota}z \, 'A\prime- \\
m\acute{\eta}\acute{\iota}n \, tou \, 'E\acute{r}m\acute{\iota}p\acute{\iota}l\acute{o}- \\
t\acute{\iota}z\acute{\iota}n \, n\acute{o}m\acute{\iota}o\acute{\iota}z \, A\acute{u}r\acute{h}\acute{\epsilon}r\acute{l}i\acute{\iota}z \, K\acute{\iota}p\acute{\eta}r\acute{\iota}a \\
'A\prime\acute{r}e\acute{i}o\acute{\iota}z \, kai \, K\acute{\iota}p\acute{\eta}r\acute{\iota}a \, 'Ov- \\
20 \, n\acute{\omega}f\acute{\iota}r\acute{\iota}z \, kai \, 'A\prime \, 'A\prime\acute{\iota}n \, \acute{\alpha}l\acute{l}\acute{\iota}z \\
\acute{\alpha}l\acute{l}\acute{\iota}z \, 'A\prime\acute{r}e\acute{i}o\acute{\iota}z \, kai \, 'A\acute{m}\acute{f}e\acute{i}o\acute{\iota}a \\
'A\prime\acute{\iota}m\acute{\iota}f\acute{o}n \, [\ldots] \, \acute{o}wz \, [\delta]\acute{\eta}n\acute{\iota}z \, \acute{a}p\acute{\iota}z \\
25 \, [\tau]\acute{\eta}z \, a\acute{v}t\acute{h}z \, 'A\acute{r}me[\acute{v}]'\acute{b}\acute{a}n \, \mu\eta \\
e[l]i\prime \, \acute{e}p\acute{\iota}z \, \acute{t}\acute{\eta}z \, \acute{\eta}m\acute{e}t\acute{r}\acute{a}s \, k\acute{a}- \\
[\mu\eta]'z \, \mu\eta\delta\acute{\iota} \, \acute{e}p\acute{\iota} \, \tau[\eta]'z \, a\acute{v}t\acute{h}z \, 'A\acute{r}me[\acute{v}]'\acute{b}\acute{a}n \] \\
\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots
LXXXI. Declaration by a Tax-Collector.

8·2 x 7·2 cm. A.D. 244-5.

Declaration on oath addressed to a strategus by a tax-collector of Oxyrhynchus before entering upon his duties. Cf. the following document.

"Αργ(υρικά) μὴ τροπ(δέλεως),
Αὐρηλίῳ Δίῳ τῷ καὶ Περτίνακι στρ(ατηγῷ) Ὀξ(υργυχίτου)
Αὐρήλιος ἴπ(αίων Διονυσίου
5 μητρὸς Ταρμάλων ἀπ’ Ὀ-
ξυργυχῶν δίελεως. εἰσδοθῆς
ὑπὸ .. μ .. ογράμματος
τοῦ ἑνεστῶτος β (ἐτούς) εἰς πρακτο-
ρείαν ἄργ(υρικῶν) μητροπόλεως
10 τοῦ αὐτ(οῦ) β (ἐτούς), ὄμνῳ τῆν
Μάρκου Ἰουλίου Φιλίππου
Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρί(ο)ν [τύχην
. . . . . . . . .

LXXXII. Declaration by a Strategus.

5·3 x 6·5 cm. Middle of the third century.

Fragment of a declaration on oath made by a strategus on entering office. The writer undertakes to distribute the public λειτουργία equitably and to fulfil his other duties regularly, and provides a surety for his good behaviour.

. . . .

]ης
ὡςτε καὶ τὰς ἀναδόσεις τῶν
λειτουργῶν ποιῆσασθαι
5 ύγίως καὶ πιστῶς καὶ προσ-
καρτερῶν τῇ στρατηγίᾳ
ἀδιαλίπτως εἰς τὸ ἐν μη-
δενι μεμφθῆναι, ἢ ἐνοχὸς
eἶν τῷ ὄρκῳ. παρέσχον
LXXXIII. Declaration by an Egg-Seller.

Declaration on oath addressed to the logistes by Aurelius Nilus, an egg-seller, by which he binds himself to sell eggs only in the public market.

There is a duplicate copy of this papyrus, which is less complete and is written in a different hand except the signature, which is by the second hand of lxxiii. The dating in both documents is by the consuls, but in lxxiii their names are lost. In the duplicate copy however the ends of two lines containing their names are preserved, ]ου | and ]υ Νοξίων; and this taken in conjunction with the handwriting which is of the early fourth century, and the fact that there was at the time one Augustus and more than one Caesar (v. 6–7), points to the year of the consulship of Constantius and Maximus, 327, as the date of the papyrus.

Φλαούφω Θεννύρα λογιστής 'Οξ(υ- 15 ή και ἐν τῇ ἑμετέρᾳ οἰκίᾳ
ρυγχιστό) πωλίν. εἰ δὲ ὑστερον φα-
παρά Αὐρηλίου Νίλου Διδύμου [νε[η]ν] ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ μου
ἀπὸ τῆς λαμ(πράς) καὶ λαμ(προτά-
της)'Οξ(υρυγχιστῶν) πόλεως
δοσώλου τῇ τέχνην.

5 ὡμολογῶ ὀμνῦ τῶν σεβάσμιον θείων ὅρκων τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Ἀὐτοκράτορος τε καὶ Καίσαρων

τὴν διάπρασιν μοι τῶν ὄνων
ποιήσασθαι ἐπί τῆς ἀγορᾶς

10 δημοσίᾳ πρὸς διάπρασιν
καὶ εὐθείᾳ τῆς αὐτῆς
πόλεως ἡμερησίως ἀδι-
αλίπτωσιν, καὶ μὴ ἔξιναί
μοι εἰς τὸ ὑπίδων κρυβῆ

2 lines lost.

25 2nd hand. Ἀὐρ(ήλιος) Ὅιλος ὄμοσα
τῶν ψιον

Διός

γρ(άμματα).

4. 1. φισώλου. 5. σεβασμο" Γαρ. ; so in 7 καίσαρω". 8. μοι : l. με : the duplicate copy has μαι. 1. φίλου.

L
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

To Flavius Thenneras, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Nilus, son of Didymus, of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, an egg-seller by trade. I hereby agree on the august, divine oath by our lords the Emperor and the Caesars to offer my eggs in the market-place publicly, for sale and for the supply of the said city, every day without intermission, and I acknowledge that it shall be unlawful for me in the future to sell secretly or in my house. If I am detected so doing, (I shall be liable to the penalty for breaking the oath).

LXXXIV. PAYMENT TO THE GUILD OF IRONWORKERS.

25.4 x 12.6 cm. A.D. 316.

Acknowledgement addressed to Valerius Ammonianus, logistes (cf. liii. 1), by the guild of iron and copper workers through their monthly president Aurelius Severus, of the receipt of six talents of silver, the price of a centenarium (100 pounds) of wrought iron. The payment was made from the official bank of the state revenues at Oxyrhynchus, as the iron had been used for public works.

Οδαλερῷ Ἀμμωνιανῷ τῷ καὶ
Γ[ε]ροντίῳ λογιστῇ Ὀ[υργύχου] παῖρα τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν σίδηρων
δ(δ') Ἀφρηλίῳ Σενήρῳ Σαρμάτῳ ἀπὸ τῆς
αὐ(τῆς) πόλεως μνημέρου ἀπὸ τῶν
[αὐ(τῶν)]. ἡράθημεν παρὰ Ἀφρηλίῳ
Ἀγεθβοῦλῳ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ δημοσίῳ
λη[μ]άτων τραπεζιτίου Ὀ[υργύχιτου] πολιτικῆς
τραπεζῆς εἰς ἐπιστάλματος τοῦ
ἀυτοῦ ἀξιολογοῦσαν λογιστοῦ
ἀ τεταγμεθα ἐπισταλήνα(ε) ἐξω-
διάσβαι ἡμῖν ὑπὲρ τιμῆς
σιδηροῦ ἐνεργῶν ὀλκῆς κεν-
τηναρίῳ ἐνὸς χαροῦντος εἰς
dημόσια πολιτικὰ ἐργα
ἄργυρῳ (τάλαντα) σ πλῆρη. κυρία ἡ ἀποχή,
ὑπατείας Κακινίου Σαβίνου
καὶ Οὐεττίῳ Ὀουφίνων τῶν λαμπροτάτων,
LXXXV. Declarations by Guilds of Workmen.

Part of a series of declarations addressed by various guilds of workmen to the logistes, Flavius Eusebius, stating the value (at their own assessment) of the goods in stock at the end of the month. In all, parts of six declarations are preserved on two pieces of papyrus which do not join. The formula is the same throughout. We give transcripts below of the second, which is from the coppersmiths, and fourth, which is from the beer-sellers. Of the first declaration only a few letters at the ends of lines are left. The third is practically complete, and is a declaration from the bakers (ἀρτοκόπου), who return their stock as σίτου μέτρῳ δεκάτῳ (ἀρτόβαλο) ἀπαλ( ) κό. For the ‘tenth measure’ cf. note on ix verso 8; G. P. I. lvii. 17 μέτρῳ ὀγδοίῳ θησαυροῦ τῆς κόμης; and Corp. Pap. Raineri xxxviii. 19 μέτρῳ ἐκτῳ.

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

Col. II.  
1st hand. Φλαονίφ Εὐσεβίῳ λογιστῇ 'Οξυρυγχείτου παρά τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν χαλκοκολλητῶν τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως (2nd hand.) δι' ἐμοῦ Ἀνρηλίου Θωνίου Μάκρου.

Col. IV.  
1st hand. Φλαονίφ Εὐσεβίῳ λογιστῇ [Π] 'Οξυρυγχείτου παρά τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν ξυθοπωλῶν τῆς δ[υ-] τῆς πόλεως (3rd hand.) δι' ἡμῶν Ἀνρηλίων Σαλαμίνος Ἀπολίων καὶ [Εὐδοκίῳ] Τελαίων...

1st hand. προσφονοῦμεν ἐδώ στοιχεῖον τῆς ἐξῆς ἐγγεγραμμένην τι- μὴν δὶν χρίζομεν

1st hand. προσφονοῦμεν ἐδώ- ω στοιχεῖον τῆς ἐξῆς ἐγγεγραμμένην τι-
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

148

THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

15 ἐστι δέ'
χαλκοῦ τοῦ μὲν ἐλαττωμένη 
τοῦ λίθου ἀταλής ( ) ἑ (δηναρίων) 
'Α,
τοῦ δὲ χυτοῦ λίθου ἀταλής ( ) δ.

υπατείας Φλασιών

20 Όψρου και Πολεμίου

τῶν λαμπροτήτων, Λαβρός λ.

2nd hand. Αύρηλιος Θάνος

προσφώνῳ ὁς

πρόκειται.

II. 1. = IV. 1. φλασιών Παπ. II. 2. = IV. 2. ὑβρυγ'χειτον Παπ. II. 7. ἰδίος Παπ.

II. 17. λ ἀταλ. ἑ Λ Παπ. IV. 17. αὐταλ. ἑ γι. Λ Παπ. II. 19. = IV. 18. ὑπατείας

φλασιών Παπ. II. 21. = IV. 20. ἀθύρ λ. Παπ.

Column II. ‘To Flavius Eusebius, logistes of the Oxyrhyncite nome, from the guild of coppersmiths of Oxyrhynchus through me Aurelius Thonius, son of Macer. We declare that at our own assessment the value given below of the goods we have in stock is that for the present month, and we swear the divine oath that our statement is correct. The value is as follows, of malleable bronze six pounds ..., worth 1000 denarii, and of cast bronze four pounds .... In the consulship of Flavius Ursus and Flavius Polemius the most illustrious, Athyr 30. (Signed) 1, Aurelius Thonius, make the aforesaid declaration.’

LXXXVI. COMPLAINT OF A PILOT.

253 x 10 cm. A.D. 338.

Letter addressed to Flavius Eusebius (cf. the preceding papyrus) on behalf of Aurelius Papnouthis, steersman of a public boat, by his wife Helena, complaining that a certain Eustochius, who had been requested by Papnouthis to provide a sailor for the boat, refused to do so. On this λειτουργία of providing crews for state vessels cf. G. P. II. lxxx-lxxxiii, a series of docu-
ments, dating from the beginning of the fifth century, concerning Aurelius Senouthes, who was burdened with the hereditary λειτουργία of either serving as a rower in the galley of the governor of the Thebaid, or of paying for a substitute.

'Tπατείας Φλαυών Οὐρσου καὶ Π[ολεμίου
tῶν λαμπροτάτων.

[Φλα]ουφ Εὐσεβίῳ λογιστῇ Ὁξινὐχείτον
[p]αρὰ Αὐρηλίου Παπνοθίου Παύμιος . . . . .

5 [ . . ] Ὅξυνυχείτον κυβερνήτον πλοίου δήμοι-
[οὺ] πολυκόστου ἀγα(ντος) (ἀρτάβας) ψ, δι’ ἕμοῦ Ἐλενής συμβίου).

ἐδοὺ ἐστὶν τοῦ παρασχεθήναι πρὸς

[ὑπ’]ηρεσίαν τοῦ αὐτοῦ δήμοσιον πλοίου

ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ναῦτην ἐνα. πολλάκις

10 [τοῖ]νυν διεστιλάμην Εὐστοχίῳ συ. ου

[ . . . ] τῆς μυκή λιτουργούσης φυλής [ὁ]σι-
[τε] ναύτην παρασχεὺν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐνεστῶ-
[τος] ἐνιαυτοῦ ὑπὲρ τοῦ δύνασθαι αὐτόν

[ὑπ’]ηρεσίας τῇ δήμοσίᾳ συνοποία.

15 [οὗ]τοῖς δὲ μίαν ἐκ μιᾶς ὑπερτιθέμενος

[οῦ] παρέσχεν, καὶ τούτον χάριν τὸ βιβλίον
[ἐπί]δίδομι ἄξιῶν τοῦτον μεγα(πείμ).

[φθ]ήναι πρὸς τὴν σὴν ἐμμέλειαν καὶ[ε] ἐπα-

[ναγ] κασθήναι κἀν αὐτὸ τῶν ναυτῆς

20 [μοι] παραδοθοῦναι, πρὸς τὸ μῆ εἰς . . . [.

[ . . . ] με καταστήναι τὸ μῖζον πρὸς

τὸ ἐκτυχεῖν.

[ὑπατί] αὐτῆς προκειμένης), Φαρμοῦθι β/.

2nd hand. [Αὐρη]λία Ἐλενή ἐπιδεδωκα.

25 [Αὐρήλιος] Ὁθέν ἐγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς

[γράμματα] μὴ ἐλθεῖν.


'In the consulship of Flavius Ursus and Flavius Polemius, the most illustrious. To Flavius Eusebius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Papnouthis, son of Patimis, . . . of Oxyrhynchus, pilot of a public rowing vessel carrying 700 artabae, through me Helena, his wife. It is the custom that a single boatman should be pro-
vided from the city to serve on the said state vessel. I have several times requested Eustochius... of the tribe which is at present responsible for this duty, to provide a boatman for the current year who shall help in the service of the public corn-supply. But he puts it off day after day and has not provided a man; and for this reason I send this petition, requesting your grace to send for him and compel him nevertheless to assign me a boatman... In the consulship above-written, Pharmouthi 2. I, Aurelia Helena, have presented this petition. I, Aurelius Theon, signed for her, as she is illiterate.'

22. Cf. lxvii. 4 ἐνέχω διὰ ἄνωθεν τῷ κυρίῳ... ἐπάρχω. The μεῖζων is possibly the official who is frequently mentioned in later documents, e.g. cxxxii. 1, clvi. 5.

LXXXVII. Declaration by a Ship-Owner.

25-2 X 22-5 cm. A.D. 342.

Declaration on oath, addressed to Flavius Dionysarius, logistes, by Aurelius Sarapion, a ship-owner, stating his readiness to go to Alexandria in order to attend an official inquiry to be held there; cf. lix. The declaration is one of a series of similar documents which have been glued together. Parts of the two preceding ones are preserved, but in a very fragmentary condition.

Τραπείαι τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν
Κωνσταντῖου τὸ ᾨ καὶ Κωνσταντίου τὸ Βι
τῶν Ἀγούστων, Φαμενὸθ.
Φλαουίῳ Διονυσαρίῳ λογιστῇ 'Οξίοργχείτ'ου

5 παρὰ Αὐρήλου Σαραπίων Εὐδαίμο-

νος βουλευτοῦ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως ναυ-


κλῆρον θαλασσίων ναυκληρίων, ναι-

[ν] [αιρεθέντος ἀκολούθως τοῖς κελευ-

θησεῖ τῷ τοῦ κυρίῳ μου διασημοτάτο(ν)

10 ἡγεμόνος Ἀγούσταμνείκης
Φλαουίῳ 'Ιωλίῳ Ἀγοινίου πιερί
[τῶ] ἡμᾶς τοὺς ναυκληρίους ἀ[παν-


τήσαι ἐπὶ τῇ[ν] λαμπροπότητιν
'

Αλεξανδρίαν. [πρόδ] τοῦτα νῦν [ὐ]πο-

15 λόγῳ ὡμῶν [τῶν] σεβάσμων
θεὸν ὅρκον τοῦ[ν] δεσποτῶν
ἡμῶν Ἀγούστων ἀπαντήσας
ἀμα τοῖς εἰς τοὺς ἀποσταλὴσ[σ]

[ὁ]φιλικαλλω[ς], ὑπακούοντα ἐν πάσι τοῖς πρόσ
20 με ζητομένοις περὶ τοῦ ναυκλη-
ρίου, καὶ μηδὲν διεψευδηθαί.

2nd hand. [Ἀφρίλιος Σαραπίων ὁμοσα
[τ]δὸν θίον ὅρκον ὡς πρόκειται].

‘In the consulship of our lords the Augusti, Constantius for the third time, and
Constans for the second time, Phamenoth. To Flavius Dionysarius, logistēs of the
Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Sarapion, son of Eudaemon, councillor of Oxyrhynchus
and owner of a sea-going vessel, lately chosen in accordance with the commands of
my lord his excellency the governor of Augustamnica, Flavius Julius Ausonius, that we
ship-owners should proceed to the most illustrious city of Alexandria. I therefore swear
with full responsibility the august divine oath by our lords the Augusti that I will proceed
to Alexandria in company with the officers sent for this purpose, and that I will answer
all inquiries made to me concerning the vessel, and that I have herein spoken the truth.
I, Aurelius Sarapion, have sworn the divine oath, as aforesaid.’


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

10. The province of Augustamnica was created early in the fourth century and
consisted of the eastern part of the Delta; cf. Ammian. Marcell. xxii. 16. 1. By a curious
coincidence the earliest mention hitherto of the name occurs in Cod. Theod. XII. Tit. I.
xxiv, a constitutio addressed in the same year 342, a month later than the papyrus, ad
Auxentium præsid. Augustamnicae, who must be identical with the ‘Flavius Julius
Ausonius’ of line 11.

LXXXVIII. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF WHEAT.

135 X 112 cm. A.D. 179.

Order for payment of sixty artabae of wheat to Sarapion, son of Heliodorus,
addressed to the σιτολόγοι, or overseers of granaries, in the village of Petne in
the middle toparchy, by Lampon, son of Ammonius.

Δάμπουν Ἀμμωνίου προνοη-
τῆς οἴκου γυμνασιάρχων Ὁξυρύν-
χου πόλεως σειτολόγοισι μέ-
σης τοπαρχίας Πέτνη τόπουν)

5 χαίρειν. διαστελλαί ἅφ’ ὅν ἔχε-
τε τῶν γυμνασιάρχων ἐν θέ-
ματι πυροῦ γενήματος τ[ο]ῦ δι[ε][λ-
θον[τ]ος Ἰθ (ἔτους) ἀρτάβας ἐξήκον-
ta, ἡ / ἐκ Σαραπίων Ἡλιοδώρου

Digitized by Microsoft ©
LXXXIX. Payment of Corn.

Gizeh Museum, 10,008. 20 X 12 cm. A.D. 140-1.

Receipt showing that Horion, son of Sarapion, had paid into the public granary 115 1/2 artabae of wheat from the harvest of the third year of Antoninus.

The first sign perhaps means λόγον or λημμάτων.

8. Theoxenus was the σιτολόγος; cf. xc. 5.

XC. Payment of Corn.

10.3 X 8 cm. A.D. 179-180.

Receipt, similar to the last, showing that Clarus, ex-agoranomus, had deposited 8 artabae 4 choenices in the public granary. At the bottom are two lines written in Greek characters, but which cannot be construed as Greek.
Since they do not appear to be Graecized demotic, they are possibly a cryptoogram of some kind.

Since they do not appear to be Graecized demotic, they are possibly a crypto-gram of some kind.

Mεμεῖ(τρηταὶ) ἰς τὸ δῆμος(ου) γενή(ματος) τοῦ διελ(θόντος) ἵθ (ἐτοὺς)
Ἀυρῆλων Ἀντωνίου καὶ Ὀμρίδου
Κ[α]σάρων τῶν κυρίων ὑ( ) σ(του) λιβ(δ(ς) τοπ(αρχίας)
[.].ἐρ( ) τόπ(ον) Κλάρος Διδύμου ἀγορανομή(σας)

5 [θ]έμ(α) ἀρτάβαι ὡκτὸ χ(όινικας) δ, / ἦ Ν διογ(ένης) σι(τολόγος)
σεσμ(εία)μαί.

[.] μιονοστειεμνουσαπαραλακω
[.] μονετηκατηπαιδετους.

3. δ † Pap.; cf. note on lxxxix. 4. 5. 1. ἀρτάβας. ὡκτὸ δ . . δογ † Pap.

XCI. Receipt of Wages for Nursing.

20.5 x 8.7 cm. A.D. 187.

Acknowledgement addressed to Tanenteris, daughter of Thonis, by Chosion, son of Sarapion, of the receipt of 400 drachmae, paid through the bank at the Serapeum. The sum was for services rendered by Sarapias, the slave of Chosion, as nurse to the infant daughter of Tanenteris during two years. Cf. B. G. U. 297 and G. P. II. lxxv.

Χωσίων Σαραπίων τοῦ Αρσακρα-
τίωνος μητρὸς Σαραπίαδος ἀπ’ Ὀξυ-
ρόγων πόλεως Τανεντηρέη Θόνιος τοῦ
Θόνιος μητρὸς Ζωκλοῦτος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐ-
5 τῆς πόλεως, μετὰ κυρίου Δημητρίου
'Ορί-
ωνος μητρὸς Αρσανίης ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς
πόλεως, χαράειν. ὀμολογῶ ἀπεσχη-
κέαι
παρὰ σοῦ δίὰ 'Ηλιοδώρου καὶ τῶν
σὺν αὐ-
τῷ ἐπιτηρητῶν τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὁξυ-

10 ρύγχων πόλει Σαραπείου τραπέζης,
ἔσῃ ὑπόδοξεις ἐδόθη ὑπὸ Ἐπιμάχου,
ἀργυρίῳ σεβαστοῦ νομίματος δρα-
χμᾶς τετρακοσίας, οὐσάς ὑπὲρ τρο-
φέων καὶ ἔλαιον καὶ ἰματισμοῦ καὶ
τῆς ἄλλης δαπάνης πάσης ἔτων δύο
ὡν ἐτρόφιευσεν ἡ δούλη μου Σαραπίας
τὴν θυγατέρα σου Ἐλένην χρηματί-
ζουσαν ἐξ οὗ, ἣν καὶ παρεἰλθές ἀπο-
γεγαλακτισμένην καὶ τετευχιάν

15 παρὰ σοῦ δίὰ 'Ηλιοδώρου καὶ τῶν
σὺν αὐ-
τῷ ἐπιτηρητῶν τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὁξυ-

20 πάσης ἐπιμελείας, καὶ μηδὲν σοι
ἐνκαλεῖν μηδὲ ἐνκαλέσειν μηδὲ
ἐπελεύσεσθαι μήτε περὶ τούτων
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

μήδε περὶ ἄλλου μηδενὸς ἀπλῶς
μέχρι τῆς ἐνεστώτης ἡμέρας.

25 νύστα ἡ ἀποχή. (ἐτών) κη

Αὐτοκράτορος Καὶ Ἰσαρὸς Μάρκου
Αὐρηλίου Κομὴν Ἰδου Αὐτονίνου
Εὐσεβίου Εὐστυχίου Σεβαστοῦ
'Αρμενικοῦ Μηδικὸν Παρθικοῦ

Σαραπίνου, Γερμανικοῦ Μεγιστοῦ
Βρετανικοῦ, Φάωφυ ἱ. 2nd hand. 40 ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ ἡμὶ ἔδοτον γράμματα.

Χωσίων

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

17. χρηματίζωσαν ἔς ὄ; possibly ἐ has dropped out before ὄ. The meaning in any case seems to be that the writer of the contract did not know who the father was.

XCII. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF WINE.

6·2 x 25·2 cm. A.D. 335 (?)

Order from Aphthonius to Ofellius to pay ten jars of new wine 'for the service of the landowner's house,' and one jar to Amethystus (?) a veterinary surgeon. The chief interest of the papyrus, which belongs to the middle of the fourth century, lies in the date, which is apparently calculated by the years of the Emperor Constantine and Constantius Caesar, there being no reference to the years of Constantinus Caesar. But the reading of the date is not certain; in line 4 λε may be read instead of λα, and what we have taken to be δι might be δ $ (i.e. δ ἐτών). In that case the thirty-fifth and fourth years would be dates by the two eras starting from 324 and 355 A.D. which are frequently found in the Oxyrhynchus papyri: cf. xciii. 4 and introd. to cxix. But then the 'thirteenth year' must be explained as a third era in use at Oxyrhynchus.
starting from 347; and in the absence of further evidence this does not seem likely.

π(αρά) Ἀφθονίου Ὀφελλίῳ Ὀχιν χαίρειν.
παράσχει εἰς υπηρεσίαν τῆς γεου̣(ικῆς) οἰκίας οίνου νέων κεράμια δίκα, καὶ Ἀμεθύστῳ ἵπποιατρῷ ἐκ διαταγῆς οἴνου κεράμιον ἐν ψόνι, γάνεται (κεράμια) ἵνα.
(ἔτους) λὰ (ἔτους) καὶ ὶγ (ἔτους) διο( ) Φαώφι ἦ.

2. ὑπηρεσίαν Pap. 3. Ἀμεθύστῳ. ἵπποιατρῷ Pap.

XCIII. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF CORN.
5·8 x 15·8 cm. A.D. 362.

Order, addressed by Eutrygius to Dioscorus, his assistant, requesting him to pay two artabae of corn to Gorgonius the 'hydraulic-organ player.' The papyrus is dated by the two eras starting from 324 and 355 A.D., which are commonly found in the Byzantine papyri from Oxyrhynchus; cf. introd. to cxxv.

Π(αρά) Εὐτρυγιῶν Διοσκῦρος βοηθῶ χαίρειν.
δὸς Γοργονίῳ υδραίλῃ ἐκ διαταγῆς σῖτον
(ἀρτάβας) δύο. /
(ἔτους) λῃ (ἔτους) // ἱ(ἔτους) // Τῇ βί // κα ἑσπημίωμαι.

2. υδραίλῃ Pap. 3. ἰ — δῦν Pap.

2. The υδραίλες was invented by Ctesibius of Alexandria; cf. Loret, Recherches sur l’orgue hydraulique in Rev. archéologique 1890, pp. 76 sqq.

XCIV. AGREEMENT FOR SALE OF SLAVES.
36·5 x 10·5 cm. A.D. 83.

Agreement between Marcus Antonius Ptolemaeus and Dionysius, son of Theon, by the terms of which Dionysius undertakes to put up for sale two slaves belonging to Ptolemaeus, Diogas, also called Nilus, aged forty years, and another Diogas, aged thirty years; and to pay over the price received for one or both of them (12. ἕτοι ὑψ’ ἐν ἣ καθ’ ἑνα, cf. 16–17) to Ptolemaeus. The papyrus is written in the fine semi-uncial hand which characterizes so many of the first century papyri from Oxyrhynchus. A few alterations have been made in a more cursive hand.

Τ’ ἔτους τρίτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καῖσαρος Δομιτιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Φαώφι κῆ, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς ᘁθβαίδος.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

156

ὁμολογεῖ Μάρκος 'Αντώνιος Πτολεμαίον ύιὸς Σεργία
Πτολεμαῖος καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει Διονυσίων πρεα-
5 βυτέρωι Θέωνος τοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ’ 'Οξυρύγχων
πόλεως ἐν ἀγιῳ συνεστακέναι αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν-
δὲ τὴν ὀμολογίαν πρὸς ἐξαλλοτρίωσιν ἄξονα
tὰ ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῷ 'Αντωνίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ πατρι-
κά δούλα σῶματα, Διογάν τὸν καὶ Νῖλον ὡς (ἐτῶν) μ
10 καὶ ἄτερον Διογάν ὡς (ἐτῶν) λ, ταῦτα τοιαῦτα ἀναπό-
ρίφα πλὴν ἐπαφῆς καὶ λεπᾶς νόσου, τοῖς προσελι-
σομένοις τοῖς ἀγορασμῷ ἤτοι ύφ᾽ ἐν ἡ καθ᾽ ἐνα
ής ἐὰν εὑρῇ τιμῆς, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα περὶ αὐτῶν) περιοικο-
νομήσοντα καθὰ καὶ αὐτῷ Μάρκῳ Πτολεμαί-
15 οὶ [παροντὶ ἕξην] εὐδοκεῖν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ-
τοῖς ύφ᾽ ἐν τὴν δοκησμένην αὐτῷ τούτων
ὴ τοῦ ἀπ᾽ αὐτῶν πραθησομένου τιμῆν ἀποκατα-
στείσειν τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ, τῆς πίστεως
περὶ αὐτῶν Διονύσίου ὄνους, τῆς δὲ περὶ κυ-
20 ρεῖας βεβαιώσεως ἐξακολουθοῦσης τῷ Ἀντω-
νίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ ἐπὶ τοῖς προκειμένοις δικαίοις.
κυρία ἡ σύστασις.

On the verso σύστασις Ἀντωνίου Πτολεμαίου).

2. κη by 2nd hand. 3. l. Πτολεμαίος: cf. 8, 14. 4. l. Πτολεμαίον. 9. κ of κα
3. corr. fr. τ by 2nd hand. 13. per οντω ἀποκαταστήσας.
also αυτο τουτων in 16. 17. l. ἀποκαταστήσας.

XCV. SALE OF A SLAVE.

18·2 × 12·5 cm. A.D. 129.

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

"Ετοὺς τρισκαίδεκατον Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Τραίανον Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Παῦνι
κῇ, ἐν 'Οξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος.
ὁμολογεῖ 'Αγαθὸς Δαίμων ὁ καὶ Διονύσιος
5 Διονυσίου τοῦ Διονυσίου μητρὸς 'Ερμίουνής

Digitized by Microsoft ®
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

άπ' Ὀξυρόγχων πόλεω[ς] Γ[αίω [Ἰο]κλίῳ Γερμα-
νῷ υἱῷ Γαίῳ Ἰουλίου Δομετιανῷ ἐν ἄγνιφις, ἐκμαρτυρεῖσθαι δι[τ]α τ[αύτης τής] ὁμολο-
γίας ἦν πεποίηται ὁ ὁμολογὸς Ἀγαθὸς Δαι-
μο[ν] ὁ καὶ Διονύσιος τῷ Ἰουλίῳ Γερμανῷ
τῇ πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι μηνὸς Τύβι τοῦ
ἐνεστῶτος τρισκαίδεκατον ἕτος
ἵδιογραφὸν πράσιν τῆς ὑπαρξάσης αὐτῷ
ἀγοραστῆς, πρότερον Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ
15 καὶ Θέωνος Μάχωνος Σωσικοσμείον
τοῦ καὶ Ἀλβαίεως, δούλης Διοσκοροῦτος
ός (ἐτῶν) κε ἀσήμου, ἢν ἐκτοτε παρεῖ(λη)φεν
παρ' αὐτοῦ ὁ Ἰουλίος Γερμανός ταῦτην
τοιαύτην ἄναπόρμοιν πλὴν ἑρᾶς
20 νόσου καὶ ἐπαφῆς, τειμῆς ἀργυρίῳ
δραχμῶν χειλῶν διακοσίων, ἃς
ἐκτοτε ἀπέσυχον ὁ Ἀγαθὸς Δαιμονὸν
ὁ καὶ Διονύσιος παρ[ά] τοῦ Ἰουλίου Γερμα-
νοῦ ἐκ πλήρους ἀμα τῇ ἤδιογράφῳ πράσι[ν]
25 α' ἢς ἐτάξατο ὁ Ἰουλίος Γερμανὸς
τὰ εἰς τὸ ἔνκυκλιον τῆς αὐτῆς δούλης
Διοσκοροῦτος τέλη τῇ τρίτῃ μην[ῆς]
Φαμενὸθ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἑτος, ἀκολού-
θως τῷ ἕκδεδομένῳ αὐτῷ συμβέλῳ
30 τῆς βεβαιώσεως τῆς αὐτῆς δούλης
Διοσκοροῦτος πρὸς πᾶσαν βεβαιώσιν
ἐξακολουθοῦσης τῷ Ἀγαθῷ Δαιμονῖ
τῷ καὶ Διονύσῳ, ὡς καὶ ἡ ἤδιογραφὸς
πράσις περιέχει, ἢν ἐν συμβῆ παρα-
35 πεσὼ ἢ ἄλλως πῶς διαφθαρῆται [. . .
προσδέισθαι τῶν Ἰουλίων [Γερμανῶν
[. . . . . . . . ὁ[σα[ι] . [

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

3. κθ by 2nd hand: cf. xciv. 2. 7. l. Γαλῶν. 18. Ἰουλίως Παπ.
'The 13th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Payni 29, at Oxyrhynchus in Thebaid. Agathodaemon also called Dionysius, son of Dionysius, son of Dionysius, his mother being Hermione, of Oxyrhynchus, agrees with Gaius Julius Germanus, son of Gaius Julius Domitianus, (the agreement being executed in the street) that he hereby assents to the autograph contract, made on Tybi 25 of the present 13th year, for the sale to Julius Germanus of a slave named Dioscorous, about 25 years old, with no distinguishing marks, which slave was his by purchase, having previously belonged to Herachides also called Theon, son of Machon, son of Sosicosmius also called Althaeeus. This slave Julius Germanus then took from him just as she was, free from blemish except epilepsy and marks of punishment (?), at the price of 1200 drachmae of silver, which sum Agathodaemon also called Dionysius thereupon received from Julius Germanus in full together with the autograph contract. In consequence of this contract Julius Germanus paid the tax upon the sale of the said slave Dioscorous on Phamenoth 3 of the same year, in accordance with the receipt issued to him. Agathodaemon also called Dionysius is the guarantor of the said slave Dioscorous in all respects, as the autograph contract states. If the terms of it should be broken or it in any other way be rendered invalid, Julius Germanus has the right to demand . . . '

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

**XCVI. Payment of Tax on Sales.**

25.5 x 8 cm. A.D. 180.

Order addressed to the public bank of Oxyrhynchus by Diogenes, an official concerned with the tax upon sales, authorizing the bank to receive 52 drachmae, the tax (probably 10 per cent. of the price, cf. introd. to xcix) payable by Chaeremonis on the purchase of a slave.

// ε... λα.  
Διογένης ὁ συναλ(λακτής?) ἐπὶ τῆς(ε)  
ἐν κυκλίων καὶ (ἐταυς) Ἡρώδη  
καὶ μετόχ(οις) δημ(οσίοις) τραπ(εξ-)  

tais)  
15 τοῦ Ἀσκληπιαδοῦ  
μη(της) Ἀσκληπιαδοῦ  
γῆραςεν παρὰ Ἀσ-  
κληπτιάδος τοῦ και)  
Ἅπιωνος Ἀπίωνος  
10 Χαρίεν. δέξασθ'ε  
παρὰ Χαριμνον-  
δος Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ  
'Ἡρακλείδου μητ(ης)  
'Ἀμμωναρίου ἀπ' Ο-  
20 τῷ ἐνεστ(ήτῳ) μηνὶ Ἀθύρ,  
(δραχμάς) νῆθ. (ἐτους) κα  
MUX,  
Σοτσομιοῦ Ἀθύριου  
Κομμαθίου Ἀντωνίου

\[\text{THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI}\]
Diogenes, contractor for the tax on sales for the 21st year, to Herodes and his partners, public bankers, greeting. Receive from Chaeremonis, daughter of Apollonius, son of Heracleides, her mother being Ammonarion, of Oxyrhynchus, the tax on a slave named Plution, whom she bought from Asclepiades, also called Apion, son of Apion, son of Asclepiades, his mother being Ascleutania, daughter of Theon, also of Oxyrhynchus, through the office of the agoranomoi at Oxyrhynchus, in the present month Athyr, namely 52 drachmas.'

2. τῆς: apparently ωῆς is to be supplied; so in 26.

XCVII. Appointment of a Representative.

Agreement between two brothers, Diogenes and Nicanor, concerning a journey to be undertaken by the latter. The brothers had been engaged in a lawsuit with Menestheus, son of Horus, about the ownership of a slave called Thaisous or Thaesis, whom they claimed as part of an inheritance from their mother. The case had come before the strategus of the nome, Apollonius, who referred it to the praefect, Rutilius Lupus. The papyrus is an agreement signed by the two brothers, to the effect that Nicanor, the younger, should attend the praefect's court and have full power to act as his brother's representative.

The papyrus is joined to another document which is much mutilated but preserves the date, the nineteenth year of Trajan. The present text evidently belongs to the same year, since Rutilius Lupus, who is mentioned in 1.16, is known from C.I.G. 4948 to have been praefect in the eighteenth and nineteenth years of that Emperor.
XCVIII. Repayment of a Loan.

11.5 × 10 cm. A.D. 141–2.

Acknowledgement by Chaeremon that he had received from Archias, a freedman, 168 drachmae, being the balance due on account of a loan of 700 drachmae made by Chaeremon four years previously. The papyrus was written in the fifth year of Antoninus Pius; v. 22.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{aλ( ) δ( ).} \\
\text{Χαιρήμων Θέωνος τοῦ Θείωνος μητρὸς Τοτοεύτος} \\
\text{ἀπ’ Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως Ἀρχία ἀπελευ-} \\
\text{θέρῳ Ἀμοιτάτου Ζωίλου ἀπὸ} \\
\text{2nd hand. 5 τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως χαίρειν. ὃμολογῷ} \\
\text{ἀπέχειν παρὰ σοῦ διὰ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς} \\
\text{Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπεῖου Πρακλεί-} \\
\text{δου καὶ μετόχων τραπέζῃς ἀργυρίῳ δραχμάς ἐκατὸν ἐξέκοντα ὀκτώ,} \\
\text{10 λοιπὰς οφειλομένας μοι ὑπὸ σοῦ ἀφ’ ἀν’ ἐδάνισα σοι κατὰ χειρόγραφον διὰ τῆς} \\
\text{αὐτῆς τραπέζῃς τῷ Ἀθὰρ μυνὶ [τοῦ} \\
\text{δευτέρου καὶ ἱκοστοῦ ἐτοὺς θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ,} \\
\text{ἵ ἐσ[τ]ὶ πρῶτον ἐτος Ἀντωνίου Κ[λάσαρος} \\
\text{15 τοῦ κυρίου, ἀργυρίῳ δραχμῶν ἐπτακοσίῳ} \\
\text{κεφαλαίῳ ἐν καταβολῇ μηνὸς[ν] πεν-} \\
\text{τήκοτα ἀπὸ μηνὸς Ἀδριανοῦ τοῦ αἰτοῦ} \\
\text{ἐτους, ὡς τοῦ μηνὸς δραχμῶν δέκα πέντε,}
\end{align*} \]
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

mev' òs àpò tov autwv drachmów épita-
20 kosión proésxov para sói, kal' ën éxiédó-
àpoyxí
μνων σω διὰ τῆς αὐτῆς τραπέζης τῷ Α[θύρ
μνα] τοῦ διελθόντος τετάρτου έτους, δραχμάς
πεντακοσίων τριάκοντα δύο Κ. [. . . . . .
[17 letters] . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Chaeremon, son of Theon, son of Theon, his mother being Totoeus, of Oxyrhynchus, to Archas, freedman of Amoitas, son of Zoilus, also of Oxyrhynchus, greeting. I acknowledge the receipt from you, through the bank of Heraclides and his partners at the Serapeum near the city of Oxyrhynchus, of a hundred and sixty-eight drachmae of silver, being the balance owing to me from you of the seven hundred drachmae of silver which I lent you by the terms of a contract executed through the bank in the month of Athyr in the twenty-second year of the deified Hadrian which is the first year of our sovereign Antoninus Caesar, the payment of the sum covering 50 months dating from the month Hadrianus of that same year at the rate of 15 drachmae each month. The present payment follows upon the instalment of the seven hundred drachmae, namely five hundred and thirty-two drachmae, which I previously received from you as I acknowledged in the written receipt which I gave you through the said bank in the month of Athyr of the past fourth year . . . .

16-17. Fifty payments of 15 drachmae make 750 drachmae; it is not clear what is the relation of this number to the 700 drachmae mentioned in 15, nor why the singular kataxóly is used instead of the plural.

XCIX. SALE OF HOUSE PROPERTY.

23 x 44 cm. A.D. 55.

Sale of half a house by Pnepheros, son of Papontos, to Tryphon, son of Dionysius (cf. xxxviii, xxxix), in the second year of Nero, for 32 talents of copper. At the end is a docket showing that the tax on the sale had been paid to the bank of Sarapion, and resembling the dockets of the royal bank found on Ptolemaic contracts. The amount of the tax (τὸ ἐγκόλπων, cf. xcvi and xcv) was 3 talents 1200 drachmae, i.e. a tenth of the price, the same proportion as that under the later Ptolemies, in addition to a further charge, the nature of which is obscure.

'Αντίγραφον, έτους δευτέρου Νέρωνος Κλαυδίων Καίσαρος Σεβαστόν
Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος, Αὐτοῖοι μνήσει Σ[ε]βαστοῦ Ἐ, ἐν 'Οξυρύγχων
πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος, ἐπ' ἀγορανόμοι 'Ανδρομάχου καὶ Διογένους. ἐπρίατο
Τρόφων Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ' 'Οξυρύγχων πόλεως, ὡς (ἐτῶν) . . . ,
μέσος [μελίχρως μακροπρόσωπος ύπόστραβος οὐλήι καρπωί δεξιώ, παρά τοῦ τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ Θαμωνίους ἀνέφειον Πνεφερώτος τοῦ Πασ[πρ]ο[τά][το]ς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, [ός] [έτων] Σεβαστοῦ μελίχρω Μακροπροσώπου ὀὐλήι ὑπὸ δρ[ρό]νος καὶ 

5 ἄλλη γόνατι δεξιώ, ἐν ἀγιαί, μέρος ἥμισυ τῆς ὑπαρχοῦσης αὐτῆς μητρικῆς οἰκία[ς] προτεύου καὶ τῶν εἰςόδων πασῶν καὶ ἐξόδων [καὶ] τῶν συνκυρίων, τῶν ὀντῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαμαπείου ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ νότου [μέρες] λαύρας 


διατεθεμένων Πνεφερώτου αδελφῆς Ταυρίῳ, ἀνά μέσον οὐσίας τυφλῆς ρύμης: χαλκ(ό)υ (ταλάντων) λβ. Βεβαιώσει δὲ τὸ δια-


(ἔτους) δευτέρου Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρας Σ[ε]βαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Αὐτο-

κράτος, καὶ ἀνδρομάχου καὶ Διογένους ἀγορανήμων κεχρημάτισται.

15 τελῶν διαγραφῆς ἔτους β Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμα-

νικοῦ Ἀὐτοκράτορος, καὶ [σεβαστοῦ] τοῦ Ἀνδρομαχοῦ καὶ Διογένους ἀγορανήμων κεχρημάτισται.


digitized by

Microsoft®
C. Sale of Land.

27.3 x 15.8 cm. A.D. 133.

Declaration on oath addressed to the agoranomi by Marcus Antonius Dias, announcing the sale of four plots of ground in the Cretan and Jewish quarter of Oxyrhynchus to three parties jointly, Adrastus, son of Chaeremon, Tanabateius also called Althaecus, and Dionysius, son of Horus, with his two brothers, for 2200 drachmae, and declaring the land to be free from mortgage.

The verse of the papyrus contains part of an account.

Τοὺς ἀγορανόμους Μάρκος ᾿Αντώνιος Δείος καὶ ὁ ἅρματιζω, στρατηγής αἱ Ἀλεξανδρείας, νεοκύρος τοῦ μεγάλου Σαράπιδος, ὄμνω τὸν Ῥωμαίος ἔθιμον ὅρκον πεπρακέναι Ἀδράστος Ξ[αράρ][ή]μονος τοῦ Ἀδράστου, καὶ Ταμαβατέω τῷ καὶ Ἀλθαιεὶ μητρίδος τῆς

5 Φιλωτέρας όριγένου ἀστῆς, καὶ Διωνούς τῷ καὶ Παπούτατι μητρὸς Ταρπαῆσιος Πέρτακος ἀπ’ Ῥωμαίους πύλεως ἀνήλικος τοῦ πατρὸς ᾿Ομπ[ο]ν χρηματίζοντος μητρὸς Ταψιώτος...

[syn. ἀδελφὸς] δυσὶ κο[ιν]ῶς εἰς ἵουν, ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μῆνι εἰς ἀμφόδου Κρητικοῦ καὶ Ἰουδαϊκῆς λοιπῶν ψελῶν ἡτό...

10 πιὸν βεῖκους τέσσαρας, ὡν ἡ τοποθεσία καὶ τὸ κατ’ ἁνεμον διὰ τῆς καταγράφης δεδήλωται: εἶναι τε ἑμοῦ καὶ μήτε ὑποκείμαι μὴ δὲ ἑτερος ἑξηλπίσωσθαι κατὰ μηδένα τρόπων, ἀπέχειν δὲ με τὴν τειμὴν ἄργυριον δραχμᾶς δισχειλίας διακοσίας, καὶ
Lease of 38 arourae of land for six years by Dionysia, daughter of Chae-remon, to Psenamounis, son of Thonis, at the total rent of 190 aratabae of wheat and 12 drachmae a year.

'Εµίσθωσεν Διονυσία Χαιρήµίονος µετὰ κυρίου τοῦ νιὸν 'Απίωνος τοῦ καὶ Διονυσίου Διογένους, ἀµφότεροι άπ’ 'Οξυρύχων πόλεως, Ψεναµούνει Θώνιος µητρὸς Σεόριος ἀπὸ Παβέπριος τῇ ἀπηλίστῳ τοπορχίᾳ, Πέρσῃ τῆς ἐπιγονῆς, εἰς ἔτη ἕξ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἐκτοῦ ἔτους 'Αντωνείνου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου, τὰς ὑπαρχούσας αὐτῆ καὶ πρόγεωργουµένας ὑπὸ τοῦ Ψεναµούνιος καθ’ ἔτεραν µίσθωσιν ἀρούρας τριάδα

10 κοιτὰ οκτὼ, ὡστε ἐπὶ µὲν τὰ τακτὰ ἐτὸ πέντε στείρας καὶ ξυλαµήσαις οἷς ἔαν αἱρήται χωρὶς ἱσάτεως καὶ ὁχοµενίου, τῷ δὲ έσχάτῳ ένιαυτῷ ὁµόιος στείρας καὶ ξυλαµήσαις τοῖς διὰ τῆς προτέρας µισ-
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

τῶν ἀλων ἀρουρῶν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐξαιτίαν κα-
τ' [ἔτος ἀποστακτοῦ πυρὸς ἀρταβῶν ἐκα-
τ' ὑ]ν] ἐνενήκοντα, καὶ σπουδῆς ὁμοίως κα-
20 τ' [ἔτος] δραχμῶν δέκα δῶλο, ἀκίνδυνα πάν-
τα[π]αντὸς κινδύνου, τῶν τῆς ὁμοίως ὁμοίως ὁμί-
των πρὸς τὴν μεμισθοκυίαν, ἣν καὶ κυριεύειν
tῶν καρπῶν ἦσαν τὰ κατ' ἔτος ὀφειλόμενα κο-
μίσταται. ἐδὲ τέσσερα καὶ ἐτεις.
25 ἀβραχος γένηται, παραδεχήσεται τῷ
μεμισθομένῳ, δὲ καὶ βεβαιομένη[ς]
τῆς μισθώσεως (2nd hand.) μετρεῖτω ἀπὸ τοῦ
κατ' ἔτος ἀποστακτοῦ εἰς δημόσιον
θησαυρὸν τὰ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἑδαφῶν κα-
30 τ' ἔτος σειτικά δημόσια ταῖς ἑαυτοῦ
δαπάναις, δὲν θέμα ἀποδότω τῇ με-
μισθοκυίᾳ καθαρῶν ἀπὸ πάντων κατ' ἔ-
τος ὑπὸ τὴν πρώτην μέτρη[σ]ιν παρα-
δεχομένης αὐτῷ μιᾶς ἀντὶ μιᾶς, τὰ
35 δὲ λοιπὰ τῶν κατ' ἔτος ἐκφορίων καὶ
tὴν σπουδῆν ἀποδότω αὐτῇ ἀεὶ μη-


40 μέτρῳ τετραχοικῷ χαλκοστόμῳ


45 μεμισθωκυίᾳ ἦκ τε τοῦ μεμισθωκυία
καὶ ἦκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῷ πάν-


50 Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτων Αὐλίου
'Αδριανοῦ 'Αντωνίου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς,
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Φαόφι ζ. 3rd hand. Ψενάμωνις Θώνιος μεμί-
σθωμαί τήν γῆν ἐπὶ τὰ ἐξ ἐτη
ἀποτακτοῦ καὶ ἔτος πυροῦ ἀρταβάν
53 ἐκατόν ἐνενήκοντα καὶ σπονδής
dραχμῶν δέκα δύο, καὶ ἀπο-
[δ' ὅσο πάντα ὡς πρόκιται. Θέων
Θέωνος μητρὸς 'Ὀφελίας ἐγρα-
ψά [ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότος γράμ-
60 ματά. Χρόνοις] ὡς αὐτὸς).

2. ἦς Ραπ. 12. ἰσάτως Ραπ. 29. ἐπερ Ραπ.

'Dionysia, daughter of Chaeremon, with her guardian who is her son Apion also called Dionysius, son of Diogenes, both of Oxyrhynchus, has leased to Psenamounis, son of Thonis and Secēris, from Paberke in the eastern toparchy, a Persian of the Epigone, for six years dating from the present sixth year of our sovereign Antoninus Caesar, 38 arourae belonging to her and previously cultivated by Psenamounis under another lease, on these conditions. For the first five years fixed by the agreement the lessee may sow and gather whatever crops he chooses with the exception of woad and coriander(?); in the last year he shall sow and gather the same crops as those appointed for him in the last year of the previous lease. The rent of the whole leasehold during the six years is fixed at 190 aratae of wheat a year and a money-payment of 12 drachmæ of a year, which shall all be free of every risk, the land-tax being paid by the lessor, who shall also be the owner of the crops until the rent is paid. If in any of the years there should be a failure of water, an allowance shall be made to the lessee. He shall also, when the lease is guaranteed to him, measure into the public granary from the amount fixed as the rent for the year the yearly corn tax on the buildings, at his own expense, and he shall pay this deposit to the lessor free of all adulteration every year at the time of the first measuring, an equivalent allowance being made to him. The remainder of the yearly rent together with the money-payment he shall always pay to the lessor in the month of Payni at the granary of Paberke, new, clean, unadulterated, sifted wheat, with no barley in it, similar to that which is delivered at the public granary, measured by the bronze-rimmed measure containing four choenes used for payments to the lessor or her agents. Any arrears owed by the lessee shall be paid with the addition of half their amount. The lessor shall have the right of execution upon both the person and all the property of the lessee, and the lessor shall not be permitted to let the property to any one else or to cultivate it herself within the six years. This lease is valid. The sixth year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, Phaophi 5.

1, Psenamounis, son of Thonis, have taken the land on lease for the six years at a yearly rental of 190 aratae of wheat and a money-payment of 12 drachmae, and I will make all the payments aforesaid. 1, Theon, son of Theon and Ophelia, signed for him, as he is illiterate, on the same date.'

5. Πέρση τῆς ἐπαγωγῆς: i.e. a descendant of a Persian settler who had married an Egyptian-wife.

27-34. The sense of this passage is that the lessee was to pay the taxes on the land on behalf of the landlord who was to make an equivalent deduction from the rent.

40. μέτρῳ τετραχούλῳ: cf. note on ix. vers 8.
CII. LEASE OF LAND.

25 X 14 cm. A.D. 306.

Lease of nine arourae near the village of Sestoplelo in the middle toparchy by Aurelia Antiochia to Aurelius Dioscorus for one year. The land was to be sown with flax, and the rent was 1 talent 3,500 drachmae for each aroura. Of the total rent the lessor acknowledges the receipt of 4 talents, while the balance was to be paid in the following Epeiph, after the harvest.

The papyrus is dated in two ways, first (1–2) by the consuls, the Augusti Constantius and Maximianus (Galerius) for the sixth time, and secondly (21–23) by the regnal year of the Augusti and Caesars. It is noteworthy that though the papyrus was written on Oct. 3, 306, and Constantius, who had died in Gaul, had been succeeded by his son Constantine on July 25, 306, Constantius is spoken of as being in his fifteenth year, to which he of course never attained. The explanation probably is that the scribe was still in ignorance of Constantius' death; cf. introd. to cxxxv, and G. P. I. lxxvii dated in Phamenoth (Feb.-March) of 306-7, in which the date is correctly given as the fifteenth year (of Galerius) = the third (of Severus and Maximinus) = the second (of Constantine).
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

The lease of a piece of land near the village of Isionpanga by Aurelius Themistocles, gymnasiarch and prytanis of Oxyrhynchus, to Aurelius Leonidas and Aurelius Dioscorus, for one year. The land was to be sown with flax, and the crop was to be divided equally between landlord and tenant.

The papyrus is dated Phaophi 16 (Oct. 13) in the consulship of Sabinus and Rufinus (316), and incidentally mentions in 6 the current twelfth=year (the reading 1β is fairly certain, though the letters are mutilated). The twelfth year is that of Constantine, who is known to have begun his second year on Aug. 29, 306 (Pap. de Genève I. 10; v. Mommsen Hermes xxxii. pp. 545-7), and the ninth year must be that of Licinius whose second year according to Mommsen's dates from Aug. 29, 309. His elevation to the position of Augustus must therefore have taken place after Aug. 28, 308. This is an inference of much importance, since the year in which Licinius became Augustus has long been a vexed question, some ancient authorities placing it in 307, others in 308; cf. Mommsen l. c. p. 543; the arguments there brought forward in favour of 308 are confirmed by this papyrus.

Λύπηλώ(Θ)εμιστοκλεὶ τῷ καὶ Διοικοῦρ(δη) γυμνασιάρχῳ πρωταν(ν'οντε ψαλλετTorrent) τῇ 'ν Ναμπρᾶς) καὶ Ναμ(προτάτης) 'Οξυργυχ(ειτὼν πόλεως

10. For other μερηοι with curious names, cf. cxxvii. 14, excii, and exciv.

CIII. Lease of Land.

26 x 16 cm. A.D. 316.

Lease of an aroura of land near the village of Isionpanga by Aurelius Themistocles, gymnasiarch and prytanis of Oxyrhynchus, to Aurelius Leonidas and Aurelius Dioscorus, for one year. The land was to be sown with flax, and the crop was to be divided equally between landlord and tenant.

The papyrus is dated Phaophi 16 (Oct. 13) in the consulship of Sabinus and Rufinus (316), and incidentally mentions in 6 the current twelfth=year (the reading 1β is fairly certain, though the letters are mutilated). The twelfth year is that of Constantine, who is known to have begun his second year on Aug. 29, 306 (Pap. de Genève I. 10; v. Mommsen Hermes xxxii. pp. 545-7), and the ninth year must be that of Licinius whose second year according to Mommsen's dates from Aug. 29, 309. His elevation to the position of Augustus must therefore have taken place after Aug. 28, 308. This is an inference of much importance, since the year in which Licinius became Augustus has long been a vexed question, some ancient authorities placing it in 307, others in 308; cf. Mommsen l. c. p. 543; the arguments there brought forward in favour of 308 are confirmed by this papyrus.

Λύπηλώ(Θ)εμιστοκλεὶ τῷ καὶ Διοικοῦρ(δη) γυμνασιάρχῳ πρωταν(ν'οντε ψαλλετTorrent) τῇ 'ν Ναμπρᾶς) καὶ Ναμ(προτάτης) 'Οξυργυχ(ειτὼν πόλεως

10. For other μερηοι with curious names, cf. cxxvii. 14, excii, and exciv.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

169

διὰ Κόρμιλίου βοηθοῦ,

παρὰ Αδηληλίων Δεωνίδων Θέωνος καὶ Διόφορου Ἀμμονίου

5 ἀμφότερον ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. ἐκουσίως ἐπιδεχόμεθα

μεισθώσασθαι πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἑνεστὸς // καὶ ἑναυτόν ὡς

ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπ’ αὐχώντων σοὶ περὶ τὸ Ἰσοικάνγα ἐν περικόματι.

Νέσλα κ’ ἑυμονείας τοῦ ἀδείλῃφοῦ σου Δεωνίκας ὥστι τοὺς μείαν

eἰς σπορὰν λινοκαλάμης, καὶ ἁντὶ φόρου παρασχῖν σοι τῷ γεωύ-

χεῖ ἤμους μέρος τῆς περιγινομένης λινοκαλάμης ἀπὸ τῆς

γῆς, καὶ ἡμᾶς τοὺς μεμι[α]θωρένους ἄτ[ό] ὡς ποιούμεθα γε-

ωρείας καὶ ἀν παρέχο[μεν] σπερμάτων καὶ ἀναλωμάτων

πάντων τὸ λοιπὸν ἡμίσου μέρος καὶ ὀλ[όκληρον] τὸ λινόσπερρον

ἀκύνδων πάντα παντὸς κυνόνων, τῶν τῆς γῆς δημοσίων ὄντων

15 πρὸς σὲ τὸν γεωχον κυριεύοντα τῶν καρπῶν ἐως τὰ ὄψιμα ἡμὲνα

ἀπολάβησι. βεβευμένης δὲ ἡμί τῆς ἐπιδοχῆς ἐπάνακες

ἀποδόσασθαι πό τὸ ἡμίσου μέρος τῆς περιγινομένης λινο-

καλάμης ἐπὶ τῆς λίμων τεταρτευμένης αἰσθηθέντος

τῷ δεότι καρφῷ, γινομένης σοι τῆς πράξεως παρὰ ταῖ 

20 ἀλληλεγγύων ὄντων εἰς ἐκτισιν ὡς καθῆκε. κυρία ἡ ἐπίδο-

χεί, καὶ ἐπερωτηθέντες ὀμολογήσαμεν.

ὑπατείας Καικίνων Σαβίνου καὶ Οὐχετίου Ῥουφίνου τῶν

λαμπροτάτων, Φαύφη ἵσ.

2nd hand. Ἀδὴληλιος Θεομιστικῆς ὡ καὶ Διοσκουρίδης

25 [δ]’ ἐμὸν Κορμηλίων βοηθοῦ ἔσχον τοῦτον

τὸ ἱ[πνο]. ὑπερβολικὸν προσφερομένου

[προ]σδεχθῆσθαι.

On the verso Δεωνίδων καὶ Διοσκουρίδης στιπποτημὴ( ).

10. l. ἡμοῦ, so in 13, 17. 16. l. βεβευμένης. 17. l. ἀποδοσαμεν. 18. l. λίμως.

19. l. τε. 20. ἀλληλεγγύων Ραπ. 28. οτιπ’ο. Ραπ.

11. καὶ ἡμᾶς: an infinitive, e.g. ἐκεῖν, must be supplied in this clause.

26. ὑπερβολίου κ.τ.λ.: this additional note perhaps means that if the crop was unusually

plentiful the rent was to be raised.

CIV. WILL.

17 x 16.3 cm. A. D. 96.

Will of Soeris, daughter of Harpocras, executed in the sixteenth year of

Domitian. After the customary introduction the testatrix bequeaths to her
son Areotes or his heirs her husband and all its appurtenances, on condition that her husband Atreus should have the right to live in it, and receive from Areotes 48 drachmae a year until the payments reached the total of 300 drachmae, this being the balance of 600 drachmae owed by the testatrix to Atreus. On the death of Atreus Areotes was to pay 40 drachmae to his sister Tnepheros, who also has a dwelling-place appointed for her in the event of a separation from her husband.

"Ετούς ἐκτὸς δεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Δομιτιανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ, Χοιάκ ἡ, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θεβαίδος,
ἀγαθῇ τῇ.

tάδε διέθετο [ν]οοῦσα καὶ φρονοῦσα [σ] Σο[η]μις Αρποχράτος ἀπελευθέρων
5 Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Χαίρημονος[σ] μητρ[ο][σ] Πνεφερῶτος τής Ἀννίου,
τῶν ἀπ’ Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως, μετὰ κυρ[ί]ου τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Ἀτρεὺς μητρὸς Τεραβ-
τος τῆς καὶ Θαυμάστοις τῆς Φατρ[ε]ύς, [τ]ῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀυ̣τής πόλεως, ἐν ἄ-
γυλῇ. εἰς μέν μου ὑγιαίνουσα κυρ[ί]ο[ν] ε[ἰ]ναι τῶν ἐμαυτῆς, χρᾶσθαι καὶ διο-
κεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν καθ’ ὅν [ἐ]ὰν αἰρ[ώμα]ὶ τρόπον. μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐσομήνην
10 μου τελευτὴν συνχωρά ἐ[ἰ]ναι τῷ νήμοι μου Ἀρεῶτου
χρηματίζωντος μητρὸς Ὀμη[σ] τῆς Σοῆρος, ἐὰν ξῆ, εἰ δὲ μῆ, τῆς τοῦτον γενεάς, τῆν ὑπάρ-
χουσάν μοι ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπείου ἐπ’ ἀμφόδου
πρότερον Ἰππέων[ν] παρεμβολῆς οἰκίαι καὶ αὐλῆν σὺν εἰσόδιοις
καὶ ἕξοδοις καὶ τοὺς συνκυροσί, ἐφ’ ὃ ὁ σημιαῖος[ν]ος ἀνήρ Ἀτρεὺς ἔξει.
15 τὴν ἐνοίκησιν καὶ τὰ πε[ρ]εσόμενα ἐνοίκια τῆς σημαινομένης
οἰκίαι καὶ αὐλῆς ἐπὶ τῶν [τῆς] ξῆς αὐτῶν χρώμαν χωρίς ἐνοίκιον,
ὑπὸ μηθέος ἐγγαλλόμενον, ὁ χορηγήσει ὁ αὐτὸς υἱὸς Ἀρεώτης
καὶ ἔτος ἀργυρίου δραχμᾶς τεσσαράκοντα ὡκτῶ ἄχρι ὥς ἐκπληρώ-
σωτι ἀργυρίου δραχμαὶ τριακόσια, οὕτως ἑσταμέναι πρὸς ἀλλήλους.
20 ὑπὲρ διαλύσεως καὶ συμφωνίας περὶ τῶν ὀφειλομένων ὑπ’ ἕμου τῷ
αὐτῷ [ἀ]νδρὶ Ἀτρῆ κατὰ ἀσφάλειαν διὰ τραπεζῆς ἐνοικισμοῦ τῆς
αὐτῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐ[λῆ]ς ἀργυρίῳ δραχμῶν ἐξακοσίων. καὶ δόσει
ὁ αὐτ[ό]ς υἱὸς τῆς γεγονυῖα μοι ἐκ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς Ἀτρεὺς θυγατρὶ Τνεφερῶτι
[μ]ετὰ τήν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς μου τελευτὴν ἐν ἡμέρας τριάκοντα ἀς δια-
25 [. . . .] αὐτῇ ἀργυρίον (δραχμὰς) τεσσαράκοντα. ἐν δ’ αὐτῇ ἐνοικήσει ἐν
ὅιοι ἐν
[ἐν ὠκοπέδῳ ἐν τῷ πυλῶν ἠνίκᾳ ἐὰν ἀπαλλαγῇ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς μέχρι ὡς
[. . . . .]. . ἐ καταλαγῇ, χωρὶς ἐνοικίον. καθ’ ὃλον δὲ μῆ ἐξεῖναι μηθεὶ
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

35 [....] σκ[...]. [............] τέσσαρες πτ. [............] 35 letters [ta eι[....].
[ " " ]]πτοι π[.....].
[ " " ]]να η σ[.....].

6. ανδρος, corr. fr. ατρευς (?). 1. 'Ατρέως. 11. Θόμος. 17. έκθελλόμενος.
29. Ορ μηδ’ εν τ[οις]?
10. Areotes was apparently only the adopted son of Soëris, cf. xlvii. 7.

CV. WILL.

26.8 x 31 cm. A.D. 117-137.

Will of Pekusis, son of Hermes, with the signatures of the testator and six witnesses. As is usually the case with wills, the writing is on the vertical fibres of the papyrus and the lines are consequently of great length.

["Ετους... Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρας Τραίανον Ἀδρια'νοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Τῷ βι[γ], ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θεβαίδος, ἀγαθῆ τύχηι.
[τάδε διέθετο νόον καὶ φρονών Πέκους Ερμοῦ τοῦ Πεκύσιος μητρὸς Διδῆμος τῆς Φιλώτου τῶν ἀντί Όξυρύγχων πόλεων ἐν ἄγιαν" εφ’ ὀν μὲν περιέμεν χρόνον ἑκεῖν μὲ τὴν κατὰ τῶν ἐμῶν ἐξουσίαν]
[37 letters καὶ μεταδιάθεσθαι. ἐάν δὲ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τελευτήσω τῇ διαθήκῃ, κληρονόμον ἀπολείπον τὴν θυγατέρα[ν] μοῦ Ἀμμονοὺς μητρὸς Πτολε-μᾶς, ἔαν ζῆ, εἰ δὲ]
[μῆ, τὴν ταύτης γενεάν, τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μοι ἐπ’ ἀμμόδου Κρητικὸν μερῶν κοινωνικῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐθής καὶ καμαρῶν, τὰ δὲ ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ ἀπολει-φθορόμενα σκεύη καὶ ἐπιπλα καὶ ἐνδομενείαν καὶ έι τι ἄλλ’]
[5 ἔαν ἑχω, πάντα καταλείπω τῇ τῶν μὲν ἐμῶν τέκνων μητρὶ ἐμοὶ δὲ γυναικὶ Πτολεμαή, ἀπελευθέρα Δημητρίου Ἐρμίσπου, ἐπὶ τῇ αὐτήν ἑκεῖν ἐπὶ...
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

τών τῆς ζωῆς αὐτῆς χρόνον τῇν χρήσιν καὶ ἐνοίκησιν καὶ ἐνοι-
[κοδόμησιν τῆς αὐτῆς οἴκιας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ καμαρῶν. ἦν δὲ συμβῇ τῆν
'Αμμονοῦν ἄτεκνον καὶ ἀδιάθετον τελευτῆσαι, ἔσται τὰ μέρη τῶν
ἐγγαίων τοῦ ὁμομητρίου αὐτῆς ἀδελφὸν 'Αμνᾶτος, ἡν ζῇ, εἰ δὲ μῆ,
[34 letters μὴ ἔξεστιν ἐνχρεῖν τοῖς ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ διατεταγμένοις, ἥ τῶν παρα-
βάντα τις τοῖς ἀποτίμεις τῇ θυγατρὶ μου καὶ κληρονόμῳ 'Αμμονοῦτι
ἐπιτίμων δραχμὰς χείλιας καὶ
[37 letters] 2nd hand. Πεκύσις 'Ερμοῦ τοῦ Πεκύσιος καταλείπω μετὰ τελευ-
τὴν μου κληρονόμου τῆν θυγατέρα
[μου 'Αμμονοῦν τῶν ἐπὶ' ἀμφόδου Κρητείκου μερῶν οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ
καμαρῶν τῇ δὲ γυναίκι μου Πτολεμαί καταλείπομεν πάν-
[10 τὰ τὰ σκέυη μου καὶ ἐπιπλα καὶ ἐνδομενεῖαν καὶ εἰ τι ἀλλο αἰῶν <ἐ>χω,
καὶ ἐγ’ ὅπον ζῇ τὴν ἐνοίκησιν τῶν μερῶν τῆς οἰκ-
[ίας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ καμαρων. ἦν δὲ ἡ 'Αμμονοῦς ἄτεκνος καὶ ἀδιάθετος
teleutήσῃ, ἔστω τὰ μέρη τῶν ἐγγαίων τοῦ
[ὁμομητρίου αὐτῆς ἀδελφὸν 'Αμνᾶτος ὡς πρόκειται. εἰμὶ ἐτῶν τεσσαρά-
kοντα τεσσάρων, οὐλὴ τραχήλῳ εὗ ἀριστερών,
[καὶ ἢ ὅσις σφραγῖς . . . . . . .]μοινος. 3rd hand. Σαραπίων Σαραπίωνος
τοῦ Διονυσίου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος(ο)ς
diathēκη, καὶ
[eim] ἐτῶν . . , οὐλὴ . . . . . . . , καὶ ἢ ὅσις σφραγῖς Διονυσίου. 4th hand.
Ἐκάτοιον Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Ἐκάτωνος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ
tῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαθήκη, καὶ εἰμὶ
[15 ἐτῶν . . , οὐλή . . . . . . . , καὶ ἢ ὅσις σφραγῖς Σαράπιωνος.
5th hand. Παποντῶς Διογένους τοῦ Παποντῶτος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως
μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος
diathēκη, καὶ εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . . . . . , καὶ] ἢ ὅσις σφραγῖς Διογεπαστοῦ.
6th hand. Ζώλου Ζώλου τοῦ Πανεχοῦτον τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐ-
[γῆς πόλεως μαρτυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαθήκη, καὶ <ε>ιμὶ ἐτῶν τεσσαρά-
οὐλὴ
kοντα ὅκτω, πῆχυ ἀριστερῶ, ἢ
[δὲ σφραγῖς μοῦ ἢ ὅσις . . . . . . ἀρ]ποκράτου ἐπὶ κιβωτων. 7th hand.
Ἡρᾶς ὁ καὶ Σάιος Ζηνάτος τοῦ Ἡρᾶτος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρ-
tυρῶ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος
[diathēκη, καὶ εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . . . . . , οὐλὴ ἀντικυμημένῳ δεξιῶ, καὶ ἢ
\[ \text{THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES} \]

173

\[ \text{μου ἡ σφραγὶς [.] π[.] . μη φιλα'σώφου.} \quad 8 \text{th hand. Διονύσιος Διον}-
\[ \text{υσίου π[.]διοιγένους ἀπὸ τὴς αὐτῆς] πόλεως μαρτυρόῳ} \]

\[ 20 \quad \text{[τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαθήκη, καὶ εἴμι] ἕτων τεσσαράκοντα ἕξ, οὐλὴ παρὰ} \]

\[ \text{κρόταφον δεξιῶν, καὶ ἐστὶ μου ἡ σφραγὶς Διονυσσοπλάτωνος.} \quad 9 \text{th hand. μετῆμ(} \]

\[ \text{[ἐτοὺς . . . Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραϊανοῦ 'Αδριανοῦ, Τύβι ἕγ.} \]

\[ \text{[ διαθήκη Πεκύσιος 'Ερμοῦ τοῦ Πεκύσιος μητρᾶς Διδύμης Φιλάτου} \]

\[ \text{ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων} \; \pi[.]δ[.]λ[.]ε[.]ω[.]ς).} \]

\[ 1. \; \text{τῇ ἐτὸς} \; \text{added later.} \quad 4. \; \kappa \; \text{of} \; \text{oikoumēnes} \; \text{corr. fr. ol.} \quad 10. \; \text{l. ἐὼν.} \]

\[ \text{The . . year of the Emperor Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Tybi 13, at Oxy-} \]

\[ \text{rhynchus in the Thebaid; for good luck.} \]

\[ \text{This is the will, made in the street, of Pekusis, son of Hermes and Didyme, daughter} \]

\[ \text{of Philotas, an inhabitant of Oxyrhynchus, being sane and in his right mind. So long as} \]

\[ \text{I survive, I am to have power over my property, to . . . and to alter my will. But if I die} \]

\[ \text{with this will unchanged, I leave my daughter Ammonous whose mother is Ptolema, if she} \]

\[ \text{survive me, but if not, then her children, heir to my shares in the common house,} \]

\[ \text{court and rooms situated in the Cretan quarter. All the furniture, movables and} \]

\[ \text{household stock and other property whatsoever that I shall leave, I bequeath to} \]

\[ \text{the mother of my children and my wife, Ptolema, the freedwoman of Demetrius, son of} \]

\[ \text{Hermippus, with the condition that she shall have for her lifetime the right of using,} \]

\[ \text{dwelling in, and building in the said house, court and rooms. If Ammonous should} \]

\[ \text{die without children and intestate, the share of the fixtures shall belong to her half-brother} \]

\[ \text{on the mother's side, Antas, if he survive, but if not, to . . . No one shall violate the} \]

\[ \text{terms of this my will under pain of paying to my daughter and heir Ammonous a fine of} \]

\[ \text{1000 drachmae and (to the treasury an equal sum?)} \]

\[ \text{There follow the signatures of} \; \text{the} \; \text{testator} \; \text{and} \; \text{witnesses.} \]

\[ 8. \; \text{Perhaps [eis τὸ δημόσιον τὰς ἴδιος . . . .} \]

\[ 14. \; \text{σφραγὶς Διονύσιος: a seal with a representation of Dionysus, cf. 15 and 18} \]

\[ \text{where Sarapis and Harpocrates occur; for the latter cf. B. G. U. 463. The other seals} \]

\[ \text{are obscure, as is ἐπὶ κιβωτῶν in 18, which seems to be a mistake for κιβωτῷ or κιβωτῷ.} \]

\[ \text{CVI. Revocation of a Will.} \]

\[ 30.5 \times 8.1 \; \text{cm.} \quad \text{A.D. 135.} \]

\[ \text{Letter addressed to the agonaromi by Apollonius, one of their assistants, stating} \]

\[ \text{that in accordance with the instructions of the strategus he had given back to Ptolema the} \]

\[ \text{will which she had made thirty years previously and deposited in the archives,} \]

\[ \text{and which she now wished to revoke.} \]

\[ 'Αγορανόμοις 'Οξυρύγχων πόλεως 'Απολλώνιος Πτολεμαίου υπηρέ- \]

\[ \text{τῆς ἀπήγειλα ύμεῖν} \]

\[ 5 \; \text{τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγὸν Δημή-} \]

\[ \text{τριον συντεταχέναι} \]

Digitized by Microsoft®
To the agora anomia of Oxyrhynchus from Apollonius, son of Ptolemaeus, assistant. I beg to inform you that the strategus of the nome, Demetrius, instructed me to give up to Ptolema, daughter of Straton and Dionysia, of Oxyrhynchus, the will which you drew up for her in Mecher of the 9th year of the deified Trajan under seals, in compliance with her own request; and that she has accordingly received back the will through me. The 19th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Pharmouthi 25.

I, Ptolema, daughter of Straton, have received my aforesaid will with the seals intact. I, Pedon, son of Callicornus, have been registered as her guardian, and signed for her as she was unable to write, at the same date.'

13. τοῦτο refers to the giving back, not to the making of the will.

CVII. Revocation of a Will.

Gizeh Museum, 10,006. 33.8 x 13 cm. A.D. 123.

Acknowledgement addressed to Horion, clerk of the ἀγορανομεῖον, of the receipt of a will made ten years before, which the testator now wished to revoke. Cf. the preceding papyrus.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

10 τοσ. ἐτοὺς ἐβδόμου Αὐτοκράτορος
Καῖσαρος Τραϊανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Ξεβαστοῦ,
Φαμενῶθ τρίτη.

CVIII. MONTHLY MEAT BILL OF A COOK.
15.3 × 12.5 cm. A.D. 183 or 215.

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

Col. I. Col. II.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Meat</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>κρέα</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>κρέα</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>κρέα</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the verso λόγος
μαγείρου.

'Cook's account. Thoth 4th, 24th year, 4 pounds of meat, 2 trotters, 1 tongue, 1 snout. 6th, half a head with the tongue (?). 11th, 2 pounds of meat, 1 tongue,
2 kidneys. 12th, 1 pound of meat, 1 breast. 14th, 2 pounds of meat, 1 breast. 16th, 3 pounds of meat. 17th, 2 pounds of meat, 1 tongue. 18th, 1 tongue. 21st, 1 paunch. 22nd, 1 paunch, 2 kidneys. 23rd, 2 pounds of meat, 1 paunch, 2 trotters. 26th, 1 tongue. 30th, 1 breast. And before this on Mesore 18th, 2 pounds of meat, 1 paunch, 2 kidneys. 21st, 1 breast. 23rd, 1 half a head with the tongue, 2 kidneys. 24th, 2 pounds, 2 kidneys. 25th, for Tryphon 2 pounds, 1 ear, 1 trotter, 2 kidneys. 29th, 2 pounds, 2 trotters, 1 tongue. 2nd intercalary day, 1 tongue. 3rd, 1 breast.

2. A mina weighed nearly a pound avoirdupois.
3. ἅρπα might be tails, ears, or any other extremities. But as they are generally provided in pairs like kidneys, they are here probably ‘trotters.’

CIX. List of Personal Property.

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

| 1 | Ἀδόγος | εἰδὼν. | 15 | προσκεφάλαια | γ. |
| 2 | μονόμαλλος | λευκός | 5 | ὀστρινὸν | κολόβιον | α. | χιτῶν | υφλίριος |
| 3 | κολόβια | λευκά | 20 | στέγαστρον | καὶ | μαφόρτης. |
| 4 | ἰδιόχρωμα | β. | μαφόρτια | λευκά | β. | ζάσται | χαλκοῖ | γ’. |
| 5 | ἰδιόχρωμον | α. | λίνα | θαρσικά | β. | βασκαλής | α’. |
| 6 | ἀναβολαδία | β. | άναβολαδία | δηλματική | α’. |
| 7 | πλατύσμα | β. | ξώναι | χαλκία | β’. |
| 8 | ιμάτια | β. | 25 | εἰς | Ὀξυρνυχεῖτην | α’. |
| 9 | χιτώνια | β. | 24 | ἄργυριον | μναΐ | κ’. |
| 10 | τύλαι | γ’. | 23 | φασκία | γνωακεία | χιτώνια | β’. |

‘List of effects. 1 white garment of pure wool, 2 white vests, 1 undyed do., 1 purple do., 2 white veils, 1 undyed do., 2 linen cloths from Tarsus (?), 2 shawls, 2 tunics with a broad purple border, 2 girdles, 2 cloaks, 2 shirts, 3 cushions, 3 pillows, 2 mattresses, a woollen (?) tunic and veil, 1 white tunic, 1 new cover, 3 bronze vessels, 1 small vessel (?), 2 bronze kettles, 1 gown. (Sent ?) to the Oxyrhynchite nome:—1 band, 2 chemises, 20 minae of silver.’

17. υφλίριος is apparently compounded of υφλοι and ἰμόν. Possibly there is a letter before the doubtful o.
CX. Invitation to Dinner.

4.4 × 6.3 cm. Second century.

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

 Erotia se Xaipimos diein—
 σαι εἰς κλείνυν τοῦ κυρίου Σαρά—
 πίδος εν τῷ Σαραπείῳ αὔριον,
 ητίς εἰσίν ιε, ἀπὸ ὠρας δ.  

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

4. ὠρας δ: early in the afternoon, but in the absence of the month it is impossible to fix the hour. It seems to have been the fashionable time, cf. cxii. 4.

CXI. Invitation to a Wedding Feast.

4 × 8 cm. Third century.

Formal invitation to a dinner in celebration of a marriage. As in the preceding example, the name of the guest invited is not given.

 Erotia se Ἡραῖος dieinήσαι 
 εἰς γάμος τέκνων αὐτῆς 
 ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αὔριον, ἡτίς εἰσίν 
 πέμπτη, ἀπὸ ὠρας δ.  

1. Ἡραῖος Pap.

'Heraios requests your company at dinner in celebration of the marriage of her children at her house to-morrow, the 5th, at 9 o'clock.'


CXII. Invitation to a Festival.

7.5 × 8.5 cm. Late third or early fourth century.

Invitation to Serenia to attend a religious festival.

Χαίροις, κυρία μου Σερηνία [ 
π(αρά) Πετοσείριος. 
πάν ποίησον, κυρία, ἐξελθεῖν τῇ 

N
Greeting, my dear Serenia, from Petosiris. Be sure, dear, to come up on the 20th for the birthday festival of the god, and let me know whether you are coming by boat or by donkey, in order that we may send for you accordingly. 'Take care not to forget. I pray for your continued health.'

The god in this case is probably Sarapis; cf. ex. 2. The god, omitting καί, could also be read.

CXIII. LETTER.

Gizeh Museum, 10,011. 18.7 x 10 cm. Second century.

Letter from Corbolon to Heraclides, giving various directions.

Kορβόλων [Ἡρακλείδη θ] τῶι] κυρίαι
χαίρειν.
ἐπεμψά σοι διὰ Ὄμριωνον τὴν κλείδα καὶ
καμηλία τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου
diὰ Ὄναφριος τὸ χελώνιον. συνήλλιξα
eκείνη τῇ ἐπιστολῇ δεῖγμα λευκώνα.
πρὸς αὐτὸ μοι οὖν ἐρασθήσεις εὖ ποιή-
σεις ἀγοράσεις μοι (δραχμὰς) β, καὶ ταχύ μοι
πέμψων δι᾽ οὖν ἐὰν εὔρησις, ἐπεὶ οἱ κιτών
ὑφανθήσει μέλλει. ἐκομισάμην
πάνθ᾽ ὡσα ἐγραφας κοιμίσασθαι μὲ
παρὰ Ὄναφριος ὑγίη. ἐπεμψά σοι
tοῦ αὐτοῦ διὰ Ὄναφριος μήλων χοίλνας ἐξ
γυνῶσκων
καλῶν. χάριν ἔχω θεοῖς πᾶσιν [ὅτι]
ὅτι μετέλαβον παρατετευχότα
Πλοῦτωνα εἰς τὸν Ὀξυρυγχεῖτην.
μὴ δοξῆς μὲ ἡμεληκότα τῆς κλει-
δός, ἀλλὰ ἡ αὐτὴ αὐτὴ ἐστίν, διὰ τὸ
tὸν χαλκέα μακρὰν ἡμῶν εἶναι.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

179

περὶ δὲν σοι γεγράφειν διὰ Κορβᾶλω-
20 νος πέμψαι μοι δαυμάζω πῶς
οὐκ ἐδικαίωσάς μοι πέμψαι, καὶ
tαὔτα ἵμοι χρήζοντος εἰς ἐστήν.
ἐρωτηθεὶς ἀγ(ὅρασόν μοι σφραγί(ίδα) ἀργυ-
ροῦ καὶ τάχειον μοι πέμψαν. σποῦδα-
25 σον ἐως οὗ ἀγοράσῃ

Along the left margin

μητῆ(ης) Εἰρήνης

μοι Ὀννόφρις ἄ αὐτώι εἰρηκέν. ἐπὶν αὐτῷ ὅτι ἐλεγε Σύντροφος μηκέτι
δοῦναι

τι Ἀμαραντῷ εἰς ἐμὸν λόγον ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν. ὅτι ἔδωκας αὐτῷ δηλωσόν μοι

ἀρωμαί αὐτῷ λόγον ἐὰν ὥ ἄρα μή, ἁμα τῷ νῦν μοι ἐξέρχομαι τούτον

ἐνεκα.

On the verso

ἐσχὸν παρὰ Κορβᾶλωνος τοὺς τυροὺς τοὺς μεγάλους ὅ ὡκ ἥθελον ἰε μεγά-

λοὺς ἀλλὰ

30 μεικροῖς ἥθελον. περὶ δὲ καὶ σὺ ὅν ἥθελες δήλου μοι ἥδεως ποιῆσοντε.

ἐρροσο.

Παῦνι ἂ. πέμψαν μοι κοπτῶν ὅβολ(ῶν) ἐνα τῶι παιδ(ι) τῆ(ς)

ἀδελφῆ(ῆς).

In the reverse direction

Ἡρακλείδῃ(ῃ) Ἀμμωνίῳ τοῖ κυρίῳ.

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

1. Corbolon to Heraclides, greeting. I send you the key by Horion and the piece of

the lock by Onnorphis, the camel-driver of Apollonius. I enclosed in the former packet

a pattern of white-violet colour. I beg you to be good enough to match it and buy me

two drachmas' weight, and send it to me at once by any messenger you can find, for the

tunic is to be woven immediately. I received everything you told me to expect by Onno-

phris safely. I send you by the same Onnorphis six quarts of good apples. I thank all

the gods to think that I came upon Plution in the Oxyrhynchite nome. Do not think

that I took no trouble about the key. The reason is that the smith is a long way from us.

I wonder that you did not see your way to let me have what I asked you to send by Corbolon,

especially when I wanted it for a festival. I beg you to buy me a silver seal and to send it

me with all speed. Take care that Onnorphis buys me what Irene's mother told him.

I told him that Syntrophus said that nothing more should be given to Amarantus on my

account. Let me know what you have given him that I may settle accounts with him.

Otherwise I and my son will come for this purpose. I had the large cheeses from

Corbolon. I did not however want large ones, but small. Let me know of anything that

N 2
you want and I will gladly do it. Farewell. Payni the 1st. (PS.) Send me an obol’s worth of cake for my nephew.’

12. τον αὐτοῦ, which should follow διὰ, has been inserted in the margin; cf. 13, 14.
26. μὴ(ἡ) Εἰρήνη, added above the line, was apparently intended to follow εἰρήνην.

CXIV. LETTER CONCERNING PROPERTY IN PAWN.

11.4 x 10.5 cm. Second or third century.

Latter part of a letter from Eunoea giving instructions to a friend to redeem a number of articles, chiefly of dress (cf. clix), which had been pawned. Several of the terms are new and the meaning of them is generally obscure.

τὰς μακαλας o . . . . πος . . . . [ . . . ]μα. νῦν μελησάτοι σοι λυτρώσασθαι τὰ ἑμὰ παρὰ Σαραπίωνα. κεῖται πρὸς β μνᾶς πεπλήρωκα τὸν τόκον μέχρι τοῦ ‘Επειφ πρὸς στατήρα τῆς μνᾶς’

5 δερματικομαφόρτην λιβάνιον, δερματικομαφόρτην όνύχιον, χιτῶν καὶ μαφόρτιν λευκῶν ἀλθηνοπόρφυρον, φακιάριον, λακωνίσημον, λινόδιον ἐμπόρφυρον, ψέλια β, μανάκιν, λαδίκιν, Ἀφροδίτη, σκάμφιν, ληκύθων κας-

10 στέρινον μέγα καὶ στάμνον. παρὰ Ὠνήτορα κόμισαι τὰ κλαλία τὰ β. πρὸς ὅκτω χέρας κείτα[ι] ἀπὸ Τῶμη πέρσι πρὸς στατήρα τῆς μνᾶς. ἐὰν μὴ ἀρκεσθῇ τὸ κέρμα διὰ τὴν ἁμέλειαν τῆς κυρίας ἡμῶν Θεαγενίδος, ἐὰν οὖν μὴ ἀρκεσθῇ τὸ κέρ-

15 μα, πάλησον τὰ ψέλια εἰς συμ[?σ]τολήρωσιν τοῦ κέρματος. ἀσπασάς πολλα Ἀλαν καὶ Ἕνυχίαν ἐρρώσατι [σε] [ἐξ]χομαί. καὶ Ἀλεξάνδραν. ἀσπασέται Ἀλαν Ἐάνθιλλα καὶ πάντας τοὺς αὐτῆς.

On the verso

20 ] x ἀπὸ Ἐνυχ[α].

5. δερματικομαφόρτων; so 8. μανάκιον, &c. 16, 18. ὁνων Pap.

'Now please redeem my property from Sarapion. It is pledged for two minae. I have paid the interest up to Επειφ, at the rate of a stater per mina. There is a casket (?)
of incense-wood, and another of onyx, a tunic, a white veil with a real purple (border?), a handkerchief, a tunic with a Laconian stripe, a garment of purple linen, 2 armlets, a necklace, a coverlet, a figure of Aphrodite, a cup, a big tin flask and a wine-jar. From Onetor get the 2 bracelets. They have been pledged since Tybi of last year for eight... at the rate of a stater per mina. If the cash is insufficient owing to the carelessness of Theagenis, if, I say, it is insufficient, sell the bracelets to make up the money. Many salutations to Aia and Eutychia and Alexandra. Xanthilla salutes Aia and all her friends. I pray for your health.'

1. *μακελας*: perhaps for *μαλακος*, *μεγάλας*, or *μακελλας*.
2. *παρὰ Σαραπίωνα*: here and in 10 the accusative is used in place of the genitive.
3. The interest is 4 per cent., presumably for a month, a very exorbitant rate.
4. *δερματικομαφόρτιν*: *μαφόρτιον*, or *μαφόρτις* as it is called in cix. 18, is explained by old glossaries as a veil or hood of some kind. *δερματικο*- ought perhaps to be altered to *δελματικο*—cf. cix. 24. But how can any kind of *μαφόρτιον* be of incense-wood and onyx?
5. *φακίαρον* or *φακιδλον* = *faciale*, v. Ducange s.v.
6. *λακωνόσημον*: the word is clearly formed on the analogy of *πλατύσημον*, cf. cix. 10.
7. *κλίδια*: probably for *κλίμα*, a form found occasionally instead of *κλάμα*. *χέρας* is a puzzle, as the name of a coin would be expected; cf. 3.

CXV. Letter of Consolation.

7.9 × 7.7 cm. Second century.

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

Εἰρήνη Ταοννόφρει καὶ Φίλωνι
εὐψυχεῖν.
καὶ
οὖτως ἐλυπήθην ἢ ἐκλαυσα ἐπὶ
tῶι
Εὐμοίρωι ὡς ἐπὶ Διδυμᾶτος
5 ἐκλαυσα, καὶ πάντα δόσα ἦν κα-
θήκοντα ἐποίησα καὶ πάντες
οἱ ἔμοι, Ἐπαφρόδιετοι καὶ Θερμού-
θιον καὶ Φίλιον καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος
καὶ Πλαντάς. ἀλλ᾿ ὃμως οὐδὲν
10 δύναται τις πρὸς τὰ τοιαῦτα. 
παρηγορεῖτε οὖν ἑαυτοὺς,
εὖ πράττετε. Ἀθύρ α.

On the verso

Ταοννόφρει καὶ Φίλωνι.

*Irene to Taonnophris and Philo, good cheer! I was as much grieved and shed as*
many tears over Eumoerus as I shed for Didymas, and I did everything that was fitting, and so did all my friends, Epaphroditus and Thermounhion and Philion and Apollonius and Plantas. But still there is nothing one can do in the face of such trouble. So I leave you to comfort yourselves. Goodbye. Athyr 1.'

CXVI. Letter.

13.2 × 7.4 cm. Second century.

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

Ἐλπίνῃ Ταονωφρεί καὶ Φιλωνι.
οδώρα Καλοκαιρί εἰς λόγον
Διονυσίου (δραχμάς) τμ., γράφαντος
μοι
ἐκεῖνον δοῦναι αὐτῶι ὅσον ἐὰν
5 θέλῃ, καλῶς οὖν ποιήσαντες
ότε Παράμμοι τῷ ἐργάτῃ
ἡμῶν αὐτάς, κἂν ἐτὶ χρείαν
ἐχθα παράσχετε αὐτῶι ὅσον ἐὰν
θέλῃ, καὶ ταχέως αὐτῶι ἀπολύθω.
10 σατε. ἔπεμψα ὑμεῖν ἐν τῇ ὑματι-οφορίῳ μου μέτρον Ῥώμβειτικοῦ
φοίνικος(ὸ) καὶ ῥῶας ἔκκοσι πέντε
diὰ Καλοκαίρου ἐσφραγίζω(σμένη). κα- λῶς
ποιήσαντες πέμψατε μοι ἐν αὐ-
15 τῇ καθάρια διδράχμοι, ἐπεὶ
ἀναγκαῖος χρεία ἐστὶ μοι αὐτῶι.
ἔπεμψα ὑμεῖν διὰ τοῦ αὐτὸ(οὗ) Καλο-
καῖρο(ν) κῇ(στήν) σταφυλῆς λείαν
μάχης καὶ σφυρίδα φοίνικος
20 καλὸν ἐσφραγίζω(σμένας).

ἐρρο(σθε). 'Αθύρ ῥ.

On the verso
Ταονωφρεί καὶ Φιλωνι.

'Irene to Taonnophris and Philo. I have given to Calocaerus for Dionysius 340 drachmae, as he wrote to me to give him whatever he wanted. So please give this money to our workman Parammon, and if he requires anything further give him whatever he wants and send him off quickly. I send you by Calocaerus in my portmanteau a measure of dates from Ombos and twenty-five pomegranates, under seal. Please send me back in it two drachmas' weight of purgative, of which I am in urgent need. I send you by the said Calocaerus a box of grapes... and a basket of good dates under seal. Farewell. Athyr 30.'

CXVII. Letter.

17.7 × 16.3 cm. Second or third century.

Letter from Chaeræas to his brother Dionysius, giving directions about some business transactions, and telling him to expect some melon seeds and pieces of cloth.
The writer styles himself in the address on the verso λυμνερχος, a new title, meaning apparently a ‘superintendent of lakes’ and the reclaiming of them. Possibly he was employed in the Fayûm, where was the λίμη par excellence, Lake Moeris.

Χαιρέως Διονυσίωι τῶι
κυρίωι ἀδελφῷ χαίρειν.
καὶ κατ’ ὅψιν σε παρακέληκα ὁ-
pως ἀπαρτισθῇ τὸ ἐν τῇ βιβλι-
πράσιν

5 ὁθήκη μετεωρίδωι, καὶ τὴν [[κατα-
γραφῆν]] τῶν παιδαρίων τῶν παι-
δίων ἀπαρτισθῆναι, καὶ τὴν πράσιν
τῶν οἰκαρίων τοῦ ἀντα καὶ τῶν
τοῦ πέρα δίὰ σοῦ γενέσθαι, καὶ τὴν
10 τιμὴν ἐν ἀσφαλεί γενέσθαι, ἄχρις ἄν
παραγένωμαι. σπέρματα σικυδών
σπονδαία ἐπεμψα ῥιήν ἰμεῖν [[σπονδ]] διὰ
[[ἀν]] Διογένους τοῦ φίλου Χαιρέου τοῦ πο-
λειτικοῦ, ῥάκη δύο καταστημημ-
15 μένα [τῇ] σφραγεῖδι μου, εξ ὕν ἄδεος
tοῖς παιδίοις σου ἐν ἐξ αὐτῶν. τὴν ἀδελφὴν
ἀσπάζω καὶ τὴν Κύριλλαν. Ἄρσινοος ἀσπαζόμεναι.
ἐρρώσθαι σε εὐχομαι.

On the verso

20 Διονυσίωι γυμνασί(άρχω) παρὰ Χαιρέου λιμναρχοῦ.

5. μετεωρίδωι.  12. Ἰμεῖν Rm.

‘Chaereas to his brother Dionysius, greeting. I have already urged you in person to have the horoscope (?) in the archives prepared and also the sale of the slaves’ children, and to sell the wine that comes from both the near and the far vineyard, keeping the money in a safe place until I come. I send you some good melon seeds through Diogenes the friend of Chaereas the citizen, and two strips of cloth sealed with my seal, one of which please give to your children. Salute your sister and Cyrilla. Rhodope and Arsinous salute you. I pray for your health.’

5. Cf. B.G. U. 417. 7 ἢν ... τὰ ἐμὰ μετεωρίδα ἦδη ποτὲ τύχην σχῆν.
CXVIII verso. Letter.

Late third century.

Letter from Saras and Eudaemon to Diogenes, containing instructions to have a boat sent for their conveyance, and making other requests.

On the recto is part of a late third century account, with four transverse lines, partly effaced, in the hand of the letter on the verso, though not forming part of it.

Σάρας καὶ Εὐδαήμων
Διογένεις τῷ νῦν χαίρειν. οὐμβουλευθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀξιολογοστάτου Ἀμμω-νίων διὰ τὸ ἀδήλου τῆς ὀδοιπορίας προθεμεῖον μεταπέμψασθαι, ἐπιμέ-χαιν σοι ἐπισταλμα ἦν ἐὰν μὲν πεισθέντες σοι πέρι τῆς ἀφαλείας ἡμῶν καταχωρισθησάμε-νον. εἴδως δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ ξύλου καὶ τοῦ εἰρηνάρχαις ἐπέρριψας τῶν ἵππων ἡμῶν, λαβὼν παρὰ τῶν ἱερῶν ὀλίγων
Χιλ. ἦν καὶ λιβανοστόν

On the recto

Διογένεις.

Saras and Eudaemon to Diogenes the younger, greeting. We have been advised by the most notable Ammonion to send for a ferry-boat on account of the uncertainty of the
We accordingly send you this message, in order that, if they consent to send while you are there, you may procure what is necessary, and if not, that you may despatch a report to the strategus and the guardians of the peace. You know what hospitality requires, so get a little ... from the priests and buy some incense and ... We hear that you have been two days at Heracleopolis. Make haste back to look after your charge, when you have obtained what you went for. It is no use if a person comes too late for what required his presence. Ammonas and Dioscorus the cooks have gone to the Oxyrhynchite nome on the understanding that they would return at once. As they are delaying, and might be wanted, please send them off immediately.'

CXIX. A Boy's Letter.

10 x 13.5 cm. Second or third century.

A letter to a father from his youthful son, who begs to be taken to Alexandria. The letter is written in a rude uncial hand, and its grammar and spelling leave a good deal to be desired.

On the verse

απόδος Θέων τῷ πατρὶ χαίρειν.

2. 1. ἐποίησες 12. ἐπεμψαίον
3. 1. ή 13. ἐπεμψαίον
4. 1. σοι 14. ἐπεμψαίον
5. 1. σοι ... 15. μὴ πέμψῃς
6. 1. ἐπεμψαίον 16. μὴ πέμψῃς
7. 1. χαίρει 17. μὴ πέμψῃς
8. 1. καλὸς 18. 1. καλὸς
9. 1. δέ 19. 1. καλὸς
10. 1. μὴ 20. 1. μὴ
11. 1. ἐποίησες 21. 1. ἐποίησες
12. 1. ἐποίησες 22. 1. ἐποίησες
13. 1. ἐποίησες 23. 1. ἐποίησες
14. 1. ταῦτα 24. 1. ταῦτα
15. 1. μὴ 25. 1. μὴ
16. 1. ἐποίησες 26. 1. ἐποίησες
17. 1. ταῦτα 27. 1. ταῦτα
18. 1. ταῦτα 28. 1. ταῦτα
Theon to his father Theon, greeting. It was a fine thing of you not to take me with you to the city! If you won't take me with you to Alexandria I won't write you a letter or speak to you or say goodbye to you; and if you go to Alexandria I won't take your hand nor ever greet you again. That is what will happen if you won't take me. Mother said to Archelaus, “It quite upsets him to be left behind(?).” It was good of you to send me presents... on the 12th, the day you sailed. Send me a lyre, I implore you. If you don't, I won't eat, I won't drink; there now!'

11. ἐπιμήκος: for the repetition of the finite verb where a purer style would use a participle cf. cxiii. 7.

CX. TWO LETTERS.

27·5 x 12·8 cm. Fourth century.

The recto of this papyrus contains a letter from Hermias to his sister, referring in a philosophic spirit to some misfortune which had befallen him, and asking that some one should be sent to help him. On the verso is a note from Hermias to his son Gunthus, begging him to come at once.

Τῇ ἀδελφῇ Ἐρμείας χαίρειν.
λοιπὸν τί σοι γράψω οὐκ ὀδη, ἀπαικα-καμον γάρ σοι αἰκαστον λέγον καὶ οὐκ αἰνακοῦεις. χρή γάρ τινα ὅραν-
5 τα αἰαντὸν ἐν δυστυχίᾳ κἂν ἀνα- χωρίν καὶ μὴ ἀπλῶς μάχαιρα τῷ δεδομένῳ. μετρίων γάρ καὶ δυσ-
τυχῶν γένεσιν αἰχόντες οὐδὲ οὕτω αἰαντοῖς προσαίκομεν. τέως
10 μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν οὐδέποτε παίπρακται, κἂν ὄφειτερ μέλι σοι ἀποστλῶν
μοι τίνα ἡ Γούγθον ἡ Ἀμμώνιον
παραμένοντα μοι ἀχρις ἀν γνώ
πῶς τὰ καὶ αἰμαὶ ἀποτίθαται. μὴ ἀρα
15 παρέλκομαι ἡ καὶ εἰργομαι ἐστ' ἂν
ὁ θεός ἡμᾶς αἰλαίησῃ; καὶ γάρ Ἐρμείαίσ
αἰτείγεται ἐλθείν πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἀλλὰ αὐ-
tὸν ἄξιώσας παραμέναι οὐκ αἵβων-
λήθη, λέγων ὅτι ἀναγκαῖον τι αἴχω
20 καὶ δὲ μαι ἀνελθεῖν, καὶ νῦς δὲ Γεννά-
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

διός οὐκ δός τέ ἐστιν προσαιδρεύειν
κτῆσι, μάλιστα ἐπεὶ ξένης καὶ
παρὰ τῇ τάξιν ὑπακοής. τὰ κατὰ σὲ διοίκη-
σον ὡς πρόπον ἐστίν, μὴ τέλεον ἀνα-
23 τραπέζων. οὐ δέδοκας γὰρ ἡμῖν αἴχιν
τι δυστυχοῦντες. ἐ[ρ]ξοσοῦ μοι διὰ παντὸς
eὔπρασις. οὐ δέδοκας γὰρ ἡμῖν ἀἴχιν

tαλάψας μαία θλιβόμενον.
καὶ δήλωσον μοι πῶς ἐσ-
χεν Διδυμος; μὴ ἄρα ἡ-
10 μέραι τὰ πάντα διατελοῦσί;
ἐπρῶθαι δὲ εὔχομαι.

Verse.

Ἐρρείμας Γούνθω νῦν χα(ίρειν).
eἰ μὴ Ἀμμώνιος πάραντα
ἐρχομαι πρὸς μαί, σὺ αὐτὸς
πάντα ὑπερβεμένος
5 ἢ καὶ αἰκεῖνον τὸ σῶν ἔργον
ποιοῦντα. ἀλ(λ)ῷ ὥρα μὴ κα-

Recio. 2. οὐκ' Παρ.; so in 4. 18, 21. In ἀπακέκαμοι αἱ σωµ. ἐτ. 1. ἀπέκαμοι.
3. 1. ἑκατον. 4. 1. ἑκατον. 5. 1. ἑκατ. 6. 1. μάκεςθαι. 7. δειθομενω, Παρ.
8. 1. ἑκατονες. 9. 1. ἑκατοί προσέχους. 10. 1. πεπρακται. 11. 1. εἰς ἀποκέβαθαι.
16. 1. ὁλίσθη. 17. 1. ἑρείχθη. ὧμας Παρ. 18. 1. ἐβοθεθήθη. 19. ἀναγκαῖον Παρ.
20. 1. ἕλθε. 21. 1. ὁλος. 22. 1. ἐπὶ.
23. 1. ὅν foς ὅτα. 25. 1. ἑκατεω. 27. πρω[σ]σον Παρ.

Verse. 1. οὐ Παρ.; 3. 1. ἑχεται πρὸς με. 4. ὑπερβεμένος Παρ. 5. 1. ἑκατον.
6. 1. ποιοῦτος. ἀλ' Παρ. 7. 1. με.

Recio.

'Hermias to his sister, greeting. What remains to write to you about I do not know, for I have told you of everything till I am tired, and yet you pay no attention. When a man finds himself in adversity he ought to give way and not fight stubbornly against fate. We fail to realize the inferiority and wretchedness to which we are born. Well, so far nothing at all has been done; make it your business to send some one to me, either Gunthus or Ammonius, to stay with me until I know the position of my affairs. Am I to be distracted and oppressed until Heaven takes pity on me? Hermias is anxious to come to you. I requested him to stay, but he refused, saying that he had pressing business and that he must go, and that his son Gennadius was unable to attend to the property, especially as he was a stranger to the place and was engaged at his post. See that matters are properly conducted on your own part, or our disasters will be complete. We are resolved not to continue in misfortune (?). Farewell; I wish you all prosperity.'

Verse.

'Hermias to his son Gunthus, greeting. Unless Ammonius comes to me at once, put off everything or let him do your work and come yourself. Whatever you do, do not fail me in my trouble. Let me know how it was with Didymus. Can time accomplish everything after all? I pray for your health.'
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Recto.

18. ἀξίωμα is a nominativus pendens; the writer probably intended to say αὐθ ἐπεισά, for which, by a conversion of object to subject, he substitutes ὅπε ἐξουσίῃ.

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

25, 26. ἔχειν τι διωτεχήνει; τὸν ἐξουσίον τι διωτιχεῖν.

CXXI. Letter.

16·6 x 4·3 cm. Third century.

Letter from Isidorus to his brother Aurelius, giving instructions upon some details of farm management. Excessive brevity renders some of the remarks obscure.

"Ἰσιδώρως Ἀὐρηλίῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ πλείστα χαίρειν. καθὼς εἴπα σοι περεί τῶν δύο ἀκάνθων εἶνα δώσω- σιν ἡμῖν αὐτά, ἣδε ἐν τῇ σήμερον περειοργήτω- σαν. αὐτὸς ὁ Φανείας ἀνα-

τόν καστῷ αὐτὰς ὁρυγήνε. ἀμ μὴ θέλῃς, γράψον μοι εἰν εἴδω. καὶ γὰρ τάχα ἐν τῇ αὐρείων ἑργομε-

θα σφραγίσειτε. σπείσουν ών τὸ τύχο, ἐν εἴδω. περεί τῶν ταῦρων ἑργαζόμε-

σαν. μὴ ἀφῆς αὐ-
tοῦς ἀργήσε ὅλους. τῶν κλάδων ἑνικον εἰς τὴν ὄδον πάντα εἰ-

να δήσῃ τρία τρία κέ ἐλκύσῃ. οὕτως ποίησον, καὶ συνφέρει. μὴ προσ-

ποίησις πρὸς τοὺς κυρείους αὐτῶν. τάχα οὐδὲν διδό αὐτῷ. μέγα πράγμα ποιώ

25 αὐτοῖς. τοὺς τέκτονες μὴ ἀφῆς ὅλους ἀργήσε. ὅχλει αὐτοῖς. ἐρρώσ-

στε σε εὖχαι.

3. 1. περὶ; so in 6, 13. 4. 1. ὃν; so in 10, 18. 7. 1. ἀναγκαστάω. 8. 1. ὁρυγήνα.

12. 1. σφραγίσεως. 13. in Pap. 16. 1. ὁρυγήνα; so in 26. 17. 1. ὃλως, as in 26. 17.

1. ἐνγκυον. 18. 1. πάντας. 19. 1. κα. 25. 1. τέκτοναι. 27. 1. ἐρρώσηνται.

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

21. προσποιήσει perhaps has the sense of the middle 'don't make any pretence.'
23. αὐτῶν are apparently the bulls; but who is ἀνετᾷ in 24? αὐτῶν in 25 are probably the κύριοι.

CXXII. LETTER TO A PRAEFECT.
25·8 x 18 cm. Late third or fourth century.

Letter to Agenor, praefect (probably of a legion), from Gaianus, whose high rank is indicated by the fact that he places his own name before that of the praefect, and by the familiar tone of his remarks, as well as by the mention of the soldiers under his command. The letter is an apology for not having been able to procure some wild animals which Agenor required—a subject which recalls the correspondence between Cicero and Caelius.

That Gaianus was more accustomed to Latin than Greek is very evident from his handwriting, which is marked by a thoroughly Latin appearance throughout, and by an occasional obtrusion of Latin forms of letters, e.g. m. The use of the rough breathing (cf. critical note) in a cursive document is also remarkable.
The Oxyrhynchus Papyri

From . . . . . s Gaianus. Greeting, my good brother Agenor! I received at once about the day of the Saturnalia what you despatched to me. I should have sent to you myself more quickly if I had had more soldiers with me; but . . . went back and we cannot catch a single animal. I send for your use . . . .

I pray, my dear brother, for your lasting health and prosperity.'

2. [ἀδελφo]τ: [εἰφε] is a possible alternative.

CXXIII. Letter.

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

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

Κυρῷ μου νῷ Διονυσσοθεώνι

ὁ πατήρ χαίρειν.

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

πάντων θαμάζω, νικό γαρ, μέχρις σήμερον γράμματα σου οὐκ ἔλαβον τὰ δηλοῦντά μοι τὰ περὶ τῆς ὀλοκληρίας ὑμῶν. κἂν ὡς, δεσποτά μοι, ἀντί-γραφόν μοι ἐν τάχει πάντων γὰρ θείημαι διὸτι οὐκ ἔδεξάμην σου γράμματα. γενοῦ πρὸς τὸν ἄδελφόν μοι Θεόδωρον καὶ ποίησον αὐτῶν σκυλήματα πρὸς Τιμόθεον καὶ μεταδώσω αὐτῷ τὸ ἐτοίμον αὐτοῦ ποίησαι εἰνα[ξ] εἰσβῇ προσέδρεσαι. ἥδη γὰρ οἱ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων συνείδησιν εἰσήγησαν τοὺς κολλήγας αὐτῶν, εἰσήλθαν. εἰσβαίνων οὐν

μετὰ τῆς αἰσθήτου γνώσεως ὁ ἐρχόμενος ὑνα ἐτοίμος εἰσβῇ. μὴ οὖν θελήσουσιν ἀνευδητούμενος ἡμᾶς φέρων πρὸς ἄλληλους ὡς εἶδοτας ὅτι τὸ αὐτὸ τὸ ἡμᾶς πάντας καταλαμβάνει. ἐξελεύσῃμεν γὰρ μετὰ τῶν χλαμύδων εἰσβῆραι, ἢθεν ὁ ἐρχόμενος

ἐτοίμος ἐλθάτω ὡς προσέδρεσαι μέλλον. ἀσπάζομαι τὴν γλυκυτάτην μοῦ θυγατέρα Μακκαρίαν καὶ τὴν δεσποτήν μοῦ μητέραν ὑμῶν καὶ ὅλους τοὺς ἡμῶν κατ' ὀνόμα. ἐρωτοῦσαι τε εἰ'χομαι πολλοῖς
On the verso at right angles

Κυρίο μου νείμω. Διονυσοθεών // Ίσχυρίων ταβουλάριος.

3. εἰκαρια. 4. ὑμας Παπ. 7. ὑμας Παπ. 1. μοι. Or perhaps 1. ὑμεις δεσπότης μου.
11. 1. μεταδοτιναι. 12. 1. ὑμαι. 15. 1. ἐσθήτου. ὑμας Παπ. 21. 1. χλυκυτάτην. 22.

ὑμας Παπ. 24. νείματι Παπ.

'To my son, Master Dionysoteon, greeting from your father. As an opportunity was afforded me by some one going up to you I could not miss this chance of addressing you. I have been much surprised, my son, at not receiving hitherto a letter from you to tell me how you are. Nevertheless, sir, answer me with all speed, for I am quite distressed at having heard nothing from you. Please go to my brother Theodorus and make him look after Timotheus and tell him to get ready for going in to attend. Already the notaries of the other towns have acquainted their colleagues, and they have come in. Let him remember when he enters that he must wear the proper dress, that he may enter prepared. Take care they do not allow us to fail in coming to an understanding with each other (?), as we know that the same rule applies to us all. For the orders which we received were to wear cloaks when we entered. Therefore let Timotheus, when he comes, come prepared to attend. I salute my sweetest daughter Macaria and my Mistress your mother and all the family by name. I pray for your lasting health, my son. Epeiph 23.'

1. The sentence may be emended, εἰκαριαν τυνά ἑξωκτί κ.τ.λ.

CXXIV. Schoolboy's Exercise. The Story of Adrastus.

8 x 13.7 cm. Third century.

A schoolboy's exercise, written on the verso of a piece of papyrus containing on the recto part of a second or third century account. The exercise on the verso, written in large sprawling uncialis, is the beginning of a story concerning Adrastus, king of Argos, and his daughters. Cf. the somewhat similar exercise in G. P. II. lxxxiv 1.

"Αδραστος δι τῶν Αργους βασιλέως
γῆμας ἐκ τῶν ὁμοίων ἔσχεν
θυγατέρας δύο, Δημιύλην καὶ
Ἀλδείαλαν, αἰτινας οὐκ ἄμορ-
5 φοι τωνχάνουσασ (a')ι περί τ[ε]ν [γ]'άμον
ἐν δοτόκχουν, μηδένοι αὐτάς μνω-
μι[π]ροι πέμψας τουγαροῦν ὁ "Αδραστος
eis [De]λφος ἐπιπυθάνετο τὴν αἰτινάν.

1 The iambic line which ends that οπαργους, δ(γ)α τό θεὸν τῶν κακῶν πρὸς τὴν δίκην, is a γραμμή of Menander (ed. Meineke, p. 311).
'Adrastus, king of Argos, married one of his own rank and had two daughters, Deipyle and Aegialia, who, though not ugly, were unlucky as to marriage; for no suitors offered themselves. Adrastus therefore sent to Delphi and inquired the cause.'

2. γυναὶ ἐν τόν ὁμοίων: the wife of Adrastus was Amphithea, his niece.
3. δίος: the name of a third daughter, Argeia, is recorded.
4. For Αἰγίαλεα (or Αἰγίαλη) cf. Homer, II. v. 412; some authorities made her the granddaughter of Adrastus (cf. Apollod. i. 8, 6, 3). According to the legends Aegialea consoled herself in after life for the lack of admirers from which, if we may believe the papyrus, she suffered before her marriage.

8. The story was perhaps continued in a second column, but of this no traces remain.

Deipyle subsequently became the wife of Tydeus, and Aegialea of Diomedes.

PART VI. PAPYRI OF THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES.

CXXV. INDEMNITY OF A SURETY.

Gizeh Museum, 10,062. 22 x 24·3 cm. A.D. 560.

Declaration on oath made by Aurelius Pambechis to the chief of the treasury of Oxyrhynchus, ensuring the latter against any loss or annoyance which he might incur by becoming surety for Pambechis on his appointment to succeed to a subordinate official post. Some guarantee, perhaps that of a public officer, was no doubt a condition of the appointment required by law, cf. lxxxii. 8. The object of the law was therefore practically defeated by this private arrangement by which the person giving the necessary security was himself secured by the person to whom it was given against any possible loss. For another and more direct evasion of legal enactments by private contract cf. cxxxvi. 37–39, note.

The papyrus is dated Choiak 17 in the thirty-fourth year of Justinian, the nineteenth year after the consulate of Basil, ninth indiction, i.e. A.D. 560; and in line 9 'the current 237th = 206th year' is mentioned. These two eras dating from 324 and 335 respectively, of which an early example was noticed in xciii, occur constantly in the following sixth and seventh century papyri. From a comparison of the different instances it appears that the new year according to the two eras began, like the ordinary Egyptian year, on Thoth 1.

Neither era is known to have been used outside Oxyrhynchus, and it
may therefore be doubted whether the choice of the particular years 324–5 and 355–6 as epochs was due to the occurrence of an event of more than local importance. If, however, we are to look for an explanation outside the history of the town, the era dating from 324–5 may be connected with the Council of Nicaea which took place in that year. But the year 355–6 was marked by no event in general Roman history of sufficient importance to be a natural starting-point of an era.

The Oxyrhynchus scribes of the Byzantine period were, as a rule, more particular in dating their documents than their brethren in the Fayûm. It rarely happens that a business document from Oxyrhynchus fails to have a fixed date, either by the year of the Emperor or by the two eras, while Fayûm papyri are very often dated by the indiction alone. For determining the palaeography of this period there is now an immense store of dated material.
On the verso

+ paraklētik(ή) ὁμολογία γεναιμένη παρὰ Παμβήχιος νιόθη Μηνά . . . .

eis κύριον τὸν αἰδεασμόν . . . .


In the 34th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign Fl. Justinian, eternal Augustus and Imperator, which is the 19th year after the consulship of Fl. Basilius the most illustrious, Choiak the 17th, the 9th indiction. To his worshipful lordship the superintendent of the public treasury-office of this city of Oxyrhynchus, the son of the sainted Abrahm of the illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, from Aurelius Pambechis, son of the sainted Menas and Maxima, whose own signature follows, of the same city, greeting. Whereas I presented an appeal to your worship to become my surety with the most illustrious Apphouas, assistant of the village of Septhla, if he accepted me as his deputy for one year reckoned from the present month Choiak of the current 237th = the 256th year, and of the present 9th indiction, and whereas your worship did this in accordance with my request, your worship at the same time made the reasonable demand to receive from me a written agreement proper to such an appeal. I have accordingly been con-
strained to enter upon the present appellant's agreement, wherein I agree not to permit your worship to suffer any damage, loss, annoyance, or trouble on my account in this connexion, whether in court or out of court, but on the contrary to guarantee you against annoyance, trouble, loss and damage. But if the contingency which I deprecate should occur, and your worship should suffer loss or annoyance or trouble, or I should permit you to be reminded of your suretyship for me by any person whatsoever, you are to have the power to distraint upon all my property, personal and real, until you have received satisfaction. To all this I swear the oath by Heaven and the Emperor, that I will abide by and observe these conditions and will in no wise break them; and I pledge for the observance of this appellant's agreement my property present and future, whether held by myself or my family.

2. τοια: cf. xlii. 9 τοια ἀποδειχθησομένοις ὑπάτοις τῷ γ.  
A comparison of 25 below, and cxlix. 1 and 6 shows that κύρος here, as often, stands for κύρος, and is not a proper name; cf. cxxvi. 4.

19. αὐτ[α]κινητον: ἀκινητος is common in the sense of 'immovable,' i.e. real, property; cf. cxxvi. 17. But the compound αὐτακινητος seems to be new.

20. θείων καὶ σεβασμὸν ἄρκον: this oath is given at length in cxxxviii. 34.

20–23. Cf. cxxxvi. 39, cxxxviii. 36.

CXXVI. TRANSFERENCE OF TAXATION.

Gizeh Museum, 10,085. 31·3 x 30·5 cm. A.D. 572.

Notification addressed to a revenue office by Stephanous, with the consent of her husband Marcus, a 'chief physician,' that she would for the future pay, in full or in part, certain annual impost hitherto paid by her father John, 'the most learned advocate,' in consideration of her having received from her father a gift of landed property as a dowry.

+ Βασιλε[ιας τοῦ θεοτάτου καὶ ἐυσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐερ-
γέτου Φίλαουίδου) Ἔιστιν

τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐ]γοῦστον καὶ Α[ι]τοκράτορος ἔτοιμος; ὑπατίας τῆς αὐτῶν
γαληνότητος τὸ δέιτερον,
Π[αχ]λάν ιὲ, ἐνδιακότων) πέμπτης, (ἔτους) σμη σις. +

τὴ ἐξακτορικῇ τάξει οἰκιῶν καὶ οἰκίων τῶν τῆς περιβλέπτων μνήμης
Θεώνος διὰ σο[ῦ] κύρον

5 τοῦ αἴθε[ία]κου ἐπιμελη[ῆ]τοῦ ταύτης τῆς νέας Ἔιστινον πόλεως Φίλαουίδα
Σ[τέφανος]

θυγάτηρ τοῦ σοφοτάτου σχολαστικοῦ Ἐ[ω]άννου, μετὰ συναινέσεως Μάρκου
τοῦ λογιστάτου μου

συμβιον [ἀ]πὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. θελήσῃ ἡ σῇ αἴθεσμότης ἐκ τῶν ἀπο-
κειμένων

O 2
παρ' αὐτῇ δημοσίων πνυκτών βαρέσαι τὸ ἐμὸν ὄνομα καὶ κουφίσαι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ αὐτοῦ μου
σοφωτάτου πατρὸς Ἰωάννου καθ᾽ ἐκαστὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἀπὸ ἐμβολίας καὶ
χρυσίκων τῆς

10 σὺν θεῷ εἰς ὑψης ἐκτης ἐπινεμήσως, καὶ αὐτῆς καὶ εἰς τῶν ἐξής ἀπαντα
χρόνων,
εἰς μὲν ἐμβολίας σίτου κανὼν ἀρτάβας ἔχηκοντα τρεῖς μετὰ τῶν τούτων ναύλων
Ἄλεξανδρείας καὶ μεταφορὰς καὶ παντοίων ἀναλωμάτων, καὶ ὑπὲρ κανονικῶν
τὰ καὶ καταβαλλόμενα τῷ κατὰ καιρὸν ἑβδομάδα χρυσών ἢ χρυσοῦ κεράτια
ἐέκοσι δύο
δημοσίως γυνώ, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἄρκαρικῶν τὰ καὶ καταβαλλόμενα τῷ κατὰ καιρὸν
15 ἄρκαρικαρίφ ἦτοι ἐμβολατορί χρυσοῦ κεράτια ἐέκοσι δύο ἡμίσι ὀβρυζιακὰ
cαὶ δημοσίως
κεράτια ἐέκοσι τέσσαρα. ταῦτα γὰρ ἔδοξεν ἡμᾶς συντελέσαι ὑπὲρ τῶν
ἐπιδοθέντων
ἐμοὶ τῇ α' ἥμη Στεφανοῦδι προκιμαζὼν κατ' ἀγροῦ ἀκινήτων πραγμάτων
καθ' ἐκαστὸν ἐνιαυτὸν, καὶ πρὸς τὸ εἰδέναι τὴν σήν αἰδεσιμότητα καὶ
ασφάλειαν τοῖς δημοσίων λόγου πεποιήμενα τὸ παρὸν ἐπίσταλμα τοῦ
20 σωματισμοῦ μεθ' ὑπογραφῆς ἡμῶν ὡς πρόκειται. + 2nd hand. + Φλαονία
Στεφανοῦς

ἡ προγεγραμμένη, στοιχί μοι τὸ παρὸν ἐπίσταλμα τοῦ σωματισμοῦ τῆς
προγεγραμμένης ἐπησίας συντελείας τοῦ δημοσίου ὡς πρόκειται. +
3rd hand. + Φλαονίας) Μάρκος σὺν θεῷ λατρός, υἱὸς τοῦ τῆς λογίας
μνήμης Ἰωάννου γενομένου ἀρχιμάτρου, συναινῶ καὶ συντίθημι
τῇ εὐγενεστάτῃ μοι συμβίω Στεφανοῦδι ἐπὶ τῇ προγεγραμμένῃ ἐπησίᾳ
συντελεία τῶν δημοσίων

25 τῶν ἐγκειμένων ἐν τούτῳ τῷ ἐπιστάλματι τῶν τοῦ σίτου ἀρτάβων ἔχηκοντα
τριῶν κανὼν

μετὰ τῶν αὐτῶν ναύλων Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ μεταφοράς καὶ παντοίων ἀναλω-
μάτων) καὶ τῶν τοῦ χρυσοῦ
κερατίων ἐκοσί δύο δημοσίως ὑπὲρ κανονικῶν, καὶ τῶν εἴκοσι δύο ἡμίσου
κερατίων ὀβρυζιακῶν
εἰς κεράτια ἐκοσί τέσσαρα δημοσίως ὑπὲρ ἄρκαρικῶν, καὶ στοιχήσας πάσιν
τοῖς προγεγραμμένοις ἐν τού·
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

197

tω τῷ ἐπιστάλματι τοῦ σωματισμοῦ γενομένῳ πρὸς σὲ κύρων τῶν αἰδέσιμων ἐπιμελητὴν [ν] οἰκὸν

30 Θέωνος ὑπέγραψα ὃς πρόκειται. +

*di enb Pauli] sum[bolaecographu] etelioth(e).

On the verso

+ ἐπίστασι[λ][μ][α] σ'ω[ματισμ' οὐ] γενόμενον π[αρὰ] Στεφανο(ν)δος τῆς εὔγε[ν]ε-

2. ὑπατεὺς Παπ.; 5. ὑστατικὸν Παπ.; so in 33. 6.[[ω][μ]ν[ν][ν][ν][ν] Παπ.; so in 9. 12. Ῥηξ[ι] Παπ.; so in 14, 16, 27, 28. 13. διο Παπ.; so in 15. 15. ἄρκαιο [καὶ. 17. 1. προ-

κυμιάν. 20. με[θ] ὑπογραφὴ ρ Παπ. 23. ἅτορας νόσο... ὑστατον Παπ. 30. ἔγραφα Παπ.

2. There is much confusion with regard to the years of the consulships of Justin; cf. cxxxiv. 4, cxxv, cccix, and introd. to cxxv.

4. μερίδος καὶ οἰκὸς: οἰκὸς has here the wide sense which appears in a still more extended form in cxxvii, ὀ οἰκὸς ὀ[ξυρ]χητα, where it is apparently equivalent to πόλις. Cf. cxxviii. 8, where a village is said to be παγωρωμένη by the οἰκὸς of Flavius Aπίον. Κύρων is probably for κύριον: cf. cxxv. 3, note.

9. ἐμβολὴ καὶ χρυσικὼν: under these two terms the annual imposts to which John was liable seem to be summed up. The ἐμβολὴ was a contribution of corn which before the division of the Empire was sent to Rome, and was at this period sent to Constantinople. Some part of it was appropriated to the use of Alexandria. Justinian's Lex de Alexandr. et Aeg. Provinciis (edit. xiii) is chiefly concerned with the regulation of this corn-supply. Cf. Cod. Theodos. lib. xi, and cxxxii. 11 and cxxiii. 11 in this volume. Payments for the ἐμβολὴ were sometimes in money; cf. cxxvii. 2. The χρυσικὼν are subdivided in 12 and 14 into κοινωνία and ἄρκαικα, the 'regular' payments and the payments to the imperial fiscus. These are made respectively to the ἐθνικὸς, a term not elsewhere applied to a collector, and to the 'arcarius or embolator'; from which it is to be inferred that the ἐμβολὴ and ἄρκαικα were payable to the same official.

10. ἐπινεμέρεσος: 'indiction.' ἐπινεμέρεσις, which is not infrequent in literary writers, is almost as common as ἐθνικοῖν in the Oxyrhynchus papyri, the only distinction between them apparently being that ἐπινεμέρεσις is not put in the date at the head of a document. It is remarkable that the term has not been found in Byzantine documents from the Fayum.

13. χρυσίῳ ἡ χρυσοῦ: 'in one or more gold pieces.' The normal νόμισμα or solidus contained twenty-four gold κέρατα, the coinage of this period being on a purely gold basis. But though excluded from accounts, silver must have been used for the smaller divisions of the νόμισμα.

14. δημοσίου [ζωῆ]: three kinds of ζωῆ or standard are mentioned in these papyri, δημοσίου, ἰδιωτικῶν, and Ἀλεξανδρείας. For the relation between them cf. notes on cliv.

15. 16. 22 1/2 κέρατα of pure gold (δημοτικά) are to be paid as the equivalent of 24 κέρατα (= 1 νόμισμα) on the 'public' standard (δημοσίος, sc. δημοσίου). The δημοτικόν νόμισμα was therefore debased to the extent of 1 1/2 κέρατα. Apparently not much attention was paid to the law of Justinian (edit. xi), which was especially directed against the Egyptian distinction between pure and impure gold, an abuse which it is there stated was of recent growth and for the most part confined to Alexandria; cf. cxxlvi. 8, note.

33. The word before ἄ]ρω does not appear to be ἐπιμελητής (τῆς).
CXXVII recto. Contributions to the Corn-Supply.

Gizeh Museum, 10,084. 25 x 23.9 cm. Late sixth century.

Account of the contributions made by the οἰκος of Oxyrhynchus and Cynopolis towards the ἐμβολὴ or annual corn-supply sent to Alexandria and Constantinople. Cf. cxxvi. 9, note.

On the verso is a list of payments, in two columns.

+ Συντελεῖ ὁ ἐνδοξος οἰκος Ἑθυρυνχχ(τῶν) ὑ(πέρ) ἐμβολῆς, σι(τού) καὶ(κέλλω) (ἀφταξόν) (μυριάδας) η καὶ

ζωή (ήμιου), τούτων ὑ(πέρ) τοῦ διαγράφου τοῦ τηγάνου
tῇ μυριάδ(ῖ) a νο(μίσματα) νε κερ(άτια) ἵ, γύνεται Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) νπ(ζ) κερ(άτια) η'

ἐξ (δῶν) ἐπεμφθ(η) ἐν Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) δ(ὰς) Ῥηνα νοταρίου (καὶ) παραπομπ(οῦ)
5 τὰ καὶ καταβληθ(εῦτα) τοὺς λαμπρ(οτάτους) ἀργυροπράταις Ἰωάννου
(καὶ) Θεοδώρ(ον) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) νπ(ζ) κερ(άτια) η'

λοι(πά) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) β κερ(άτια) η':

+ Συντελεῖ ὁ ἐνδοξος οἰκος ὅ(τοι) τῆς Κυναγίαν ὑ(πέρ) ἐμβολῆς,
σι(τού) καὶ(κέλλω) μυ(ριάδ(άδ(άς)) η καὶ 'Βω[., ], τοῦτοι
ὑ(πέρ) διαγράφου τοῦ τηγάνου τῇ μυριάδ(ῖ) a νο(μίσματα) νε κερ(άτια) ἵ, γύ
10 γύνεται Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) σιγ' ἐξ (δῶν) ἐπεμφθ(η) ἐν Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) δ(ὰς) Ῥηνα

νοταρίου (καὶ) παραπομπ(οῦ) τὰ καὶ καταβληθ(εῦτα) τοὺς λαμπρ(οτάτους)
ἀργυροπράταις Ἰωάννου (καὶ) Θεοδώρου Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) σπε
κερ(άτιον) α.

λοι(πά) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) [ξ] κερ(άτια) ην.

1. ὅ (ἡ) Παρ. 4. ὁ παπομπόμ. Παρ. 5. ἐλλήνικα ἀργυρομόρφον [ξ] 'οἰκος Παρ.,
   and similarly 11, 12. 1. Ἰωάννου (καὶ) Θεοδώρ[φ] ρ; so too in II, 12.

1. οἰκος: cf. cxxvi. 4 μερίδαν καὶ οἰκον.

καὶ(κέλλω): Lat. cancellus; but it is not quite clear what is the meaning of the term as applied to οἰκος. That particular kind of measure was involved is shown by cxxviii. 17 κανελλω ψ καὶ παρεκκλήμαν; cf. cxlii. 4. Both the forms οἰκος καγκέλλω and στὸς καγκέλλου occur; for the variation in case cf. the μέτρον ἐξωχολικὸν δρόμων 49 δρόμου. An adjective καγκέλλων is also found, applied to both corn and wine, e.g. B. G. U. 687. 3, 692. 3.

2. διαγράφου τοῦ τηγάνου: the meaning of this expression is very obscure; τῆγανον usually means a frying-pan.

3. Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας), sc. ζυγόν, not Ἀλεξ(ανδρίνα), cf. cxxvii. 30, &c.
CXXVIII verso.  Resignation of a Secretary.

 Letter addressed by three persons to a high official, informing him that a chartularius or secretary named Pamouthius wished to resign his office on account of ill-health, and asking for instructions in the matter.

 The recto of this papyrus is occupied with accounts.

 On the recto

 +'O ευδοκιμώτατος κύριος Παμούθιος ὁ χαρτουλάριος ἀσθένειαν σώματος προβαλόμενος ἐμβουλήθη ἐπαναχωρήσαι τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ ἱσυχάσαι, καὶ τοῦτο γνώντες, συνέβη γὰρ καὶ ἐρέ Ἰωάννης εἶναι τότε κατὰ τὴν Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν, ἐγενόμεθα ἐν τῷ ὁίκῳ αὐτοῦ πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ πολλὰ αὐτῶν ἐδυσωπήσαμεν μηδὲν τοιοῦτο πράξαι ἢ διανοηθῆναι δίχα γνώμης καὶ 5 ἐπιτροπῆς τῆς ὑμετέρας ἐνδοξίτητος. καὶ ἄλλως πως οὐκ ἐδυνήθημεν πείσαι αὐτῶν ταῦτα.

 αἰτήσεις ἡμῶν δεξιάσθαι, εἰ μὴ ἐπεσχόμεθα ἑνωμότως αὐτῷ τὰ περὶ τούτου διὰ γραμμάτων προσανεγκεῖν τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ἐνδοξίτητῃ. ἐπιμενεί γὰρ λέγων μὴ δύνασθαι ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον κοπωθῆναι, ἀλλὰ αἱ ἐντιπαθῆ ἀνελθεῖν εἰς τοῦς πόδας τῆς ὑμετέρας ἐνδοξίτητος, ἦν τὸ παριστάμενον ἐπὶ αὐτῷ δοκιμάσῃ. τὸ οὖν ὁδοῖν καταξίωσῃ

 10 ἢ ὑμετέρα ἐνδοξίτης ἀντιγράψαι, καὶ ἢ πείσαι περὶ τούτων τὴν αὐτοῦ αἰδεσὶ(ι)ή(στή) ἐπιμενεῖ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν καὶ τὰ συνήθη διαπρήξασθαι, ἢ ἐπιτρέψαι αὐτῷ ἀνελθεῖν εἰς τοὺς ἐνδόξους αὐτῆς πόδας. ἡγεῖσθω τῆς ἐπιστο[λῆς ἢ ἐποφειλομένη κατὰ χρέος προσκύνησις τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ἐνδοξίτητι. +

 On the recto

 + δεσπ(ότη) ἡμῶν τ(ῶ) πάντων ἐνδοξ(οτάτω) π(αν)ευφήμῳ

 15 κρείτ(ων) κομμουτρή(σονθ) + Ἰωάννης, Θεόδωρος, Θεόδωρος, σχολ(αςτικό).
2. επανογεφρησαί: ε c corr. fr. a. 1. γυναῖκας. 3. ἵων'νην Παπ. 6. ἵων'νην Παπ. γραμματεύοντος Παπ. 7. εὐδοκιμοτης: Παπ. 9. ἱερά... παρεισπαμένου Παπ. 10. ημετέρα Παπ. The fragments containing the letters α and η πεσον in this line and και τά συνθήκη in 11 have been mounted the wrong side up. 15. ἰωανης Παπ. 16. σχολη Παπ.

'His honour Pamouthius the secretary on the plea of bodily infirmity has expressed the desire to retire from his duties and take rest. Learning this, we (for it happened that I, John, was then at Oxyrhynchus) visited him in his house and were very importunate with him to do no such thing and not to make any resolution without reference to the opinion and decision of your excellency. We could not however persuade him to listen to our request in any other way than by offering and pledging ourselves to refer his case by letter to your excellency. He insists that he is unable to bear such a strain, and begs to be bidden to come to your excellency's feet in order that you may judge of his present condition. Let your excellency therefore be pleased to write back your wishes, either persuading his worship to stay at his post and do his regular work or ordering him to come to your excellency's feet. In the forefront of this letter we would place our due and fitting obeisance to your excellency.'

15. κομιστερβ(διονος), if that is right, is a curious title; τριβδονος occurs not infrequently in Byzantine papyri, e.g. B.G.U. 303. 4.

CXXIX. Repudiation of A Betrothal.

Gizeh Museum, 10,082. 25.7 x 40.8 cm. Sixth century.

Formal notice written by a certain John, breaking off the engagement between his daughter Euphemia and his intended son-in-law, Phoebammon, on account of the latter's misconduct. The signature of the father, in sloping uncials, is placed at the end.

The document is not quite complete at the beginning, though not more than part of the date has been lost; possibly line 1 is the original first line.

[... ] ινθικτίνως) ἐνδεκάτης. τὸ παρὸν τῆς διαλύσεως ρεπούδιον διαπέμπομαι ἐγὼ ἴωανης πατὴρ Εὐφημίας τῆς ἕμης ὑπεξουσίου θυγατρός σοι Φοιβάμμων τῷ εὐδοκείς(μω)τι(άτω) μου γαμβρῷ, διὰ Ἀναστασίου τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἐκδίκου ταύτης τῆς Ὀξυρυγχίτων πόλεως, περιέχουσιν ὀς ὑποτέτακται. ἐπειδὴ εἰς ἀκοὰς ἔμας ἠλθεν ὅτι εἰς ἐκθέσια πράγματα τινα παραμβάλλεις ἵων'νης ἤπερ οὐδὲ θεό ὀνεὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσκουσιν, καὶ οὐ δέον ἱστιν ταύτα ἐγράμμασιν ἐντεθήναι, καὶ ην ἡγησάμην τὴν μεταξὶ σοῦ καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς ἕμης θυγατρὸς Εὐφημίας διαλυθήναι
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

συνάφιαν διὰ τὸ ἐμὲ, ὡς εἰρήναί, ἀκηκοέναι σε παρεμβάλλοντα έαυτὸν ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἄθεσμοι πράγμασιν καὶ βουλευοῦντι με εἰρηνικόν καὶ ἱστύχιον βιῶν διάξει τὴν ἐμὴν θυγατέρα.

tοῦτον οὐν ἐκεν θο παρὸν τῆς μεταξεύσι σοῦ καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς ἐμῆς θυγατρὸς Εὐφημίας

10 συνάφιας ἰδιοῦν διαπεμψάμην σοι διὰ τοῦ εἰρημένου λαμπροτάτου ἐκδίκου μεθ' ὑπογραφῆς ἐμῆς, οὗ τὸ ἴσων ἐλαβον ἐνυπόγραφον χερᾶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἐκδίκου. πρὸς οὖν ἄσφαλεν τῆς αὐτῆς μου θυγατρὸς Εὐφημίας τὸ παρὸν τῆς περιλυσσαῖς ἱπποῦν διαπεμψάμην σοὶ γραφέ(ν) μην Ἑπείφ ἵνα ἱνδικτῖον) ἐνδεκάτης. +

2nd hand. + Ἰωάννης πατὴρ Εὐφημίας τῆς ἐμῆς θυγατρὸς ὁ προγεγραμμένος διαπεμψάμην τὸ παρὸν τῆς περιλυσσαῖς ἰδιοῦν

15 σοί Φοιβάμμαντι τῷ εἰδοκιμοτάτῳ γαμβρῷ ὥς πρόκειται. +

2. ίωάννης ὑπέγραφον θυγατρὸς, Ραπ. 3. 1. περίχοιν. 10. 1. διαπεμψάμην, and so in 13. ὑπογραφῆς Ραπ. 11. ἴσων Ραπ. 13. ίωάννης Ραπ.

... eleventh induction. I John, father of Euphemia, my unemancipated daughter, do send this present deed of separation and dissolution to you, Phoebammon, my most honourable son-in-law, by the hand of the most illustrious advocate Anastasius of this city of Oxyrhynchus. It is as follows. Forasmuch as it has come to my ears that you are giving yourself over to lawless deeds, which are pleasing to neither God nor man, and are not fit to be put into writing, I think it well that the engagement between you and her, my daughter Euphemia, should be dissolved, seeing that, as is aforesaid, I have heard that you are giving yourself over to lawless deeds and that I wish my daughter to lead a peaceful and quiet life. I therefore send you the present deed of dissolution of the engagement between you and her, my daughter Euphemia, by the hand of the most illustrious advocate aforesaid with my own signature, and I have taken a copy of this document, written by the hand of the most illustrious advocate aforesaid. Wherefore for the security of the said Euphemia my daughter I send you this deed of separation and dissolution written on the 11th day of the month Epeiph in the 11th indiction.

+ I, John, the aforesaid, father of Euphemia, my daughter, send the present deed of separation and dissolution to you, Phoebammon, my most honourable son-in-law, as is above written.'

CXXX. PETITION FOR RELIEF.

Gizeh Museum, 10,072. 31.8 x 24 cm. Sixth century.

Letter to Apion, patrician and dux of the Thebaid, from Anoup, asking for indulgence in respect of a debt which he declares himself for the present unable to pay.
The Oxyrhynchus Papyri

It is possible that the person here addressed should be identified with the Flavius Apion who occurs so frequently in the Oxyrhynchus papyri from 550–570 (cf. cxxxiii–ix). But Flavius Apion though regularly called patrician, is not elsewhere given the title of dux, which is applied to the Apion of this letter; and the Strategius mentioned in 23 (v. note ad loc.) was more probably the elder brother or the father of Flavius Apion than his son.

+ Τῷ ἐμῷ ἀγαθῷ δεσπότῃ φιλοχρίστῳ φιλοστῦχῳ πανευφήμῳ ὑπερφυεστάτῳ πατρικίῳ καὶ δουκὶ τῆς Ῥηβαίων χώρας Ἀπίων π(αρὰ) Ἀνωθὲν ἑλεευνὸν ὑμετέρου δοῦλου ἀπὸ τοῦ διαφερόντος αὐτῆς κτήματις καλομένου Φάκρα.

5 οὐδὲν ἄδικον ἢ ἁσέβεις κέκτηται ὁ ἐνδοχεῖς ὅγκος τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ δεσπότου, ἀλλ' ἀεὶ μεσότι ἐστὶ ἑλεμονοῦσης ἐπὶ ῥ' ῥέου τοῖς ἐνδείκνυσιν τὰ χρυσᾶ. ὅθεν κἀγὼ ὁ ἑλεευνὸς δοῦλος τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ δεσπότου μοῦ διὰ ταῦτα τῆς παραουσίας δεσποτεύουσας ἑλερθήναι μοι βούλομαι γνώναι τὴν ὑμετέραν δεσποτιάν ὃς ἐκ πατέρων καὶ ἐκ προγόνων δουλεύειν

10 τῷ ἐμῷ ἀγαθῷ δεσποτῇ πληρόσαι ἠτήσως τὰ δημόσια καὶ θεοῦ βουλήσει ἐπὶ τῆς παρελθούσης ἐνδεκάτης ὑπόκτισον καὶ τῆς παρελθούσης δεκάτης βεθνάναι τὰ ἐμὰ κτήμα, καὶ χρυσὸν ὦν ὀλίγον ἑδαυσάμην νομίσματα) ιε ἢς ὁτὲ δυνηθῶ ἐγωρᾶσαι τὰ αὐτὰ κτήμα. καὶ ἀλλ' ὅτε προσηλθὼν τῷ ἐμῷ ἀγαθῷ δεσποτῇ καὶ εἰλίθησαι με ἔλθον ἑνταῦθα, οἱ διαφερόντες

15 τοῦ ἐμοῦ δεσπότου ὁ ἴδιος χέρτατα κατὰ τὴν κέλευσιν τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἐκαθαρίσας ὅσα γὰρ, δεσπότα, μὴ καταλάβε με ὁ ἑλεος σου, οὐ δύναις σταθῆναι εἰ τῷ ἐμῷ κτήματι καὶ χρησιμεύει τοῖς γεουχικοῖς πράγμασι. καὶ παρακαλῶ καὶ κατικελεύω τὴν υμετέραν δεσποτιάν προστάξαι ἑλερθηναι με, ἐπεξεργαζόμενος νὰ εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνατροπὴν ἤλθον. οὐκ ἔχει γὰρ ἀλλὰν κατα- γέγραφαν εἰ μὴ τῆς τοῦ δεσπότου Χριστοῦ καὶ τῆς υμετέρας ὑπεροχῆς. καὶ ἄμυναν ἀδικῶς ἀναπέμψῳ τῷ δεσπότῃ Χριστῷ ὑπὲρ τῆς ζωῆς τῆς υμετέρας δεσποτιάς καὶ τοῦ ὑπερφυεστάτου αὐτῆς οὐού Στρατηγίγγου δεσπότου. +

1. l. φιλοστῦχῳ. 2. ὑπερφυεστάτῳ Ραπ. 3. ἐμετέρων Ραπ. 4. ὑπερφυεστάτῳ Ραπ. 5. ὑπερφυεστάτῳ Ραπ. 6. l. ἐπιρρέων. 8. l. δέθεσες. 9. ἐμετέρων Ἐαρ. 11. ἐν Ραπ. 12. l. πεπάναι... κτήνη. 13. ομ. και. 14. l. ἀδώνια. 15. l. ἡμιουχομ. Κ ὁ κατὰ cotr. γρ. τ. 16. l. καταλαβρ. 17. First of of γεουχικοῖς cotr. γρ. δ. 18. l. κατικελεύω. ἐμετέρων Ραπ. 20. ἐμετέρων ὑπεροχῆς Παρ. 21. ἐμοῦ... ὑπὲρ Ραπ. 22. ἐμετέρων... ὑπερφυεστάτου... νῖν Ραπ.
To Apion my kind lord, lover of Christ and the poor, all-esteemed and most magnificent patrician and [dux] of the Thebaid, from Anoup, your miserable slave upon your estate called Phakra. No injustice or wickedness has ever attached to the glorious house of my kind lord, but it is ever full of mercy and overflowing to supply the needs of others. Therefore I, your miserable slave, desire by this petition for mercy to bring it to your lordship's knowledge that I serve my kind lord as my fathers and forefathers did and pay the taxes every year. But by the will of God in the past 10th and 11th indiction years my cattle died, and I borrowed a considerable sum—amounting to 15 solidi—in order to be able to buy the same number of cattle again. Yet when I approached my kind lord and asked for pity in my straits, the servants of my lord refused to do my kind lord's bidding. For unless your pity extends to me, my lord, I cannot stay on my holding and serve the interests of the estate. But I beseech and urge your lordship to command that mercy should be shown me because of the disaster that has overtaken me. For I have no other refuge than in the Lord Christ and your eminence. And I will send up unceasing hymns to the Lord Christ for the life of your lordship and that of your most magnificent son, my lord Strategius.'

23. Στρατηγιών: this person is perhaps the Flavius Strategius addressed in Gizeh Museum, No. 10,031, under the titles ἀπὸ ὑπάτων στρατηλάτης εὐκλείστατος πατρίκιου πρωτεύον κατὰ τὴν Ἡρωλότος καὶ κατὰ ταύτην τὴν λαμπρὰν Ὄζες πόλεων. The document, which is dated in the year 535, is an acknowledgement of the receipt through a μελοκάστος of a basket (κάλασος) required for a mill (μυλάων) belonging to Strategius; and it follows precisely the formula used in the similar receipts addressed to Flavius Apion (διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου κ.τ.λ.) of which cxxxvii is an example. There is therefore reason to connect the Strategius of No. 10,031 with the house of Flavius Apion, and the Strategius of the present text is the son of an Apion. As the Flavius Apion papyri do not begin until about 15 years later than No. 10,031, Strategius was probably his elder brother or even, possibly, his father.

CXXXI. A DISPUTED INHERITANCE.

Gizeh Museum, 10,063. 36.4 × 25.3 cm. Sixth or seventh century.

Petition sent by a certain Sousneus to an unnamed person, who is asked to intervene in a dispute which had arisen between Sousneus and his younger brother about the division of their father's property.

The Jewish descent of the writer, indicated by the names which he mentions, is also traceable in the style of this letter, which has a decidedly Hebraistic turn.

+ Τῷ ἑμῶν μετὰ τὰ δέων ἀγαθῶν δεσποτῆς ἐλεονοῦ ἀδῆσσι (καὶ) ἰκεσία + παρ' ἑμῶν Σουσνέου ἔλεενοῦ ὑμετέρου δόσιλου ἀπὸ Πάτανι. διδάσκω τὸν ἑμῶν ἀγαθὸν δεσποτὴν τὸν καὶ [ἐμὲ πράγματος τοῦτον ἐξοντα τὸν τρόπον. ἡνίκα ἔξη ὅ πατήρ μου ἐκάλεσεν ἐμὲ καὶ τὸν τό αὐτοῖς ἑμῶν, λέγων δοκῇ ἐν ἔξι ἑς ὑμῶν τῆς οὐσίας τῆς μητρὸς ὑμῶν Ἰωάννης ἱερέως, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας μου τρέφονται καὶ ἐπηρεῖ Δαυείτον τὸν μικρότερὸν μου.
 ejaculation, and the dew of his life. 

1. he and his wife, and the livestock which they owned.

10. **

15. **

20. **

25. **

1. Στεφανια Ραπ. 2. ἤμετέρου Ραπ. 5. ἵμων Ραπ. 6. ἰω[ Ραπ. 15. ἰουλίου Ραπ. 22. l. μειρασθή. 24. ἵμα Ραπ. 26. l. παρασκευάσαι.

'To my kind lord next to God, entreaty and supplication, from me, Sosanes, your miserable slave, of Patani. I beg to inform my kind lord of my case, which is as follows. When my father was alive, he summoned me and my brothers and sisters and said, "One of you shall possess the land of your mother Jo... Aphe, while the others get their livelihood from my land." and he raised up David my younger brother and assigned to him the estate of my mother. And when he was on the point of death my father ordered David to be given half an aroura out of his own land, saying that that was enough for him, since he had his mother's estate. And lo, it is to-day three years since he died. Immediately after his death I went to Abraham, the overseer of Claudianus, and he brought the witnesses who were appointed to act for my father, that is, Julius the elder and Apollos. And he caused everything to be done in accordance with the word of my father; and year by year I sowed my land and David my brother sowed the land of my mother and his own half-aroura. But to-day Abraham suborned (i) this David lay in wait for me, and said that my brother must have for himself my mother's land and the half-aroura which my father gave him, and that all that my father left me must be divided again between himself and me. Now my father gave to my mother 110 solidi to divide between me and my brothers and sisters, and this she gave to Elizabeth my elder sister.
And I beseech my kind lord to see that my rights are maintained in accordance with my father’s word.'

14. μείζων Κλαύδιανοῦ: it is more probable that μείζων here is a title than that it means ‘elder son,’ notwithstanding μειζότερο ἄδελφή in 25. Cf. cxxxii. 1, 10, clvi. 5, clviii. 2, and B. G. U. 367. 5, and 368. 10 κόμεται καὶ μειζότερον λειτουργόν τοῦ πανειφ. πατρίκ.

15. ἐπάνω: the use of the preposition is peculiar. ἐπάνω is frequent in late Greek as an equivalent of ἐπὶ in the senses of ‘upon’ and ‘over,’ i.e. having authority over. But neither of these meanings is very satisfactory in the present case.

19. ἵππος(ις): it is more probable that ἵππος here is a title than that it means ‘elder son.’

15. ἐπάνω: the use of the preposition is peculiar. ἐπάνω is frequent in late Greek as an equivalent of ἐπί in the senses of ‘upon’ and ‘over,’ i.e. having authority over. But neither of these meanings is very satisfactory in the present case.

CXXXII. DIVISION OF PROPERTY.

Gizeh Museum, 10,133. 33.5 x 23.5 cm. Late sixth or early seventh century.

Memorandum of the division of a sum of money left by one Paulus among his heirs. The money amounting to 360 gold solidi was shared in different proportions by Serenus, the son of Paulus, and two other individuals on behalf of their wives, who were no doubt daughters of Paulus.

+ Γναῖσι χρυσίμοι εὑρεθίνωσιν παρὰ τῷ μακαρίῳ Παύλῳ τῷ ἀπὸ μείζόναν νομισμάτων τοῖς

 Ωφεως (καὶ) δοθίνωσιν τοῖς

 γεγραμμένοις αὐτῶν κληρονόμους ἐπὶ μηδέν ἐπ’ Επείφ κ’

 Ἰνδικτιόνοις ἵγα, ἀπό νομίσματον τῆς, οἶτος.

 διὰ Σερεύνου νυόν τοῦ αὐτοῦ Παύλου νομίσματα ἑνὸς (κεράτια) κ’,

 (καὶ) ὑπὲρ παραστάθμιον αὐτῷ νομίσματα τρίτη (κεράτια) δ’,

 / νομίσματα βῆς 'Αλεξάνδρειάς.

 διὰ Φοίβηδμωμοὶ χρυσὸς χόου ὑπὲρ τῆς γαμετῶν αὐτῷ 'Ηραίδος νομίσματα β’ (κεράτια) ἱ,”

 (καὶ) ὑπὲρ παραστάθμιον αὐτῷ νομίσματα τριτη (κεράτια) η’,

 / νομίσματα βῆς 'Αλεξάνδρας.

 Ῥ (λα) Μακαρίῳ μείζονος ὑπὲρ τῆς γαμετῶν αὐτῷ 'Αραίος νομίσματα τριτη (κεράτια) κ’,

 (καὶ) ὑπὲρ παραστάθμιον αὐτῷ νομίσματα τριτη (κεράτια) γ’,

 / νομίσματα βῆς 'Αλεξάνδρας.

 γάμηται τῷ παλιῷ νομίσματα τριτη 'Αλεξάνδρας. +

2. κληρονομῆσιν Pap. 4. νιόν Pap. 5 νιόν 'Hc Pap.; so in 5 &c. 7. ἡραίοις Pap.
5. paraostibov (ov): paraostibov nómismata in Cod. Just. x. 27, 2 means a nómismata below its normal weight; and on this analogy the amounts mentioned here as paid iper paraostibov may be supposed to have made up the deficiency in weight of the sums with which they are connected; i.e. the 360 nómismata were para so and so many keraí. But if this is meant, it is rather strange that the nómismata are not described at the outset in 3 as being under weight.

10. γαμετο(όν): γαμέτης or γαμετός for γαμέτη is not found elsewhere.

CXXXIII. ADVANCE OF SEED CORN.

Gizeh Museum, 10,056. 32.5 x 30.7 cm. A.D. 550.

The following documents (cxxxiii-cxxxix) are all concerned with the affairs of Flavius Apion, his heirs, or his son, Flavius Apion the younger. The family evidently possessed much wealth and power, and it figures in a considerable proportion of the Oxyrhynchus papyri of this period.

The present text is an acknowledgement of receipt given to Flavius Apion by the officials of the village of Takona, for 200 artabae of seed-corn.

The body of the document and the Latin signature are by the hand of cxl.
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

207

...
In the 24th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign Fl. Justinian, the eternal Augustus and Imperator, which is the 8th year after the consulship of Fl. Basilius the most illustrious, Phaophi 22, 14th indiction, in the city of Oxyrhynchus.

To Flavius Apion the all-honoured and most magnificent, of consular rank, a landowner at this illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through Menas his servant who is acting on his behalf and assuming for his master the same all-honoured Apion the conduct and responsibility of the transaction, from the council of the chief men of the village of Takona, in the Oxyrhynchite nome, which village is dependent upon your honour's house, through us, Aurelius Phoeambmon, overseer, son of Pekusius, Aurelius Anoup, son of Arisii, Aurelius Menas, his brother, Aurelius Koulaebth, son of John, Aurelius Anoup, son of Priscus, Aurelius Heraclides, son of Palmas, Aurelius Phib, son of Julius, and the other officials of this village, greeting. We acknowledge that we have received from your honour on loan and have had measured out to us, given to us by the heirs of the painted Menas, son of Osklas, captain of a boat belonging to your honoured house, total 200 artab. corn. We will pay back without fail to your honour the same amount of corn, new and sifted, according to the measure by which we received it, along with the tax payable by us, in the month Payni of the current 227th—the 196th year and of the present 14th indiction, out of the new crops of the coming (D.V.) 15th indiction, without delay and on the security of all our property which is thereto pledged. This bond, of which this copy only is made, is valid, and in reply to the formal question we have given our assent. (Second hand.) The council of the chief men of the village of Takona in the Oxyrhynchite nome, through the names herein above written, (has given) to your honour this bond for two hundred artabae of uncleansed corn by measure, total 200 artab. uncl. corn, which we will pay back at the date fixed; and we agree to all that is herein contained as it is above written, and in answer to the formal question have given our consent and discharge. 1, Aurelius Heraclides, scribe of the village of Takona, signed for them at their request, as they were illiterate. Executed by me, Philoxenus.

2. τοῖς τῷ ἃ: the year is really the ninth, not the eighth, after the consulship of Basilius (541); the same mistake occurs in cxl. In cxxv. 2 the number of years after Basilius' consulship is correctly given. Cf. note on cxxvi. 2, and introd. to cxxv.

5. ἐπερωτήσεις: the correlative to ἐπερωτήθης in 21.


14. ἵκτος διαπίσματος: cf. civili, from which it appears that a διάπισμα could be sealed. But what part it played in the measuring and whether it had anything to do with the κάγκελλος (cxxxvii. 1, note) is obscure.

23. Some such verb as ἐποίησαμεν must be supplied.

28. The κ with the stroke of abbreviation should somehow represent ἰδικτίων; cf. cxxxviii. 49 and cxl. 32.
CXXXIV. Contract of a Stonemason.

Gizeh Museum, 10,053. 31.5 x 10.3 cm. A.D. 569.

Acknowledgement given to Flavius Apion by John, chief of the stone-masons, for the receipt of one gold solidus, for which sum he engages to transport 200 blocks of stone to a λάκκος or cistern on Flavius Apion's estate.

There are some ancient stone quarries which are still worked at a short distance to the north of Oxyrhynchus.

+ Βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβείας τοῦ θειοτάτου
Ημῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργετοῦ
Φιλαυγοίου Ἰωσῆνου τοῦ αἰώνιου Αὐγοῦστου
καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος έτους δ', ύπατίας τῆς
5 αὐτῶν γαληνής τῆς τὸ β', Παύνι ἰε',

υνδικτιώνος β/ ".
Φιλαυγοίος Ἀπίων τῷ πανευφήμῳ
καὶ ὑπερφυσώστης ἀπὸ ὑπάτων ὄρδινα ὅτων
καὶ πατρικῷ, γεουχόντι καὶ
10 ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ 'Οὐρνυγχιτῶν
πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου τοῦ καὶ
ἐπερωτώντος καὶ προσπορίζοντος
τῷ ἰδίῳ δεσπότῃ τῷ αὐτῶ πανευφήμῳ
καὶ πατρικῷ, γεουχόντι καὶ
15 Ἰωάννης κεφαλή τῶν

λαστήμων, ιδίς Μηνᾶ μητρὸς
Σάρας, ὄρμῳ (ενος) ἀπὸ ἑποικίων
Νήσου Λευκαδίου τοῦ Ὁμηρογένους νομοῦ
dιαφέροντος τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυσώσει.
20 ὁμολογῶ ἐσχηκέναι παρ' αὐτῆς
ἐντεῦθεν ἐδή χρυσοῦ νόμισμα
ἐν ἰδιωτικῷ (ὑγίᾳ), γνεται (χρυσοῦ), νομισμάτιον ἡ ἰδιωτικῷ,
καὶ ύπὲρ τοῦ τούτου ὁμολογῶ
ἐγεκείν εἰς τὸν λάκκον
25 τοῦ αὐτῆς κτήματος

Ταρουσθά (ινος) λίθων μεγάλους
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

\[ \text{diakosías díxa òperθ(έσεως)} \\
\text{τινός. κύρ(ιον) τὸ ὀμολ(όγημα) ἀπλ(οδιν)} \\
\text{γραφ(έν), καὶ ἐπερ(ωτηθέις) ὀμολ(όγησα).} \]

30 Ἰωάννης, στοιχεῖ μοι. Ἰσατος

\[ \text{ἐγρ(αψα) ἐπ(ερ) α(ὔτοι) ἀγρ(αμμάτων) ὄντος.} \]

* di em(υ) Isat(υ) diacon(υ) etelioth(ε).

On the verso

\[ \text{ὀμολ(όγημα) Ἰωάννου κεφ(αλῆς) τῶν λαοτῶρ(ων), νιὸν Μηνᾶ, ἀπὸ ἐποικ(ίου) Νήσου} \]

\[ \text{Δ(ευ)καδ(ιοῦν, χρ(υσοῦν) νο(μίσματος) ἃ ἰδ(ωτικῶ).} \]


17 1. διακοσίους. 30. ἴωστης ... Ἰσατος Pap. 32. Ἰσατ Pap. 33. ἰνου Pap.

7 sqq. For the formula cf. cxxxiii. 4 sqq.


CXXXV. Deed of Surety.

Gizeh Museum, 10,018. 32 x 19.5 cm. A.D. 579.

Deed by which Aurelius Pamouthius, a worker in lead, became surety to the heirs of Flavius Apion that Aurelius Abraham, a labourer, would remain with his wife and family on an estate belonging to the heirs.

The papyrus is dated Phamenoth 25 (March 21) in the fourth year of the Emperor Tiberius Constantinus, 12th indiction. There is, as so often happens, an inconsistency between the two halves of the date. Tiberius reckons the beginning of his reign from the time when he was made Caesar by Justin (cf. G. P. I. lx. 2, note), and this event is placed by historians in Dec. 574, so that his fourth year was Dec. 577–578. But since Justin did not die till October 578, the fourth year of Tiberius' sole reign was of only two months' duration, and in March 578 Justin was still Emperor. Moreover the 12th indiction on the ordinary reckoning was 578–9, and it could not have begun so early as Phamenoth (cf. note on cxl. 10). Probably therefore ε should be read for δ in line 3.

The dates found in papyri belonging to the reigns of Tiberius Constantinus and Maurice are a constant source of difficulty. Although in cxliv the year of the Emperor and the indiction coincide with the received theory, cxciii, cxxviii and cci are dated in Phaophi (October) of the 8th year of Tiberius, 1st indiction. This is so far consistent that, reckoning from Dec. 574 as the beginning of Tiberius' reign,
the indiction and the year of the Emperor agree in making the date of these papyri Oct. 582. But the accession of Maurice took place in August 582, so we must suppose that in October the scribes were still ignorant of Tiberius' death; cf. a similar case in cii. In cxxvii, dated in the 3rd year of Maurice, 2nd indiction, January, the year of the Emperor is wrong; cf. note on G. P. II. lxxxvi. 5 and B. G. U. 395.

The years of the consulships are also frequently inconsistent. In cxciii, cxcviii and ccli the 4th consulship of Tiberius coincides with the 8th year of his reign, while cxliv, cxxvi and cxxvii give a regular series of dates 'after the consulship' of Tiberius, which is placed by them in 578. For similar difficulties respecting the consulships of Basil and Justin cf. cxxiii. 2 and cxxvi. 2.

+ Βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλ(αου)ιόνος Τιβερίου Κωνσταντίνου τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγοῦστον καὶ Λυκοκράτορος ἔτους δ', Φαμενωθ' ἕε, ἵνα(κτίωνος) ἱβ. τοῖς ὑπερφιεστάτοισ κληρονόμοις τοῦ τῆς ἐν εἰκλεεὶ τῇ μνήμῃ

5 Ἀπώνος γενομένῳ πατρικίω, γεουχοῦσιν καὶ ἑνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Οὐρυγγύχων(ἰτῶν) πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπεροτώντος καὶ προσπορίζοντος τοῖς ἱδίοις ἐπεστάται τοῖς αὐτοῖς πανευφήμοις ἀνθράσιν τῇ ἀγωγῇ καὶ ἐνοχῇ, Αὐρήλιος Παμοῦθιος μολυβουργός, ὦδα Γεωργίου μητρὸς Ἀννιανῆς, ὀρμάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ Οὐρυγγύχων(ἰτῶν)

πόλεως. ὁμόλογοι ἐκουσία γνώμη, ἐπωμενύμενοι τῶν θείων καὶ σεβάσμιον ὄρκον, ἐγγυάσθαι καὶ ἀναδέχεσθαι παρὰ τῆς ύμῶν ὑπερφυείας διὰ τῶν αὐτῆ προσπορίζοντων Αὐρήλιον Ἀβραϊάμοιν ύδων Ἐρμίμονος μητρὸς Ἡράδος, ὀρμάμενον ἀπὸ κτήματος μεγάλης Ταρουλίου διαφέροντος τῇ ύμῶν ὑπερφυείας τοῦ

10 Οὐρυγγύχων(ἰτῶν) νομοῦ ἐναπόγραφον αὐτῆς ἑρωγρύν, ἐφ' ὅ τε αὐτῶν ἀδιαλείπτων παραμείναι καὶ διάγειν ἐν τῷ αὐτῶν κτήματι μετὰ τῶν αὐτῶν φιλτάτων καὶ γαμετῆς καὶ κτηνῶν καὶ πάσης τῆς αὐτῶν ἀποσκευής ἀποκρινόμενου εἰς ἀπαντα τὰ ὅρων τὸ αὐτῶν πρὸς' ὁποτὸν ἦτο τῶν ἐναπογράφων τύχην,

15 Οὐρυγγύχων(ἰτῶν) νομοῦ ἐναπόγραφον αὐτῆς ἑρωγρύν, ἐφ' ὅ τε αὐτῶν ἀδιαλείπτων παραμείναι καὶ διάγειν ἐν τῷ αὐτῶν κτήματι μετὰ τῶν αὐτῶν φιλτάτων καὶ γαμετῆς καὶ κτηνῶν καὶ πάσης τῆς αὐτῶν ἀποσκευής ἀποκρινόμενου εἰς ἀπαντα τὰ ὅρων τὸ αὐτῶν πρὸς' ὁποτὸν ἦτο τῶν ἐναπογράφων τύχην,

20 καὶ μηδαμῶς αὐτῶν καταλείψαι τὸ αὐτῶ κτήμα μὴν μὴν μηθ'[ε] ἵστασθαι εἰς ἐτερόν τόπον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπιζητοῦμεν αὐτῶν πρὸς ἐμὲ παρὰ τῆς ύμῶν ὑπερφυείας διὰ τῶν αὐτῆ προσηγώντων ἐν οἰαδήποτε ἡμέρᾳ οἰασθητοτοῦ ἐνέκεν προφάτεως, τοῦτον παραφέρω καὶ παραδώσω ἐν δημοσίᾳ

25 τόπῳ ἐκτὸς παντὸς τόπου προσφυγῆς καὶ λόγου ἐνθά αὐτῶν
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

καὶ παρείληφα, ἐν τῷ φυλακῇ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου οἴκου.

ἡ [εἰ] μὴ τοιτο ποιήσω, ὄμολογῷ καταβαλεῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀπολείψεως καὶ μὴ γινομένης παρ' ἐμοῦ παράδοσεως κρυστὸ νομίσματα ὑκτῶ ἔργῳ καὶ δυνάμει ἀπαιτούμενα.

30 ἐπὶ ἡ ἐγγύη ἀπλὴ γραφεῖσα, καὶ ἑπερωτηθεὶς ὥμολον γησα).

* di en(u) Anastasiu etlioithi.

On the verso

ἐγγύη Παμοῦθον μολυβουργ(οῦ) νιώθ Γεωργίου ἀπὸ [τῆς Ὑρυμνη(τοῦ) πόλ(εως)] αναδεχομένου Ἀβραάμ(ου) νιώθ Ερμίου ἀπὸ κτήματος Tαῦτα ὄντων νομισμάτων.

3. ἑνοι Pap. 4. ὑπερφυσετωτοι Pap. om. τῆς. 7. ἐνοι Pap. 9. νίωθ Pap. 11. ἑνοι Pap.; so in 22. 12. ὑπερφυσετωτοι Pap. 13. νιώθ ... ηραίδος Pap. 20. το αὐτο cor. from τὸ αὐτό. 21, 22. o cor. fr. ω in the terminations of τετευρ οὐσίων and οἰον ὡς τέτευρ οὐσίων αὐτοῖς.

24. The terminations of the verbs ὡ and ὡσω inserted afterwards; ἐ and δ in παράδοσω partially re-written. 26. α of παρείληφα inserted, and ε of εἰρ partially re-written. 27. τοῦτο. ω of ποιήσα inserted, and ς corrected; ομ of ὄμολογω partially re-written. ὑπερ Pap. 28. γιον of γινόμενα re-written. α of παράδοσεως cor. fr. ω.

In the 4th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign and greatest benefactor Fl. Tiberius Constantius, eternal Augustus and Imperator, Phamenoth 25, 12th indiction.

To the most magnificent heirs of Apion, of glorious memory, patrician, landholders in this illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through Menas their servant who is acting on their behalf and assuming for his masters, the said all-esteemed persons, the conduct and responsibility of the transaction, from Aurelius Pamouthius, lead-worker, son of George and Anniana, coming from the city of Oxyrhynchus. I agree of my own free will and with the oath by Heaven and the Emperor to be surety and pledge to your magnificence, through your representatives, for Aurelius Abraham, son of Herminus and Herais, who comes from the estate Great Tarouthim belonging to your magnificence in the Oxyrhynchite nome, and is entered as your labourer. I engage that he shall continually abide and stay on his holding along with his friends and wife and herds and all his possessions, and be responsible for all that regards his person or the fortunes of him who has been entered as a cultivator; and that he shall in no wise leave his holding or remove to another place, and if he is required of me by your magnificence through your representatives at any date or for any reason whatsoever, I will bring him forward and produce him in a public place without any attempt at flight or excuse, in the keeping of your same honoured house just as he is now when I become his surety. If I do not do this I agree to forfeit for his non-appearance and my failure to produce him 8 gold solidi, actual payment of which is to be enforced. This pledge, of which only this copy is made, is valid, and in answer to the formal question I have given by assent.

Executed by me, Anastasius.'

4. There is here a confusion, which recurs in cxxxvi. 4, between the alternative phrases τοῦ τῆς εἰκλείας μημῆς (cf. cxxxvii. 5) and τοῦ ἐν εἰκλεὶ τῆς μημῆς.

6 sqq. Cf. cxxxiii, 5 sqq., &c.

31. etliothh: the second ἡ represents ἦ.
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

CXXXVI. CONTRACT OF A FARM STEWARD.

Gizeh Museum, 10,103.  90·7 x 33 cm.  A.D. 583.

Contract between the heirs of Flavius Apion and Serenus, a deacon, with his surety Victor, a lawyer, by the terms of which Serenus agrees to become the overseer of certain estates for one year.

At the beginning a line of the date, perhaps preceded by the formula ἐν ὀνόματι κ.τ.λ. and a protocol similar to that of cxxxviii, has been broken away.

[+ βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου ἐνεργεῖτον Φλαουίου]  
Τιβερίῳ Μαυρικίῳ τοῦ ἀ[ιωνίου] Αὐγοῦστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους ἄ,  
μετὰ τὴν ύπατίαν τοῦ τῆς  
θείας λήξεως[1] γενομένου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Τιβερίῳ Κωνσταντίνου ἔτους ἥ,  
Παχων κῆ, ἵναικτίονος] πρότης.  
τοῖς ὑπερφυεστάτοις κληρονήμοις τοῦ τῆς ἐν ἐυκλεεὶ τῇ μνήμῃ Ἀπίωνος  
γενομένου  
5 πρωτοσπατρίκιον, γεοχοῖνι καὶ ἑντάδα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν πόλει,  
διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου  
τοῦ ἑπερωτώντος καὶ προσπορίζοντος τοῖς ἑδώιοις δεσπόταις τοῖς αὐτοῖς πανευφήμιοι ἄνδρασιν  
τῆς ἀγωγῆς καὶ ἑνοχῆς,  
Σερήνος διάκονος τῆς ἀγίας ἐκκλησίας, νῦς  
τοῦ μακαρίου  
'Απολλᾶ, μετ' ἐγγυητοῦ] τοῦ καὶ ἀναδεχομένου [αἵτων εἰς ἡν ποιεῖται ὐποδοχὴν τῆς καταπιστευομένης[2]  
αὐτῶ προνοησίας τῶν ἐξής δηλουμένων κτημάτων καὶ ἔξωτικῶν αὐτῶν τόπων, ἐμοῦ  
10 Βίκτορος νομικρίων, νῦν τοῦ μακαρίου Ἰωάννου, ἐξῆς ὑπογράφωσεν ἑδωίοις  
γράμμασιν, ἀμφότεροι ὀρμώμενοι ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ ἐγὼ ὁ πρωτότυπος  
Σερήνος διάκονος,  
ἐκουσία γνώμη καὶ αὐθαερέτῳ προαιρέσει συντεθεῖσαί με πρὸς τὴν ἡμῶν  
ὑπερφύειαν διὰ τῶν αὐτῆς  
προσ(η)κόστων ἐπὶ ἑνὰ ἑνιαυτῶν, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ λοιπᾶδος χρυσικῶν τῆς  
παρούσης πρώτης ἤνδικτίονος]
καὶ καρπῶν καὶ χρυσικῶν καὶ προσόδων τῆς σῦν θεῷ δευτέρας ἐπινεμήσεως, ἐπὶ τῷ με τὴν
15 χώραν τοῦ προοιτοῦ ἦτοι ὑποδέκτου ἀποπληρῶσαι παρ’ αὐτῇ ἐμ προστασίᾳ κτήματος Ματρέου
καὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς κώμαις ’Επισήμου καὶ ’Αδαλου καὶ τῶν ἕξωτικῶν αὐτῶν τόπων τῶν διαφερόντων
τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείς, καὶ κατὰ τὸ παρεχόμενον μοι ἀπατήσιμον παρὰ τῶν αἰδεύσιμων χαρτουλαιρίων
τοῦ ἐνδόξου αὐτῆς οἰκοῦ τὴν μεθοδίαν τρέψαν κατὰ τῶν ὑπευθύνων γεωργῶν κτηματικῶν τε
καὶ κομμικῶν καὶ ἕξωτικῶν, εἰς τὸ πάντα εἰσπράξαι καὶ καταβάλειν ἐπὶ τὴν ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείαν
20 ἦτοι ἐπὶ τοὺς αὐτῆς προσήκοιτας, τοὺτ’ ἔστιν, τὸν μὲν σῖτον ἐπὶ τὸν δημόσιον ναίτην τοῦ
ἐνδόξου αὐτῆς οἰκοῦ, τὸ δὲ χρυσικὸν ἐπὶ τὸν λαμπρότατον τραπεζήτην τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου
οἰκοῦ, ἀκολούθως τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἑνταγίοις τοῖς ἐκδιδομένοις παρ’ ἐμοῦ πᾶσιν τοῖς ὑπευθύνοις
γεωργοῖς ταύτῃ τῆς προνοσίας, καὶ μετὰ τὴν γυνομένην παρ’ ἐμοῦ σπουδὴν καὶ ἦν
ἐγιδείκνυμι μεθοδίαν περὶ τὴν εἰσπραξίν. ἐδὲ συμβὴ ἔχθεσιν γενέσθαι ἐν τοῖς
25 προγεγραμμένοις κτήμασιν, ἐμε ταύτην ἀποσυμβιβάσαι τὴν ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείαν ταύτην ἑαυτῇ καταλογίσασθαι ἐν τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις τὰ δὲ ἐξωτικὰ πάντα ἐμε εἰς πλῆρες
λημματίας καὶ εἰσπράξαι καὶ εἰσενεγκείν τῷ εἰρημένῳ γεουχικῷ λόγῳ προσομολογῶ δὲ
λημματίας τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείᾳ ὑπὲρ παραμυθείας τοῦ παραλημπτικοῦ μέτρου τῶν ἀρταβῶν
ἐκατὸν ἄρταβας δέκα πέντε. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις συνεθήμην καὶ ὁμολόγησα διδώναι τῷ ἐνδόξῳ
30 οἰκο τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείας καὶ τὰ δώδεκα νομίσματα Ἀλεξάνδρείας τὰ ἐξ ἐδους παραχώμενα
ὑπὲρ παραμυθείας τῆς αὐτῆς προνοσίας, καὶ δέξασθαι με τὸ ἐμὸν ὕψων κατὰ μίμησιν
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

τοῦ πρὸ ἐμοῦ προνοητοῦ. δόσω δὲ τοὺς λόγους πάσης τῆς ἐμῆς ὑποδοχῆς τοῦ τε λήμματος καὶ ἀναλώματος, καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν λογοθεσίων ἀποπληρώσω, εἰ λοιπαδάριοι φανεῖν ἀκολούθησο  ὡς εἰρήται τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἐνταγίοις. προσομολογῶ δὲ κἀγὼ Βίκτωρ ὁ ἐγγυνήτης

35 ἐγγυνᾶσθαι καὶ ἀναδέχεσθαι τὸν προγεγραμμένον Σερήνου διάκονον προ- νοητὴν διδοῦντα

πληροῦντα τὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ ὑποδοχῆς, καὶ εἰ λοιπαδάριοι φανεῖν ἀκολούθως τῆς αὐτοῦ πιττακίους οἴκοθέν καὶ ἐξ ἰδιῶν μου διδόναι καὶ πληρῶσαι τὴν ὑμῶν ὑπερφίδειαν), ἀποστατόμενος τὸ προνομίῳ τῶν ἐγγυτῶν, διαφερόντως δὲ τῇ νεαρᾷ διατάξει τῇ περὶ ἐγγυτῶν καὶ ἀντιφωνητῶν ἐκφωνηθείσῃ. καὶ ὑπεθέμεθα ἀμφότεροι εἰς τὸ δίκαιον τοῦτον

40 τοῦ συναλλάγματος πάντα ἡμῶν τὰ ὑπάρχοντα καὶ ὑπάρχοντα ἰδικῶς καὶ γενικῶς,

ἐνεχύρου λόγο καὶ ὑποθήκας δικαίω. κύρ(ίου) τὸ συνάλλαγμα δισσ(ών) γραφ(εῖν), καὶ ἐπερ(ωτηθέντες) ὅμολ(ογήσαμεν). + 2nd hand. + Σερήνος διάκονος, νῦν τοῦ μακαρίου 'Ἀπολλώ, ὁ προγεγραμ- μένος, πεπόημαι τούτω τὸ συνάλλαγμα τῆς προγεγραμμένης προνοησίας κτήματος Ματρέ(ον) καὶ τῶν ἐν τες κώμης 'Επισθύμου καὶ 'Αδέ(ον) καὶ τῶν ἐξωτικῶν τῶν, καὶ ἀποδώσω τοὺς λόγους μου, καὶ στοιχὶ μου πάντα

45 τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ ὁ πρόκειται, ὑπογράφας χειρεί ἐμοι ἀπέλησα. 3rd hand.+ Βίκτωρ νομικάριος, νῦν τοῦ μακαρίου 'Ἰωάννου, ὁ προγεγραμμένος, ἔπομαι καὶ ἀναδέχομαι τὸν προγεγραμμένον εὐλαβεστ(ατον) Σερήνου διάκονον καὶ προνοητὴν ἐν τούτῳ τὸ συναλλάγμα(τι), καὶ συμφωνεῖ μοι πάντα ὡς πρόκειται.

ὑπέγραψα χειρεὶ ἐμοὶ, ἀπέλυσα.+ 1st hand. + δὲ ἐμὸν Παπνοθίου συμβολαίογράφ(ον) ἐτελεώθη.

50 * ди em(u) Ραφνιτ(ής) . . . ψυμ(βολαίογραφο) ετελιοθ(e).
The terms of the agreement are (11 sqq.):—

I, Serenus, deacon, principal party to the contract, of my own free will and deliberate choice agree that I have made a contract with your magnificence through your representatives for one year reckoned from the arrears of money payments of the present first indication and that of the crops and money payments and revenues of the coming (D.V.) second indication; in which contract I undertake to fill the post of your administrator or steward in the management of the estate of Matus and your property in and adjacent to the villages of Epismus and Adaesus. I undertake to conduct my dealings with the labourers responsible to me both upon the estate and in the villages and adjacent property in accordance with the requirements notified to me by the worshipful secretaries of your honoured house, so as to collect and pay to your magnificence or to your representatives all that is due, namely, the corn to the official controller of the boats of your honoured house and the money to the most illustrious banker of your said honoured house, in correspondence with the receipts and cheques issued by me to all the labourers under my charge, and in agreement with the performance of my duties and the method of collection adopted by me. And if any deficiency (?) should occur on the estates aforesaid, I am to make it good and it shall be credited to your magnificence in my accounts; and I will gain and collect and pay to the aforesaid owner’s account all the dues in full from the outlying properties. I agree further to gain for your magnificence, as compensation for the measure used in receiving payments, fifteen extra aratabae on every hundred. I have also contracted and agreed to give to the honoured house of your magnificence the twelve Alexandrian solidi usually paid as a consideration for the said administration; and to accept the same amount of victuals as the administrator before me. I will render accounts of all my stewardship both of receipt and expenditure and I will make up deficiencies when the accounts are balanced if the comparison of my receipts and cheques as aforesaid shows me to be in arrears. I, Victor, surety, do further agree to become surety and bail for the aforesaid Serenus, deacon and administrator, in the discharge and fulfilment of his stewardship; and if he is shown to be in arrears in comparison with his cheques and receipts, to discharge the debt and satisfy your magnificence out of my own private means, renouncing the privilege of sureties, and contrary to the new ordinance issued about sureties and persons accepting responsibility. We both pledge for the observance of this contract all our property present and future, whether held by ourselves or our families, to be security
and to serve as a pledge. The contract, of which two copies are made, is valid, and in reply to the formal question we have given our consent.' (Signatures.)

4. τίς ἐν εὐκλεία: cf. cxxv. 4, note.
10. ἐπαγρέφωντες: the construction is ad sensum.
24. ἔθεσεν: other instances of the use of this word show that it means a payment of some kind, and probably arrears of payment. clxxix has τὴν ἔθεσιν ἐν διμελί πολλὴν, and Gizeh Museum No. 10,132, which is a list of payments in corn and money, is headed ἕπος ἔθεσις ἕκα τῆς φρατίθι(α) τοῦ δευτέρου ἡμῶν κ.τ.λ. Cf. B. G. U. 539. 1.

37-39. μαρὰ δατίζεις is the Greek title of the Novellae of Justinian, two of which (4 and 99) are especially concerned with ἐγγυαι. The natural inference from the clause in the papyrus would be that the law referred to abolished the liability of sureties. But this is neither in accordance with the terms of the Novellae nor with common sense. Perhaps the proviso was inspired by a mistrust of a new law which was imperfectly understood. It is interesting to find the imperial decrees evaded in this way by private contract; cf. cxxv. introd.

CXXXVII. REPAIR OF A WATERWHEEL.

Gizeh Museum, 10,034. 32 x 20 cm. a.d. 584.

Acknowledgement given by Aurelius Ptollion, a cultivator, to the heirs of Flavius Apion, of the receipt of an axle for a waterwheel used in irrigation. A large number of similar documents, of which this one may be taken as a representative, are found among the papers relating to the house of Flavius Apion. Cf. cxcii-cxcvii.

There is another inconsistency here (cf. introd. to cxxxv) between the year of the Emperor and the indictment. The 3rd year of Maurice was from Aug. 13, 584–5, while the 2nd indictment came to an end in the summer of 584, long before Tybi 15 (Jan. 10) of Maurice's 3rd year. One of the two numbers must be wrong, and as the date by the year after Tiberius' consulship supports the indictment number (cf. cxxxvii. 4 with cxxxvi. 2 and cxliv. 20), the error probably lies in the year of the Emperor, which should be the 2nd instead of the 3rd. Perhaps the scribe kept to the Egyptian method of reckoning an Emperor's first year as ended on the 5th ἡμέρα ἐπαγρέψειν after his accession (cf. introd. to xxxv. verso); but elsewhere in papyri after the reign of Justinian the years of the Emperor are reckoned in the ordinary Roman fashion from the day of his accession without reference to the civil year, and there are other inconsistencies in papyri dated in the reign of Maurice, e.g. G. P. II. Ixxxvi, which cannot be explained by the recurrence of the scribe to the Egyptian mode of reckoning the years of an Emperor.

+ Βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ημῶν δεσπότου Φλαουίου

Τιμιερή

Μαυρικίου τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγουστοῦ καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους 7, μετὰ τὴν
υπατιαν τοῦ τῆς θείας λήξεως γενομένου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Τιβέριου
Κωνσταντίνου ἔτους 5, Τύβι ιε, ἱνδ(κτίωνος) β.

5 ὑπόστητῶν διαδόχων τοῦ τῆς εὐκλείας μνήμης
Ἀπίων[ο]ς γενομένου πρωτοπ[αρου]κίου, γεουχοῦν καὶ ἐνταῦθα
τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχίτου πόλει, διὰ Μηναί οἰκέτου τοῦ
ἐπερωτώντος καὶ προσπορίζοντος τοῖς ἱδίοις δεσπόταις τοῖς
αὐτοῖς πανευφήμιοι ἀνδράσιν τὴν ἁγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχὴν, 10

Αὐρήλιος Ποταλλίων οἰός Ἀναυθίου μητρὸς Νόανης, ὀρμῶμενος
ἀπὸ ἑποικίαν Ἀμβιούτου τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχίτου νομοῦ διαφέροντος
τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυέα, ἐναπόγραφος αὐτής ἡγεργός, χαίρειν.
χρείας καὶ νῦν γεναμένης εἰς τὴν ὑπ’ ἐμὲ γεουχικὴν μηχανήν
καλομενήν Πήδινον Ἀνιανὸν ἀντλοῦσαν εἰς ἀροσίμην γην
15 αὐξόνος ἐνός, ἀνελθὼν ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως ἡζόσα τὴν
ὑμῶν ὑπερφύειαν δώσει κελεύσαι μοι τὸν αὐτὸν αὐξόνα
παρασχεθῆναι, καὶ εὐθέως ἡ ὑμῶν ὑπερφύεια, πρόνοιαν
ποιομένην τῆς συστάσεως τῶν ἐαυτῆς πραγμάτων, τούτου
tὴν τιμήν κατελογίσατό μοι ἐν τοῖς πιστακίοις μοι καϊνὸν ἐπιτήδιον

20 ἀντλητικῶν εὐάρεστον. ἐδεξάμενη εἰς ἀναπλήρωσιν πάντων
τῶν μηχανικῶν ὄργανων ἐν τῇ σήμερον ἡμέρᾳ ἡτίς ἐστὶν Τύβι
πε[ν]τεκαίδεκάτῃ τῆς παραύθης δευτέρας ἱνδ(κτίωνος), ὀδροπαρχία(ῖας) καρπῶν τῆς
σὺν θ(εί) τρίτης ἐπί,τιμ(ῆσεως), τὸν δὲ αὐτὸν αὐξόνα ἐξουπηρετοῦμ(ενοῦ) τοῖς
πιστιμοῖς
ἐπὶ ἐπηατῆ Χρόνων, τὸν δὲ παλαιὸν δοθέντα τῷ θυρωρῷ. κυρία) ἡ χειρογραφία

25 ἀπλ(ῆ) γραφίσα, καὶ ἐπὶ τρ(ωτηθείς) ὀμολ(άγησα). Ποταλλίων οἰός Ἀναυθίου,
στοιχεῖ μοι αὐτῇ ἡ χειρογραφία) ὡς πρόκ(εταί). Παπνοῦθιος ἕγρα(αφαί) ἢ(περ) [ἄγρ(αμμάτου) δοντος. 2nd hand(?)
+ γ(εται) αὐξών εἰς μ(ῶνος). + + +
1st hand.  * di em(u) Paphi(uthin) sun(holaoeografui).

On the verso
+ χειρογραφία(ία) Ποταλλίωνος [οἰό] Ἀναυθιόν ἀπὸ ἑποίκιον] Ἀμβιούτος,
 ὑποδοχῆ(ῖς) αὐξόνος ἐνός. +

3. ὑπαρχιαν Pap. 4. ὑδι Pap.; so in 22. 8. ιδιοι Pap. 10. νιον Pap.; so in
l. ἑξενοι; so in 16, 23, 26, 28. 16. ἑμων ὑπερφυεια Pap. 19. l. καϊνὸν επιτηδείον κ.τ.λ.
22. ὀδροπαρχος Pap. 23. ἐξουπηρετοῦμ Pap. 24. l. θυρωροφ. 29. ἐποδοχε Pap.

Digitized by Microsoft ®
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

After the date and the usual opening formula the papyrus proceeds (l. 13): 'Having lately had occasion to require an axle for the appliance belonging to the landlord under my charge which is called by the name of Gedius Anianus and supplies water to arable land, I went up to the city and asked your magnificence to order the axle to be provided for me. Whereupon your magnificence with due regard for the state of your property credited me in my accounts with the value of a new, proper, serviceable, and satisfactory axle, which I have received as the complement of all the machinery this fifteenth day of Tybi of the present second indiction for the water-supply of the crops of the third indiction by God's help approaching. This axle is to serve the purposes of irrigation for a term of seven years, and the old one has been given to the porter.'

19. καὶ ὁ καταλόγωσε: the accusative is retained as though τοῦτον παρέσχετο, which occurs in some of the documents parallel to this one, had been written instead of τοῦτον τήν τιμήν καταλογίσατο.

CXXXVIII. CONTRACT FOR THE CHARGE OF A STABLE.

Gizeh Museum, 10,100. 98.8 x 33.5 cm. A.D. 610–11.

Contract between Flavius Apion the younger and John, 'contractor of the racecourse' belonging to Flavius Apion, by which John agreed to undertake for a year the charge of Apion's stable in addition to the racecourse, and to provide him with animals whenever they were required, in return for the payment of one pound of gold (72 solidi).

Judging from the number of references in the papyri to the racecourse at Oxyrhynchus, it was very popular at this period. Cf. exl, exlv, cl, clv.

At the top of the document is part of a 'protocol' in brown ink, similar to those frequently met with in long Byzantine papyri. (Cf. Führer Pap. Erz. Rain. p. 17, sqq.)

'Εν ώνόματι τοῦ κυρίου καὶ δεσπότου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν, βασιλείας τοῦ θειόστατον καὶ εὐφεσίας(εστάτου) ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλαουίου 'Ηρακλέου τοῦ αἰωνίου Ἀγιοῦστον καὶ Ἀ(ὑτοκράτορος) ἔτους α...'

ино(κτίσονος) ἡ, (ἔτους) .IContainer Χντ., +

5 Φλαουίου Ἀπίου τῷ πανευφήμῳ καὶ ὑπερφυστάτῳ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίω, γεωργοῦντι καὶ ἐνταθὰ τῇ λαμπρᾷ 'Ὀξυρυγχ(τῶν) πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ

οἰκέτον τοῦ ἐπερωτήτων καὶ προσπορίζοντος τῷ ἵδιῳ δεσπότῃ

τῷ αὐτῷ πανευφήμῳ ἀνδρὶ τῆν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχὴν, ἐγὼ Ἰωάννης σὺν θεῷ παντάριοι τοῦ ἄξιωσ δρόμου τοῦ ἐνδόξου ἰμῶν οἴκου καὶ

10 τοῦ βαδιστικοῦ στάβλου τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου ἰμῶν οἴκου, νίς τοῦ μακαρίων

Digitized by Microsoft ®
Θεοδόρου, δρομώμενος ἐκ τῆς 'Οξυρυνχύσ(ιτών) πύλ(εως), ὁμολογῶ τὰ ύπογε-γραμμένα.

βουλήμενος ἀντέχεσθαι καὶ τῆς χρείας τοῦ βαδιστικοῦ στάβλου τοῦ ἐνδόξου ὑμῶν οἴκου μετὰ τὸν υπ' ἐμὲ ὅξουν δρόμον ἐπὶ ἕνα ἐνιαυτόν, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ πεντεκαϊδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μηνὸς τῆς παρούσης τεσσαρακαιδεκάτης

15 ἱερύκτιον(ος) μέχρι πεντεκαϊδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μηνὸς τῆς ἕνας θ(εφ) πεντε-καϊδεκάτης ἐπινεμῆ(σεως), ἐκείνησα λόγον πρὸς τὴν ύμετέραν ὑπέφειεν διὰ τῶν αὐτῆς προσκόπων καὶ τοῦτο τὸ βαδιστικὸν στάβλον καταβαρῆθηναι μοι παρὰ τῆς ύμετέρας ὑπέφειες καὶ δὴ κατεπίτευσαν μοι οἱ προσήκοντες τῇ ύμετέρᾳ ὑπέφε(ιεξ) αὐτὸ τὸ βαδιστικὸν στάβλον ἐπὶ τῶν προγεγραμ-μένον)

20 ἕνα ἐνιαυτόν, λογιζόμενον(ον) ἀπὸ πεντεκαϊδεκάτης τοῦ Χοίακ μη(νὸς) τῆς παρούσης τεσσαρακαιδεκάτης ἱερύκτιον(ος). ὁμολογῶ ὑπεισέθειν τοῦτο καὶ εἰς τὰς ἀνακυπτοῦσας πάσας γεωνικὰς χρείας, καὶ στρωθαί τοῖς τε περιβλέπτοις διοικηταί καὶ λαμπροτάτους χαρτουλαρίους καὶ παισίν ἀπεχομένοις εἰς οἰκονήποτε γεωνικὴν χρείαν, καὶ μὴ συγχωρήσαι.

25 μέρψιν τινὰ γενέσθαι κατ' ἑμοῦ, ἀνενδοιάστως κυδώνῳ ἐμφατικοὶ καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς ύποστάσεως, καὶ δέξασθαι με παρ' αὐτῆς λογικό πάκτων τῆς αὐτής χρείας τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ χρυσοῦ λίτραν μῖαν ζυγὸν Ἀλεξανδρείας· ὁμολογῶν, ως εἰρηται, πάσαν χρείαν τοῦ εἰρημένου στάβλου ποιεῖν, καὶ χρησίματι ἀλογα εἰς τὰς γεωνικὰς χρείας, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτων πᾶσιν ἐσπομοιομένην πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ παντοκράτορος, καὶ νικῆς καὶ σωτηρίας καὶ διαμονῆς

30 τῶν εὐσεβ(εστάτων) ἡμῶν δεσποτῶν Φλαουίου Ἡρακλείου καὶ Αλλίας

Φλαβίας τούτους ἐμμένειν, ταῦτα διαφυλάττειν, ἐν μηδεί παραβήναι τρόπῳ, καὶ ὑπεθέναι εἰς τὸ δίκαιον ταύτης τῆς ὁμολογίας πάσα μοι τὰ ύπάρχοντα καὶ ύπάρχοντα ἰδίκως καὶ γενικῶς, ἑνεχύρων λογῳ καὶ ὑποθέκης δικαίῳ. κυρία (ἡ) ὁμολογία

35 διοική γραφ(είσα), καὶ ἑπερ(ωθῆεις) ὠμολόγησα). 2nd hand. + Ἰωάννης.

3rd hand. + Ἰωάννης πακτάριος
tοῦ ὅξου δρόμου τοῦ ἐνδόξου οἴκου τῆς ἡμῶν ὑπερφεοίας καὶ τοῦ βαδιστικοῦ
3. \( \text{phi} \)\( \alpha \nu \iota \sigma \nu \iota \nu \iota \) \( \text{Pap.} \); so in 35. 5. \( \upsilon \rho \nu \phi \rho \nu \nu \sigma \tau \sigma \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 7. \( \tau \iota \omega \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 8. \( \iota \omega \omega \gamma \) \( \text{Pap.} \); so in 40 (once). 9. \( \iota \omega \omega \) \( \text{Pap.} \); so in 10. 10. \( \upsilon \omega \gamma \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 11. \( \upsilon \gamma \gamma \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 13. \( \iota \mu \nu \) \( \omega \) \( \text{Pap.} \); so in 20. 1. \( \mu \tau \tau \) \( \omega \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 15. \( \upsilon \iota \iota \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 16. \( \iota \mu \tau \tau \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 18. \( \iota \mu \tau \tau \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 19. \( \iota \mu \tau \tau \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 21. \( \iota \upsilon \) \( \text{Pap.} \); so in 44. \( \upsilon \rho \sigma \sigma \tau \sigma \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 26. \( \upsilon \rho \sigma \sigma \tau \sigma \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 32. \( \sigma \iota \iota \upsilon \omega \omega \) \( \text{corr. fr. n.} \). 33. \( \iota \varphi \mu \mu \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 35. \( \delta \omega \lambda \omega \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 36. \( \delta \omega \lambda \omega \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 38. \( \iota \omega \gamma \iota \gamma \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 39. \( \iota \omega \gamma \iota \gamma \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 41. \( \iota \delta \) \( \delta \) \( \mu \mu \) \( \upsilon \omega \omega \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 42. \( \iota \gamma \gamma \gamma \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 43. \( \iota \gamma \gamma \gamma \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 44. \( \upsilon \iota \iota \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 47. \( \iota \iota \omega \omega \omega \) \( \iota \omega \omega \omega \) \( \text{Pap.} \). 49. \( \upsilon \iota \iota \) \( \text{Pap.} \).

'In the name of the Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, our God and Saviour, in the first year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign and greatest benefactor, Flavius Heraclius, eternal Augustus and Imperator, . . ., 14th indiction, year 287 = 256.

To Flavius Apion the all-honoured and most magnificent, of consular rank and patrician, landowner at this illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through Menas his servant who is acting on his behalf and assuming for his master, the said all-honoured Apion, the conduct and responsibility of the transaction, from John, by the help of God contractor of the racecourse belonging to your honourable house, and of the stable belonging to your said honourable house, son of the sainted Theodorus, coming from the city of Oxyrhynchus. I make the following contract.

Wishing to take charge of the stable belonging to your honoured house in addition to the racecourse which is under my care, for one year reckoned from Choiak 15 in the present 14th indiction to Choiak 15 in the (D.V.) approaching 15th indiction, I proposed to your magnificence through your representatives that your magnificence should entrust the stable to my care. The representatives of your magnificence accordingly allowed me the charge of it for the one year aforesaid reckoned from Choiak 15 in the present 14th indiction. I agree to undertake this duty and all the services that may arise in connexion with the estate, and to find mounts for the noble superintendents and the most illustrious secretaries and the servants who depart on any service whatsoever connected with the estate, and to give no cause for dissatisfaction, all this being undertaken unequivocally at the risk of myself and my property; and I accept as payment for the said duties for which I have contracted during the year one pound of gold according to the standard of Alexandria, undertaking for my part, as aforesaid, to perform all the duties
attaching to the aforesaid stable, and to provide animals for the needs of the estate, at the
risk of myself and my property, as is aforesaid, and to find mounts for the noble super-
intendents and the most illustrious secretaries and the servants who depart, as aforesaid, on
service connected with the estate. To all this I swear by Almighty God and by the
supremacy salvation and preservation of our most pious sovereigns, Flavius Heraclius and
Aelia Flavia, that I will abide by and observe these conditions and in nowise break them;
and I pledge for the observance of this contract all my property,' etc.

8, 9. 'Ιδώνης παστάρως κ.τ.λ.: this individual probably recurs in cliv. 1o, 11, where he
has the additional title of τομικάρως.

δέξιος δρόμον: cf. cxl, a contract with a σταθερης τού δέξιος δρόμον. A χαρτουλάριος
toú δέξιος δρόμον is mentioned in Constantin, De Adm. Imp. c. 43.

10. βασιλικόν στάθμον: this included presumably any animals used in harness, e.g.
donkeys or mules, as well as horses; cf. 29, where δρυμα need not be confined to horses.

34 sqq. This is the δείκτης and τεφερής δρόμος referred to in cxxv. 2o, &c.

35. 'Αδωνις Φαζίας: the first wife of Heraclius is known as Eudocia Fabia, one of these
names—the authorities are not agreed which—having been bestowed upon her by the
emperor on her marriage. Φαζίας would be an easy mistake for Φαζίας.

CXXXIX. PROMISE TO BE HONEST.

Gizeh Museum, 10,049. 31.8 x 12.1 cm. A.D. 612.

Contract between Aurelius Menas, head-watchman, and Flavius Apion
the younger, by which Menas undertakes to pay 24 solidi should he be proved
to have been a party to any theft of the agricultural plant under his charge.
The lost commencement of this text is supplied from Gizeh Museum
No. 10,090, which is a similar contract with Flavius Apion entered into by two
natives of the village of Ophekas on the day before the present one, and written
by the same scribe.

[+ 'Εν ὠνόματι τοῦ κυρίου καὶ δεσπότου 'Ιησοῦ]
[Χριστοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν,]
[Βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐφήμου]
[δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλ(αοιίου) 'Ηρακλείου]
5 [τοῦ αἰώνιον Αὐγοῦστου καὶ Αὐτοκρ(άτορος)]
ἐτ(οὺς γ), Φ[αου]φι κθ, ἰνδ(ικτίων) α.
Φλ(αοίου) 'Απώνι τῷ πανευφήμῳ καὶ ὑπερφ(υστάτῳ)
ἀπὶ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίω, γεουχοῦντι καὶ
ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ 'Οξων(υγχιτῶν) πόλις, διὰ Μηνᾶ
10 οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπεροτόντος καὶ προσπορ(ίστος)
τῷ ἰδίῳ δεσπότῃ τῷ αὐτῷ πανευφήμῳ]
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

... and if ever at any season or time I shall be found to have stolen the gear of the machinery or of the oxen, or to have committed any theft whatsoever, or to have harboured thieves, I will forfeit to your magnificence for each attempt 24 gold solidi, actual payment of which is to be enforced at the risk of myself and my property.'
CXL. **CONTRACT WITH A HORSE-TRAINER.**

Gizeh Museum, 10,057. 28.8 x 22.3 cm. a.d. 550.

Contract in which Aurelius Serenus undertakes the superintendence of the racing stable belonging to Flavius Serenus, a *comes*, for one year. The terms of the agreement are:—(1) Aurelius was to discharge his duties regularly and with the utmost care, unless prevented by illness. (2) Aurelius was to receive for himself and the grooms 80 bushels of wheat, 9 gold solidi for barley and vegetables, 80 jars of wine, and half a solidus for green-stuff. (3) A sum of 4½ solidi was paid to Aurelius as earnest-money, which he was to pay back doubled in the event of his retiring from service before the year was out, and to keep if dismissed without just cause.

This document is by the same scribe as cxxxiii.

+ Βασιλείας τοῦ [Θ]εοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβ(εστάτου) ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλ(αουίου) Ἰουστινιανοῦ τοῦ ἀιώνιου Αὐγ(ού)στου καὶ Ἀυτοκράτορος ἔτους καθ’, τοῖς τό ἦ μετὰ τὴν ὑπα- τίαν Φλ(αουίου) Βασιλείαν τοῦ λαμπρ(οτάτου), Παχών β’, ἱνθ(εκτίονος) 8γ, ἐν 'Οξυρνυχ(ιτῶν) πόλεως. +

Φλαουίῳ Σερῆνῳ [τῷ] μεγαλοπρεπεστάτῳ καὶ περιβλέπτῳ κόμετι τοῦ δι’ τοῦ κοσμιστωρίου, νῦν τοῦ τῆς λαμπρᾶς μνήμης Μαρτυρίου, γευσάμεντι ἑνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρνυχίτων πόλει, Αὐρήλιος Σερῆνος ὁ καὶ Κόρτιβις ν’ ἱδιὸς Ἰουστινοῦ μητρὸς Μ’ αρίσας, σταβλίτης τοῦ ὄξεως ὀμοίου ἀπό τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, χαῖρεν. ὁμολογῶ ἐκουσία γνώμη καὶ αὐθαίρετο προαρέσει συν- τεθέοισαι πρὸς τῇ γυν[αί] ἡμῶν μεγαλοπρεπ(επείαν) ἐπὶ ἑνιαυτὸν ἕνα, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ τῆς σήμερον 1ο ἡμέρας, ἄτι ἐπ[ι] Παχών νεομηνία τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἔτους σῖκ νῆ, τῆς παρούσης τρισκαυδεκάτης ἱνθ(εκτίονος) ἀρχῆ, καὶ καρπῶν τῆς σῶν θεῳ τεσσαρεσκαι- δεκάτης ἐπινεμ(ῆσεως), ἐπὶ τῷ με χώραν σταβλίτου τοῦ αὐτῶν ὄξως ὀμοίου ὑπὲρ τοῦ οἰκ’ οὗ τῆς ὑμ[ῶν] μεγαλοπρ(επείας) πρὸς κατὰ ταύτην τήν πόλ[ι]ν ἐκτελέσαι, καὶ ἐτοίμως ἐχὼ κατακ . . . . . . .

καὶ, [. . .] . . . . .
εν τῳ αὐτῆς στάβλῳ, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἀνήκοντα τῇ αὐτῇ χρείᾳ τῶν σταβλίτων
15 ἀποπληρώσαι ἀμέπτως καὶ ἄδικος καὶ ἀκαταγνώστως μετὰ πάσης σπουδῆς
καὶ γνησίωτης καὶ ἑλευθερίας καὶ πίστεως ἁγαθῆς, εἰς τὸ μιθημέναι μέμψιν
ἡ ἀρελίαν ἢ καταγνώσιν τινα περὶ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι, δήχα ἀρρωστίας καὶ πόνου
τινός:
κ[o] δέχασθαι με παρὰ τῆς υμῶν μεγαλοπρ(επείας) λόγῳ ὑψωτίου ἐμοῦ τε
καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἵπποκόμων
πάντωσ τοῖς αὐτῶν ἐν[ὁ] ἐνιαυτῷ, σίτου καγκέλλῳ ἀρτάβασι ὑγδοήκοντα,
καὶ ὑπὲρ
20 κριθῆς καὶ λαχάνον[ν] χυσοῦ νομίσματα ἐννέα ἰδιωτικῆς ξυγῆς νομιτευόμενα
καὶ ὅνων
γεουχικά κνίδια ὑγδοήκοντα, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἄναλώματος χλωροφαγίας ἑτέρου
νομισμάτικου
ἡμίου καὶ αὐτὸ νομιτευόμενον, μετὰ καὶ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἥψου τοῦ λεγομένου
Περισσοῦ.
προσ-
ομολόγῳ δὲ ἐσχηκέναι παρὰ τῆς υμῶν μεγαλοπρ(επείας) ἐντεύθεν ἢδη λόγῳ
ἀρραβώνος
χυσοῦ νομίσματα τέσσαρα ἡμίου, καὶ μὴ ἐξευ[αί] μοι ἐντός τοῦ αὐτοῦ
ἐνὸς ἐνιαυτοῦ
25 ὑπαναχωρήσας ἀπὸ τῶν υμῶν χρείας καὶ παραμονῆς. εἰ δὲ τοῦτο ποιῆσω,
ὁμολογῶ τὰ
αὐτὰ τέσσαρα ἡμίου νομίσματα ἐν τῷ διπλῷ ἀποκαταστήσαι αὑτῇ. εἰ
dε ἡ[ὐμῶν
μεγαλοπρ(έπεια) ἠθελήσῃ ἐκβαλεῖν με ἐκ τῆς χρείας τοῦ σταβλίτου πρὸ
συμπληρώσεως τῶν
αὐτοῦ ἐνὸς ἐνιαυτοῦ ἂνευ αἰτίας τινός, ἐπὶ τῷ καὶ αὐτὴν ἤξιονος, 
αὐτὰ τέσσαρα ἡμίου
νομίσματα τὸ ἀρραβώνος. κύρ(ίον) τὸ συνάλλαγμ(α) ἀπλ(οῦν) γραφ(έν), καὶ
ἐπερ(οτηθεῖς) ὁμολ(ὁγησα). 2nd hand. + Αὐρ(ήλιοι) Σερήν[οις] [v]ίδισ
30 Ἰουστοῦ ὁ προγεγραμμένος [π'] ηποίημαι τοῦτο τὸ συνάλλαγμ(α) κατὰ τὸν
προκείμ(ενον) τρόπον, καὶ ἵ στοιχ[εῖ] μοι
ὡς πρόκειται). Ἀπάλλων Ἡρακλ(είδου) ἄξι[ωθε] εἰς ἐγραψ[α] ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ
ἀγραμμ(άτου) ὄντος.

* δ[ι] ευμ Φιλοχεμη ετελ(ίνθε) π. κ/ ἵγ [ . . . +

Q
On the verso
+ συνάλλαγμ(α) Σερήνου σταβλίτι(ου) νιντ’ λοντον ἀπὸ τῆς ὜ψυρνγχ(ιτῶν).


2. τοίς τῷ ἡ; the number ought to be 9 not 8, cf. note on cxxxiii. 2, a papyrus written by the same scribe, Philoxenus.

10. Ἰαννα... ἀρχῖ: there is an inconsistency here. The double date by the two eras combines with the year of Justinian's reign to fix the year in which the papyrus was written as 550. The 13th 'Egyptian' indication ended in the summer of 550, and was therefore nearly over on Pachon 1 (April 26), which in the present passage is said to be 'in the beginning of the 13th indication.' A further difficulty is that though the beginning of the 'Egyptian' indication-year varied considerably from year to year, being perhaps dependent on the rise of the Nile, there is no instance of an indication beginning so early as Pachon 1; cf. G. P. II. lxxxii. 14, note. Possibly therefore θργα here is a mistake for τις. But the whole question of indications bristles with difficulties which fresh discoveries of papyri only tend to increase, cf. G. P. II. cxxxvi. 5, note.


CXL1. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF WINE.

Gizeh Museum, 10,096. 11 x 31-6 cm. A.D. 593.

Order from John, a connex, to his butler Phoebammon to make certain payments of wine to various individuals. The amounts are given in δίπλα, sc. κεραία (cf. B. G. U. 692. 4), and among the recipients are the inhabitants of two villages or hamlets, Sepho and Kesmouchis, who had brought cakes (?), a carpenter, a stationarius or policeman, fishermen, the porter of the monastery or church of St. John, and guards who protected estates on the further bank (probably of the Bahr Yusuf).

+ Ἰωάννης κόμες

Φοιβάμμ(ον) οἰ'νοχείρ(ιστή).

παρασχοῦ τοῖς ἀπ'(ο) Σεφὼ ἐνεγκοῦσ(ι) λάγ(ανα) ἃ δ(ιπλα) β, Διδύμῳ τέκτ(ονι)

'Ἀλεξανδρ(είας) δι(πλοῦν) α, καὶ τοῖς ἀπ'(ο) Κεσμούχ(εως) ἐνεγκοῦσ(ι)

λάγ(ανα) ἃ δ(ιπλα) β, Μεγάλῳ ἀπ'(ο) στατιουναρ(ων) δι(πλοῦν) α, τοῖς ἄλιεσ(ι)

Κεσμούχ(εως) διὰ Καλεωνίστου δι(πλοῦν) α, τῷ θυρουρ(φ) τοῦ ἄγιον

Ἰωάννου διὰ Φιβ Συμμάχ(ον) δι(πλοῦν) α, τοῖς χωρικ(οῖς) τοῦ μάρτυρ(ος) διὰ

Φιβ συμμάχ(ον) δι(πλοῦν) α, τοῖς ἀγροφύλα(ξι) τοῦ μεγάλου

5 εἰρηναρχείου φυλάσσουσ(ι) τῷ ἀντιπελ( ) δι(πλα) σ', τοῖς χωρικ(οῖς) ἐργάτ(αίς)

dι(πλα) β. γένεται ἥλιον τοῦ ἐπισταλ(έντος) διπλά δέκα ὁκτώ.
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

(έτους) ρη μηθ, Χοίακ κβ, ιβ ἵναι(κτίονοι). γένεται ἐ(λος) ζ η μά(να).
+
πεσημε(ώμα) οἴνου διπλά δέκα καὶ ὀκτά, γ(νεται) οἶν(ου) ἐ(ν),
eis Φωιβάμ(ωpa) οἴνοιεψι(μήν).

μην Χοίακ κβ, ιβ ἵναι(κτίονοι).

1. ἵσομην Παρ. 2. ἐν β, and so throughout. 4. ἀγροφαυλάξει Παρ. 5. ? ἀντιπέρ(α).

2. It is more likely that Ἀλεξανδρ(ίω) depends on τέκτονι than on δ(πλοῦν).
4. συμμά(κν): the σύμμαι were minor officials; cf. clv, introd.

CXLII. ΤAX-RECEIPT.

29-9 X 21-2 cm. A.D. 534.

Receipt showing that Asclas, a boatman, had received 1485½ aratabae of wheat from the village of Koma as payment for the ἐμβολή of the 13th indication (cf. note on cxxvi. 9) and 11 solidi, 3½ carats as payment for transport to Alexandria. At the top of the papyrus is a χ; cf. clv, which has π/ in the same position. In the present case, χ may be a number, but π/ which recurs in other Byzantine papyri from Oxyrhynchus, e.g. Gizeh Museum Nos. 10,020, 10,046 etc., appears to be an abbreviation.

+ Εὐναγί(ῶν) ἐμοῦ Ἀσκλάς ναιτ(ῶ)ν ἀπὸ Κόμα. μεμέτρη-
με καὶ ἑνεβαλόμην εἰς τὰ ὑπ’ ἐμὲ πλοῖα
d(α) τῶν κυρί(ῶν) Παμουθίου προ(νοητοῦ) Δεωντῶς ὑπὲρ ἐμβολῆσ
τρισκαθεδάτης ἰνδικτίωνος, σῖτου μέτρου
5 καγκέλλου καθαροῦ ἀκάκου ἀρτάβας χιλιάς
tετρακωσία ὀκτώκοντα πέντε τέταρτ(ον),
/ σ(του) κα(γκέλλου) — — Ἀυπε(εί), καὶ ὑπὲρ λόγου ναύλου
Ἀλεξανδρίας χρυσὸν νομισμάτια ἐνδέκα
cαι κεράτια τρία ημίσου, / νόμισματία (ια κ(εράτια) γς ὄγ(φ)
10 Ἀλεξανδρίας. (έτους) σια ρπ, Αθύρ ιθ, ἵν //,
δό αὐτῶς Ἀσκλάς ναύτ(ῆ)ς, στοιχὶ μοι τοῦτον
tῶ πιτάκ(ιον) ὡς πρόκειται. +

On the verso
+ πιτάκ(ιον) Ἀσκλά ναύτ(ου) ἵν (ἰνδικτίωνος) σῖτου κ(αγκέλλου) (ἀρταβῶν)
/Ἀυπε(εί) καὶ ξυγ(φ) Ἀλεξ(ανδρίας) νο(μισματίων) ια η μὴ.

1. Ἀσκλά .. μεμέτρημαι. 2. ἐνεβαλόμην. 3. Ἀδώτος. 6. τετρακωσία
νυχθόκοντα πέντε. 8. ινομισμάτωι. 9. ἡμίσ. 11. αὐτῶς .. τοῦτο τό.
13. πιτάκ ... ἤς Παρ.

10. ἵν: sc. ἰνδικτίωνος.
CXLIII. Tax-receipts.

Three receipts, written by the same hand, for sums paid on account of the money taxes by Pamouthius, financial administrator of Leon, in the months of Tybi, Phamenoth, and Mesore.

We give the text of the first receipt; the other two follow just the same formula.

+ ἔδοθη δ(ιὰ) Παμουθίου προν(ητοῦ) Δέωντος ἀπὸ λόγου ἄργυρικ(ῶν) τρισκαίδεκάτης

[i]νῳκτίων ἐπὶ μη(νίς) Τὸβι ὶ εἰ τῆς αὐτ(ῆς) ἵ ὶ ἵ ὶ(ικτίων) χρυσοῦ ἰδιωτικῷ

ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς νομισμάτια ὑγθοῦκοντα παρὰ κεράτια τετρακόσια τεσσαράκοντα, ῥοπῆς κεράτια τεσσαράκοντα, γ(ιαντ) χρυσ(ῶν) ἰδ(ιωτικῶν) σὺν ῥο(πῆς) νο(μισμάτια) π π(αρά) κερ(άτια) ὑπ μ()[να].

5 (ἐτῶν) σιὼ ῥπ, μηνὶ Τὸβι ὶ εἰ, ἵ ὶ(ικτίων) εἰγ. Φιλοξένος τραπεζίτης. +

On the verso

+ πιττάκ(ίου) τῶν τραπεζίτη(του) τῶν νο(μισμάτων) σκῦ π(αρά) Ἀττῆβ (ἡμισθι) (τέταρτον) σὺν ῥο(πῆς) τοῦ κτ( ).

2. ἰδιωτικῶν Παπ. 5. ἵνα Παπ. 6. πιττάκων Παπ. 1. Ἀττπ.

The second receipt, dated Phamenoth 16, is for ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς νομ. ἐξήκοντα παρὰ κερ. τριακόσια, ῥοπῆς κερ. τριάκοντα, = σὺν ῥο(πῆς) νομ. κ ν(παρά) κερ. τλ.; the third, dated Mesore 10, is for ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς νομ. ὑγθοῦκοντα ἑκάτερα παρὰ κερ. πεντακόσια ἑκάστη ὑπὸ τέταρτον, ῥοπῆς κερ. τεσσαράκοντα τέσσαρα ἡμισθι, = σὺν ῥο(πῆς) νομ. π τ(παρά) κερ. φοι(ἡμισθι) (τέταρτον). The total given on the verso is that of the sums σὺν ῥοπῆς in the three receipts.

1. Δέωντος: Leon in other Oxyrhynchus papyri is described as a κτῆμα.

3. ἐκτὸς ῥοπῆς: the meaning of this expression is obscure; the amount allowed for ῥοπῆ varies from 10 to 12 per cent. of the number of carats wanting, to which it is added in order to make up the whole amount of the deficiency in weight. Cf. ccv.

CXLIV. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,071. 40-8 x 32-3 cm. Α.Δ. 580.

Acknowledgement of the receipt of various sums of money which were to be taken to Alexandria. The document has been crossed out, showing that the contract had been fulfilled.
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

Alexandria, banker This to money-changers dangers written said is Ῥακλέους. ὑπεδεξάμην παρὰ τῆς ὑμετέρας ὑπερφυίας διὰ Ἰωάννου τοῦ εὐδοκιμωτάτου ἡμῶν

5 τραπεζίτου ὑπὲρ προσόδων τρίτης καταβολῆς τρισκαίδεκάτης ἐπινεμῆς(σως) χρυσοῦ ἐν ὀβρύζῳ χαράγματι νομίσματα χείλια τετρακόσια τεσσαράκοντα, καὶ ἐν ἀπολύτῳ Ἀλυντίῳ χαράγματι ἵνα Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νομίσματα ἑπτακόσια εἶκοσι, καὶ ὑπὲρ ὀβρύζους καὶ ἀποκαταστατικῶν αὐτῶν

10 νομίσματα τεσσαράκοντα πέντε, γίνεσαί (χρυσοῦ) νομίσματα) βοσὲ καὶ ταῦτα ἐτοίμος ἔχω καταγαγεῖν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ δίχα θεοῦ βίας καὶ τῶν κατὰ ποταμὸν κυνήγουν καὶ ἐπηρείων, καὶ καταβαλεῖν ἐπὶ Ἰωάννην καὶ Συμεώνιον τοὺς λαμπροτάτους ἀργυροπράτας, καὶ ἑνεγκεῖν γράμματα τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἀποκρισιαρίου Θεοδόρῳ

15 ὡς τὸ εἰρημένον χρυσόν εἰς πλήρες κατεβλήθη. καὶ πρὸς ὑμετέραν ἀσφάλειαν ἤτοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ εὐδόκιμοτάτου τραπεζίτου πεποίημαι τὴν παροῦσαν παραθηκάριαν γραφεῖσαν χειρὶ ἐμῇ μηνὶ Αὐγὸς κύ ἐνδικτίων) id. + βασιλείας τοῦ θειότατον καὶ εὔσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλ(αοῦ) Τιβ(ε)ρίῳ Κωνσταντίνου

20 τοῦ αἰώνιον Ἀὐγοῦστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους ἑκτὸν, μετὰ τὴν ὑπατίαν τῆς αὐτοῦ δεσποτείας τὸ δεύτερον. +

[16 letters] ὑπερφυίας διὰ Ἰωάννου Ρα. 1. ἐμῶν. 13. Ἰωάννην Ρα. 4. ὑπερφυίας διὰ Ἰωάννου Ρα. 1. ἐμῶν. 13. Ἰωάννην Ρα.

'I have received from your magnificence through John your most distinguished banker for the revenues of the third instalment of the thirteenth indiction 1440 gold solidi in pure coin and 720 solidi in independent (?) Egyptian coin according to the standard of Alexandria, with 45 solidi to make up the deficiency in purity, total 2205 gold solidi. This sum I am prepared to take to Alexandria, apart from accidents sent by Heaven and dangers and mischances by river, and to pay it to John and Simeonius the most illustrious money-changers and to bring a written receipt from the most illustrious agent Theodorus to the effect that the aforesaid sum has been paid in full. For your security or that of the said most distinguished banker I have drawn up the present acknowledgement of deposit written with my own hand this 26th day of Athyr, 14th indiction.'

8 sqq. ὡς ἀπολύητῳ Ἀλυντίῳ χαράγματι: cf. Justinian edil. xi, where this kind of coin is contrasted, as here, with pure gold, ἀποστημον τοίνυν κατὰ τὸ πάλαι πολυτευνόμενον κἂν ἐπὶ παρὰ τοὺς ἐν μέσῳ παρεδρύματα χρῶνος ἐν τῷ παρὰ 'Ἀλεξανδρείαν ἀπολύθη καλουμένον χαράγματι, τὸ κατὰ τὴν Ἀλυντικὴν διόρθωμα πολυτευνόμενον χρυσίῳ, οἱ δυναμένοι τοῖς ὑπὲρ τῆς κακός ἐπισυνεμομένης ὀβρύζους ἀπήλτησαν ποιεῖσθαι τινα, ἢλα καὶ τὸ κατὰ Ἀλυντίῳ πολυτευνόμενον χρυσίῳ, οὕτως ἐν τοῖς συναλλάγμασι συναλλαγῆς ὡς τὸ κατὰ ταῦτῃ τὴν μέγαλην χαραττόμενον πόλις. The gold ἐν
ἀπολίτῳ χράγματι appears to mean the ordinary gold soli on the standard of Alexandria, 24 of which were equivalent to 22½ soli of pure gold in cxxvi, a proportion of 16 to 15.

Here since 45 soli are paid to make up the deficiency in purity on 720 soli, the difference between the pure gold and the other is slightly less, the ratio being 17 to 16.

As this papyrus was written long after Justinian's reign, his attempt to abolish the distinction between the two kinds of gold coins was, as might be expected, a failure; cf. note on cxxvi. 15.

CXLV. Receipt.
Gizeh Museum, 10,066. 8-8 x 32-2 cm. A.D. 552.

Receipt showing that the banker Anastasius had paid 1 solidus less 4 carats 'for an embrocation needed by the horses of the public circus on the side of the Greens,' and 3 solidi less 1½ carats for expenses.

+ Ἐδόθη δι(α) τοῦ λαμπρετάτου Ἀναστασίου τραπεζίτου ὑπὲρ τιμῆς μαλάγμ(ατος) ἄγορασθέντος εἰς χρε(αν) τῶν ἵππ(ων)

τοῦ δημοσίου κύρκου μέρισος Πρασίνου ἐπὶ τῆς πεντεκαιδεκάτης ἵνδικτίονος στρατηγίου νομισμάτιον ἐν παρά κεράτια τέσσερα, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀναλ(ωμάτων) νομισμάτιον τρίτων παρὰ κεράτιον ἐν ἧμισυ, γένηται χρονοῦ ὁδικτικὸς ᾞγ(α) νομισμάτιον αὐτῷ π(αρά) κεράτια ἐν ἧμισυ μόνα. Γένηται νομισμάτιον ἐν τρίτων π(αρά) κεράτια ἐν ἧμισυ μόνα

(ἔτους) σεβ. Ἡμενώθθη ιδ., ἵνδικτίονος πεντεκαιδεκάτης.

On the verso

+ πι(πάκιον) τιμῆς μαλάγμ(ατος) ἄγορασθέντος καὶ ἀναλ(ωμάτων) νο(μισματίων) αὐτῷ π(αρά) ἐν ἧμισυ

1. ἵππος | ἵππος Ἁπ. 2. ἰδίος Ἁπ. 3. κρι \\ære Παπ.; so in 4.

2. Πρασίνων: the factions of the 'Greens' and 'Blues' (Veneti, cf. clii. 2) prevailed in the chief provincial towns as well as in the capital.

CXLVI. Receipt.
Gizeh Museum, 10,076. 8 x 29-8 cm. A.D. 555.

This and the two following documents are receipts for payments made by the monks of the monastery of Andreas to various persons.

The present text records a payment to Serenus, a stableman, for carrying hay and chaff from the barn belonging to the γεωδήσιον or landlord to the stable of the monastery.
'Εδόθ(η) δ(α) τῶν μοναξίων(ων) μοναστηρ(ίου) ἀββᾶ 'Ανδρέου Σερήνου στα- βλήτ(η) τοῦ βασιλικ(οῦ) στάβλ(ου) εἰς χρε(αν) τοῦ κοβαλεύοντος χόρτ(ον) καὶ ἄχυρον ἀπὸ γενο(χικῆς) χορτοδήκ(ης) ἔως τοῦ στάβλ(ου) ἐπὶ μην(δᾶς) Ἀθύρινη ἤ ἱνδ(ικτίων) δ μονεύον ἐν, γίνεται μονεύον ἀ μάνον). 2nd hand. γίνεται μονεύον ἀ εὐμάνον. (ἐνδος) σλβ (καὶ) σα, Ἀθύρινη ἤ, ἱνδ(ικτίων) τετάρτης. On the verso 5 + οίκου σχινία. + πιπτά(κιον) τοῦ μοναστηρ(ίου) ἀββᾶ δ ἱνδ(ικτίων). 1. μοναξίων Pap. 6. πιπτάκιον Pap. 1. βασιλικοῦ στάβλον: cf. cxxxviii. 10, note. 2. κοβαλεύοντος: κοβαλεύειν, τὸ μεταστρέψειν (μετασφέρειν in El. Mag. p. 524, 28) τὰ δίλατρα μασθοῦ καὶ ἐλγάς, Suidas. 3. μονεύον... εὐμάνον: the meaning of these terms is obscure. μονεύον is possibly identical with μάνον which occurs in G. P. I. xiv. 13; εὐμάνον recurs in cxlvii. 2. CXLVII. RECEIPT. Gizeh Museum, 10,074. 5·8 × 3·1 cm. a.d. 556. Receipt for a ‘rope or coil’ provided by the monks ‘for the machine in the garden of the Holy Mary for raising water to fill the holy font.’ The years of the two eras are inconsistent with the indiction. From a comparison of this date with those in cxlvi and cxlviii it is probable that the mistake is in the years of the eras, which should be 232 = 201. + Ἐδόθ(η) δ(α) τῶν μοναξίων(ων) τοῦ ἀγί(αν) ἀββᾶ 'Ανδρέου εἰς τὴν μη(χανήν) τοῦ κηπίου τῆς ἀγί(ας) Μαρίας ἐπὶ τὸ ἀντλήσαι υῶρ εἰς τὴν ἀγί(αν) κολυμβηθραν σχοιν(ίων) ἦτοι κρίκον ἑνὰ, γίνεται σχοιν(ίων) ἦτοι κρίκον a μάνον). 2nd hand. γίνεται κρίκος a εὐμάνον. (ἐνδος) σλα καὶ σ, Φαρμοῦθι ἵβ, ἱνδ(ικτίων) τετάρτης. + 1. υῶρ Pap. 3. ἵβ Pap. CXLVIII. RECEIPT. Gizeh Museum, 10,075. 5·3 × 2·8 cm. a.d. 556. Receipt given by Melas, head of the monastery of Andreas, to Justus, an attendant at a bath (cf. 1 with Brit. Mus. Pap. cxiii. 6 (b) 12 περιχρύμης δημο(τίων) βαλαν(ίων), for four mats for the use of the porters of certain buildings.
+ 'Εδόθη δ(α) Μέλανος προσπ(ώτος) τοῦ κοινωνίων αδβά 'Ανδρέου 'Ιουστφ
περιχάτη τοῦ γεωμετ(ου) λαοτρού τῆς
μεγάλης οἰκ(ίας) εἰς χρείαν τῶν ἄλλων β θυρ(ωρῶν) τῶν ἄλλων θόλων
ψιθ(α)ία τέσσερα, γί(νεται) ψιθ(α)ία δ μ(ύνα).
(ἔτους) σλβ καὶ σα, Φαρμοθίπι ιγς, ἰνδ(ικτίωνος) τετάρτης.+ 2nd hand.
γί(νεται) ψιθ(α)ία τέσσερα μύνα).
On the verso πικως τμεδ.
1. κοινωνιω 2. θυρπ... ψιθαθ τεσσερα Pap.
2. θόλων: α θόλος may be any round building; at a bath it is the sudatorium.
4. πικως: the same endorsement occurs on the verso of Gizeh Museum Nos. 10,077
and 10,079, which are receipts similar to this one.

CXLIX. Receipt.
Gizeh Museum, 10,045. 12 X 32:3 cm. a.d. 572.
Receipt for 48 solidi paid by Theodorus, a tax-collector.
+ Κατέβαλ(εν) δ αιδέσιμ(οι) κι[ύριος] ἐπιμελήτης τῶν κανονικ(ῶν) υ(πὲρ)
πλειο,. ..
πολυκόσων οἶκοι Ἐμαγένους τετάρτης καὶ πέμπτης τῶν ἰνδ(ικτίωνον)
ἐκάστου ἔτους χρυσοῦ δημ(οσιο) ἵγυφ νομισμάτια εἴκοσι τέσσερα,
γί(νεται) τῶν β ἔτων χρ(υσοι) δημ(οσιο) ἵγυφ νομισμάτια τέσσεράκοντα
ὅκτω μ(ύνα).
5 (ἔτους) σμθ καὶ σῆ, μη(νὸς) Θωθ κε ἰνδ(ικτίωνος) 5. υ(πὲρ) τῶν αὐτῶν
τετάρτης καὶ πέμπτης ἰνδ(ικτίωνον).
+ Θεόδωρος (ἐπιμελήτης) σεσημ(είωμα) ταύτην τῆ(<ν) ἀπόδειξ(ι) ως πρό-
κειται). +
On the verso
+ ἀπόδειξ(ι) τῶν θαυμασ(ωτάτου) Θεοδώρου ἐπιμελή[του] . . . . . .]
δ κ[αί] ε ἰνδ(ικτίων) χρ(υσοῦ) δη(μοσιο) νο(μισματίων) μη/./*
1. λ Pap.; so in 5. 2. ἵδ Pap.; so at the end of 5. 5. ἵδ Pap.
2. πολυκόσων: probably for πολυκόσων (cf. lxxxvi. 6), but the mutilated word in 1 is not
πλειον.

CL. Receipt.
Gizeh Museum, 10,051. 6.3 X 32:2 cm. a.d. 590.
Receipt showing that Phoebammon, a butler, had paid '3½ jars of wine
'to the 14 bucellarii of Heracleopolis and Koma who had come on account of the fight . . . ' The bucellarii were soldiers kept as guards by persons of importance; cf. clvi.

+ 'Εδόθ[η] δι(α) Φοιβάμμανον αἶνοχειρ(ιτον) τοῖς ἵδ βουκελλ(αρίοις) τῆς Ἡρακλεών (καὶ) Κόμα ἐλθ(ούσιν) ἐνταΐθ(α) ἐνεκ(α) τῆς μάχης Κόσμα ἀπομειδ( ) λόγῳ ἀναλ(όματος) Φαὔφι i ἵνδ(ικτίονος) θ' οἴνου κνίδ(ια) τρία ἡμισν. γ(Ilvetai) π'(του) (κνίδια) γ' λ(ύνα).

(ἐτους) σεξ(α) σελς, μην(νδς) Φαউφι i, ἵνδ(ικτίονος) θ'. 2nd hand. γ(Ilvetai) οίν(ου) κνίδ(ια) τρία ἡμισν. +

2. α'/ 4 Pap.

CLI. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,094. 11 x 32.3 cm. A.D. 612.

Receipt showing that Macarius, a banker, had paid 3 solidi less 12 carats to some boatmen who were to go to Alexandria and convey an advocate back to Oxyrhynchus.

+ 'Εδόθ[η] δι(α) τοῦ λαμπρο(τάτου) Μακ[α]ρ[ίων] τρ[α]πεζ(ίτου) τοῖς ναύτ(αις) τῶν πλοίω(ων), ἀπερχομε(νοις) ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ πρὸς τὸν ἐνδοξ(ι)π(ατον) ῥήτορα ὀφείλοντα εἰς αὐτὰ ἀναπλεύσαι, λόγῳ ἀναλόμου(ατος) ἐπὶ μην(νδς) Φαὔφι i ὑδ(ικτίονος) πρώτης χρ'(υ)σοῦ ἰδιώτικῳ [νο]μου(σ)ματία τρία παρὰ κερ(ατία) δόδεκα, γ(Ilvetai) χρ(υσοῦ) ἰδ(ιωτικό) νο(μισμάτια) γ π(αρὰ) κερ(ατία) iβ μ(ύνα).

(ἐτους) σπῆ (καὶ) σῆ, μη(νδς) Φαὔφι, ὑνδ(ικτίονος) πρώτης. + 2nd hand. γ(Ilvetai) ἰδ(ιωτικό) νο(μισμάτια) γ π(αρὰ) η iβ. +

On the verso 5 + τοῖς ναύτ(αίς) τῶν πλοίω(ων) Φαউφι νο(μισμάτια) γ π(αρὰ) iβ.

1. ναυτ . . . ἀπερχουμαι Pap. 4. ίδι Pap. 5. ναυτ Pap.

CLII. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,048. 8.4 x 34.5 cm. A.D. 618.

Receipt showing that Georgius, a secretary, had paid 10½ carats on the Alexandrian standard to two starters employed at the hippodrome on the side of the 'Blues' (Veneti) as their wages for a month. Cf. cxlv.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

+ 'Εδόθ(η) δ(α) τοῦ λα(προτάτον) Γεωργίου χαρτουλαρίου τοῖς ἑ ἄφέτ(ας) προσκαρτεροῦσι τοῖς ἵπποισι τοῦ ἵππου μέρους Βενέτων Ἵ(πέρ) ἀναμιᾶσ(ν) τοῦ Μ[ε]χρί βῆ(νδ) ἐνδικτίωνος Χρυσο(ου) 'Αλεξανδρείας) κεράτια δέκα ἡμισὺ δύ(δο)ν, γυν(αι)ταί χρυ(σοῦ) 'Αλεξανδρείας) κεράτια ἵκ ἡ μύ(να). (έτους) σφίδ (καὶ) σφίγγ, Φαμ(ενώθ) ε, ἐνδικτίωνος) ἕκτης. +

1. οφεττ Ραπ. 2. ιπ' του α' πνευμ Ραπ. ἦδ Ραπ.

CLIII. RECEIPT.

Gizeh Museum, 10.044. 13.4 x 33 cm. A.D. 618.

Receipt showing that Menas, a banker, had paid 9 solidi as the price of three horses bought from the inhabitants of Septhha and given to Victor, a land-agent.

+ 'Εδόθ(η) δ(α) τοῦ λαμπρο(τάτον) Μηνᾶ τραπεζ[ην]ν(υ) ὁ(πέρ) τιμ(ησ) ἵπποι(ν) τρίων ἄγορασθ(έντων)

πο(ρά) τοῦ ἄπο Σέφθα (καὶ) δοθ(έντων) Βίκτωρι τῷ ἐνδικτίωνος ἀντιγε(ούχω) ἀκολουθίας(ς) πιττακ(ώ)

идιοχείρ(ος) ἴππ(ος) ἵππ(ος) Παχῶ(ν) κτίς ἐνδικτίωνος) ἕκτης χρυ(σοῦ) Ξυγώ

'Αλεξανδρείαις) νομισμάτια) ἐννέα,

όνομος τῷ κύρῳ Θωμᾶ πραγματικῷ;) 'Αλεξανδρείαις) νομισμάτια) τρία, τῷ κύρῳ Γεωργίῳ Σαβίνου

5 'Αλεξανδρείαις) νομισμάτια) τρία, τῷ κύρῳ Γεωργίῳ Λεοντίου νομισμάτια) τρία, γυν(αι)ταί χρυ(σοῦ) 'Αλεξανδρείαις) νο(μισμάτια) τῇ ἐπὶ πρ(ω)κ(εἰμενα).

(έτους) σφίδ (καὶ) σφίγγ, μη(νδ) Παχῶ(ν) κτίς, ἐνδικτίωνος) ἕκτης. +

1. ἰππο Ραπ. 3. ἰππο Ραπ.

CLIV VERSO. ACCOUNT.

Gizeh Museum, 10.102. 30 x 54.5 cm. Seventh century.

The recto of this papyrus contains a list of payments of wine, oil, meat, &c. to various persons, the heading being:—γυνώς τοῦ δοθ(έντος) ἀναλώμ(ατος) τοῖς ἄνθρωπ(ώροις) τοῦ ὑπερφορεστ(άτου) πατρικίου 'Αδαμασίου ἔλθ(οῦσιν) ἐνταθ(α) ἀπὸ Θεοματίου | τῶν ἀπὸ Μεχερί βῆ(νδ) ἐνδικτίωνος) τα ἐως εἰς οὔτως. The various recipients are the στρατιωτάτων τῶν Σκιθῶν, the 58 σάμμαχοι, the cancellarius, cursores and praecursorres, and the 30 σάμμαχοι τῶν μεταρ(ων).
The verso contains a list of receipts and payments, entitled γρόσ(ις) τῶν ἵπτρωμελτῶν, made partly in wheat, partly in money, and of considerable interest as giving the relation of solidi ‘on the private standard’ (ἰδιωτικὸς δόγχο) to solidi on the public standard (δημοσιὸ) and solidi ‘on the standard of Alexandria.’ The passage affording the information is lines 10 sqq.

10 (καὶ) ἐδόθη(ησαν) Ανδρονίκῳ ναῦτῃ (ἀρτάβαι) ο, καὶ Ἀνοῦπ καὶ Ἰωάννῃ νομίκο(ῖοις)
καὶ πακταρ(ίοις) τοῦ ὄξεως δρόμου ὑ(πὲρ) παραμνθεῖας ια ἱν(δικτίων)
(ἀρτάβαις) ξ, καὶ
ηνεκθη(σαν) διὰ(ά) Ἀνοῦπ πρὸ(νοςτόν) Μεγάλω(ν) Παρορ(ίου ?) (ἀρτάβαι) ἤ, / σίτου (ἀρτάβαι) μῆ: λοι(παι) σίτου (ἀρτάβαι) νηβ (ἡμιου) (τέστατον)
χ(ωνιξ) α.

τῶν (ἀρτάβων) ι ἵδ(ωτίκῳ) νόμισμα π α(ρά) δ, ἰδ(ωτικῷ) νο(μίσματα) μη
(τέστατον) (τεσσαρακοστόγδου) (ἐνενηκοστόκετον) π(αρά) κερ(άτια) ρηγ,
τα π(αρά) δημ(οσίω) κερ(άτια) σπθ (ἡμιου)
eis νο(μίσματα) ἵβ (εἰκοστοτέστατον) (τεσσαρακοστόγδου), τα καθαρ(ά) δη-
μ(οσίω) νο(μίσματα) λς (ἐκτο) (εἰκοστοτέστατον) (ἐνενηκοστόκετον), τα
(νυν) Αλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) λς (τρίτον) (δύθου) (ἐνενηκοστόκετον).

15 (καὶ) τῷ τραπέζ(ιτη) Αλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) ἵβ (δύθου). ὡμοί(ως)
ἵδ(ωτικῷ) νόμισμα π(αρά) δ εἰς 'Αλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) (ἡμιου)
(τρίτον) (εἰκοστοτέστατον) (τεσσαρακοστόγδοο) (ἐνενηκοστόκετον),
/ 'Αλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) ἱγ (τεσσαρακοστόγδοο) (ἐνενηκοστόκετον).

λοι(πα) 'Αλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) κχ (τρίτον) (δωδέκατον) (τεσσαρα-
κοστόγδοο).

11. του’ . . . ν’ Pap. 13, etc. μη d μη ϰ’ Pap.

'Given to Andronicus the sailor 70 artabae, and to Anoup and John, lawyers (?) and contractors of the racecourse, as payment for the 11th indiction, 60 artabae; and received through Anoup, administrator of Great Parorium (?), 18 artabae, total 148 artabae of corn, remainder 482½ artabae i choenix of corn. This, at 1 solidus less 4 carats on the private standard for every 10 artabae, is equivalent to 48¾ solidi less 193 carats on the private standard, that is, less 289½ carats or 12½ solidi on the public standard, making 36¾ pure solidi on the public standard, which are equivalent to 36¼ solidi on the Alexandrian standard.

To the banker 12½ solidi on the Alexandrian standard; also 1 solidus less 4 carats on the private standard, which is equivalent to 6¼ solidus on the standard of Alexandria, total 13½ solidi on the Alexandrian standard, leaving 23½ solidi on the Alexandrian standard.'

13. 48¾ solidi less 193 carats (40½ solidi) on the private standard are equivalent to 48¾ solidi less 289½ carats (36½ solidi) on the public standard, and to 36½ solidi on the
standard of Alexandria. The ratios between the solidi of the 3 standards (private, public and Alexandria) are roughly 161 : 145 : 146. In Gizeh Mus. No. 10,134 verso 3-4 a similar sum occurs; 558\(\frac{1}{6}\) solidi less 231\(\frac{1}{2}\) carats on the private standard are equivalent to 558\(\frac{1}{6}\) solidi less 3430\(\frac{1}{2}\) carats on the public standard, i.e. a ratio of (in round numbers) 461 : 415, or 153 : 145. In lines 10-13 of the same papyrus there are other instances of conversion from the public to the Alexandria standard. 23 solidi on the public standard are equivalent to 23 solidi 4 carats on the Alexandrian, 2 solidi 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) carats to 2 solidi 17 carats, and 9 solidi 6 carats to 9 solidi 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) carats; the several ratios being 92 : 93, 129 : 130, and 444 : 447. 

15. There is a mistake in this line. As is shown above, a solidus on the private standard was worth only \(\frac{34}{36}\) of a solidus on the Alexandria standard, yet here 1 solidus less 4 carats, i.e. \(\frac{3}{36}\) solidus \(\text{idioskop}\), is equivalent to \(\frac{3}{36}\) of a solidus on the Alexandria standard. Two explanations of the inconsistency are possible; first that there was a large amount of variation in the private standard, and that a solidus \(\text{idioskop}\) was worth sometimes more, sometimes less, than a solidus \(\text{'Alexandrias}. This however is in itself unlikely, and finds no support in parallel passages. In addition to the two instances quoted in the previous note, in both of which the relation of a solidus \(\text{idioskop}\) to a solidus \(\text{'Alexandrias was about 161 : 146, in line 13 of Gizeh Mus. No. 10,134 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) solidi less 49\(\frac{1}{2}\) carats (14\(\frac{1}{2}\) solidi) \(\text{idioskop}\) are equivalent to 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) solidi on the Alexandria standard, giving a ratio of about 141 : 128. It is more probable therefore that in 15 of the present papyrus νόμισμα a π(αρι) δ is a mistake, due perhaps to the occurrence of νόμισμα a π(αρι) δ in 13, for νόμισμα a simply. The ratio between the private standard and the Alexandria will then be 96 : 87, which is consistent with the foregoing instances. The private standard does not appear to vary to a greater extent than the other two.

CLV. Letter.

Gizeh Museum, 10,020. 15·1 x 30·6 cm. Sixth century.

Letter from Theophilus to his employer John, a comes, acknowledging the receipt of various articles and asking for other favours.

π/ 

Τὰ ἀποσταλέντα μοι παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρ(επείας) διὰ Ἰο(υ)ςτου τοῦ παῖδος 

τῆς σῆς μεγαλοπρ(επείας) ἑδεξάμην, λέγω δὴ ὦνο κνίδια εἴκοσι καὶ σπαθία εἴκοσι καὶ κνίδια μέλιτος τρία καὶ στάγματος τρία καὶ ὄμβριας ἄρτων πέντε καὶ κύθαν βουκίου μίαν, καὶ πολλοὺς 

5 χρόνους καὶ καλοὺς τὴν ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρ(επειαν) μετὰ τοῦ ἀφθόνου ὑμῶν οἴκου. ἑπειδὴ αἰ προσκυνοῦσα τὴν ὑμετέραν μεγαλοπρ(επειαν) καὶ τὰ παιδία ἀρρωστοῦσιν, ὡς ἔδος ἔχει τὸ ὑμῶν μέγεθος χαρίζεσθαι μου τοῦ λογαρίου. ἀποστελῆ ὑμῖν τὸ ὑμῶν μέγεθος στρογγυλῶν ῥεμαναίειλαίον. 

οὐκέτι δὲ ἐφράντειμεν τὸ σὸν μέγεθος περὶ τοῦ ταπιτιοῦχον πάλου 

10 τῆς σῆς δὲ μεγαλοπρεπείας δοῦλον Μακαρίον.
On the verso
ἐπίδοσι τῷ δεσπότῃ μου τῷ πάντων μεγαλοπρεπεστάτῳ κόμητι καὶ ἐμοῖ προστάτῃ Ἱοάννῃ
παρὰ Θεοφίλου πολίτου.

1. ἐμῶν... Ἰωσότον Παπ. 4. Ὠδίπας Παπ. 5. ἐμῶν (twice) Παπ.; so in 7.
6. ἐμετέρως Παπ. 8. λεφάνιες Παπ. 9. ἦν τιπητούχου. 11. Ἰωάννη Παπ.

'I have received what your magnificence sent me through your slave Justus, namely twenty jars of wine, twenty sprigs of dates, three jars of honey, and three of rose-water (?), five pans of bread, one pot of biscuit; and I pray for long life and happiness for your magnificence and your generous house. Since your magnificence’s obedient servants and their children are ill, I hope your highness will excuse my account. May your highness be pleased to send me a round pot of raphanus oil. Your highness has no longer shown care for the caparisoned colt (?), and the slave of your magnificence, Macarius.

Present this to my master, John, the all-magnificent comes and my patron, from Theophilus, citizen.'

CLVI. LETTER.

Gizeh Museum, 10,035. 12 x 33 cm. Sixth century.

Letter from Theodorus, secretary (chartularius) and land-agent, to other secretaries and overseers, requesting them to appoint Abraham and Nicetes bucellarii (cf. cl).

+ Ἀβραὰμ καὶ Νικήτην τοὺς γραμματηφόρους θελήσατε
τάξασθαι ὑπὲρκελλαρίους ἀπὸ ἀρχῆ(ς) τοῦ Παρμοῦθη και ἀπολύσαι
αὐτοίς τὰς ἀνωνάς, ἔπειδη οἴδατε ὅτι χρείαν ἔχομεν βουκελλαρίων.
πάντως όν τοῦτο πράξαςτε καὶ μὴ ὑπέρθεσθε. +

On the verso

5 τοῖς πάντων λαμπρὰτοισὶ τιμαξιωτάτοισι χαρτοπερίλατοισι (καὶ) μείζοσι
+ Θεόδωρος χαρτοῦ(λάρους) (καὶ) σὺν θ(ε) άντιγενεχός.

4. ὑπέρθεσθε Παπ. 5. λαμπρωτ' τιμαξίζης Παπ.

'Please appoint Abraham and Nicetes, the letter-carriers, bucellarii from the beginning of the month Pharmouthi, and pay them their allowance of corn, for you know that we require bucellarii. Be sure to do this without delay.

To the most illustrious and honourable secretaries and overseers from Theodorus, secretary and by the grace of God land-agent.'

CLVII. LETTER.

Gizeh Museum, 10,042. 13.2 x 30.6 cm. Sixth century.

Letter concerning a dispute between Papnouthius, a monk, and a scribe, about a measure.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

+ Ἅπιδε φιλονικία γέγονεν μεταξὺ Παπνοῦβιον τοῦ μονάξωντος καὶ

τοῦ γραμματεύς τοισφωβῆν ἐν Ὡφι τῇ κώμῃ ἐνεκεν τοῦ διαπίσ-

ματος τοῦ μέτρου ἐμβαλαμένου παρὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ εἰλαβεστάτου

Παπνοῦβιον, κατ[ἀ'ξιώμα]ή σῇ ἀρετῇ ποιήσαί γράμματα πρὸς τὸν

τὸν.

5 εἰρημένον γραμματέα ἵνα ὑποδείξῃται μέτρων ἀδιαδιατρόφως

καὶ σφραγίσῃ τὸ διάπισμα. καὶ ποιοῦμεν μετὰ τοῦ τ' Ἀπιτά ἐνταῦθα.

1. 1. ἐπιδή. 2. 1. γραμματέως. φωβῶν Παπ. 5. ἵνα Παπ. 1. ἐπιδείξῃ ... ἀδια-

3. σφραγίσῃ. On the verso a line erased.

2. διαπίσματος: cf. 6 and cxxxiii. 14 σίτων ὕμαρον ἐκτὸς διαπίσματος. In the absence of

other parallels the meaning is doubtful.

CLVIII. LETTER.

Gizeh Museum, 10,043. 11.5 x 32.5 cm. Sixth or seventh century.

Letter from Victor to Cosmas, a comes, concerning two brickmakers who

had left their work without finishing it.

+ + Δόν πληνευταί ἀπὸ Τάμπητει ἤμεχθησαν ἐν τῇ Ἰβίωνος, καὶ παρακαλῶ

tὴν ὑμετέραν λαμπρὰν γινησίαν ἀδελφότητα κελεύσαι τῷ μείζονι τῆς αὐτῆς

Τάμπητει λαβεῖν τῷ ἀσφαλές αὐτῶν ἵνα μὴ πάλιν φύγωσιν καὶ ἐάσωσιν τὸ

ἐργόν

ἡμάτως. ταῦτα γράψας πλείστα ἴματι τοῖς λαμπροτάτοις προσκήνῳ,

παρακαλῶ

5 ἴματι ἐφ' ἐκάστης γράψαι μοι τὰ περὶ τῆς υγίας ἴμων τῶν λαμπροτάτων. +

On the verso

+ δεσπότῃ ἡμ[ῳ]· λαμπρο(τάτω) πα[νύμμα ἐξῳ) προσκυνητῷ] γν[ησίῳ] [ἀ]δίλ(φῳ)

Κοσμά κόμε(τι) μειζοτέρῳ + Βίκτωρ. +

1. Ἰβίωνος Παπ. 2. ὑμετέραν Παπ. 3. ἵνα Παπ. 4. ἴματι Παπ., so in 5.

5. ἴμαιας. ἴμων Παπ. 6. 1. ἰδ[ίλ(φῳ).

'Two brickmakers from Tampeii were brought to Ibion, and I urge you, my true and

illustrious brother, to order the overseer of Tampeii to take security of them, against their

absconding again and leaving their work half done. I write with many expressions of

respect for your eminence, and entreat you to take every opportunity of writing to me

about the state of your eminence's health.'
DESCRIPTIONS.

LV A and B. Duplicates of lv, g.v. A.D. 283. Nearly complete. 23 x 16.2 and 23 x 14.3 cm.

LXVII A. Duplicate of lxvii, g.v. A.D. 338. Nearly complete. 24.8 x 39.6 cm.

LXXII A. Duplicate of lxxii, g.v. A.D. 327. Incomplete. 26.1 x 9.6 cm.

LXXXIII A. Duplicate of lxxxiii, g.v. A.D. 327. Incomplete. 26.1 x 9.6 cm.

CLIX. Order from Aurelius Theon to Chaereammon to pay Pausanias 2,000 drachmae for pitch. Second or third century. Complete. 8 lines. 8.3 x 7.4 cm.

CLX. Letter from Diogenes to his sister Heliodora, announcing his arrival at Memphis. Second or third century. Complete. 21 lines. 25.4 x 5.7 cm.

CLXI. Letter from Demetrius to his father Heraclides, blaming him for not sending 12 baskets of fodder, and requesting their immediate despatch. Third or fourth century. Complete. 8 lines. 8.9 x 17.8 cm.

CLXII. Letter from Timotheus to Petronius explaining the reasons for his delay at Nilopolis. Sixth or seventh century. Complete. 7 lines. 7 x 30 cm.

CLXIII. Letter from Theopompus to Sarapion, strategus of the upper division (ἀνω τόπων) of the Sebennyte nome, stating that he had sent an ounce of purple. Second or third century. Complete. 17 lines. 22.9 x 10.2 cm.

CLXIV. Letter addressed to Apollonius, son of Zoilus, with reference to the termination of some dispute. Second century. Complete. 6 lines. 7.8 x 17.5 cm.

CLXV. Letter from Taroutillius, the superintendent of allotments (ὁ πρῶς τῶν καταλοχισμῶν), to the agoranomion, announcing the cession of 20 arourae. The formula is the same as that of xlv-xlvii. Dated in the third year of the Emperor Titus Caesar Vespasianus, Mecheir (A.D. 81). Nearly complete. 26 lines. 24 x 7.5 cm.

CLXVI. Lease by Heraclides and Sarapion of a half share of 5 arourae held by them in common with a third person in the κλῆρος of Philonicus and Charas. The provisions of the lease resemble those of ci. Dated in the twenty-seventh year of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Commodus...
Antoninus Pius Felix Augustus Armeniacus Medicus Parthicus Sarmaticus Germanicus Maximus Britannicus, Phaophi (A.D. 187). Nearly complete. 52 lines. 29.6 x 7.2 cm.

CLXVII. Order to pay Heracles, an ἀρχέφοδος, 1/4 artabae, 6 choenices of corn, as a contribution (σώταξες) for the twentieth year of an Emperor. Second century. Complete. 4 lines. On the verso ends of 5 lines. 8.5 x 14 cm.

CLXVIII. Order from Saras to Dionysius, a γεωργός, to pay Zosimus 2 artabae of wheat. Third century. Practically complete. 4 lines.

CLXIX. Order to the ἀρχέφοδος of the village of Isionpanga to send Thatres, son of Ptollion; cf. Lxiv and lxv. Third century. Complete. 3 lines. 8.1 x 10.5 cm.

CLXX. Letter from Claudius Antoninus to the agoranomi, requesting them to register (καταγράφειν) a sale which had taken place. Second century. Incomplete, the end being lost. 13 lines. 10.8 x 7.4 cm.

CLXXI. Census-return (ἀπογραφὴ κατ’ ὀκταί) addressed to the strategus and basilico-grammateus. Dated in the tenth year of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 146-7). Incomplete. 20 lines. On the verso a list of names. Complete. 20 lines. 15.6 x 13.7 cm.

CLXXII. Order to an ἀρχέφοδος to deliver Dionysius, son of Panechotes, to the officer (ὁμοώνοις); cf. clxix. Third century. Complete. 4 lines. 5 x 12.5 cm.

CLXXIII. Announcement of a death (cf. lxxix), with the request that the deceased person might be struck off the taxing-lists (περιγραφῆς πέρι τὴς λαογραφίας καὶ τῶν χειρωναξίων). Dated in the fourteenth year of Marcus Aurelius, Tybi (A.D. 174). Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 26 lines. 21.4 x 6.7 cm.

CLXXIV. Letter from Plutarchus, ὁ καθεσταμένος ἐπιτηρητῆς καὶ χειρωτῆς καταλοχισμῶν Οὐργανίχειτον, to the agoranomi, announcing a cession of land in the κληρονομεῖον Philistion; cf. xlvi-xlvil. Dated in the eighth year of Domitian, in the month Νέος Σιβαστός (A.D. 88). Practically complete. 34 lines. 22.2 x 8.3 cm.

CLXXV. Letter from Phianias and Diogenes, ἀσχολούμενοι τῶν καταλοχισμῶν (cf. xlvi and xlvli), to the agoranomi, announcing a cession of land. About A.D. 95. Incomplete, the end being lost. 20 lines. 14.5 x 6.2 cm.

CLXXVI. Conclusion of a similar letter to the agoranomi (cf. xlv-xlviil). Dated in the third year of Trajan, Phaophi (A.D. 99). Incomplete. 14 lines. 20.7 x 6.6 cm.

CLXXVII. Letter asking for windlasses (ἐργάται). Sixth century. Nearly complete. 3 lines. 14.3 x 26.3 cm.
CLXXXVIII. Letter to the clerk of the *ἀγοραμέτων* from Seras, acknowledging the receipt of a will made in the nineteenth year of Trajan, which he wished to revoke; cf. cvii. Early second century. Nearly complete. 15 lines. 9·6 x 9·5 cm.

CLXXX. Letter, asking that something previously agreed upon should be sent. Second century. Complete. 8 lines, in an upright uncial hand. 10 x 8·3 cm.

CLXXXI. The recto of this papyrus contains a fragment of a third century account. 13 lines. On the verso is an order to Stephanus, a banker, to pay *(προδίδειν)* to Zoilos, a sailor, as the charge for freight *(μαλλιον)* upon 600 artabae of corn, 40 drachmae, making in addition to 20 drachmae already paid a total of 60 drachmae. Third century. Complete. 4 lines. 5·5 x 16·5 cm.

CLXXXII. Invitation to a wedding-feast; cf. cx–cxii. Third century. Imperfect, only the beginnings of lines being preserved. 5 lines. 3·2 x 4·3 cm.

CLXXXIII. Letter from Thonius to his wife and sister Thecla, referring to a payment of 20 talents. Fourth century. Incomplete, the end being lost. 18 lines. 12·8 x 8·1 cm.

CLXXXIV. Fragment of an official letter. Second or third century. 12 lines. On the verso an order to Heraclas, a banker, to pay Heraclius 200 drachmae for making bricks. Third century. Complete. 7 lines. 6 x 8·6 cm.

CLXXXV. Letter from Agathodaemon, requesting the despatch of 14 sheep in return for the total payment of 260 drachmae, and blaming the addressee for his conduct in a transaction concerning the sale of some grass and a goat. Second or third century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 30 lines. 16·7 x 10 cm.

CLXXXVI. Letter from Apollonius and Herminus, *ἀγοροῦμεν τὸ ἑγκύκλιον*, to Herodes and the other managers of the public bank, authorizing them to receive the tax on the sale of a slave; cf. xcvi. Dated in Pharmouthi of the twenty-first year (of Commodus, A.D. 181). Incomplete, the end being lost. 13 lines. 7·6 x 7·3 cm.

CLXXXVII. Account of payments in talents and drachmae to various persons, one of whom is a *κοσμητὴς* φόρων κῆπων *Σαμαπεῖον*. Third century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 8 lines. 14·1 x 8·7 cm.

CLXXXVIII. Letter from Irene to Parammon (cf. cxvi), giving him a list of articles which he was to bring; written in the same hand as cxv and cxvi, and on the same day as cxvi. Complete. 12 lines. 9 x 6·7 cm.
CLXXXVIII. Letter, in a semi-uncial hand, from Heraclides to his father Horion about the purchase of a slave and a pair of Italian lamps. Dated in the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117-138). Practically complete. 14 lines. 23 x 13.4 cm.

CLXXXIX. Order from Theonilla to Horion, a steward, to pay Silvanus some wine received from him in the thirty-first year, on condition of his paying up the ἐκθέσις (cf. cxxvii. 24) which he owed. Dated in Tybi of the second year. If, as is probable, the thirty-first year is that of Constantine, the second year may be that of Constantine II and Constantius (i.e. A.D. 338). Complete. 10 lines. 12.1 x 12.9 cm.

CX. On the recto account of payments. Sixth century. Incomplete. 11 lines. On the verso account of receipts from inhabitants of several villages, and of payments for various purposes. Sixth century. Incomplete. 19 lines. 24.2 x 27.8 cm.

CXI. List of reductions of payment granted to the inhabitants of various villages. Sixth century. Practically complete. 24 lines. 32 x 45 cm.

CXII. Acknowledgement addressed by Aurelius Apasion to Flavius Apion or his heirs (cf. cxxiii-cxxix), of the loan of one solidus for a μηχανή καλομέτρη Λιβακή. Sixth century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 21 lines. 19.9 x 9.8 cm.

CXIII. Acknowledgement addressed to the heirs of Flavius Apion by Aurelius John, of the receipt of two large windlasses (ἐγραται μεγάλαι); cf. cxxvii. Dated in the eighth year and the fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantinus, first indiction, Phaophi 14 (A.D. 582? cf. introd. to cxxv). Incomplete, the end being lost. 18 lines. 20.2 x 20.6 cm.

CXIV. Acknowledgement, similar to cxiii, addressed to Flavius Apion or his heirs by Aurelius Ptolion, of the loan of one solidus for a μηχανή καλομέτρη Καρίων. Sixth century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 26 lines. 21.7 x 11 cm.

CXV. Acknowledgement addressed to Flavius Apion by Aurelius Epimachus, of the receipt of some machine for irrigation; cf. cxxvii. Dated in the 'second year of the reign and consulship' of Justin II, first indiction, Thoth 14 (A.D. 567). Incomplete, the end being lost, 15 lines. 15.5 x 16 cm.

CXVI. Account of receipts and expenditure on estates of Flavius Apion. Sixth century. Practically complete. 22 lines. 34 x 37.3 cm.

CXVII. Acknowledgement addressed to Flavius Apion by Aurelius Sourus, of the receipt of two windlasses and of a κυλλή κοκλάδος; cf. cxxvii. Written on Thoth 16, in the year 229=198, first indiction (A.D. 552). Nearly complete. 24 lines. 23.2 x 20.7 cm.
DESCRIPTIONS

CXCVIII. Contract between the heirs of Flavius Apion and Aurelius Macarius. Dated in the eighth year and the fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantinus, first indiction, Phaophi 14 (A.D. 582? cf. introd. cxxxv, and cxciii). Incomplete, only the beginning being preserved. 14 lines. 12·5 x 16·9 cm.

CXCIX. Agreement addressed to Flavius Apion by Georgius, a deacon, in which the latter becomes surety that Aurelius Onnophris would remain on his holding; cf. cxxxv. Dated in the ‘third year of the reign and consulship’ of Justin II, second (?) indiction Αρμός, Mesore 4 (A.D. 568). Incomplete, the end being lost. 19 lines. 16·8 x 21·6 cm.

CC. Similar agreement addressed to Flavius Apion or his heirs, by which Jeremias, Apoll[oni?]s, and a third person become sureties that Aurelius Apasirius would remain on his holding. Sixth century. Incomplete at both top and bottom. 15 lines. 10 x 16·1 cm.

CCI. Beginning of a contract addressed to Flavius Apion (the younger). Dated in the twelfth year and eleventh consulship of Mauricius, twelfth indiction, Thoth 30 (A.D. 593). 6 lines. 6·3 x 22 cm.

CCII. Acknowledgement addressed to the heirs of Flavius Apion by Aurelius Bartholomaeus, of the receipt of one windlass for a μηχανή καλομέλη 'Ακαυθώρος; cf. cxxxvii and cxciv. Dated in the eighth year and fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantinus, first indiction, Phaophi 11 (A.D. 582? cf. introd. to cxxxv). Incomplete, being broken at the bottom. 23 lines. 17·6 x 14·6 cm.

CCIII. Letter referring to a dispute about the ownership of a camel. Sixth century. Complete. 15 lines. 25·1 x 29·4 cm.

CCIV. List of αἴμακον (cf. cxli. 4) in two columns. Sixth or seventh century. Incomplete. 27 lines. 15·3 x 17·3 cm.

CCV. Receipt given by the banker Philoxenus for a payment of 315 solidi, less 190½ carats έκτός ῥοπῆς ἵδωρτικός, less 157½ carats ῥοπῆς, made by Pamouthius for the money taxes of the thirteenth indiction; cf. cxlili. Dated in the year 211 = 180, thirteenth indiction, Mecheir (A.D. 533). Complete. 11 lines. 30·5 x 19·2 cm.

CCVI. Receipt for the payment by Pamouthius (cf. ccv) of 4 solidi, less 16 carats, ἵδωρτικός, to John, as a loan. Dated in the year 211 = 180, thirteenth indiction, Tybi (A.D. 533). Complete. 6 lines. 9·3 x 30·4 cm.

CCVII. Receipt for the payment of 4 κύδια of wine from Phoebammon to Alexander for nine days’ work. Dated in the year 267 = 236, ninth indiction, Phaophi (A.D. 590). Practically complete. 3 lines. 5·2 x 32 cm.
INDICES

I. NEW CLASSICAL AND THEOLOGICAL FRAGMENTS.

Numbers in heavier type are those of the papyri; small Roman numerals indicate columns.

Antiochus 30, recto; 4, 9.  
'Αντίπατρος 12, vi. 7, 15.  
'Ανιστρόφειν 9, v. 3.  
'Ασία 12, iv. 4, v. 22, vi. 16.

Διδωμεν 7. 1.  
Διττοσαρθενος 9, ii. 12.  
Διγαθός 4 (b). 2, 3.  
Διγάτημα 9, iii. 3.  
Δίγλατος 15, ii. 3.  
Δίγνος 5. recto 6.  
Δίγκλη 9, ii. 13.  
Δίγκλα 7. 14.  
Δίγος 9, iii. 7.  
Δίγκασ 11. 44.  
Δίγκωη 9, v. 15.  
Δίγκωαυον 11. 48.  
Δίδάσκοντος 1. verso 4; 11. 50; 12, iii. 3.  
Διδακτικὸν 4 (a). 11, 12; 13. 7.  
Δίδωμος 11. 5.  
Δέλτια 15, ii. 6.  
Δέλτος 1. recto 3.  
Δέλτος 9. iv. 16.  
Δήλομεν 12, i. 10, 18, ii. 3, 20, iii. 18, v. 17, 26, vi. 4, 28.  
Δικηραίος 12, ii. 20, 32.  
Δικηροσ 12, iv. 32, v. 35, Fr. (a) 2.  
Δικηρίων 12, i. 15, iii. 12, iv. 32.  
Δίκηρισε 9, iv. 20.  
Δίκηρισία 11, 18, 19.  
Δίκηρια 9, v. 1.  
Δικήμαλος 12, iv. 15, vi. 23.  
Δίκημεν 1. recto 20.  
Δίκημεν 1. recto 16.  
Δικηροφόρος 12, ii. 34, iii. 27, iv. 2, 18, 17, 31, v. 6, 7, 20, 30, vi. 19.  
Δικήρος 12, iv. (a). 5, 19; 10, 14; 12, iii. 29.  
Δικηρός 9, iv. 8.  
Δικηρός 7. 5; 9, ii. 11.  
Δίκηρος 10. 18.  
Δίκηρος 12, v. 2.  
Δίκηρος 13, ii. 11.  
Δίκηρος 9, iii. 17.  
Δίκηρος 12, vi. 3.  
Δίκηρος 14, 5.  
Δίκηρος 12, v. 2.  
Δίκηρος 12, v. 3.  
Δίκηρος 12, iii. 23.  
Δίκηρος 11. 31.  
Δίκηρος 15, i. 2.  
Δικηροσικὸν 9, v. 1.  
Δικηροσικὸν 9, ii. 4.  
Δικηροσικὸν 9, iii. 4.  
Δικηροσικὸν 11, 27.  
Δικηροσικὸν 13, 2.  
Δικηροσικὸν 9, ii. 11.  
Δικηροσικὸν 1 verso 19; 5, recto 5, verso 12.  
Δικηροσικὸν 5, recto 14.  
Δικηροσικὸν 7, 15.  
Δικηροσικὸν 15, ii. 12.  
Δικηροσικὸν 12, iii. 6; 14, i.  
Δικηροσικὸν 9, v. 10.  
Δικηροσικὸν 12, ii. 19.
INDICES

δικτυλικός 9. i. 13, v. 23.
δικτύος 9. ii. 3.
Δημαρχίας 12. vi. 3.
διαμένων 7. 12.
Δαρείος 12. iii. 4, iv. 6; 10.
διά 5. verso 6, 14.
διάτητα 11. 16.
διάθεσιν 11. 38.
δέσποτα 12. v. 31.
δέκατον 12. ii. 18, iii. 15.
δεκτικός 5. recto 16.
δέκτα 1. recto 10.
δένδρων 15. i. 9.
δεσποτάς 30. recto 5.
δέχομαι 11. 35.
δέξομαι 11. 46.
δείπνησε 15. ii. 12.
δείπτερον 9. v. 6; 12. i. 25, ii.
διογένους 1. versos 6, 7, 25, iv. 2, v. 34, vi. 15, 17.
Δημήτριη 8. 4.
Δημοκράτης 12. vi. 6.
Δημοκράτης 12. vi. 29.
Δημοσθένης 12. vi. 27.
διαβάζων 11. iv. 4, vi. 16.
διαβλέπων 1. verso 1.
διαδεχόμαι 12. i. 24, iii. 26, vi. 8, 18, 34.
διαδέχομαι 9. iii. 18.
διαμετέχω 12. v. 11.
διαμερίσματα 12. vi. 17.
διαπεράζων 12. v. 21.
διασωζόμαι 11. 41.
διατέλεις 9. v. 10.
διδάσκαλος 1. i. 13.
διδάσκαλος 12. ii. 11.
διδάσκαλος 7. 2.
διδακτικός 12. ii. 17.
Διονύσιος 12. i. 3, iii. 6.
δίς 11. 37.
διηθή 1. verso 16.
δικένων 11. 9; 13, 7, 9.
δικαστήριος 12. iii. 32.
δικαιοφόρος 12. iii. 25.
δικαστήριος 5. recto 16.

ἐρώμος 12. i. 15.
δύναμις 1. recto 19; 9. iv. 4; 15. ii. 9.
δόρων 14. 9.

ἐν 9. iv. 17.
ἐντολήν 12. i. 6.
ἐξόμοιος 12. i. 8.
ἐγέρον 9. v. 1.
ἐγέρομαι 1. recto 6.
ἐγκαλεῖων 11. 10.
ἐγκαθισίμων 11. 32.
ἐγκαθίστατο 12. iv. 35.
ἐγώ, ἀρμά 7. 7.
ἐδώρας 14. 7.
ἐνθοὺς 12. iii. 30, v. 22.
ἐδένεια 11. 13.
ἐδέσμα 9. iii. 11.
ἐδει 11. 29.
ἐδίνα, ἐδίσταμα 8. 4.
ἐν ἓν recto 4, 21; 12. iii. 14, 24; 14. 8.
ἐδιόταίχομαι 7. 13.
ἐκπότισθαι 14. 3.
ἐκποτότας 12. i. 8, 16, ii. 1, 18, iii. 14, iv. 25, v. 14, 24, vi. 26.
ἐκβάλλειν 1. verso 2; 13. 14.
ἐκεῖ 1. recto 7, 9; 12. ii. 10.
ἐκεῖνος 5. recto 5.
ἐκκοίτασθαι 12. iv. 33.
ἐκπίπτεραι 12. ii. 8.
ἐλάχιστος 9. v. 7.
ἐλευθέρος 10. 16.
ἐλέφας 8. 7.
ἐλεύθηκα 12. iii. 10, iv. 19, vi. 11.
ἐμάτων 11. 13.
ἐμβάλλειν 10. 10.
ἐμβακενικός 11. 35.
ἐμμα 8. 5, 6.
ἐμπροσθεν 9. v. 25.
ἐμπαῖκεν 9. iv. 19.
ἐνέπαιν 11. 23.
ἐνενόησημα 12. ii. 37.
ἐνένθε 9. ii. 10.
ἐνένθεια 8. 4.
I. NEW CLASSICAL AND THEOLOGICAL FRAGMENTS 247

[Text continues with classical Greek script, likely containing fragments and references.]

[The text is densely packed with classical references, possibly discussing historical, philosophical, or religious topics.]
I. NEW CLASSICAL AND THEORETICAL FRAGMENTS

ποικίλος 9. ii. 10.
ποιμήνιος 15. ii. 2.
πόλεμος 12. iii. 13.
πώλης 1. recto 15; 12. v. 4.
πολίτης 7. 14.
pollere 30. recto 3.
πολυκής 12. i. 17.
πολυδήμος 9. iii. 9.
πολυσπέρας 12. vi. 34.
ποιεῖν 1. verso 17.
ποιητός 4 (a). 4. 18.
πορείαν 9. ii. 9.
pοτέ 9. iii. 8. 16; 11. 37.
ποτεύοντος 8. 7.
pού 9. iii. 5. iv. 19.
pούν 9. ii. 8. 15. iii. 18.
πράγμα 10. 18.
praefectus 30. recto 2.
praebidens 12. vi. 29.
πράξει 12. v. 21.
πράξις 8. 7.
πρὸ 9. iv. 10.
pρακτικὰ 9. iv. 15.
pρακτικὰ 11. 12.
pρακτικὰ 12. iv. 34.
pρακτικὰ 12. 1.
pράσει 7. 5; 9. iii. 15.
pρασκεδασία 11. 21.
pράτερος 11. 32; 12. vi. 24; 13. 16.
pρόβασις 10. 11.
pροβήσις 1. recto 10.
pροβοτικὸς 5. recto 2, 9, 11.
pροκλητικὸς 12. v. 34. vi. 20.
pτολεμαῖος 12. iii. 19.
πτολεμαῖος 12. ii. 4.
πτυχάνσις 10. 19.
πράδος 9. v. 35.
rex 30. verso 3.
ρήμαρι 12. ii. 36.
Romanus 30. verso 5, 7.
μυθοποιία 9. ii. 8, 20. iii. 1.
'Ρωμαίος 12. i. 5. ii. 26. iii. 7.
iv. 21. vi. 21.
'Ρώμη 12. iii. 33.
sοβηδητικὸς 1. verso 9.
sαβηδητος 1. verso 9.
sάρξ 1. verso 13; 5. recto 13.
sισαρων 14. 10.
satis 30. recto 3.
22.
Σκιέλα 12. ii. 7.
sιβολός 14. 2.
Σμιρνίας 12. i. 9.
σῶς 13. 3. 5; 15. ii. 9.
στάιμος 9. i. 13.
spectare 30. recto 7.
sπειρατικός 12. i. 23.
sφίλος 14. 8.
sτάδιων 12. i. 9. 17. ii. 19. iii. 1.
15. iv. 26. v. 16. 25. vi. 3.
27.
sτεφανῶν 11. 43.
sτηρίξεως 1. recto 17.
sτόμα 14. 5.
sτρατηγείως 12. iii. 8.
sτρατηγὸς 13. iii. 12. iv. 7.
sυμμιχών πος 12. ii. 33.
sυνσχέσεις 11. 16; 12. iii.
10.
sυντάσσεις 12. v. 5.
sυννοικίσεις 11. 6.
sυποτάσσεσθαι 11. 42.
sυποτάσσεις 11. 42.
sυπερτάσσεις 12. ii. 9.
sυρακοτικά 30. verso 2.
sυράκους 12. i. 2.
sχεδόν 9. v. 2.
sχήμα 9. ii. 8. iii. 2. v. 1. 20.
sχήμα 12. i. 24.
sάγον 11. 28. 29.
sάμω 5. recto 13.
sαμώμον 5. recto 10.
sαναγείνεις 12. ii. 7.
sάξιός 5. recto 12.
σαπεκών 10. 15.
τάφος 12. ii. 3.
tέκος 9. iii. 7.
tελείος 7. 4.
tελευταίος 12. vi. 32.
tέλεσαρας 12. v. 20.
tέταρτας 12. ii. 12. iii. 8. iv.
20.
tετράδραμος 9. vi. 11.
Τρακείς 30. verso 8.
tριμυτήριον 12. i. 5.
tριθείματος 9. ii. 5. iv. 12.
tρίκη 7. 10.
tρίχ 9. v. 2. 13.
tόφον 13. 2.
tουτοίς 9. ii. 2. 19. 22. iv. 6.
9. 17.
tουτοίς 9. vi. 21.
tότε 1. verso 1; 11. 6. 9. 12.
ii. 35. iii. 7. iv. 17. 36.
v. 8.
tρεῖς 9. ii. 17. iii. 6. 18; 12.
v. 14. 32; 33.
tριάκος 12. v. 13. 32.
tρακτεράκισας 12. v. 15.
tρίτος 9. v. 8; 12. i. 4. 13. ii.
28. iv. 8. v. 4.
tρομφόμοι 10. 20; 11. 41.
tροχαύσος 9. iii. 13. v. 16.
tροφή 15. ii. 12.
tρυχείς 10. 17; 11. 33; 13.
6.
tυίδε 7. 2.
tυπνοῦ 8. 2.
tυγάνος 12. i. 3. ii. 8.
Τύρως 12. iv. 31.
tυφλός 1. verso 20.
vός 1. verso 19; 12. ii. 16.
34. iii. 26.
υπερθερμός 16. 10.
υπερήχων 15. 4. 14.
ύπερφορὰς 9. ii. 17.
υψηλός 1. recto 17.
validus 30. recto 10.
φαίνει 11. 5. 11.
φανερός 5. recto 8; 9. v. 19.
24.
φέρετο 11. 2; 15. ii. 8.
II. EMPERORS.

Julius.
Kaïsær 33. v. 11.

Augustus.

"Augustus 35. verso 2.

Tiberius.

Tiβηρίος 35. verso 3.

Claudius.

Τι宣传教育 Καϊσαρ Σεβαστός Ευμενικός Αὐτοκρ., ἕτος ζ 38. 4, ἕτος θ 37. 1. 2, ἕτος β 39. 2.
Τιθέμενος Κλαύδιος Καίσαρ ὁ κύριος, έτος ζ 37. 1. 5.
Κλάυδιος 35. verso 4.

Nero.

Nέρων Κλαύδιος Καίσαρ Σεβαστός Ευμενικός Αὐτοκρ., ἕτος β 99. 1, 11, 13.
Nέρων 35. verso 5.

Vespasian.

Οὐσπασιανός 35. verso 6.

Titus.

Τέττιος 35. verso 7.

Domitian.

Αὐτοκρ. Καίσαρ Δομιτιανός Σεβαστός Ευμενικός, ἕτος σ 48. 18, ἕτος θ 72. 26, 38, ἕτος γ 73. 1, ἕτος δ 45. 15, ἕτος εις 104. 1.
Αὐτοκρ. Καίσ. Δομιτιανὸς Σεβαστός, ἕτος γ 94. 1.
Δομιτιανος, ἕτος γ 75. 13. Δομιτιανος 35. verso 8.
Αὐτοκρ. [, ἕτος σ 73. 34.
Nerva.
Nērou 35. verso 9.

Trajan.
Λύτωρ. Καϊσαρ Νέρωνας Τραϊανός Ἀριστος Σεβ. Γερμ. Δακικός, 74. 25, ἐτὸς ψ 74. 30.
Λύτωρ. Καϊσαρ. Νέρωνας Τραϊανός Σεβ. Γερμ., ἐτὸς γ 46. 28, ἐτὸς δ, 49. 10.
Θέας Τραϊανός, ἐτός τε 106. 11, ἐτός ετς 107. 7.
Τραϊανός 35. verso 10.

Hadrian.
Λύτωρ. Καϊσαρ Τραϊανός Ἀδριανός Σεβ. 75. 34, 105. 1. 22, ἐτός ζ 107. 10, ἐτός ια 34. ii. 15, iii. 15, ἐτός αυ 75. 36, 95. 1, ἐτός ετς 88. 36, ἐτός ετς 100. 15, ἐτός ιδ 106. 15.
Θέας Ἀδριανός, ἐτός ζ 98. 13.
Ἀδριανός 35. verso 11.

Antoninus Pius.
Λύτωρ. Καϊσαρ Τίτος Αλίας Ἀδριανὸς Αὐτωκίνης Σεβ. Εὐσεβής, ἐτός ≤ 101. 49.
Ἀὐτωκίνης Καϊσαρ ὁ κύριος, ἐτός α 98. 13, ἐτός γ 89. 2, ἐτός δ 98. 22, ἐτός ε 101 δ 6.
Καϊσαρ ὁ κύριος (Hadrian or Antoninus) 40. 3.
Θέας Ἀὐτωκίνης 33. ii. 7.
Ἐλευθερία Ἀὐτωκίνης 35. verso 12.

Marcus Aurelius.

Marcus Aurelius and Commodus.
Λύτωρ. Καῖσαρες Μάρκος Λευχῆς Ἀὐτωκίνης καὶ Δούκιος Λεύχης Κόμμοδος Σεβ. Ἀρμ. Μηδ.
Παρθ. Γερμ. Σαρμ. Μεγ., ἐτός ιδ 76. 27.
Λευχῆς Ἀὐτωκίνης καὶ Κόμμοδος Καῖσαρες οἱ κύριοι, ἐτός ετς 90. 1, ἐτός η 88. 12.

Commodus.
Λύτωρ. Καῖσαρ. Μάρκος Λευχῆς Κόμμοδος Ἀὐτωκίνης Εὐσεβής. Εὐσεβής. Σεβ. Ἀρμ. Μηδ. Παρθ.
Σαρμ. Γερμ. Μεγ. Βρετ., ἐτός κβ 91. 25, ἐτός λα 69. 16.
Λύτωρ. Καῖσαρ. Μάρκος Λευχῆς Κόμμοδος Ἀὐτωκίνης Σεβ. 79. ἐκείν 15.
Μάρκος Λευχῆς Κόμμοδος Ἀὐτωκίνης Καῖσαρ ὁ κύριος, ἐτός κα 98. 21.
Ἀὐτωκίνης Κόμμοδος 35. verso 13.

Severus, Caracalla and Geta.
Λύτωρ. Καῖσαρες Δούκιος Σεπτήμος Σευρής Ἐὐσεβής. Περίπατος Ἀραβ. Ἀδβανή, Παρθ. Μεγ.
καὶ Μάρκος Λευχῆς Ἀὐτωκίνης Εὐσεβής. Σεβαστὸι [[καὶ Ποιμῆς Σεπτήμος Γέτα]] Καῖσαρ
Σεβαστὸς, ἐτός θ 54. 19, ἐτός κ. 58. 23.

Caracalla.
Σευρήσ 35. verso 14.
(not named) ἐτός κβ 108. i. 1.

Elagabalus.
Ἀὐτωκίνης 35. verso 15.
Elagabalus and Alexander Severus.

Alexander Severus.

Maximinus.

Gordianus.

Philippus.

Decius.

Carus.

Diocletian and Maximian.

Constantius and Galerius.

Constantine and Licinius.

Constantine.

Constantine II and Constans.
Justinian.

Justin II.

Maurece.

Maurece.

Heraclius.

Maurece.

Maurece.

III. CONSULS, ERAS, AND INDICTIONS.

Consuls.

Marius Mazimios kai 'I'waoxios Aiaimios oysatoi (223) 85. rexo 6.


epi yapteiv touz kyriv hmoV Aitovk. Kostantinov kai Mazimion 2.3. to 3 (306) 102. 1.

yaptieioj Kaimios tazion kai Ovctov 'Oouvion ouvov ouvov. (516) 53. 12; 84. 19.

103. 22.


apodeixhovmeinov yapteiv to 3 (323) 60. 12.

yaptieioj Pavlovou kai 'Iouliavou ouvov ouvov. (325) 52. 1.

yaptieioj ......... ] tovv ouvov. (Constantius and Maximiou, 327) 83. 24.

yaptieioj Fivnovn Oyrou kai Pellebiov ouvov (338) 67. 1; 85. 19, 19. 18; 86. 1.

yaptieioj tovv deystov hmoV Kostantinov to 3 kai Kallivlasov 3.3. tov 3. (323) 52. 1.

yaptieioj tovv deystov hmoV Kostantinov 'Iouliavou to 3 ouvov kai 'Iouliavou ouvov. (338) 52. 1.

Kaiyovros tov 3 (537) 66. 1.

meta an yapteiv Fli. Basildov touv ouvov, tov 3 tou 3 (550) 133. 2, 140. 2, tov 3 560) 125. 2.

Digitized by Microsoft®
INDICES

ιπατίας τῆς αὐτῶν (Φλ. 'Ιουστίνου) γαληνώτητος τὸ β (569) 134. 4, τὸ δεύτερον (sic, 572) 126. 2.
μετὰ τὴν ἑπατίαν τῆς αὐτοῦ (Τίττερίου Κωνσταντίνου) διεσπορείας τὸ β (580) 144. 20.
μετὰ τὴν ἑπατίαν τοῦ τῆς θείας λήξεως γενομένου ἡμῶν διεσπόρου Τίττερίου Κωνσταντίνου, ἔτος ε (583) 136. 2, ἔτος ζ (584) 137. 2.

Eras of Oxyrhynchus.

λη ἔτος ζ ἔτος (362) 93. 4.
ἔτος ρη ρηθ (503) 141. 6.
ἔτος σα σαν (535) 142. 10; 143. 5.
ἔτος σεσ μήυ (550) 140. 10.
ἔτος σεσ ρής (550) 133. 19.
ἔτος σησ ρής (552) 145. 6.
ἔτος σαλ καὶ σ (sic, 556) 147. 3.
ἔτος σα,β καὶ σα (555) 146. 4; (556) 148. 3.
ἔτος σμη σις (572) 126. 3.
ἔτος σμή καὶ σης (572) 149. 5.
ἔτος σεσ καὶ σας (590) 150. 3.
ἔτος σεσ σις (610) 138. 4, 49.
ἔτος σεσ καὶ σης (612) 151. 4.
ἔτος σης καὶ σης (617) 152. 4; (618) 153. 6.

'Ινδικτών.

1st (583) 136. 3, 13; (612) 139. 6; 151. 3, 4.
2nd (569) 134. 6; (584) 137. 3, 22.
4th (555) 146. 3, 4, 7; (556) 147. 3; 148. 3; (570-1) 149. 5.
5th (571-2) 149. 5; (572) 126. 3.
6th (572) 149. 5; (617) 152. 2, 4; (618) 153. 3, 6.
9th (560) 125. 2, 9; (590) 150. 2, 3.
10th 129. 12.
11th 129. 1, 13; 130. 11; 154. 11.
12th (503) 141. 6, 7; (579) 135. 3.
13th 132. 3; (534) 142. 4, 10, 13; (535) 143. 1, 2, 5; (550) 140. 3, 32; Pachon 1,
ἀρχή 140. 11.
14th (550) 133. 3, 10, 19; (610) 138. 4 et saep.; (580) 144. 18.
15th (552) 145. 2, 6.
tετάρτη καὶ πέμπτη τῶν ἱνδικτών (570-2) 149. 2, 7.

'Επινέμης.

2nd (583-4) 136. 14.
3rd (584-5) 137. 25.
6th (572-3) 126. 10.
13th (579-80) 144. 6.
14th (550-1) 140. 11.
15th (551-2) 133. 14, 20; (611) 138. 15.
IV. MONTHS AND DAYS

(a) Months.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Egyptian</th>
<th>Roman</th>
<th>Macedonian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Θάμνος</td>
<td>Σεβαστός 99. 1, 11, 13.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Φαύθερ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Αίθρ</td>
<td>Νέος Σεβαστός 49. 13, 15.</td>
<td>Αλένταος 99. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Χοίκα</td>
<td>Αδριανός 98. 17.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τόβι</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Μεχερ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Παμανάθ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Παμεάθ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Περήφ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Egyptian</th>
<th>Macedonian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Μεσορή</td>
<td>Κασάερος 45. 17;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73. 4; 107. 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ἑπαγόμεναι ημέραι 45. 17; 75. 12; 107. 9; 108. ii. 19, 20.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Days.

| Kalēndai | 43. recto v. 29. | |
| Κροσίων | ημέρα 122. 4. | |
| νεομήρα | 140. 10. | Σεβαστή 46. 31. |

V. PERSONAL NAMES.

[See also Index VIII.]

| 'Αλεξάνδρος 99. verso i. 84. 8. | 'Αλέξανδρος 99. verso 1. 84. 8. |
| 'Αλβανος 95. 16; 100. 4. | 'Αλβανος 95. 16; 100. 4. |
| 'Αλλης 48. 8. | 'Αλλης 48. 8. |
| 'Αμαξιά 43. verso i. 22. | 'Αμαξιά 43. verso i. 22. |
| 'Αμαρτάστος 113. 27. | 'Αμαρτάστος 113. 27. |
| 'Αμάρλησ 43. recto iv. 24, 26. | 'Αμάρλησ 43. recto iv. 24, 26. |
| 'Αμπένας 92. 3. | 'Αμπένας 92. 3. |
| 'Αμμωνίας 118. 33. | 'Αμμωνίας 118. 33. |
| 'Αμμώνιας 43. verso i. 18, iii. 1, iv. 15, v. 4; 56. 2, 31; 64. 4; 67. 23; 77. 1; 82. 10; 88. 1; 97. 20; 103. 4; 113. 32; 120. recto 12, verso 2. | 'Αμμώνιας 43. verso i. 18, iii. 1, iv. 15, v. 4; 56. 2, 31; 64. 4; 67. 23; 77. 1; 82. 10; 88. 1; 97. 20; 103. 4; 113. 32; 120. recto 12, verso 2. |
| 'Αμμωνίος [.] ws 80. 22. | 'Αμμωνίος [.] ws 80. 22. |
INDICES

1 Amphitrio 118. 4.
2 Ammonios 105. 3; et saep.
3 Ammaios 43. verso iii. 20; 72. 23; 35. 45.
4 Ammianus 47. 13; 56. 18; 32; 98. 4.
5 Ameinias (?) 48. 7.
6 Amphidias 80. 21.
7 Aparástatos 129. 3; 145. 1.
8 Anastasios 135. 31.
9 Andrians 146. 1; 147. 1; 148. 1.
10 Androphanes 99. 2, 11.
11 Androphilos 154. 10.
12 Anéktosos 43. verso i. 23; ii. 9.
13 Annas 135. 9.
14 Anops 104. 5.
15 Anouziou 43. verso iv. 23.
16 Anouzios 137. 10; 25, 28.
17 Anous 130. 3; 133. 9, 10; 154. 10. 12.
18 Antas 105. 6, 12.
19 Antiochus 102. 3, 24.
20 Antiochos 102. 3.
21 Antipinos 94. 3 et saep.
22 Antipodion (?) 59. 14.
23 Apeillos 53. 3.
24 Apeis 76. 2, 7.
25 Apeia 76. 2, 33.
26 Apeion 157. 6.
27 Apion 38. 4, 10, 13; 54. 4; 80. 20; 81. 4; 96. 14; 101. 2; 102. 26; 130. 3; 133. 4; 134. 7; 135. 5; 136. 4; 137. 6; 138. 5; 139. 7.
28 Apollonaria 78. 1, 6.
29 Apollódoros 51. 2.
30 Apollados 140. 41.
31 Apollonios 80. 5.
32 Apollónios 34. iv. 1; 55. 1; 59. 5; 62. 6; 69. 22; 72. 2, 19; 80. 1; 96. 7; 102. 5; 106. 2; 113. 3; 115. 8.
33 Apollonios 85. iv. 6; 131. 16; 136. 8, 42, 51.
34 Apianos 33. ii. 4; et saep.
35 Apsilas 125. 7.
36 Apsoios 43. verso i. 11, iv. 17.
37 Archelaus 32. 2, 25.
38 Arerios 80. 19, 21.
39 Arênes 59. 9.
40 Arésios 104. 10, 17.
41 Arêthas 46. 5, 6, 14.
42 Arisostos 21. 25.
43 Aristeoklès 37. 1, 4.
44 Aristai 133. 9.
45 Aristarchos 47. 14.
V. PERSONAL NAMES

Νεμεσιανός 55. 5.
Νέκταρ 55. 53.
Νεκταριών 43. verso iv. 18.
Νεκτάρις 69. 21.
Νεκταρίους 97. 3, 21, 22, 24.
Νεκτάριας 43. verso iii. 16; 156. 1.
Νέλδος, Νέλδας 43. verso iv. 7; 71. i. 2; 83. 2, 25; 94. 9.
Νάννω 137. 10.

Ζάνθηλλα 114. 18.

"Ολομυρος 43. recto ii. 14.
"Ολυμπή 43. verso i. 27.
"Ονίμωρος 114. 10.
"Ονομάρης 43. verso iii. 18; 80. 19; 113. 4, 11, 12, 26.
"Οσκλάς 133. 16.
Ουσλέαρις 43. recto v. 16, 19; 60. 8.
Ουσλέαρεος 43. recto ii. 21, verso i. 21, iv. 2; 66. 16.
Ουσλής 43. recto v. 23, 26.
"Οφίληλος 92. 1.

Παυσιας (?) 63. 1.
Παρέκρος 80. 8.
Πελατώς 43. recto vi. 8.
Πολίς 53. 5.
Πολλάδος 43. verso iv. 25.
Πολύμ 133. 10.
Παρίσιας 125. 4, 24.
Παρμοδόθος 128. 1; 135. 8, 32; 142. 3; 143. 1.
Πεννομάνας (?) 63. 4.
Παρατξένος 43. verso iv. 18.
Παραχώτης 67. 5, 15, 23; 79. recto 5; 105. 16.
Παρακόθος 136. 49; 137. 26; 138. 46, 48; 157. 1, 4.
Παρακάθηνας 86. 4.
Παρμαθίους 136. 50; 137. 27; 138. 49.
Παρσωτός 59. 22; 99. 4, 18; 100. 5, 105. 15.
Παράκλησες 43. verso iii. 20; 116. 6.
Παρώς 43. verso ii. 19, iii. 3, 4, 27, 28, iv. 7.
Παρύς 43. verso ii. 9.
Παρών 73. 9; 76. 4, 34.
Παράσιος 67. 5, 15, 23.
Παῦλος 43. verso iii. 18; 132. 1, 4.
Παύλος 126. 31.

Παῦμος 86. 4.
Παυσάριν 68. 2; 76. 5, 34.
Παυσίμος 65. 3.
Παῦδων 106. 22.
Πεκύαος 133. 9.
Πεκύαος 43. verso ii. 25; 49. 5; 105. 1 et sapb.
Πελάγιος 43. verso iii. 11.
Πεμπέσιος 140. 22.
Περίταξ 100. 6.
Περιόδος 37. 4, 5; 9, 15, ii. 6.
Πετανεπερδίσες 47. 6, Πετανπ. 47. 21, Πεταν-βεξίδιας 46. 5.
Πετανεπαρπάς 73. 18.
Πετανεπαρπάς 112. 2.
Πλανάς 115. 9.
Πλούτιψ 79. recto 3.
Πλούταρχος 45. 6, 7.
Πλούτων 43. verso iii. 25; 56. 18, 32; 91. 39; 96. 11; 113. 15.
Πνευμερίας 99. 3, 9, 18; 104. 5.
Πνευματών 57. 10.
Πνορίκης 72. 7.
Πρίκλος 133. 10.
Πραγματικά 72. 4; 105. 3, 5, 9; 166. 7, 20.
Πραγματικά 45. 3, 5; 67. 3, 13, 22; 70. 2; 94. 3 et sapb.; 106. 3.
Πραγματικός 43. recto iii. 10, iv. 7.
Πρόλάς 64. 5.
Προλίων 72. 3, 20; 137. 10, 25, 28.
Πρώος 43. recto v. 9, 12.
Πρώος 47. 3.

"Ροδόπη 117. 17.

Σαβίνους 153. 4.
Σάιος 105. 18.
Σαλαμίνας 85. iii. 6, 21.
Σαλοστάριος 78. 16.
Σαμάθραξ 43. recto iii. 8, 20.
Σάρα 134. 17.
Σαράγες 37. i. 4, 21, ii. 4; 38. 4.
Σαραπάμμως 35. recto 2; 54. 6; 77. 5.
Σαραπασάς 43. verso iv. 2.
Σαραπασάς 43. verso ii. 8, iv. 20.
Σαραπασάς 77. 5, 12.
Σαραπασάς 78. 3, 7; 91. 2, 16.
Σάραπας 46. 9; 47. 9; 100. 2; 105. 15; 110. 2.
Σαραπάνω 43. recto iii. 1 et sapb., verso iii. 9,
VI. GEOGRAPHICAL

(a) COUNTRIES, NOMES, DISTRICTS, CITIES.

(6) VILLAGES.

VI. GEOGRAPHICAL.

261

| Ψάπτως 40. 4. | Ψενανοίνσις 101. 3, 8, 52. |
| 87. 3, 13, 23; 76. 2, 7, 33; 89. 6; 91. 5, 37; 107. 2; 113. 2. | 'Ομοι 43. verso i. 8; 76. 7; 97. 7; 100. 7. |
| 'Ομηλια 43. verso iii. 8. | 'Ομηλια 101. 59. |
| 'Ομηρι(?) 92. 1. | 'Ομηρι(?) 92. 1. |

| Άγρυπτος 34. i. 16, ii. 13, iii. 1, 3; 35. recto 9, 11; 47. 4; 67. 4; 71. i. 1, ii. 1. | Θεσσαλίων χώρα 130. 2. |
| Άγρυπτος 144. 8. | νέα ἱουστίνου πόλις 126. 5, 33. |
| Άλεξανδρια 35. recto 9; 39. 11, 12, 14; 87. 14: 100. 2; 119. 4, 6; 126. 12, 26; 142. 8; 144. 11; 151. 2. | Ἰταλικός 43. recto iii. 13. |
| Άλεξανδρια 59. 4. | ἦ πόλις 127. 7. |
| Άλεξανδρια 33. iii. 11, iv. 1; 141. 2. | Νικόπολες 60. 8. |
| 'Αργος 124. 8. | νομός ('Ανταιος) 57. 9, 23. ('Οξυργχα) 44. 2; 67. 15; 68. 4; 74. 23. 97. 10; 102. 9. |
| 'Αρισταπόλεις νομός 57. 3, 5. | 'Οικετεικός 116. 11. |
| 'Αρισταπόλεις νομός 71. ii. 6; 76. 9. | 'Οξυργχατος νομός ράσσιν. |
| 'Αριστανατών πόλις 71. ii. 2, 11, 2. | 'Οξυργχατος νόμος ράσσιν. |
| Αμφοίναμονία 57. 10. | 'Οξυργχατος νόμο ράσσιν. |
| Δελφοί 124. 8. | 'Οξυργχατος νόμος ράσσιν. |
| 'Ελεφαντινή 43. recto ii. 2, 4, 6. | 'Οξυργχατος νόμος ράσσιν. |
| ἐπί τά νομόν καὶ 'Αριστανατοῦ ἐπιστατριτία 58. 1. | 'Οξυργχατος νόμο ράσσιν. |
| 'Ερμοσιλικός νόμος 80. 17. | Μετασχαρα 82. verso 8. |
| Προκέλουσις 118. 25. | ἦ πρὸς Λίδα 47. 17; λεβός 90. 3. |
| Ἡ Προκέλουσις (πόλις) 144. 3; 150. 1. | μέσα 72. 5; 74. 10; 88. 3; 102. 8. |
| Θηραικός τοις 109. 8. | (b) VILLAGES. |
| Θήσης 73. 6; 94. 2; 95. 3; 99. 2; 104. 2; 105. 1. | Κόμη 142. 1; 150. 1. |

'|Αδαίος 136. 16, 44; 139. 15, 34. | Κορώπια 45. 9. |
| 'Αρμενίων 80. 16, 23. | Λιλή 67. 5, 15. |
| Βερενεύκες 76. 9. | Νεμέων 76. 12, 17. |
| 'Εσπερία 72. 5. | Οίναι 56. 10. |
| 'Επασάμοι 136, 16, 43. | Παρθέρη 101. 4, 37. |
| 'Ιδίων 158. 1. | Παλαιών 46. 18. |
| 'Ισιοτάπηα 103. 7. | Πάτηνι 151. 2. |
| Κεσμοχύ (κις) 141. 2, 3. |
(e) Άμφοτερα, ἐσωτερικά, τόποι, &c.

'Απολλωνιάδος ρύμη 43. verso iii. 22.
'Απολλωνίου κτίστου ήτοι τωμαρίων ρύμη 43 verso v. 7.
'Αφές οἴκιας Φλαβιανοῦ ρύμη 43 verso v. 10.
'Βαρνάβα εκκλησία ρύμη 43 verso i. 10.
'Γιάννισταν ρύμη 43 verso i. 6.
'Δεῖον βαλανίων καὶ Κρίων πτοκομοῦ ρύμη 43 verso iii. 24.
'Θατόν ρύμη 43 verso iii. 4.
'Θρίων βαλανίων ρύμη 43 verso iii. 10.
'Θορράνος ρύμη 43 verso iv. 14.
'Ιερακίου ρύμη 55. 10.
'Ισίου ρύμη 43 verso ii. 16.
Καὶ(σα)νος βαλανίων ρύμη 43 verso iv. 24.
Καυσαρίου ρύμη 43 verso i. 22.
Λιβική [πέλα] τραγάδρου ρύμη 43 verso ii. 27.
Λυσίππαδου ρύμη 43 verso iii. 14.
Μικροῦ φρέατος καὶ καμαρών ρύμη 43 verso i. 24.
Mιντών ρύμη 43 verso iv. 4.
νοτική εκκλησία ρύμη 43 verso iii. 19.
νοτικὴ πύλη ρύμη 43 verso iii. 17.
οἰκία 'Αριστο', ἄστη καὶ ἀπάθεις Σαμάτου ρύμη 43 verso iii. 29.

(c) Ἀμφοτέρα, ἐσωτερικά, τόποι, &c.

(κ) Στρέες.

'Απολλωνιάδος ρύμη 43. verso ii. 20.
οἰκία Διογένους ρύμη 43. verso ii. 1.
οἰκία Ζωίδου ρύμη 43. verso ii. 18.
οἰκία 'Ερωτον ρύμη 43. verso i. 5.
oἰκία Ἰερακιών ρύμη 43. verso ii. 17.
oἰκία κανθάμβου ρύμη 43. verso i. 7.
oἰκία Ματρέον ρύμη 43. verso iii. 27.
oἰκία Ἰολομοῦ ρύμη 43. verso i. 26.
oἰκία 'Οσταδίου(?) ρύμη 43. verso iv. 26.
oἰκία τοῦ Ἰερός τῆς λαχανετῶν ρύμη 43. verso iii. 12.

(d) Streets.

"Πεύκη Πέτσα ἔτοι λαχανετῶν ρύμη 43. verso i. 24.
πυλή Πέτσα ἔτοι λαχανετῶν ρύμη 43. verso iii. 12.
πυλή τοῦ Πέτσα ρύμη 43. verso iv. 1.
Σαραπίου ρύμη 43. verso ii. 5.
Σεφίδου ρύμη 43. verso i. 17.
Τεμενοθείας Λάμπα 99, 7, 17.
τετράτυπος Θανάτοβας ρύμη 43. verso iv. 12.
Φανίου ρύμη 43. verso v. 4.
Χορταστικά ἔτοι καμαρών καὶ μικροῦ φρέατος ρύμη 43. verso i. 13.
Τύλλου ρύμη 43. verso v. 11.
VII. SYMBOLS

(a) Measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Page Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'</td>
<td>Measures</td>
<td>43. verso ii. 14; 35. recto 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Κυλίνδρον</td>
<td>Cylinder</td>
<td>43. verso 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Νιπομέτρων</td>
<td>Micrometer</td>
<td>43. verso v. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ναυσίων</td>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>43. i. 3, ii. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Σημαία</td>
<td>Flag</td>
<td>79. 6, 16; 104. 12; 110. 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τεμενοὺς</td>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>43. verso ii. 21.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Coins.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Page Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ταλάντος</td>
<td>Talant</td>
<td>49. 18; 54. 18; 84. 17.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τριώδολον</td>
<td>Triwoldolon</td>
<td>57. 18.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) Numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Page Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>43. verso ii. 23, al.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>78. 10.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>45. 20, al.</td>
<td>145. 3, al.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>78. 5, al.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Miscellaneous.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Page Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>χ εκσιτάρχης</td>
<td>Exsitarxhis</td>
<td>64. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χ εκατοπτάρχης</td>
<td>Ekatopitarxhis</td>
<td>62. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ρ ήτος</td>
<td>Hotos</td>
<td>34. ii. 15, al.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χ καὶ</td>
<td>And</td>
<td>127. 4, al.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πρόβατον</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>74. 10, 12, 14, 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>πυρού</td>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>39. 1; 90. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>υπέρ</td>
<td>Above</td>
<td>149. 1, al.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(e) Public Buildings, etc. [See also (d)]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Page Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Αδριανὰ βιβλιοθήκη</td>
<td>Alexandria Library</td>
<td>34. ii. 8, iii. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δημόσιον βιβλιοθήκη</td>
<td>Public Library</td>
<td>53. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γυμνάσιον</td>
<td>Gymnasium</td>
<td>43. verso iv. 8; 55. 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θέατρον</td>
<td>Theatre</td>
<td>43. verso iii. 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Θεσπίου</td>
<td>Theatre</td>
<td>43. verso iv. 16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VIII. OFFICIALS.

(Military and religious titles are included.)

άγαρασάμαιας 70. 2; 90. 4.
άγαρασάμαιας 45. 2; 46. 4; 47. 5; 48. 1; 49. 2; 50. 1; 73. 6; 99. 2, 12; 100. 1; 106. 1.
άγομφίλιαξ 141. 4.
άποδέκατης ἄρχοντας 43. recto iii. 2, 8.
απολογούστη γραμματέας 34. i. 8.
ἀρχαῖοι 126. 15.
ἀρξας 67. 2; 102. 4.
ἀρχέφεδος 63. 10; 69. 10; 12; 80. 12.
ἀρχιδικαστής 34. ii. 4.
ἀρχιμαρτσίας 71. i. 2.
ἀρχοντες 54. 12.

βασιλικοῦ γραμματέως 44. 2; 56. 14.
βενεφικάριος 65. 1; (beneficiarius) 32. 2, 25.
βιβλιοφαγός 72. 1; 75. 1.
βουδηθᾶς 93. 1; 103. 3, 25; 125. 7.
βουκελλάριος 150. 1; 156. 2, 3.
βουλευτής 43. recto iii. 2, 8, 19, 21, 22, 23; 55. 2; 56. 2; 59. 3; 5; 70. 3; 87. 6; 103. 2.

γραμματήρ 43. verso i. 20.
γραμματέως 58. 7; 61. 4, 29; 157. 2, 5; γρ. της πόλεως 54. 11; γρ. κώμης 133. 20; γρ. ἄγρομασίων 107. 3. See also ἀπολογούστη καὶ βασιλικοῦ γραμματέως, γυμναστάρχος 54. 4; 55. 2; 59. 4; 60. 14; 71. i. 5; 80. 6.

δικαστήριος 33. iii. 10; v. 3; 54. 2; 77. 2; 88. 2, 6; 103. 1; 117. 20.

dekάρχος 62. 7, 14.
dekάρχος 64. 1.
dημαύρος 69. 10, 13.
dικαστήριος Ἱεράς Ἡρακλής ὁ κατάποστος Ἰουλ. 61. 15; cf. 78. 16.
dοτε Θεομάς κόρας 130. 2.

tέκνος 126. 13.
etkaitstής 34. i. 12.
etkairhēs 90. 7; 118. 14.
etkairhēs 92. 1.
etkairhēs 57. 9.
etkairhēs 43. recto ii. 26.

ἐμβολάτωρ 126. 15.
ἐγκατείσας 88. 10.
ἐγκατείσας 54. 5; 56. 1.
ἐπαρχος Ἀγίωρος ἔπ. 122. 16. See ἢγεμόνων ἐπιμελήτης ἄγχορον ὍσφορΧίτου 43. recto iii. 11, 27 et sscf.; ἐπίμ. του δημ. λογαριασίου 125. 3; ἐπίμ. οἰκου θεωρίου 126. 5, 29; ἐπίμ. των κανονικών 149. 1, 6, 7.
ἐπιστάτης εἰρήνης 64. 2.
ἐπιστρατηγός, Κολωνιαίος 70. 13.
ἐπιστράτηγος, Απ. Ἡραπίων ὁ κρ. ἔπ. 70. 1.
ἐπιστράτης βιβλιοθηκής 34. i. 4, ii. 5, 9; ἐπιτρ. τραπεζῆς 91. 9.

βολατών 33. iii. 11.
ἐγκατείσας 37. ii. 8; 41. 3 et sscf.; 44. ii. 71.
ἐπίτρ. ii. 3, ii. 2. Γνωσις Οἰκριγλος Κατώτις ἡγ. ἰμβριτοῦ (A. D. 52) 38. 1; 39. 6. Μέττος Ραύφος ὁ κυρ. ἡγ. (A. D. 90) 72. 9. Ἡ Ῥοτρίλιος λοιπὸς ὁ κρατ. ἡγ. (A. D. 115-6) 97. 15. Τύτων Φυλάκως Τετάρτος ἐπαρχος (A. D. 127) 34. iii. 1. Οδαλέας (?) Εἰδώρων ἠγεμόνειας (A. D. 137;?) 40. 2, 7. Ιδέανος Ημελητής (A. D. 223) 35. recto 11. Ποιμήν ὁ Ἐπαρχός (A. D. 241-2?) 62. recto (p. 121). Κλάδως Κοιλικάμος ὁ ἔπαισμ. ἐπάρχ. (A. D. 323) 71. i. 1, ii. 1. Σαμινάνος ὁ διασπορ. ἡγ. (A. D. 323) 60. 5. Φιλάνως Ἡρώδους Θεόπορος ὁ διασπ. ἐπάρχ. 67. 4, 8, 13. Φιλάνως Ἡρώ- λος Δικαίου ὁ διασπορ. ἡγ. Ἐλκυπνομακείους (A. D. 342) 57. 10. Πεμπτώνος Χρήστου ὁ λαοπράτατος ἡγ. (A. D. 357) 66. 9, 18. Ἑρέμους 43. recto vi. 14.

ἱερεύς 43. verso i. 20; 56. 1; 118. 19. Ἰερ. Ἰερεύς καὶ ὘λυμπίδος καὶ Ἰαρίδας καὶ τῶν συνανθῶν θεῶν μεγάτων 46. 8, 15; 47. 8.

καθολικὸς 41. 3 et sscf.
κόμης 140. 4; 141. 1; 155. 11. κομ. του κυρίου 43. recto ii. 17, 24, 27. κομ. μεζύτερος 158. 6.
κομιταρχόνος 128. 15.
κομιτάρχης 94. 2; 65. 1; 133. 11.
κωμογραμματεύς 79. recto 1.

Digitized by Microsoft®
VIII. OFFICIALS

σκρεβάζος 59. 9.
σταταίριον 62. 13; 141. 3.
στρατηγής; Απίων (33ος θεμ.) 57. 2. Γερμάνος (A.D. 323) 60. 14. "Πρω (A.D. 303) 71. 10. Μάρκος 'Αστάνος Δίος στρατ. Αλεξανδρίας 100. 2.
στρατηγή 41. 27; 58. 1; 68. 4, 30; 71. 11. 18; 118. 13. Τιμόθεος Κλαυδίος Παπίων (A.D. 49) 97. 1, ii, iii; 38. 12, 15.
Πανάκος 44. 1. Απολλώνιος (A.D. 116) 74. 3; 97. 10. Διμήτριος (A.D. 135) 106. 5. Κλαυδίανος (A.D. 173) 51. 1.
Θέων (A.D 179) 76. 1. Αιφ. Σαμπάνιον ὁ και Μουσανός (A.D. 221) 61. 3. Αιφ. Διος ὁ και Περπήνας (A.D. 244-5) 81. 3; Αιφ. Απολλώνιος (A.D. 292) 59. 6. Ερμίας (A.D. 323) 60. 1. Φλ. 'Απίων (?) (A.D. 357) 68. 6, 15.
συμβολαιογράφος 136. 49; 138. 48. sumbolaiografus 126. 31; 136. 50; 137. 27.
σύμμαχος 141. 4.
συναλλακτικής 43. verso ii. 4, 23, iii. 5; 96. 2, 26 (?).

τοβουλάριος 123. 26.
ταμίας τῶν πολιτικῶν χρημάτων 55. 14.
τεσσαρίμοις 43. recto ii. 21, iv. 3, 6.
tribunus militum 32. 1, 24.
τριμήδαρχος 43. verso ii. 27.

ὑπάτος 33. iii. 15. Φλ. 'Απίων ὁ ὑπάτων ὀρδανιών 133. 4; 134. 7. ἀπό ὑπ. 138. 5; 139. 8.
ὑπήρτης 51. 7, 13; 63. 19; 65. 2, 5; 106. 3. ὑπομαχαγράφος 55. 1; 59. 3, 6, 7, 22.
φροντιστής 58. 8, 12, 16, 24.
φύλαξ 43. verso ii. 7 et scep.

χαρτοβουλάριος 128. 1; 136. 17; 138. 23, 32; 152. 1; 156. 5.
χειριστής 58. 7.
IX. WEIGHTS, MEASURES, COINS.

(a) Weights and Measures.


λίτρα 60. 7. λίτρα ὀταλ( ) 85. ii. 17, 18
lit. Ἰταλική 43. *recto* i. 1 el saep.


μέτρον 9. *verso* 8; 116. 11; 157. 3. 5. μέτρον
δέκατον 85 (p. 147). μετ. δημόσιον 89. 3.
met. τετραχώικον χαλκόστομον παραληπτικόν
τῆς μετοχακήσεως 101. 40. μετ. παραληπτικόν 136. 28.

μνά 108. i. 2 el saep.


χοίρις 9. *verso* 8, 10, 12; 90. 5; 113. 12.


(b) Coins.

μνᾶ 9. *verso* 5; 109. 28; 114. 3, 4, 12.

νόμισμα ο οινομάστον 127. 3; al.

νομισ. καθαρά δημοσίο (ξυγός) 154. 14.

οξίλος 9. *verso* 1, 3, al.

ὀξίριξις 144. 9.

ὀξίριζος 126. 15, 27.

ὀξίριξις 144. 6.

παράστασις 132. 5, 8, 11.

στατήρ 9. *verso* 5, 6; 37. i. 24; 114. 4, 12.

τάλαντον 9. *verso* 4, al.

χαλκίς (δραχμή) 9. *verso* 1, 2.

χαλκὸς 48. 15; 69. 9, 19. χαλ. πρὸς ἀργυρίων
49. 17; 50. 4; 69. 19.

χαλκίς 9. *verso* 1, 2.

χρυσίον 130. 12, al.

χρυσὸς ἢ χρυσάν κεράτα 126. 13, 15. χρ. ἐν
ὀξίριξις 144. 6. χρ. ἐν ὀξίριξις
Αἰγυπτίω χρυσάντημα 144. 8.
X. TAXES.

άγορανόμοι 44. 7.
άυτάκερως τέλος 56. 2.
άργυρικά (μητροπολίτες) 81. 19; 143. 1.
ἀρχαική 126. 14, 28.

γραφείον 44, 23.

dιλαμμένα, τα δήμ. 128. 24; 130. 10. τα της
dημοσίας δήμ. 101. 21; 102. 16; 103. 14. δημ.
περιεχόμενα 101. 30.

ἐγκύκλιον 44. 6, 22; τὰ εἰς τὸ ἐγκ. τέλη 95.
26; 96. 3, 26.

XI. GENERAL INDEX.

ἀξιόθεν 146. 1, 6; 147. 1; 148. 1.
ἀξιόθεσις 125. 15.
ἀξιόσειος 101. 25.

ακτείνας 32. 11, 16.
ἀγηνής 33. 5; 79. vers 3.
ἀγιασμός, ἅγ. ἐκκλησία 136. 7. ἅγ. Ἰωάννης 141.
3. ἅγ. καλυβήθρα 147. 2. ἅγ. Μαρία
147. 1.

ἀγροί 78. 24.
ἀγρός 41. 29.
ἀγρομακμός 71. 1, 20.
ἀγρόπαξ 83. 9.

ἀγρότειν 72. 15; 98. 11; 113. 7, 23, 25;
130. 13; 145. 1, 7; 153. 1.
ἀγρονομικὸς 75. 14; 96. 19; 107. 3, 6.
ἀγρονομικός 99. 19.

ἀγροσκόπος 94. 12.
ἀγροστός 95. 14.

ἀγρόμαματος 71. 1, 11; 133. 27; 134. 31;
137. 26; 139. 32; 140. 31.

ἀγρεύθλην 122. 9.

ἀγρίδα 125. 17.
ἀγρίνα 73. 22; 94. 6; 95. 7; 99. 5; 10;
104. 7, 34; 105. 2.

ἀγριωτή 133. 6; 134. 14; 135. 8; 136. 7;
138. 8; 139. 12.

ἀγωνίαν 33. 1, 14.

ἀδεία 34. iii. 4; 125. 18.

ἀδελφότης 158. 2.

ἐμβολή 82. 11, 17; 126. 9, 11; 127. 1, 7;
142. 3.

κανονικά 126. 12, 27; 149. 1. φόρον κανον.
71. ii. 7.
κανών 126. 11, 25.

καῦσον (Ἀλεξανδρείας) 126. 11. 26; 142. 7.

tέλος 36. iii. 2; 71. ii. 6; 96. 10.

χρυσάκοι 126. 9; 136. 13, 14, 21.

ἀδόλος 118. 5.
ἀθόρης 33. iv. 4.
ἀδιαίρετος 105. 6, 11.
ἀδιαλείπτως 82. 6; 83. 12; 135. 16.
ἀδιαστρέφων (ὁ) 157. 5.
ἀκίνητος 130. 5.

ἀκόλουθοι 101. 38.
ἀκόλουθος 79. vers 4.

ἀξίμως 126. 15.
ἀκανθίτος 100. 21.
ἀδέσμος 129. 8.

ἀδέσμιας 125. 3; 126. 5, 18, 29; 136. 17;
149. 1.

ἀδεσμίτης 125. 6 et sapt.; 126. 7, 18; 128.
50.

αἰὲ 74. 1 et sapt.

αἰείν 58. 14, 16, 23; 59. 8; 60. 10; 87.
8; 101. 12; 104. 9.

αἰμα 119. 10.

αἰτεῖσθαι 54. 15, 28; 55. 6; 56. 12.

αἰτήσεις 125. 10; 128. 6.

αἰτία 113. 17; 124. 8; 140. 28.

αἰτίαν 52. 11; 67. 4, 9, 10.

αἰών 33. iii. 9; 41. 2, 11, 21, 30.

ἀκακος 142. 5.

ἀκακος 121. 8.

ἀκακρότος 53. 9.

ἀκαταγγελτος 140. 15.

ἀκόλουθος 71. 1, 6; 101. 20; 102. 15; 103. 14.
INDICES

ακίνητος 126. 17.
ακόη 129. 4.
ακοίειν 33. i. 11; ii. 9; 118. 23; 129. 7.
ακρός 101. 38.
ακρός 43. verso i. 17; 108. i. 3.
ακτής 34. i. 15; 68. 32.
ακτώρισα 107. 5.
αλεστηροσέληνος 62. recto (p. 121).
αλέξεια 70. 5.
αληθίς 79. recto 17.
αληθινοπόρφυρος 114. 7.
αλεύς 141. 3.
αλλατικός 103. 20.
αλλοποίησις 71. ii. 9.
αλογος 138. 29.
αλόγος 67. 21.
αλως 101. 37.
αμαρτάνειν 34. iii. 4.
αμάρτημα 34. iii. 13.
αμέλεια 62. 9; 114. 13; 140. 17.
αμέλειν 112. 7; 113. 16.
αμέτρος 140. 15.
αμερμανια 34. i. 3.
αμετάθετος 75. 15.
αμορφος 124. 4.
αμπελίδος 56. 10.
αμχας 52. 15.
αμφαδῷον 43. verso ii. 20.
αμφατήρων ἤγεμων 39. 7.
αμφαίανειν 41. 5.
αμφίας 33. iii. 7.
αμφιβολικός 109. 9.
αμφιγόνειν 59. 8.
αμφιγόνειν 76. 8.
αμφιγονειν 71. i. 16; 125. 7; 135. 11; 33; 136. 8, 35, 46.
αμφιδίωσι 63. 3; 106. 7.
αμφίς 82. 2.
αμάριν 37. i. 6; 38. 6.
αμάτωμα 44. 14.
αμακάπτων 138. 22.
αμαλμβάνει 57. 11; 106. 15, 20; 107. 4.
αμάλκιον 79. verso 5.
αμάλκος 58. 20; 103. 12; 126. 12; 138. 33; 140. 21; 145. 3, 7; 150. 2; 151. 3.
αμάλχειν 63. 9; 130. 21.
αμάλλα 151. 2.
αμαλλήρωσις 137. 20.
αμαλλήρωσις 94. 10; 95. 19.
αναστατών 119. 10.
αναστρέψειν 71. ii. 12.
ανατρέπειν 69. 2; 120. recto 24.
ανατροπή 130. 19.
αναφέρειν 66. 17; 67. 12; 74. 21.
αναφορά 67. 4, 6.
αναγωρίζειν 120. recto 5.
ανθρώπος 66. 10, 18.
ανκέμος, το κατ' αυ. 100. 10.
ανευδοιάστος 138. 25.
ανεμόβλητος 125. 5.
ανερχεθαί 64. 5; 65. 5, al.
ανεστέθει 34. i. 13.
ανειθύνος 76. 26.
ανέχειν 130. 15.
ανεψίως 99. 3, 18.
ανφείκει 56. 11; 140. 14.
ανθή, κατ' ἄνθο 78. 19.
ανόψις 43. recto iv. 16; 71. i. 16; 156. 3.
απα 117. 8.
απτέχειν 138. 12.
απτυχώσεις 153. 2; 156. 5.
απτυχώσεις 44. 11; 67. 6; 123. 7; 128. 10.
απτύχανος 34. i. 15; 39. i; 40. 1; 43.
απτύχανος 3 i. 5 et sinister; 44. 16; 68. 4, 31; 99. 1.
απτύδωκα 37. i. 8.
απτυδωτήσεις 97. 9.
απτυκήμον 72. 32, 44.
απτυκώρος 43. verso iii. 21.
απτύλεγεν 67. 10.
απτύπεραν (?) 141. 5.
απτύρροπος 68. 11.
απτύρροπης 136. 39.
απτύτησις 137. 14; 147. 1.
απτύτησις 137. 20.
απτυτρίτως 102. 20; 103. 18; 133. 20.
απτύτολος 71. i. 6.
απόβλητος 84. 11; 118. 4.
απόδρασις 58. 13.
απόκεισθαι 140. 15.
απογγέλλειν 33. v. 2, 8; 106. 4.
απογγέλθαι 33. i. 8, ii. 14, 15, iii. 10.
αποκοίμησις 33. ii. 13.
αποκείμενος 135. 29, al.
αποκείμενος 136. 17.
αποκείμενος 135. 39.
αποκείμενος 57. 20; 68. 6; 104. 28.
αποκείμενος 34. i. 14.
αποκαλλίσθεν 104. 26.
αποκαλλίσθεν 59. 9; 87. 12, 17.
XI. GENERAL INDEX

diastatikoi 114. 5.
diastatikos 49. 3.
diastatika 49. 3; 123. 22.
diasteptia 67. 10, 19; 130. 9, 18, 22.
diastesikos 48. 7.
diachronia 96. 5, 27; 125. 8; 128. 6.
dias 41. 19, 26.
diasastes 40. 9; 70. 8.
diasma 89. 1; 90. 1; 101. 39; 126. 22.
diasma 83. 10. diem. balaamion 53. 6.
diasma 84. 16. diem. daphnous 101. 28.
diasma diem. 51. 4; 52. 7. diem. kipos 145. 2.
diasma diem. lymma 84. 8. diem.
logasthtemn 125. 3.
diasma, logos 126. 19.
diasma, vahtes 136. 20.
diasma, plwos 86. 8.
diasma, pukta 126. 8.
diasma, rhipia 69. 2; 99. 8.
diasma, otopsia 86. 14.
diasma, topos 135. 24.
diasma, paresizes 96. 4. See also indices
of officials, measures, and coins.
diasma 44. 8.
diasma 97. 10.
diasma 129. 8; 135. 16.
diasma 49. 6; 49. 8.
diasma 88. 18.
diasma 61. 9.
diasma 56. 21; 61. 7, 29.
diasma 99. 13; 100. 14.
diasma 127. 2, 9.
diasma 56. 13; 62. 2.
diasma 43. recto iv. 15.
diasma 43. recto iv. 9, vi. 19.
diasma 54. 7; 59. 7; 125. 8; 137. 5.
diasma 51. 11; 52. 13; 53. 8.
diasma 75. 12, 31; 105. 3 et seq.; 106. 13.
21; 107. 7.
diasma 47. 19.
diasma 67. 9.
diasma 137. 7 et seq. diakonos 134. 32.
diaconos 71. i. 13.
diaconos 54. ii. 3.
diaconos 129. 6.
diaconos 71. i. 13; 104. 20; 129. 1.
diaconos 138. 24.
diaconos 128. 4.
diaconos 129. 1, 10, 13, 14.
diaconos 133. 14, 24; 157. 2, 6.
diaconos 44. 4; 83. 8, 10.

diaconos 71. ii. 15; 128. 11.
diasos 60. 5; see hgmwv.
diaxantos 71. ii. 12.
diaktelos 86. 10; 88. 5.
diakolh 68. 36.
dialoleikos 68. 33.
dialoleikos 45. 2; 46. 2.
dialleph 92. 3; 93. 2.
dialleph 136. 28.
dialleph 75. 30; 105. 7.
dialleph 120. verso 10.
dialleph 99. 9, 15; 104. 4; 105. 2.
dialleph 60. 9.
dialleph 67. 10, 16, 21; 125. 18; 130. 3.
idia 14; 134. 19; 135. 14; 136. 16; 137. 11.
diaphron 138. 38.
diaphron 74. 14; 95. 35.
diaphron 43. recto iv. 16.
diaphron 125. 21; 138. 36.
diaphron 77. 21; 85. ii. 14, iv. 15; 87. 21.
diaphron 33. v. 11; 40. 8; 131. 2.
diaphron, dido 121. 23.
diaphron 33. iii. 12.
diaphron 55. 4.
diaphron 71. i. 22.
diaphron 71. i. 4.
diaphron 67. 10; 72. 19; 94. 21; 125. 21.
131. 27; 136. 39; 41; 138. 37; 39.
diaphron 59. 11, 16; 67. 11; 125. 14.
diaphron 67. 17.
diaphron 71. i. 8.
diaphron 61. 8; 104. 8; 120. recto 23.
diaphron 57. 12, 17; 71. ii. 10.
diaphron 136. 41; 138. 40.
diaphron 128. 4; 140. 17, al.
diaphron 33. ii. 1.
diaphron 57. 15.
diaphron 71. i. 18; 128. 9.
dominus 32. 7.
domen 41. 4.
domen 38. 10.
domen 130. 9.
domen 48. 3, 4; 49. 3; 50. 3; 78. 27; 91.
16; 94. 9; 95. 16, 26; 96. 10; 97. 13.
130. 3, 7; 131. 2; 155. 10.
domen 130. 9.
domen 48. 3, 4; 49. 3; 50. 3; 78. 27; 91.
16; 94. 9; 95. 16, 26; 96. 10; 97. 13.
130. 3, 7; 131. 2; 155. 10.
domen 130. 9.
Digitized by Microsoft®
XI. GENERAL INDEX

επελεγχεων 64. 4.
επελευσις 69. 15.
επεζέλουσις 67. 15.
επερχέσθαι 91. 22.
επεροτάν 84. 18, 24; 102. 20; 103. 21;
133. 5, 21, 25; 134. 12, 29; 135. 6, 30;
136. 6, 41; 137. 8, 25; 138. 7, 40; 139.
10, 29.
επεσεθαι 136. 46.
επίεχεν 67. 5, 16; 128. 6.
επήμεν 144. 12.
επεζήλωσιν 67. 21; 125. 18.
επιγράφεις 34. i. 14; 56. 16; 76. 34; 106.
23.
επιγονή 101. 5.
επιδεικνύει 42. 5.
επιδέχεσθαι 44. 19; 102. 7; 103. 5.
επιδημία 71. ii. 17.
επιδιδόναι 35. recto 3; 52. 8, 53. 4, 14; 56.
31; 67. 6, 22; 69. 11, 22; 73. 23; 76.
33; 77. 20; 78. 25; 79. recto 10; 86.
17, 24; 126. 16; 155. 11.
επιδοχή 102. 18, 20; 103. 16, 20.
επιέκεια 67. 6.
επιήμην 68. 13.
επιείστει 36. ii. 8; 77. 6; 80. 15: 135. 21.
επικρίνει 39. 11, 12, 13.
επιμελεία 54. 13; 58. 22; 71. i. 15; 91. 20;
118. 27.
επιμείνει 128. 7, 11.
επινίμφης 126. 10. See Index III.
επιπλα 105. 4.
επιρήμα 130. 6.
επισκευάζει 53. 5.
επισκεψις 54. 13.
επισκέψεις 57. 13.
επισκοπεῖν 34. ii. 6.
επιστάλμα 57. 7; 59. 8; 84. 10; 118. 8;
126. 19 et seq.
επιστάσθηται 33. ii. 5; 56. 12.
επιστάλλον 63. 3.
επιστρατηγία 58. 1.
επιστρατεύει 76. 20.
επιστελέων 97. 16.
επιστρέφει 61. 11; 105. 7.
επιστρέψεις 34. ii. 7; 51. 5; 69. 12; 128. 8,
11.
επιτροπή 128. 5; 138. 46.
επιτυγχάνει 72. 7.
επιφέρει 59. 22; 60. 14; 67. 20.
INDICES

Συνέστωσαν 85. iv. 4.
Ωμοιοί 109. 11.
Σφαχώ 140. 22.

χειρόσημα 55. 9; 128. 12; 129. 6.
χειρογράφ 59. 10.
χέδων 113. 30.
χιλιάδα 54. 2.
χρήσιμοι 83. 12.
χρόνος 101. 44.
χρόνων 158. 4.
χρόνια 68. 21; 104. 26; 131. 4.
χρυσός 128. 2.
χρυσόχωρος 129. 8.
χρόνοι 94. 12; 136. 20; 144. 16; 147. 2.

βαλάντια 87. 7.
βαρβαρά 68. 19.
βαμάξεις 113. 20; 123. 5.
βαμάκια 138. 52; 149. 7.
βιτριάς 42. 6.
βίοι 83. 6, 25; 85. ii. 13, iv. 14; 87. 16, 23; 125. 20; 135. 10.

βιοι 46. 10, 16; 47. 10; 112. 4; 113. 13; 120. rectio 16; 129. 5; 130. 10; 131. 1; 138. 1, 34; 139. 2; 144. 11. συν δέο
βίοι 126. 19, 23; 133. 14; 136. 14; 137. 23; 138. 9, 15; 140. 11; 156. 5.

βεραπεύειν 40. 7, 8.

βίοι 46. 7.
βεοχρέων 33. iii. 9.

βής 79. verso 13.

βήμων 122. 9.
βησαμάριος 63. 13; 101. 29.

βίσαμοι 120. verso 7; 123. 8.

βύθασκου 130. 12.

βύλος 148. 2.

βυγματίζειν 45. 6.

βυρίς 69. 7.

βυτοφόρος 137. 24; 141. 3; 148. 2.

βυτοφόροι 137. 24; 141. 3; 148. 2.

βυτόριος 40. 5, 9; 51. 4; 52. 7; 126. 23.

βυτόριος 125. 22; 136. 49; 138. 38.

βυθόγραφος 70. 6; 95. 13, 24, 33.

βυθόχειρος 153. 3.

βυθοχρώματα 109. 4, 7.

βυθού 131. 12.

βυθονικής 59. 12.

βύθος 71. 1. 5. βυθί κόσμος 94. 11; 95. 19.

βυθός 44. 8; 125. 19.

See Index IX.

ζώντα σειρά 83. iii. 4.
XI. GENERAL INDEX

μέλιχρος 73. 13; 20, 28; 99. 3, 4.
μέλλων 36. iii. 3; 123. 20.
μεμφεσθα 82. 7.
μεγίστας 138. 25; 140. 16.
μεγίστος 131. 22, 24.
μερίς 126. 4.
μέσος 73. 13, 20; 99. 3, 4 al. τό μέσο. 41. 20.
μεστός 130. 6.
μεταδιδόμενα 105. 3.
μεταδόσεως 44. 17; 68. 2, 30, 32; 123. 11.
μετακαλέσαν 33. ii. 2, iv. 7.
μεταλαμβάνει 113. 14.
μεταλάττοντας 48. 11.
μεταμαζόν 101. 48.
μετανιώσεις 44. 9.
μεταπέμπτες 33. iv. 2; 86. 17; 118. 7.
μεταφέρα 126. 12, 26.
μεταφορίδος 117. 5.
μετείναι 71. i. 9.
μέτοχος 50. 1; 96. 4; 98. 8; 99. 14.
μετρείν 89. 1; 90. 1; 101. 27, 39, 42; 142. 1.
μέτρησει 89. 3; 101. 33.
μέτρου 41. 12, 22; 71. i. 3; 120. recto 7.
μετροτής 71. i. 14.
μέτωπον 72. 46.
μήδης 113. 12.
μηνάσιον 152. 2.
μηνάσιον 97. 12; 99. 5, 15.
μηχανή 102. 10; 137. 13; 147. 1.
μηχανικόν 137. 21; 139. 20.
μίμησις 136. 21.
μιμήσιμον 68. 28.
μίμησις 138. 45.
μιμήσις 55. 8, 11.
μιμήσις 44. 13; 101. 9, 14, 49.
μιμίδα 124. 6.
μύνη 126. 4, 23; 135. 4; 136. 4; 137. 5; 140. 5.
μυλιβανερίδας 135. 8. 32.
μυλίνας 146. 1; 147. 1; 157. 1.
μυναστήριον 146. 1, 6.
μυράλλος 109. 2.
μυστικόν (?) 146. 3.

ναυαλήματος 87. 7, 20.
ναυαλήματος 83. 4; 87. 6, 12; 133. 16.
ναύτης 86. 9, 12, 19; 136. 20; 142. 1; 151. 1, 5; 154. 10.
νεαρός 136. 38.
INDICES

νεκρός 51. 8.
νεφρίων 108. i, 9, ii, 3, 13, 14.
νίκη 138. 24.
νοείν 104. 4; 105. 2.
νομιστίνην 140. 21.
νόμος 67. 10, 14, 15.
νοσεῖν 76. 20.
νόσος 94. 11; 95. 20.
νοτινός 43. verso iii. 17; 19.

ξεινία 118. 18.
ξέινος 120. recto 22.
ξέστη 109. 21.
ξηραίνειν 53. 10.
ξύλαριν 101. 11, 14.
ξύλαριή 102. 11.
ξύλον 69. 3.

οculus 32. 7.
οδαστρία 118. 6.
ὁδός 121. 18.
αιήτες 133. 5; 134. 11; 135. 6; 136. 5; 137. 7; 138. 7; 139. 10.
αιών, γεωνομικόν 92. 2.
αίογυνή 48. 4.
αίσθησις 34. ii. 7.
αἰκωνισμός 34. i. 10; 56. 17.
αἰσθασιον 67. 5 et sacr.; 104. 26.
οἶκος γνωμοσιάχρων 88. 2; (Byz.) 126. 4; 127. 1; 130. 5. al.
οἰμάρλων 117. 8.
οἰμέτωμος 43. verso iii. 28.
οἶος 92. 2, 3; 140. 20; 141. 5, 6; 150. 2; 155. 2.
οἰοχερεσίτης 141. 1, 6; 150. 1.
οἴκον μελίτην 39. 9.
οἰκή 84. 14.
οἰκολρία 123. 7.
οἰκέδαιρος 57. 13; 103. 13.
ομίενες 74. 25; 75. 34; 77. 12, 26; 79.
recto 14; 80. 12; 81. 10; 83. 5, 25; 85. ii. 12, iv. 13; 87. 15, 22; 100. 3; 17.
ομοφαίνοις 46. 13.
ομολόγημα 134. 28, 33.
ομολογία 45. 7; 73. 33; 94. 7; 95. 8; 97. 19; 125. 11, 12, 22, 24; 138. 38.
ομοφάρος 105. 6.
ομόριοις 63. 11.
ὀνο 112. 6.

ὁνύχιοιος 114. 6.
ὁξίος δρόμος 138. 9, 13, 41, 50; 140. 7, 12; 154. 11.
ὁπάνων 43. verso i. 20.
ὁρίσκον 137. 21.
ὁριναίμονας, ὑπάτου ὁρ. 133. 4; 134. 7.
ὁρισθαύνοις 45. 11; 46. 24.
ὁρισθέν 71. ii. 12.
ὁρίζειν 56. 22; 57. 15.
ὁρίος 77. 27; 82. 8; 83. 6, 26; 85. ii. 13.
iv. 15; 87. 16, 23; 100. 3, 18; 125. 20; 135. 11.
ὁρμάθει 118. 29; 134. 17; 135. 9, 13; 136. 11; 137. 10; 138. 11.
ὁρίσασε 121. 8.
ὁστράνθος 109. 5.
ὁυλή 72. 32, 44; 73. 14, 21; 97. 26; 99. 3, 4; 105. 12, 17, 20.
ὁυλίριος 109. 17.
ὁυνία 58. 5, 12, 21; 131. 6 et sacr.
ὁδείειν 61. 10; 68. 7, 25; 70. 5; 98. 10; 101. 23; 103. 15; 104. 20; 151. 2.
ὁδείδης 56. 8; 118. 30.
ὁδρίς 73. 22; 99. 4.
ὁδρεῖς 121. 27.
ὁδρησεις 125. 13, 16.
ὁδρομένον 101. 12.
ὁψις 37. ii. 3; 117. 3.
ὁψών 136. 31; 140. 18.

παγαρχείν 133. 8; 139. 15.
παιδάρων 117. 6.
παιδιόν 37. i, 22, ii. 4; 117. 6, 16; 155. 6.
παίδος ('slave') 138. 23, 32; 155. 1.
ποικίλος 138. 9, 40, 50; 154. 11.
πόκτον 138. 27, 44.
πολαίοις 34. i. 8.
πονείφυμος 128. 14; 130. 1; 133. 4, 6; 134. 6, 13; 135. 7; 136. 6; 137. 9; 138. 5, 8; 139. 7, 11.
πονήματις 41. 1; 42. 3.
ποντομάξων 158. 6.
ποντοκράταρ 138. 34.
ποντικάκα 131. 21.
παραξένοις 34. iii. 12; 105. 7; 125. 21; 138. 37.
παραγγελία 67. 11.
παραγινοσθεί 52. 13.
παράδεξεθα 101. 25, 33.
παραίδωσις 135. 28.
XI. GENERAL INDEX

279

paraphraria 144. 17.
paradigmata 117. 3; 119. 14; 130. 18; 131. 25; 158. 1. 4.
paradigmatisches 125. 6.
paradigmatikos 135. 11, 12, 22, 24.
paradigmatische 101. 41; 136. 28.
paradoxides 34. ii. 9.
parameitrai 133. 12.
parameitri 140. 25.
parameitria 136. 28, 31; 154. 11.
parameitria 67. 5.
parameitria 71. i. 20.
parameitres 95. 34.
parameitria 127. 4, 11.
parameitria 34. i. 14.
parameitria 33. iii. 12; 41. 25.
parameitria 76. 11; 113. 14.
parameitria 120. verso 2.
parameitria 131. 14; 135. 24.
parameitria 45. 4; 46. 11, 21; 47. 11.
parameitria 120. recto 15.
parameitria 129. 4, 7.
parameitria 43. verso i. 24; 104. 13.
parameitria 38. 11.
parameitria 115. 11.
parameitria 35. 17, margin.
parameitria 128. 9.
parameitria 130. 2; 134. 9; 135. 5; 138. 6; 139. 8.
parameitria 94. 8.
parameitria 33. i. 13.
parameitria 79. verso 9.
parameitria 79. 1. 10.
parameitria 79. verso 9.
parameitria 117. 9.
parameitria 126. 4; 138. 23, 31; 140. 4.
parameitria 37. i. 26.
parameitria 95. 39; 129. 3.
parameitria 34. i. 9.
parameitria 68. 11.
parameitria 129. 12, 14.
parameitria 94. 13.
parameitria 121. 6.
parameitria 62. recto, p. 121.
parameitria 58. 9; 125. 19.
parameitria 75. 25.
parameitria 71. ii. 16.
parameitria 148. 1.
parameitria 103. 7.

periphrasis 144. 17.
periphrasis 53. 7, 9.
periphrasis 114. 12.
periphrasis 32. 6, 13.
periphrasis 97. 26; 105. 17.
periphrasis 148. 4.
periphrasis 119. 20.
periphrasis 68. 21; 94. 17; 100. 3.
periphrasis 70. 4; 71. ii. 11; 94. 18; 140. 16.
periphrasis 41. 27, 29.
periphrasis 82. 4.
periphrasis 136. 36; 137. 19; 142. 12, 13; 143. 6; 145. 7; 148. 6; 153. 2.
periphrasis 55. 9.
plastic 109. 10.
plastic 119. 13.
plastic 67. 19.
plastic 84. 17; 136. 26; 144. 15.
plastic 114. 3; 130. 10; 136. 36, 37.
plastic 158. 1.
plastic 69. 1.
plastic 36. ii. 8; 86. 5, 8; 112. 5; 142. 2.
plastic 151. 1, 5.
plastic 65. 4; 155. 12 (?).
plastic 34. iii. 10; 55. 4, 15; 84. 9, 16; 117. 13.
plastic 149. 2.
plastic 86. 6.
plastic 68. 13.
plastic 140. 17.
plastic 131. 19.
plastic 118. 6.
plastic 144. 12.
plastic 137. 23.
plastic 33. iii. 7; 71. ii. 18; 73. 15; 128. 8, 12.
plastic 81. 8.
plastic 101. 44; 103. 19.
plastic 145. 2.
plastic 87. 19; 85. 13, 24, 34; 117. 5, 7.
plastic 34. iii. 8, at.
plastic 99. 2, 18.
plastic 32. 4.
plastic 42. 3; 67. 7.
plastic 76. 21; 136. 12; 140. 8.
plastic 128. 1.
plastic 74. 1 et al.
plastic 101. 8.
plastic 130. 9.
plastic 34. iv. 5.
plastic 88. 20.
INDICES

προσφέρειν 103. 26.
προσφυγὴ 135. 25.
προσφυγεῖν 51. 9, 17, 22; 52. 13; 53. 8, al.
πρόσωπαι 125. 17; 133. 19.
πρωτόσενει 138. 47.
πρωτοφάνεια 34. ii. 16, iii. 14; 35. recto 12;
78. 19.
πρόσασται 135. 24.
προσφέρειν 97. 6, 12.
προσεχθέντα 47. 2.
πρώην 59. 8.
πρωτοστατίκος 136. 5; 137. 6.
πρωτοστολής 41. 4, 27, 28.
πρωτόστοιος 136. 11.
πτυχτα 128. 8.
πτώσις 52. 12.
πτολέμι 55. 9; 104. 26.
πυθίδεωσιν 124. 8.
πυρός 88. 7; 89. 1; 90. 1; 101. 18, 37, 54.
πυλοί 83. 16; 114. 15.
πώλος 155. 9.
ποιμάριον 43. verso 8. 8.

ράκας 117. 4.
ραβανέλλαιον 155. 8.
refere 32. 15.
ρεφούδαοι 129. 1, 10, 12, 14.
ρήτωρ 37. i. 4; 151. 2.
ροία 116. 12.
ροση 143. 3, 4, 6.
ρομη 43 verso i. i et saep.; 69. 2; 99. 7, 8,
9, 17. See Index VI.
ροπυρός 133. 14, 24.

σαβίδισμα 83. 5; 87. 15; 125. 20; 135. 11.
σαμηνεία 42. 4; 76. 6; 79. recto 4; 104. 14.
σαμί 15. 33.
σαμηνιέναι, σαμηνίσαμει 39. 4; 43. recto iv. 17.
v. 8, 15, 31; 45. 15; 64. 6; 65. 6; 69.
24; 89. 8; 90. 5; 93. 4; 141. 6; 149. 6.
σίδης 84. 14.
σίδαρχαλκεύς 84. 3.
σεκινόν 117. 11.
σίτημα 43. recto iii. 12.
σκυπόσα (?) 86. 14.
σίτος 89. 4; 90. 3; 93. 2; 126. 11. 25;
133. 14, 17, 23. 30; 136. 20; 140. 19;
142. 4; 154. 12.
στοιχεῖοι 45. 11; 46. 23.
XI. GENERAL INDEX

σύμβολον 61. 19; 95. 29.
συμβολεῖν 117. 3.
συμπαράστια 42. 6.
συμπάττειν 75. 27.
συμπλήρωμα 114. 15; 140. 27.
συμπληρωτῆθαι 79. verso 9.
συμπόσιον 76. 19.
συμφέρειν 121. 21.
συμφωνεῖν 133. 25, 47.
συμφωνία 104. 20.
συνάγωγες 118. 21.
συναίνειν 126. 23.
συνάπτειν 128. 6, 32.
συναίνειν 113. 27.
συναπτέθαι 54. 31.
συναλλαγή 70. 4.
συνάλλαγμα 34. i. 9, ii. 12; 136. 40, et saep.; 140. 29, 30; 33.
συναλλάσσειν 34. i. 10, ii. 2.
συναπτέσθαι 55. 23.
συνάφεια 129. 7, 10.
σύνθετο 41. 25, 29.
συνείδησις 123. 13.
συνελάσθαι 113. 4.
συνεπιζήτησι 125. 10.
συνήργος 41. 29.
συνήθες 71. i. 14; 128. ii.
συνεστία 94. 6; 97. 2, 21.
συντάξις 68. 29; 106. 6.
συντέλεια 126. 22, 24.
συντελεῖν 126. 16; 127. 1, 7.
συντόνωσι 78. 23; 126. 23; 136. 12, 29; 140. 8.
συντρίχες 33. iii. 8.
συνεκκλιθειν 63. 12.
σύντομος 94. 22, 23; 97. 25; 137. 18.
συντάξις 43. verso iii. 31.
σύνδεσις 41. 17.
σ σφαγής 116. 13, 20; 121. 12; 157. 6.
σφαιρίς 105. 4 et saep.; 106. 12, 22; 107. 6; 113. 23; 117. 15.
σφυρίς 116. 19.
σχινία 148. 5.
σχινίον 147. 2.
σχούζων 69. 8.
σχηματικός 126. 6; 128. 16.
σώζειν 38. v. 12; 41. 23.
σώμα 51. 7; 73. 32; 94. 9.
σωμήτων 37. i. 7 et saep.; 38. 7, 8.
XI. GENERAL INDEX

283

II. General Index

voluntarii 34. i 17; 37. i 21; 131. 20, 27; 141. 5.

fulloc 86. ii. 11.

fullo 71. ii. 4.

fullo 131. 16.

chalcis 113. 18.

chalcis 109. 23.

chalcis 85. ii. 4.

chalcis 85. ii. 16.

chalcis 101. 40.

chalcis 109. 21.

chalcis 144. 6, 8.

chalcis 33. iii. 1; 155. 7.

chalcis (2), ποία δύναμις χάραξι 114. 11.

chalcis 59. 14; 85. ii. 10, iv. 11.

chalcis 37. ii. 4.

chalcis 44. 22; 73. 25; 137. 24, 25, 28.

chalcis 36. iii. 2; 70. 7, 10, 15; 98. 11.

chalcis 38. 17.

chalcis 113. 4.

chalcis 71. ii. 7.

chalcis 109. 17, 19; 113. 8; 114. 6.

chalcis 109. 13, 27.

chalcis 123. 10.

chalcis 140. 21.

chalcis 104. 17; 138. 29.

chalcis 146. 2.

chalcis 146. 2.

chalcis 33. i. 2; 56. 7; 59. 13; 60. 6; 63. 15; 76. 15; 118. 7, 16; 118. 38; 137. 13; 138. 12 et s. a.; 140. 14, 25, 27; 145. 1; 146. 2; 148. 2; 156. 3.

chalcis 118. 31; 130. 7.

chalcis 128. 13.

chalcis 71. i. 13, 15.

chalcis 113. 22.

chalcis 55. 15; 71. i. 10, 14, 17.

chalcis 48. 20; 49. 14; 55. 2; 78. 1, 6; 80. 3, 9; 81. 17; 94. 4; 99. 12; 100. 1, 7; 104. 10.

chalcis 99. 19.

chalcis 104. 8; 122. 12.

chalcis 130. 17.

chalcis 105. 5; 133. 12.

chalcis 57. 7.

chalcis 132. 7.

chalcis 57. 14; 102. 10.

chalcis 136. 15; 140. 12.

chalcis 61. 10; 84. 15.

Digitized by Microsoft®
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>χαρμίκος(?) 141. 4, 5.</th>
<th>οκατάω 41. 4 et seq.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>χορίων 71. ii. 16.</td>
<td>ϑρευσθαί 78. 12; 99. 8; 100. 19.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ψέλλων 114. 8, 15.</td>
<td>ωνή 44. 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ϕεύδεσθαι 74. 29; 75. 36.</td>
<td>ωνά 85. ii. 11, iv. 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ψηφίζων 41. 7, 15; 55. 12.</td>
<td>ϕών 83. 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ϕήθμαμα 41. 8, 20.</td>
<td>ϕινάλης 83. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ϕιάθων 148. 2, 3.</td>
<td>ϕρα, εις ϒρας 41. 29.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ϕιλός τόπος 72. 15; 75. 25; 100. 9.</td>
<td>ϕτιόν 108. ii. 17.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Egypt Exploration Fund.

GRAECO-ROMAN BRANCH.

The Egypt Exploration Fund, which has conducted archaeological research in Egypt continuously since 1883, has recently established a special department, called the Graeco-Roman Branch, for the discovery and publication of remains of classical antiquity and early Christianity in Egypt.

While it is intended that further exploration shall proceed hand in hand with publication, the first work of the new department will be to publish the large and valuable collection of Greek papyri discovered in 1897 by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt at Behnesa (the site of the ancient Oxyrhynchus), of which this volume is the first instalment.

The Graeco-Roman Branch issues annual volumes, each of about 300 quarto pages, with facsimile plates of the more important papyri, under the editorship of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt.

A subscription of one guinea to the Branch entitles subscribers to the annual volume and also to the annual Archaeological Report, which contains a chapter on the progress of Graeco-Roman Egyptology contributed by Mr. F. G. Kenyon. A donation of £25 constitutes life membership. Subscriptions may be sent either to the honorary secretary of the Egypt Exploration Fund, Mr. J. S. Cotton, or to the honorary treasurers—for England, Mr. H. A. Grueber; and for America, Mr. F. C. Foster.

Offices of the Egypt Exploration Fund:
37, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.;
and 59, Temple Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.