THE
OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI
PART I
GRENFELL AND HUNT
Plate I (Frontispiece)

No. II
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

PART I

EDITED WITH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES

BY

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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BERNARD P. GRENFELL.

ARTHUR S. HUNT.

Queen's College, Oxford,
April 27, 1898.
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<tr>
<td>CXIII.</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>2nd cent.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CXIV.</td>
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<td>2nd or 3rd cent.</td>
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<td>CXV.</td>
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<td>CXX.</td>
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NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

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

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

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

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

B. G. U = Aegyptische Urkunden aus den Königlichen Museen zu Berlin,
Griechische Urkunden.
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 νηστεύειν τὸν κόσμον is to be taken metaphorically.

Many critics have wished to connect τὴν πτωξείαν, our Logion IV, with the preceding saying. Of the various conjectures, we prefer Dr. Taylor's βαλε [πτως αὐτῶν τὴν ταλαι | πορείαν καὶ τῇ ἱν πτωξείαν. 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

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 ἵησον διὰ ἐὰν ἀποκαθίσταται | [βή, νῦν] εἰ [λει]ν ἀθέου καὶ | [δὲ]νοῦ εἰ[τε] ἐκτὸς μόνον, | [λέ]γω, ἐγώ εἰμι μετ' αὐτ[οῦ], though neither the cipher β nor λέγω are very satisfactory (but cf. ii. recto 9 for a number in the text written in figures). With regard to the last part of the Saying 'Raise the stone,' &c., we do not think that the pantheistic meaning is in itself either probable or relevant to the context, though it might have been imported into it at a later period when the original meaning had been lost sight of. We incline to the view that raising the stone and cleaving the wood are meant to typify the difficult work of life, see Heinrici (Theol. Literaturzeitung, Aug. 21, 1897); but we are of opinion that the reference to Ecclesiastes x. 9, in which Professors Swete and Harnack find the key to the problem, raises difficulties greater than those it can solve. The objections to it have been excellently stated by Lock (op. cit. p. 24). Though unable to offer any better suggestion, we are somewhat less confident than we were about the correctness of the reading ἔτερον. The o seems to be joined by a ligature to the preceding letter, which we should therefore expect to be σ rather than ρ. But the apparent ligature might be accounted for by supposing that the o was badly written.

Alone of restorations Swete's ἄκουεις [ε]σ τὸ ἐν ὠπίσω σου τὸ [δὲ ἔτερον συνέκλεισας (or some such word) in the eighth Saying is quite convincing. The sense is 'Thou hearest with one ear, but the other thou hast closed,' i.e. 'thou attendest imperfectly to my message.'

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

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

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 ΙϚ, ΧϚ, ΥϚ, ΠΙΝΑ, ΚϚ, 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 \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \), and it is noteworthy that the verso is uppermost.

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

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

Verso.

A

ΒΙΒΛΟϹ ΓΕΝΕϹΕΩϹ ΙΫ ΥΥ ΥΥ ΔΑΥΙΔ [ΥΙΟΥ]
ΑΒΡΑΑΜ ΑΒΡΑΑΜ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ [ΙϹΑΑΚ
ΙϹΑΑΚ Δ[Ε] ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ Τ[ΟΝ] ΙΑΚΩΒ [ΙΑΚΩΒ
ΔΕ ΕΓ[Ε]ΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΟΥΔΑΝ ΚΑ[Ι] Τ[ΟΥϹ
5 Α[Δ]ΕΛΦΟΥϹ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΙΟΥΔΑϹ ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΦΑΡΕϹ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΝ ΖΑΡΕ ΕΚ ΤΗϹ ΘΑΜ ΦΑΡΕϹ ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΕϹΡΩΜ ΕϹΡΩΜ ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ [Α]ΡΑΜ ΑΡΑΜ ΔΕ [Ε]ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΑΜΜΙΝΑΔΑΒ ΑΜ
10 Μ[Ι]ΝΑΔ[Α]Β ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ ΝΑΑϹΩϹ
15 ΚΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΕϹϹΑΙ ΙΕϹϹΑΙ ΙΕϹϹΑΙ ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΔΑΥΙΔ ΤΟΝ ΒΑϹΙΛΕ[Α ΔΑΥΙΔ ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΣΟΛΟΜΩΝ ΑΚ ΤΗϹ ΟΥΡΕΙΟΥ ΚΟ ΛΟΜΩΝ ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΡΟΒΟΛ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ ΡΟΒΟ
20 ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΑϹΑϹ[Φ] ΑϹΑϹ ΦΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΩϹΑϹΑϹΑΤ ΙΩϹΑϹΑϹΑΤ ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΩϹΑϹΑϹΑΤ ΙΩϹΑϹΑϹΑΤ ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΩϹΑϹΑϹΑΤ ΙΩϹΑϹΑϹΑΤ ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΩϹΑϹΑϹΑΤ ΙΩϹΑϹΑϹΑΤ ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΩϹΑϹΑϹΑΤ ΙΩϹΑϹΑϹΑΤ ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΙΩϹΑϹΑϹΑΤ

Meta ΔΕ ΘΗ[Ν ΜΕ
25 ΤΟΙϹΕϹΙΑΝ ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝΟϹ ΙΕϹΟΝΙΑϹ ΕΓΕ
). ΖΩΡΟΒΑΒΕΛ ΔΕ

Recto.

B

[ΤΟΝ] ΖΑΔΩ[Κ Κ]ΖΑΔΩΚ ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ[Ν
[ΑΧΕΙΜ] ΑΧΕΙΜ ΔΕ ΕΓΕ[Ν]ΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΛΙΟΥ[Α
[ΕΛΙΟΥ][Α ΔΕ ΕΓΕ[Ν]ΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΛΕΑΖΑΡ ΕΛΕ
ΑΖΑΡ ΔΕ [Ε]ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ ΜΑΘΑΝ ΜΑΘΑ[Ν
5 ΔΕ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΤΟΝ [Ι]ΙΑΚΩΒ ΙΑΚΩΒ ΔΕ [Ε]ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΙΩϹΗΦ ΤΟΝ ΑΝΑΡΑ Μ[Α
ΡΙΑϹ ΕΞ ΗϹ ΓΕΝΝΗϹΕΝ ΙϹ Ο ΑΓΕΜΟΝΟϹ [ΧϹ
ΠΑϹΑΙ ΟΥΝ ΓΕ[ΝΕΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΑΒΡΑΑΜ ΕΩϹ
ΔΑΥΙΔ ΓΕΝΕΑΙ ΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟ [Δ]ΑΙΥΙΑ ΙΑ [Ε]ΟϹ ΤΗϹ
10 ΜΕΤΟΙϹΙΑΙϹ ΒΑΒΥΛΩΝΟϹ[Ϲ ΡΕ[ΝΕΑΙ] ΙΑ ΚΑ[Ι
We give a collation with the T(extus) R(eceptus) and the W(estcott)-H(ort) text.

2. ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ; so W-H. and throughout. ἐγένησε T.R.
9. ΖΑΡΕ; Ζαρή W-H., T.R. Ζαρῆ B.
10. ΑΜΜΙΝΑΔΑΒ; Αμμιναδαβ W-H., T.R.
12. ΒΟΕΣ; so W-H., and in 13. Βοις T.R.
13. ΙΩΘΔΙ; so W-H., and in 14. Ἰωθδι T.R.
16. ΔΕ ΕΓΕΝΝΗΣΕΝ; so W-H. ἤδε ἀρσενικά ἐγένησε T.R.
17. ΣΟΛΟΜΩΝΑ; so W-H. Σαλομώνα T.R.
19. ΑΒΕΙΑ; Αβία W-H., T.R.
20. ΑΣΑΦ; so W-H. Ἄσαφ T.R.
24–27. The amount lost between this fragment and the preceding is uncertain. If our proposed restoration is correct it would extend to six lines.
26. The vestiges of a letter at the end of this line are blurred by an ink-spot.

Recto. 4. ΛΑΘΟΑΝ; so W-H. Λαθών T.R.
6. ΙΩΧΦ; τῶν ὑστῆρ W-H., T.R.
8. ΓΕΝΕΙ; οἱ γενεῖ W-H., T.R.
12. ΤΟΥ ΔΕ ἸΓ ΥΥ; so T.R. Westcott inclines to the reading of the Western text τοῦ Ἰωσῆ, Hort to that of B τοῦ Ἰωσῆ Ἰησοῦ.
14. The sign over H represents a (wrongly placed) rough breathing.
17. There is barely room for ἸΠΑ at the end of the line. δειγματικὸς W-H. παρα-βευτικὸς T.R.
18. ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤ[Σ]ΕΙ[ΚΑΙ]; perhaps ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤ[ΙΚΑΙ]; but the doubtful letter is more like Ε.
23. ΜΑΡΙΑΝ; so W-H. in text, with Μαρίαν in margin. Μαρίαν T.R.
25. ΜΕ[; probably the beginning of μεθερμηνευόμενον or μεθ ἡμῶν in verse 23.
THEOLOGICAL

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

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

4·5 x 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. ΙΜΑΤΙΟ—  
[ΑΥΤΟΥ Α]ΝΑΣΤΑΚ ΝΑ  
ΘΕΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΙΝ·  
ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟΚΡΙΘΕΙΣ ΛΕ  
5 ΓΕΙ ΑΥΤΩ Ο ΤΕ ΘΕ  
ΛΕΙC ΠΟΙΗΣΩ ΚΟΙ  
0 ΔΕ ΤΥΦΛΟΣ ΕΠΙΕ  

Verso.  
Κ[ΑΙ] ΕΙC ΤΟ ΙΕΡΩΝ  
ΚΑΙ [ΠΕΡΙΒΛΕΨΑΜΕ  
ΝΟC ΠΑΙΝΤΑ ΟΥΙ  
ΑC ΗΔΗ ΟΥΧΗC ΤΗ[C  
5 ΩΡΑΣ ΕΞΗΘΕΝ  
ΕΙC ΒΗΘΑΝΙΑΝ ΜΕ  
[Τ]Α ΤΩΝ ΔΩΔΕΚΑ·  
[Κ]ΑΙ ΤΗ ΕΠΑΡΙΟΙΩΝ

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

4-5. ΑΕΓΕΙ ΑΥΤΩ Ο ΤΕ: so A and most later MSS. αὐτῷ δὲ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν W-H., following ΝΒCD and others.

5. ΤΙ ΘΕΑΕΙC ΠΟΙΗΣΩ ΚΟΙ: so AD and most later MSS. τῷ σα θεῖς ποιήσω W-H., following ΝΒC and others.

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

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

IV verso. Theological Fragment.

12·7 x 7·2 cm. Frag. (a).

Fragment of a theological work, probably Gnostic, in character, concerning the 'upper' and 'lower' soul. The contraction ὅC 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 | EC · Y[ ] | Fr. (b). | 20 | NEME[.] | 5 | ]KEI| KAI |
|    | Α[ ]ΨΥΧΗ[ ] |            |    | ΤΑ· ECT[J] |    |    |
|    | ΕΥΨΥΧΗ[ ] |            |    | EN· PY[ ] |    |    |
|    | ΤΟΥ ΠΟΝΗΡΟΥ ΟΥΔΕΝ |            |    | ΡΑ ΚΑΛΕΙΤΑΙ· Η ΔΕ ΑΝ[Ω] |    |    |
|    | Φ[ ] |            |    | ΨΥΧΗΣ Τ[ ] |    |    |
|    | ΤΗ ΚΡ[ ] |            |    | ΤΗ[ ] |    | 5 | ΡΗΤΟ[ ] |

End of column.

8. I. φάσαρα?

V. EARLY CHRISTIAN FRAGMENT.

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, Κ€, Ι€, Χ€ 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.

| 10 | ποιητικόν πν(εύμα) τό σω- | 10 | οὐτέ ... [.Oν] |
|     | πυ[ ] |     |     |
|     | [............] κ[ ] |     |     |
|     | [.J]ν πν(ευμ)[. . . ] ν[ ] |     |     |
|     | έπε[ ] |     |     |
|     | [............] ω[ ] |     |     |
|     | κα[. . . ]τε[ ] |     |     |
|     | λικ[. . . ] Δαυ[ιδ] |     |     |
|     | εμετ [. . . ]με[ ] |     |     |
|     | μασ[. . . ]ε[ ] |     |     |
|     | τισθ [. . . ]ολ[ ] |     |     |
THEOLOGICAL

THEOLOGICAL

μάτειν ἐστιν τῆς προ-

φητικῆς τάξεως, ὥς ἐστιν

tὸ σῶμα τῆς σαρκὸς Ἐ(νσο)ῶ X(ριστο)ῶ

tὸ μεγάν τῇ ἀνθρωπότη-

τῇ 15 τι διὰ Μαρίας. ὅτι δὲ

δοξῇ δεξιτεκνῶν ἐστίν


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

VI. ACTS OF PAUL AND THECLA.

7.3 x 6.7 cm.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recto</th>
<th>Verso</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ΜΥΡΙΔΙ ΚΑΙΝΟΝ ΚΟΙ Ε</td>
<td>ΚΑΙ ΚΕΝΟΥΣ ΛΟΓΟΥΣ</td>
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<tr>
<td>ΧΩ ΕΙΤΕΙΝ ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ</td>
<td>ΔΙΔΑΚΩΝΤΙ ΒΟΤΕ Ψ</td>
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<td>ΗΜΕΡΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΗΔΗ ΤΡΕΙΣ</td>
<td>15 ΕΜΕ ΘΑΥΜΑΣΕΙΝ ΕΙ Η</td>
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<tr>
<td>ΚΑΙ ΝΥΚΤΕΣ ΤΡΕΙΣ ΘΕ</td>
<td>ΤΟΙΑΥΤΗ ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΣ Ψ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ΚΑΙ ΑΠΟ ΤΑΥΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ Ψ</td>
<td>ΧΑΛΕΠΙΟΥΣ ΕΝΟΧΛΗΣ Ψ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΘΥΡΙΑΟΥ ΟΥΚ ΕΙΣΘΕΡ</td>
<td>Ο ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΟΥΤΟΣ Ψ</td>
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<tr>
<td>ΤΑΙ ΟΥΤΕ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΦΑΓΕΙΝ</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΟΥΤΕ ΕΠΙ ΤΟ ΠΕΙΝ ΑΤΕΙΝ</td>
<td>20 ΨΝ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΑΝΑΣΕΙΕΙ Ε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ΖΟΥΚΑ ΩΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΕΥΦΡΑ</td>
<td>ΤΙ ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΧΝ ΘΕ Ψ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ΚΙΑΝ ΟΥΤΩΣ ΠΡΟΣΚΕΙ</td>
<td>ΚΑΛΑΝ ΤΑΣΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΑΙ ΓΥ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ΤΑ]Ι ΑΝΔΡΙ ΞΕΝΩ ΑΠΑ</td>
<td>ΝΑΙΚΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΝΕΟΙ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ΤΗΛΟΥΣ] ΚΑΙ ΠΟΙΚΙΛΟΥΣ</td>
<td>ΚΥΝ ΤΑΙΣ Ψ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ΘΑΥΜΑΡΙΔΙ: om. T(tischendorf).
2. ΘΕΩΡΗΜΑ: δίαγραμα, Θάμυρι T.
3. ΗΜΕΡΑΙ κ.λ.: καὶ γὰρ ἡμέρας τρεῖς καὶ νύκτας τρεῖς θέλως ἀπὸ τῆς θυρίδος εἰς έγείρεται T.
4. ΠΕΙΝ: l. πιέω. ἀλλὰ ἀνενίγουσα ἄσπερ εἰς εὐφρασίαν T.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

13. καὶ κένουξ: ομ. Τ.
15. ἐγὼ: με Τ. ἐι κ.τ.λ.: πώς ἡ τοιαύτη αἰῶνς τῆς παρβίνου Τ.
17. ἐνοχλεῖται: θλεῖται Τ.
19. ἀλμυρί: before ὁ ἄνθρωπος Τ.
20. ΠΟΑΕ is a mistake for πάλιν.
24. ζύς ταίκ.: ομ. Τ.

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. Αἰσχρός and Ιδίφωμα, 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, Λ.ε., 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.

[sυν δὲ καὶ όμοις],
δὸ φίλαξ. Νηρήδης, ἀβλάβην ἐ-
μον κασὶ γνητον δίοτε τυίθ' ἵκεσθαι,
κάβασα Φ[φ] δύμφρ κε θέλη γένεσθαι
ταῦτα τε[λέσθην.

5 δόσα δὲ πρ[όσθ', ἀμβροτε, πάντα λύσαι,]
ὡς φίλοισιν Φοίσι χάραν γένεσθαι,
κανίαν ἔξ[θροισι' γένοιτο δ' ἀμμί
μήποτα μὴδεις.

Γὰν κασιγνήταν δὲ [θε]λοι πόησαι

10 καλέγας] τίμασ· [ο[ν]̃αν δὲ λύγραν
ἐκλάθοιτ',] ὤτοισι [πάροιθ' ἀχέων
κάμον ἐδ[ά]μναι
κήρ, ὀνείδισμ[μ] εἰσαι[ν], τὸ κ' ἐγ' χριφ
κέρρον ἡλξ' ἐπ' ἁγ[λα]ὶα πολίταν,

15 καὶ βράχυν ἰ[αλείπ]ον ἄν[/ηκε δαὐτ' οὐ
κεν διὰ μά]κρω.
'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.'
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

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

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

18-19. The position of the fragment containing the letters ]AY[.]PE and ]NAKAKAN[ is doubtful.

VIII. Alcman?

Plate II. 6.1 x 10.9 cm.

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

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

[...]

Line 4 sqq.

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

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

3. Blass suggests [P]HN[.]l, i.e. 'Poews or 'Poews. Either ]TI[ or ]T[ is possible.
5–6. For the variation in the quantity of καλά cf. Theocr. vi. 19 τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ πέφανται.

7. προστο ἀλέφαντος is Homeric; cf. Od. xviii. 196; xix. 564. Blass would read the last word of this lineAIT[AM], the next line commencing (e.g.) λεικοστάσας χῶνος. But if the third letter is Γ there should be some trace of the vertical stroke, which there is not; and therefore Π or, less probably, Π are preferable. AIT[NAC] does not seem very suitable, though cf. Pind. Pyth. i. 38 νεφέσας' Δίνα, πάντες χῶνος ὀξεία τεῦρα. Possibly the word is AIT[Ε] or AIT[ΩΝ].

IX. Aristoxenus pythmika stoixeia.

Plate III. 22.7 x 43.5 cm.

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

The subject of Columns II and III is the occurrence in various metres of 'syncope.' The long syllable (−) is of course ordinarily equivalent to two time units (••); but by 'syncope' it may be under certain conditions lengthened to the value of three or more. The metrical signs usually employed to represent such a lengthened syllable are η and ηον, 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 ($\dddot{\iota}-\circ-\circ$ and $-\circ-\dddot{\iota}$) in dactylic and anapaestic metres.

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

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

ΧΡΑΤΑΙ ΟΥΡΟΝ ΟΥΤΟΤ ΧΡΗ
ΚΛΗΤΟ Δ ΑΝ ΤΗΙ ΤΟΙΑΥΘΗΙ ΛΕΞΕΙΙ

13 lines lost.

Col. III.

ΤΑ
ΝΟΝ ΕΙΔΟC ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΗC ΡΥΘΜΟ
ΠΟΙΑC ΣΧΗΜΑΤΑ ΠΑΡΑΛΑΤΤΕΙ
ΕΝ ΤΩI ΦΙΛΟΝ ΩΡΑIΣΙΝ ΑΓΑΠΗ
ΜΑ ΘΝΑΤΟΙCΙΝ ΑΝΑΠΑΥΜΑ ΜΟ
5 ΧΩΝ ΕΚΤΙ ΔΕ ΠΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΝΕ
ΧΕΙC ΕΠΙ ΤΡΕΙC ΦΕΡΤΑΤΟΝ ΔΑI
ΜΟΝ ΑΓΝΑC ΤΕΚΟC ΜΑΤΕΡΟC ΑΝ
ΚΑΜΟC ΕΤΕΝΝΑCΕ ΠΟΤ ΕΝ ΤΑIC
ΠΟΛΥΟΛΟΒΟIΣ[ΕΙΝ] ΘΒΑΙC ΧΡΗCΑI

10 ΤΟ Δ ΑΝ ΚΑΙ Ο ΙΑΜΒΟC ΘΗ ΑΥΤΗ
ΤΑΥΤΗ ΛΕΞΕΙ ΑΦΥΕΣΤΕΡΟΝ ΔΕ
ΤΟΥ ΒΑΚΧΕΙΟΥ ΤΟ ΓΑΡ ΜΟΝΟΧΡΟ
ΝΟΝ ΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΕΡΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΤΡΟΧAI
ΚΟΥ H ΤΟΥ ΙΑΜΒΟΥ ΟΙΟΝ ΕΝ ΤΩI
15 ΒΑΤΕ ΒΑΤΕ ΚΕIΘΕΝ ΑI Δ ΕΙC ΤΟ ΠΡΟ

ΘΕΩΝ ΟΡΟΜΕΝΑΙ ΤΙC ΠΟΘ [Ε] ΝΕΛ
ΝΙC ΩC ΕΥΠΡΕΠΗC ΝΙΝ ΑΜ
ΦΕΠΕI ΤΡΕΙC ΠΟΙΑC ΔΙΑΛΕI
ΠΟΥCΙΝ ΑI ΕΥΝΥΓΙΑΙ ΩCΤΕ

14 lines lost.

Col. IV.

ΩΝ [Η]ΑΙ[Ε]ΩΝ Ο ΑΥΤΟC ΔΕ ΛΟΓΟC
ΚΑΙ ΠΗ[ΕΡ] ΤΟΥ ΠΑΙΝΟΝΟC ΚΑΙ ΓΑΡ ΟΥ
ΤΟC Ε[Κ ΠΗ]ΕΝΤΕ ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΝΤΩΝ
ΔΥΝΑΙΤΑΙ ΕΥΝΤΙΟΓΕΘΑΙ ΔΗΛΟΝ
5 Δ ΟΤΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΚ ΠΗΕΝΤΕ ΗΜΙΕΩΝ

ΞΥΝΕΙΧC ΜΕΝ Η ΤΟΙΑΥΘΗ
ΧΡΗCΙC ΟΥΚ ΑΝ ΓΙΓΝΟΙΤΟ ΠΑΝ
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

10 TOY T[e] PAIWOC KAI TWN PRO TOT[O]Y PHIENTWN EI DE TOY

15 THI [EI] LH 'ΚΑΘΟΛΟΥ ΔΙ[Α ΤΗΝ]Ν ΠΡΟ

a EKK[ε][Ι]ΜΕΝΗΝ ΑΠΟ[ΠΙΑΝ] ΑΘΗ
TOYC ΕΑΤΕΟΝ ΤΑΚ ΤΟΙΑΤΙΑΚ XPH
CEIC OCAL MEIKTOUC T[ΙΝΑ]C
EMΦΑΙΝΟΥΣΙ ΡΥΘΜΟΥΣ ΜΗ Δ[Ο]

20 KIMAZOMENOC YΠΟ ΤΗΚ ΑΙ
[Θ]ΗΘΕΩΣ ΕΠΕΙ ΤI [ΚΛΑΥΟΙ]
[ΑΝ] ΤΑΥΤΗ[Ι] ΧΡΗΧΑ[ΧΩ ΘΗ]

14 lines lost.

Col. V.

ΕΓΓΥ[Ο Ε]ΚΤΑΙ ΑΝΑΠΑΙΣΤΙΚΟΥ ΣΧΗ
MATOC[Η] ΣΧΕΔΟΝ ΔΗΛΟΝ ΔΙΑ ΤΙ Δ ΟΥ
K AN Τ[Ι][ΝΟ]ΤΟ ΚΑΙ TO ΑΝΤΕΕΓ[ΔΑΜ]
ΜΕΝΟΝ [Ω]ΚΤΕ ΤΗΝ ΜΕΝ ΠΡΟ

5 THN ΕΥΜΑΒΗΝ ΕΝ ΤΩ[Ι] ΜΕΓΙ
CTW[Ι] ΧΡΩΝΟΙ ΚΕΙC[ΘΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΔΕ
THN ΔΕ ΤΠΙ]ΤΗΝ ΕΝ [ΤΩ]Ι ΜΕΚΩ[Ι
ΔΗΛΟΝ Δ Ω[ΤΙ] Η ΑΥΤΗ ΑΥΤΗ ΔΙΟΠ[ΙΑ

10- ΔΙΑΓΕΙ[ΝΕΙ] ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙ
ΚΕΙΜΕΝΗΝ ΛΕΣΙΝ ΤΗ ΤΕΤΡΑ
ΧΡΩΝΟΙ ΚΡΗΤΙΚΗ ΛΕΣΕΙ ΔΙΑ
C
TI GΑΡ ΟΥΚ ΑΝ Η ΔΥΟ ΙΑΜΒΙΚΟΙ ΕΙ[Ω
THN Π[.] [.]ΝΩΜΕΝ[ΗΝ] ΡΥΘΜΟ

15 [Π]ΟΙΘ[ΑΝ ΜΗ ΤΗΝ ΑΥΤΗΝ] ΑΓΩΓΗ[Ν
[ΣΩΙΖΟΥΣΙΝ Η ΔΥΟ ΤΡΟΧ]ΑΙΚΟΙΧ ΧΡ[Η
[ΚΑΙΤΟ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [.]] Υ ΕΓΕ
[.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . [ΟΝ ΔΙ ΗΝ
[ΑΙΤΙΑΝ[. . . . . . . . ΦΑΝΕΡΟΝ Π[Ε

20 ΠΙ ΜΕΝ ΟΥ[Ν ΤΟΥ]ΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΣΧΗΜΑ
TOC TOCAUT [ΕΙ]ΡΗΧΩΘΗ ΓΑΡ Π[Α
C
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

PA ΦΥΣΙΝ ΤΩΝ ΞΥΛΑΒΩΝ ΘΕ
[CIC OYX ΤΩΝ ΔΑΚΤΥΛΙΚΗΝ ΡΥ
[ΘΕΜΟΠΩΙΑΝ ΞΥΝΕΙΝΟΥϹΑ ΦΑ
25 [ΝΕΡΑ ΕΚ ΤΩΝ] ΕΛ[ΠΟ]ΟΕΝ Η
[ΔΑΠΟ ΒΡΑΧ]ΕΙΑϹ ΑΡΧΟΜΕΝΗ Τ[Ε
[ΤΡΑΧΨΟΝΟΣ ΑΕ]ΞΙϹ ΟΙΚΕΙΑ ΜΕΝ [ΕϹ
[ΤΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΤΩΝ ΡΥΘΜΩΝ
[ΦΥΣΙΝ ΟΥϹΑ ΙΑΜΒΙΚΗ ΤΟΥ ΙΑΜΒΟΥ
30 [ . . . . . ]ΝΑ ΣΧΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΗϹ ΑΕ
[ΞΕΟΙϹ ΤΑΥΤΗϹ ΕΕΠΙ ΜΕΝ ΤΙ
[ . . . . . ]Υ[. . . . ]ΑΥΤΩΝ
[ . . . . . ]Τ[ . . . ]Μ[ . ]ΠΑ ΤΟΙϹ
[ . . . . . ]ΜΕΝΟΝ ΩϹ[Τ]Ε ΥΨΕ
35 [ΧΕΙ ΜΕΝ ΤΑΥΤΗϹ ΧΡΗΣΕΙϹ] ΚΕΙ ΟΥ ΠΑΙ

Col. II. 'These then are the rhythms most appropriate to such a cadence. It may also be employed by the "Iambic-dactyl," in which the syllables composing the cadence are placed with reference to its beats in the reverse position to that which they occupied in the cretic. The metrical basis upon which the system proceeds will be the iambus. For example:—"Where the fields which decay not nor fade receive in their embrace by shady woodland deeps delicate maiden-thongs celebrating Bacchus." Here the cadence is used as we have described in the first three feet, and also in other feet further on. Again:—"Who soe'er pleasure takes in good cheer and the dance." But this rhythm is not used for long in this system of 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 chaste mother's child, hers who of old was in the wealth teeming renowned city of Thebes born to Cadmus." The same cadence may be employed by the iambus, though it is less graceful than when used by the baccheus, for the single beat is more appropriate to a trochaic rhythm than to the iambus. For instance, in the lines:—

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

Col. IV. . . . three short syllables. The same account holds good of the paeon. For this too may consist of five component syllables, and therefore, evidently, of five short ones also. A continuous use would not be made of such a rhythm; for its character is quite alien to the paeon and the feet previously mentioned. It might, however, be used if its 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
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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.'

II. 1. The preceding column must have ended with ΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΑΤΟΙ (cf. III. 13) or some similar word.
ΟΙ ΡΕΘΟΥΝ ΟΥΤΟΙ: One of these was certainly the cretic; cf. 7.
2. ΛΕΣΕΩΣ: i.e. the λέξεις τρίχρονοι –ο–, 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 ΟΔΗΣ." δάκτυλος κατὰ λαμβ. is the Aristoxenian form for ο–ο–ο–; v. Aristides peri μουσικῆς 39, where it is described along with the Aristoxenian cretic ο–ο–, cf. Schol. Ἱηθαστ., p. 173, Galis. δευτέρας ὥστε . . . δ καὶ κρυπτικός κατ ‘Ἀριστόκρινον.
4. ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΥΜΩΝ: 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 (–ο–ο–); in the δάκτυλος κατὰ λαμ. it stands first (–ο–ο–). Cf. V. 3 sqq.
9. ΕΙΚ ΙΑΜΒΟΝ: in the cases previously treated of (e.g. the cretic, cf. 1, note) the metrical basis was the trochee.
15. ΠΕΝΤΕ ΠΡΩΤΟΙ: transposed by the corrector; cf. IV. 15. An earlier instance of this method of indicating a transposition by the use of the letters α and β occurs in the Thucydides papyrus (No. xvi).
20. ΑΥΘΗ: I, which was originally omitted, may have been inserted by the first hand.
III. 1. Blass suggests that the sentence may have run: –οστι δὲ παράδονον τῷ δακτυλῳ τῷ κατὰ λαμβ. τῷ κατὰ βαχχείον (ορ βαχχεύσαν) καλοῦμεν εἰδός κ.τ.λ. We learn from the later writers on metre that βαχχεύς was the name given by the μουσικος—by which term they allude especially to Aristoxenus, v. Blass in Neue Jahrb. f. Philol., 1886, p. 451—to the choriambus (–ο–ο–ο–); cf. Caesius Bassus 268, 21, Mar. Victor. ταυτ. 149, 32. In Aristides peri μουσικῆς 39 this measure is called δάκτυλος κατὰ βαχχείον τῶν ἀπὸ τροχαίον.
2. ΠΑΡΑΛΛΑΤΤΕΙ: e.g. in the use of the form –ο–ο–ο–. The quotation may best be scanned thus: φιλοί αὐτοῖς αγαθημα ἀναθοίον ανεπανομα μεθέχαν. The subject is evidently wine.
5. ΕΚΤΙ: sc. ἡ τοιαύτη λέξεις (–ο–ο–).
6. ΕΠΙ ΤΡΕΙΣ: sc. παίδες; for this meaning of τρεῖς cf. Aristox. ρεμ. στοιχ. Β 300 (Westphal op. cit. App. p. 12). The feet in question are the first three of the quotation.
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9. ΠΟΛΥΟΑΒΙΟΙΚ. The reading of the first hand, ΠΟΛΥΟΑΒΙΟΙΚΙΝ, gives a very bad rhythm in the last foot but one. The correction ΠΟΛΥΟΑΒΙΟΙΚ will make the last foot (μαιλον Θήβας) a βασιλείος κατά ίαμμον (μαιλον Θήβας) instead of a βασιλείος κατά τροχίων; cf. note on ΠΙ. 1. Perhaps ΠΟΛΥΟΑΒΙΟΙΚΙ will be the true reading, in which case the scansion will be as follows:

πολύοαιοικικον, συνεργασίαις αόμμης, αόμης τεκόμων, καθ' άπομήνος εν χιλιανίκαις τοιού τιμήν Θήβας.

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

10. Ο ΙΑΜΒΟΣ. There is here a distinction (which applies equally to the cretic as opposed to the trochee) between ίαμμος and δάκτυλος κατά ίαμμον. The δάκτυλος κατά ίαμμον is measured by dipodiae, the ίαμμος by monopodiae (οιόμαιος, συνεργασίαις) as opposed to ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού.

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

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

15. ΒΑΣΕ: the scansion is ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού-ού repeated three times.


19. ΖΥΝΓΥΗΑΙ: In Aristides (op. cit. 36 sqq.) ξυνεφιαί is the term used for a combination of two feet, as for instance that of the trochee and tammus in the choriambus. Here, however, it can only mean the combination of two χρόνοι, elsewhere in one syllable, i.e. syncopa.

20. ΠΕΡΙΟΛΩΔΕΣ ΤΙ: cf. Aristides l.c. συνεφιαί μεν ούς απέτι δύο ποδῶν ἀπλῶν καὶ ἀναμόλων σύνθεσις, περίοδος δὲ πλεῦρων.

IV. 1. ΟΝ, which begins the column, is probably the termination of τρωλον. There is an apparently meaningless slightly curved vertical stroke above the ο of [Η]Μ[I[ΣΕ]ΩΝ.

2. ΠΑΙΟΝΟΙΩΝ: the paean ordinarily consists of a combination of one long and three short syllables, in any order. There is also the παίων επισκαρός (Aristides op. cit. 38 sqq.) of five long syllables, to which Aristoxenus here seems to refer (είκ πέντε περιεδείπουν δίνουσιν ξυνεφιαί), before proceeding to note the form consisting of five short syllables.

3. ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΝΤΩΝ: sc. χρόνων; cf. ΠΙ. 4, note.

5. ΗΜΗΜΕΩΝ: i.e. morae or short syllables; cf. Psell. 1 (Westphal op. cit. App. p. 4) διαθείματι κατὰ τὰς χρώμας χρόνων, δυσπλατίνων δὲ τὴν μακράν.


14. ΕΝ ΚΑΤΑΜΕΣΕΙ: the antithesis of ξυνεφιαί.

15. The corrector has placed καθόλου after διάπλοιαν.

ΠΡΟΕΚΕΙΜΕΝΗ έκκεισθαι occurs in this sense in Aristox. μεθ. στοιχ. β 298.

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

22. Blass would complete the sentence λέξει καὶ τῶν δάκτυλων ἡ τῶν διαπλωσιῶν; cf. ΠΙ. 5.

V. 1. As the context shows, the subject to be supplied is a λέξεις of the form -οι-οι-οι.

2. The fragment containing the letters NA of σχεδόν δήλον does not appear in the facsimile.

4. ΤΗΝ ΜΕΝ ΔΡΩΝ Κ.Τ.Λ.: i.e. why should not -οι-οι-οι be used (instead of the dactyl)?


10. ΤΗΝ ΑΝΤΙΚΕΙΜΕΝΗΝ Λ.: i.e. τοιούτου κατὰ ίαμμον. We gather from this that in the latter part of the previous column the possibility of the use of -οι-οι-οι instead of a dactyl or anapaest was discussed.

13. The overwritten C (which owing to a thickened top looks more like Ε) may have
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been written by the first hand. With ἀρμβικὸς supply χρώμας (sc. χρώμας συνθέτοις, cf. ἰδιμ. στοιχ. β 284), i.e. ὁ (thesis) ὁ (aris).

14. Π[.][.]ΝΩΜΕΝΗΝ: Blass suggests π[ενεκ]ρομένη, which gives an excellent sense, and may be right, although the letters ΕΠΥΚ must have been written in rather cramped fashion to get into the lacuna, and the scant vestiges of the third letter do not suggest Π. πυκνώ is the term of Aristoxenus for a sequence of short syllables, cf. ῥυθμ. στοιχ. β 302. πεπεκ. ῥυθμοποιά would here mean the use of four separate χρώμα for the dactyl instead of three or two (—ων).

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

16. The vestige of a letter visible after the lacuna suits Μ, Π, or Ο.

17. Of the traces of letters visible before ΦΑΝΕΡΟΝ, the first may be the vertical stroke of a Τ or the second stroke of Π or Π; the second may possibly be the bottom of Ε, though it is rather curved for this letter, being more like Ο or Θ; the third is placed too close to the second to suit anything well but Ι. Blass would read γεγυνηται καὶ τὴν τρίχρων]ην δι’ ἄρηδον [αἰρήν [άθε]ται, cf. ΑΘΕΤΟΥΣ ΔΙ, IV. 16; but ΑΘΕ would barely fill the lacuna.

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

22. ΘΕ[IC]: cf. κίσθαι in l. 6; but the muillation of τὰ ἐμπροσθέν renders the meaning obscure.


26. Blass suggests [TA Δ ΥΞΗΜΕ] ΝΑ (i.e. —— —), but this supplement would take up too much space.

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

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

35. ΥΠΗΚΕΙ: the first iota has been struck out by the second hand. The sentence may probably be completed ο ο ῥηθεὶ ἐστιν."
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 παιδαγωγός (cf. ΤΡΟΦΙΜΟΣ 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 εἰ ἄγροι, 50 ἄδελφος with 18, 19 of the Γεωργός, ὡς ὅδε γὰρ τὸν ἄδελφον εἶ ὡς εἰ ἄγροι | ἐνθάδε ἐπιδημεῖ, 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
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5. The first letter of the line could be \( \Lambda \) or perhaps \( \mathrm{M} \).

16. \( \text{\texttt{EXEL}} \) might be read in place of \( \text{\texttt{DEEL}} \).

19. \( \mathrm{A} \) could stand in place of the doubtful \( \mathrm{AC} \). \( \mathrm{PHAC[\text{N}} \) cannot be read, for though there is hardly room for more than one letter in the lacuna, I would not fill it.

21. If our reading is correct, the \( \mathrm{N} \) of \( \text{\texttt{YCIN}} \) must of course be struck out.
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30. Ξ[ might be read as ΞΧ[ or ON], i.e. Δων.
33. The traces of the last letter suit Τ better than Π.
37. Blass suggests ταύτα δ' [οικ διήγης των ου [έστι μαλα συνηψ.
43. [.]μω 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[φερέτω ταξι] παιδάριον
έπι τόν [θαρν].
50. ΠΤ might be read in place of Τ[.]Τ.

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

1-19. A. [κόρην δέ τιν''] ἑβίωντ' ἐρεῖς; B. δ Ἡράκλεις.
A. [κάν μὴ λέγης, πῶς αὐτὸν οὕτων προσδοκόθες
τὸ παραντίκ', ἢ τίνας λόγους μετὰ ταῦτ' ἐρεῖν;
[ι — ο — ῥ]α Ταύτα καὶ πυλαρχίας
5 [ι — ο —]αὶ νῦν τ' ἀδίκω[ς] ἄρ' ἐφανή
καὶ τὴν θυγατέρ' ἐκοι συνοικίζουν τότε.
τῆς αἰτιῶν αὐτοποτίς, ὅτι καλῶς μὲν εἴχ' ἱσως
[φιλᾶσθ' ἔνεκα] τῆς ἐκ παλαιόν γενομένης
[τῆν παίδα γῆμαι] τόν τε δοξάντων τότε,
10 [ὁμω]ς γε μὴν οὖ'τος ἐβουλεύσων καλῶς.
[πόθεν οὖν ποτ' ἀνεφ]άνης ἔθε' ἐτερος, ἄξιος
[παρὰ σοῦ μαθεῖν προκ]ός δὲ προδιάβουσ μέρος.
[ἀλλ'] ἐντρέπει τω''] ἱσως; B. ἑμαυτόν. A. ἕσθ' ὅτι
[ἦροδιν, "οὗτος ποικίς ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίᾶν
15 [ἡθ', ἥν ἔχουσιν οὔτε τοῦτον γνῶριμοι
[οὖθ' οἷς ἱσως] ἔδει συνελθεῖν οὐκ ἔδει
[πράττειν λαβραί]]ως ταύτα." καὶ παραπεῖσετε
[πολλοὶς λόγοις, οὗ] οὐδὲν αἰσχυνεί λέγων
[τάναντι οἰσ]χυνεί γάρ.

26-34. A. [ἔστιν τι παιδισκάριον ἀ[στείον σφόδρα,
[ὁ] δ' ἐταίρος οἶς ἀνατέτραπται, καῦδ' ἄν εἰς
[ὁδ'] ἀν θεον σώσει νῦν ἐτ'. B. ἀλλ' ὅμος
[σ']ῶσουσιν. A. ἔλευν καταλιπτόν μ' ἀποιχεῖται.
30 [νῦν οὐ πεσότα] μ' ἀσχαλάν ἐνταύθα χρή;
[ἀ]ναύδρα γάρ τοῦτο γ''] ύπ' ἀλλά παν ποεῖν
[δεί]πρότερον ἐγχε[ι]ρεῖν θ', ὡς νομίζῃ μὲ τις
[μῆ] τὸν τυχόντ' εἰτ]ναι τ. . . . . . .
[α]νι[η]τριδιόν γάρ συμποτικοῦ [ι — ο —]
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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.' (Exil.)
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 × 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, iotae adscript, and a few notes, in a semi-cursive hand. Some of the paragraphi and stops are due to the original scribe.

Col. I.

355-4 [ΤΟΥΤΩΝ] ΚΑΤΑ [ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥ] [ΤΕΡΟΝ Ε]Ν ΣΥΡΑΚΟΥΣΑΙ [ΔΙΩΝ] [ΥΠΟ ΔΙΟ]ΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΤΥΡΑΝΝΟΥ ΕΔΟ

354-3 [ΛΟΦΟΝΗΘ]Ε ΚΑΤΑ [ΔΕ ΤΟΝ] ΤΡΙ

5 ΤΟΝ ΤΙΒΟΥΕΙΝΟΙ ΥΠΟ [ΡΩΜΑΙ] [ΛΟΝ] ΚΑΤΑΠΟΛΕΜΗΘΕΝΤΕΣ [Ε] [ΑΥΤΟ]ΥΣ ΠΑΡΕΔΟΚΑΝ [ΟΑΙΜΠΙ]

352 [ΑΙ ΕΒ] ΓΩΜΉ [ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑΘ[ΟΡ]Θ]Ε

5 [ΕΝΙΚΑ] ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ Ν ΣΜΙΚΡΙ[ΝΑ]Σ


Col. II.

ΕΝΑΘ ΚΑΙ [Ε]ΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ

[ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ] ΑΡΙΣΤΟ[Τ]ΟΥ ΑΥΚΟΣ

[ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟ]Σ ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗΝΗΣ [ΑΥΚΙΚΟΣ ΠΥ]ΩΔΟΤΟΣ ΑΣΩΣ


ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΔΕΥ]ΤΕΡΟΝ ΕΤ[ΟΣ] ΔΙΟΝΥ

[ΧΟΣ Ο ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΣ ΤΗ]Σ ΣΙΚΕΛ[ΙΑΣ]

ΤΥΡΑΝΝΟΣ ΕΚΠΕΙΣΩΝ ΤΗΣ

ΑΡΧΗΣ ΚΑΤΕΛΕΥΣΕΝ ΕΙΣ Κ[Ο]

ΠΙΣΟΝ ΚΑΙ[Σ] ΕΚΕΙ ΚΑΤΕΜΕΙΝΗ

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΑΣΚΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ[Λ]

ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΝ ΒΑΣΩΛΑΣ
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

350-49 [ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ] ΤΡΙΤΟΝ Ε  
[. . . . . . . . ΚΩΣ]ΜΗΤΑΙ ΠΡΩ
15 [ΤΟΝ . . . .] ΤΟΥ Δ[Ρ]ΟΜΟΥ ΗΡΕΘΗΣΑΝ·  
348 [ΟΛ]ΥΜΠΙΑΔΗ ΟΓΩΝ. ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑ  
[ΤΟ]ΣΤΗ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΠΟΛΥ  
[ΚΑ][Η]ΚΥΡΗΝΑΙΟΣ· ΗΡΧΟΝ Δ Α  
[ΘΗΝΗΧΙ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟ
20 [ΚΑ][Η]Κ ΑΡΧΙΑΣ ΕΥΒΟΥΛΟΣ· ΤΑΥ  
[ΘΗ][ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΕΤΟΣ  
[ΠΛΑ]ΤΩΝ Ο ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΟΣ ΜΕ  
[ΘΗΛΑΞΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΠΕΥΣΙΠΠΟΣ  
[Α][Ν]ΟΧΗΝ ΔΙΕΞΕΙΣΤΟ [Τ]
347-6 25 [ΚΑΤΑ Δ]Ε ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ Φ]  
[ΑΠΠΟΠΟΣ] Α[. . . . Ι]ΑΞ[. . . . . .]
. . . . . .

ΕΥΝΟΥΧΟΣ ΩΧΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ  
Α ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΣΩΝ ΔΟΛΟΦΩΝΗ
15 ΤΑΓ ΤΟΝ ΝΕΩΤΑΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΤΩΝ  
ΥΙΩΝ ΑΡΧΗΝ ΚΑΤΕΤΘΕΣ ΒΑ  
ΣΙΔΕΑ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΠΑΝΤΑ ΔΙΟΙΚΩΝ·
7 [ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΗ ΔΕΚΑΤΗ, ΚΑΙ Ε  
ΚΑΤΩΣΘ; ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΑΝ
340 20 [ΤΙ]ΚΑΗΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ· ΗΡΧΟΝ[Ν] Δ Α  
[ΘΗΝΗΧΙ ΘΕΟΦΡΑΣΤΟ]ΟΣ [ΑΥΣΙΜΑ  
ΧΙΔΗΣ ΧΑΙΡΩΝ[ΝΔΑΣ ΦΡΥΝΙΧΟΣ  
ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ  
340-39

[ΤΕ]ΡΩΝ ΛΑΤΕΙΝΟΙ ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ]ΠΟΡ  
[Α]ΘΙΟΥ ΚΥΝ[ΣΤΑΝΤΕΣ ΕΙ]ΝΗΒΗ  
ΚΑΝ· ΚΑΤΑ Δ[Ε ΤΟΝ [ΤΡΙ]ΠΟΝ ΦΙ
338-7 [ΑΙΠΠΟΠΟΣ] Ο ΤΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ

30 [ΒΑΣΙΛ]ΕΥΣ ΤΗΝ[Ν] ΕΝ ΧΑΙΡΟΝΙ  
Α[.] ΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΣΤΑΘΝ ΜΑΧΗΝ  
[ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ Β(ΟΙ)ΩΤΟΥ ΕΝΙ  
[ΚΗ]ΣΕΝ ΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΥΝΤΟΣ ΑΥ  
[ΣΩ]ΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
35 [ΚΑΙ ΑΡΠΙΔΕΥΣ]ΑΝΤΟΣ ΤΟΤΕ  
[ΚΑΙ Ι]ΣΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ)Ο ΡΗΤΩΡ Α  
[ΠΕΘΑΝ]ΕΝ· ΠΙΕΨΕΝ ΕΝΕΝΗΚΟΝ
335-4 [ΤΑ] ΕΘ ΒΙΩΣΑΚ

Col. III.

[ΠΩΛΙΟ Ε]ΥΝΟΥΧΟΥΧ ΑΡΙΧΑΝ]  
ΤΟ[Ν ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΣΩΝ]  
ΑΠΕΚ[ΣΕ]ΙΝΕΝ ΣΥΝ ΤΟΙΟ]Σ ΑΔΕΑ  
ΦΟΙ[Ι]ΟΙ· ΚΑ[Ι] ΔΑΡΕΙΟΝ ΤΟΙΟ]Σ ΑΡΧΑ  
5 ΜΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΥ ΓΕΝ]ΙΟΥΣ ΟΝΤΑ  
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΑ ΑΝΤΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΟΥ ΚΑ  
ΤΕ[Σ]ΘΕΣ· ΤΟΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΡΩΜΑΙΟΙ  
337-6 ΕΠΙ ΛΑΤΕΙΝΟΥΣ ΕΞΩΤΑΤΕΥΧΑΝ·  
ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΝ ΤΟ ΚΟΙ  
10 ΝΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΣΥΝΕΛ  
ΘΟΝΤΕΣ ΦΙΛΙΛΠΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ  
ΤΟΡΑ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΝ ΕΙΜΑΝΤΟ ΤΟΥ  
ΠΡΟΣ ΠΕΡΣΑΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ· ΟΛΥΜ

Col. IV.

[. . . . . . . . Ι]Ν ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ  
Δ[ΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ Ο  
ΤΩΝ] ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ  
ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΑΚΙΑΝ ΔΙΑΒΑΣ ΤΗΝ Ε  
5 ΠΙ ΓΡΑΝΙΚΩ, ΜΑΧΗΝ ΕΝΕΙ  
ΚΗΣΕΝ ΤΟΥΣ ΔΑΡΕΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕ  
ΩΣ ΠΕΡΣΩΝ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥΣ·  
ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ Ο ΑΥΤΟΣ  
334-3 ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΤΑΞΑ

10 ΜΕΝΟΣ ΔΑΡΕΙΟΥ ΕΝ ΙΔΟΩΣ ΤΗΣ  
ΚΙΛΙΚΙΑΣ ΠΑΙΧΝ ΑΥΤΟΝ Ε  
ΝΕΙΚΗΣΕΝ· ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΑΣ ΑΥ  
ΡΙΔΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΣΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ
336 ΠΙΑΣΙ ΜΙΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ ΚΑΙ
15 ΔΕΚΑΤΗ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ
   α πι ε
ΚΛΕΟΝ[Ε][Η]Η[Η]Η ΚΛΕΙΙΟΡΙΟΣ.C
(ΕΝΕΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΔΙΟΝ ΚΛΕΟΜΑΝ)
(ΤΣ ΚΛΕΙΙΟΡΙΟΣ) ΗΡΣΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗ
ΝΗΣΙΠΥΘΘΑΟΣ ΕΥΛΙΝΕ
[ΤΗ]ΗΚ. ΣΟΥΤΩ[Ν] ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩ
ΤΟΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ Ο ΤΩΝ ΜΑ
ΚΕΔΟΝ[ΩΝ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥ[Υ]Η ΑΝΗ
ΡΕΩΝ Π[Ο ΠΑΥΣΙΟΝΙΟΥ [Ε]
25 ΝΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΔΩΡΥΦΟΡΩΝ [ΚΑΙ]
ΔΙΕΔΕΣΑΤΩ ΑΥΤΟΝ Ο ΥΙΟΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΛΑ
ΒΟΝ ΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΗΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΜΕΝ
ΛΑΥΡΙΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΙΟΝΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΛ
30 ΑΑ ΒΑΡΒΑΡΑ ΞΕΝΗ ΑΠΟΣΤΑΝΤΑ
ΕΞ[E]ΗΡΩΣΑΤΟ ΕΝΕΙΤΑ ΘΗΒΑΣ
ΔΟ[ΠΙ]ΑΛΩΤΟΥΣ ΛΑΒΩΝ ΚΑΤΕ
ΣΚΑΥΥΗΝ ΕΝ ΔΕ ΡΩΜΗΗ ΑΙ ΤΗΣ
ΕΧΙΑΣ ΙΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΠΑΡ[ΘΕ]ΕΙΝΟΙ
35 ΕΜΠΟΥΣ[Α] ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΗ
[ΘΗ]ΚΑΝ ΩΣ ΕΦΑΡΜΕΝΑΙ ΚΑΙ
[.........]Α. ΚΑΛ. ]ΥΞΕ[ ].........

Col. V.

331-0?
ΕΠΙΚΛΙΟΣ [ ]ΑΙΓΑ. Α [ ]
ΑΝΕΒΗ ΕΙΣ ΑΜΗΘΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ
ΕΝ ΤΗ ΑΝΑΒΑΣΕΙ ΠΑΡΑΙΤΟΝΙ
τολαν
ΩΝ ΚΤΙΖΕΙ ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ
5 ΜΑΧΗ ΠΑΙΛΝ ΚΥΝΕΣΤΗ ΚΑΤΑ
Α[Δ][Η]ΡΙΑ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΠΡΟΣ ΔΑ
ΡΕΙΩΝ ΗΝ ΕΝΕΙΚΗΣΕΝ ΑΛΕ
ΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΤΟΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΔΟΛΟ
ΦΟΝΗΘΕΝ ΓΑΡΕΙΟΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΩΝ
10 ΙΔΙΩΝ ΦΙΛΩΝ ΚΑΙ Η ΠΕΡΣΩΝ
ΑΡΧΗ ΚΑΤΕΛΤΥΘΗ ΔΙΑΜΕΙΝΑ
ΣΑ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΝΤΟΣ ΑΥ
5 ΤΗΝ ΚΥΡΟΥ ΕΤΗ ΤΡΙΑΚΟΝΤΑ

330-29

5 ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΝΥΩΝ ΑΠΕΙΚΡΕΙΘΕΝ
15 ΚΑΙ ΑΙΧΜΑΛΩΤΟΥΣ ΠΟΙ[ΑΛ]ΟΥΥΣ
ΕΛΑΒΕΝ [ΚΑΙ ΑΙΣΘΑΝΠΑΙΩΝ]
ΤΟΤΕ Κ[ΑΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ]ΟΣ Ο ΜΟ
ΛΟΙΚΟΣ [ΕΙΣ ΙΤΑΛΙΑΝ ΔΙ]ΕΒΗ
ΒΟΗΘΗΩΝ ΤΟΙΟ ΕΚΕΙ ΕΛ
20 ΛΗΣΙΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΤΕ[Σ]ΑΡΠΟΥΝ
ΤΟΝ Π[Ω]ΜΑΙΟΙ [.........]ΝΟΥΣ
ΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΝΤΟ ΠΙ [.........]
ΤΩΜΗ [.........]
[.........]
[.........]
[.........]
ΦΟΥΜΕΝ[...............] ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ

333-2
25 ΔΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ ΔΩΣΕΙΚΑΤΗ Ε
ΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΙΔΙΟΝ ΓΡΥΛΑΟΣ ΧΑΛ
ΚΙΔΕΥΣ [ΗΡΣΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗΝΗΣ]
ΝΙΚΗ[ΘΗΣ] ΑΡΙΣΤΟ[ΘΑΝ]ΗΣ Α
ΠΙ[ΤΟ]ΦΩΝ ΚΩ[ΘΙ][Θ]ΑΦΩΝ ΤΑΥ
30 ΤΗΣ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΕΤΟΣ
[ΑΛΕΞΑ][Ν]ΔΡΟΣ Ο ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΥ
ΡΟΝ ΕΙΛΕΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΓΙΩΤΟΝ ΠΑ
ΠΕΛΑΒΕ Κ[Ε] ΕΚΟΥΣΙΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΝ
ΠΡΟΣΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΩΝ ΤΩΝ
35 ΕΝΧΩΡΙΩΝ[Ν] ΔΙΑ ΤΟ ΠΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ
ΚΑΣ ΕΧΩΡΩΝ [ΤΟ]ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΕΛΕΥ
[ΣΕΝ]

Col. VI.

320
ΕΝΕΙΚΑΣ[Ι] ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ[ΔΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΗ
7ΠΕΝΤΕΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ ΕΝΕΙΚΑ
ΣΤΑΙΔΙΟΝ ΔΑΜΑΣΙΑΣ [ΑΜΦΙΠΟ]
ΛΙΤΗΣ ΗΡΣΟΝ Δ ΑΘΗΝΗΣ ΝΕ
5 ΑΙΧΜΑΛΟΣ ΠΟΛΛΟΔΩΝ[ΡΟΣ ΑΡ]
ΧΙΠΠΟΣ ΔΗΜΟΓΟΝΗ[Θ]ΚΟΥ
ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟΝ ΠΡΩΤΟΝ ΑΝ
ΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΣ ΔΙΑΣΕΞΑ[ΜΕΝΟΣ]
ΘΝ ΕΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΩΝΙ[Α ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙ]
10 ΑΝ ΕΝ ΛΑΜΕΙΑ ΠΑΡ[ΑΤΑΞΑ]
ΜΕΝΟΣ ΣΟΙ ΕΙΛΗΣΙ ΚΑΤΕΠΟ
ΛΕΜΗΚΕΝ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ [ΠΩΜΑΙΟΙ]
ΔΕ ΠΑΡΑΣΑΦΙΕΝ[ΝΟΙ ΤΟΙΟ ΚΑΙ]
ΝΕΙΤΑΙΚ ΗΤΘΗΘ[ΘΗΣΙΝ ΚΑΤΑ

NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

328 ΤΡΙΑ· ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΧΤΗ

328-4 ΤΡΙΚΑΙΩΝ ΚΩΝΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΩΝ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΙΔΙΟΝ
ΗΡΩΝ ΔΗΘΝΗΣ ΕΥΘΥΚΡΙ
ΤΟC ΧΗΜΩΝ ΧΡΗΜΗΣ· ΕΝ
ΤΑΥΤΗ ΤΗ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΙ ΕΠΙ

324 ΤΕΣΣΑΡΑ ΕΤΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ
ΤΑC ΛΟΠΟΣ ΠΡΑΣΕΙΣ ΔΙΕΙΣΤΡΑ
[ΕΑ]ΤΟ ΤΑ ΕΝ ΤΗ ACIA ΕΘΗΝ
[ΧΕΙ]ΡΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ· Ο[Λ]ΥΜΠΙΑΔΙΑΙ
(Ε)ΚΑΤΟΧΘΙ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣΚΑΙΔΕ

323-4 ΚΑΤΗ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΙΔΙΟΝ ΜΙ
ΚΑΙΝΑΣ ΡΩΔΙΟΝ ΗΡΧ[Ο]Ν Δ [ΑΘ]Η
ΝΗΧΗΝ ΗΦΗΝΙΑΝ ΚΗΦΙΣΙΟ
ΦΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΚΗΘΗ [ΑΡΧΗ]ΠΟΠΟΣ
ΤΑΥΤΗ ΚΑΤΑ [Τ]Ο ΠΡΩΤΟΝ

323-2 ΕΤΟΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ Ο ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΥ ΜΕΤΗΛ[Α]ΛΕΣ ΑΡΣΑΚ ΕΙΤΗ ΔΕ
ΚΑ ΤΡΙΑ· ΒΙΩΣΑΣ ΔΕ ΕΤΗ ΤΡΙΑ
ΚΟΝΤΑ ΤΡΙΑ· ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ
ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ ΠΙΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΣ Ο ΛΛ
ΓΟΥ ΕΙΣ ΑΓΙΟΤΟΝ ΠΕΛΡΩΣΕΙΣ
ΗΡΕΣ ΤΗ[Χ ΩΡΑΣ· ΚΑ[Τ]Α ΔΕ
ΤΟ Τ[Ι

328-4 15 ΔΕ ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ Α[ΝΤΙΠΑ
ΤΡΟΣ ΕΙΣ ΑΣΙΑΝ ΔΙΑ[ΒΑΣ . . .
ΠΕΡΙΚΚΑ ΤΟΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ ΔΙ
ΑΜΕΡΙΚΟΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΔΙ[ΑΔΕΙΟ
ΜΕΝΟΙΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΩΝ ΕΠΙΟΙ
ΕΝ Ω ΠΑΛΙΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜ[ΩΣ ην]

318-7 4 ΗΣΕΝ· ΚΑΤΑ ΔΕ ΤΟΝ [ΤΡΙΤΟΝ

316-5 30 ΠΙΔΙΑΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΧΘΗ ΕΝΝ[ΑΙΔΕ
ΚΑΤΗ ΕΝΙΚΑ ΣΤΑΙΔΙΟΝ [ΔΗΜΟ
ΟΕΝΗΚ ΛΑΚΩΝ· ΗΡΧΩΝ Δ Α
ΘΗΝΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΙΤΗΣ ΠΡΑ

316-7 35 ΧΩΝ ΚΑ[ . . . . . . .

Fragments

(a) . . .

(b) . . .

(c) . .

ANOR[ ]
ΑΙΓΥΠ[ ]
ΑΓΟΡΗ[ ]
ΤΟΥ Ο[ ]
ΡΕΩ[ ]
ΤΩ[ ]
ΜΕ[ ]

I. 1–7. ‘In the archonship of the second (?) of these (Callistatus, 358–4), at Syracuse, Dion (?) was murdered by Dionysius the tyrant. In the archonship of the third (Diotimus, 354–3) the Tiburines were reduced by the Romans to submission.’

The proposed restoration of the first two lines is very uncertain. Line 4, if more than three letters are lost after ΤΟΝ, must have extended beyond the ordinary limit. The width of the lines is however fairly regular, and so ΤΕΤΑΡΤ is not at all likely. The preceding lines, therefore, must refer to the first or second archonship of this
Olympiad. If \textit{kata} in l. 1 refers, as is probable, to the archon, then \textit{dei teton} is much more likely than \textit{πρωτον}, since the only possible divisions, \textit{ton} \textit{πρωτον} or \textit{ton 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 \textit{Dion} c. 37, Dionysius was expelled from Syracuse in the summer of 356. Does the papyrus imply that Dionysius was still at Syracuse in 355-4? We should reply in the negative. Dionysius' second expulsion is mentioned in II. 6 sqq., and since there is no mention of his first expulsion in the papyrus, if we were to refer this event in 355-4 to the period preceding his first expulsion, we should have to suppose that neither his first expulsion nor the death of Dion were recorded in the papyrus. We should, moreover, be confronted with the difficulty of finding a name to suit the end of l. 2, and the serious divergence from the received chronology of Dionysius. It is much more probable that the writer of the papyrus placed Dionysius' first expulsion, whether he recorded it or not, in the period before 355-4, and meant that the assassination took place during his exile, but at his instigation. Now by far the most eminent person who was assassinated at Syracuse about 355-4 was of course Dion, and as his name just suits the lacuna we have placed it in the text. It is true that Diodorus (xvi. 37), states that he was murdered \textit{ἐν ἀρχηγίῳ Δωρίῳ}, 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 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 Aristodorus, Thessalus, Apollodorus, Callimachus. In the archonship of Apollodorus (350-49) . . .'

9. Either \textit{CTAION} \textit{CSIKPI[N]AC} or \textit{CTAION} \textit{MSIKPI[N]AC} can be read. Diodorus xvi. 37 gives the name as Smicrinas; Africanus \textit{ap. Euseb. Εἰλα. δλ. 42}, as Micrinas.

13-15. The event recorded appears to be some novelty introduced in connexion with the course at Olympia. \textit{[ταύτης κοτά το ἀτρόπ θ][τος . . .} might equally well be read.

16-24. 'In the 108th Olympiad Polyclides 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 \textit{ap. Diog. Laërt. v. 9}, and Athenaeus v. 217 b.

II. 1-11. 'In the 109th Olympiad Aristolyclus 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. \textit{APICTOAUKOC}: \textit{K} is converted from \textit{X}. Diod. xvi. 69 calls him \textit{Ἀπροταὐχος}.

5. The remark at the side, \textit{kaiw}, addressed to the reader, and the insertion of \textit{δι}, show that at the bottom of the column some event occurring in the year 344-3 was added by the corrector. Cf. xvi. III. 3, where \textit{διw} refers to an insertion in the margin at the top of the column.

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

18-28. 'In the 110th Olympiad Anticles of Athens won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Theophrastus, Lysimachides, Chaerondas, Phrynichus. In the archonship of Theophrastus (340-39) the Samnites fought against the Romans. In the archonship of Lysimachides (339-8) the Latins united in revolt (?) against the Romans and attacked them.'

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

This date agrees with Diodorus xvi. 89.

III. 13—IV. 1. 'In the 111th Olympiad Cleomantis of Clitor won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Pythodorus, Euaenetus, Ctesicles, Nicocrates. In the archonship of Pythodorus (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 Pythodorus (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, Cephasophon. 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 Pararetionum.'

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

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

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

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

13. The corrector by inserting a critical mark against this line called attention to the blunder in the figures, as he also did in 17 to the omission of the fourth archon. A very similar critical sign marks an omission in the Thucydides papyrus (xvi. III. 3). In the present case it does not appear that the corrector added a note, since there is no reference to the margin as there was in II. 5. Reckoning from Olympiad 55. 1, the traditional date of Cyrus' accession, to the present year, the interval is 230 years. One theory for the number given in the text, 33, would be to suppose that 300 had dropped out and the number 33 for 30 was either intentional or due to a confusion with the 33 years which in line 32 are stated to be the years of Alexander's age. But we are more inclined to think that the whole number 33 here is due to the influence of the coming passage about Alexander, and that it is therefore useless to conjecture what the original number may have been.

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

15. Africanus op. Euseb. 'Ελλ. δι. 42 calls the Olympic victor Criton.

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 Micinas 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. 30, where (The)odorus is found in place of Theophrastus. The names of the archons, and especially their terminations, are subject to frequent variations.

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

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

34. Cf. line 8 of the Parian Chronicle which places Ptolemy's κυβέρνησις Αιγύπτου in the same year as the death of Alexander, namely the archonship of Hegemon, but less correctly, since the death of Alexander took place at the end of Hegemon's year. As in the Parian Chronicle, Ptolemy is the only satrap mentioned by the papyrus in connexion with
the first division of Alexander’s empire. Cf. also the use of μετάλλαγχ in 31 with the word μεταλαγχ 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 Neaechmus, Apollodorus, Archippus, Demogenes. In the archonship of Neaechmus (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 Cnannon, which is considerably to the north of Lamia, where he had been besieged. Polybius however (ix. 29, 2) speaks of this battle as ἤ περι Λαμίαν μάχη. This must refer to the surrender of the Roman army at the Cadine Forks; cf. 20–25, where the recovery of the prisoners is recorded. Livy ix. 1–7 places the surrender in 321, the year before the date assigned to it by the papyrus. Cf. note on II. 25.

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

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

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

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

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

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

25-35. ‘In the 116th Olympiad (Demos)thenes the Laconian won the foot-race. The archons at Athens were Democlitus, Praxibulus, Nicodorus, (The)odorus. In the archonship of Democlidus (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. ‘Hel. dl. 42) calls him Demosthenes.

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

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

XIII. Letter to a King of Macedon.

8-7 x 7-1 cm.

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

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

CHN

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

17. Or perhaps ΥΠ [ΑΥΤΟΥ . . . . . . . . ΟΥΑΕΝ]

XIV. ELEGIACTS.

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.
Two lines lost.

\[
\begin{align*}
&17 \quad \Delta\dot{\varepsilon}\nu[ \varepsilon] \\
&20 \quad \varepsilon\varepsilon\varepsilon[\varepsilon]
\end{align*}
\]

2–3. v. Hom. II. vi. 234 sqq. σφήλας: cf. Hom. l. c. φρένας ἐξίλευτο Ζέας. It would be just possible to read ΕΠΕΙϹΟ[Η] in place of ΕΠΕΙϹỆ, but there are not traces of more than two letters after I, and these suit ΦΕ better than ΚΟ.

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

7. ΟΧΥΟΕΙΝ: the neuter termination -εω for -ει is found e.g. in Apollon. Rhod. ii. 404 ἄλφος τε σκίων; cf. iv. 1291, Hdn. ii. 275.

9. ΚΥΘΗΓΕΝΕΟϹ: the word is otherwise only known from Hesychius, s. v., κυθηγενῆς, κρυφογενέσι.


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

**XV. Epigrams.**

9.2 x 15.7 cm.

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

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

**Col. I.**

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{ΧΑΙΡΟΥϹΙΝ} \\
&\text{ΠΟΙΜΗΝΑΙ} \\
&\text{ΚΑῚ ΤΑΥΡΩΝ Α[ΓΕ]ΛΑϹ} \\
&\text{ΕΡΠΕΙΔ ΕΚ ΜΥΧΑΔΩΝ ΩΔΑΙϹ Α[} \\
&\text{ΑΥΛΕΙΜΟΙ}
\end{align*}
\]

**Col. II.**

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{ΤΙϹ ΛΕΙ ΤΑ ΧΡΗΜΑΤΑ ΜΗ Π[} \\
&\text{ΟΥΔΕΙϹ ΨΗΦΙΖΕΙ ΤΟ ΚΑΚΩ[}
\end{align*}
\]
NEW CLASSICAL FRAGMENTS

XHMATA ΓΑΡ ΚΑΙΡΟΣ ΤΕ ΦΕΡΕΙ ΚΑ[1] ΕΥΡΕΙΝ Δ ΟΥ ΔΥΝΑΜΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΧΝ[1]
ΑΣΜΑΤΑ ΑΥΡΑΙ 10 ΑΥΛΕΙΜΟΙ
ΔΕΝΔΡΟΝ ΕΚΟΜΑ Ω ΦΙΑΟΙ ΜΕΡΟ[IPE]Σ ΚΥΝ[1]
ΠΛΑΜΒΑΝΕ ΝΕΑ ΔΕΥΤΕ ΤΡΥΦΩΝ ΑΝΟΜΟΥ[1]
ΤΟΙΣ ΦΥΣΙΚΟΙΧ ΥΡΗΣΑΙ[1]
ΤΑΣ ΠΡΩΤΑΚΩΝ ΚΥ[1] ΑΑΕ Ε[1]
[ΑΥΛΕΙΜΟΙ]

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

II. 4. ΜΥΧΑΔΩΝ: probably for μυχάτων or μυχίας. For the latter word cf. G. P. II. vi. 1, 7 μύχαλα Τάρταρα, and the MS. reading in Eurip. Hel. 189 Πέτρινα μύχαλα γύαιλα.
8. Blass suggests καὶ ρός τε παρελεί.
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 κασίγνητε, 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 EXISTING CLASSICAL AUTHORS.

XVI. THUCYDIDES, IV. 36-41.
Plate IV (Cols. II, III). 25.6 x 20 cm.

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

The rule that for purposes of textual criticism papyrus texts posterior to the Ptolemaic period are comparatively unimportant finds a striking exception in the case of the present fragment, the excellence of which has been generally recognized. A number of its readings have been adopted by K. Hude in his new edition of Thucydidès (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.* liii. 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 ι (III. 20); and the high point has in two cases been used at the end of a line to denote a pause. Very possibly these are all subsequent additions, as may also be the marks, presumably possessing some critical significance, which are of frequent occurrence in the margin.

The text is rendered peculiarly interesting by the presence of a considerable number of double readings. Of these the majority are certainly by the original scribe, and may be explained either as traditional *variae lectiones*, or—I 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 ι. 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.

[D]ΟΥC THC ΝΗCΟΥ ΠΡΟCΒΑI [ 그리 ]
[N]ΩΝ KAI ᾮI ΟI ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟ
[N]Ι[OΙ XΩΡΙΟΥ ·ΤΙ· ICXYI ΠΙΣΤΕΥ
[CA]ΝΤΕC ΟΥΚ ΕΦΥΛΑ-ΤΤΩΝ ΧΑΛΕ
5 [Π]ΩC ΤΕ KAI ΜΟ-ΑΙC ΠΕΡΙΕΛΑΘΩΝ

[E]ΛΑΘΕ KAI ΕΠΙ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΤΕΩΡΟΥ
[E]ΞΑΠΗΝΗC ΑΝΑΦΑΝΕΙ[I]C ΚΑΤΑ
ΝΩΤΟΥ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΤΟ[ΥC] ΜΕΝ ΤΩΙ Α
ΔΟΚΗΤΩ[Ι] ΕΞΕΠΠΗΕΕ ΤΟΥC ΔΕ

10 [A] ΠΡΟΣΔΕΞΟΝΤΟ ΙΩΝΤΕC ΠΟΛ
[A]ΛΟΙ ΜΑΜΟΝ ΕΠ[I]ΡΡΩΓΕ ΚΑ
FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS

[01] ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΙ ΒΑΛΛΟΜΕ

15 [ΞΥΠΠΕΠΩΜΑΤΙ ΩΣ ΜΕΙΚΡΟΝ


25 [ΤΩΙΝ ΔΙΑ ΤΗΝ ΚΑΙ] ΔΕΙ ΤΟΙΟΝ Υ

[12] ΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΚΕΦ[Ε]
[14] ΜΑΧΗΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΕΥΤΩΝ ΑΝΕΠΙΡ

[Ξ]ΘΑΝ ΒΟΥΛΩΜΕΝΟΙ ΑΓΑΓΕΙΝ
[1] ΑΥΤΟΥΣ [ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙΣ ΖΩΝΤΑ].

35 [ΕΙ] ΠΩΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΗΓΜΑΤΟς ΑΚΟΥ
[ΓΑΝΤΕΣ [Ε]ΠΙΚΛΑΣΘΕΙΝ ΤΗΙ
[ΝΟΜΗ ΤΑ ΟΠΛΑ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΥ

40 ΣΣ
[ΝΑΙ ΚΑΙ Η] ΘΕΕΙΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡ
[ΟΝΤΟΣ ΗΙΝΟΥ ΕΚΠΡΟΕΙΣ ΤΕ
[ΕΙ ΒΟ]ΥΛΟΝΤΑΙ ΤΑ ΟΠΛΑ ΠΑΡΑΔΟΥ
[ΝΑΙ ΚΑΙ] ΦΑΣ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΙ

45 ΟΙΟΧ ΩΣ ΒΟΥΛΕΥΣΙ ΑΤΙ ΑΝ ΕΚΕΙ
[ΝΟΙΣ ΔΟΚΗ] ΟΙ ΔΕ ΑΚΟΥΚΑΝΤΕΙΣ
[ΠΑΡ]ΚΑΝ ΤΑΣ ΑΣΠΙΔΑΣ ΟΙ ΠΑΕΙ

[ΟΤΟΙ] ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ ΧΕΙΡΑΣ ΑΝΕΙΚΟΣ
[ΔΗΛΟΥΝ] ΤΕ ΣΟΥΣ ΣΕ ΤΟ ΚΕ
[ΚΥΡΗΓΜΕ] ΜΕΤΑ ΔΕ

40 [ΤΑΥΤΑ ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΑ]
[ΚΩΣΧΗΣ ΕΥΝΗΝ] ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ [Ε] ΑΟ
[ΓΟΥΣ ΤΕ ΚΛΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟ]
[ΣΘΕΝΗΣ ••••••]

[ΠΡΟ]

Col. II.

Ο
ΤΕΡΩΝ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΝ
ΠΡΩΤΟΥ ΤΕΘΕΝ [Η] ΚΟΤΟΣ ΕΠΙΤΑΘΟΥ
/ ΤΟΥ ΔΕ ΜΕΤ ΑΥΤΟΝ ΠΑΠΑΓΡΕΤΟΥ

5 / ΤΙ ΖΩΝΤΟΣ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΥ ΩΣ ΤΕ
ΟΝ Η-ΩΤΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΣ ΤΡΙΤΟΣ ΕΠΕΙ
ΡΗΜΕΝΟΣ ΑΡΧΕΙΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΝΟΤΗΜΟΝ ΕΙ ΤΙ ΕΚΕΙΝΟΙ ΠΑΣΧΟΙΕΝ

5 / ΕΛΕΣΕ ΕΙ ΣΤΥΦΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΟΙ ΜΕ
10 / ΤΑ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΟΤΙ ΒΟΥΛΟΝΤΑΙ ΔΙΑΚΗΡΥΧΕΙΝ ΑΙΩΝΙΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟΥΚ ΕΝ ΤΗΙ ΗΠΕΙΡΟΙ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΥΣ

20 / ΤΟΥ ΧΡΗ ΦΑΣ ΠΟΙΕΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΚ
ΚΕΙΜΕΝ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΔΕΝΑ ΑΦΕΝ
15 ΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗ
ΝΑΙΩΝ ΚΑΛΟΥΝΤΩΝ ΕΚ ΘΗΕ
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Col. III.

[ Ξ εποιοδορηθησαν απο της ναυμαχιας] 20
μεχρι της [εν της νυσιν]

1. ΓΑΡ ΜΑΧΗ ΟΥ ΣΤΑ-ΔΙΑ ΗΝ ΧΡΟ ΤΙ
2. ΝΟΣ ΔΕ Ο ΣΥΜΕΘΈΑΣ ΕΓΕΝΕΤΟ ΟΧΩΝ

3. ΟΙ ΑΝΑΡΕΣ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΝΗΧΟΙ ΜΑΧΗΣ
4. ΕΒΔΟΜΗΚΟΝΤΑ ΗΜΕΡΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΔΥΟ-
5. ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΕΙΚΟΣΙ ΗΜΕΡΑΚ ΕΝ
6. ΑΙΣ ΟΙ ΠΡΕΣΣΕΙΣ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΩΝ ΣΠΟΝ
7. ΔΩΝ ΑΠΗ-Ε-ΣΙΝ ΕΓΙΣΗΔΟΤΟΥΝ
8. ΤΟ ΤΑΣ Δ ΑΛΛΑ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΥΤΕΛΕ
9. ΟΥΣΙ ΛΑΘΡΑΙ ΔΙΕΤΡΕΦΟΝΤΟ ΚΑΙ
10. ΗΝ ΣΙΤΟΣ ΤΙΣ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΝΗΧΟΙ

ΛΗ

11. ΚΑΙ ΑΛΛΑ ΒΡΩΜΑΤΑ ΕΝΚΑΤ-ΑΕΙ-
12. ΦΘΗ Ο ΓΑΡ ΑΡΧΩΝ ΕΠΙΤΑ
13. ΔΗΣ ΕΝ ΔΕΕΣΤΕΡΩ ΕΚΑΣΤΩΙ
14. ΠΑΡΕΙΧΕ Η ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΣΟΥ
15. ΣΙΑΝ ΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΔΗ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ
16. ΚΑΙ 'ΟΙ ΠΕΛΑΤΟΝΝΗΣΟΙ ΑΝΕ
17. ΧΩΡΗΣΑΝ ΤΩΙ ΣΤΡΑΤΩΙ ΕΚ ΤΗΣ
18. ΠΥΛΟΥ ΕΚΑΤΕΡΩΙ ΕΠΙ ΟΙΚΟΥ ΚΑΙ

19. ΤΟΥ ΚΛΕΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΝΕΡ ΜΑΝΙΩ
20. [Δ]ΗΣ ΟΥΣΙ Η ΥΠΟΣΧΕΙΣΙ ΑΠΕ
21. ΒΗ ΕΝΤΟΣ ΓΑΡ ΕΙΚΟΣΙ ΗΜΕΡΩΝ
22. ΗΓΑΤΕ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΝΔΡΑΣ ΩΣΙΕΡ
23. ΥΠΕΣΤΗ ΠΑΡΑ ΓΝΩΜΗΝ
24. ΤΕ ΔΗ ΜΑΛΣΤΑ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑ
25. ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΝ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΑ
26. [ΑΗΣ] ΕΓΕΝΕΤ[Θ] ΤΟΥΣ ΓΑΡ ΛΑΚΕ
27. [ΔΙΕΜΟΝΙΟΥΣ ΟΥΤΕ ΑΙ]ΝΩΙ ΟΥ[Τ]
28. Τεν lines lost.
29. [ ΕΙ ΟΙ ΤΕΘΕΩΝ] ΤΕ[Θ] ΑΥΤΩΝ [ΚΑΛΟΙ ΚΑΓΑΘΟΙ]
30. [Η]ΣΑΝ ΑΠΕ[ΚΡΙΝΑΤΟ ΑΥΤΩI]
31. ΠΟΛΟΥ ΑΝ [ΑΕΙΩΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΟΝ]
32. ΑΤΡΑΚΤΟΝ ΛΕ[Γ]ΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΟΙΣΤΟΝ
33. ΕΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΥΣ ΔΙΕΙΒΙΣΚΕ
34. ΔΗΛΟΣΙΝ [ΠΟΙΟΥΜΕΝΟΣ ΟΤΙ Ο]
35. ΕΝ[Θ]ΥΧΩΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΤΕ ΑΙΘΟΙΣ
36. ΚΑΙ ΤΟΣΕΥΜΑΣΙ ΔΙΕΘΕΙΡΕΤΟ
37. ΚΟΜΙΣΙΟΝΤΩΝ ΑΕ ΤΩΝ ΑΝ
38. ΔΡ[ΨΩΝ ΟΙ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΕΒΟΥΛΕΥCAN]
39. ΔΕ[ΣΜΟΙ]
40. [Ξ]
41. [Ξ]
42. [Ξ]
43. [Ξ]
44. [Ξ]
45. [Ξ]
46. [Ξ]
47. [Ξ]
48. [Ξ]
49. [Ξ]
50. [Ξ]

I. 1. ΠΡΟΣΒΑΙΝΩΝ : so vulg.; προβαινω, Bekk. with Bdg.
2. There seems to be no variation in the MSS. which would explain the deleted Ti.
3. It is however defended by van Leeuwen, op. cit.[
4. ΕΦΥΛΑΤΤΩΝ : for a similar alteration of ΤΤ to CC cf. I. 38; Bekk. reads εφυλασσον.
5. ΜΟΛΙΣ : ν.λ. ΜΟΓΙΣ; μολις, Bekk., with the MSS.
6. ΙΔΟΝΤΕΣ was of course a slip; the correction seems to be by the second hand.
7. ΜΕΙΚΡΩΝ : cf. the spelling ΟΠΑΕΙΤΑΙ in II. 42; μικρων, Bekk.
8. ΜΕΓΑΛΩΣ ΕΙΚΑΣΙ or ΜΕΓΑΛΩΣ ΙΚΑΣΙ are equally possible readings. Only very
slight traces remain of the two letters transcribed as EI in ΕΙΚΑΚΑΙ, and with this reading there is barely room in the lacuna for the iota adscript of ΜΕΓΑΛΩΙ. There is, however, no other instance in the fragment of its omission.

23. ΑΓΘΕΝΕΙΑ: 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. ΣΘΗ is omitted in δ and ι. A letter (? Α) has been crossed out after ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ.

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

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

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

40. ΒΟΥΛΟΝΤΑΙ: ΒΟΥΛΟΝΤΑΙ, MSS., Bekk.

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

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

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

5. ΤΕΘΝΗΣΩΤΟΣ: the original spelling ΤΕΘΝΗΣΩΤΟΣ was perhaps due to a remembrance of ΤΕΘΝΗΚΟΤΟΣ in l. 2. ΕΦΗΡΗΜΕΝΟC: so Bekk. with the MSS.; ΕΦΗΡΗΜΕΝΟC was the commoner spelling in the third and second centuries B.C.

7. ΝΟΜΙΜΟΝ: v.l. ΝΟΜΟΝ, which is read by the MSS. and Bekk.

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

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

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

22. For the overwritten ν of ΑΠΙΤΗΓΕΙΛΕΝ cf. ΚΕΛΕΥΟΥΣΙΝ in the following line, and l. 9, note. Bekk. reads ἀπηγγελέων (and κελέων) with the MSS., which give no support to the variant ΑΠΙΤΗΓΕΙΛΕΝ. Οἱ λακεδαμόνες, MSS., Bekk.

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

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

42. ΟΠΑΕΙΤΑΙ: cf. ΜΕΙΚΡΟΝ, I. 15.

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

III. 1. ΣΤΑΔΙΑ is read by Bekk. with the MSS. The variant ΣΤΑΔΙΑ may be right. The forms σταίδιος, σταίδιος and σταίδιος are frequently confused in MSS.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

3. ᾿ΑΝΔΡΕΣ ΕΝ: so f; ἀνδρεὶς oἱ ἔν, Bekk. with the other MSS.
   The accidental omission before ΜΑΧΗΣ of the words ὕπολοικηθήσαν ἀπὸ τῆς ναυμαχίας
   μεῖξα τῆς ἐν τῇ νίσγῃ was of course due to the recurrence of ΕΝ ΤΗ ΝΗΣΩΙ. The missing
   words were subsequently written by the second hand in the margin at the top of the column,
   and indicated by the curved mark to the left of the line and by the word ἀνω placed over
   the point where the omission occurred.
5. ΕΙΚΟΣΙ: έικοσι, Bekk. with MSS.; cf. l. 21.
6. The 0 of 01 was converted from another letter, perhaps Λ.
7. ΑΠΗΙΕΚΑΝ is the reading of the MSS. and Bekk.; the variant ΑΠΗΙΚΑΝ is a
   preferable spelling. [ἀπηίκαν, Cobet.]
8. ΔΕ: the addition of Δ brings the papyrus into agreement with the MSS. and Bekk.
10. ΤΙΟΤΕ ΤΙΣ ΕΝ: στίγος ἔν: MSS., Bekk. The loss of ΤΙΣ after -ΤΙΟΣ would be
    easy.
11. ΕΝΚΑΤΕΛΛΗΘΡΗ: the v.l. here agrees with the reading of FHINbde, which is
    followed by Bekk.; ἕγκαταλελήθη vulg.
12. ΕΠΙΤΑΔΗΣ: ἔπιτάδης, Bekk. with MSS.
13. For the added final ν cf. II. 9, note.
14. 01 is read by Bekk. with the MSS.
21. ΕΙΚΟΣΙ: έικόσι, MSS., Bekk.; cf. l. 5.
26. ΕΛΗΘΕΝ: ν has been added above the line as in l. 14, etc.
38. ΤΕΘΗΚΟΝΤΕΞ: the papyrus may of course have read ΤΕΘΗΚΟΝΤΕΞ with Q.
39. There would be room in the lacuna for ΚΑΛΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΑΘΟΙ, the reading of ΦΗΚ.Ω.
40. ΚΗΝΟΛ: the traces of the letter before Ν suit Α better than Ε, and so ΚΗΝΟΛ
    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.

[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.

Fragment containing on the recto eight incomplete lines of a second century cursive document, on the verso part of Herodotus i. 76, written in a rather small square uncial of the second or third century. The writing towards the ends of lines is often much effaced. The stops seem to have been put in later.
4. The meaning of the insertion over the line at the end in a different hand is obscure. It might be read in place of ε.


11. ΕΝΕΙΡΕΟΝΤΟ: ἐνειρέωνο S.

14. ὀμφοτέρων παλλῶν 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 iotas adscript. We give a collation with La Roche’s text.

Col. I. 730–754. Three fragments (a), (b), and (c), containing parts of 730–736 and 745–754.

748. ]ΚΑΙ ΔΕΚ[ Pap., where the MSS. have καὶ ἐκοιν.

754. ΕΠΙΠΕΔΟΙ: ἐπιπεδοὶ La R.

Col. II. 755–779. Two fragments (d) and (e), containing parts of 769–779. Fragment (d) is facsimiled in Plate V.

772. ΠΟΜΕ[NI : a mistake for παμιν.

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

793. ΑΙΝΑΚΤΟς : La R. with MSS. γέρωνοι.

797. ΕΙϹΙΑΑ ΕΙϹΙΑΑ : a mistake for μν.

796. ΕΙϹΙΝ : εἰς La R.

797. ΩϹ ΤΕ ΠΟΤ ΕΠΙ : ὡς ποτ’ La R. with MSS.

798. After this the papyrus adds the line ΕΝΘΑ ΙΔΟΝ ΠΛΕΙϹΤΟΥΣ ΦΡΥΓΑϹ ΑΙϹΡΑϹ ΑΙΟ[ἈΟΠΩΛΟΥϹ, cf. Book III. 184–5, where this line follows ἰδὴ καὶ φρυγῖν εἰσηλθῶν ὀμφοτέρων. The resemblance between II. 798 and III. 184 accounts for the insertion of III. 185 in the present passage.

800. ΛΕΙЊΗΝ for λιπ.

801. ΠΕΠΙ ΑϹΤΥ : so the MSS. La R. adopts the Aristarchean reading ΠΡΟΤΙ.

802. ΩΑΕ ΔΕ : ὡς γε La R. The MSS. are divided on the point.

803. ΓΑΡ Π[ΡΟΤΙ : La R. with the MSS. κατά.

Col. IV. 804–828. Four fragments (g), (h), (i), (m), containing parts of 804–810 and 815–828. Fragment (i) is facsimiled.
FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS

805. ΠΙΝΙΝ ΕΚΑΣΤΟΣ: a mistake for ΤΟΙΝΙΝ.
823. ΑΡΧΕΙΑΟΧΟΚ ΑΚ[ΑΜΑΚ: Λα Ρ. with the MSS. 'Αρχαλοχός τ'.
825. ΠΕΙΝΙΟΝΤΕΚ: πνεὺρες Λα Ρ.

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 ΑΙΝΙΗΝΕΚ.

1

ΟΥΚ ΟΙΟΚ ΑΜΑ ΤΩΙ ΓΕ ΛΕΟΝΤΕΥ[Σ ΟΖΟΚ ΑΡΗΟΣ
ΥΙΟΚ ΥΠΕΡΘΥΜΟΙΟ ΚΟΡΩΝΟΥ ΚΑΙΝΕΙΔΑΟ
ΤΟΙΣ Δ ΑΜΑ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΑΚΟΝΤΑ ΜΕΛΑΙΝΑΙ ΝΗΕΣ ΕΠΟΝΤΟ
ΓΟΥΝΕΥΣ Δ ΕΚ ΚΥΘΟΥ ΗΠΕ ΔΥΩ [ΚΑΙ ΕΙΚΟΙ ΝΗΑΣ
5 ΤΩΙ Δ ΑΙΝΕΙΕΙΗΝΕΣ ΕΠΟΝΤΟ ΜΕΝΕΠΗΣ[ΟΛΕΜΟΙ ΤΕ ΠΕΡΑΙΒΟΙ

[0] ΠΕΡΙ ΔΩΔΩΝΗΗ ΔΥΧΙΜΕΡΩΝ ΟΙΚΙ ΕΘΕΝΤΟ
[0] Τ ΑΜΦ ΙΜΕΡΤΟΝ ΤΙΤΑΡΙΧΙΟΝ ΕΡΓΤΕΝ ΕΝΕΜΟΝΤΟ

[0] Ψ Ψ ΕΣ ΠΗΝΕΙΟΝ ΠΡΟΪΕΙ ΚΑΛΙΡΟΟΙΝ ΥΔΩΡ

[0] ΥΔΟΙ ΓΕ ΠΗΝΕΙΩΙ ΕΥΕΓΜΙΣΓΕΤΑΙ ΑΡΓΥΡΟΙΝΗΗ

10 [ΑΛ]Α ΤΕ ΜΙΝ ΚΑΘΕΠΕΡΘΕΝ ΕΠΙΡΕΕΙΗ ΗΥΤ ΕΑΙΟΝ
[ΟΡΙΚΟΥ ΓΑΡ ΔΕΙΝΟΥ ΣΤΥΓΟΣ ΥΔΑΤΟΣ [ΕΧΙΝ ΑΠΟΡΡΩΞ
[Μ]ΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ Δ ΗΡΧΕ ΠΡΟΘΟΟΟΣ ΤΕΝ[ΘΡΑΝΟΟΟ ΥΙΟΣ
[ΟΙ] ΠΕΡΙ ΠΗΝΕΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΗΑΙΟΝ ΕΙΝΟΙ[Σ]ΨΥΛΛΟΝ
[Ν]ΑΙΕΚΕΝ ΤΩΝ ΜΕΝ ΠΡΟΘΟΟΟΣ ΘΘΟΟ ΗΓΕΜΟΝΕΥΕ

15 [Τ]ΟΙ Δ ΑΜΑ ΤΕΣΣΑΡΑΚΟΝΤΑ ΜΕΛΑΙΝΑΙ [ΝΗΕΣ ΕΠΟΝΤΟ
[Ο]ΥΤΟΙ ΑΡ ΗΓΕΜΟΝΕΣ ΝΑΝΑΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΙΠΑΝΟΙ ΗΙΚΑΝ
[ΤΙ]Τ ΤΛΑΡ ΤΩΝ ΟΧΕ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤ ΕΗΝΣ ΣΥ ΜΟΙ ΕΝ[ΝΕΠΕ ΜΟΥΣΑ

[Α]ΥΤΩΝ ΗΔ ΙΠΙΠΝΩΝ ΟΙ ΑΜΕ ΑΡΕΙΔΗΗΙΚΝ [ΕΠΟΝΤΟ
[Ι]ΠΙΠΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΜΕΓ ΑΡΙΣΧΓ ΕΙΚΑΝ ΦΥΡΗΘΙΑΔΑΟ

20 ΤΑΚ ΕΥΜΗΛΟΣ ΕΛΑΥΝΕ ΠΟΔΩΚΕΑΣ ΟΡΝΙΘΑΣ ΩΣ

XXII. SOPHOCLES, Oedipus Tyrannus 375–385 and 429–441.
8 × 9·3 cm.

Part of a leaf out of a papyrus book, the verso having lines 375–385 of Sophocles' Oedipus Tyrannus, the recto lines 429–441, in both cases nearly complete. The dimensions of the pages and the arrangement of the columns in this
MS. are uncertain. If there was another column on the verso after 375-385, there must have been another column on the recto before 429-441, and then each column would not have contained more than eighteen lines on an average. Assuming that the margin at the bottom was about the same as the margin at the top, this would give a page of about 14 x 22 cm., which is an unlikely size. It is more probable that there was no column on the verso after 375-385. This would give a column of fifty-four lines, and a page nearly 35 cm. high by 22 cm. broad, if a column is lost on the verso before 375-385, or by 11 cm. broad if there was only one column on a page. The fragment cannot be part of an opisthographic roll, since the writing on the verso precedes that on the recto. The verso (as in the case of the 'Logia' fragment) is numbered at the top p[. 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 Γεωργίς. 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 ΑΠΛΟΝ ὈΣΤΙΚ ΦΩΣ ΟΡΑ ΒΑΣΑΙ ΠΟΤ' ΑΝ·
[ΟΥ ΓΑΡ] ΜΕ ΑΟΙΡΑ ΠΡΟΣ ΓΕ ΨΟΥ ΠΕΙΣΕΙ ΕΠΕΙ
[ΙΚΑΝΟΙ] ΑΠΟΛΑΩΝ ΟΙ ΚΑΣ ΕΚΠΡΑΞΑΙ ΜΕΛΕΙ·
[KΡΕΟΝΤΟ]C Η ΨΟΥ ΤΑΥΤΑ ΤΑΞΕΥΡΗΜΑΤΑ

\[p_{i}\]
375. **Octic**: the rough breathing in this papyrus tends to become very like the acute accent, and where the papyrus is rubbed it is impossible to distinguish them. Here and in 383, ΗΝ, what we have considered to be the accent may be the rough breathing.

**Blaeai**: so apparently the papyrus for θάψιμα of the MSS. The juxtaposition of ὑφαί probably accounts for the new reading.

376. **Me... θ- ζ- COY**: so the MSS. But the sense imperatively requires Brunck's emendation στ... γ ἐμοί. The date when the error crept into the MSS. is thus pushed back beyond the fifth century.

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

380. **ΠΥΡΑΝΝΙ**: a mistake for ΤΥΡΑΝΝΙ.
385. The scribe seems in copying from a MS. which had ΠΕΙΣΟΤΟΕΞΑΡΧΗΣ to have omitted OC by a natural blunder.

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

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

431. ΑΓΟΡΡΟΣ: a mistake for ΔΦΟΡΡΟΣ.

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

435. ήνεις τοιοί MSS., and this was no doubt the reading of the corrector, though he did not erase the superfluous Δ€ of the scribe.

XXIII. Plato, Laws, IX.

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

\[ \underline{\text{[ΥΠΑΣΕΙΑΣ ΝΟΥΜΜΙΟ (sic)}} \]

\[ \text{νπασειας νουμιου τουσκου και ανιουν ανυλων (A.D. 295) των} \]

\[ \text{επι τφαρά (των) καςαρων και μεξυμβανου των} \]

\[ \text{επιφανειων και απων σεβαστων,} \]

underneath which 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. ΔΙΚΑΙΩΜΑΙ ΤΡΟ, 2. ΤΙ[Σ ΩΦΕ, 3. ΒΑΙΩΝΙ, 4. ΝΟΜΕ, 5. ΠΡΟΣ ΔΥΟ, 6. ΒΑΙΩΝΙΟΝ, 7. ΚΑΙ ΒΑΙ, 8. ΒΑΙΩΝΙ, 9. Ε[ΩΝ ΤΟ, 10. ΤΟ, 12. ΤΟΙ, 18. ΔΙΑΦΟ, 19. Ν, 20. ΤΟΙ ΕΝ with πεπατευτον ρ αει written above by the corrector.

Col. II.

| ledge ΤΟΝ ΠΗΝΠΙΟΝ Ν ΤΙΜΩΝ | ΚΑΙ ΑΠΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΧΡΗΜΑ
| ΤΟΝ ΖΗΜΑΝ | ΚΑΙ ΔΩ
| ΡΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΟ ΠΑΡΑΠΑΝ ΩΤΙ |
| ΝΙ ΤΡΟΠΟΙ ΠΗΝΠΕΙ [ΤΙΣ ΜΕΙ |

Col. III.

| ΚΑΙ ΛΕΓΕΕΙΝ ΑΛΑΟΝ ΓΑΡ |
| ΟΤΙ ΤΟ[ΦΟΝΑΕ ΠΕΡΙ ΨΥ |
| ΧΗΤ ΚΑΙ ΛΕΓΕΤΕ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΛ |
| ΑΛΑΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΚΟΥΣΤΕ ΟΣ |
| ΕΝ ΜΕΝ [ΕΝ ΑΥΤΗ ΤΗ ΤΗΣ |
Plate VI

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

I. 8. ἌΧΑΒΕΝ: the MSS. vary between θαλάζων and δ'θαλαζίτερον. H. adopts the latter, bracketing ἄθαλαζίτερον. 19. Μ: this can hardly be anything else but the termination of ΠΕΙΡΑΤΕΘΩΝ. The corrector, by inserting παραδείγμα ΜΕΝ ΤΟΥ ΜΗ ΛΑΙΚΕΙΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΑΛΛΟΙΟΙΣ ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΠΟΙΟΥΝΤΕΣ ΔΕ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΚΑΚΩΝ ΝΕΡΗ... 25. ΛΟΝ [Τ]ΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ. ΟΥ[Τ]Ω ΜΕΝ [ΔΗ ΤΩΝ]Ν [Τ][ΟΙΟΝ[Τ]OWN...

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

I. 8. ΑΧΑΒΕΝ: the MSS. vary between θαλάζων and δ'θαλαζίτερον. H. adopts the latter, bracketing δ'θαλαζίτερον. 19. Μ: this can hardly be anything else but the termination of ΠΕΙΡΑΤΕΘΩΝ. The corrector, by inserting παραδείγμα ΜΕΝ ΤΟΥ ΜΗ ΛΑΙΚΕΙΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΑΛΛΟΙΟΙΣ ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΙ ΠΟΙΟΥΝΤΕΣ ΔΕ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΚΑΚΩΝ ΝΕΡΗ... 25. ΛΟΝ [Τ]ΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ. ΟΥ[Τ]Ω ΜΕΝ [ΔΗ ΤΩΝ]Ν [Τ][ΟΙΟΝ[Τ]OWN...
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 oitou for oitwos and eγγεγοντα for eγγεγοντα in line 6.

Γε ἐν ὤφιε οὔτως ὑπότερον οἱ
ποτὲ τοῦ ἐρασίόντε[κφιαν]
ἱθετωνταὶ Ὀδωφηθήμον
εἶναι τὸν ἐρωτᾶ· βιαὶ μέν
5 ομοῦς δὲ απεκοινοῦσα· καὶ ἦ

Λεῖκ οὔτω διὰ τὸν ἐνεγερο
νοτα μέν ἐρωτὰ τὰς τοιαύ
τὰς ποιήσεως ὑπὸ τὰς τοια
[κα]λῶν ποιήσεων τροφής
eνοι μέν εἰσιν τῆς φάνη

XXV. Demosthenes, De Corona.

9.5 x 8 cm. Plate III.

Fragment containing eleven lines from Demosthenes' De Corona, p. 308, written in a large thick formal uncial probably in the third century. Accents, breathings, and marks of elision and quantity appear to be due to the corrector, who inserted η at the end of line 5, and iotas adscript in lines 3 and 4. At the top 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 τε is not elided in line 4.

χτ
ΟΥ ΤΟ[ΙΝ]ΥΝ
[ΟΥΔΕ] ΤΗΝ ΗΤΤΑΝ
[ΕΙ] ΤΑΥΘ' ΓΑΥΡΙΑΣ
[Ε]Φ' Η' ΚΤΕΝΕΙΝ ΣΕ
5 [Ο] ΚΑΤΑΡΑΤΕ ΠΡΟΣ

5. The corrector objected to the division ΠΡΟΣΗΚΕΙ, 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. ii.
XXVI. Demosthenes, προοίμια Δημητρικά, 26–29.

Parts of seven columns from a manuscript containing the προοίμια Δημητρικά 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.  
ΛΩΝ ΒΟΥΛΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ  
ΚΟΙΝΩΝ ΑΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΕΘΕ  
ΛΕΙΝ ΑΚΟΥΕΙΝ ΤΩΝ ΣΥΜBOY  
ΛΕΥΟΝΤΩΝ ΩC ΕΜΟI ΔΟΚΕΙ.

Col. II.  
ΥΜΑC ΤΑΥΤΑ ΕΦ ΩΝ ΝΥΝ  
ΕΧΘΕ ΤΟΥΤΟC ΚΑΙ ΜΑΝΙΣΤΑ  
CYMΦΕΡΝΟΥ ΤΟΛΟΥΟΥ ΤΥXΕIN  
ΤΟΥC ΑΝΤΙΛΕΠΟΝΤΑC ΑΝ ΜΞΕΝ

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 υ and μ are found in Roman papyri, e.g. in Nos. ix and xvi of the present volume. The κ formed by three unconnected strokes is but a shade more archaic than the κ in xxvi, formed by three separate strokes of the pen, the third stroke joining the second, or than the κ 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 κ in the Bacchylides papyrus was a conscious archaism (cf. G. P. I. ii, where the primitive form of κ, ι, is found in a papyrus of the Roman period), and (2) the fact that the archaic forms of κ 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. 1), the form of κ is not in itself sufficient evidence for determining the date.
5 ἐνοยะμοιμενογε οτι αι
σχρον εκτιν οι ανδρες η
θναιοι νυν βεβουγευ
μενων τι παραινειν
ενιων θορυβειν υστερον
10 δε καθηγορουτουν των
αυτων τουτων των πε
πραγμεσων ησους α
κοινει εγω γαρ οιδαν Ν
τιζω δε και ιμας οτι
15 ιν ην απεσκοισιν αυ
λικοι γυμειν οι ταυτα οικ

Col. III.

CTΩΙ ΤΩΝ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΕΥ
ΟΝΤΩΝ ΕΓΩ ΔΕ ΟΥΔΕ
ΠΙΙΠΟΤΕ ΗΝΗΣΑΜΗΝ ΧΑ
ΛΕΠΩΝ ΤΟ ΔΙΔΑΣΑΙ ΤΑ
5 ΒΕΑΤΙΚΟ ΥΜΑΣ ΩΚ ΓΑΡ
ΑΠΑΦΟΕΙ ΕΙΠΕΙΝ ΠΑΝΤΕΣ
ΥΠΑΡΧΕΙΝ ΕΓΝΟΚΟΤΕΣ
ΕΜΟΙΓΕ ΔΟΚΕΙΤΕ· ΑΛΛΑ
ΤΟ ΠΕΙΚΑΙ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΤΑΥ
10 ΤΑ· ΕΠΕΙΔΑΝ ΓΑΡ ΤΙ ΔΟ
ζη ΚΑΙ ΨΗΦΙΣΟΝ ΤΟΤΕ
ΙΚΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΡΑΓΗΩΝ
ΑΠΕΧΕΙ ΟΧΟΝ ΠΕΡ ΠΡΙΝ
ΔΟΞΑΙ ΕΚΤΙΝ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΩΚ
15 ΕΓΩ ΝΟΜΙΖΩ ΧΑΡΙΝ ζ
ΜΑΣ ΤΟΙΟ ΘΕΟΙ ΟΦΕΙΛΕΙΝ

C[Σ]ΝΟΙΣΕΙΝ ΗΜΕΛΕΝ ΤΑΥΤ
ΕΝ ΗΔΟΝΗ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΟΝΟι
ΥΜΙΝ ΊΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΧΑΡΙΖΟΜΕ
ΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΧΡΗΣΤΑ ΛΕΓΩΝ
5 ΕΦΑΙΝΟΜΗΝ· ΕΠΕΙΔΗ ΔΕ
ΤΑΝΑΝΤΙΑ ΟΡΩ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ
ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΟΥΝΤΑΣ ΥΜΑΣ ΟΙΟ
ΜΑΙ ΔΕΙΝ ΑΝΤΕΙΠΕΙΝ ΕΙ
ΚΑΙ ΤΙΣ ΜΕΛΑΝ ΑΠΕ

5 ΤΑΡ ΔΙΔΑΣΑΙ ΔΥΝΗΘΟΛ
ΣΙΝ ΩΚ ΟΥΚ ΕΚΤΙΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΑ
Α ΤΟΥΤΟΙ ΤΟΙΚΕΙ ΟΤΙ ΟΥΔΕΝ
ΗΜΑΡΤΗΤΑΙ ΠΩ ΤΟΥΤΟ
ΠΡΑΣΑΝΤΕΣ ΑΘΩΙΟΥΣ ΤΟΥΣ
10 ΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΥΣ ΠΟΙΗΣΟΥΝ ΝΙΤΕ
ΑΥΤΟΙΚ ΕΑΝ ΔΕ ΜΗ ΔΥ
ΝΗΩΤΩΝ ΟΥΚΟΥΝ ΥΣΤΕ
ΡΟΝ ΦΕ ΕΠΙΤΙΜΑΝ ΕΞΕΩΝ
ΣΙΝ ΑΛΛΑ ΟΣ'Α ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ
15 ΗΝ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΑΚΟΥΣΑΙ ΣΥΝ

Col. IV.

ΔΙΑΒΑΛΟΝΤΩΝ ΤΗΝ
ΠΟΛΙΝ ΗΝΩΝ ΒΛΑΣΦΗ
ΜΙΑΣ ΕΡΓΩ ΜΕΤΑ ΔΕΖΗΣ
ΚΑΛΗΣ ΑΠΟΛΟΥΓΑΣΑΙ ΑΙ
5 ΜΕΝ ΕΛΠΙΔΙΚ Ω ΑΝΔΡΕΣ
ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΙ ΜΕΓΑΛΑΙ ΚΑΙ
ΚΑΛΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΕΙΡΗΜΕ
ΝΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΣ ΟΙΟΜΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ
ΠΟΛΟΥΣ ΑΝΕΥ ΛΟΓΙΣΜΟΥ
10 ΤΙ ΠΕΠΟΝΘΕΝΑΙ ΕΓΩ Δ ΟΥ
ΔΕΠΟΤΕ ΕΓΝΩΝ ΕΝΕΚΑ
ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΑΧΡΗΜΑ ΑΡΕΣΕΑΙ
ΤΟΥ ΠΡΙΝ
ΛΕΓΕΙΝ ΤΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΥΜΑΣ οτι
ΑΝ ΜΗ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΑΥΤΑ
15 ΠΙΝΟΙΣΕΙΝ ΗΓΕΜΟΙ ΕΚΤΙ
ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ ΤΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΕΘΟΣ

Col. V.

10 ΧΩΕΤΕΘΩΝ ΕΑΝ ΜΕΝ ΟΥΝ
ΜΗΔΕ ΥΠΟΜΕΙΝΘΕ ΑΚΟΥ
ΚΑΙ ΜΗΔΕ ΕΝ ΟΥ ΤΩ ΔΟΚΙ
ΜΑΖΟΝΤΕΣ ΔΙΑΜΑΡΤΕΙΝ
5 ΑΛΛΑ ΤΩΝ ΦΥΣΕΙ ΠΟΝΗΡΕ
ΠΙΘΥΜΕΙΝ ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΤΟΙ
ΑΥΤΑ ΠΡΟΑΠΟΙΣΘΑΙ ΔΟ
FRAGMENTS OF EXTANT CLASSICAL AUTHORS

Col. VI.

NAIOI TOIC ΔΟΞΑΚΙΝ ΠΑΡ
YMIN EINA[ ] TINAC [0I T]INE[C
ΑΝΤΕΡΟΥΚΙΝ ΕΠΕΙΔΑΝ ]

ΠΡΑΤΤΕΙΝ ΤΙ ΔΕΗῂ ΕΙ ΜΕΝ
5 ƠΥΝ ΑΠΟΔΟΝΤΩΝ ΥΜΩΝ
ΛΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΙΚ ΟΥ ΕΒΟΥΛΑΥΕ
ϚΩΣ ΤΟΤ ΕΠΟΙΟΥΝ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ
ΑΝ ΗΝ ΑΞΙΟΝ ΚΑΘΙΟ
ΡΕΙΝ ΕΙ ΠΕΡΙ ὩΝ ΗΤΤΗΝ
10 ΤΟ ΕΒΙΑΖΟΝΤΟ ΠΑΙΝ ΑΕ

ΓΕΙΝ ΝΥΝ ΔΕ ΤΟΥΤΟΥΚ [Μ]ΕΝ
ὍΥΛΕΝ ΕΕΤ ΑΠΟΔΟΝ ΕΙΠΕΙ[ΕΙ]Ν
BOYAHONNAI TAYTA A
ΤΟΤΕ ΟΥΧ ΥΠΕΜΕΙΝΑΤΕ A
15 ΚΟΥΚΑΙ YMIN Δ ΑΝ ΤΙΚ ΕΙ[Ι
ΚΟΤ[Ω]C EΠΙΤΙΜΗΚΕIΕΝ

Col. VII.

ἘΝΗ ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΑΕΥΟΥ[Σ ΠΕΙ
ΘΕΩΤΑ ΤΟΥΤΟΥΚ ΥΣΤΕΡΟ[Ν ΚΑ
ΤΗΓΟΡΟΥΝΤΑΙ ΕΠΑΙ[ΝΕΙ
ΤΕ ΤΑΥΤΟ ΔΗ ΤΟΥΤΟ ΜΟΙ ΠΑ
5 ΛΙΝ ΔΟΚΕΙΤΕ ΠΕΙ[ΕΙΣΕΣΘΑΙ] ΕΙ
ΜΗ ΠΑΡΑΧΩΝΤΕΙ ΙΣΟΥ[ΟΙ]
ΑΚΡΟΑΤΑΣ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ [Υ
ΜΑΣ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΕΝ ΤΩΙ ΠΑ
ΡΟΝΤΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΤΟΝ
10 ΠΟΝΟΝ ΥΠΟΜΕΙΝΑΝΤΕΣ
ΕΛΟΝ[ΕΙ]ΝΟΙ ΤΑ ΚΡΑΠΙΣΤΑ
ΤΟΥΚ ΕΤΙ ΤΟΥΤΟΤΙΚ ΕΠΙΤΙ Ξ
ΜΟΝΤΑΣ ΦΑΥΛΟΥΣ Ν[Ο
[ΤΕ ΕΓΩ Μ[Ε]Ν ΔΗ ΔΙ
15 ΚΑΙΟΝ [Υ]ΠΕΙΛΗ[Φ]Α ΠΡ[Ω
Τ[Ο]Ν [ ]

1. 2. ΚΟΙΝΩΝ: κοινω MSS. κοινν B(lass). following Wolf, whose conjecture is thus justif	ed.
7. ΒΕΒΟΥΛΑΕΥΜΕΝΩΝ: μῦν βαδεμένων 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. ΑΠΕΙΚΟΥΧΟΣ: φρέσκους B.; cf. III. 14. ΕΚΤΙΝ; V. 1. ΗΜΕΛΑΕΝ; 9. ΤΙΚΩΝ; VI. 1. ΔΟΞΑΚΙΝ.
16. ΤΑΥΤΑ ΟΙΚ: ταῦτα οῖκ B. following one MS. which has ταῦτα οῖκ. The other MSS. have οῖκα, which is not so good.
II. 1. ΤΑΥΤΑ: ταῦτα B., cf. VI. 13; similarly ΕΚΤΙΝ ΑΠΙΣΤΑ for ἑστὶ δεισδεισδε in 6; ἡ τ ἐν ἱ in 13; ΔΕ for δ' in III. 2; ΠΠΟΠΕΤΕ for πάποβθ 3, cf. IV. 11; ΤΟΤΕ for τὸτ' III. 11 and VI. 14; ΠΑΡΑΧΡΗΜΑ for παραχρήμα' IV. 12; ΥΠΟΜΕΙΝΗΤΕ for ὑπομείνητ' V. 11, cf. VI. 14; ΠΟΝΗΡΑ for πονηρ' 14.
7. ΟΤΙ: ὁτι B.
14. The apostrophe is due to the corrector, who wished the Α of ΟCA to be elided.
15. "ΑΚΟΥΚΑΙ ΚΥΝ: B. with the MSS. ἀκοῦσαι, τοῦτων τετυχχωσἐτε.
9. III. 8. ΕΜΟΙΓΕ: so the MSS. μοι B.
11. ΤΟΤΕ, the reading of the first hand, is the reading of B. and the MSS. The corrector read τοῦτ' ἵππον, probably as an alternative, cf. the next note and introd. to xvi.
13. ΠΡΙΝ: so B. with the MSS. The reading of the corrector τοῦ πριν is new.
14. ΩΣ: so the MSS. ὤν B.
V. 10. ΕΑΝ: ἥν B.
VI. 7. ΤΟΤ: τοῦτ' B. with the MSS.
16. There are some traces above the line after ΚΟΤΩ which suit Ε. Perhaps these letters were re-written, or there was some correction.

VII. 4. ΤΑΤΤΟ: τοιδό B. with the MSS. ταιόδο is an improvement. 12. ΕΤΙ: δωτών B. with the MSS. 14. B. and the MSS. have the reading of the first hand νομείτε.

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

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

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

XXVIII. XENOPHON, HELLENICA III. 1.

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

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

Col. I.

υπ’]νοσ τι[...]
]ομίσαντες

ΑΥΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤ[ΟΙ]

ἐλευθεροὶ εἰς [OI

5 Ὠ]Ν ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟ[Ν]ΟΙ

ΠΕΝΤΟΥΧΙΝ ΑΥ[ΙΟΙ]

[Θ]Ι[ΒΡΩΝΑ ΑΡΜΟΣΤ][ΗΝ]

[ΔΟ]ΝΤΕΚ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤ[ΑΚ]

[ΤΩ]Ν ΜΕΝ ΝΕΟΔΑΜ[Ω]

10 [ΔΩ]Ν ΕΙΣ ΧΙΛΙΟΥΧ· Τ[ΩΝ]

[ΔΕ ΑΛΑ]ΩΝ ΠΕΛΟΠ[ΙΝ]

[ΝΗΣΙΩΝ]ΕΙΣ ΤΕΤΡΑ[ΚΙΟ]

[ΧΙΛΙΟΥΧ] ΗΘΗΣΑΤΟ ΔΕ Ο

[ΘΙΡΩΝ] ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡ Α[Θ]

15 [ΝΑΙΩΝ ΤΡΙ]ΑΚΟΣΙΟΥΧ[Є]

[ Ipsumelac ei]πτω[Ν ΟΤΙ

... ... ...

Col. II.

[... ...]σαν [..] ὑπ[ε]ρ

† [..]μ φορον επερχόντας

ΔΙΑΦΥ[ΛΑΤΤΕΙ]Ν· Ἐ

ΠΕΙ ΔΕ [ΣΩΘΕ]ΝΤΕΚ ΟΙ ἈΝΑ

5 ΒΑΝ[ΤΕ]Σ ΜΕΤΑ ΚΥΡΟΥ Ὅ

ΣΥΝΕΜΕ[ΙΕ]Ν ΑΝ ΑΥΤ[ΟΙ]

ΕΚ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ ΜΗ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΙ

TOIC ΠΕΙΔΙΩΓ ΑΝΤΕΤΑΤ

ΤΕΤΟ ΤΩΙ ΤΙ[Σ]ΤΑΦΕΡΝΕΙ

10 ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΕΙ[ΕΙΣ] ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟΝ

], ΜΕΝ ΕΚ[ΟΥΧ]ΙΑΝ ΠΡΟ[ΔΕ]

[Α]ΒΕΝ Κ[ΑΙ] ΤΕΥΘΡΑΝ[Ι]

ΑΝ [Κ]ΑΙ Α[ΙΚΑΡΝΑΝ]

ΩΝ ΕΥ[ΡΥΚΟΕΝΗ]Σ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ

15 ΠΡΟΚΑ[ΗΣ ΠΗΡΧΩΝ ΟΙ Α]

ΠΟ ΔΙ[ΗΜΑΡΑΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΛΑ]

ΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΥ

Col. III.

ΩΡΥΤΤΕΝ ΩΣ [ΑΦΑΙΡΗ]

COMEΛΟΚ ΤΟ ΥΛΩΡ ΑΥ

ΤΩΝ· ΩΣ Δ [ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΤΕΙ]

ΧΟΥΚΕ ΕΚΘΕ[ΟΝΤΕΚ ΠΟΛ]

5 ΛΑΚΙΚΕΝΕ[ΒΑΛΟΝ]

ΕΙΚ ΤΟ ΟΡΥΤΤΗΜΑ ΚΑΙ

ΞΥΛΑ ΚΑΙ [ΙΘΟΥΧ ΠΟΙ]

HCAMEN[ΟC ΑΥ ΧΕΛΩ]

NHN ΕΥ[ΑΙΝΗΝ ΕΠΕ]

10 ΣΤΗΣΕΝ [ΕΠΙ ΤΗ] ΦΡΕ

ΑΤΙΑΙ[Ι ΚΑΙ ΤΑΥΤΗ]

ΜΕΝΤ[ΟΙ ΕΚΑΡΑΜΟΝ]

ΤΕΣ Ο[Ι ΛΑΡΙΓΑΙΟΙ]

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

13. ΗΘΗΣΑΤΟ: the first letter is more like Η than I, and eight letters seem too much for the lacuna, so ΗΗΘΗΣΑΤΟ 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.

8.5 x 15.2 cm.

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 υ and ο. Iota adscript is not written. The corollary of Proposition 4 seems to have been omitted, while the two lines illustrating the division εἰς ἵνα καὶ ἄνωτα in Proposition 5 are not found in ordinary texts. Otherwise the papyrus shows no variants from the text of the Oxford edition of 1703 or that of Peyrard, beyond the mistake of τετραγώνου for τετραγώνως in l. 9, and the spelling μεταξύ for μεταξύ in l. 6.

\[\text{PERIECHOM[EN]Ω OPOΓOΓΩΝΙΩ} \ldots \ldots \ldots \]

Ε ΕΑΝ ΕΥΘΕΙΑ ΓΡΑΜΜΗ
ΤΜΗΘΕΙ ΕΙΗ ΙΚΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΝ

ΙΚΑ ΤΟ ΥΠΟ ΤΩΝ ΑΝΙ

5 ΚΩΝ ΤΗϹ ΟΛΗϹ ΤΜΗϹ[ΑΤ]ΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΕΧΟΜΕΝΟΝ
ΟΡΘΟΓΩΝΙΟΝ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΟΥ[Y] ΑΠΟ ΤΗϹ ΜΕΤΟΞΥ
ΤΩΝ ΤΟΜΩΝ ΤΕΤ[ΡΑ]ΓΩΝΟΥ ΙΚΟΝ ΕΧΤΙΝ
ΤΩ ΑΠΟ ΤΗϹ ΗΛΙΚΕΙ

\[\text{ΑΚ ΤΕΤΡΑΓΩΝΟΥ} \]

\[\text{Ε} \]

5. ΤΗϹ Ο corrected from ΠΕΠΙ. 6. l. μεταξύ. 9. l. τετραγώνως.

1. If the reading is correct—and though the traces of letters after ΠΕΠ are scanty, there seems to be no alternative—the corollary of Prop. 4 was omitted. After ΟΡΘΟΓΩΝΙΟΝ, too, there would not be room for more than about nine letters, so ἐπερ ἴδει δύκαν 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.

\[\begin{align*}
[J \cdot TVM \cdot IMPERI \\
[JQVE \cdot PRÆFECTÍ \\
[J \cdot SATIS \cdot POLLÉRENT
\end{align*}\]

Verso.

\[\begin{align*}
[JER \ S UPERAT' \ E ' [ \\
[J0 \ Q \ REX \cdot HIEME \cdot C[ \\
[\text{CAVE PACTI}]
\end{align*}\]
XXXI. Vergil, Aeneid I 457–467 and 495–507.

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.

[Fragment]

Verso.

[Fragment]
XXXII. Letter to a Tribunus Militum.

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

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

\[ \text{I[u]lio Domitio tribuno militum leg(ionis)} \]
\[ \text{ab Aurelio Archelao beneficiario} \]
\[ \text{suo salutem} \]
\[ \text{iam tibi et pristine commen-} \]
\[ \text{daeram Theonem amicum} \]
\[ \text{meum et mod[o] qu[o]que peto} \]
\[ \text{domine ut eum ant(e) oculos} \]
\[ \text{habeas tanquam \cdot me \cdot est e-} \]
\[ \text{nim \cdot tales ono ut ametur} \]
\[ \text{a te \cdot religuit \cdot enim su[o]s [e]t} \]
\[ \text{rem suam et actum et me} \]
\[ \text{secutus est \cdot et per omnia me} \]
\[ \text{se([e]rum fecit \cdot et ideo peto} \]
\[ \text{a te \cdot ut habeat intr[o]itum} \]
\[ \text{at te \cdot et omnia tibi refere-} \]
\[ \text{re potest \cdot de actu[m] nostrum} \]
\[ \text{quitquit me d\textsuperscript{i}xit \cdot [i]} \]
'To Julius Domitius, military tribune of the legion, from Aurelius Archelaeus, 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. Tribun. . . beneficiario suo: cf. Veg. De Re Mil. 2, 7 beneficiarii ab eo appellati quod pro moventur beneficio tribunorum.

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

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

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

The emperor is seated in council (III. 13) in the presence of a consul (III. 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 lost beginning of the papyrus there is little material except the indication in II. 4 that Appianus had already indulged in violent and disrespectful language.

The report of the proceedings begins in the middle of a speech, I. 1–5, which is much mutilated; it is probable that the speaker is the emperor, cf. I. 1 with II. 7. At the end of it Appianus turns to Heliodorus, a friend who was present, probably the ex-praefect, and appeals to him to intercede for him. Heliodorus however refuses, and exhorts Appianus to meet his death, I. 5–II. 2. Appianus, we gather, is then led away to execution, but the emperor seems to have wished to give him a last opportunity of tendering his submission, or, possibly, he did not really intend to carry out the penalty. In any case Appianus is recalled, and the emperor invites him to observe the respect due to the imperial position, II. 2–4. But Appianus continues obdurate, and draws an insulting comparison between the emperor and his predecessor. This is too much for the emperor's patience, and without deigning to reply he orders Appianus to be removed. Appianus requests permission to wear his insignia of office and, leave being granted him, he takes advantage of it to make loud protests while being carried through the streets, II. 5–III. 11. A crowd collects and there is a prospect of a riot, so that one of the soldiers guarding Appianus is despatched to inform the emperor of the state of affairs, III. 11–IV. 1. The emperor thereupon once more recalls Appianus who, far from showing a desire to escape death, renew 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
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

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]ατρό μοι καὶ [. . .][. . .] ὅτι
μὴ γερέλω [. . .][. . .]αι
[. . .][. . .]δείκτο [. . .][. . .] ὑπὲρ
[. . .][. . .] ἀμε[. . .][. . .]νος [. . .]ὲν κα-
γῶ γὰρ κα[. . .][. . .][. . .] αὐτοῦ
γε ταῦτα λέγωντοι στραφεῖς καὶ
ἴδων 'Ἡλιόδωρον εἶπεν, "Ἡλίω-
δωρε, ἀπαγομένος μοι οὐδὲν
λαλεῖς;" 'Ἡλιόδωρος εἶπεν,
καὶ τίνι ἔχομεν λαλήσαι μὴ ἔχον-
[τ]ές τοῦ ἀκοῦσα; τρέχει, τέκνον,
teleoτα. κλέος σοὶ ἐστιν
ὑπὲρ τῆς γλυκυτάτης σου πατρί-
dos teleotησα. μὴ ἀγωνία·

Col. II.

καὶ [. . .][. . .][. . .] καὶ [. . .]ας σε διάκω
ἐκ π. [. . .][. . .] ἀνώ. Αὐτοκράτωρ με-
tεκα[. . .]έσατο αὐτῶν. Αὐτοκράτωρ εἶπεν,
"[νῦ]ν οὐκ ἀδιὰ τίνι [λα]λεῖς;" Ἀππιανός,
"ἐπισταμαί: Ἀππιανός τυράννη.
Αὐτοκράτωρ, "[οὐκ] ἀλλὰ βασιλεία." Ἀππια-
νός, "τοῦτο μὴ λέγε· τῷ γὰρ θεῷ
Ἀντωνεύρῳ [τ]ῷ πατρίς σου ἔπρεπε
αὐτοκρατορεύειν. ἀκούε, τὸ μὲν
πρώτον ἦ[ν] φιλόσοφος, τὸ δεύτερον
F
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

66

ἀφιλάργυρος, τ[ο] τρίτον φιλάγαθος· σοι τούτων τὰ ἐναντία ἐνεκεῖαι, τυραννία ἀφιλοκαγαθία ἀπαιδία.“ Καίσαρ ἐ-κέλευσεν αὐτὸν ἀπαχθήναι. Ἀπί-

15 ἄνδρος ἀπαγόμενος εἶπεν, “καὶ τοῦτο

Col. III.

ἡμεῖν χάρισμαί, κύριε Καίσαρ.”

Αὐτοκράτωρ, “τί;” Ἀππιανὸς, “κέλευ-

σὸν μὲ ἐκ[υ] τῇ εὐγενείᾳ μου ἀπα-

χθήναι.” Αὐτοκράτωρ, “ἐχε.”

5 Ἀππιανὸς λαβὼν τὸ στροφεῖον ἐπὶ τῆς κεφα[λ]ῆς ἔθηκεν, καὶ τὸ παίκασιον ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας θεῖς ἀνε-

βόησεν [μέ]σης Ῥώμης, “συνδράμε-

τε, Ῥωμ[α]ίοι, θεωρήσατε ἑνά ἀν’ αἰῶ-

10 νός ἀπαγόμενον γυμνασίαρχον καὶ πρέσβευτάν Ἀλεξάνδρεων.” ο ἡβδό-

[κατο]ς εὐθὺς δραμὼν παρέθετο

[τῷ] κυρίῳ λέγων, “κύριε, κάθη, Ῥωμα-

οί γογγύζοντο.” Αὐτοκράτωρ, “περὶ

15 τίνος;” ο ὑπατος, “περὶ τῆς ἀπάξεως

Col. IV.

τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρεως.” Αὐτοκράτωρ,

“μεταπεμφθῆτω.” Ἀππιανὸς

εἰσελθὼν εἶπεν, “τίς ἢδη τὸν δεῦ-

τερόν μου ἢθην προσκυνοῦντα

5 καὶ τοὺς πρὸ ἐμοῦ τελευτήσαντας,

Θεόνα τε καὶ Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ Δάμ-

πονα, μετεκαλέσατο; ἀρα ἡ

σύνκλησις ἢ σὺ ὁ λύσταρχος;”

Αὐτοκράτωρ, “Ὑπατε, ύθα-
I. 7. ἔδω Παρ. so 13 ὑπερ. II. 13. I. ἀδιάκομπτα or ἀδιάλειμμα. IV. 6. ἵσιδωρον
9. ἱωθαμεν Παρ. 11. I. σωμφωνίζειν. 15. ὑπερ Παρ.

I, 5, sqq. 'As he (the Emperor) was saying this, Appianus turned round, and seeing Heliodorus said, "Heliodorus, when I am being led off to execution, do you not speak?" Heliodorus: "And to whom can I speak, when I have no one to listen to me? Onward, my son, to death, it is a glory for you to die for your beloved country. Be not distressed, . . ." The Emperor recalled Appianus and said, "Now do you not know whom you are addressing?" Appianus: "I know very well: I, Appianus, am addressing a tyrant." The Emperor: "No, a king." Appianus: "Say not so! the deified Antoninus, your father, deserved imperial power. Listen; in the first place he was a lover of wisdom, secondly, he was no lover of gain, thirdly, he was a lover of virtue. You have the opposite qualities to these; you are a tyrant, a hater of virtue, and a boor." Caesar ordered him to be led away. Appianus as he was being led off said, "Grant me this one favour, lord Caesar." The Emperor: "What?" Appianus: "Order that I may wear the insignia of my nobility on the way." The Emperor: "Take them." Appianus took up his band, placed it on his head, and put his white shoes on his feet, and cried out in the midst of Rome, "Run
hither, Romans, and behold one led off to death who is a gymnasiarch and envoy of the Alexandrians." The veteran (who was accompanying Appianus) ran and told his lord, saying, "Lord, while you are sitting in judgement, the Romans are murmuring." The Emperor: "At what?" The consul: "At the execution of the Alexandrian." The Emperor: "Let him be sent for." When Appianus entered he said, "Who has recalled me when I was now saluting my second death, and those who have died before me, Theon, Isidorus, and Lampon? Was it the senate, or you, the arch-pirate?" The Emperor: "We too are accustomed to bring to their senses those who are mad or beside themselves. You speak only 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 ὁρμόμεμνως 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. ὃ ἤβδοκε [κατε] : 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 lxvi. 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 ἐγφανεία or the ἐγφανεία of the emperor is not clear.

XXXIV verso. Edict of a Praefect concerning Archives.

21 x 75.5 cm. A.D. 127.

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

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

The first sentence of the first column was clearly connected with the lost column preceding, and the remains of it are too slight to afford a clue to the meaning. A new regulation apparently begins at ἐπιγράφουμαι 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 τελειώθαι might suggest that they were taxes collected by the revenue officers, and this is supported by the occurrence of the λόγοι τῆς προσόντων 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 διδόμαι in 4 (cf. II. 6) suggests that the transmission was direct; and if τὸ τάχυστον is contrasted with διὰ πάντες ἡμέραν, 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
τακλειτον 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 (ἀπολογιται) 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 ἐλευσται, 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, enjoins the observance of the clauses respecting the new library. Neither the second edict nor the letter of Apollonius in Col. IV presents any special difficulty, and the translation given below requires no previous explanation.

Col. I.

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Col. II.
10 λογίσασθαι τι βαλληθείσ τών δεόντων. κατα-
χωρίζεσθαι οὖν εἰς ἀμφότερα τὰς βιβλιοθήκες
tὰ συναλλάγματα οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει πραγματευ-
μένοι[ι] ἀπὸ Φαρμαβίθι νεομηνίας, οἱ δὲ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ
ὅμως ἀπὸ Παχών.
15 (ἔτος) ὁ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραίανοῦ
Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Φαμενῶθ' ἐστιν. προτεθήκω.

Col. III.

Tacitus Flavius Titianus ἐπάρχει Αἰγύπτου
λέγει:
οὐκ ἔλαβε μὲ ὅτι οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Αἰγύπτου νομικοὶ,
ἀδειαν ἠαντοῖς δὲν ἀμαρτάνουσι ἐσεσθ[α]μ νο-
μιζοντες, πανταχοῦ μάλλον καταχωρ[ή]σουν
tὰς ἀσφαλείας ἢ ἐν Ἀδριανῇ βιβλιοθήκῃ,
διὰ τοῦτο κατασκευασθέσης μάλιστα [δὴσω]
μηδὲν τῶν παρὰ τὸ προσήκον πρασσομένων
ἀγνοοῦται. τούτους τε οὖν κελεύω καὶ
10 τοὺς πολειτικοὺς πάντας τὰ ἀκόλουθα τοῖς
προστεταγμένοις ποιεῖν, εἰδότας δ[τί] τοὺς
παραβάντας καὶ τοῦ[ς] διὰ ἀπειθεῖαν κ'[αί] ὡς
ἀφορμήν ξητοῦντας ἀμαρτημάτων
τειμωρήσομαι. προτεθήκω.
15 (ἔτος) ὁ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραίανοῦ
Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Μεσορῆ ἐστὶν.

Col. IV. 2nd hand.

Ἀπολλόνιος Ομίλῳ τῷ τιμιωτάτῳ
χαίρειν.

ἐνα μηδὲν σε λανθάνῃ ὅτι ὁ κράτιστος
περὶ τῆς Ἀδριανῆς βιβλιοθήκης τῇ ἐστι
5 τοῦ Μεσορῆ δ[ί]α προγράμματος προσέτα-
ζε, αὐτὸ τὸ πρόγραμμα ἑκατραπάμενος
ὑπέταξα τῇ ἐπιστολῆ. ἐρρο[σο]. Φαύδ[φι] δ. ἐστὶν δ[ε]

There follows a copy of Col. III.
I. 2. There is not room for [tau] in the lacuna at the end of the line, and καί [i] makes no sense. 4. Possibly τῷ γάριστον ἄλλα δέ. The papyrus is much defaced here, but the vestiges do not suit τα and ἀλλα very well. 5. τῷ καί [α]ίκον? τακλεινον can hardly be right, though the letters are clear. The simplest hypothesis is to suppose that the original had τακλεινον (τακλεινον), and that the scribe mistook β for κ. These two letters are frequently hardly distinguishable in the cursive hands of the period. 7. I. προψ. 17. ἤτοιον[p]ολετῶν or [Αλ]το[π]ολετῶν would suit the lacuna best. II. 9. ἔπευνυνος Pap. II. 15. Λία Pap. III. 7. 1. κοσσακεφαλαίας. 12. omit τοῦν before διὰ ἀπειθῶν. The reading καί [i] ἦς is made certain by the repetition of it in the duplicate copy in IV.

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

3. καί [r] ἀκρεμεμ[ι]τότων is excessively difficult, but no other reading suits the doubtful letters nearly so well. The doubtful τ cannot be ο or η, and the mutilated letter in το. ον, if it is not π, can only be τ or γ. If τελειωθαί is passive, and τῷ εἰσεβάλω neuter, the dative must depend on τότω, and a subject to διόντα has to be supplied from the preceding sentence ending with προγραμμενομένου. If τελειωθαί is middle, then τῷ εἰσεβάλω would be masculine, and could depend on ἐπογράφωμαι. But the meaning of τελειωθαί is the principal difficulty of the sentence.

7. ταίς ἄλλαις: sc. αὐσταλείαις.

ἐν τῷ κοσσακεφαλαίῳ: 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 καταλογείων here, ἀπαλογεσταί in 8, εἰκονισταί in 12, and ἐπιχάρης (if that be correct) in 15.

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

9. νομογράφων: a title for officials with a knowledge of law who drew up contracts; v. B. G. U. 18, 27, where a νομογράφος occurs in a Fayyum village, and III. 3 below, where the νομοι are probably identical with νομογράφος; cf. B. G. U. 327, II. 22 νομίκας Ῥωμαίοις, and B. G. U. 361, III. 2 ὃ νομίκα ἐν τῷ οἰκομαλους γράφεις. Generally when the title of the official who draws up a contract is given it is the agoranomos 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. προσαγωγεμένων: cf. the use of καλομένου in 8 and II. 3 in introducing technical terms. For συγκαλλήσαμα cf. xxxv recto 10, and G. P. II. xii. 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 διοδοσισταί 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 chreimatisae under the Ptolemies. For διοδογγή cf. B. G. U. 614, 4; apparently it means much the same as διαλογισμόν in B. G. U. 19, I. 13, τῷ διεληθόθι διαλογισμῷ, i.e. session for the hearing of cases. The χροομαστῆς were the official reporters of the trials, who made ἐπικομηματισμοῦ like xxxvii and xl of this volume.
6. ἑκδοσία: it is not likely that the originals of documents sent to the central archives were allowed to leave the building; so the ἑκδοσία 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. Phoebus 4. It is as follows'. The duplicate of III which is here appended has these variants:—ὁλαθεν and ἄμαρτάνουσιν for ἀλαθε and ἄμαρτάνουσι in 3 and 4, and τῆς for τοῦς 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.

\[ \text{\textit{Αλεξάνδρου Εὐσεβοῦς}} \]
\[ \text{\textit{Δικίννος Σαραπαμ-}} \]
\[ \text{\textit{Ισιδώρου ἐπιδέωκα}} \]

[ 21 letters ] . . . [ . . . ]χης ὑπαρχόντων
[ . . . . . . Μαριώ Μαξίμο καὶ Ρ]ωσκζ Αἰλιανῷ υπάτοις πρὸ η
[ 16 letters (έτους) . . . ] Ἀὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου
[Aὐρηλίου Σεονῆρου Ἀλεξάνδρου Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ
[ 13 letters Ἀλεξανδρέα τῇ πρὸς Διόγυπτῳ ἐκείγραμμα
[ 15 letters βεβλημένου ἐγένετο ἐκ συνκολλησί
[μων . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ι, εἰκόνιον Ιουλιανοῦ ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου
[ 18 letters ]ου καὶ προσεβέντων τῇ ἐνεστώ-
[τη ημέρα ὑπὸ τῶν δρφικαλλῶν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ Ῥισίφ

3. Ισιδωροῦ Pap. 11. Ιουλιανοῦ Pap. 13. Ἱσιῷ Pap.

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

3. Or perhaps ἐπιδεώκα[μεν].
11. ]δανιὼν: of the letter before the first: only a cross-stroke is left, which suits α, γ, ε, or λ. It does not seem possible to read ]δανιὼν, and so names like Βλατείνων or Σεκουδέων are excluded. A Julianus was praefect at the end of the reign of Caracalla (Dio Cassius lxxviii. 35), but was superseded by Basilianus under Macrinus.


Verso.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Βασειλέως χρόνοι.</th>
<th>5 Νέρων (έτη) ἵδ.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Αουστος (έτη) μγ.</td>
<td>Οὐσπασανός (έτη) ι.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Τιβέρειος (έτη) κβ.</td>
<td>Τείτου (έτη) γ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Κλαύδιος (έτη) δ.</td>
<td>Δομιντιανοῦ (έτη) ε.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Nérou (étoς) α. 15 'Antwóníou (éta) δ.
10 Τραειανοῦ (éta) iθ. Ἀλεξάνδρου (éta) γ. Παυνι iθ,
'ADIOIOU (éta) Ky. Μαξιμίου (éta) γ. παρβ( ) ἀρχ( ).
'Ελείων 'Antwóníou (éta) Ky. Γορδιανοῦ (éta) δ'.
'Antwóníou Κομόδου (éta) λβ. Φιλίππου (éta) ἃ'.
Σεουήρου (éta) ke. 20 Δεκίου (étoς) δ'.

13. λδ corr. from ια. 17. marg. ?παρβ(ένου) ἀρχ(ώση), referring to some astronomical calculation.

XXXVI. Customs Regulations.
10-4 x 27-9 cm.

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

Col. II.

ειπει δε των ε[...]
mwv παντωνv ον πυντι[μ]...
[ο] τελωνης [....]....
5 πτερουν τδ πι[...]
φορου βουλετα[ι], ε[αν] δε τελωνης ἐκφορ[τιαθ]ή-
ναι τδ πλοιων ἐπιζήτησην,
δ εμπορος ἐκφορτιζ[ετ]ω,
10 και εαυ μεν ευρεθη τ[ι] ἐτε-
ρον η δ ἀπεγράψατο, στερή-
σιμον εστω. εαυ δε μη ευ-
ρεθη, το τελωνης τ[η]ν δα-
πάνην τδ ἐμπορ[ρ]ω τον
15 ἐκφορτιζομοι ἀποδηγ[θ]ω.

Col. III.

και παρα των ε[γ]λαβόντων
tδ τελη χερόγραφα[α λαμβ][α-
ντωναν εις τδ μέλ-
λων ἀσυκοφάντητοι
5 δοσιν.
δ πλε
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 ἐκφορτισμὸς. In 3 is very likely the termination of ἐμπορίος, and π in 5 may be the beginning of πλοῖον.

6–15. ‘But if the tax-farmer desires 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 ἐγκατάστατον is right, the sense is that the merchants were to obtain a written declaration from the tax-farmers that the ship’s ‘manifest’ had on examination proved correct. The doubtful ε might be σ, i.e. σ[ντισοντον], 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 πλοῖον?

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 μαῖον 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.

'Εξ' χαλκείην ὄβολοις 5', ὅ δὲ ὄβολος ἔχει χαλκοῦς 7', ὥστε εἶναι τὴν χαλκείην χαλκὸν μη. ἔχει δραχμὴ ὄβολοις ἑπτά, 5', ὅ δὲ ὄβολος ἔχει χαλκοῦς 7', θύρα <τῆς> 5', ὥστε εἶναι τὴν δραχμῆν χαλκὸν μη. ἔχει τὸ τάλαιντον 5'.

5 μνᾶς, [ε]5', ὅ δὲ μνᾶ ἔχει σ[πύρος] ἐπὶ <τής> τραχύν μὲν κεῖ, ἐπὶ (δραχμᾶς) ρ, ὅ δὲ στατήρες ἔχει δραχμᾶς 5, ὥστε εἶναι τὸ τάλαιντον στατήρων μὲν Λφ, 5 δραχμῶν δὲ 5, ὄβολον δὲ τετρακιμφύων δικιλίων.

ἔχει ἄρταβη μέτρα 5, τὸ δὲ μέτρων χύνεικας 5, ὥστε εἶναι τὴν ἄρταβην χυνίκων μ. ἔχει μέдиμνον ἥμεικτα ἑβ.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI


2. l. χαλκίνης. 4. l. τὸ γόργει αὐτὸ. 5. l. ὁ δὲ στατήρ. 6. l. στατὴρ. 7. l. ὁ βαλάων. 8. l. τὸ δέ μέτρου χαλκίνας. 9. l. χαλκίνας. 10. l. ἡμίεκτων . . . χαλκίνας τέσσαρας. 11. l. χαλκίνας τεσσάρων ὀκτὼ . . . πῆχυς. 12. l. παλαιστὰς δ', ὢστε παλαιστήν. 13. l. τὸν πῆχυ . . . χάεις. 14. l. κοτυλῶν. 15. l. τετάρτας.

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

1. χαλκίνης: that the drachma in Roman times sometimes contained seven obols instead of six was shown by Brit. Mus. Pap. CXXI 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 ἐξόδολος, 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 metretae 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 ¼ of a silver drachma. But when sums over a drachma were paid in copper instead of silver, the obol was liable to be reckoned at its real value as a piece of metal, which was ⅓ 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. li., where the sum of 16 drachmae 16 obols is paid for some goatskins. The drachmae were paid in silver and the obols in copper, the two metals being kept distinct. Besides Roman copper coins Ptolemaic copper continued to be largely used especially in the first century (cf. xcv. 9), though in payments to the government it was generally, perhaps always, taken at a discount (χαλεῖς πᾶσα ἀπείρουν. xlix. 17, note).

8. The artaba of 40 choenices, which is the largest known, corresponds with that
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

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 10 the Attic ἵθελε, 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. XXXV. 8), and in the Roman period still fewer.

The statement that the artaba is divided into 10 μέτρα is remarkable, for though fractions of the artaba frequently occur in papyri and ostraca, the fraction $\frac{1}{6}$ is not found, and μέτρα in this sense hardly ever occurs, although μέτρα φοίνικ(α) in cxxvi. 11 is apparently a definite amount, and a μέτραν τετραχώνεων (sometimes with the addition δράμαν or δράμων is often found, e.g. in cl. 40, for measuring corn. Possibly these units of 4 choenices are due to the influence of the Attic system of measures, which appears in the next list containing subdivisions of the medimnus. That the artaba, though an Egyptian measure, was somehow equated to the Attic standard appears e.g. from G. P. I. lvi. 10 ἁρτάβας ἑκατόν ἑκατομμύριον Ἀθηναίων μέτρων. (A discussion of this complicated subject will be found in Wilcken's forthcoming Griechische Ostraka, and in the next volume of Kenyon's Catalogue of the British Museum Papyri.)

9. This medimnus of 48 choenices is the Attic, not the 'Ptolemaic' medimnus, which was $\frac{3}{2}$ 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 μναίοι is divided into sixteen parts, called τίταρται, 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 θέματα in a τετράγημα would then be 72, the number of κενάρεα 14. If the μναίοι were Egyptian, the corresponding numbers would be 81 and 162. It is difficult to fill up the lacunae in 16 satisfactorily, for though [θεματα] θεα[τα, δευτερα] would suit what is left, such an order is scarcely possible, even for so illiterate a scribe.

XXXVII. REPORT OF A LAWSUIT.

31 x 40.7 cm. A.D. 49.

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

'Εξ ὑπομηματισμῶν Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Πασίωνος στρατηγοῦ.
(ἔτος) ἐνάτῳ Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ
Αὐτοκράτορος, Φαρμοῦθι ἕτερ τοῦ βῆματος,
[Π]εσοῦρ[ι]ς πρὸς Σαραέων. Ἀριστοκλῆς βῆτωρ

5 ὑπὲρ Πεσοῦρίου, "Πεσοῦρίς, ὑπὲρ οὗ λέγωι, ξ (ἔτος)
Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος τοῦ Κυρίου ἀνέδειν
ἀπὸ κοπρίας ἀρρενικοῦ σωμάτιος ὄνομα Ἡρα-
κλᾶν]. τοῦτο ἐνεχείρισεν τῇ ἀντίδικῳ· ἐγένε-
το ἐνθάδε ἢ τροφεῖτις εἰς νῦν τοῦ Πεσοῦρίους.

10 τοῦ πρώτου ἐνιαυτοῦ ἀπέλαβεν τὰ τροφεία.
ἐνέστη ἡ προθεσία τοῦ δευτέρου ἐνιαυτοῦ,
καὶ[ι] πάλιν ἀπέλαβεν. ὅτι δὲ ταῦτα ἀληθῆ λέγωι,
ἐστιν γράμματα αὐτῆς δι’ ἃ ὁμολογεῖ εἰλη-
φέναι. λείμανχουμεν[ο]υ τοῦ σωματ[ι]ου ἀπέ-

15 σπασεν ὁ Πεσοῦρις. μετὰ[α] ταῦτα καιρὸν εὑροῦσ[α]
εἰσεπήθησεν εἰς τὴν τοῦ ἡμετέρου [ο]κλᾶν
καὶ τὸ σωμάτιον ἀφῆρπασεν, καὶ βούλεται ὁν[ο]
ματι ἐλευθέρου τὸ σωμάτιον ἀπενεγκασ-
θαι. ἔξω[ι] πρῶτον γράμμα τῆς τροφείτιδος,

ἀξιῶ ταύτα[α] φυλαχθῆ[ν]αί. Ἑα[ραείς,]
"ἀπεγαλακτισά] μοι τὸ [π]αιδίον, κα[ι] τοῦτων
σωμάτων μοι ἐνεχειρίσθην. Ἑλαβ[θον] παρ’ ἀυ-
τῶν το[δ] πάντας ὅκτωι στατῆρας. μετὰ

25 ταῦτα [ἐ]πελευ[π]ῆσεν τῷ σωμάτιο[ν] στα-
τήρων π[ε]ριάντων. νῦν βούλομαι τὸ
5. l. λέγω; iota adscript is consistently written with final ω and η in this papyrus.

"From the minutes of Tiberius Claudius Pasion, strategus. The ninth year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, Pharmouthi 3. In court, Pesouris versus Saraeus. Aristocles, advocate for Pesouris, said:—"Pesouris, my client, in the seventh year of our sovereign Tiberius Claudius Caesar picked up from the gutter a boy foundling, named 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."'

XXXVIII. Petition to the Praefect.

Gizeh Museum, No. 10,002. 36 x 13·2 cm. A.D. 49-50.

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.
Γναῖος Οὐθεργήλιος Καπίτων([ω]),
pαρὰ Τρόφωνος Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ᾿ Ὄξυρων-χων πόλεως. Σύρος Σύρον ἐνεχείρησεν
τῇ γυναικὶ μου Σαραεύτη Ἀπίωνος τοῦ ζ (ἔτει)
5 Τιβερίου Κλαύδιος Καίσαρος Σεβαστὸς Γερμανικοῦ
Αὐτοκράτορος δὲ ἐν γυνώ ἤμοι ὁ ἀνείρηται ἀπὸ
cοπρίας ἀρσενικὸν σωμάτιον, ὁ δόμοι Ἡρακλᾶς,
ἀστε τροφόεισαί. τοῦ [οὐ]ν σωματίον τεσπεδευτικῶ-
τος, καὶ τοῦ Σύρου ἑπικεχειρηκότος ἀποσπάσαι
10 εἰς δουλαγγυλα[ν] τὸν ἀφήλια μου υἱὸν Ἀπίωνα,
καθὰ π[α]ρήλθου ἐπὶ τοῦ γενομένου τοῦ νομοῦ
στρατηγοῦ Πασίωνος, ὃφ' ὦ καὶ ἀποκατεστάθη μοι
ὁ υἱὸς Ἀπίων ἀκολούθους τοῖς ὑπὸ σοῦ τοῦ ἑυρ-
γέτου προστεταγμένος καὶ τοῖς γεγονόσι ὑπὸ τοῦ
15 Πασίωνος ὑπομηνματισμοῖς. τοῦ δὲ Σύρου
μὴ βουλομένου ἐνείναι τοῖς κεκριμένοις
ἀλλὰ καὶ καταργοῦσθε με χειρότεχνον δοῦτα,
ἐπὶ σὲ τοευμί τὸν σωτήρα τῶν δικαίων τω-
χείν.

1. Οὐθεργήλιος. 6. λ. ἀνήρητος. 8. τοῦ τοῦ corrected from ο.

'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 Πεσερίδης. For a similar variation cf. G.P. II.
xxxvi, where the names Πανεβούνιος and Νεβούνιος are interchanged.
11. καθα, if right, is superfluous.
17. χειρότεχνον: we learn from xxxix. 8 that Tryphon was a weaver.
18. The beginning of this line is difficult. εἰποῦσα may be read instead of ἔπι σε το.
The next letter may be ν, but is more like ε. Some verb like ἐκεῖο or ϕέγω 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
 ἑτοὺς Ἀρτεμίδοι Κλαυδίου
Καίσαρος Σεβαστῷ Γερμανικῷ
Δυτικάρτορος, Φαρμοῦθι κῆθ, σεσημεωμένης.
5 ἀπελόθης | ὑπὸ Γναίου Οὐργιλίου
Καπίτωνος τοῦ ἡγεμόνος
ἀμφοτέρων
Τρύφων Διονυσίου γέρβιος,
ὑπὸ(κε)χυμένος ἡλίον βλέπων,
10 τῶν ἀπ’ Ὀξυρύγχων τῆς μητροπόλεως.
ἐπεκρίθη ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ,
ἐπεκρίθη ἐν Αλεξανδρείᾳ.
ἐπικέρτησαι
ἐν Αλεξανδρείᾳ.

5. 1. ἀπελόθη.

Copy of a release dated and signed in the twelfth year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Emperor, Parmouthi 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. σεσημεωμένη refers to the endorsements ἐπεκρίθη and ἐπικέρτησαι 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
null
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.
The Oxyrhynchus Papyri

σωτῆρ μετρίων, καθολικαῖ, δεόμεθα, καθολικαί, τὸν πρῶταν τῇ πόλι, τὸν φίλο-μέτριον τῇ πόλι, τὸν κτίστην τῇ πόλι, δεόμεθα, καθολικαί, σῶσον πόλιν τῇ
tois kuryois, ευεργέτα καθολικά, τὸν εὐφρόνα τῇ πόλι, τὸν φιλοπολὺν τῇ πόλιν τῇ

25 Αριστον σύνδικος εἶπεν, "τὴν αρ...[...] παραθησόμεθα τῇ κρα-
tiōn βασιλείᾳ."

ὁ δήμος, "δεόμεθα, καθολικαί, τὸν κυρίον μηδένα τῇ πόλι, τὸν κτίστην
tῇ πόλι, στρατηγὲ πισταί, εἰρήνη πόλεως. [ο]καανεί Διοκεστίδη, πρωτο-
pολίτα,

ωκακανεί Σεβθή, πρωτοπολίτα, ἵσαρχων, ἴσος ἰπολίτας.

άγνοι πιστοί σύνδικοι, ἀγνοί πιστοὶ συνάδελφοι, ἵσαρ χάσι τοῖς
tῆν πόλιν φιλούσιν, Ἄγονοι κύριοι εἰς τῶν αὐθάνα.

2. l. στήλη, so in II and 21. 3. l. Ἀφωνοτό; so too in II, 20, 29. l. εὔτεχες for εὔτεχος, and so in 13, 14, 21. 5. l. ἐρχητί...φίλωθι...ἐναλίσκοι. 
8. l. διὰ σέ, 10. l. καθολικέ; so too in 14, 15, &c. 15. l. τοιάθυ. 16. ἀναγέλων Ραπ. 19. l. παράκετε. 27. l. πιστέ. 28. τοι Ραπ.; l. εἰς ὁκακανεί—ἐποτολτ inserted over the line.

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

3. Ἀφωνοτό κύριος. This was therefore a period of joint rule. Palaeographical con-
siderations make it probable that the κύριος were Diocletian and Maximian. τῷ καθολικῷ:
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cf. B.G.U. 21 III. 10. The καθολικὸς 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 ἤγειμον.

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

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

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

12. ἵσαρκεφνα: cf. 28. The word is new.

20, 21. The doubtful κ αφαντον may be read as ν or perhaps χ. πατείν might be interpreted as πᾶς εἶ and constructed with τὸ νομίζον, but the interpolated Λέγωντο κύριον is rather against this.

24. φιλοσόφων is corrected into φιλωσόφων.

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

eiς ἄρας: cf. the converse phrase μή ἄρας.

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. as Licinius), τοῖς ἀποδείξεωςι ψαλίνου ὑπάρχου 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 (ἀποδείξεωςι, whom he does not name, but indicates sufficiently by saying that they would be, when elected, consuls for the third time, i.e. the Caesars Crispus and Constantinus, who were actually consuls for the third time in 324.
But why were the existing consuls ignored in Ix. 12, where the date is only given by the consuls-elect? The explanation probably is that 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 Licinii, and Pap. de Genève I 10, written about August 8 (the exact day is uncertain), which is dated by the regular consuls for 323 (Mommsen, l.c.). The writer of Ix, being in doubt as to who the consuls for the year really were, gives only the year of the consuls-elect.

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

Διοσκουρίδης λογιστὴς Ὀξυρυνχίτου.
τῶν ἐφήβων σύμβλημα εἶναι αὐριον κάρ,'
καὶ τὸ ἔθος ὁμοὶ τε καὶ ἡ πανήγυρις προάγουσα
[σημαίνει (ς) τι προθυμότατα τοῖς ἐφήβοις]
τὸ γυμνίκαδ' ἐπιδείκνυσθαι προσήκει, [[πρὸς]]
[[τ]π[φ]ψιν]] δι[πλη] τῶν θεατῶν συνπαρεσο-

τέρψει

[μένων τῷ] [[ἔφσι]].
[ἐπὶ ὑπατέσας] τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Λικίνιον Σεβαστοῦ τὸ γ' καὶ
[Λικίνιον τῳ ἐπίφαναν ἐστάτων Καύσαρ[ω] τὸ β', τοῖς ἀποδειχθησομένωις

ὑπάτωι τῷ γ,'

3 lines of short-hand

Τῦβι κυ'.

9. ὑπάτωι Pap.

'Dioscurides, logistae 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 λογιστῆς or curator reipublcae plays an important part in the fourth century
Oxyrhynchus papyri, cf. lxxiii-lxxxvii. 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. προάγουσα: there appears to be no instance of προάγεω used absolutely in the sense of ‘excel,’ but if it means here advance in point of time, it merely repeats the idea expressed by ἐδος.

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

XLIII. Military Accounts. Watchmen of Oxyrhynchus.

25 × 90 cm. A.D. 295.

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

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

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

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

Recto. Col. I.

| λ(τραι) 'B. | λ(τραι) 'Αψ. |
| λ(τραι) τκ. | 5 λ(τραι) 'Βυς. |
| λ(τραι) ικ. | να |
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9° [The Oxyrhynchus Papyri]

10 | λ(τραι) ἃμε. | 10 | λ(τραι) Ἀννε.
| ο( ) λ(τραι) Χ'. | | ο( ) λ(τραι) Χ'.
| λ(τραι) οε. | | λ(τραι) οε.
10 | λ(τραι) ἓχμε. | 20 | λ(τραι) με.
| λ(τραι) ἑΠλ. | | λ(τραι) ονε.
| , κνητ( ) λ(τραι) Ἄμ. | | λινύ
| ρατινοις | | ιατήνων
| λ(τραι) ἄσοε. | | λ(τραι) Ἀφ.
| ] τοῖς ύπὸ Μουκιανόν | 25 | ύπὸ Μουκιανόν

Col. II.

ὢ
καµ[ή]λοις δεσποτικὸς μεµενηκός
ἐν ['Ελεφαντῖνη ἁριθ(μφ) ρ [ἐπὶ]] ἡμ(ερῶν) ιζ λ(τραι) Γ'Δ.
τοῖς αὐτοῖς καµ[ή]λοις δεσποτικ(οίς) μεµε
νηκ(όι) εἰν 'Ελεφαντίνη ἁριθ(μφ) ρ ἡµερ(ῶν) ιζ λ(τραι) Γ'Δ.
5 τοῖς αὐτ[ο]ῖς καµ[ή]λοις δ[ε]σποτικ(οίς) ἁριθ(μφ) ρ
ἐπὶ ἡ[με]ρ(ας) ιζ οὖσι ἐν τῇ αὐτ[ῇ] 'Ελεφαντίν λ(τραι) Γ'Δ.
Τεροῦντι προδόκτορι τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ
ἡ[με]ρ(ῶν) α λ(τραι) Ἄχμ.
Μουκ[ία]φω ὁπτίων ὕπ. Μουκιανῶν
10 πρεπ[ό]στοι(ον) ἀκολούθ(ως) 'Ρωμαί[κ]ή αὐτοῦ
φρουμαρία.
Λικαβεία ὁπτίων ὕπ. Λουκιανῶν
πρεπόστοι(ον) ἀκολούθ(ως) φρουμαρία 'Ρωμ(α)κ(ῃ) λ(τραι) Ζτπ.
Βειτίῳ ὁπτίων ὕπ. "Ολουμπον
15 πρεπόστοι(ον) ἀκολούθ(ως) φρουμαρία
αὐτοῦ 'Ρωμαί[κ]ή
Τρ[ατινα]φω ὁπτίων κοµ[ίτων]
tοῦ κυρίου
τῷ αὐτῷ ἀκολούθ(ως) τῇ αὐτῇ 'Ρωµαϊ[κ]ή

20 φρουμαρία
'Ιουλίῳ Οβαλερίῳ τεσσαραλίῳ
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λεγιωναίς ἱὰς Κλαύδιας ὑπὸ Μουκινιανὸν πρεσβίτων
Μαρτινιανῷ ὀπτᾶνι κομίτας(φ)

ημερ(ῶν) β ἀκολούθ(ως) φρουμαρ(ι)φ' Ρωμ(α)ίκ(ῆ) λάτραι) 'Α.Γ.
Εὐγενίῳ καὶ Βεικεντίῳ ἐσκεπ(τοροί) λάτραι) ξ.
Μαρτινιανῷ ὀπτᾶνι κομίτας(φ)

τῶν κυρίων ἀκολούθ(ως) 'Ρωμαίκη

ἀυτοῦ φρουμαρίᾳ λάτραι) 'Γ.

Col. III.

v
καὶ ἐτέρῳ Σωτηρεὶ βουλ(ευταῖς) ἀποδέκταις
Πτολεμαίδος ἀχ(ύρον) λάτραι) 'Α.Η.
ἀκολούθ(ως) τῇ ἐκδοθείσῃ ὑπ’ αὐτῶν
ἀποχ(ῆ) ὃς ἐστίν ἀντίγραφον.

4
Αὐρήλιοι Σαραπίων Σαραπίωνος καὶ Σω-
τήρ Σαραπίωνος καὶ Σύρος Φιλαδέλφου
καὶ Σωτὴρ Σαμοθράκου βουλ(ευταῖ) ἀποδέκται
ἀχύρου Πτολεμαίδος Αὐρήλιος Σαρματή

10
Πτολεμίου καὶ Δημητρίου Διοδόρο[φο]
ἐπιμεληταῖς ἀχύρου τῆς Ἡρωγγυχτῶν) πόλεως) χαιρ[ε]ῖν.

15
παρειλήφαμεν παρ’ ὑμῶν ἀχύρον σιτ[ῆ]νον
λείτρασ Ἡταλικαῖς μυρίδαι μιᾶν ὀκτα-
κισχειλίας, (Λήτρας ?) Α.Η. ἢ ἀποχ[ῆ] κυρία.

(ἐτοὺς) ια (ἐτοὺς) καὶ ἵ(ἐτοὺς) τῶν κυρίων ὧν ἄνω
καὶ Μαισιμανοῦ Σεβαστῶν, καὶ έτοὺς β (ἐτοὺς) τῶν κυρίων
ἡμῶν Κονσταν(τ)ίου καὶ Μαισιμανοῦ τῶν ἐπ[[[φαν]]-
φανερ(τά) τῶν Καισάρων Σεβαστῶν, Μεσεῖρ’ κβ.

20
Αὐρήλιος Σωτὴρ Σαραπίωνος βουλ(ευ[ῆ]) παρεληφα

ως πρόκειται. Αὐρήλιος Σωτὴρ Σαββάθρακος
βουλ(ευή[ῆ]) παρεληφα. Αὐρήλιος Σύρος Φιλαδέλφου
βουλ(ευή[ῆ]) παρεληφα. Αὐρήλιος Σαραπίων Σαραπίωνος

τοῖς ὑπὸ Ἔρναριν πρεσβίτων λάτραι) ut.
25 τῆς δὲ φρονμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφὸν·
τῶν ὑπὸ Ἐνθηνέαν πρεσβίτου Σαρμάτη
ἐπιμελητὴ' 'Οξ(υρνυχίτου). ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους
δέκα δύο ἐκ λιτρῶν τεσσάρακοντα.

tois ὑπὸ Δομινείουν πρεσβίτου λέτραι̣ πο.
20 τῆς δὲ φρονμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφὸν· τῶν ὑπὸ
Δομινείουν πρεσβίτου Σαρμάτη ἐπιμελητὴ' 'Οξ(υρνυχίτου).
ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους εἴκοσι δύο ἡμισιν
ἐκ λιτρῶν τεσσάρακοντα. Ἀυρήλιος Μανιάκας
ἐγράψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γραμματα μὴ ἱδότος, Μεχειρ δ.

Col. IV.

τois ὑπὸ Κλαυδιανὸν πρεσβίτου λέτραι̣ . π(αρά)?]
Φιλίππου ὁπτώνος κ[αι] . . . . . . γεθ . . .]
καὶ Σενύρου θεσσαρίου . . [ . . . . . . . . . . ]
τῆς δὲ φρονμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφὸν.
5 Ἀυρήλιος Φελιππος ὁπτών[ν] κ[αι] [ . . . . .]
γεθεὶς καὶ Σενύρος τεσσαράριος τ[ων ὑπὸ Κλαυ-
διανὸν πρεσβίτου Πτολεμίων τῷ καὶ Σαρ-
μάτῃ ἐπιμελητῇ 'Οξ(υρνυχίτου) ἀχύρου. ἠλάβομεν παρὰ
σοῦ εἰς διάδοσιν τῶν στρατιωτῶν κάπι-
τα ἀπλὰ ἑκατὸν πεντηκόντα ἐξ ἡμερ(ων) γ, Μεχειρ Χ.
Ἰσιδώρῳ ὁπτώνοι κλῆς δευτέρας Σπάνων λέτραι̣ ν.
τῆς δὲ φρονμαρίας ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφὸν· Ἀυρήλιος
Ἰσιδώρους κλῆς δευτέρας Σπάνιδον Αὐρηλίῳ
Ἀμνηστῇ ἐπιμελητῇ ἀχύρου χαίρειν.
10 διαδεδοκάς μοι τοῖς γενεσεταῖοι ἤπευσι
ἐκ διαφόρῳ κοφίνους ἀνάστας εἴκοσι, Τῷβι τῇ
σεστημείωμαι.
Σερονάντος πρωτήκτορι τῶν Σεβαστῶν λέτραι̣ Ά Ἥφι̣.
τῆς δὲ φρονμαρίας τὸ ἀντίγραφὸν· Σερονάντος
πρωτήκτορι τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἔλαβον
παρὰ Σαρμάτου ἐπιμελητοῦ 'Οξ(υρνυχίτου) ἡμερ(ῶν) δ
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

άχυρ(ον) κοφίνους ἐννακοσίους εἰκοσι ὡκτὼ μόνους.

Ἀμάρλη ὡπτίων ὑπὸ Ἰάνβαριν λήτραί Ἄψμ.

τῆς δὲ φρομαρίας ἐστὶν ἄ(ντέγραφος)

Αὐρήλιος Ἀμάρλης ὡπτίων ὑπὸ Ἰάνβαριν
Αὐρή[λ]ίῳ Διδύμῳ καὶ Σαρμάτη Πτολεμίνου
ἐπ[μελητ]αίς Ἐξ[υργχήτου]. ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ κοφίνους
ἐξ[κο]ῦτα ἐννήμα, Τύβι λ.

Col. V.

Εὐσέβιῳ ὡπτίων τῶν ὑπὸ Τερεντιανὸν πρ[πόστων ] λήτραί Ἄψμ.

τῆς δὲ φρομα[ρίας] ἐστὶν ἄ(ντέγραφος)

Αὐρήλιος Εὐσέβιῳ ὡπτίων ὑπὸ

Τερεντιανὸν πρ[πόστων Πτολεμίνω]

τῷ καὶ Σαρμάτῃ ἐπ[μελητῇ Ὁ]ξ[υργχήτου]. ἔσχον πα[ρὰ]

σοῦ κοφίνους ἐκατ[όν εἰκοσι] τέσσαρας, Μεσ[χήρ κ]

σε[σημιῶμαι ἐμὴ] [χειρὶ].

Πύρῳ ὡπτίων τῶν [ὑπὸ Ἰουλιανὸν πρε]

πόστων λήτραι Ἄψγ.

τῆς δὲ φρομαρίας ἐστὶν ἄ(ντέγραφος)

Αὐρήλιος Πύρος ὡπτίων ὑπὸ Ἰουλιανὸν

πρ[πόστων λεγ[ῶν] τετάρτης Φλαβίας

Σαρμάτῃ ἐπ[μελητῇ Ὁ]ξ[υργχήτου]. ἔσχον κοφίνους

ἐρενηκὸν τρεῖς μῶνος. σε[σημιῶμαι].

Σεωθήρῳ λειβλαρίῳ ὑπὸ [Ἰ]Οὐλεανὸν

πρ[πόστων λήτραι Ἐχμ.

τῆς δὲ φρομαρίας ἐστὶν ἄ(ντέγραφος)

Σεωθήρῳ λειβλάρεις ὑπὸ Οὐλειανὸν πρ[πόσ-

τον Ἠλαβον παρὰ Σαρμάτου ἐπ[μελητου Ὁ]ξ[υργχήτου]

ἡμερῶν τριῶν κοφίνους ἁχύρου ἐκατὸν

ὅγιοθέκοντα μῶνος.

Οὐάλῃ ὡπτίων λεγιωναῖς ζέ Κλαυδίας
υπὸ Ἰουλιανὸν πρεπόσιτον ἡμερ(ῶν) ἔλατραί Αψυ.

Col. VI.

Βουρτ [ ...

Ἱρακ[είδ
dος το[ι[ς
[ θ. . . . . . . . i. σεως

Πολιτ[ίφ

ἀκολούθ[ως

Ἡροδια[ν

to[ις το[υ γαλ[. . . . . . . . ] i. σεως

Ἡροδ[αν ] [ . . . . . ] τον ἡγου-

μένου λι(τραί) σ.

to[υ εν τεταρ . [ ] διὰ τῆς Ῥωμαι-

κῆς φ[ρού][ματ[α]ς οὐ τὸ ὄνομα οὐκ

εὑρέθη μετερμηθήναι

γ(ινεταί) τῆς διαδόσεως λι(τραί)

ὁμοῦ λ[ς]'Βλγ.

(ἐτοὺς) ἰα (ἐτοὺς) καὶ ἵ (ἐτοὺς) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ καὶ Μαχιμανοῦ Σεβαστῶν καὶ ἐτοὺς γ (ἐτοὺς)

tῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

καὶ Μάξιμιανοῦ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων
Καισάρων, Μ[εχ]ιρ—
25 ὑπατίας Νομίων Θεούσκον καὶ Ἀννίων Ἀμυλαίνου
τῶν λαμπροτάτων.


Col. V. 1–22. 'To Eusebius, adjutant of the company under the command of Terentianus, 4,440 lbs.
Copy of the receipt:—Aurelius Eusebius, adjutant under the command of Terentianus, to Ptoleminus, also called Sarmites, curator of the Oxyrhynchite nome. I have received from you 120 baskets. Mecheir 20. Given under my hand.
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 Sarmites, curator of the Oxyrhynchite nome. I have received 93 baskets and no more. Signed.
To Severus, secretary under the command of Valerianus, 5,640 lbs.
Copy of the receipt:—I, Severus, secretary under the command of Valerianus, have received from Sarmites, curator of the Oxyrhynchite nome, during three days 180 baskets of chaff and no more.'

II. What appear to be numbers are placed at the head of each column, but they are certainly not consecutive.
2. μΑ = 34,000. Tens of thousands are written in ordinary letters in this papyrus.
7. πρωτόντω τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ: protector Augusti, one of the imperial bodyguard; cf. IV. 18.
11. φονειρία apparently stands for ἰποξί φονιερία (frumentaria).
21. τεσσαράριον = tessarariō, the soldier who passed the watchword; cf. IV. 3, 6.
26. ἰκεκτίπως = exceptoribus, shorthand clerks.
III. 16. ἔτος β is a mistake for ἔτος γ; cf. VI. 22.
IV. 9, 10. κόπτα ἀπαλά: cf. Ammianus xxii. totidem pabula iumentorum, quae vulgo dictatius capita. κάπητα, κηρύ τροφῆ, Hesych.
16. κοβῖνοι ἀνάξαν: these baskets contained only 20 λίτρα and are opposed to the κόβινα ἐν λίτρων τεσσαράκοντα of III. 28, 33. The κόβινα of 20 λίτρα recur in the next receipt, IV. 22, and in V. 7. In the other cases the baskets are of different capacity.
V. 16. λιβραρίῳ = librario, 'secretary.'
VI. 17. It does not seem possible to read what was originally written as φονειρίας, though no doubt that word was intended. The object of the correction is not apparent.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Verso. Col. I.

[^P(ύμη) τῇ] οἶκ[ία]
[. . .]κυ[με]
[περὶ πῦλ[ην]
[Δ]ιογένης [ ]
θωτον ἔλαιον[κ]ρυ[γ]ο[ν] [ ]
δύμη τῇ οἰκίᾳ κυν[α]φ[έο[ις] κ[. . .] . [ ]
*Ωρος [. . .][. . .][. . .][. . .][. . .][. . .], [κατα-
10 δύμη τῇ βορ[υ[ϑ]] ἐκκλησία,
Ἀπφοὺς Θέωνος,
oἰκὼν ἐν τῷ στάβλῳ τῆς Διονίσου.
καὶ δύμη τῇ οἰκίᾳ Χορταικοῦ ἦτοι
καμαρών καὶ μικρὸν φρέατος,
15 Ἐρμήων Ἰράτος,
καταμένων ἐγγύς.
καὶ ἐπὶ ἄκρον δύμης Σεβόου,
Σύρος Ἀμμονίου σκυτέως,
καταμένων ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τόπῳ.
20 καὶ δύμη τῷ ὄπτανω ἐπὶ οἰκίας ίερῶς Ἐτούρ,
Θεόν Οὐαλερίου (τῶν) ἦ,
καταμένων ἐν ο[ι]κ[ί[α] Ἀμαζώνις δύμη τῷ Καίσαρ[ῳ].
καὶ δύμη τῇ οἰκίᾳ . . . . . ο[ν], Ὀρίων Ἀνική[το]ν[υ],
oἰκών ἐν τῇ παρε]μολ[γ] δύμη τῷ μικρῷ
25 φρέατος καὶ καμαρών.
καὶ δύμη [τῇ ο]ικίᾳ Διογένους . . . . .
[. . .][. . .][. . .][. . .][. . .][. . .][. . .][. . .][ . . .][ ] [ ]

Col. II.

καὶ δύμη τῇ οἰκίᾳ Διογένους . . . . .
'Ιούστος 'Ιούστου δ[ια] [ ]
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

κεραμέως καὶ Εὐαγγελίου.

υπαλλακτοῦ.

5 καὶ βύμη) τῷ Σαραπίῳ ὄντα[, .][. . . . . . . . . . . .] οὐ
tοῦ ἱεροῦ, Ὅῳν(ο)ς κ[. . . . .]άριος
cαὶ ἐν τῷ Σαραπίῳ φίλακ(ες) σ', δὲν
Θώνος Σαραπιάδου,
Pάσεις Ἀνικήτου,

10 Διογένης Σερήνου,
Σαρμάτης Ὅρακλῆου,
Ἰσίδωρος Κοπρέως,
Ἰακώβ Αχιλλέως.
cαὶ ἐν τῷ Ἰσίῳ,

15 Θώνος Ἀργυχίου Χρυσοχόου.
cαὶ βύμη) τῷ Ἰσίῳ, Δίδυμος Κλαυδίου,
kαταμένων βύμη) τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἰερακίων(ος).
cαὶ βύμη) τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ζωίλου,
Pαρίων Διδύμου, καταμένων

20 ἐγγὺς οἰκίας Ἰσιδώρου γυνωστήρος ἀμφῶν).
cαὶ ἐν Τεμισσώτη,

'Αφιγχίς Ὀρίωνος μητρός Σύρας,
δ(ιά) Εὐδαίμονος Ἰεράκιος υπαλλακτοῦ.
cαὶ ἐν τῇ ποιμενί κύμη) τῷ Μαχάσατι,

25 Πεκυσεῖς Σερήνου, δ(ιά) Ὅρακλῆου
Θώνου.
cαὶ βύμη) τῇ Δισυκῆ [πύλῃ] τριπάλεον,
Φιλέας Ἀρμηνίριος.
cαὶ βύμη) τῶν εκτ[. . . . .],

30 Ἡρών Ὅρακλείδου.

Col. III.

καὶ πρὸς τῇ οἰκίᾳ Ἀμμαβίου
κυαμονίτου,
Παρίων///.
καὶ βύμη) τῷ θεάτρῳ, Παρίων Ἀγα-
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5 θοῦ Δαιμόνος δ(ι)α Μαξίμου συναλλακτ(ο)ῦ. 
kai ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ φύλακες γ', δόν 
Θώνις Σεούηρου, 
"Αφέλας Κοπρέως, 
Διόσκορος Σαραπάνως.

10 καὶ ᾶ glyphicon ἑβ θερμῶν βαλανίων, 
Δούκιος Πελαγίου σκυτεύς. 
kai ᾶ glyphicon ἑβ πύλη Πέσορ ἤτοι λαχανεύτων, 
Θεόδωρος Κορνηλίου. 
kai ᾶ glyphicon ἑβ ῥύμη Δαύπαδος

15 καὶ ἐν τῷ Κρητικῷ, 
Κλαύδιος Στεφάνου δ(ι)α Νικήτου. 
kai ᾶ glyphicon ἑβ νοτίνη πύλη, 
Παῦλος Ὁσιόφρυς. 
kai ᾶ glyphicon ἑβ νοτίνη ἐκκλησία, 

20 Ἄρδης Παράμμωνος, καταμένων 
ἀντικρόες οἰκίας Ἑσπυράχου κηρωματικ(ο)ῦ. 
kai ᾶ glyphicon ἑβ Ἀπολλονιάδει, 
Κορνήλιος Θέωνος μὴ(τρόσ) Διοσκοριάιν(ης). 
kai ᾶ glyphicon ἑβ δείψ βαλανίῳ καὶ Κρίον πτεμαῦ, 

25 Βησάμμων Π[λο]ντίων δ(ι)α Σκυβάλου 
βαφεώς. 
kai ᾶ glyphicon ἑβ οἰκία Ματράκου, Ἑ[ε]όδωρος Παρίωνος, 
καταμένου ἐν [οἰκία] Παρίωνος οἰνεμπόρου. 
kai ᾶ glyphicon ἑβ ο[ἰ]κία Ἀριστο[,]ασίας καὶ ἀποθήκης Σαρμάτ(ο)ῦ, 

30 Σαλβάνος Θωνίου, καταμένου ἐγγύς 

Col. IV.

καὶ ᾶ glyphicon ἑβ πύλη τοῦ Ψῆς, 
Οὐαλέριος Σαραπάτος, καταμένων) 
ἐν οἰκίᾳ Σχειράκου ὁπίσω Καπιτολείου. 
kai ᾶ glyphicon ἑβ τῷ Μύτρωνι,
5 Ἐλήμων Κλάρων.
kai ἰδίῳ τῷ γυμνασίῳ,
Παράον Νείλου.
kai ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ φίλακ(ες) β’, ἄν
Θώνις Ἀθηνοδόρου,
10 Ἡρακλῆς Ἰσιδόρου ἄδελφος
Διογένους.
kai ἰδίῳ τῷ τετραστύλῳ Θοῦρίδος,
Θέων Φιλοσαράπιδος.
kai ἰδίῳ τῷ Θεορίῳ,
15 Ἀφνύχεις Ἀμμονίον.
kai ἐν τῷ Θεορίῳ φίλακ(ες) ζ, ἄν
Ἀπφύν 'Ερμοφόλου,
Νεμεσίων 'Επικλήν Πανεβέως,
'Ὀργένης 'Ὀρίωνος,
20 Σαραπίαδης 'Ἀχιλλέως,
Θέόδωρος Δημητρίου,
Κεφαλάς 'Ὀρίωνος δ(ι) τοῦ πατρός,
Λούκιος Ἀνυβίωνος.
kai ἰδίῳ τῷ καιρῷ βαλανίῳ,
25 Παλλάδιος Σαρμάτου.
kai ἰδίῳ τῇ οἰκίᾳ 'Οκταβίον,
Σύλλυς Σαραπιῶνος.

Col. V.
kai ἐν τῷ μικρῷ Νειλομετρῷ,
Θώνις Σιλβάνοῦ
τοῦ 'Ὀρίωνος.
kai ἐν βύμῃ Φανίου, Θέων Ἀμμονίου
5 τ[οῦ] Ἀθαλέκ
κολοβός //.
kai ἐν βύμῃ Ἀπολλωνίου κτίστου
ἥτοι πομαρίου,
Σαραπίων Ἀφνύχεις.

Η 2
XLIV. Sale of Taxes.

17.3 x 14.4 cm. Late first century.

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

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

\[\text{[Πανίκος . . . . . . ἡς στρατηγὸς Ἀκυρων]χ(ίτος)}\]

\[\text{[Ἀσκληπιάδης βασιλικῷ] γραμμα(τεί) τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ} \]

\[\text{χαίρειν.} \]

5 καὶ περὶ τὸ ἐμὸν καὶ σου περὶ παρόντων καὶ τῶν

eισοθῶν, δυσπειθοῦντων τῶν τὸ ἐν-

κύκλων ἀγαθολομένων καὶ τοῦ τὸ ἀγο-

ρανόμιν δημοσιωσὸν ὡς ἰκανὰ βλαττο-

μένων καὶ κινδυνεύοντων μεταναστῆ-

10 ναι, δόξαι ἡμεῖς ἔγραψα τοῖς κρατιστοῖς

ἡγεμόνι περὶ τοῦ πράγματος. ἀντιγράφαν-

tos οὖν αὐτὸν μοι περὶ τοῦ ἐφιδιόντα τὰς

προτέρας μισθώσεις κατὰ τὸ δύνατον

[ἀνα]κοινώσα τοῦ τελῶνα ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ

15 φυγ[άδας γενέσθαι τᾶς προσβ[ιβ]α[ζῶ]-
mένους, καὶ πρότερον σοι τὸ ἀντίγραφον}
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tῆς ἐπιστολῆς μετέδωκα ἵνα εἴδης, καὶ ὁτι ἀποδημοῦντός σου καὶ τῶν ἀνών μὴ ἐπιδεδεχμένων ὑπὸ τῶν τελωνῶν 20 μὴ δὲ μὴν ἀλλων προσερχομένων αυτοῖς [πολλάκις] πολλάκις προκηρυχθεῖσσōν ἐλαβον χειρογραφείας τῶν τε τὸ ἐν κύκλῳ καὶ τὸ γραφεῖον ἀσχολομένων

.r. [ὅ καὶ Ἅρα]λας? 22. The syllable κῦ is written twice by mistake.

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

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

6. For the ἐγκλῆων cf. introduction to xcvi. The ἀγοραφύμων, 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 χαρτηρία, 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 εἴδης.

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 καταλοχισμός. This was the title given to the distribution of parcels of land (κλῆσις) to the κάτοικοι,
a privileged class of settlers who were exempt from the poll-tax (Wilcken, *Hermes*, xxviii. 249). The various κληρον were called after the name of individuals, not improbably the first κάτοικοι to whom they were assigned (xlv. 10, xlv. 19, xlvi. 18), and were subdivided into μέρη belonging to one or several κάτοικοι. The administration of καταλοχισμός was under the superintendence of an official, called ὁ διαχωρισμός τῶν καταλοχισμῶν or ὁ πρὸς καταλοχισμῶν ἦς Αλεξάππου (xlvii. 3 and note), who had his agents in the different nomes (xlvii. 2 'Ἀχιλλεύς ὁ προκεχευρισμένος ὑπὸ Πέρρου, cf. clxxiv. 1 Πλουτάρχος ὁ καθεσταμένος ἐπιτηρήτης καὶ χειραπίτης καταλοχισμῶν Ὀξυρυγχείτου, perhaps identical with the συντακτικός of G. P. II. xliii. 2). The owners of καταλοχισμός paid a tax to the state, which like other taxes was farmed out, cf. B. G. U. 340. 6, 7 (where the editor quite unnecessarily wishes to alter καταλοχισμῶν to καταλογισμῶν). xlv, xlvii, and xlvii are official notifications addressed by the inspectors of καταλοχισμός 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' (παρακεχωρισμένον, 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, τὸν πεπραμένων καὶ παρακεχωρισμένων, 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 καταλοχισμός, addressed to the agoranomis 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.

Φανίας καὶ Ἡρακλᾶ[σ] καὶ Διογένης ὁ καὶ Ἐρμ(αῖος) διασχολούμενοι τῶν καταλοχισμῶν τοῖς ἐγοράνυμοις
χαίρειν. Διογένευς τοῦ Πτολεμαίου
παρακεχωρισμένον παρὰ Ταποτά-

5 μοιον τῆς Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Κολύλιδ(ος),
μετὰ κυρίον τοῦ θυγατριδόοις Πλουτάρχου(οῦ)
tοῦ Πλουτάρχου τοῦ Πλουτάρχου, καθ’ ὁμολογία
γεγονόται τῇ ἐνεστώς ἡμέρᾳ τῆς
ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῇ περὶ κόμην Κορᾶβ(ιν ?)

10 ἐκ τοῦ Μενοιτίου κλῆρον κατοικικῆς
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

γῆς σειτοφόρου σπορίμου εξ ὀρθογαγίου
ἀρουραν μίαν ἡμέραν τρῖτον δωδέκατον, διὸ γράφομεν ὑμεῖν ἐν εἰκότε.
ἐρρα(σθε).

15 ("Ετοὺς ἤ ᾽Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Δομιτιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ, μηνίδος)
Καίσαρεῖου ἐπαγομένων ῥ.

2nd hand.

Ἠρακλ(ᾶς) σεσημεώμαι ἀρουραν μίαν
ἡμέραν τρίτον δωδέκατον,

20 / ᾽Ο ἄγοραν ἑδροῖς. Χρ(όνος) ὁ ἀντός).

6. 1. ἄγαματω.

'Phanias, Heraclas, and Diogenes also called Hermaeus, officials employed in land distribution, to the agoranomi, greeting. Diogenes, son of Ptolemaeus, has had ceded to him by Tapotamon, the daughter of Ptolemaeus, son of Kolylis, acting with her guardian who is her grandson Plutarchus, son of Plutarchus, son of Plutarchus, in accordance with the terms of a contract executed this day, a square piece of allotment corn land ready for sowing, the property of Tapotamon, situated near the village of Korobis and forming part of the lot of Menecetius, in size $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5}$ aorourae. We therefore write to you to inform you. Farewell.'

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

17. Καίσαρεῖος = Mesore. A.D. 95 being Leap-year, there were six ἐπαγομένου ἡμέραi instead of five.

XLVI. LAND DISTRIBUTION.

25·3 x 7·8 cm. A.D. 100.

Another letter from Phanias and Diogenes to the agoranomi, having the same formula as xlvi, and stating that Arthothes the younger, a priest and 'sealer of the sacred calves' in the temple of Thoëris, Isis, Sarapis, and the σύνναιθεοῦ, had ceded to his elder brother Arthothes, the adopted son of Ampendis, and a priest at the same temple, $1\frac{4}{5}$ aorourae of corn land held by the younger Arthothes in common with some other persons in the lot called after Andronicus. The papyrus is dated five years later than xlvi.

Φανίας καὶ Διογένης ὁ καὶ
Ἐρμαῖος διασχολομενοὶ
tοῖς καταλοχισμοὶς
tοῖς ἀγορανθοὶς χαίρειν.

5 Ἀρβϊδοὺ προσβαντέρου Πε-

ταρβεβήβιος τοῦ Ἀρβϊδοῦ,

θέτει δὲ Ἀμπέριδος,

ἰερὸς Θούριδος καὶ Εἰσίδος
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

καὶ Σάραπις καὶ τῶν [συνά-]
ον θεόν μεγάσταν καὶ
μοσχοσφραγίστων, πα-
ρακεχωριμένου παρὰ
tοῦ ἀλμυρύτου αὐτῶν ἁδελ-
φοῦ Ἀρθώνου νεώτε-
τιν, ἱερεύς τῶν αὐτῶν
θεόν καὶ μοσχοσφραγίσ-
tοῦ, τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῶν
περὶ Παλὼσιν εκ τοῦ
Ἀνδρονείκου κλῆρον ἀπὸ
κυνωνίκου πρὸς τὸν

5. καὶ τὰ. εἰσβητέρου. 8. καὶ ἱερεύς . . ἰσιδός, κιν., c.f. 15. 9. καὶ ἱσιδός. 20. λ.
κυνωνίκων. 27. καὶ τὸν ἐὶ ἤδη

8. Each member of the triad of Oxyrhynchus had also a separate temple, c.f. xliii
verso, π. 7, 16, iv. 16.
31. Ἱεραπήν: perhaps so called because Mecheir 4 (Jan. 29) was the day of the
Emperor’s accession; c.f. Dio Cassius lxviii. 4, who places the death of Nerva on Jan. 27,
and B. G. U. 232. 11. Ἰουλίας [Ἱεραπήν], Dec. 24, 98.

XLVII. LAND DISTRIBUTION.

14.6 x 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 agora-
nomis, and stating that Didymus, son of Chaereis, had ceded to Teos, son of
Peterapebebis, 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.

καταλοχισμοῦ πλ( ). 5 τοῖς ἀγορανύμοις
Ἀξίλλειδος ὁ προκεχειριμένος(§) χαίρειν. Τεῶτος τοῦ Πετα-
ὑπὸ Πύρρον τοῦ ἀγοραλημένον(ν) αρπεθηβίδος τοῦ Τεῶτος,
tους καταλοχισμοὺς τῆς Ἀγάπτης(ν) ἱερεὼς Θορίμων καὶ Ἡσιδος(ος)
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

καὶ Σαράπιδος καὶ τῶν
παρακεχωρημένου
καὶ Ἀμοιγάτως Χαῖρει-
τος τοῦ Ἀρπασίωνος
τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν αὐτῷ

καὶ Σαράπιδος καὶ τῶν
επὶ Σενοκώμων τῆς
πρὸς λίβα τοπ(αρχίας) ἐκ τοῦ
Σηνοδώρου κλήρου
ἀπὸ κοιμῶν καὶ διη-
20 ρετῶν πρὸς τῆν τοῦ
[Τεῦρτος [πρ]ότερα Πετε-
[αρπαβῆθιβι . . .


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

3. Πέρρον: 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 συντακτάς, apparently ordering him to assign grants of land to certain κάτακοι. The first line of that papyrus can now be restored as Πέρρος ὁ πρὸς κατάλογος(αμοινε) τῶν κατόικ(ων) τῆς Λ[ιγέστου τῷ . . .

6. Πεταφαπεβῆθιος: spelled Πεταφαβῆθιος in xlvii. 5; cf. 21 below.

XLVIII. EMANCIPATION OF A SLAVE.

15.7 × 9.5 cm. A.D. 86.

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

It is not however made clear what formalities other than the payment of a sum of money by the slave preceded the notification to the agoranomus, or with which, if any, of the forms of emancipation under the empire, collected e.g. by Mitteis, Reichsrecht und Volksrecht, p. 372 sqq., these manumissions should be classed. Possibly they are examples of the common hierodulismus, cf. 1. 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 (1. τὴν [ἐλώ][θεναιν εκκοστὴν in line 8 of that papyrus).

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

Χαίρήμων ἔλευθερώσων Εὐφροσύνης δούλης ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε, οἰκογενῆ ἐκ δούλης Δημη-
τροῦ, τῇ ἐλευθερωμένηι ὑπὸ διαγγελλίων ἑπὶ λύτρω(ς)
ὑπὸ τῆς ἑαυτῆς δεσπότιδος Ἀλοίνης τῆς Κώμωνος
tοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ᾽ Ἐξυρύγ-
χων πόλεως, μετὰ κυρίον
tοῦ τοῦ μετηλλαχτοῦ αὐ-
τῆς γυνήσιον ἀδελφοῦ Διον-
κόρου νιὸν Κόμῳος, ἀλῷγυρ-
ου ἐπισήμου δραχμῶν δ[έ-
κα καὶ χαλκ[ο]ί ταλάντων δέ-
κα τρισχίλιων.

Εὐρωσο.

(ἔτους) Ῥ Ἀυτοκράτορος Καῖσαρος
Δομιτιανοῦ Σ[εβαστο][οῦ] [Τερ][μανικοῦ],

Φαώφι ιθ.

2nd hand. Χαίρήμων, Χρῆ(μάτισον)

. . . [χ( ) ἔρα( ) . οὶ . φο . Φαώ(φι) ιθ

. . .

2. 1. Εὐφροσύνη δούλη . . . οἰκογενῆ. 8. 1. Κόμωνος. 12. 1. Διοκέτου. 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.'
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

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

XLIX. EMANCIPATION OF A SLAVE.

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

Θέων καὶ Θέων τοῖς
ἀγορα(νόμοις) χαί(πειν).
δὸς ἐλευθ(έρωσιν)
'Ωμὼν δο(ῦλω) ἡλευθ(ερωμένῳ)
ὑπὸ τῆς(ς) ἑαυτοῦ δεσπούνης(ς)
5 Συμβούλ(ος) τῆς Πεκύσιος.
το(ῦ) Ζωικ(ον) μη(τρὸς) Λουκίας
Λογγείνου(υ) ἀπ' Ὄξ(υρύγχου) πᾶ(λεως) ὑπὸ
διαγγηγήσιον ἐπὶ λύτρο(ις)
(δραχμᾶς) Χ ἄρ(χυρον) ἐπισήμου (δραχμᾶς) ι.
10 Ἑρρο(σο). (ἐτος) δ' Αὐτοκράτορος
Καισαρος Νεοῦα Τραιανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ,
μη(νὸς) Νέου Σεβαστοῦ ᾖ.

2nd hand. Θέων, χρημάτισον.
1st hand. 15 μη(νὸς) Νέου Σεβαστοῦ
γ', ἄργ(υρον) ἐπισήμου
(δραχμῶν) καὶ χα(κοῦ) πρὸς ἄργ(υρον)
(ταλάντων) ᾖ Χ.

17. ᾖ : Pap. 18. Ζ β Pap.

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

6.5 × 9.1 cm. A.D. 100.

Receipt sent by the bank of Theon to the agoranomus, showing that 10 drachmae of silver and 2 talents, 6,000 drachmae of copper had been paid for the liberty of a slave. Cf. xlix and xlviil, 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. inf.), though the date mentioned in this papyrus is at least 3 months earlier or 9 months later than that of xlix.

\[ \Theta \epsilon \omega \nu \; kai \; o \iota \; \mu \epsilon (\tau \tau \chi \omega i) \; \tau \rho \alpha (\pi e \zeta \iota \tau i) \; \tau \omega \; \alpha \gamma \iota (p a n \delta \mu o) \]

\[ \chi a i (\rho e i) \; \tau \varepsilon \tau \kappa (\tau a i) \; \tau \iota \; \beta \; \tau o n \; \epsilon \pi a g o \mu \epsilon \nu o \]

\[ \pi r o p ( \, ) \; ' \Lambda \phi r o (d i \, . . \iota \) \; \delta o (\nu l o \, \iota \) \; \alpha \gamma \iota (u r i o n) \; \epsilon \pi i o \iota (\mu o) \]

\[ (\delta r a \chi m a \lambda \, \delta e k a \; k a i \; \chi a l k (o \nu) \; \pi r o s \]

\[ 5 \; \alpha \gamma (u r i o n) \; (t a l a n t a) \; \beta \; \chi . \]

3. \[ \pi r o p ( \, ) \] the meaning of this abbreviation is very obscure. We should expect a proper name, in which case ' \Lambda \phi r o ( \, ) \] might be ' \Lambda \phi r o (b i a i a), the name of the slave's mother. But there are very few Egyptian names beginning with \[ \pi r o p ( \, ) \], and those which occur, e.g. \[ \Pi r o p o l \delta a \], 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 \[ \pi r o p ( \, ) \] is not a proper name the reading may be \[ \pi r o p (o l o u) \; ' \Lambda \phi r o (b i t \pi \iota) \], with \[ \delta o (\nu l o) \] or \[ \delta o (\nu l o) \], 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 xlix. 6 and xlix. 8 \[ \varepsilon \theta o \; d i o y p r h i \lambda o n \; e \oding \pi r o s \] 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 × 7.2 cm. A.D. 173.

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

\[ K [\lambda a v \, \delta i a \gamma \nu \iota \; \sigma t r a t e y g i] \]

\[ \Delta i o n u s i o (t o) \; \' \Lambda p o l l o d a r o n \]

\[ \pi (a r a) \; \Delta i o n u s i o (t o) \; \' \Omega x u r \gamma \chi o n \]

\[ \pi o l e o s \; \delta h m o s i o n \; \i a t r o i \]
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 you 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.

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[ατελάς Παυλίνων καὶ 'Ιουλίανον
tōn læμπροτάτων ....
Φιλαού[εων Λευκαδι[εω λιγιστ[ή 'Oξυρυγχέτου)
parά Αύρηλίων [
5 καὶ Διδύμου καὶ Ζιλβανοῦ ἅπιδ tis laμ[πράς]
καὶ laμ[προτάτης] 'Oξυρυγχετῶν πόλεως δημοσίων
[ὑπὸ] Αύρηλίου Διοσκόρου Δωροθέου ἅπιδ
10 tis autῆς πόλεως, ὀστε tην περὶ θυ-
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

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

LIII. REPORT ON A PERSEA TREE.

24.8 X 15.5 cm. A.D. 316.

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

\[\rho e\]


ἐπαινεῖος Καικινίου Ζαβίνου καὶ Οὐνετιένος Ῥουφίνου τῶν λαμπροτάτων, Μխεἱρ λ.

2nd hand. Αὐρήλιος Εἰρηναίος ἐπιδέδωκα προ[σφωνῶν ὡς πρό- 15 κινέων. Αὐρήλιος Διονύσιος Σερήνου ἀπὸ τῆς [αὐτῆς πόλεως τέκτων ἴγραφα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γράμματα μὴ εἰκότος.

l. Ὀξυρυγχύτων 5. ὑπὸ Παπ. 10. l. ἔθραυσαν. 14. l. Εἰρηναίος.

'To Valerius Ammonius, also called Gerontius, logistos 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 Pauses, accountant of the repairs now being auspiciously carried out in the public warm baths, to examine a single persea tree which is in the city, and to make a report upon it to you in writing. I accordingly examined the persea tree and found that it had been barren for many years, and was quite dried up and unable to produce any more fruit, which facts I therefore report.'

6. θερμῶν: perhaps the *thermae* *Hadrianae*, cf. liv. 14. In xliii, however, two *balanías* 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.
Σαραπίων τῷ καὶ Ὄριωνι ἐν[ἀρ]χῳ
gυμνασίαρχῳ καταδεούς τὴν ἥλι-
κίαν διὰ τοῦ κατὰ πατέρα πάππου
Ἀπίωνος γυμνασιαρχήσαντος,
καὶ Ἀχιλλίωνι ἐνάρχῳ ἐξηγητῇ
diā Ἀχιλλίωνος τοῦ καὶ Σαραπάμ-
μωνος νιὸ καὶ διαδόχου,
παρὰ Διογένους Σαραπίωνος καὶ Λοῦ-
kίου Ἐρμίου, ἀμφοτέρων ἀπ’ Ὀξυ-
ρύχων πόλεως, εἰσδοθέντοι ὑ-
πὸ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως γραμματέως
γνώμη τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν ἀρχόντων
eἰς ἐπιμελείαν ἐπισκεψῆς καὶ κα-
tασκεψῆς Ἀδριανῶν θερμῶν.
10 αἰτούμεθα ἑπισταλῆναι ἐκ τοῦ
tῆς πόλεως λόγου εἰς τειμὴν γε-
νὼν ἐπὶ λόγου ἀργυρίου τάλαντα
tρία, γλ(νέται) ἦ, δὲν λόγον τάξομεν

[ὁς] δέον ἐστὶν. (ἐτους) θ
20 Ἀὐτοκρατήρων Καισάρων
Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου Ξενόρου
Εὐσεβὼς Περτίνακος Ἀραβικόῦ
Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου
καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρήλου Ἀιττώνου
25 Ἐὐσεβὼς Σεβαστῶν ]καὶ
Πουβλίου Σεπτιμίου Τέτα]
Καῖσαρος Σεβαστός, Φάρμοθι.
2nd hand. Διογένης Σαραπίωνος
αἰτοῦ-
μαι τὰ τ[ο]ῦ ἀργυρίου τάλαν-
30 τὰ τρία ὡς πρόκιται. 3rd hand (?)
Ἄ[οῦ-
κιος Ἐρμίῳ συναιτοῦμαι
τὰ τοῦ ἀργυρίου τάλαντα τρία
ὡς πρόκιται.

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

2. κατάθεσις: apparently ὅτος 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.

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_Δρυλίλωφ Ἀπολλωνίῳ τῷ καὶ Διονυσίῳ γενομένῳ ύπομνηματογράφῳ καὶ ὁ χρησιμότερος γυμνασιαρχήσαντι βουλευτῇ ἐνάρχθη προμάχαι τῆς λαμπρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτης Ἰουργχητῶν πόλεως ἄνες καὶ τα πολιτικὰ,

5 παρὰ_ Αὐρήλιων Μενεσθαίως καὶ Νεμεισιανοῦ ἄμφοτέρων Διονυσίον ἃπ' ὑμ τῆς αὐτῆς λαμπρᾶς Ἰουργχητῶν πόλεως Κασιωδών.

_αἰδοῦμεθα_

ἐπισταλῆναι ἐξοδιασθήναι ἢμεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ τῆς πόλεως λόγου, ὑπὲρ μισθῶν δὲν πεποιήμεθα Κασιωτικῶν ἔργων τῆς κατασκευασθείσης ὑπὸ σοῦ πλατίου ἀπὸ ἱκουμένου πυλῶνος

10 γυμνασιῶν ἐτὶ νῦστον μέχρι βόμβης Ἴερακίων ἐκατέρωθεν

tῶν μερῶν, τὰ συναγόμενα τῶν μιθῶν τοῦ δλοῦ ἔργου


15 τῶν πολιτικῶν χρημάτων τῶν ἐξοδιασμῶν ἢμεῖς ποιήσασθαι κατὰ τὸ ἔθος. (ἐτοὺς) α' Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρας Μάρκου Αὐρήλιου Κάρου καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρήλιου Καρείνου Τερμανικῶν Μεγίστων καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρήλιου Νομεισιανοῦ τῶν ἐπίφανεστάτων Καισάρ[ῶ]ν Εὐσεβίου Εὐνυχῶν Σεβαστῶν, Φάρμοιβι Ἴβ./

20 2nd hand. _[Αὐρήλιος]_ Μενεσθεός ἔσχον σὺν τῷ ἄδελ-

[φῶ] μου τὰς τῶν ἀργυρίων τάλαντα τέσσαρας [ρα καὶ δραχμὰς τετρακειχίλιας.

3rd hand. _[Αὐρήλιος]_ Νέμεισις συναπέσχου.


The duplicate copies (A and B), which are in different hands, have the following variants. 1. αἱρήλιων Λ. [ὑπὸ] μανήματογράφῳ Β. 3. πρυτατεῖς ἀπὸ υργχητῶν Α.; ὦργχητων Β. 5. μενεσθεὸς . . . νεμεισιανὸν ΑΒ. 6. ὦργχητων Α. ὦργχητω Β. κατασκευασθεὶς Α. 7. ημῶν Α. 8. κατασκευασθεὶς Α. 9. ἦπω Β. ἱγουμενοῦ ΑΒ. 12. ἀκόλουθος ομ. Α. ψυφιστικεῖς . . . κρατίσῳ Β. 13. διὸ τὰ τάρατρα Α. τετρακειχίλιας Α, which omits the figures; τετρακειχίλιας Β, in which the figures were inserted.
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later. 14. ἐπιστ[λε] σα Α, ἐπιστείλω σε Β. ταμεία Β. 15. ημι Α. 17. Κάρου Εὐστυχοῦ Εὐστείας Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Μάρκων [Α]υρλίων Καρείνου κα[ί] Ναυμακηνοῦ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων Καπάρων Σεβαστῶν Α. 20–24. B has the same subscription in the same two hands. A has instead (in the third hand of lv and Iv B) [Ἀβ]ρίλιως Νέμεις ἐπίθεδωκα αἰτούμενος ὡς πρόκειται , and in the second hand of Iv and Iv B [Ἀβ]ρίλιως Μενε[οθ]ένς συνεπιδέδωκα. In a corner of the verso of A is ʔωʔ:.

'To Aurelius Apollonius, also called Dionysius, ex-recorder, etc., ex-gymnasiarch, councillor, prytanis, from Aurelius Menestheus 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 gymnasion leading southwards to the lane of Hieracius, of the total amount due for the work done in accordance with the vote of the high council, namely four talents and four thousand drachmæ, 4 tal. 4000 dr. And we beg you to instruct the public treasurer to pay us in full, as is usual.'

6. Κασιωτῶν: Κάσιον near Pelusium gave its name to a special kind of woodwork, which was first manufactured there. Hence the proverb Κασιωτικῶν ἄμμα, which is explained (Proverb. Bodl. 527, p. 62 Gaisf.), ἐπὶ τῶν σκολιῶν τοὺς τρόπους ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Πηλονιῳ Κασιωτῶν τέχνην ἄμµατιν ἐπιτηκομένων. Cf. Suidas s.v. ἄμµα... ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Κασίῳ Πηλονιῶτῶν, οἵ φυσικὴ τέχνη ἄµµαται ἐπίκοι δοκοί ἐπὶ δοκοί συνάστοτες.

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

Μαξίμῳ ἵνα εἰς τὸν ᾨδυργόν ἐξηγητὴν

κτήματος καὶ ἀνηκόντων αὐτῶν

βουλευτὴν

παρὰ Ταβησάµµων Ἀρμωνίου τοῦ καὶ Καρσίου ἀπὸ Ὀξυρύγχων

μητρὸς Διοφαντίδος

άστης. δανειζομένη εἰς ἀνάγκαις μου χρείας ἀργύρου ἐντοκον ἐν δραχμαῖς ἐξακισχείλαις

πόλεως, ἀσφαλείᾳ τὸν ὑπάρχοντός μοι

επὶ ἀσφαλείᾳ τοῦ ὑπάρχοντός μοι

κτήματος καὶ ἀνηκόντων αὐτῶν

πάντων, αἰτούμενος διὰ συν, ἐπισταμένη γράμματα τ... ον διαδεχόμενον τὴν στρατηγὴν βασιλικήν

καὶ ἀρματότερα μὴ ἐνδημείν, εἰπιγραφήναι μοι κύριον πρὸς μόνην ταύτην τὴν ὁικονομίαν

ἐπὶ ἀσφαλείᾳ τοῦ ὑπάρχοντός μοι

Ἄμοιτᾶν Πλούτοιος μητρὸς

Ἀμοῖτᾶν ἄμοιτᾶν ἀπὸ τῆς προκειμένης

νῆς Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως, παρόν-
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τά καὶ εὐδοκοῦντα. διέγραψα δὲ τὸ ὁμολόγον τῆς αἰτήσεως τέλος. (ἐτους) κ. Ἀστοκρατῆρον
Καυσάρων Δοκίου Σεπτιμίου
25 Σεούρην Εὐσεβίου Περτίνακος
'Αραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ Παρθικοῦ
Μεγίστου καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου

Ἀτωνίνου Εὐσεβίου Σεβαστὸν

Καὶ Πουβλίου Σεπτιμίου Γέτα]

Καῖσαρος Σεβαστου, Φαόφι λ.

2nd hand. Ταβ[ησάμων Ἀμ]μονίου

επι-

δέ δωκα. 3rd hand. Ἀμοιτάς Πιουτίων

ε[ύδοκω].

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

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

LVII. 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.

Αὐρήλιος Ἀπολινάριος στρ(ατηγός)
"Οξυρνυγχείτον Ἀπίωνι στρατηγήσαντι Ἀνταιοπολίτου τῶι φιλτάτωι χαίρειν.

5 Διόσκορος δ' τοῦ Ἀνταιοπολείτου στρατηγὸς, δι' οὗ ἐπέστειλέν μοι ἐπιστάλματος κεχρονισμένον εἰς τὸ διελθυόδος γ' (ἔτους), Ἐσπείφ τούτῳ ἑξῆλθεν τῶι νομῷ ἐγλο-πώνα ἀνειληφέναι εἰς λήμ-μαται διοικήσεως τοῦ γ' (ἔτους) ἐν σοὶ ὑπ' τοῦ ὀδόκληρον τῆς ἐπισκεψιν τῶν χωμάτων καὶ

10 γιατίῃν Ποτάμωνα τὸν καὶ Σαρα-

πώνησιν βουληθεῖσι μὲ τὴν τοῦτων

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απ' αὐτῶν τῶν (λ)ὀγων ἔφανη ὡς
5 πολλοὶ βουλόμενοι τὰς ταμιακὰς οὐσίας κατεστείλαν ὅπως ἐκεῖ ἔξευρότεσται, οἱ μὲν χειροτόν οἱ δὲ γραμματέων οἱ δὲ φροντιστῶν, ὄφελος μὲν οὔδεν περισσοῦσιν τῷ ταμείῳ
10 τὰ δὲ περιγενάμενα κατεστείλοντον·
δὲ ὁπερ ἐδέχεσθαι ἐπισταλήναι οὕτων ἕνα ἐκάστης οὐσίας ἕνα τινὰ φρον·

LVIII. APPOINTMENT OF TREASURY OFFICIALS.

22 x 12.5 cm. A.D. 288.

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

LIX. APPOINTMENT OF A DELEGATE.

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

On a meeting of our body a despatch was read from Theodorus who was recently chosen in place of Arion the scribe to proceed to his highness the praefect and attend his immaculate court. In this despatch he explained that he is a victor in the games and exempt from inquiries ... We have therefore nominated Aurelius ... to serve, and we send you word accordingly, in order that this fact may be brought to his knowledge, and no time be lost in his departure and attendance upon the court. We pray for your health, dearest brother.'

3. ὑπομνηματογράφου: this office is closely connected with that of the strategus, cf. 6, 7 below and lxviii. 3-5, where a ὑπόμνημα is issued διὰ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ.
7. \(\text{διαδόχος} \) is here equivalent to the common phrase \(\text{διαδεχομένων τῆν στρατηγίαν,} \) ‘acting strategus.’ Cf. liv. 7.

9. \(\text{ἀποστήμαν κ.τ.λ.} \) 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. \(\text{ἱεροίσχημα;} \) i.e. a victor in some one of the celebrated games; the word is common in inscriptions.

LX. Commissariat.

24.8 \(\times\) 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.

...
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 2255 drachmae, which was to be entered to a separate account until its destination was decided. The money was the proceeds of a fine inflicted for the non-appearance of certain accounts at the date fixed by the dioecetes, the chief of the financial administration. The papyrus is dated in the joint reign of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander.

[Αὐρήλιος Σαραπίων ὁ καὶ Μούμια-] 
μουσεύς γενομένος [. . . . . .] 
νυνι στρατηγὸς ε [. . . . . .] 
διὰ Αὐρηλίου Ὀμίῶνος γραμματέως

5 Αὐρηλίω Αἰτιογένει καὶ τοῖς ἱερὰς σύν(υτὸ) 
δημοσθείσος τραπ(εύτας) 'Οξυρυγ- 
χέτου τοῖς φιλ(τάτους) χαίρ(ειν).

dieγραψα ύμείν τῇ ἑνεστ(όσῃ)

ημέρα, διοικ(εῖν) καθ' έαυτός

ίδιας τάξεως ἄρχει ἀν[ ]

[δια-]

10 γνωσθῇ ποῦ χωρεῖν ὁφείλ(οσοῦν), 
ὑπὲρ ἐπιτίμου βιβλίων αἰτηθέντων ?) 
ἐντροθέσιμας μὴ κατα- 
χωρίαθέντοι ἀκολούθοις

tοῖς γράφεσθαι υπὸ Σεπτιμίου

15 'Αρριανοῦ τοῦ κρατίστου διοικητ(οὐ), 

30 προ'ϊκεμένας (δραχμᾶς) 'Βασιλέως.

11. a + Pap.

15. τοῦ κρατίστου διοικητ(οὐ) : 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:—

\[ \text{τοὺς ἐπηρετοῦντας [ } \\
\text{ἀλητογράφοντες εἶναι [ } \\
\text{περιουσίαν ἔχοντι[} \]

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

\[ [\varepsilon]\gamma\varepsilon\omega\nu \varepsilon \varepsilon [\varepsilon]\gamma\varepsilon\omega\nu \varepsilon \text{Μάρκο}ν \text{Α[} \\
\text{τοῦ κυρίου, Τύβι ια' Τύβι ια'.} \]

\[ [...] \text{ας (ἐκατονταρχιας) ἐπὶ κτήσισι(εως ?) } \]
\[ [...]. ου Σύρωι διαδε- \\
[χοιμείων στρατηγίαν καὶβείν]. \\
[ἐξα]τής λαβὼν μου τὰ \\
5 \text{[γράμματα} \text{σέμψον} \\
[το]ὺς κληρονόμους 'Ἀπολ-
\text{λονίου τοῦ δεκαπρώτ[ον} \\
\text{τῆς Θυμουσαφῶς τοπαρχιας),} \\
\text{ἴνα μὴ ἐκ τῆς σῆς ἀμε-} \\
\text{10 λείας ἐνέθρα περὶ τῆν} \\
\text{2νδ hand. ἔρρωσθε σε εἴσομαι.} \]
1. \text{γ} \text{Pap.} \\
19. \text{l. ἔρρωσθαι.} \]

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

7, 8. For the \text{δεκαπρῶτο} of a \text{τοπαρχία cf. B. G. U. 579, 4.} 
11. \text{ἔμβολην: cf. B. G. U. 15, II, and cxxvi. 9, note.} \text{ἔμβολη} 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 \times 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.
18. 1.

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

**LXIV. ORDER FOR ARREST.**

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

Order addressed by a decurion to the chiefs of the village of Teis, requesting them to send up for trial a certain Ammonius. Cf. lxv.
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Π(αρά) τοῦ (δεκαδάρχου)
κωμάρχαις καὶ ἐπιστάτη ἐιρήνης κώμης Θέως,
ἐξαντίς παράδοτε τῷ ἀποσταλέντι ὑπὸ ἐμοῦ στρατιῶτῃ
Ἀμμώνιος ἐπικαλοῦμενος Ἀλακερ ἐπελέγχουτος
5 ὑπὸ Πτολλᾶ, ἢ ύμίς αὐτοὶ ἀνέρχεσθε.

σεσημεῖομαι).

1. Χ Παπ. 3. ὕπ Παπ. 4. λ Ἀρμώνιον ἐπικαλοῦμενοι . . ἐπελεγχόμενοι. επελέγχουσις
Παπ. '5. ὑπὸ . . . ύμις Παπ.

'From the decurion to the comarchs and guardian of the peace of the village of Θέως. 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. σεσημεῖομαι: 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 × 25.1 cm. Third or early fourth century.

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

Π(αρά) τοῦ στατῖζοντος β(ενεφικιαρίου)
κωμάρχαις κώμης Τερύθεως. παράδοτε τῷ ἀποσταλέντι υπηρέτῃ
σήμερον
Παχούμιον Παχούμιον δὺν κατεσχήκατε κἀ̃ κατηνέγκατε ἐν τῇ κώμῃ
ὑμῶν πολιτήν ὄντα. εἰ δὲ ἔχετε εὐλογίαν τινὰ πρὸς αὐτὸν
5 ἀνέρχεσθε ἀμα αὐτῷ καὶ λέγετε. ἀλλ' ὃρα μὴ κατάσχετε τόν ὑπη-
ρέτητιν.

σεσημεῖομαι).

3. Παχούμιος. κατηνέγκατε Παπ.

'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 × 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.

'Tπατείας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν
Κωνσταντίου Ἀθούστου τὸ ἔνατον
καὶ Ιουλιανὸν τὸν ἐπιφανεστάτον
Καίσαρος τὸ β/., 'Επείφη./.

2nd hand. 5 Φλαουίοις Εὐτρυγίωι ἀπὸ λογιστῶν [καὶ Ἀπίων (?)]
στρατηγὸς Ὁξύρνυχιτὸν Ἀὐρη[λίῳ Σινέειτι]
ἀπὸ τῶν αὐτῶθι χαίρε[ῖν]. ἀ[κολουθῶν τοῖς
κεκελευσμένοις ὑπὸ τῆς [ἐπιστολῆς τοῦ
κυρίου μου τοῦ λαμπροτάτου] ἡγεμόνος
10 Πομπώνιοι Μητροδότου ἀνδριὰν
ἀρμόσασθαι. 3rd hand. ἔρρωσθαί σε εὐχομαι.
ἔφρωσθαί σε εὐχομαι.

2nd hand. ὑπατείας τῆς προκ(ειμένης) Ἐπείφη /./.
1st hand. Φλαουίοις Εὐτρυγίωι ἀπὸ λογιστῶν καὶ Ἀπίων (?)
15 νι στρατηγὸ Ῥξυρύχιτον [χαίρεν
παρὰ Ἀὐρηλίῳ Σινέειτος Οὐαλερίῳ ἀπὸ τῆς
αὐτῆς πόλεως]. ὦ ἀνήγερκα λιβέλλο[ν] ἔπι
τὴν ἀνδριὰν τοῦ κυρίου μου λαμπροτά-
του ἡγεμόνος Πομπωνίου Μητροδότου
20 καὶ [ἡς] ἐυτυχον παρ' αὐτῶν ἀποφάσεως

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 ἕλων [λαυω] in 4; ω of ω]ρωνος in 13; ai of διψ[α]τ[α]ι and the lacuna after νομω in 14; απο κ supplied in 15; the first o and ω of κληρ[ονομω]ν in 16; the lacuna after δικα in 17; the first two letters lost after para π in 19; and the lacuna in 23. A collation of the variants in the duplicate copy is given below.

'Tοπατείας Φλαυίων Οἰσρον καὶ Πολεμίου[ν] τῶν λαμπ,ρο[τ]ῶν Αἰειών, Φαρμοῦ ο θερί. Αὐρηλίῳ Αἰείῳ ᾧ (ατι) προπολεμοομένῳ τῆς λαμ(πράς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης)
[Ὁξηρυγκητὸν πόλεως
παρὰ Αὐρηλίῳ Πολεμα[ί]ον 'Ορίωνος ἀπὸ τὴς αὐτῆς πόλεως.
ἐνέτυχον διὰ ἀναφορᾶς τῷ κυρίῳ μου τῷ διαστηματῷ ἐπάρχῳ τῆς [Διυπτοῦ]
Φ[λαυίῳ 'Αντωνίῳ Θεοδόρῳ αἰτιώ-
5 μενος Παταήσιον καὶ Πανεχώτην ἀπὸ κόμης Αἰλῆ τοῦ πέμπτου πάγου
παραφώμαι ἐπέχοντάς μου τῶν οἰκοπέδων, καὶ
ἀπερ ἀντέγγαρεν πρὸς τὴν σὴν ἐπιεικίαν τε καὶ καθαρύτητα ἐντάξας μεθ'
ὴς πεπολημαί αναφορᾶς ἐπιδίδωμι σοι ὅπως εἰς ἔργου
προαγάγοι τα κεκελεύνα. ἔστι δὲ-
Φλαύιος 'Αντωνίου Θεοδώρος 'Αετώ προπολεμοομένῳ 'Οξηρυγκητον χαίρειν.

εἰ πρὸς τὴν τῶν ὑπὸ τῶν [ε]γαθεῖτων διακατέχεσθαι λεγομένων οἰκο-
π[έ]δ[ων] αποκατάστασιν καὶ ὡς γε τὰ ὑποτετα-
10 γμένα διακαθεῦται τῇ τοῦ αἰτιοσαμένου διεστ[α]τεθ[ε]ιδορήτων οἱ ἐται-
θ[ε]ν[τε]ς αντιλέγοις, φροντισον τὰς κατὰ νό-
μους αὐτὸς παραγγελίας ὑποδέχασθαι ποίησαι ἐν τῶν της τυποθῆ[ς] τὴν
[το]διακαστηρίου προκαταρθεῖν.

ἔστι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀνεκχειβον τὸ εἰσον
Φλαυίῳ 'Αντωνίῳ Θεοδώρῳ τῷ διαστηματῷ ἐπάρχ[ω] παρὰ Αὐρηλίῳ
Πολεμα[ί]ον 'Ορίωνος ἀπὸ τῆς 'Οξηρυγκῆς πόλεως.
πάντα μὲν, ὡς ἐποι ἐστὶν εἰπέν, ὡςα εἰσχύειν τι δύν[α]ται[α] παρὰ τὴν τῶν
νόμων [ἰσχὺς] πρὸς ὄλγον εἰσχύει, ἐπανορθοῦτε δὲ
15 ὅστερον ὑπὸ τῆς τῶν νόμων ἐπεξελέεσθε. Παταήσιος [Διυπτοῦ] καὶ Πανε-
χώτης ἀπὸ κόμης Αἰλῆ τοῦ αὐτοῦ νομοῦ καταδυνα-
στευοῦσε ἐπεξερύουσιν τῶν ἡ μὲν διαφερόντων οἰκοπέδων, ἀπερ ἀπὸ δικέου
κληρονομιῶν τῆς ἡμετέρας μάμμης [εἰς ἡμᾶς κατήν-
The duplicate copy has the following variants:

— 2. αἵρεσις περιαγγελίας was probably abbreviated to οὗτ. 4. δι' ἐπίθετος, τοιούτων εἰς ἀντίθετα.

In the consulship of the most illustrious Flavius Ursus and Flavius Polemius, Pharmouthi 2. To Aurelius Aείτιος, ex-magistrate of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, from Aurelius Ptolemaeus, son of Horion, of the same city. I have approached in a petition his excellency my lord the prefect of Egypt, Flavius Antonius Theodorus, wherein I accused Pataœsis 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:—"Flavius Antonius Theodorus to Aείτιος, ex-magistrate of the Oxyrhynchite nome, greeting. If the accused persons protest against the restoration of the estates of which they are said to be in occupation and of which, as at least the accompanying document
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 Anionius 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 nome are oppressing me and occupying my own estates which descended to me by right of inheritance from my grandmother. Knowing your goodness, I beg you to allow Aëtius, ex-magistrate, to be judge in this matter; and let his inquiry concern two points, firstly, whether these estates really belonged to the old lady, and secondly, whether she made any written cession of them to these men. In this way their aggression against me will be made clear. For they can produce no written proof of sale by her, nor show that she made any other cession than is implied in the fact that while I lived with her in the city they were in the village and made indefensible encroachments on my estates. If I receive this benefit I shall be eternally grateful to your highness."

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

'We, Aurelius 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. προστασίανομένοι: 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 δρέ(ντα); in the second it is a special title.

**LXVIII. DENIAL OF A MONEY CLAIM.**

**18.2 x 9.2 cm. A.D. 131.**

Memorandum addressed by a person, whose name is lost, to a high official, probably the epistrategus, disputing a claim brought by Theon, son of Pausiris, against the writer's son Sarapion for payment of certain moneys from the estate of Sarapion's maternal grandfather, which had been bequeathed to Sarapion and his uncle Dionysius.
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 πρὸς might perhaps be connected with ἡδ, 'six talents and upwards.'

33. The διαστολικόν is the ὑπώμιμα of 5; cf. also 30 τῶν τοῦ ὑπομνήματος with 36 τῆς τῇ διαστολῆ. It is not clear whether the distinction is more than verbal.

34, 35. The meaning of these two lines is obscure; the participle ὁδ' as it stands has no construction, and ought to be either the infinitive εἶναι or in the genitive absolute. In the latter case the ὁδ' 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.
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. *αὐτὴν* 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.

*Aὐρη[λὼ]* Ἡραπίων τῷ κρατίστῳ ἐπιστρ(αὐτής)

*παρὰ Π[τὸ]χεραιοῦ τῷ καί Ἡρακλείδου ἀγοραν-

*μῆςα[τό]بريطانيا τῆς Ὀξυρυχείτων πόλεως.*

*πᾶσα κ[η]ρί[α] ἐνγραφὸς συναλλαγὴ πίστιν καὶ*
To Aurelius Herapion, most high epistrategus, from Ptolemaeus also called Heraclides, ex-agoranomus, councillor of Oxyrhynchus. Every valid written contract is credited and accepted. Agathodaemon also called Enthesmus owes me by a bond executed in his own hand in the 15th year, Pharmouthi, and placed in the archives, three thousand 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...

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.

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.

Κλωδίωι Κουλκιανώι τῷ διω[σημοτάτῳ Αιγύπτου
παρὰ Αυρηλίων Δημητρίου Νεῖλου ἀρχιερατεύσαντος τῆς Ἀροινοῦτων πόλεως.
τῶν μετρῶν κηδεμόνει σοι ὅντι, δέσποτα ἡγεμόνω, τήν ἤκ[η]ριαν προσάγων
εὐλαβίας.

ὡς ὑπὸ τοῦ σεβ. μεγέθους δικαιοκρισίας τυχεὶν. τῷ γὰρ ιξ (ἔτει) καὶ
ις (ἔτει) καὶ θ (ἔτει) τῆς εὐδέμονος

5 ταύτης βασιλείας Αυρηλίων Σώτας γυμνασιαρχήσας τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως κατὰ
dóo γραμματί-

α ὀμολογησαν ἐξεῖν μοι παρακαταθήκην ἀκύδων καὶ ἀνυπόλογον, ἐν μὲν

gενόμε-

νον ὑπὸ τοῦ Τύβι μηνὸς ἀργυρίου ταλάντων δύο, τὸ δὲ ἔτερον ἑπὶ τοῦ

Φαρενῳθ ἀργυρίου

tαλάντων εἰκοσὶ, ἀπεὶ διὰ τῶν αὐτῶν γραμματίων ἐπηγγεί[ατο] ἀποδόσιν

ἀνευ δι-

κης καὶ κρίσεως καὶ πάσης υπερθέσεω[ς] καὶ εὐρεσιολογείας. ἔπιδη τῶν

μετέχειν αὐτῶν

10 τὰ χρήματα ἑπὶ τοῦ στρατηγήσαντος Ἡρωνος, ἐπιράθη μὲν τινὰ κακουργίαν

ἔπὶ ἀπο-

κη στερεῖ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ποιήσασθαι διὰ τὸ ἀγράμματον με ἐλνα, κατάφωρος

dὲ ἑπὶ τοῦτῳ γενό-

μενος καὶ μέλλων κινδυνεύειν παρὰ τῷ σφι μεγέθει ἥξισαν ἀπρομοιο-

τὴν
dιάλυσιν τῶν χρεωστουμένων ποιήσασθαι. ὑπὸ σφι μέχριν νῦν διακρούεται τὰ

χρήματα ἐκτίσατα καταφρονών μου τῆς μετριότητος, ἄξιω καὶ δέομαι ἐπιδή
cak αὐτῶ

15 χραωτον τῷ ἱερωτάτῳ ταμίῳ ἀπὸ λόγου ἐνδεμάτων ἦς ἐξέτελεσα ἐπιμελίας.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

133

3rd hand.

παρὰ Αὐρήλιας Τιλᾶ... /[Λαμπροτάτης κατοικοῦσ]ής ἐν τῇ Ἀρσινοῖτὼν
[πότε].

πάσι μὲν βοήθεις, ἡγεμῶν δέσποστα, καὶ πάσι τὰ ἐ[δ]ια ἀπονέμησι [μάλιστα
de γαναίειν διὰ τὸ τῆς φύσεως ἀσθενεῖς ὅθεν καὶ αὐτή πρόσειμ[ι τῷ σφ]
μεγαλείῳ εὐθείᾳ ὁδὸ τῆς ἀπὸ σοῦ βοήθειας τυχεῖν. πλείστα προσ[...]
[...]. με-

νὴς μου περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν Ἀρισιναίτην νομὸν καὶ όχι ὅλγ[ον] τέλος ὅμοιον,
κανονι-
κὸς δὴ λέγω φόρους καὶ στρατιωτικὰς εὐθείας, γινὴ ἀσθ[ε]νής καὶ χήρα τυγ-
χάνουσα τῶν τε ἡμετέρων τέκνων ἐν στρατεία ὅντων καὶ ἀπασχο-
λομένος ἐπὶ τῆς ἀλλοδαπῆς, προσελαβόμην ἐμαυτή εἰς βοήθειαν κ[α]|10
dι[ρ]ίκησιν τῶν πραγμάτων τῷ πρίν μὲν Σεκοῦδνυν τινα ἐπίτα δε καὶ
Τύραννον, νομίζουσα τούτους τὴν καλὴν μοι πίστειν ἀποσάζειν [νο]τ νέ-
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

"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 Tybi, being for two talents of silver; the second, which was made in Phamenoth, for twenty talents of silver. These sums he, by the terms of the aforesaid contracts, undertook to repay without an action at law or any delay or quibble. When I therefore asked him for the money while Heron was strategus, he attempted, owing to my being illiterate, to commit a fraud to my detriment. When he was detected in this and was in danger of being prosecuted before your highness, he entreated to be allowed to settle his debts without the trouble of an action. Up to the present moment he is still putting off the payment, taking a mean advantage of my forbearance, while I am in debt to the most sacred treasury not only on account of the deficit in connexion with the duty which I have performed as superintendent of the corn-supply, but also in connexion with both my private estate and the municipal post which I undertook, and I have no other resources than this money in question. On all these counts therefore I beg and entreat you to instruct, if you will, the strategus or any other magistrate whom you may sanction, that Sotas shall be compelled by seizure of the securities provided in his written bonds now at length to make repayment, or that, if he is recalcitrant, he shall be summoned before your highness to answer for his previous fraud also. So I shall be enabled to recover my property and acknowledge my gratitude to your excellency. Farewell. I, Aurelius Demetrius presented this petition. The 19th = 18th year, Phamenoth 4.

"To his excellency Clodius 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.

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.

'Επιμάχω καὶ Θέωνι βιβλίῳφιλαῖς
παρὰ Ζωίλου τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ Πτολλίωνος μητρὸς
Πτολεμᾶς τῆς 'Ισχυρίωνος τῶν

5 ἀπὸ κόμης Ἔνεπτα τῆς μέσης τοπορχίας. ἀπογράφομαι
Μάρκῳ Πουρκῖῳ ἐπιτυχάνοις ἀπὸντι κατὰ τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ κυρίου ἡγεμόνος Μεττίου

10 Ρούφου προστεταγμένα τῶν
ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν ἐνεστῶσαν ἡμέραν ἐν καμῇ Πέτυντι τῆς αὐτῆς τοπορχίας ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ νόσου μέρεσι τῆς

15 κόμης ψιλῶν τόπων, ὅπως ἠγοράσεν παρὰ Τιβερίου 'Ιουλίου Βασιλείδου διὰ Τιβερίου 'Ιουλίου Φιλίτου ἀκολούθως τοῖς εἰς αὐτῶν δικαλοῖς. 2nd hand. Ζωίλος Ἀπολλ

20 λωνίου τοῦ Πτολλίωνος πεποίημαι τῷ
Μάρκῳ τῷ ἀπογραφῆν. Ἀμῶς Θέωνος ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ

On the verso μετε . . . .
The following papyrus is like the last an ἀπογραφή, but is concerned with a slave. Instead of being in the form of a letter addressed to an official, it is written in the style of a contract made in the presence of the agoranomi. In it Thamounion, daughter of Adrastus, with her husband Dionysius as κύριος, registers as her property a slave whom she had declared to belong to her in a previously written ὑπόμηνα. Her ownership of the slave seems to have been also guaranteed by a contract written six years previously, the mention of which (30–35) was added after the document had been finished.

"Ετοὺς τριστρισκαίδεκάτου Ἀὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Ἀδραστίανος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ, Ὁπερβερεταῖον μηνὸς Καισαρίῳ, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίᾳ, ἐπὶ ἀγορανόμων Διονυσίου καὶ Θέωνος καὶ Σαραπίωνος καὶ Ἐτέρου καὶ Σαραπίωνος καὶ Πασίωνος. Ἀπεγράφατο Θαμούνιον Ἀδραστοῦ μητρὸς Ταυαροῦτος τῶν Ἀδραστίανους ὀνόματος ὡς (ἐτῶν) ν μέση μελίχρως μακροπρόσωπος οὐλή ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως ὥσ (ἐτῶν) νβ μέσου μελίχρω μακροπρόσωπον οὐλή ὃς ἀριστερῇ, ἐν ἀγνηφα, ἦν ἐδήλω ζ. οὐ ἐπιδέ. διοκεῖ ὑπομῆνατος καὶ ἄς πεποιηταὶ χιρόγυς ραφια υπάρχουν αὐ[τή]... τρίες ἀρέτων δουλήν [...] ὥσ (ἐτῶν) τις μελίχρωτα μακροπρόσωπον αὐτήν. ἀκολουθεῖ ἐδήλω τετελείωσθαι εἰς αὐτὴν οὐ[τέρος τοῦ] σοματων ὁμολογητὸν τετελειωμένην διὰ τοῦ καταλογεῖον τῷ ἐβ... δῆμο ἔτει Αὐτοκράτορος...
I. THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

1. l. *τρισκαδεκάτου*.
20. l. *μελίχρωτος*.
22. *σφρνι* Pap.
33. l. *τετελειωμένη*.

22. ἐν ἀγνῷ: cf. xcv. 7, civ. 7, cv. 2, where the expression recurs. The meaning is that the document was drawn up ‘in the street,’ i.e. apparently by a public notary who was in most cases the agoranomus, cf. note on xxxiv. I. 9. But it is not clear why the phrase is inserted in some cases and omitted in others where the document in question must have equally been drawn up by a notary.

LXXIV. REGISTRATION OF SHEEP AND GOATS.

20.6 × 5.2 cm. A.D. 116.

Property return addressed to the strategus by Sarapion, son of Herodes, giving the present number of sheep and goats in his possession compared with their number in the previous year.

Πρό(βατα) ἵς αἰγ(α) α
ἀρ(ας) 5.

2nd hand. Ἀπολλωνίῳ [σ]πρ(αηγῷ) 20 ἀπὸ γονῆς ἀρ[ας τ]ρεῖς
καὶ οἰς καθήκει
5 παρὰ Σαραπίωνος
'Ἡρόδου τοῦ Ἐξο-
κωντ(os) ἀπ’ [Ὁ]ξυρύγχ(ων)
πόλεως. τοῖς διελθοῦτ(ι)
ἔτει ἀπεγραφάμ(ην) ἐπὶ
10 Ψόβθεως μέστ(υ) πρ(όβατα)
δέκα ἕξ αἰγά ἑνά
ἀρνακ ὁκτ(ων) πρ(όβατα) εἰ-
κοσί τ(ῆ)σαρα αἰξ ἐς,
ἔξ δὲν διεφθάρῃ πρ(όβατα)
15 ἕξ ἀρνας δύο, κατα-
λιπτύντ(α) πρ(όβατα) δέκα ἕξ

αἴξ ἐς, ἄ και ἀπογράφομαι)
ἐς τὸ ἐνεστ(ος) ἵθ (ἔτος).
τοῦ ἐπακολουθοῦντ(ας)
ἀνενή(νοχα) δυτ(ας) περὶ Ψώ-
βθυν καὶ ἀ ο λοῦ τοῦ
νομοῦ δι … … … … … …
. ἀ φο … … … … [. καὶ
25 ὁμιλ(ω) Αὐτοκράτορ(α)
Καίσαρα Νέρουν
Τραϊανὸν Ἀριστον
Σέβαστὸν Γερμανικὸν
Δακ[ι]κὸν μὴ ἐξεῦθ(σαι).
30 (ἔτους) ἵθ Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ(ος)
Νεροῦς Τραϊανοῦ Ἀριστον
Σέβαστον Γερμανικὸν
Δακικοῦ, Μεξείρ β.

On the verso ἵθ (ἔτους) ἀπογραφή προβάτων ἤς αἰγ(ος) ἀ ἄρν(ων) γ.

10. ὄ δεκα Pap.; so in 12, 14, 16. 15. ἄρνες. 17. l. αἰγα ἑνα. 27. τροίανον Pap.

10. μέσα; sc. τοπαρχίας, cf. lxxii. 5.
LXXV. Registration of an Inheritance.

Return addressed to Diogenes and Theon, keepers of the archives, by Theon, son of Theon, in which the writer first registers property inherited under his father's will made in A.D. 84, viz. the third part of a three-storied house and court belonging to it situated in the 'Shepherds' quarter,' together with the third part of his father's share in a piece of land, and, secondly, states that his sister Diogenis, who under the will was guaranteed 1,000 drachmae as dowry and the right of living on in the paternal house, had died childless in her parents' lifetime.

Διογένει καὶ Θέωνι τῷ καὶ Πτολ(ε-) 20 σης αὐλῆς, ἡμπερ ὅλην δηλῶ εἰναὶ θ ἰ απεγράψατο ἐπὶ τοποθεσίας ἡ- μισοῦ καὶ δύσοις μέρος οἰκίας, καὶ θεοῦς Θέωνος τοῦ Θέωνος μητρὸς άπιώνος ἀπ’ άμφοργύ- χων πόλεως. ἀπογράφομαι ἐπὶ τοῦ 25 παρόντος ἀπὸ τῶν κατηγορῶν εἰς μὲ ἐξ οὐνόματος τοῦ πατρὸς μου θεοῦς Θέωνος τοῦ Θέωνος μητρὸς τῶν Διογενίδος τῆς καὶ Ταπούτωκος Σια- ραπίωνος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως,

15 ἀκολούθως ἦ ἐθετο σὺν τῇ γυναι- κῇ αὐτοῦ ἔμοι δὲ μητρὶ Θερμοῦθι περὶ καταλεύσεως διαθήκη ταῖς ε- παγομέναις τοῦ τρίτου ἐτους Δομετιανοῦ διὰ τοῦ ἐνόδων ἀτ- 30 Διογενίδαν διαταγεῖσαι διὰ τῆς διαθήκης προϊόν δραχμᾶς χειλᾶς καὶ (ε’νοίκην τετελευ- τηκέναι ἐτεκνῶν περιήτων τῶν γονέων καὶ ὦμνῳ Αὐτοκράτορα

35 Καίσαρα Τραιανὸν Ἄδριανον Σεβασ- στὸν μὴ ἐγείροι. ἔτους τρισκαίδεκατον Αὐτοκράτορος Τραιανὸ Ἄδριανον Σεβαστὸν, Φαρμοῦδι πα.

12. διεδηκεν κ cor. from τ. 21. l. ήμων. 30. l. Διογενίδα. 31. δραχμᾶς x cor. from μ. 34. l. ὄμινω. 38. After μα follow some apparently meaningless flourishes.

21. δ ἰ απεγράψατο: the sense is that the oikā mentioned in 18 is identical with the 1 + ½ of a house mentioned in the ἀπεγράψατο of the writer's father.
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.

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

22·2 x 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.

'Aurelius Ammonius, daughter of Sarapiacus, son of Sarapammon.

To Aurelius Ammonius, gymnasiarch, prytanis in office of Oxyrhynchus, from Julia Dionysia, daughter of Sarapiacus, son of Sarapammon. In answer to your inquiry about my house situated in the quarter of Temienouthis, about which . . . whether it belonged to me or to my husband Aurelius Sarapiacus, I swear by the fortune of Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander the lord Caesar that the house in question and all its contents belong to me, Julia Dionysia, in accordance with the written statements which I gave you, and that I have herein spoken only the truth.'

'To Aurelius Ammonius, gymnasiarch, prytanis in office of Oxyrhynchus, from Julia Dionysia, daughter of Sarapiacus, son of Sarapammon. In answer to your inquiry about my house situated in the quarter of Temienouthis, about which . . . whether it belonged to me or to my husband Aurelius Sarapiacus, I swear by the fortune of Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander the lord Caesar that the house in question and all its contents belong to me, Julia Dionysia, in accordance with the written statements which I gave you, and that I have herein spoken only the truth.'
LXXVIII. Correction of the Official Taxing Lists.

23.3 x 6.8 cm. 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.

\[
\begin{align*}
[\text{Απολιναρίας χρημα-}] & \quad \text{καὶ τού κρατίστου Σαλωσταρίου} \\
\text{τις} & \quad \text{την τούτων ἀπογραφὴν} \\
\text{Σαραπιάδος κατ' ὅλης} & \quad \text{πε-} \\
(ἡμισ) & \quad \text{ποιήμαν}, \text{ἐν τῷ νῦν} \\
& \quad \text{προεβεντὶ κατ᾽ ἄνδρα} \\
5 \text{μέν} & \quad 20 \text{βιβλίῳ ἑυρὼν ταύτας ἐπ' ἀ-} \\
(ἄρουρα) & \quad \text{νόματος τῆς προκη-} \\
[\text{φίς}.] & \quad \text{τριάς προσεγγραμμένας.} \\
\text{'Απολιναρία χρηματί-} & \quad \text{ἐν' οὗν μὴ δόξῳ συνθέ-} \\
\text{ζουσα μητ(ρὸς) Σαραπιάδος} & \quad \text{σθαὶ τῇ τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀ-} \\
\text{σιν Τασινήματ( ) Τατρίφι-} & \quad \text{τοὺς, ἰδιωτικῆς ἐ-} \\
oις, \text{idιωτικῆς ἐ-} & \quad \text{στωὶ τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀ-} \\
10 \text{σπαρμένῃς} & \quad 25 \text{γνωφι ἐπιδίδομι τὰ} \\
(ἄρουρα) & \quad \text{βιβλίδια ὅπως [ ] αγων} \\
[\text{γ} (ἡμισ} & \quad \text{τὰ ἐσα ἐπιστείλῃς αὐτῷ} \\
\tau \\ & \quad \text{δ προσηκόν ἐστὶ πρα-} \\
\text{τοῦ} & \quad 30 \text{σεως. ἐστὶ δὲ.} \\
[\text{καὶ κατ᾽ ἐνκέλευσιν τοῦ [δι-} & \quad \text{ξαὶ περὶ τῆς ἐπανορθώ-} \\
\text{15 ασημοτάτου Μαρκέλλου} & \quad \text{ρέ.}} \\
\end{align*}
\]


1 sqq. 'From Aurelius Sarapas. Having lately bought from some one the hereinafter 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.'

The abbreviation should perhaps be resolved as τ(οι), 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.

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 × 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.

\[ \text{πάρα Κεφάλατος Λεωντάτος} \]
\[ \text{μητρός Πλουτάρχης ἀπὸ τῆς} \]
\[ \text{αὐτῆς} \] Σέσφα. ὦ σημαίνομεν

\[ \text{νὸς μον ἱδίος Πανεξάτης} \]
\[ \text{Κ[εφαλάτος] τοῦ} \] Λεωντάτος
\[ \text{μητρὸς Ἡράκλειος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐ(τῆς)} \]
\[ \text{Σέσφα ἄτεχνος ὅν ἐτε-} \]
\[ \text{λεύτησεν [τέ] ἐνεστώτι ἐτ-} \]

1. Βουλίω Παπ. 5. νὸς Παπ. 8. 1. ἄτεχνος. 16. 1. 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 Hera, 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

This 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.

1. \[\text{\text{\`A}λεξάνδρου}.\]
   \[\text{μηδὲν ταπινων}
   \text{μηδὲ ἀγενῆς μη-}
   \text{καὶ}
   \text{δὲ ἄδοξ[ον] ὁ[μί][[δε]]}
\]
2. \[\text{ἀνάλκιμον πράξις,}
   \text{kai σήμερ[ον] τελευ-
   τήσαντος}. [..] ... η
3. \[\text{σὸν τοῖς σ[τρ]ατιωταῖς}
   \text{kai πέλμας] kai φίλοις}
4. \[\text{σ}
   \text{9 abdē συμπολιτευ-
   νύν}
\]
5. \[\text{10 ὀμεθα }[.].[.].]
   \text{αὐτὸν τυχίν] βα-
   \text{k[.].]}
6. \[\text{σιλικῆς κ}]
   \text{η βασιλικών] θηκῶν.}

A line washed out.

LXXX. SEARCH FOR CRIMINALS.

16.8 x 7 cm. A.D. 238–244.

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

\[\text{Ἀυρηλίως 'Ἀπολλωνίῳ}
   \text{τῷ καὶ Κλαυδιανῷ}
   \text{kai ός χρηματίζει προ-
   τάνει καὶ Σαραπίων τῷ}
\]
2. \[\text{5 καὶ 'Ἀπολλωνιανῷ, ἀμφο-
   τέρους γυμνασιαρχήσασι}
   \text{e[ι]ρηνάρχαι 'Οξι(υργυχίτου),}
   \text{Ἀυρηλίου Πακρεῦρις}
   \text{χρηματίζων μητρός}
\]
3. \[\text{10 Ῥανώφριος ἀρχε[φ]ό-
   δος κώμης Ξενοκωλεκώ,}
   \text{ὁμών τὴν Μάρκου}
   \text{Ἀυτο[ι]ον Γορδειανο[ῦ]}
\]
4. \[\text{Καὶ[σ]αρος τοῦ κυρίου τύχην}
   \text{15 τοῦς ἐπιζητομένους}
   \text{υπὸ τῶν ἀπὸ κώμης 'Αρ-
   μενθῶν τοῦ 'Ερμοπολε-
   τοῦ νομοῦ Ἀυρηλίου Κοπρέᾳ}
   \text{'Ἀρείου καὶ Κοπρέᾳ 'Ον-
\]
5. \[\text{18 νόφριος καὶ }<\text{Α}>πίὼν}
   \text{ἀλλου 'Ἀρείου καὶ 'Αμφείωνα}
   \text{'Ἀμμονίῳ . [.]ος [δε]ντας ἀπὸ}
\]
6. \[\text{20 [τ]ῆς αὐτῆς 'Ἀρμε[ν]θὼν μη}
   \text{e[?]αι ἐπὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας κό-
\]
7. \[\text{25 μ[η]ς μηδὲ ἐπὶ τ[η }] αὐτῆς}
   \text{'Ἀρμενθῶν}
\]
8. \[\text{. . . . . . .]

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.

Ἀργ(υρίκα) μητροπ(όλεως).
Αὐρηλίῳ Διῳ τῷ καὶ Περτίνα-κὶ στρατηγῷ Ὀξυρ(υγχίτου)
Αὐρήλιος Ἀπίων Διονυσίου

5 μητρὸς Ταρμάλλοιος ἀπ` Ὀ-ξυρύγχων πόλεως. εἰσδοθήσει

υπὸ...μ...ογράμματος

tοῦ ἐνεστῶτος β (ἐτοὺς) εἰς πρακτο-ρείαν ἀργ(υρίκων) μητροπόλεως

10 τοῦ αὐτ(οῦ) β (ἐτοὺς), ὁμιλῶ τῇ
Μάρκου Ἰουλίου Φιλίππου
Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρί[ος]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 λειτουργίαι equitably and to fulfil his other duties regularly, and provides a surety for his good behaviour.

δοτε καὶ τὰς ἀναδόσεις τῶν

λειτουργιῶν ποιῆσασθαι

ὑγίως καὶ πιστῶς καὶ προσ-

5 καρτερῶν τῇ στρατηγίᾳ

ἀδιαλπτῶς εἰς τὸ ἐν μη-

dενι μεμφθῆναι, ἢ ἐνοχὸς

eἰπὴ τῷ ὀρκφ. παρέσχου
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, 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.
To Flavius Thennyras, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Nihus, 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.

Οὐαληρῷ Ἀμμωνιανῷ τῷ καὶ
Γ[ε]ροντῷ λογιστῇ Οξυρνγίτων
πα[ρ]ά τού κοινών τῶν σιδηρω-
χαλκέων τῆς λαμ[πράς] καὶ λαμ[προτάτης] Οξυρνγίτων πόλεως
5 δ[ι] Ἀ[υρηλίων Σαμῖρου Σαρμάτου ἀπὸ τῆς
ἀρχῆς πόλεως μινιάρχου ἀπὸ τῶν
[ἀμήν]. ἡράμημε παρ' Ἀυρηλίου
Ἀγαθοβοῦλου Ἀλεξάνδρου δημοσίων
λημ[με]τέων τραπ[ε]τοῦ Οξυρνγίτου πολιτικῆς
10 τραπέζης ἐς ἐπιστάματος τοῦ
αὐτοῦ ἀξιολογοτάτου λογιστοῦ
ἀ τετάγμενα ἐπιστάλημα(1) ἐξω-
διάσθαι ἦμιν ὑπὲρ τιμῆς
σιδηροῦ ἐνεργοῦ ὀλκῆς κεν-
15 [π]ηρα[πί]ου ἠνὸς χαροῦντος ἐς
δημόσια πολιτικὰ ἐργα
ἀργυρίου (τάλαντα) τοῦ πλήρη.
κυρία ἡ ἀποχή,
ὅπως[αι]ς Καίσινον Σαβίνον
20 καὶ Ο[νετί]νον 'Ρουφίνον τῶν λαμπροτάτων,
LXXXV. Declarations by Guilds of Workmen.

23·5 x 22 cm. A.D. 338.

Part of a series of declarations addressed by various guilds of workmen to the logistes, Flavius Eusebius, stating the value (at their own assessment) of the goods in stock at the end of the month. In all, parts of six declarations are preserved on two pieces of papyrus which do not join. The formula is the same throughout. We give transcripts below of the second, which is from the coppersmiths, and fourth, which is from the beer-sellers. Of the first declaration only a few letters at the ends of lines are left. The third is practically complete, and is a declaration from the bakers (ἀρτοκότοι), who return their stock as σίτου μέτρῳ δεκάτῳ (ἄργυμα) ἄταλ( ) κ.δ. For the 'tenth measure' cf. note on ix verso 8; G. P. II. lvii. 17 μέτρῳ ὠδόῳ θησαυροῦ τῆς κώμης; and Corp. Pap. Raineri xxxviii. 19 μέτρῳ ἐκτί.

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

Col. II. 1st hand. Φλαυουφ Εὐσεβίφ λογιστή Ὀξυρυγχείτου παρά τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν χαλκοκολλητῶν τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως (2nd hand.) δι' ἐμοῦ Αὐρ(ηλίου) Θωνίου Μάκρου.

Col. IV. 1st hand. Φλαυουφ Εὐσεβίφ λογιστὴ Ὀξυρυγχείτου παρά τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν ὀυδοπωλῶν τῆς δ'υ-

5 τῆς πόλεως (3rd hand.) δι' ἡμῶν Αὐρηλίου Σαλαμίνος Ἀτολ[λ]δ καὶ [Εὐδολ[γί]ου Γέλα]...
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

LXXXVI. COMPLAINT OF A PILOT.

25·3 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.

\[25\] 'Τπατείας Φλαονίων Οὐρσον καὶ Π[ολεμίου
τῶν λαμπροτάτων.
[Φλα]ου[ι]ο[Ευσεβίω] λογιστῇ 'Οξι[ρυγχείτου
5 [. . ] 'Οξυρυγχείτου κυβερνήτου πλοίο[ν] δημοσί-
[οι] πολυκάπτου ἄγω[ντος] (άρτάβας) ψ, δι' ἐμοῦ 'Ελένης συμβίου).
ἐδώ ώστιν τοῦ παρασχεθῆναι πρὸς
[ὑπ]ηρεσίαν τοῦ αὐτοῦ δημοσίου πλοίου
[ἐκ] τῆς πόλεως ναῦτην ἑνα. πολλάκις
10 [το]ύμων διεστιλάμην Εὐστοχίῳ συ. οὐ
[. . . .] τῆς νυνί λιτουργοῦσης φυλῆς [ὁ]-
[τε να]ύτην παρασχεῖν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἐνεστῶ-
[τος] ἐναυτοῦ ὑπὲρ τοῦ δύνασθ[αι α']ύτων
[ὑπ]ηρετήσασθαι τῇ δημοσίᾳ σιτο[πωία]
15 [ο]ὔτοι δὲ μίαν ἐκ μιᾶς ὑπερτιθέμενον[ος]
[οἱ π]αρέσχεν, καὶ τοῦτον χάριν τὸ βιβλί[ον]
[ἐπι]διδομι αξιών τοῦτον με[τα]τερ-
[φθά]ναι πρὸς τὴν σὴν ἐμμέλειαν καὶ[ί] ἐπα-
[ναγ]κασθῆναι κἂν ὅς τὸν ναῦτην
20 [μοί] παραδό[ν]αι, πρὸς τὸ μὴ εἰς . . . [. . .]
[. . .] με καταστήσαι τῷ μίζοιν πρὸς
[τὸ ἐ]μπροσθεῖν.
[ὑπατί]ας τῆς προκειμένης, Φαρμοθῆ β'!
2nd hand. [Αὐρη]λία 'Ελένη ἐπιδέδωκα.
25 [Αὐρ(ήλιος)] Θέων ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς
[γραμματας μὴ εἰδο[ε]σ].

*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 Paumis, . . . 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. Ixvii. 4 ἐνεύχον δὲ ἀνασφοράς τῷ κυρῷ . . . ἐπάρχῃ. The μείζων 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 × 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.

"Τατελειάς τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν
Κωνσταντίου τὸ γ καὶ Κάρυσταντος τὸ β
τῶν Ἀγγειόστων, Φαμενώδθ.
Φλαουφρίνωναρίφ λογιστῆ Ὀξυργχῆνον
5 παρὰ Αὔρηλιον Σαραπίωνος Ἐνδαίμονος
βουλευτοῦ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως ναυ-
κλη[(ρ)]υ ἡμελίτων ναυκληρίου, νω-
[ν] [α] [ι] [ρ] [ε] [θ] [ε] [ν] τὸς ἀκολούθος τοῖς κελευ-
θέρεις, τῶν κυρίων μου διασημοτάτον(ν)
10 ἡγεμόνος Ἀγγούσταρικης
Φλαουφρίνον Ιουλιον Αὐσονίου περ.
[τ]οῦ ἡμᾶς τῶν ναυκληρίων ἀπαν-
τήσαε ἐπὶ τῇ ν[ν] λαμπροτ[ά]τῃ
'Ἀλεξάνδριαν. [πρὸς] ταύτα νῦν [ὑ]πο-
15 λόγῳ ὕμνῳ [τὸν] σεβάσμιον
θείων δρκον τῶ[ν] δεσποτῶν
ἡμῶν Ἀγγειόστων ἀπαντήσαε
ἀμα τοῖς εἰς τῶ[τον] ἀποσταλ[σ]μ
[ὁ]β[φικιάλω]ος, ὑπακούοντα ἐν πάσι τοῖς πρὸς
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

20 με ζητουμένωις περὶ τοῦ ναυκλη-ρίου, καὶ μηδὲν διεζεύγθαι.

In the consulship of our lords the Augusti, Constantius for the third time, and Constans for the second time, Phamenoth. To Flavius Dionysarius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Sarapion, son of Eudaemon, councillor of Oxyrhynchus and owner of a sea-going vessel, lately chosen in accordance with the commands of my lord his excellency the governor of Augustamnica, Flavius Julius Ausonius, that we ship-owners should proceed to the most illustrious city of Alexandria. I therefore swear with full responsibility the august divine oath by our lords the Augusti that I will proceed to Alexandria in company with the officers sent for this purpose, and that I will answer all inquiries made to me concerning the vessel, and that I have herein spoken the truth. I, Aurelius Sarapion, have sworn the divine oath, as aforesaid.'

7. θαλαττίου Παπ. 8. κελευθεῖς. 19. ἐπακούοντα Παπ.
2. Κόσμημα: there is no doubt about the date, for in the preceding declaration (v. sup.) the termination ἄρα is preserved.
10. The province of Augustamnica was created early in the fourth century and consisted of the eastern part of the Delta; cf. Ammian. Marcell. xxii. 16. 1. By a curious coincidence the earliest mention hitherto of the name occurs in Cod. Theod. XII. Tit. I. xxxiv, a constitutio addressed in the same year 342, a month later than the papyrus, ad Auxentium præsid. Augustamnicae, who must be identical with the 'Flavius Julius Ausonius' of line 11.

LXXXVIII. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF WHEAT.

13.5 x 11.2 cm. A.D. 179.

Order for payment of sixty artabae of wheat to Sarapion, son of Heliodorus, addressed to the σιτολόγωι, or overseers of granaries, in the village of Petne in the middle toparchy, by Lampon, son of Ammonius.

Δάμπων Ἀμμωνίου προνοη-
τῆς οίκου γυμνασίαρχων Ὀξυρύν-
χων πόλεως σιτολόγωις με-
ζης τοπαρχίας Πέτνη τόπων
5 χαίρειν. διαστείλατε ἄφ’ ὃν ἐξε-
tε τῶν γυμνασίαρχων ἐν θε-
μα[τ]ὶ πυρὸς γενήματος τ[ε][θ]ὲ[ξ]λ-
θόν[τ]οι ἔτους ὀρτάβας ἐξήκου-
tα, / — ἔ, Σαραπίων Ἡλιοδάρηου
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\frac{1}{2} artabae of wheat from the harvest of the third year of Antoninus.

1. \( \frac{4}{\text{Pap.}} \)  4. \( \frac{\delta}{\text{Pap.}} \)  The first sign perhaps means λόγοι or λημμάτων.

8. Theoxenus was the στοιδόγος; 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 crypto-
gram of some kind.

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\[ \text{THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES} \]

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gram of some kind.

\[ \text{THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES} \]

Since they do not appear to be Graecized demotic, they are possibly a crypto-
gram of some kind.
'Choision, son of Sarapion, son of Harpocratæon, 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 Arsinoë, 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 drachmas 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. χρηματίζουσαν εξ οὗ: possibly ἡν has dropped out before ἡν. The meaning in any case seems to be that the writer of the contract did not know who the father was.

XClII. 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 λει may be read instead of ἵλε, and what we have taken to be ιε might be δ ιε (i.e. δ έτους). In that case the thirty-fifth and fourth years would be dates by the two eras starting from 324 and 355 A.D. which are frequently found in the Oxyrhynchus papyri; cf. xciii. 4 and introd. to cxxv. But then the 'thirteenth year' must be explained as a third era in use at Oxyrhynchus.
starting from 347; and in the absence of further evidence this does not seem likely.

Π(αρδ) Ἀφθονίῳ Ὀφελλῷ Ὄχυρον χαίρειν.

παράσχει εἰς ὑπηρεσίαν τῆς γεωχικῆς οἰκίας οὖν νέου κεράμια δέκα, καὶ Αμεσύστῳ ἵπποιάτρῳ ἐκ διαταγῆς οὖν κεραμίου ἐν νέοις, γιλνεται κ(εράμια) τ. (έτους) λα (έτους) καὶ ίγ (έτους) διω( ), Φαώψι η.

2. ὑπηρεσίαν Ραπ. 3. Αμεσύστῳ. ἵπποιάτρῳ Ραπ.

XCIII. ORDER FOR PAYMENT OF CORN.

5·8 × 1·5·8 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(αρδ) Εὐτρυγίῳ Διοσκόρῳ βοηθῷ χαίρειν).

δὸς Γοργονίῳ ύδραυλῃ ἐκ διαταγῆς σίτου (ἀρτάβας) δύο. (έτους) λη (έτους) // ζ(έτους) // Τόβι // κα, σεσημίωμαι.

2. ύδραυλῃ Ραπ. 3. α– δυο Ραπ.

2. The ύδραυλη 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 × 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. ἦτοι ὑφ’ ἐν ἡ καθ’ ἑνα, cf. 16–17) to Ptolemaeus. The papyrus is written in the fine semi-uncial hand which characterizes so many of the first century papyri from Oxyrhynchus. A few alterations have been made in a more cursive hand.

’Ἐτοὺς τριτοῦ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Δομιτιανοῦ Ξεβαστοῦ, Φαώψι κῆ, ἐν ’Οξυρύχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

ὅμολογεῖ Μάρκος Ἄντωνιος Πτολεμαῖον νίδος Σεργία
Πτολεμαῖος καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει Διονυσίωι πρεσ.

5 βυτέρων Θέωνος τοῦ Διονυσίου τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων
πόλεως ἐν ἀγυιᾷ συνεστακέναι αὐτῶν κατὰ τὴν-

de τὴν ὁμολογίαν πρὸς ἔξαλλοπρόσωπον ἂξοντα
tā ὑπάρχουσα αὐτῷ Ἁντωνίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ πατρι-

cκα δοθή σῶματα, Διογάν τὸν καὶ Νιλόν ὡς (ἐτὸν) μ

10 καὶ ἔτερον Διογάν ὡς (ἴτον) λ, ταῦτα τοιαύτα ἀναπό-

cρήφα πλὴν ἐπαφῆς καὶ ἰερᾶς νόσου, τοῖς προσελευ-

cσμένοις τῷ ἀγορασμῷ ἦτοι υφὶ ἐν ἡ καθ᾽ ἔνα

ἢ ἦν εὐθὺς τιμῆς, καὶ τὰ ἄλλα περὶ αὐτῶ(ν) περιοικο-

νομῆσαι καθὰ καὶ αὐτῷ Μάρκῳ Πτολεμαίο-

15 οἱ παρέντες εἰς ἠδοκείν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ-

τοῖς ἐφ᾽ ὡς τὴν δοθησμένην αὐτῷ τοῦτω

ἡ τὸν ἀπ' αὐτῶν πραθησμένου τιμῆν ἀποκατα-

στείσαι τῷ Ἁντωνίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ, τῆς πίστεως

περὶ αὐτῶν Διονύσ[ί]ον ὕσσης, τῆς δὲ περὶ κυ-

20 ρεῖς ἐβδαίσεως ἐξακολουθοῦσας τῷ Ἁντω-

νίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ ἐπὶ τοῖς προκειμένοις δικαιοίς.

κυρία ἡ σύστασις.

On the verso σύστασις Ἁντωνιον Πτολεμαίου.

2. κῇ by 2nd hand.
3. 1. Πτολεμαῖος: cf. 8, 14.
4. 1. Πτολεμαῖον.
9. κ of ka

corr. fr. τ by 2nd hand.
13. περὶ αὐτῶ περίοικο written over an erasure by 2nd hand, as
also αὐτῶ τούτων in 16.
17. 1. ἀποκαταστήσειν.

XCV. SALE OF A SLAVE.

18·2 x 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.

Ἐτοις πρισκαίδεκατον Ἀυτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Τραίανος Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Παύνι
κῇ, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος.
ὁμολογεῖ Ἁγαθὸς Δαίμων ὁ καὶ Διονύσιος

5 Διονυσίου τοῦ Διονυσίου μητρὸς Ἐρριόνης
- ἀπ' Ὀξυράγχων πόλεως Γαίας ['Ἰούλιῳ Γερμανῷ νῦν Γαίῳ Ιουλίου Δομετιανῷ] ἐν ἀγουφῆς, ἐκματαρπείσθαι δῆ[ί]ὰ [σε]ῦς τῆς ὁμολογίας ἦν πεποιηται ὁ ὁμολογῶν 'Αγαθὸς Δαι-
10 μο[ν] ὁ καὶ Διονύσιος τῷ 'Ιουλίῳ Γερμανῷ τῇ πέμπτῃ καὶ εἰκάδι μηδὲς Τοῦτο τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος προσκαιδεκάτου ἐστοὺς ἰδιάγραφον πρᾶσιν τῆς ὑπαρξάσεις αὐτῷ ἁγοραστής, πρότερον 'Πρακλείδου τοῦ καὶ Θέωνος Μάχανος Σωσικοσμείου τοῦ καὶ Ἀλβαίεως, δοῦλης Διοσκορότος ὡς (ἔτων) κε ἁσῆμον, ἢν ἐκτοτε παρεὶ(λη)φεν παρ' αὐτοῦ ὁ 'Ιουλίος Γερμανὸς ταύτην τοιαύτην ἀναπόδηφον πλην ἱερᾶς νόσου καὶ ἐπαφῆς, τειμῆς ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν· χειλῶν διακοσίων, ὡς ἐκτοτε ἀπέσχεν ὁ 'Αγαθὸς Δαιμο[ν] ὁ καὶ Διονύσιος παρ[ά] τοῦ 'Ιουλίου Γερμα-
20 νοῦ ἐκ πληροῦς ἓρα τῇ ἱδιογράφῳ πράσι[ν]
25 ἀφ' ἢς ἐτάξατο ὁ 'Ἰουλίος Γερμανὸς τὰ εἰς τὸ ἐκκύκλιον τῆς αὐτῆς δούλης Διοσκορότος τέλη τῇ τρίτῃ μην[άς] Φαμενόθ τοῦ αὐτοῦ έστους, ἀκολου-
θως τῷ ἐκδεδομένῳ αὐτῷ συμβόλωρ·
30 τῆς βεβαιώσεως τῆς αὐτῆς δούλης Διοσκορότος πρὸς πάσαν βεβαιώσιν ἐξακολουθοῦσης τῷ 'Αγαθῷ Δαιμο[ν] τῷ καὶ Διονυσίῳ, ὡς καὶ ἡ ἱδιογραφὸς πράσιν περιέχει. ἢν ἔαν συμβῇ παρα-
35 πεσιν ἡ ἄλλως πως διαφθαρ[ήν]αν [...]. προσδεικθαί τῷ 'Ἰουλίῳ [Γερμανόν [...]]σορασ[ [...]]σ. [...]

3. κθ by 2nd hand: cf. xciv. 2. 7. l. Παί. 18. Ιουλιός Pap.
'The 13th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Payni 29, at Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaid. Agathodaemon also called Dionysius, son of Dionysius, son of Dionysius, his mother being Hermione, of Oxyrhynchus, agrees with Gaius Julius Germanus, son of Gaius Julius Domitianus, (the agreement being executed in the street) that he hereby asents 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 Heraclides also called Theon, son of Machon, son of Sosicosmius also called Althaeus. This slave Julius Germanus then took from him just as she was, free from blemish except epilepsy and marks of punishment (?), at the price of 1200 drachmae of silver, which sum Agathodaemon also called Dionysius thereupon received from Julius Germanus in full together with the autograph contract. In consequence of this contract Julius Germanus paid the tax upon the sale of the said slave Dioscorous on Phamenoth 3 of the same year, in accordance with the receipt issued to him. Agathodaemon also called Dionysius is the guarantor of the said slave Dioscorous in all respects, as the autograph contract states. If the terms of it should be broken or it in any other way be rendered invalid, Julius Germanus has the right to demand . . . '

26. τὸ ἕκσκλιον: cf. the following papyrus (xcvi), and introd. to xcix.

29. συμβάλλω; the receipt for the tax is commonly found endorsed upon the contract of sale; cf. xcix. 13 sqq.

XCVI. Payment of Tax on Sales.

Order addressed to the public bank of Oxyrhynchus by Diogenes, an official concerned with the tax upon sales, authorizing the bank to receive 52 drachmae, the tax (probably 10 per cent. of the price, cf. introd. to xcix) payable by Chaeremonis on the purchase of a slave.
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 Ascleatien, daughter of Theon, also of Oxyrhynchus, through the office of the agoranomi at Oxyrhynchus, in the present month Athyr, namely 52 drachmae.'

2. τῆς: apparently ὅψι 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 Thaious or Thaēsis, 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 l. 16, is known from C. I. G. 4948 to have been praefect in the eighteen and nineteenth years of that Emperor.
XCVIII. Repayment of a Loan.

11.5 x 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.

αλα( ) δ( ).

Χαιρήμων Θέωνος τοῦ Θέωνος μητρός Τοτοεύτος
ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως Ἀρχής ἀπελευθέρω Ἀμοιτάτος Ζωίλου ἀπὸ

2nd hand. 5 τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ
ἀπέχειν παρὰ σοῦ διὰ τῆς ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς
Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπείου Ἡρακλείδου καὶ μετόχων τραπέζης ἀργυρίου
δραχμὰς ἐκατὸν ἐξήκοντα ὅκτω,

10 λοιπὰς ώφειλομένας μοι ὑπὸ σοῦ ἀφ' ἄν
ἐδανία σοι κατὰ χειρόγραφον διὰ τῆς
αὐτῆς τραπέζης τῷ Ἀθήρ μηνὶ [τοῦ
δευτέρου καὶ ικοστοῦ ἐτῶς Θεῦ Ἀδρια[νοῦ,
δ' ἔσ[τ]ὶ πρῶτον ἐτὸς Ἀντωνίνου Κ[αισαρος

15 τοῦ κυρίου, ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν ἐπτακοσίῳ
κεφαλαίῳ ἐν καταβολῇ μηνὸ(ν) πεν-
τήκοντα ἀπὸ μηνὸς Ἀδριανοῦ τοῦ αἱ[τό]
ἐτους, ὡς τοῦ μηνὸς δραχμῶν δέκα πέντε,
Chaeremon, son of Theon, son of Theon, his mother being Totoeus, of Oxyrhynchus, to Archias, freedman of Amoitas, son of Zoilus, also of Oxyrhynchus, greeting. I acknowledge the receipt from you, through the bank of Heracides 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 καταβολὴ 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 docket of the royal bank found on Ptolemaic contracts. The amount of the tax (τὸ ἐγκύλιον, cf. xcv and xcvi) was 3 talents 1200 drachmae, i.e. a tenth of the price, the same proportion as that under the later Ptolemyes, in addition to a further charge, the nature of which is obscure.
μέσος [μ]ελίχρως μακροπρόσωπως ύποστραβος οὐλή καρπῶι δεξιῶι, παρὰ
tou τῆς μητρὸς αὐτοῦ Θαρμονίους ἄδειψιον Πνεφερῶτος
tou Παπ[ο]νττ[ό]ς τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, [ὁς] (ἐτὸν) ἐς, μέσου μελίχρω
μακροπροσώπου ὑπολή ὑπὲρ ὄψιν καὶ
5 ἅλλη γόνατι δεξιῶι, ἐν ἄγνιαι, μέρος ἡμισυ τῆς υπαρχουσῆς αὐτῆς μητρικῆς
οἰκίας τριστέγου καὶ τῶν εἰςὀδῶν πασῶν
καὶ ἑξόδων [καὶ] τῶν συνκυριῶν, τῶν ὄντων ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς 'Οξυρύγχων
πόλει Σαραπιείου ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ νότου [μέρεις] λαύρας
Τεμγενοθέους ἀπὸ λιβὸς ὅμηρος [τῆς] φεροῦσης εἰς τὴν τῶν Ποιμένων
λεγομένην νοα ἡμφυσιν γείτονες τῆς δῆλης οἰκίας, νότου
καὶ ἀπηλώτων δημοσίαι ὑμαί, βορρᾶ τῆς προγεγραμμένης τοῦ ὁμομένου
Τρύφωνος μητρὸς Θαρμονίους, [ἰ]βδος οἰκία τῆς τοῦ
diatheμένου Πνεφερῶτος δεδεμένης Ταυρίριος, ἀνὰ μέσον οὐσίας τυφλῆς ῥύμης
χαλκοῦ (ταλαντῶν) ΛΒ. βεβαιώσει δὲ τὸ δια-
10 [τ]ιθέμενον μέρος ἡμισυ τῆς οἰκίας διὰ παντὸς ἀπὸ πάντων πάσας τυ
βεβαιώσει ἐν ἄγνιαί τῇ αἵτης.
(ἔτος) δευτερού Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σ[x]βαστοῦ Θερμαινοῦ Αὐτο-
κράτορος, μην[ῦς] Σεβαστοῦ τ., διὰ 'Ανθρομάχου καὶ Διογένους
ἀγορανόμων κεχηριμάτισται.

τελῶν διαγραφῆς ἐτός β Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Θερμαινοῦ
Αὐτοκράτορος, μην[o] [Σεβαστοῦ τ., τέτακται διὰ τῆς
eν Ὅξυρύγχων πόλεις τριστεγῆς ἐς τῆς Σαραπίου καὶ μέτοχοι αὐτ. . .]β[θ]υν
Τρύφων Διονυσίου τ [. . .]
15 τέλος ὑμίσυς μέρους τῆς ποραιούχης τοῦ [δ]ιατιθεμένων μητρικῆς οἰκίας
tριστέγου καὶ τῶν [εἰς]οδῶν πασῶν
καὶ ἑξόδων καὶ τῶν συνκυριῶν, τῶν ὄντων ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Ὅξυρυγχων
πόλει Σαραπιείου ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ νότου μέρεις
λαύρας Τεμγενοθέους ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ λιβὸς ρύμης τῆς φεροῦσης εἰς τὴν [π]ῶν
Π[π]ομεονίων λεγομένην λαύραν,
τοῦ Παπονττο[ς] ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς
πόλεως κατ' ἀγορανόμου χρηματισμοῦ χαλκοῦ (ταλαντῶν) ΛΒ, χαλκοῦ
πρὸς ἀργυρίου (ταλαντα) γ 'Ασ, ἐπιδεκατοῦ ἅτα (δραχμάς) [. . .]

3. 1. οἰλή: i adscript is frequently wrongly placed after final η and ω; cf. xxxvii.
4. 1. μελίχρωτος. 9. 3 λβ Pap., so in 19. 16. 1. συχυκρωτῶν.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

1. Copy. The second year of Nero Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator, on the 6th of the month Audnaeus=Sebastus, at Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaid, before the agoranomi Andromachus and Diogenes. Tryphon, son of Dionysius, about 65 years old, of middle height, fair, with a long face and a slight squint, and having a scar on his right wrist, has bought from his mother Thamounis' cousin, Pnepheros, son of Papontos, also an inhabitant of Oxyrhynchus, about 65 years old, of middle height, fair, having a long face and a scar above his... eyebrow and another on his right knee, (the document being drawn up in the street) one half of a three-storied house inherited from his mother, together with all its entrances and exits and appurtenances, situated by the Serapeum at Oxyrhynchus in the southern part of the street called Temgenouthis to the west of the lane leading to "Shepherds' Street," its boundaries being, on the south and east, public roads, on the north, the house of the aforesaid Thamounis, mother of Tryphon the buyer, on the west, the house of Tausiris, sister of Pnepheros the seller, separated by a blind alley, for the sum of 32 talents of copper; and Pnepheros undertakes to guarantee the half share which is sold perpetually in every respect with every guarantee.

C. Sale of Land.

27.3 x 15.8 cm. A.D. 133.

Declaration on oath addressed to the agoranomi by Marcus Antonius Dius, announcing the sale of four plots of ground in the Cretan and Jewish quarter of Oxyrhynchus to three parties jointly, Adrastus, son of Chaeremon, Tanabateius also called Althaeus, and Dionysius, son of Horus, with his two brothers, for 2200 drachmae, and declaring the land to be free from mortgage.

The verso of the papyrus contains part of an account.

Tois ágouanómois Márokos 'Antónios Deías kai ós χρηματίζω, στρατηγήσας Ἀλεξάνδρειας, νεωκόρος τοῦ μεγάλου Σαράπιδος. ὡμών τῶν Ἱεράκοι σύμπλεκέναι Ἀδράστω Χιαρήμονος τοῦ Ἀδράστου, καὶ Τανάβατείῳ τῷ καὶ Ἀλθαῖει μητρίῳ τῆς 5 Φιλωτέρας Ὀργένου ἀστῆς, καὶ Διονυσίῳ τῷ καὶ Παπούντωτι μητρὸς Ταρσαπάσιος Πέρτακος ἀπὸ Ὁχυρύχων πόλεως ἀφήναι τῶν πατρῶν Ὀμῆρων χρηματίζοντος μητρὸς Ταψάτως [οὐν ἄδελφοι] δυσὶ κοινίῳ ἐξ ἰσου, ἀπὸ τῶν υπαρχόντων μοι ἐπ ἀμφόδον Κρήτηκος καὶ Ἰονδαικῆς λοιπῶν ψειλῶν τό-10 πων βείκους τέσσαρας, ὃν ἡ τοποθεσία καὶ τὸ κατ' ἀνευμον διὰ τῆς καταγραφῆς δεδήλωται: εἶναι τε ἐμοὶ καὶ μήτε ὑποκείσθαι μηδὲ ἐτέρως ἐξηλλοτριῶντας κατὰ μηδένα τρόπον, ἀπέχειν δὲ με τὴν τειμὴν ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς δισεκατὼν διακοσίων, καὶ

M 2
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

1. Βεσωταύσειν πάση βεσωτάει καὶ παρέξειν καθαροὺς ἀπὸ δια-
15 [γραφῆς πάσης καὶ παντὸς οὐτινοσοῦν ἄλλου. (ἔτους) ζ Ἀντιοκράτορος
Καῖσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, Φαρμοῦθι ἵγ.
2nd hand. Μάρκος Αὐτάνιος ὁμόμοιος
τὸν ὅρκον.
On the verso
Φαρμοῦθι ἵγ., ἕως ἕνταλ "Ἀδραστος καὶ ἀλλο παρὰ) Μάρκον.
9. οὐδεῖς Παπ.

2. νεκρός: cf. B.G.U. 73. 1 Κλαύδιοι Φιλάχενος νεκρός τοῦ μεγάλου Σαράπιδος γενόμενος
ἔπαρχος σπείρας πρώτος Δαμασκήνων.

τὸ κατ’ ἄνεμον: i.e. the boundaries on the four sides, cf. xci. 7 sqq.

CI. LEASE OF LAND.

 Lease of 38 arourae of land for six years by Dionysia, daughter of Chae-
remnon, to Psenamounis, son of Thonis, at the total rent of 190 artabae of wheat
and 12 drachmæ a year.

'Εμίσθοσεν Διονυσία Χαιρῆματος μετὰ
κυψέλου τοῦ νικοῦ Ἀπίωνος τοῦ καὶ Διονυσίου Διογέ-
νους, ἀμφότεροι ἀπ' Ὀξυρύχων πόλεως, Ψενα-
μοῦνε Θόμον μητρός Σεοήρους ἀπὸ Παβέρ-
5 κῆ ἀπηλιώτου τοπαρχίας, Πέρσης τῆς ἐπιγονῆς,
eis ἔτη ἐξ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἑκτοῦ ἔτους
Ἀντωνιουν Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου, τὰς ὑπαρχοῦ-
σας αὐτῆς καὶ προγεγορουμένας ὡς τοῦ Ψενα-
μοῦνος καθ' ἑτέραν μίσθωσιν ἀρούρας τριά-
10 κοστά ὡστέ, ὡστε ἐπὶ μὲν τὰ τακτὰ
ἔτη πέντε σπείραι καὶ ξυλαμῆσαι ὅπι ἕνα
αιρήται χωρὶς ἅπαστοις καὶ όχομενῶν, 
τῷ δὲ ἐσχάτῳ ἐνιαυτῷ ὁμοίως σπείραι
καὶ ξυλαμῆσαι τοῖς διὰ τῆς προτέρας μο-
15 ζήσεως δηλομένους ποιῆσαι αὐτῶν
τῷ ἐσχάτῳ ἐνιαυτῷ γένεσι, ἐκφορίον
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

τῶν ὀλίων ἀρουρῶν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐξαετιάν κα-
τί] ἐποτακτοῦ πυροῦ ἀρταβῶν ἑκα-
τ[ὸν] ἐπενήκοντα, καὶ στοιχῆς ὅμως κ[α-
20 τί] ἡ[το]ὐς δραχμῶν δέκα δύο, ἀκίνδυνα πάν-
τ[a] παντὸς κινδύνου, τῶν τῆς γῆς δημοσίων ὅν-
tων πρὸς τὴν μεμισθωκυίαν, ἵνα καὶ κυρεύειν
tῶν καρπῶν ἐως τὰ κατ᾽ ἐτοὺς ὀφειλόμενα κο-
mίσηται. ἦν δὲ τις τοῖς ἔξις ἔτεσι
25 ἀβροχος γένηται, παραδεχῆσεται τῷ
μεμισθωκύνης, δὲ καὶ βεβαιουμένης
tῆς μισθώσεως (2nd hand.) μετέριτο ἀπὸ τοῦ
cατ᾽ ἐτοὺς ἀποτακτοῦ ἐἰς δημόσιον
θησαυρὸν τὰ ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐδαφῶν κα-
30 τί ἐτοὺς σειτικα δημόσια ταῖς ἑαυτοῦ
dαπάναις, ὡν θέμα ἀποδότω τῇ με-
μι(σ)θωκυίῃ καθαρῶν ἀπὸ πάντων κατ᾽ ἐ-
tος ὑπὸ τὴν πρώτην μέτρη[σ]ιν παρα-
dεχομένης αὐτῷ μιᾶς ἀντὶ μιᾶς, τὰ
35 δὲ λοιπὰ τῶν κατ᾽ ἐτοὺς ἐκφορῶν καὶ
tὴν στοιχῆς ἀποδότω αὐτῷ ἀεὶ μη-
νὶ Παύνι ἐφ᾽ ἄλω Παβέρκῃ πυρόν νέον
cαθαρὸν ἄδολον ἀκριβῶς κεκοσκινε-
μένον ός εἰς δημόσιον μετροῦμενον
40 μέτρῳ τετραχοινίκῳ χαλκοστόμῳ
παραλημπτικῷ τῆς μεμισθωκυίας [ἡ]
tῶν παρ᾽ αὐτῆς μετροῦμεν. ὃ δὲ ἀν προσ-
οφειλέσθη ὁ μεμισθωκύνης ἀποτεισά-
tο μεθ᾽ ἡμιολίας, καὶ ἦ πρᾶξις ἐστώ τῇ
45 μεμισθωκυίη ἐκ τε τοῦ μεμισθωμέ-
νου καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῷ πάν-
tων, οὐκ ἐξόντος τῇ μεμισθωκυίη ἐτέ-
ροις μεταμισθοῦν οὐδὲ αὐτοῦργεῖν ἐν-
tὸς τοῦ χρόνου. κυρία ἡ μίσθωσις. (ἐτοὺς) ἰ
50 Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τίτου Αλίου
Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς,
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Φάωφι ἓ. 3rd hand. Φεναμούνις Θώνιος μερι-
σωμαι τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ τὰ ἑξ ἑτη
ἀποτακτοῦ καὶ ἐτὸς πυρὸν ἀρταβῶν
55 ἐκατὸν ἐπενήκοντα καὶ σπονδῆς
δραχμῶν δέκα δύο, καὶ ἀπο-
[δ' ὧσον πάντα ὡς πρόκιται. Θέων
Θέωνος μητρὸς Ὀφελίας ἔγρα-
ψα [ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότος γράμ-
60 ματα. χρόνος] ὁ αὐτός].

2. ἐνον Ραπ. 12. ἵσατες Ραπ. 29. υπερ Ραπ.

'Dionysia, daughter of Chacremon, 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 Seocris, 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 aratabae
of wheat a year and a money-payment of 12 drachmae a year, which shall all be free of
every risk, the land-tax being paid by the lessor, who shall also be the owner of the crops
until the rent is paid. If in any of the years there should be a failure of water, an
allowance shall be made to the lessee. He shall also, when the lease is guaranteed to him,
measure into the public granary from the amount fixed as the rent for the year the yearly
corn tax on the buildings, at his own expense, and he shall pay this deposit to the lessor
free of all adulteration every year at the time of the first measuring, an equivalent allowance
being made to him. The remainder of the yearly rent together with the money-payment
he shall always pay to the lessor in the month of Payni at the granary of Paberke, new,
clean, unadulterated, sifted wheat, with no barley in it, similar to that which is delivered at the
public granary, measured by the bronze-rimmed measure containing four choenices used for
payments to the lessor or her agents. Any ararews owed by the lessee shall be paid with
the addition of half their amount. The lessor shall have the right of execution upon both
the person and all the property of the lessee, and the lessor shall not be permitted to let
the property to any one else or to cultivate it herself within the six years. This lease is
valid. The sixth year of the Emperor Caesar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus
Augustus Pius, Phaophi 5.

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

5. Παραγ τῆς ἐπιγονῆς: 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 τετραχωμένῳ: v. note on ix. 1εκδο 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. lxxviii dated in Phamenoth (Feb.-March) of 306-7, in which the date is correctly given as the fifteenth year (of Galerius) = the third (of Severus and Maximinus) = the second (of Constantine).

'Επὶ ἑπάτων τ[ῶν] [κυρί]ῶν ἥμ[ή]νων Αὐτοκρατόρων
Κωνσταντίου καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Ξεβαστῶν τῷ 5.
Αὐρηλία Ἀντιοχῆ τῇ καὶ Διονυσίᾳ, θυγ(ατρί) Ἀντιόχου τοῦ καὶ
Διονυσίου ἄρξαντος τῆς λαμ(προτάτης) πόλεως τῶν Ἀλεξανδρεῶν,
5 παρὰ Διονυσίου Διοσκόρου Ἀπολλωνίου μη(τρός) Εἰδοθῶσ,
ἀπὸ τῆς λαμ(πράς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) // 'Οξυρυγχιτῶν πόλεως. ἐκουσάς
ἐπιδέχομαι μισθόσασθαι πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἑνεστὸς (ἐτος) ἰε (ἐτος) καὶ γ (ἐτος) //
ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων σοι περὶ Ξεβαστοπελῶ τῆς Μέσης τοπ(αρχίας)
τοῦτο τὸ νομὸν πρὸς ἐποικίῳ Σ[]...].... δεῖτε λ[εγ]ομένον
10 ἐκ βορρᾶ χόματος μηχανῆς ἐδάφιον Τειψαία [λε]γομένου,
ἀρόφας ἐνυαλία, ἡ οὐσα ἐὰν ἄσι, ἐκ [γε]ωμετρίας, [εἰς] ἔλαμην
λυσυκαλάμης, φόρον ἀποτακτοῦ ἐκάστης ἀρόφας ἀργυρίου
τάλαντον ἐν καὶ δραχμᾶς τρισχίλια πεντακοσίας. ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν
υπαγωμένων αὐτῶν ὁμολογεῖ ἡ γεωχος ἔσχ[η]κεναι παρὰ
15 τὸν μεμισθωμένου ἀργυρίου τάλαντα τέσσαρα [ἀ]κινδύνων
παντός κινδύνου, τῶν τῆς γῆς δημοσίων ὄντων πρὸς σὲ
tὴν γεωχον κυριεύουσαν τῶν καρπῶν ἐως τὸ[ο]ῦ τῶν φό-
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... 2nd hand. Δύρηλια Ἀντιοχεία ἡ καὶ Διονυσία ἐμίσθωσα [...] ... 25 καὶ ἐσχον τὰ τοῦ ἄργυρου τάλα[ν]τα τέσσαρα ὥς πρόκειται.

1st hand. δῇ ἔμῳ Ἁπίλωνος σ. [. . .] . ( ) ἐγένετο.


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 = ninth year (the reading iβ is fairly certain, though the letters are mutilated). The twelfth year is that of Constantine, who is known to have begun his second year on Aug. 29, 306 (Pap. de Genève I. 10; v. Mommsen Hermes xxxii. pp. 545-7), and the ninth year must be that of Licinius whose second year accordingly dates from Aug. 29, 309. His elevation to the position of Augustus must therefore have taken place after Aug. 28, 308. This is an inference of much importance, since the year in which Licinius became Augustus has long been a vexed question, some ancient authorities placing it in 307, others in 308; cf. Mommsen l. c. p. 543; the arguments there brought forward in favour of 308 are confirmed by this papyrus.

diὰ Κο[ρμ]ηλίου βοηθοὶ,
παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Δεωνίδου Θέωνος καὶ Δι[ος]κ[όρ]ου 'Ἀμμονίου
5 ἀμφότεροι ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. ἐκουσίως ἐπιδεχόμεθα
μειασθῆναι σοὶ πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐνεστὸς ἢ; καὶ ἐναντὶ ἔτος
ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων σου περὶ τὸ Ἰσιοντάνγα ἐν περιχώματι
Νέσσα ἱκονωνεῖα τῷ ἄξιον διὸν σου Λευκα[δέ]ίου ἄρουραν μείαν
eἰς σπορὰν λινοκαλάμης, καὶ ἀντὶ φόρου παρασχῦν σου τῷ γεωύ-
10 χφ ἡμοῦ μέρος τῆς περιγυνομένης λινοκαλάμης ἀπὸ τῆς
γῆς, καὶ ἡμᾶς τοὺς μεμι[σ]θωμένους ἀπὸ ἦς ποιούμεθα γε-
ωργεῖαι καὶ ὅν παρέχομεν σπερμάτων καὶ ἀναλώματος
πάντων τῷ λοιπῷ ἡμίσοι μέρος καὶ δλε[κ]ήρον τὸ λυμπέρμον
ἀκίνδυνα πάντα παντὸς κυνήγου, τῶν τῆς γῆς δημοσίων ὄντων
15 πρὸς σὲ τὸν γεωύχον κυρεύοντα τῶν καρπῶν ἐως τὰ ὄφιλδεμα
ἀπολάβησθι. βεβευομένης δὲ ἡμῖν τῆς ἐπιδοξῆς ἐπάνωκε
ἀποδόσωμεν τὸ ἡμίσοι μέρος τῆς περιγυνομένης λινο-
καλάμης ἐπὶ τῆς λίμνος τεταρχευμένης ἀνυπερβῆτος
τῷ δέοντι καιρῷ, γυνομένης σοι τῆς πράξεως(σ) παρὰ ταῖς ἡμῶν
20 ἀλληλεγγύων ὄντων εἰς ἐκτισιν ὡς καθήκι. κυρία ἡ ἐπιδο-
χή, καὶ ἐπερωτηθέντες ὁμολογήσαμεν.
ὑπατείας Κακινίου Σαβίνου καὶ Οὐσίου 'Ροφίνου τῶν
λαμ(προτάτων), Φαώφι τε.

2nd hand. Ἀὐρήλιος Θεοματοκλῆς ὁ καὶ Διοσκουρίδης
25 [δ]ι ἔμοι Κορμιλίου βοηθοῦ(ῶ) ἔσχον τούτου
τῇ ἵσον. ὑπερβαλλόν προσφερομένου
[προ]σδεχόμεθα.

On the verso Δεωνίδου καὶ Διοσκόρου στιπποτιμητ( ).

10. l. ἡμῶν, so in 13, 17. 16. l. βεβαιομένη. Ι7. l. ἀπεδώσωμεν. 18. ? l. λίμνης.
19. l. τε. 20. ἄλληλεγ'γων Παπ. 28. στιπτο. Παπ.
11. καὶ ἡμᾶς: an infinitive, e.g. ἔχω, must be supplied in this clause.
26. ἰπερβαλλόν κ.τ.λ.: this additional note perhaps means that if the crop was unusually plentiful the rent was to be raised.

CIV. WILL.
17 × 16·3 cm. A.D. 96.

Will of Soëris, 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 house 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.

"Ετους ἐκτὸς δεκάτου Ἀυτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Δομιτιανὸς
Σεβαστὸν Τερμανικοῦ, Χοίλακ ἔν 'Οξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος, ἀγαθὴ τύχῃ.
τάδε διέθετο [προδή καὶ φρονοῦσα] Σοὴν Αρποκράτος ἀπελευθέρου
10 μου τελευτησαν συνχωρὸ (ἐ)νιαί τοῦ υἱοῦ μου Ἀρεώτου χρηματίζοντος μητρὸς Θωμ[ίου] τῆς Σοὴμι, ἐὰν εἶ, εἰ δὲ μή, τῆς τοῦτον γενεάς, τῆς ὑπάρχουσαν μοι ἐπὶ τοῦ πρὸς Οξυρύγχων πόλει Σαραπίων επ' ἀμφόδου πρότερον Ἰππέω[ν] παρεμβολῆς οἰκίαν καὶ αὐλὴν σὺν εἰσόδοις καὶ ἐξόδοις καὶ τοῖς συνκυριοῦσαι, ἐφ' ὅ γ' ὁ σημαίνο(μενο)ς αὖτρ' Ἀτρεὺς ἔξει
15 τὴν ἐνοικησιν καὶ τὰ περὶμεσόμενα ἐνοικία τῆς σημαίνομενης οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς ἐπὶ τῶν [τῆς] ἕως αὐτοῦ χρόνον χωρίς ἐνοικίου, ὑπὸ μηδένος ἐγκαθλιμόμενον, δ' ἄρρητη ὁ αὐτὸς υἱὸς 'Αρεώτης κατ' ἡτον ἄργυρον δραχμᾶς τεσσαράκοντα ὠκέον τῷ ἄχρι τ' ἐκπληρω- σωσι ἄργυρον δραχμὶ πριακόσιοι, οὐδ' ἐσταμέναι πρὸς ἀλλήλους
20 ὑπὲρ διαλύσεως καὶ συμφωνίας περὶ τῶν ὀφελεμένων ὑπ' ἐμοῦ τῷ αὐτῶ [ἀ]μβρί 'Ατρη ὑπὸ αὐτῶν σφαλεῖαν διὰ τραπέζης ἐνοικισμοῦ τῆς αὐτῆς οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς ἄργυρου δραχμῶν ἐξακοσίων. καὶ δόσει ὁ αὐτὸς υἱὸς τῇ γεγονότα μοι ἐκ τοῦ ἄνδρος 'Ατρεὺς θυγατρὶ Τνεφερώτι [μ]ητα[ν] τῆς τοῦ ἄνδρος) μου τελευτὴν ἐν ἡμέραις τριάκοντα ἄει δια-
25 [.....]υ αὐτῆς ἄργυρῳ(ιοῦ) (δραχμᾶς) τεσσαράκοντα· ἡ δ' αὐτῆς ἐνοικήσει ἐν ὀικῇ ἐνι
[ἐν οἰκοπέδῳ ἐν τῷ πυλῶν ἡμίκα ἐὰν ἀπαλλαγῇ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς μέχρι οὗ [.....]......] καταλλαγῇ, χωρίς ἐνοικίου. καθάν[α]υ δὲ μή ἔξειναι μηδενὶ
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[...]

6. ἀνδρος, corr. fr. ἀπευς (?). 1. Ἀρτέως. 11. Θάμιος. 17. ἐκβιλλόμενος.

CV. WILL.

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.

["Ἐτούς... Ἀυτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραίανοῦ Ἀδριαίνος Σεβαστοῦ, Τύβι ἤγ, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχων πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος, ἀγαθὴ τύχῃ.

[τάδε διέθετο νόμῳ καὶ φρονῶν Πεκοῖες Ἑρμοῦ τοῦ Πεκοῦσος μητρὸς Διζύμης τῆς Φιλότου τῶν ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως ἐν ἄγνω' ἐφ' ὃν μὲν πρέπει χρόνον ἐχεῖν με τὴν κατὰ τῶν ἐμὼν ἐξουσίαν

[37 letters καὶ μεταδιάδοθαι. ὅλαν δὲ ἐπὶ ταύτῃ τελευτήσω τῇ διαθήκῃ, κληρονόμον ἀπολείπω τὴν θυγατέρας[ν] μου Ἀμμούσαν μητρός Πτολεμαῖς, ἐὰν γή, εἴ δὲ

[μή, τὴν ταύτῃ γενεᾶν, τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μοι ἐπ' ἀμφότερον Κρητικὸν μερὼν κοινωνίκης οἰκίας καὶ αὐλῆς καὶ καμαρῶν. τὰ δὲ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἀπολείψῃς μὲν ἑκατοντάρχῃ καὶ ἐπίπλα καὶ ἐνδομέναι καὶ τὸ ἄλλο

5 [ἔλαν ἔχω, πάντα καταλείπω τῇ τῶν μὲν ἐμῶν τέκνων μητρὶ ἐμοῦ δὲ γυναικὶ Πτολεμάρ, ἀπελευθέρα Αμμούσαν Ἑρμίππου, ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτῆν ἐχεῖν ἐπὶ
τῶν τῆς ζωῆς αὐτῆς χρώνων τῶν χρήσεων καὶ ἐνοίκησιν καὶ ἐνοικίησιν τῆς κοδόμησιν τῆς αὐτῆς οἰκίας καὶ αἰλής καὶ καμαρῶν. ἐὰν δὲ συμβῇ τὴν Ἄμμωνον ἄτεκνον καὶ ἀδιάθετον τελευτήσαι, ἔσται τὰ μέρη τῶν ἑνγαίων τοῦ ὀμομητρίου αὐτῆς ἀδελφοῦ Ἀντάτος, ἐὰν ἔσται ἐὰν δὲ μὴ, [34 letters] μὴ ἔξεται ἐνχειρεῖν τοῖς ὑπ' ἐμοῦ διατεταγμένοις, ἡ τῶν παραβάντα τι τούτων ἀποτίνειν τῇ θυγατρί μου καὶ κληρονόμῳ Ἀμμονοῦτι ἐπιτύμου δραχμᾶς χειλίας καὶ [37 letters] 2nd hand. Πεκύσις Ἑρμοῦ τοῦ Πεκύσιος καταλείπω μετὰ τελευτήν μου κληρονόμου τὴν θυγατέρα [καὶ Αμμονοῦ τῶν ἐπὶ ἀμφόδοιι Κρητικοῦ μερῶν οἰκίας καὶ αἰλής καὶ καμαρῶν] δὲ γναϊκί μου Πτολεμαὶ καταλείπω πάντα. 

[τα τὰ Σκηνῆ μου καὶ ἐπιπλα καὶ ἐνδομενείαν καὶ εἰ τι ἄλλο αἰών (κ)χω, καὶ ἐφ' ὅσον ἔσται τὴν ἑνοίκησιν τῶν μερῶν τῆς οἰκίας καὶ αἰλής καὶ καμαρῶν. ἐὰν δὲ ἡ Ἀμμονοῦ ἄτεκνος καὶ ἀδιάθετος τελευτήσαι, ἔσται τὰ μέρη τῶν ἑνγαίων τοῦ ὀμομητρίου αὐτῆς ἀδελφοῦ Ἀμυτάτος ὡς πρόκειται. εἰμὶ ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα τεσσάρων, οὐλὴ τραχήλῳ εἰς ἀριστερῶν, [καὶ ἐστὶ μου ἡ σφραγὶς . . . . . . μονών. 3rd hand. Σαραπίων Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Διονυσίου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρώ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαθήκη, καὶ [εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . . οὐλὴ . . . . . . , καὶ ἐστὶ μου ἡ σφραγὶς Διονυσίου. 4th hand. Ἐκάτων Σαραπίωνος τοῦ Ἐκάτωνος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρώ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαθήκη, καὶ εἰμὶ 15 ἐτῶν . . . . οὐλὴ . . . . . . . . καὶ ἐστὶ μου ἡ σφραγὶς Σαράπιων. 5th hand. Παποντῶς Διογένους τοῦ Παποντώτος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρώ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος [διαθήκη, καὶ εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . . .. καὶ ἐστὶν μου ἡ σφραγὶς Διογεπαστω. 6th hand. Ζωίλου Ζωίλου τοῦ Πανεχώτου τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρώ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαθήκη, καὶ εἰμὶ ἐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα οὐλὴ κοντα ὀκτώ, πῆχι ἀριστερῶ, ἡ [δὲ σφραγὶς μοῦ ἐστὶ ... Ἁρποκράτου ἐπὶ κιβωρτῶ. 7th hand. Ἡρᾶς ὁ καὶ Σάτιος Ζηνάτος τοῦ Ἡρᾶτος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μαρτυρώ τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος [καὶ εἰμὶ ἐτῶν . . . . . . . . οὐλὴ ἀντικυμήδιω δεξιῶ, καὶ ἐστὶ
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

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μου ἡ σφραγὶς.] ἡ, μη φιλοσόφου. 8th hand. Διονύσιος Διον-
υσίου τὸ Ἑυγένεος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς] πόλεως μαρτυρῶ.
20 [τῇ τοῦ Πεκύσιος διαθήκῃ, καὶ εἰμὶ] ἐτὸν τεσσαράκοντα ὲξ, οὐλὴ παρά
κρόταφον δεξίων, καὶ ἐστὶ μοι ἡ σφραγὶς Διονυσοπλάτωνος.

9th hand. μετημ( ) Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως).

[ετοὺς ... Διοκράτορος Καίσαρος Τραίανον Ὀδριανοῦ, Τύβι] ὧ行.

[διαθήκῃ Πεκύσιος Ἐρμοῦ τοῦ Πεκύσιος ἡμερῶς] Διδύμης Φιλότου
ἀπὸ Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως.

I. ἦ added later. 4. κ of κοινωνικῆς corr. fr. 81. 10. 1. εἰν.

'The . . . year of the Emperor Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Tybi 13, at Oxy-
ryynchus in the Thebaid; for good luck.

This is the will, made in the street, of Pekusis, son of Hermes and Didyme, daughter
of Philotas, an inhabitant of Oxyrhynchus, being sane and in his right mind. So long as
I survive, I am to have power over my property, to . . . and to alter my will. But if I die
with this will unchanged, I leave my daughter Ammonous whose mother is Ptolema, if she
survive me, but if not, then her children, heir to my shares in the common house, court and
rooms situated in the Cretan quarter. All the furniture, moveables and household stock and
other property whatsoever that I shall leave, I bequeath to the mother of my children and
my wife, Ptolema, the freedwoman of Demetrius, son of Hermippus, with the condition
that she shall have for her lifetime the right of using, dwelling in, and building in the said
house, court and rooms. If Ammonous should die without children and intestate, the
share of the fixtures shall belong to her half-brother on the mother's side, Antas, if he
survive, but if not, to . . . No one shall violate the terms of this my will under pain of
paying to my daughter and heir Ammonous a fine of 1000 drachmae and (to the treasury
an equal sum?).'

There follow the signatures of the testator and witnesses.

8. Perhaps [εἰς τὸ δημόσιον τὸς ἰων . . .

14. σφραγὶς Διονύσα]: a seal with a representation of Dionysus, cf. 15 and 18 where
Sarapis and Harpocrates occur; for the latter cf. B. G. U. 463. The other seals are
obscure, as is ἐπὶ καβαρτος in 18, which seems to be a mistake for καβαρτα or καβαρα.

CVI. Revocation of a Will.

30-5 x 8-1 cm. A.D. 135.

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

stating that in accordance with the instructions of the strategus he had given
back to Ptolema the will which she had made thirty years previously and de-
posited in the archives, and which she now wished to revoke.

'Αγορανόμοις Ὀξυρύγ-
χῶν πόλεως Ἀπολλών-
os Πτολεμαῖου ὑπηρέ-
tης. ἀπήγειλα ὑμεῖν
5 τὸν τοῦ νομοῦ στρατηγὸν Δημή-
τριον συντεταχέναι
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

'\n
10 Идеей, ἐπὶ τῶν διαθήκων, ταῦτα ἂξιωματικά, ἡν καὶ δὲ ἐνεκακαδεκάτου
Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος

'To the agoranomoi 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 Stratton and Dionysia, of Oxyrhynchus, the will which you drew up for her in Mecheir of the 9th year of the deified Trajan under seals, in compliance with her own request; and that she has accordingly received back the will through me. The 9th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Pharmouthi 25.

I, Ptolema, daughter of Stratton, 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 ἄγορανομεὺν, of the receipt of a will made ten years before, which the testator now wished to revoke. Cf. the preceding papyrus.
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10 τοσ. ἐπόνος ἔβδόμον Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ,
Φαμενῶθ τρίτη.

## CVIII. MONTHLY MEAT BILL OF A COOK.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Col. I.</th>
<th>Col. II.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Θωθοῦ δ' κῆ (ἐτοὺς),</td>
<td>κῆ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κρέως μῦ (αἰ) δ',</td>
<td>κοιλία,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀκρα θ',</td>
<td>νεφρία θ'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γλῶσσα μία,</td>
<td>κῆ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 ἑνυχίνου θ.</td>
<td>5 κρέως μῦ (αἰ) θ',</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θ', γλωσσοπογήν η.</td>
<td>κοιλία θ',</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἵ, κρέως μῦ (αἰ) θ',</td>
<td>ἀκρα θ'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γλῶσσα μία,</td>
<td>κῆ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>νεφρία θ'.</td>
<td>γλῶσσα μία,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ἰβ', κρέως μῦ (αἰ) θ',</td>
<td>10 λ', στέρνα μία.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>στέρνα μία.</td>
<td>2nd hand. καὶ πρὸ τοῦτον Μεσοφῆν.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἰδ', κρέως μῦ (αἰ) θ',</td>
<td>ἵ, κρέως μναί θ', κοιλία α',</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>στέρνα θ'.</td>
<td>νεφρία θ'. κα', στέρνα α'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἰγ', κρέως μῦ (αἰ) θ'.</td>
<td>κῆ, γλωσσοπογήν ηντον θ', νεφρία θ'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 ἰθ', κρέως μῦ (αἰ) θ',</td>
<td>15 φρία θ'. κῆ, μναί θ', νεφρία α' θ'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>γλῶσσα μία.</td>
<td>κῆ, Τρύφων μναί θ',</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἵ, γλῶσσα μία.</td>
<td>ἡτίον α', ἀκραν α', νεφρία θ',</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κα', κοιλία.</td>
<td>κῆ, μναί θ', ἀκρα θ', γλῶσσα α'. ἐπαγομένοι θ'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the verso λέγος

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, 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. ἑκα might be tails, ears, or any other extremities. But as they are generally provided in pairs like kidneys, they are here probably ‘trotters.’

CIX. List of Personal Property.

$24 \times 10\cdot2 \text{ cm.}$ Late third or fourth century.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Δέχος εἶδον.</td>
<td>15 προσκεφάλαια γ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μουρώλλος λευκὸς</td>
<td>α. οπίριος και μαφόρτης.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κολόβια λευκὰ</td>
<td>β. χιτῶν ωιλίρων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἱδίαχρωμα</td>
<td>καὶ μαφόρτης.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ὁστρίων κολόβιον</td>
<td>α. χιτῶν λευκὸς α.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μαφόρτια λευκὰ</td>
<td>β. στέγαστρον καλῶν α.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μαφόρτιον ἱδίαχρωμον</td>
<td>α. ξήσαι χάλκοι γ'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λίνα Θαρσικὰ</td>
<td>β. βασκαίλης α'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀναβολάδια</td>
<td>β. χάλκια β'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 πλατόσπημα</td>
<td>β. δελματική α'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ζωναί</td>
<td>β. 25 εἰς 'Οξυρνυγχείτην'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιράτια</td>
<td>β. φασκία α'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>χιτώνια</td>
<td>β. γυναικεία χιτώνια β.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>τύλαι</td>
<td>γ'. ἀργυρίῳ μναί κ'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘List of effects. 1 white garment of pure wool, 2 white vests, 1 undyed do., 1 purple do., 2 white veils, 1 undyed do., 2 linen cloths from Tarsus (?), 2 shawls, 2 tunics with a broad purple border, 2 girdles, 2 cloaks, 2 shirts, 3 cushions, 3 pillows, 2 mattresses, a woollen (?) tunic and veil, 1 white tunic, 1 new cover, 3 bronze vessels, 1 small vessel (?), 2 bronze kettles, 1 gown. (Sent ?) to the Oxyrhynchite nome:—1 band, 2 chemises, 20 minae of silver.’

17. οἰλίρων is apparently compounded of οἰλός and ἵρων. Possibly there is a letter before the doubtful o.

22. Βασκαίλης: ? for vasculum.
CX. Invitation to Dinner.

4.4 x 6.3 cm. Second century.

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

'Ερωτᾷ σε Χαιρήμων δειπνήσαι εἰς κλείνην τοῦ κυρίου Σαράπιδος ἐν τῇ Σαραπείῳ αύριον, ἦτις ἐστίν ἸΕ, ἀπὸ ὥρας θ.

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

4. ὥρας θ: early in the afternoon, but in the absence of the month it is impossible to fix the hour. It seems to have been the fashionable time, cf. cx. 4.

CXI. Invitation to a Wedding Feast.

4 x 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.

'Ερωτᾷ σε Ἥραις δείπνήσαι εἰς γάμους τέκνων αὐτῆς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ αύριον, ἦτις ἐστίν πέμπτη, ἀπὸ ὥρας θ.

1. Ἥραις 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 x 8.5 cm. Late third or early fourth century.

Invitation to Serenia to attend a religious festival.

Χαίροις, κυρία μοι Σερηνία [π(αρά) Πετοσείριῳ, πᾶν ποίησον, κυρία, ἐξελθεῖ[ν τῇ]
Greeting, my dear Serenia, from Petosiris. Be sure, dear, to come up on the 20th for the birthday festival of the god, and let me know whether you are coming by boat or by donkey, in order that we may send for you accordingly. Take care not to forget. I pray for your continued health.

4. γενεβλείους τοῦ θεοῦ: cf. B.G.U. 149. 15 γναθίους. 'The god' in this case is probably Sarapis; cf. ch. 2. Θεόν, omitting καὶ, could also be read.

CXIII. LETTER.

Gizeh Museum, io,oi. 18.7 x 10 cm. Second century.

Letter from Corbolon to Heraclides, giving various directions.

Κορβόλων [Ἡρακλείδης] τῶι καὶ ιρίωι
χαίρεις,
ἐπεμψάσθαι διὰ Ὀμπρίῳ τὴν κλείδα καὶ
καμηλίτοι καὶ Ἀπολλωνίων
διὰ Ὄμνοφριος τὸ χελώνιον. συνῆλθεν
ἐκεῖνη τῇ ἐπιστολῇ δείγμα λευκόνα
πρὸς αὐτῷ μοι ὅπως ἐρωτηθείς εὖ ποιήθη
σεις ἀγοράσεις μοι (δραχμᾶς) β, καὶ ταχὺ μοι
πέμψῃς διὰ οὖ ἐὰν εὕρῃς, ἐπεὶ ο ὁ κτῶν
ὑφανθῇ καὶ τέλει. ἐκομισάρην
πάνθ' ὅσα ἔγραψας κομίσασθαι με
παρὰ Ὄμνοφριος υγίῃ. ἐπεμψάσθαι διὰ
τοῦ αὐτοῦ διὰ Ὄμνοφριος μηλῶν χοῦνος ἐξ
γυνώσκων
καλῶι. Χάριν ἐξ ὦ θεοῦ πᾶσιν ὧν ὁτι
ὅτι μετέλαβον παρατετευχότα
Πλουτῶνα εἰς τὸν Ὀξυρυγχέτην.
μὴ διέγερα με ἡμεληκότα τῆς κλει-
δος, ἀλλὰ ἦ αὐτὴ αὐτὴ ἐστίν, διὰ τὸ
tὸν χαλκέα μακράν ἡμῶν εἶναι.
Corbolon to Heraclides, greeting. I send you the key by Horion and the piece of the lock by Onnophris, the camel-driver of Apollonius. I enclosed in the former packet a pattern of white-violet colour. I beg you to be good enough to match it and buy me two drachmas’ weight, and send it to me at once by any messenger you can find, for the tunic is to be woven immediately. I received everything you told me to expect by Onnophris safely. I send you by the same Onnophris six quarts of good apples. I thank all the gods to think that I came upon Pluion in the Oxyrhynchite nome. Do not think that I took no trouble about the key. The reason is that the smith is a long way from us. I wonder that you did not see your way to let me have what I asked you to send by Corbolon, especially when I wanted it for a festival. I beg you to buy me a silver seal and to send it me with all speed. Take care that Onnophris buys me what Irene’s mother told him. I told him that Syntrophus said that nothing more should be given to 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
you want and I will gladly do it. Farewell. Payni the 1st. (PS.) Send me an obol's worth of cake for my nephew.'

12. τοῦ αὐτοῦ, which should follow διὰ, has been inserted in the margin; cf. 13, 14.
26. μῆτ(η)ς Εἰρίνης, added above the line, was apparently intended to follow ἐφησὲν.

CXIV. Letter concerning Property in Pawn.
11.4 x 16.5 cm. Second or third century.

Latter part of a letter from Eunoea giving instructions to a friend to redeem a number of articles, chiefly of dress (cf. cix), which had been pawned. Several of the terms are new and the meaning of them is generally obscure.

'tas μακαλαζα σ... ποσ... [....]μα. νυν μελησάτω σοι λυτρώσασθαι τὰ ἐμὰ παρὰ Σαραπίωνα. κεῖται πρὸς β μνας' πεπλήρωκα τὸν τόκον μέχρι τοῦ 'Επείφ πρὸς στατήρα τῆς μνας'

5 δερματικομαφρτιν λιβάνινον, δερματικομαφρτιν ὕνῳν, χιτῶν καὶ μαφρτιν λευκῶν ἀληθινοπόρφυρον, φακιάριον, λακωνότημαν, λυσόδιον ἐμπόρφυρον, ψέλια β, μανάκιν, λωδίκιν, 'Αφριδήτη, σκάφιν, ληκύθνιν κασ-

10 στέρνον μέγα καὶ στάμνον. παρὰ 'Ονήτορα κόμισαι τὰ κλάδια τὰ β. πρὸς ὅκτω χέρας κεῖται[1] ἀπὸ Τόβι πέρυσι πρὸς στατήρα τῆς μνας. εἰπὲ ἡ ἄρκεσθι τὸ κέρμα διὰ τὴν ἁμέλειαν τῆς κυρίας ἡμῶν Θεαγενίδος, ἐὰν ὅν μὴ ἄρκεσθη τὸ κέρ-

15 μα, πόλησον τὰ ψέλια εἰς συμ[ποιοῖ][προς] τοῦ κέρματος. ἀσπασαι πολλὰ 'Αλαν καὶ Εὐτυχίαν ἐρρώσαρι [σε] [ε]ὐχομαι. καὶ Ἀλεξάνδραν. ἀσπάζεται 'Αλαν Ξάνθηλλα καὶ πάντας τοὺς αὐτῶς.

On the verso

20 ] ἀπὸ Εὐνο[λ[ας].

5. δερματικομαφρτιν; so 8. μανάκιν, &c. 16, 18. αὐν Παπ.

'Now please redeem my property from Sarapion. It is pledged for two minae. I have paid the interest up to Epeiph, at the rate of a stater per mina. There is a casket (?)'
of incense-wood, and another of onyx, a tunic, a white veil with a real purple (border?), a handkerchief, a tunic with a Laconian stripe, a garment of purple linen, 2 armlets, a necklace, a coverlet, a figure of Aphrodite, a cup, a big tin flask and a wine-jar. From Onetor get the 2 bracelets. They have been pledged since Tybi of last year for eight . . . at the rate of a stater per mina. If the cash is insufficient owing to the carelessness of Theagenis, if, I say, it is insufficient, sell the bracelets to make up the money. Many salutations to Aia and Eutychia and Alexandra. Xanthilla salutes Aia and all her friends. I pray for your health.'

1. μακάλας: perhaps for μαλακίας, μεγάλας, or μακάλας.
2. παρὰ Σαράπιανα: 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. δερματοκομαφόρτιν: μαφόρτινος, or μαφόρτης as it is called in cix. 18, is explained by old glossaries as a veil or hood of some kind. δερματικό- ought perhaps to be altered to δεματικό-; cf. cix. 24. But how can any kind of μαφόρτινος be of incense-wood and onyx?
5. φακάριον ου φακάλιον—faciale, v. Ducange s.v.
6. λακκώνημον: the word is clearly formed on the analogy of πλεκτίημον, cf. cix. 10.
7. κλάδα: probably for κλάρα, a form found occasionally instead of κλάνα. χίρας is a puzzle, as the name of a coin would be expected; cf. 3.

CXV. LETTER OF CONSOLATION.

7.9 x 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
οὕτως ἐλυπήθην ἐκλαυσα ἐπὶ
to
Εὐμοῖρω ὡς ἐπὶ Διωμάτος
5 ἐκλαυσα, καὶ πάντα δόγα ἣν κα-
θηκοῦτα ἐποίησα καὶ πάντες
οἱ ἐμοὶ, Ἐπαφρόδειτος καὶ Θερμού-
θιον καὶ Φίλιον καὶ Ἀπολλώνιος
καὶ Πλαντᾶς. ἀλλ’ ὅμως οὐδὲν
10 δύναται τις πρὸς τὰ τουαῦτα.
παρηγορεῖτε οὐν ἑαυτοὺς,
ed πράττετε. Ἀθηρ ἃ.

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 Thermouthion and Philon 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 x 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.

Εἰρήνη Ταοννώφρει καὶ Φίλωνι.
δέδωκα Καλοκαίρων εἰς λόγον
Διονυσίου (δραχμᾶς) τμ, γράφαντός
μοι
ἐκεῖνον δοῦναι αὐτῶι ὃσον ἔαν
5 θέλῃ. καλῶς οὖν ποιήσαντες
ότε Παράμυθι τῶι ἐργάτηι
ἡμῶν αὐτὰς, κἂν ἐτὶ χρείαν
ἐχθαράσχετε αὐτῶι ὃσον ἔαν
θέλῃ, καὶ ταχέως αὐτὸν ἀπολύ.
10 σατε. ἑπεμψα ὑμεῖν ἐν τῷ ἱματι-
οφορίδι μοι μέτρον Ὀμβετσικοῦ

phiůniko(z) kai ῥόας εἴκοσι πέντε
diὰ Καλοκαίρου ἐσφραγὶ(σμένη). κα-
λῶς
ποιήσαντες πέμψατε μοι ἐν αὐ-
5 τῇ καθαρίᾳ διδράχμιον, ἐπεὶ
ἀναγκαῖως χρεία ἔστι μοι αὐτῶν.
ἑπεμψα ὑμεῖν διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ Καλο-
καίρο(ν) κḫστὴν σταφυλὴς λείαν
μάχης καὶ σφυρίδα φοῖνικος
20 καλὸν ἐσφραγὶ(σμένας).

ἐρρα(σθε). Ἀθύρ ἅ.

On the verso
Ταοννώφρει καὶ Φίλωνι.

'Irene to Taonnophris and Philo. I have given to Calocaerus for Dionysius 340 drachmae, as he wrote to me to give him whatever he wanted. So please give this money to our workman Parammon, and if he requires anything further give him whatever he wants and send him off quickly. I send you by Calocaerus in my portmanteau a measure of dates from Ombos and twenty-five pomegranates, under seal. Please send me back in it two drachmas' weight of purgative, of which I am in urgent need. I send you by the said Calocaerus a box of grapes... and a basket of good dates under seal. Farewell. Athyr 30. '

CXVII. LETTER.

17'7 x 16'3 cm. Second or third century.

Letter from Chaereas to his brother Dionysius, giving directions about some business transactions, and telling him to expect some melon seeds and pieces of cloth.
The writer styles himself in the address on the verso λίμνιορχος, a new title, meaning apparently a ‘superintendent of lakes’ and the reclaiming of them. Possibly he was employed in the Fayûm, where was the Λίμνη par excellence, Lake Moeris.

Χαϊρέας Διονυσίω ου τῷ
κυρίω άδελφῷ χαίρειν.
καί κατ’ ὄψιν σὲ παρακέληκα διη
πως ἀπαρτισθῇ τὸ ἐν τῇ βιβλίο-
πράσιν
5 οθήκη μετεωρίδων, καί τὴν [[κατα-
γραφήν]] τῶν παιδαρίων τῶν παι-
δίων ἀπαρτισθήναι, καί τὴν πράσιν
τῶν οἰναρίων τοῦ ἄντα καὶ τῶν
τοῦ πέρα διὰ σοῦ γενέσθαι, καὶ τὴν
10 τιμὴν ἐν ἄσφαλεῖ γενέσθαι, ἄχρις ἃν
παραγένωμαι. σπέρματα σικυδίων
σπουδαία ἐπεμψα ὑμεῖν [[σπουδ]] διὰ
[[διέκ]] Διογένους τοῦ φίλου Χαϊρέων τοῦ πο-
λειτικοῦ, ῥάκη δάχυ κατασεσθήμη-
15 μένα [τῇ] σφραγειάθι μου, ἐξ ὧν δόσεις
τοῖς παιδίοις σου ἐν ἔξ ἄτοιν. τὴν ἀδελφὴν
ἀσπάζοντα καί τὴν Κύριλλαν. Ἐρόδ-
πη ὑμᾶς καί Ἀρσίνοος ἀσπάζονται.
ἐρρῶσθαι σε εὐχόμαι.

On the verso
20 Διονυσίῳ γυμνασίάρχῳ παρὰ Χαϊρέων λιμνιάρχῳ.

5. μετεωρίδων. 12. ὑμεῖν Pap.

‘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 οὐ ... τὰ ἐμὰ μετεωρίδα σθη τοῖς τέχνην σχῆμ.
CXVIII verso. Letter.
32·9 x 9·5 cm. Late third century.

Letter from Saras and Eudaemon to Diogenes, containing instructions to have a boat sent for their conveyance, and making other requests.

On the recto is part of a late third century account, with four transverse lines, partly effaced, in the hand of the letter on the verso, though not forming part of it.

'Saras and Eudaemon to Diogenes the younger, greeting. We have been advised by the most notable Ammonion to send for a ferry-boat on account of the uncertainty of the
road. We accordingly send you this message, in order that, if they consent to send while you are there, you may procure what is necessary, and if not, that you may despatch a report to the strategus and the guardians of the peace. You know what hospitality requires, so get a little...from the priests and buy some incense and... We hear that you have been two days at 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.

A letter to a father from his youthful son, who begs to be taken to Alexandria. The letter is written in a rude uncial hand, and its grammar and spelling leave a good deal to be desired.

_Θέων Θέωνι τῷ πατρὶ χαίρειν._

καλός ἐποίησεν οὐκ ἄπενηχές με μετέ
σει εἰς πόλιν. ἢ οὐ θέλεις ἄπενέκκειν με-
τὲ σοὶ εἰς Ἀλεξάνδριαν οὐ μὴ γράψω σε è-
5 πιστολὴν οὐτε λαλῶ σε οὔτε υἷόνω σε,
εἶτα ἂν δὲ ἐλθῃς εἰς Ἀλεξάνδριαν οὐ
μὴ λάβω χείραν παρα [σ]οῦ οὐτε πάλι χαίρω
σε λυπόν. ἀμ μὴ θέλῃς ἄπενέκαι μ[ε]
ταῦτα γε[ίνετε. καὶ ή μήτηρ μου εἰπε Ἀρ-
10 χείρα ὅτι ἀναστατοὶ μὲ ἀρρον αὐτῶν.
καλὸς δὲ ἐποίησεν δῶρά μοι ἐπεμψείς
μεγάλα ἄρακια πεπλανκανημομέασκεί.
τῇ ἡμέρᾳ θ Ω ὅτι ἐπελέυσες. λύραν πέμψαν εἰς
με παρακαλῶ σε. ἀμ μὴ πέμψῃς οὐ μὴ φά-
15 γω, οὐ μὴ πείνω ταῦτα.

ἐρωτεῖ σε εὐχ(ομαι).

Τίβι Ἰη.

On the verso

ἀπόδος Θέωνι [ἄ]πο Θεωνάτος νιῶ.

2. 1. ἐποίησαν οὐκ ἄπενεχας οὐ ἄπενεχας... μετά. 3. 1. εἴ for Ἦ, and ἄπενεχαῖν με]τα. 4. 1. σοι. 5. 1. σοι... ἐγκαίνου. 7. 1. χείρα. 8. 1. λοιπὸν... ἄπενεχαί. 9. 1. γίνεται. 10. 1. μὴ αἴρων? 11. 1. ἐποίησας... ἐπεμψάς. 12. 1. πεπλανκεῖν ἡμῖν ἐκ[ί] or πέπλα ἀνηκαν ἡμῖν ἐκ[ί]. 13. 1. ἐπελευσα... λύραν. 16. 1. ἐφρώσαθαί. 18. 1. νιῶ.
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. ἐπιμψας; for the repetition of the finite verb where a purer style would use a participle cf. cxiii. 7.

CXX. 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 Ἐρμείᾳ χαίρειν.

λοιπὸν τί σοι γράψω οὐκ οἶδα, ἀπαίκα-

cαμον γάρ σοι αἰκαστον λέγων καὶ

οὐκ αἰνακούεις. χρῆ γάρ τινα ὀρών-

5 τα αιλατῶν ἐν δυστυχίᾳ κἂν ἀνα-

χωρίς καὶ μὴ ἀπλῶς μάχασθαι τῷ

dεδομένῳ. μετρίων γάρ καὶ δυσ-

τυχῶν γένεσιν αἴχοντες οὐδὲ

οὕτω αἰλατοῖς προσαίχομεν. τέως

10 μὲν οὖν οὐδὲν οὐδέπω παῖπρακταί,

κἂν ὡσείπερ μέλι σοι ἀποστῆλθα

μοι τινα ἡ Γούγθον ἡ Ἀμμάνιων

παραμένοντά μοι ἄχρις ἄν γνώ

πῶς τὰ καὶ αἴμα ἀποτίθαιται. μὴ ἄρα

15 παρέλκομαι ἢ καὶ εἰργομαι ἑστ’ ἄν

ὁ θεὸς ἡμᾶς αἰλαίηηθη; καὶ γάρ Ἐρμείᾳ

αἰτεῖγεται ἐλθεῖν πρὸς ὑμᾶς, ἀλλὰ αὐ-

τὸν ἀξιώσας παραμίναι οὐκ αἰβο-

λήθη, λέγων ὅτι ἀναγκαῖον τι αἴχο

20 καὶ δι’ μαί ἄνελθεῖν, καὶ νῖς δὲ Γεινά-
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.'

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 I time accomplish everything after all? I pray for your health.'
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Recto.

18. ἀξιωσας is a nominativus pendens; the writer probably intended to say ἀνε ἐπεσα, for which, by a conversion of object to subject, he substitutes ἀνε ἐπεσα.<ref>
23. It seems on the whole easier to suppose δοτα to be a mistake for ὄν (cf. vérsò 6 πουίντα) than to connect καὶ ... δοτα with what follows, taking παρά τῇ ῥάζῃ as equivalent to παρά τῷ τάξει.
25. 26. ἣσει τι δυστυχοῦσετε; θοι ἐγχαύσατι τι δυστυχεῖν.

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.

Ἰσιδώρος Ἀυρηλίῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ πλείστα χαίρειν. καθὼς εἴπα σοι περεῖ τῶν δύο ἀκάνθων εἶνα δώσοι. 5 σιν ἢμῖν αὐτά, ἡδη ἐν τῇ σήμερον περειοργητώσαν. αὐτός ὁ Φανέλας ἀνακασέτω αὐτάς ὄργην. ἀμ μὴ θέλη, γράψον μοι εἰς εἰδώ. καὶ γάρ τάχα ἐν τῇ αὐρέον ἑρχόμε-θα σφραγείσε. στείνον ὁσίν τοῦτο, ἐν εἰδώ. περεί τῶν ταύρων ἐργαζόσε- 15 σθωσαν. μὴ ἄφης αὐ- τοὶς ἀργήσῃ δλους. τοὺς κλάδους ἐνικὸν εἰς τὴν ὄδον πάντα εἴ- να δῆσῃ τρία τρία κέ 20 ἐλκύσῃ. ὀτῶσ πολήσον, καὶ συνφέρει. μὴ προσ- ποιήσῃς πρὸς τοὺς κυρείους αὐτῶν. τάχα οὐδὲν δίδω αὐτῷ. μέγα πράγμα ποιῶ 25 αὐτοῖς. τοὺς τέκτονες μὴ ἄφης δλος ἀργήσῃ. ὀχλει αὐτοῖς. ἐρρώσο- στε σε εὐχομαι.

3. 1. περὶ; so in 6, 13. 4. 1. ἵπτ.; so in 10, 18. 7. 1. ἀναγκασάτω. 8. 1. ὄργηναι. 12. 1. σφραγεῖσαι. 13. in Pap. 16. 1. ἀργήσω; so in 26. 17. 1. ἔγχαυσα. 18. 1. πάντας. 19. 1. καί. 25. 1. τέκτανας. 27. 1. ἔρρω[σαθάλ.]

‘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.
THE FIRST FOUR CENTURIES

I am causing them much trouble (?). Don't allow the carpenters to be altogether idle; worry them. I pray for your health.

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

23. αὐτῶν are apparently the bulls; but who is αὐτῷ in 24? αὐτοῖς in 25 are probably the κύριοι.

CXXII. LETTER TO A PRAEFECT.

Letter to Agenor, praefect (probably of a legion), from Gaianus, whose high rank is indicated by the fact that he places his own name before that of the praefect, and by the familiar tone of his remarks, as well as by the mention of the soldiers under his command. The letter is an apology for not having been able to procure some wild animals which Agenor required—a subject which recalls the correspondence between Cicero and Caelius.

That Gaianus was more accustomed to Latin than Greek is very evident from his handwriting, which is marked by a thoroughly Latin appearance throughout, and by an occasional obtrusion of Latin forms of letters, e.g. m. The use of the rough breathing (cf. critical note) in a cursive document is also remarkable.

On the verso

4. ήμεραν Pap.; so 8 ήμε[ν], 12 δ. 7. οἱ στρατιώται. 8. οὐπέστρεψεν Pap.
'From .......... s Gaianus. Greeting, my good brother Agenor! I received at once about the day of the Saturnalia what you despatched to me. I should have sent to you myself more quickly if I had had more soldiers with me; but ... went back and we cannot catch a single animal. I send for your use .... I pray, my dear brother, for your lasting health and prosperity.'

2. [ἀδελφ]ε: [κέφα] is a possible alternative.

CXXIII. Letter.

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

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

Κυρίῳ μοι υἱῷ Διονυσοθέων
ο πατήρ Χαίρειν.

εὐκαριή τις καὶ νῦν τοῦ ἀνερχομένου πρὸς ὑμᾶς
ἀναγκαῖον μοι ἐγένετο προσαγωρεῦσαι ὑμᾶς.

5 πάνω θυμάζω, ὅπελα μου, μέχρις σήμερον γράμμα-
ματά σοι ὦν ἐλαβόν τὰ δηλοντά μοι τὰ περὶ τῆς
ὁλοκληρίας ὑμῶν. κὰν ὡς, δέσποτά μοι, ἀντι-
γραφὸν μοι ἐν τὰχεί πάνω γὰρ θλείβομαι διότι
οὐκ ἐδεξάμην σοι γράμματα. γενὸς πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν

10 μου Θεόδορον καὶ ποίησον αὐτὸν σκυλήνα
πρὸς Τιμόθεον καὶ μεταδώσων αὐτῷ τὸ ἐτοίμον
αὐτὸν ποίησαι εἶναι[ε] εἰσβῆ προσεδρέσαι. ἢδη γὰρ
οἱ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων συνείδησιν εἰσέγεικαν
τοῖς κολληγάσι αὐτῶν, εἰσῆλθαν. εἰσβαίνον οὖν

15 μετὰ τῆς αἰσθήσεως γνώτω ὁ ἐρχόμενος ὑπὸ ἐτοί-
μος εἰσβῆ. μὴ οὖν θελήσωσίν αὐσνείδητος
ἡμᾶς φέρων πρὸς ἄλληλους ὃς εἶσδοτα ὑπὶ τὸ αὐ-
τὸ τῷ ἡμᾶς πάντας καταλαμβάνει. ἐξελέφθημεν γὰρ
μετὰ τῶν χλαμύδων εἰσῆλθατι, ὅθεν ὁ ἐρχόμενος

20 ἐτοίμοι ἐλθάτω ὡς προσεδρέσαι μέλλων.
ἀσπάζομαι τὴν γλυκτάτην μου θυγατέρα Μακκαρίαν
καὶ τὴν δεσποτίνην μου μητέραν ὑμῶν καὶ δόχους
τοὺς ὑμῶν κατ' ὄνομα. ἐρωσθαῖ σε εὐχομαι πολλοῖς
χρόνοις, κύριε νεό.
'Επειφι κβ.

On the verso at right angles

Κυρίῳ μου νεό Διονυσοθέων /// 'Ισχυρών ταβανόροις.

3. η εὐκαρία. 4. ἦμα Παπ. 7. ἦμων Παπ. Ι. μον. Or perhaps Ι. ὁς δεσπότης μοι.

'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 hereto 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, εὐκαρίαν τοῖς ἧδον ἐξοντας κ.τ.λ.
12. προσεδρικαῖα: cf. lxxi. ἦτο προσεδρικαῖα τῷ δικαστηρίῳ.

CXXIV. Schoolboy's Exercise. The Story of Adrastus.

8 x 13.7 cm. Third century.

A schoolboy's exercise, written on the verso of a piece of papyrus containing on the recto part of a second or third century account. The exercise on the verso, written in large sprawling uncials, 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.

'Ἀδραστος ὁ τοῦ Ἀργους βασιλεὺς
γήμας ἐκ τῶν ὁμοίων ἐσχέν
θυγατέρας δύο, Δησπότην καὶ
Ἀγη[μ]αλίαν, αἰτίνες οὐκ ἀμόρ-
5 φοι τυνχάνοντι αἵματι περὶ ταὶ δύο τῆς ἀμοίν
ἐν εὐστήξουσιν, μηδενδες αὐτὰς μνω-
μη[μ]ον. πέμψας τοιχαροῦν ὁ "Ἀδραστος
ἐστὶ [Δε]λφοὺς ἐπινοκάντω τῆν αἰτίαν.

1 The iambic line which ends that papyrus, δ(γ)μι τῳ θεῷ τους κακοὶ πρὸς τὴν ἐλεψιν, is a γρόφα of Menander (ed. Meineke, p. 311).
'Adrastus, king of Argos, married one of his own rank and had two daughters, Deipyle and Aegialia, who, though not ugly, were unlucky as to marriage; for no suitors offered themselves. Adrastus therefore sent to Delphi and inquired the cause.'

2. γῆμας ἐκ τῶν ὁμοίων: the wife of Adrastus was Amphithea, his niece.
3. δόο: the name of a third daughter, Argeia, is recorded.
4. For Αἰγάλεα (or Αἰγάλη) 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 indication, i.e. A. D. 560; and in line 9 'the current 237th = 206th year' is mentioned. These two eras dating from 324 and 355 respectively, of which an early example was noticed in xciii, occur constantly in the following sixth and seventh century papyri. From a comparison of the different instances it appears that the new year according to the two eras began, like the ordinary Egyptian year, on Thoth 1.

Neither era is known to have been used outside Oxyrhynchus, and it
may therefore be doubted whether the choice of the particular years 324-5 and 355-6 as epochs was due to the occurrence of an event of more than local importance. If, however, we are to look for an explanation outside the history of the town, the era dating from 324-5 may be connected with the Council of Nicaea which took place in that year. But the year 355-6 was marked by no event in general Roman history of sufficient importance to be a natural starting-point of an era.

The Oxyrhynchus scribes of the Byzantine period were, as a rule, more particular in dating their documents than their brethren in the Fayûm. It rarely happens that a business document from Oxyrhynchus fails to have a fixed date, either by the year of the Emperor or by the two eras, while Fayûm papyri are very often dated by the indiction alone. For determining the palaeography of this period there is now an immense store of dated material.
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 indication. To his worshipful lordship the superintendent of the public treasury-office of this city of Oxyrhynchus, the son of the sainted Abraham of the illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, from Aurelius Pambechis, son of the sainted Menas and Maxima, whose own signature follows, of the same city, greeting. Whereas I presented an appeal to your worship to become my surety with the most illustrious Apphouas, assistant of the village of Septha, if he accepted me as his deputy for one year reckoned from the present month Chōiak of the current 237th=206th year, and of the present 9th indication, and whereas your worship did this in accordance with my request, your worship at the same time made the reasonable demand to receive from me a written agreement proper to such an appeal. I have accordingly been con-
strained to enter upon the present appellant's agreement, wherein I agree not to permit
your worship to suffer any damage, loss, annoyance, or trouble on my account in this
connexion, whether in court or out of court, but on the contrary to guarantee you against
annoyance, trouble, loss and damage. But if the contingency which I deprecate should
occur, and your worship should suffer loss or annoyance or trouble, or I should permit you to
be reminded of your suretyship for me by any person whatsoever, you are to have the power
to distrain upon all my property, personal and real, until you have received satisfaction.
To all this I swear the oath by Heaven and the Emperor, that I will abide by and observe
these conditions and will in no wise break them; and I pledge for the observance of this
appellant's agreement my property present and future, whether held by myself or my
family.

2. τοῖς: cf. xlii. 9 τοῖς ἀποδεχθησομένους ἵππαν τῷ γ.  
3. A comparison of 25 below, and cxlix. 1 and 6 shows that κύρος here, as often, stands
for κύριος, and is not a proper name; cf. cxxvi. 4.  
19. οὖν ἀκινήτως: ἀκίνητος is common in the sense of 'immovable,' i.e. real, property; 

CXXVI. TRANSFERENCE OF TAXATION.  
Gizeh Museum, 10,085. 31.3 x 30.5 cm. A.D. 572.  
Notification addressed to a revenue office by Stephanous, with the consent
of her husband Marcus, a 'chief physician,' that she would for the future pay,
in full or in part, certain annual imposts hitherto paid by her father John,
'the most learned advocate,' in consideration of her having received from her
father a gift of landed property as a dowry.

+ Βασιλείας τοῦ θειοστάτου καὶ εὑσεβεστάτου ἠμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐερ-
γέτου Φλενού Ιουστίνου  
τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐτοέγερσον καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος Εὐεργέτης, ὑπατίας τῆς αὐτῶν

gαληνότητος τῷ δεύτερῳ,
Π[αχ]ων ἢ, ἴνθ(ιτίνοις) πέμπτης, (ἐτοὺς) σμή σις.+  
τῇ ἐγκατ[ο]ρκή 

tῇ ἐγκατ[ο]ρκή ὑπ' ἐμ[ε]ιεροῖ 

τοῦ αἴδε[σ]υνο ἐπιμελήτη τοῦ ταύτης τῆς νέας Ιουστίνου πόλεως Φλενοῦ Ιουσ[τ]ίνου
Στῆφανοῦ,  
θυγάτηρ τοῦ σφοδροτάτου σχολαστικοῦ Ἰ[ω]άννου, μετὰ συναινέσεως Μάρκου
τοῦ λογιστάτου μου

συμβιών [ἀ]πὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. θελήσῃ ἢ σή αἴδεσιμότητι ἐκ τῶν ἀπο-
κειμένων  

O 2
π'αρ' αὐτῆς δημοσίων πτυκτῶν βαρέσαι τὸ ἐμὸν ὄνομα καὶ κονφίσαι τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ αὐτοῦ μου
σοφωτάτου πατρὸς Ἰωάννου καθ' ἐκαστὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἀπὸ ἐμβ[ρ]ής καὶ
χρυσίκων τῆς
10 σὺν θεῷ εἰς[ιο]ύσεις ἐκτῆς ἐπινεμῆσεως, καὶ αὐτῆς καὶ εἰς τὸν ἐξή[σ] ἄπαντα
χρόνον,
eἰς μὲν ἐμβ[ρ]ής σίτου κανόνος ἀρτάβας ἐξήκοντα τρεῖς μετὰ τῶν τούτων ναύλων
'Αλέξανδρείας καὶ μεταφορᾶς καὶ παντοῖο ἀναλομάτων, καὶ ὑπὲρ κανονικῶν
tὰ καὶ καταβαλλόμενα τῷ κατὰ καιρὸν ἑθικῷ χρυσῶν ἢ χρυσῶν κεράτια
eἴκοσι δύο
δημοσίω ἄνθις, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀρκαρίκων τὰ καὶ καταβαλλόμενα τῷ κατὰ καιρὸν
15 ἀρκαρικαρίω ἠτοὺ ἐμβολάτορι χρυσοῦ κεράτια εἴκοσι δύο ἢμισὺ ὁβρυζιακὰ
eἰς δημοσίω
κεράτια εἴκοσι τέσσαρα. ταύτα γὰρ ἐδοξεῖν ἡμᾶς συντελέσαι ὑπὲρ τῶν
ἐπιδοθέτων
ἐμὸν τῇ αὐτῇ Στεφανοθῆι προκύμα[λ]ῶν καὶ ἄγροι ἀκινήτων πραγμάτων
καθ' ἐκαστὸν ἐνιαυτῷ, καὶ πρὸς τὸ εἰδέναι τὴν σὴν αἰείσιμότητα καὶ
ἀσφάλε[ιαν τοῦ δημοσίου λόγου πεπο[ι]ήμεθα τὸ παρὸν ἐπίσταλμα τοῦ
20 σωματ[ί]αμοῦ μεθ' ὑπογραφῆς ἡμῶν ὡς πρόκειται. + 2nd hand. + Φλ(αούλα)
Στεφανοῦς
ἡ προγεγραμμένη, στοιχὶ μοι τὸ παρὸν ἐπίσταλμα τοῦ σωματισμοῦ τῆς
προγεγραμμένης ἐτησίας συντελέσαι τοῦ δημοσίου ὡς πρόκειται. +
3rd hand. + Φλ(αούλος) Μάρκος σὺν θεῷ ἱατρὸς, ύδος τοῦ τῆς λογίας
μνήμης Ἰωάννου γενομένου) ἀρχιμαύρου, συναυτὸ καὶ συντιθημι
τῇ εὑρεσιστάτῃ μοι συμβάς Στεφανοθῆι ἐπὶ τῇ προγεγραμμένῃ ἐτησίᾳ
συντελεῖ τῶν δημοσίων
25 τῶν ἐγκεκριμένων ἐν τούτῳ τῷ ἐπιστάλματι τῶν τοῦ σίτου ἀρταβῶν ἐξήκοντα
τριῶν κανόνων
μετὰ τῶν αὐτῶν ναύλων Ἀλέξανδρείας καὶ μεταφορᾶς καὶ παντοῖο ἀναλο-
μάτων) καὶ τῶν τοῦ χρυσοῦ
κερατίων εἴκοσι δύο δημοσίω ὑπὲρ κανονικῶν, καὶ τῶν εἴκοσι δύο ἡμίσὺ
κερατίων ὁβρυζιακῶν
eἰς κεράτια εἴκοσι τέσσαρα δημοσίω ὑπὲρ ἀρκαρίκων, καὶ στοιχῆσαι πᾶσιν
toῖς προγεγραμμένοις ἐν τού-
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

On the verso

10. ἐπικόμισεν: ‘indiction.’ ἐπικόμισες, which is not infrequent in literary writers, is almost as common as ἱερακίας in the Oxyrhynchus papyri, the only distinction between them apparently being that ἐπικόμισες 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. χρυσός ἡ χρυσοῦ: ‘in one or more gold pieces.’ The normal νόμισμα or solidus contained twenty-four gold κράτα, 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. δημόσιος ἄγα: three kinds of ἄγα or standard are mentioned in these papyri, δημόσιος, ἰδιωτικός, and Ἀλεξανδρεῖας. For the relation between them cf. notes on cliv.

15. 16. 22½ κράτα of pure gold (δημόσιοι) are to be paid as the equivalent of 24 κράτα (= 1 νόμισμα) on the ‘public’ standard (δημόσιος, sc. ἄγα). The δημόσιον νόμισμα was therefore debased to the extent of 1½ κράτα. Apparently not much attention was paid to the law of Justinian (edict. xi), which was especially directed against the Egyptian distinction between pure and impure gold, an abuse which it is there stated was of recent growth and for the most part confined to Alexandria; cf. exliv. 8, note.

33. The word before ἄρει does not appear to be ἐπικόμισες.
Account of the contributions made by the οίκοι of Oxyrhynchus and Cynopolis towards the ἐμβολῆ or annual corn-supply sent to Alexandria and Constantinople. Cf. cxxxvi. 9, note.

On the verso is a list of payments, in two columns.

+ Συντελεῖ ὁ ἐνδοξ(ος) οἰκ(ος) Ὄζυμυνγχ(ιτῶν) ὑπερ ἐμβολῆς, σίλ(του) καὶ(κέλλω) (ἀρταβῶν) (μυριάδας) η καὶ

'Ζωη (ἡμιυ), τοῦτον ὑπερ τοῦ διαγράφου τοῦ τηγάνου
tῇ μυριάδι(ι) α νο(μίσματα) νε κερ(άτια) ιβ, γεν(εται) Ὁλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσμα-ματα) υπερ κερ(άτια) η

ἐξ (δω) ἐπεμφθ(η) ἐν Ὁλεξ(ανδρείας) δη(α) Μὴνα νοταρ(ίου) (και) παραπομπ(οῦ) 5 τὰ καὶ καταβληθ(έντα) τοὺς λαμπρο(τάτοις) ἀργυροπράταις [Ἰωάννου (και) Θεοδώρ(ον) Ὅ(λεξ)ανδρείας νο(μίσματα) υπὲρ κερ(άτια) ιβ. λο(πα) Ὁλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) β κερ(άτια) ι.

+ Συντελεῖ ὁ ἐνδοξ(ος) οἰκ(ος) τῆς Κυνᾶ(ν) ὑπερ ἐμβολῆς, σί(του) καὶ(κέλλω) μι(ν)ρ(ιάδας) ἐ καὶ 'Βω[η], τοῦτον ὑπερ τοῦ διαγράφου τῷ τῆς τηγάνου ἐν μυριάδι(ι) ὅ [νο(μίσματα)] νε κερ(άτια) ιβ, γεν(εται) Ὁλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) σγγ. ἐξ (δω) ἐπεμφθ(η) ἐν Ὁλεξ(ανδρείας) δη(α) Μὴνα νοταρ(ίου) (και) παραπομπ(οῦ) τὰ καὶ καταβληθ(έντα) τοὺς λαμπρο(τάτοις) ἀργυροπράταις [Ἰωάννου (και) Θεοδώρ(ον) Ὅ(λεξ)ανδρείας νο(μίσματα) σπε κερ(άτιον) ι. λο(πα) Ὁλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) [ἐ] κερ(άτια) ην.

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1. 9 < 7 Pap. 4. 5 παραπομπ. Pap. 5. 6 λαμπρό ἀργυροπράταις [ἵ]ωαννον Pap., and similarly 11 12. 1. [Ἰ]ωάννη | (και) Θεοδωρ[φ] ; so too in 11 12.

1. οἰκ(ος): cf. cxxxvi. 4 μερίδιος καὶ οἰκον. καὶ(κέλλω): Lat. cancelius; but it is not quite clear what is the meaning of the term as applied to στος. That some particular kind of measure was involved is shown by cxxxiii. 17 κανέλλω ὡ καὶ παρελθάμενον; cf. exlii. 4. Both the forms στός καγκέλλω and στός καγκέλλου occur; for the variation in case cf. the μέτρον ἤγαξανος δρόμῳ οὐ δρόμῳ. An adjective καγκέλλαριος 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; τῇγάνον usually means a frying-pan.

3. Ὁλεξ(ανδρείας), sc. ἵγας, not Ὁλεξ(ανδρία), cf. cxxxvi. 30, &c.
CXCVIII verso. Resignation of a Secretary.

Gizeh Museum, 10,121. 30.5 x 18 cm. Sixth or seventh century.

Letter addressed by three persons to a high official, informing him that a chartularius or secretary named Pamouthius wished to resign his office on account of ill-health, and asking for instructions in the matter.

The recto of this papyrus is occupied with accounts.

+ Ο εὐδοκιμώτατος κύριος Παμοῦθιος ὁ χαρτουλάριος ἀσθενειάν σώματος προβαλόμενος
βουλήθη ἐπαναχωρῆσαι τῶν πραγμάτων καὶ ἵσυχασαι, καὶ τούτο γνώτες, συνεβή γὰρ καὶ
ἐμὴ Ἰωάννην εἰναι τότε κατὰ τὴν Ὀξυρυγχιτῶν, ἐγενόμεθα ἐν τῷ οίκῳ αὐτοῦ πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ
πολλὰ αὐτῶν ἐκεισεπῆσαμεν μὴ διὰ τοσοῦτο πράξαι ἢ διανοηθῆναι δίχα γνώμης καὶ
5 ἐπιτροπῆς τὴς ύμετέρας ἐνδοξάτητοι. καὶ ἄλλως πως οὐκ ἐδυνήθημεν
πεῖσαι αὐτὸν τὰς
αἰτήσεις ἡμῶν δέξασθαι, εἰ μὴ ἐπεσχόμεθα ἐνωμότως αὐτῷ τὰ περὶ τούτου
dia γραμμάτων
προσανεγκειν τῇ ύμετέρᾳ ἐνδοξάτητι. ἐπιμενει γὰρ λέγων μὴ δύνασθαι ἐπὶ
tοσοῦτον κοπωθῆναι, ἀλλὰ αἰτεῖ ἐπιτραπῆναι ἀνελθεῖν εἰς τοὺς πόδας τῆς
ἐμετέρας
ἐνδοξάτητος, ἵνα τὸ παριστάμενον ἐπί αὐτῷ δοκιμάσῃ. τὸ οὖν δοκοῦν
καταξίωση
10 ἡ ύμετέρα ἐνδοξάτης ἀντιγράψαι, καὶ ἡ πείσῃ περὶ τούτων τῆς αὐτοῦ
αιδέσ[ι]α[φή]
ἐπιμεῖναι ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν καὶ τὰ συνήθη διαπραξᾶσθαι, ἡ ἐπιτρέψῃ
αὐτῷ
ἀνελθεῖν εἰς τοὺς ἐνδόξους αὐτῆς πόδας. ἡγεῖσθω τῆς ἐπιστολῆς
ἡ ἐποφειλομένη κατὰ χρέος προσκόπησις τῷ ύμετέρᾳ ἐνδοξάτητι. +

On the recto
+ δεσπ(ση) ἡμῶν τ(ῷ) πάντ(ῶν) ἐνδοξ(στάτῳ) π(αν)εὐφ(ή)μῳ
15 κρεῖτ(ον)ι κομιτοπρίβ(όνυ) Ἰωάννης,
Θεόδωρος, Θεόδ[ω]ρος, σχολ(αστικοῖ).
2. επαναχωρήσας: ε c corr. fr. a. 1. γνώρες. 3. ἰμαν'ην Pap. 6. τ. l. ὑπερχώμεθα. γραμματέας Pap. 7. εὐδοκησθησαί : Pap. 9. ἰνά...παρασαμενον Pap. 10. ἵματερα Pap. The fragments containing the letters αι καὶ η πιεα στις in this line and καὶ τα συνηθ in 11 have been mounted the wrong side up. 15. ἡμώνης Pap. 16. αχαλλ Pap.

"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. κομποτριθίων, if that is right, is a curious title; τριβδίων occurs not infrequently in Byzantine papyri, e.g. B. G. U. 393. 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.

. [. . . . . . . ] . [. ] ἰνδικτίωνοι εὐδεκ'ατης. τὸ παρὰ τῆς διαλύσεως βεστύδιον διαπέμπομαι
ἐγ[ό] 'Ἰωάννης πατὴρ Ἐὐφημίας τῆς ἠμῆς ὑπεξουσίου θυγατρός σοι Φοι-βάμμοι τῷ εὐδοκ(ιμω)τ(ήτῳ) μον γαμβρό, διὰ ἀνασασίου τοῦ λαμπρ(τάτου) ἐκδίκου ταύτης τῆς Ὁξυ-ρωγχιτῶν πόλεως, περιέχων ὅσ ὑποτέτακτα. ἐπειδὴ εἰς ἀκοίας ἐμᾶς ἦλθεν ὅτι εἰς ἐκθεσμα πράγματα τινα παρεμβάλλεις
5 ἑαυτὸν, ἀπερ οὐδὲ θεὸ οὐδὲ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἀρέσκοντοι, καὶ οὐ δέον ἐστὶν ταύτα ἐγ γράμμασιν ἐντεθήναι, καλὸν ἡγησάμην τῆν μεταξ' σοῦ καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς ἐμῆς θυγατρὸς Ἐὐφημίας διαλυθήναι.
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συνάφιαν διὰ τὸ ἐμὲ, ὑπὲρ οὗ εἰρηται, ἀκηκοέναι σε παρεμβάλλοντα ἑαυτὸν ἐν τοῖς αὐτῶς
ἀδέσμοις πράγμασι καὶ βούλεσθαι μὲ εἰρηνικὸν καὶ ἡσύχιον βίον διάξαι τὴν ἐμὴν θυγατέρα.

tούτου οὖν ἐνεκεν τὸ παρόν τῆς μεταξὺ σοῦ καὶ αὐτῆς τῆς ἐμῆς θυγατρὸς
Εὐφημίας

tοις συναφίας ἐπούδιοι διαπεμψάμην σοὶ διὰ τοῦ εἰρημένου λαμπροτάτου ἐκδίκου
μεθ' ὑπογραφῆς
ἐμῆς, οὗ τὸ ἴσον ἔλαβον ἐνυπόγραφον χειρί τοῦ αὐτοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἐκδίκου.
πρὸς οὖν ἀσφάλειαν
τῆς αὐτῆς μου θυγατρὸς Εὐφημίας τὸ παρὸν τῆς περιλύσεως ἐπούδιον
diαπεμψάμην σοὶ γραφὴν μην 'Επειφ ἴα ἰνδικτίων) ἐνδεκάτησ. +
2nd hand. + 'Ἰωάννης πατήρ Εὐφημίας

tῆς ἐμῆς θυγατρὸς οὐ προγεγραμμένος διαπεμψάμην τὸ παρὸν τῆς περιλύσεως
ἐπούδιον

tοις Φοιβάμμοι τῷ εὐδοκιμοτάτῳ γαμβρῷ ὑπὸ πρόκειται.
+

tοις ἴσοις ἴσον ἔλαβον τὸ εἰρημένον, χειρὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἐκδίκου.

2. Ἰωάννης . . . ὑπεξονοι ἐπιγατρῷ, Pap. 3. 1. περίξαν. 10. 1. διαπεμψάμην, and so in 13. ὑπογράφοις Pap. 11. ἴσοιν Pap. 13. Ἰωάννης Pap.

' . . . eleventh indication. 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
Oxyrhynchos. 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 Epheiph in the 11th indication.

+ 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.
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 φιλοπτόχῳ πανευφήμῳ ὑπερφυεστάτῳ πατρικίῳ καὶ δουκὶ τῆς Ὀθιβαίων
χώρας Ἀπίων παραίτε ἔλεεινός ὑμετέρου δοῦλου ἀπὸ τοῦ διαφέροντος
αὐτῆς κτήματος καλουμένου Φάκρα.

5 οὐδὲν ἄδικον ἢ ἀσβές κέκτηται ὁ ἐνδοξός οἶκος τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ
despótou, ἀλλ' ἰδι οἰκοτὸς ἐστὶ ἐλεημόσυνης ἐπὶ(ρ)ρέουν τοὺς ἐ(ν)δεέσιν
tὰ χριόδη, ἄθεο καγὼ ὁ ἐλεεινός δοῦλος τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ δεσπότου
μοῦ

dia ταύτης τῆς[5] παρούσης δεσποτῆς ἐλεηθηναὶ μοι βούλομαι
γνώναι τὴν ὑμετέραν δεσποτίαν ὡς ἐκ πατέρων καὶ ἐκ προγόνων δουλεύειν
10 τῷ ἐμῷ ἀγαθῷ δεσπότῃ πληρώσω ἐπισώς τὰ δημόσια: καὶ θεοῦ
βουλήσει ἐπὶ τῆς παρελθόντος ἐνδεκάτης ἵπ(κιόνος) καὶ τῆς παρελθόντος
dekάτης θεθνάναι τὰ ἐμὰ κτήνη, καὶ χρυσὸν ὅλγον ἐδανισάμην
νομίσματα) ἢ ἐως ὅτε δυσηθῶ ἀγοράσαι τὰ αὐτὰ κτήματα, καὶ ἀλλ' ὅτε προσήλθον
tοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ δεσπότη καὶ ἐλειψαί με ἐλθὼν εντάθα, οἱ διαφέροντες
15 τοῦ ἐμοῦ δεσπότου οὐκ ἦνεχετο ποίησαι κατὰ τὴν κέλευσιν τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀγαθοῦ
despótou. ἐὰν γὰρ, δεσποτα, μὴ καταλάβε με ὁ ἐλεός σου, οὐ δύνομαι
σταθῆναι

ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ κτήματι καὶ χρησιμευείν τοῖς γεωχικοῖς πράγμασιν. καὶ
παρακαλῶ καὶ κατικελεύω τὴν ὑμετέραν δεσποτίαν προστάξαι ἐλεηθηναὶ
με, ἐπε[ἰδὴ] εἰς μεγάλην ἀνατροπὴν ἔλθων, οὐκ ἔχω γὰρ ἀλλήν κατα-

17 φυγὴν εἴ μὴ τὴν τοῦ δεσπότου Χριστοῦ καὶ τῆς ὑμετέρας ὑπεροχῆς.
καὶ ὠμονοι θανατός ἀνατέμπησο τῷ δεσπότῃ Χριστῷ ὑπὲρ τῆς
ζωῆς τῆς ὑμετέρας δεσποτίας καὶ τὸν ὑπερφυεστάτον αὐτῆς υἱοῦ
Στρατηγίου δεσπότου. +

1. l. filostrapov.  2. υπερφυεστάτῳ Ραπ.  3. υμετέρον ραπ.  6. l. ἐπιρρέων.
8. l. ἐπιρρέων.  9. υμετέροι Ραπ.  11. ἐν Ραπ.  12. l. τεθαναία ... κτήνη.  13. ἐν<
17. First t of γεωχικοῖς corr. fr. o.  18. l. κατακελεύω. υμετέροιραπ.  20. υμετέροι
ὑπεροχῆς Ραπ.  21. υμονοι ... ὑπερ Ραπ.  22. υμετέροι ... υπερφυεστάτου ... υἱοῦ 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. Στρατηγιῷ: this person is perhaps the Flavius Strategius addressed in Gizeh Museum, No. 10,031, under the titles ἀπὸ ὑπάτων στρατηγάτης ἐυλεύστατος πατρίκιος πραγμάτων κατά τε τὴν Ἡρακλείαν καὶ κατὰ τάσην τὴν λαμπρὰν Ὄξ. πόλιν. The document, which is dated in the year 535, is an acknowledgement of the receipt through a μελακόσον of a basket (κάλαθος) required for a mill (μελαίων) belonging to Strategius; and it follows precisely the formula used in the similar receipts addressed to Flavius Apion (διὰ Μηρᾶ αἰείτων κ.τ.λ.) of which cxxxvii is an example. There is therefore reason to connect the Strategius of No. 10,031 with the house of Flavius Apion, and the Strategius of the present text is the son of an Apion. As the Flavius Apion papyri do not begin until about 15 years later than No. 10,031, Strategius was probably his elder brother or even, possibly, his father.

CXXXI. A Disputed Inheritance.

Gizeh Museum, 10,063. 36.4 x 25.3 cm. Sixth or seventh century.

Petition sent by a certain Sousneus to an unnamed person, who is asked to intervene in a dispute which had arisen between Sousneus and his younger brother about the division of their father's property.

The Jewish descent of the writer, indicated by the names which he mentions, is also traceable in the style of this letter, which has a decidedly Hebraistic turn.

+ Τῷ ἐμῷ με(τὰ) θ(εῶ) ἀγαθῷ δεσπ(ὴτη) δεσπ(η)ίσ(ι)ς (καὶ) ἱκεσία + παρ' ἐμοῦ Σουσσινύ έλεεινοῦ υμετέρου διόλου ἀπὸ Πάτανι. διδάσκω τὸν ἐμὸν ἀγαθὸν δεσπ(ητην) τὸ κατ' [ε]μὲ πράγμα[α], τοῦτον ἐχοντα τὸν τρόπον. ἡμῖνα ἐξη ὡς πάτηρ μου ἐκάλεσεν ἐμὲ καὶ τοὺς ἅγιους ἐμοῦ, λέγων ὅτι κρατήσῃ εἰς ἐς ὡμῶν τὴν οὐσίαν τῆς μητρὸς ὡμῶν 'Ἰω[.]ραφη, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐκ τῆς οὐσίας μου τρέφονται· καὶ ἐπήρεν Δανείτ τὸν μικρότερὸν μου
The Oxyrhynchus Papyri

adelfon, kai dedokev elis tyn kthsv tis methyls mou. kai melloiv telenven ó patér mou ekelenesv dothnai

10 autóv ton Danevit ek tis autou [o]vsias hmiaroúrion, légon óti árkei autóv to hmiaroúrion dístoi kai tihn kthsin tis methyls autov exei. kai lóou tria ëthi sýmeron áp' òte apéthanen, áma de apéthanen parevenamn prós 'Abraamión ton melísona Klaudianov, kai parínvekev tôn márturas toiv's

15 eürethentas épánw tôn patróv mou, toút' êstin, 'Ioulion tôn presb(îteron) kai 'Apolllón, ka[i] pro[ð]s tìn fònì tòu patróu mou époísen gevésbaia kai kath' eniavton speírow tìn osíasan mou, kai Danevit ó adelfos mou speíre tìn osíasan tis methyls mou kai tò hmiaroúrion autov. kai sýmeron 'Abraamídos ó perðoulæsthes

20 pará toú aut[î]v Danevit efylæzevn me légon òs en nû lábs


'To my kind lord next to God, entreaty and supplication, from me, Sousneus, 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... apex, 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 (?) by this David lay in wait for me, and said that my brother must have for himself my mother's land and the half-aroura which my father gave him, and that all that my father left me must be divided again between himself and me. Now my father gave to my mother 110 solidi to divide between me and my brothers and sisters, and this she gave to Elizabeth my elder sister.
And I beseech my kind lord to see that my rights are maintained in accordance with my father's word.'

14. μείζων Κλαυδιανός: it is more probable that μείζων here is a title than that it means 'elder son,' notwithstanding μείζων ἄδελφος in 25. Cf. cxxxii. 1, 10, civi. 5, cviii. 2, and B. G. U. 367: 5, and 368. 10 κύριετ καὶ μείζων Ἑστατηνίου τοῦ πονεσφ. πατρικ.

15. κατά: the use of the preposition is peculiar. κατά is frequent in late Greek as an equivalent of ἐπί in the senses of 'upon' and 'over,' i.e. having authority over. But neither of these meanings is very satisfactory in the present case.

19. πορθοῦσθεν: Ἐκφραστικοί is from πορθή or from δύολος.

20. ἐὰν μή κ.τ.λ.: apparently the apodosis, which was to give the consequences of a refusal, is forgotten. Another way of taking the passage would be to alter ὡς ἐὰν μὴ λάβῃ το ὡς ἐκ μη Πλαξεν, keeping μηροθδήμα.

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.

+ Γνώ(σις) χρυσ(ίου) εὑρεθέντος πα(ρὰ) τῷ μακαρ(ίῳ) Παύλῳ τῷ ἀπὸ μείζ(ῶν) Ἄνδρεω (καὶ) δοθέ(ντος) τοῖς
gεγραμμένοις αὐτῷ κληρονόμου(ις) ἐπὶ μην(ῆς) ᾿Εστείφ κα'

διὰ Σερήνου νιότ τοῦ αὐ(τοῦ) Παύλου νο(μίσματα) ρνθ (κεράτια) κ.,

(καὶ) ὑ(πὲρ) παραστάθμο(υον) αὐτ(ῶν) νο(μίσματα) τ(ῃ) (κεράτια) δ.,

μετὰ τοῦ καταργοῦσα τοὺς κατηγοροῦσαν

(καὶ) Φοιβάδμων χρυσο(χίου) ὑ(πὲρ) τῇ(ς) γαμετο(ῦ) αὐτ(οῦ) Ῥαῖδος νο(μί-

ο(μίσματα) τ(ῃ) (κεράτια) Ἰ.,

(καὶ) ὑ(πὲρ) παραστάθμο(υον) αὐτ(ῶν) νο(μίσματα) δ (κεράτια) η,

μετὰ τοῦ καταργοῦσα τοὺς κατηγοροῦσαν

(καὶ) Φοιβάδμων χρυσο(χίου) ὑ(πὲρ) τῇ(ς) γαμετο(ῦ) αὐτ(οῦ) Ῥαῖδος νο(μί-

σματος) τ(ῃ) (κεράτια) Κ.,

(καὶ) ὑ(πὲρ) παραστάθμο(υον) αὐτ(ῶν) νο(μίσματα) γ (κεράτια) δ,

μετὰ τοῦ καταργοῦσα τοὺς κατηγοροῦσαν

2. κληρονομήθε Παπ. 4. νίου Παπ. 9 ρνθ ᾿Η Παπ.; so in 5 &c. 7. ηραίδος Παπ.
5. παραστάθμιον: παράσταθμον τόμοσαμα in Cod. Just. x. 27, 2 means a τόμοσαμα below its normal weight; and on this analogy the amounts mentioned here as paid ύπερ παραστάθμιον may be supposed to have made up the deficiency in weight of the sums with which they are connected; i.e. the 360 νομίσματα were παρά so and so many κράτια. But if this is meant, it is rather strange that the νομίσματα are not described at the outset in 3 as being under weight.

10. γαμέτος (ο) γαμέτος γαμέτος γαμέτος γαμέτος 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.

  'Ιωσηφίνανον τοῦ αιωνίου Δύνασ[ο]ν
  καὶ Αὐτοκρ(άτορος) ἐτούς κ[θ], τοῖς τὸ η μετὰ τὴν ἐπάτιαν Φλ(αυνίου)
  Βασιλίου τοῦ λαμπροστάτου,
  Φλ(αυνί)φι κβ, ἵνδικταν ηδ, ἐν Ὀξυρύγχω(ιτῶν) πόλ(ει). +
  Φλαυνίος Ἀπώνιος τ[α] πανευφήμω καὶ ὑπερφυστάτῳ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων ὁδιναριῶν
  5 γεουχούντε καὶ ἐνταθήτω τῇ λαμπρῇ Ὀξυρύγχωτῳ πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου
  τοῦ ἑπερωτῶντος
  καὶ προσπορίζοντος τῷ ἢδῳ δεσποτῆς τῷ αὐτῷ πανεύρυθμῳ ἀνδρὶ τῆς
  ἀγωγῆς καὶ
  ἐνοχήν, τὸ κοινὸν τῶν πρωτοκομητῶν τῆς κόμης Τάκωνα τοῦ Ὀξυρύγχωτοι
  νομοῦ, παγαρχομενήν ὑπὸ τοῦ οίκου τῆς ὕμων ἐνδοξάστητος, δί ημῶν
  Αὐρηλίων
  Φοιβάμμωνος μείζωνος, νιὸν Πεκνοῦν, καὶ Ἀνουὴτ νιὸ "Ἀρτισί, καὶ Μηνᾶ
  ἀδελφοῦ αὐτοῦ,

10 καὶ Κουλαήτβ νιὸ Ἰωάννου, καὶ Ἀνουὴτ νιὸ Πρίσκου, καὶ Ἡρακλείδου
  νιὸν Παμµα, καὶ Φιβ νιὸν
  Ἰουλίου, καὶ λοιπῶν κυμαρχῶν ταύτης, χαίρειν. ὑμολογοῦμεν ἐσχήκεναι
  παρὰ τῆς
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

ομην ἐνδοξήτης ἐν χρήσει καὶ παραμετρήθαι ἀπὸ γενήματος τῆς παρούσης
tεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτης ἱνθ(ικτίων) εἰς σπερμοβόλαιν τῶν ἡμῶν ἀρουρῶν καρπῶν τῆς
σὺν θεῷ πεντεκαιδεκάτης ἐπινεμῆσεως σίτου ρυπαροῦ ἐκτὸς διαπίσματος
15 καγκέλλῳ ἀρτάβας διακοσίας τᾶς καὶ διδείσας ἡμῖν διὰ τῶν κηπρονο-
μον τοῦ
μακαρίου Μηνᾶ νιώτι 'Οσκλάτος ναυκλήρου τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου(ου) ὑμῶν οίκου,
γίνεται σίτου ἰ σεκαγκέλλω(ο)'
δὴντρων νέων κεκοσκινεμένων καγκέλλῳ ὁ καὶ παρειλήφαμεν ἐπάναγκες
ἀποδόσωμεν τῇ ἡμῶν ἐνδόξῃ(τητι) μετὰ καὶ τοῦ φορικοῦ ἡμῶν φόρου ἐν τῷ.
Παῦν μην
τοῦ ἐνεστώτος ἐτους ἁγί ἤς τῆς αὐτῆς παρούσης τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτης
ἱνθ(ικτίων)
20 ἐκ νέων καρπῶν τῆς σὺν θεῷ πεντεκαιδεκάτης ἐπινεμῆσεως, ἀνυπερβέτως
cινάνθρωπο τῶν
ἡμῶν ὑπαρχόντων ὑποκειμ(ένων) εἰς τούτο. κόρ(ιον τὸ γραμμ(άτιον) ἁπλ(οῦν)
γραφ(έν), καὶ ἐπερσκοπήθητες ὡμολογήσαμεν.
2nd hand. τῶν κοινῶν τῶν προτοκομητῶν τῆς κόμης Τάκωνα τοῦ Ὀξυρυ-
χίτου νομοῦ διὰ τῶν προγεγραμμένων
ἐν αὐτῇ ὄνωμ(άτων) τούτῳ τὸ γραμμάτιον πρὸς τῶν ἡμῶν ἐνδόξῃ(τητα) τῶν
to σίτου ἀρταβῶν διακοσίων
ρυπαροῦ ἐκτὸς διαπίσματος καγκέλλ(ιῳ, γίνεται) σίτι(ου) ρ(υπαροῦ) ὁ—σε—καὶ
ἀποδόσωμεν ἐν τῇ εἰρήμενον πρὸβ(ευμία)
25 καὶ συμφωνεῖ ἡμῖν πάντα τὰ ἐγεγραμμένα ὡς πρόκειται, καὶ ἐπερο-
τηθῆτες ὡμολογήσαμεν
καὶ ἀπελήσαμεν. Αὐρήλιος 'Ἡρακλήθη[ς] γραμ(ματεύς) κόμης Τάκωνα
ἀδικαθεὶς ἐγράφα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦν
ἀγράματον ὄντων.
1st hand. ἐὰν ἐμὲ Φίλοτινου ετελίοθ(ε). κη κ/ id . . . . . +
On the verso
+ γρ(αμμάτιον) γενόμ(ενον) π(αρά) τῶν πρωτ(ο)κομητ(ῶν) τῆς κόμ(ῆς) Τάκωνα
30 λόγ(ω) σπερμοβολίας) καρπῶν εἰ ἐπινεμῆσεως, σί(του) κ(αγκέλλῳ) ἀρταβῶν) σ.

2. υπαίθρων Pap. 3. ἐνδ Pap.; so in 13. 4. ἐπερφυστατῶν Pap. 8. ὑμῶν Pap.
9, 10. νίου (once νίου) Pap. 10. ἰωαννίου Pap. 12. ὑμῶν Pap. 16. νίου Pap.
'In the 24th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign Fl. Justinian, the eternal Augustus and Emperor, which is the 8th year after the consulsiphip of Fl. Basilius the most illustrious, Phaophi 22, 14th indiction, in the city of Oxyrhynchus.

To Flavius Apion the all-honoured and most magnificent, of consular rank, a landowner at this illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through Menas his servant who is acting on his behalf and assuming for his master the same all-honoured Apion the conduct and responsibility of the transaction, from the council of the chief men of the village of Takona, in the Oxyrhynchite nome, which village is dependent upon your honour's house, through us, Aurelius Phoebammon, overseer, son of Pekusius, Aurelius Anoup, son of Aritsi, Aurelius Menas, his brother, Aurelius Koulatha, son of John, Aurelius Anoup, son of Priscus, Aurelius Heraclides, son of Palmas, Aurelius Phib, son of Julius, and the other officials of this village, greeting. We acknowledge that we have received from your honour on loan and have had measured out to us from the harvest of the present 14th indiction as seed for the crops of our lands in the approaching (D. V.) 15th indiction, two hundred artabae of uncleansed corn by measure, given to us by the heirs of the sainted Menas, son of Osklas, captain of a boat belonging to your honoured house, total 200 artab. corn. We will pay back without fail to your honour the same amount of corn, new and sifted, according to the measure by which we received it, along with the tax payable by us, in the month Phayni 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. I, Aurelius Heraclidies, scribe of the village of Takona, signed for them at their request, as they were illiterate. Executed by me, Philoxenus.'

2. τοῖς τῇ: the year is really the ninth, not the eighth, after the consulship of Basilius (541); the same mistake occurs in cxxv. In cxxv. 2 the number of years after Basilius' consulship is correctly given. Cf. note on cxxvi. 2, and intro. to cxxxv.

5. ἐπερωτώτος: the correlative to ἐπερωτήθητος in 21.


14. ἐστὸς διασίματος: cf. cviii, from which it appears that a διάσημα could be sealed. But what part it played in the measuring and whether it had anything to do with the καγκέλλος (cxxxvii. 1, note) is obscure.

23. Some such verb as ἐπουθαγέει must be supplied.

28. The κ with the stroke of abbreviation should somehow represent ίδωτιονος; cf. cxxxviii. 49 and cxxx. 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 lākkoś 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 θειστάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου
  ἡμῶν διεστάτου μεγίστου εὐφρηγότου
  Φλ(αυηιου) Ἰουσίτου τοῦ αὐαυήτου Αὐγούστου
  καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἤτοις β', ὑπατίας τῆς
5 αὐτῶν γαληνότητος τὸ β', Παυνὶ ἰε, ἱνθικτίωνος β' //
  Φλ(αυηιου) Ἀπίωνι τῷ πανευφήμῳ
  καὶ ὑπερφυσέστατῷ ἀπὸ ὑπάτου ὀρδιναρίων
  καὶ πατρικίῳ, γεουχοῦντι καὶ
10 ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχίτων
  πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου τοῦ καὶ
  ἐπερασμένος καὶ προσπορίς(νώτος)
  τῷ ἱδίῳ διεστάτῃ τῷ αὐτῷ πανευφήμῳ
  ἀνδρὶ τῆν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχὴν,
15 Ἰωάννης κεφαλής τῶν
  λαοτόμων, υἱὸς Μηνᾶ μητρὸς
  Σάρας, ὀρμόμενος ἀπὸ ἐποικίου
  Νήσου Λευκαδίου τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχίτου νομοῦ
  διαφέροντος τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφήμερος).
20 ὁμολογῶ ἵσχηκέναι παρ’ αὐτῆς
  ἐντεύθεν ἥδη χρυσοῦ νόμισμα
  ἐν ἱδιωτικῷ δυνάμει, γιὰνεται ἄρμανος νομισμάτων ἀδ ὁδιωτικῷ
  καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦτον ὁμολογῶ
  ἐνεγκεῖν εἰς τὸν λάκκον
25 τοῦ αὐτῆς, κτήματος
  Ταρουσθ[θ(νοῦ)] λίθους μεγάλους

P
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

2IO

THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

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. ix. 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 cxxii. 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 cxxiv the year of the Emperor and the indiction coincide with the received theory, cxciii, cxcviii and ccii are dated in Phaophi (October) of the 8th year of Tiberius, 1st indiction. This is so far consistent that, reckoning from Dec. 574 as the beginning of Tiberius' reign,
the indiction and the year of the Emperor agree in making the date of these papyri Oct. 582. But the accession of Maurice took place in August 582, so we must suppose that in October the scribes were still ignorant of Tiberius' death; cf. a similar case in cii. In cxxxvii, dated in the 3rd year of Maurice, 2nd indiction, January, the year of the Emperor is wrong; cf. note on G. P. II. Ixxxvi. 5 and B. G. U. 395.

The years of the consulships are also frequently inconsistent. In cxciii, cxcvii and cxi the 4th consulship of Tiberius coincides with the 8th year of his reign, while cxiv, cxxxvi and cxxxvii give a regular series of dates 'after the consulship' of Tiberius, which is placed by them in 578. For similar difficulties respecting the consulships of Basil and Justin cf. cxxxiii. 2 and cxxvi. 2.

+ Basileias τοις θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ήμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου ἐυεργέτου Φλααποίου Τιβερίου Κωνσταντίνου τοῦ αἰωνίου Αὐγοῦστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἐτῶσ 8, Φαμενδό κε, ινδ(ικτόνος) ιβ. τοῖς ὑπερφανεστάτοις κληρονόμοις τοῦ τῆς ἐν εὐκλείᾳ τῇ μνήμῃ.

5 Ἀπίωνος γενομένου πατρικίου, γενικοῦ καὶ ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκεῖον τοῦ ἑπεροτῶντος καὶ προσπόριζοντος τοῖς ἰδίοις δεσπόταις τοῖς αὐτοῖς πανευφήμοις ἀνάδαιν τὴν ἀγαθὴν καὶ ἐνοχὴν, Αὐρήλιος Παμοῦθιος μουλυσώργος, υἱὸς Γεωργίου μητρὸς Ἀνανιαῆς, ὄρμῳσον ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν)

10 πόλεως. ὁμολογῶ ἐκουσία γνώμη, ἐπωμνύμενος τὸν θείον καὶ σεβάσμιον ὅρκον, ἐγνώσθαι καὶ ἀναδέχεσθαι παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφυήας διὰ τῶν αὐτής προσηκόντων Αὐρήλιου Ἀβρα(α)μίου υἱῶν 'Ερμίου μητρὸς Ἡράδου, ὄρμῳσον ἀπὸ κτήματος μεγάλης Ταρουθίου διαφέροντας τῇ ύμῶν ὑπερφυά τοῦ.

15 Ὀξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) νομοῦ ἐναπογραφὸν αὐτῆς γεωργῶν, ἐφ' ὅ τε αὐτῶν ἀδιαλείπτως παραμένει καὶ διάγει ἐν τῷ αὐτοῦ κτήματι μετὰ τῶν αὐτῶν φιλτάτων καὶ γαμετῆς καὶ κτηνῶν καὶ πάσης τῆς αὐτῶν ἀποκαταστάσεως ἀποκρινόμενων εἰς ἁπαντα τὰ ὧραντα τὸ αὐτοῦ πρᾶξ' ὅπερ ἦτο τῆς τοῦ ἐναπογράφου τύχης, καὶ μηδαμῶς αὐτῶν καταλείπεται τῷ αὐτῶ κτήμα μήπε μὴν μεθ[ε]ς(ι)στασθαι εἰς ἔτερον τόπον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπιζητούμενον αὐτῶν πρὸς ἑκάπαρα τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφυίας διὰ τῶν αὐτῆς προσηκόντων ἐν οἰκητήποτε ἡμέρᾳ ἀλατηρητοὺς ἐνεκεν προφάσεως, τοῦτον παραφέρω καὶ παραδώσω εἴν δημοσίως τῷ ὦπο ἐκτὸς παντὸς τόπου προσφυγής καὶ λόγου ἐνθα αὐτῶν
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

καὶ παρείληφα, ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου οἴκου.

η [ε] μὴ τουτον ποιήσω, ὅμολογῳ καταβαλεῖν ὑπὲρ τῆς αὐτοῦ ἀπολείψεως καὶ μὴ γινομένης παρ' ἐμοῦ παραδόσεως χρυσοῦ νομάματα ὄρθω καὶ δυνάμει ἀπαίτομαν.

30 κύριε ἡ ἐγγυτί ἀπλῆ γραφεῖσα, καὶ ἐπερωτηθεὶς ὁμολογήσα.

* di eiτ(υ) Anastasii eteliothi.

On the verso

ἐγγύῃ Παμουθίου μολυβουργ(οῦ) υἱὸν Γεωργίου ἀπὸ [τῆς Ὅφυρυχ(οῦ) πόλ(ῆς)] ἀναδεχομένου Ἀβραάμίου υἱὸν Ερμίνου αἰτῶ κτήματος Ταίοῦ ὕβλίνου. +

3. ἵνα Παπ. 4. ἐπερφυεστάτως Παπ. ομ. τῆς. 7. ὅπως Παπ. 9. ἵνα Παπ. 11. ἵνα Παπ.; so in 22. 12. ἐπερφυειές Παπ. 13. ἵπω ... ἡράδεις Παπ. 20. το αὐτό corr. from τῶ αὐτῶ. 21. 22. a corr. fr. w in the terminations of οτόνον τοποῦ and ἐπι-κατανεμομένον αὐτῶν. 24. The terminations of the verbs -ω and -εωσω inserted afterwards; ρ and δ in παράδοσεως partially re-written. 26. a of παρείληφα inserted, and ε of εν partially re-written. 27. l. τοῦ, w of παροχω inserted, and a corrected; om of ὁμολογῶ partially re-written. ἐπερ Παπ. 28. wv of γυμνοτης re-written. o of παραδοσεως corr. fr. w.

In the 4th year of the reign of our most godly and pious sovereign Fl. Tiberius Constantinus, 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-esteeming persons, the conduct and responsibility of the transaction, from Aurelius Pamouthius, lead-worker, son of George and Anniana, coming from the city of Oxyrhynchus. I agree of my own free will and with the oath by Heaven and the Emperor to be surety and pledge to your magnificence, through your representatives, for Aurelius Abraham, son of Herminus and Herais, who comes from the estate Great Tarouthinus belonging to your magnificence in the Oxyrhynchite nome, and is entered as your labourer. I engage that he shall continually abide and stay on his holding along with his friends and wife and herds and all his possessions, and be responsible for all that regards his person or the fortunes of him who has been entered as a cultivator; and that he shall 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 εὐκλείας μυής (cf. cxxxvii. 5) and τοῦ ἐν εὐκλείᾳ τῆς μυὴς.

6 sqq. Cf. cxxxviii. 5 sqq., &c.

31. eteliothi: the second η represents η.
CXXXVI. CONTRACT OF A FARM STEWARD.

Gizeh Museum, 10,103. 90-7 x 33 cm. A.D. 583.

Contract between the heirs of Flavius Apion and Serenus, a deacon, with his surety Victor, a lawyer, by the terms of which Serenus agrees to become the overseer of certain estates for one year.

At the beginning a line of the date, perhaps preceded by the formula ἐν ὀνόματι κ.τ.λ. and a protocol similar to that of cxxxviii, has been broken away.

(+ βασιλείας τοῦ θειοτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργετοῦ Φλαουὴν]  
Πιβερίου Μαυρίκιοι το[θ] α' λωνι[φ] Αὐγοῦστου καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους ἃ, μετὰ τὴν ὑπαίτιαν τοῦ τῆς  
*θείας λήξεω[ς] γενομένου ἡμῶν δεσπότου Πιβερίου Κωνσταντίνου ἔτους ἐ, Παχών κθ, ἰνδικτίνος) πρῶτης.  
τοῖς ὑπερφυστάτοις κληρονόμοις τοῦ τῆς ὑπὸ εὐκλεῖ ἡ μνήμη Ἀπίωνος γενομένου  
διο πρωτοπατρίκιον, γεουχόσιν καὶ ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρῇ 'Οξυρυγχῖτῶν πόλει,  
dιὰ Μηνᾶ οἰκέτου  
tοῦ ἑπερωτάντος κα]' τοὺς προσπορίζοντος τοῖς ἱδίοις δεσπότασιν τοῖς αὐτοῖς παν-  
ευφῆμοις ἀνδρᾶσιν  
τῆς ἀγωγῆς καὶ ἐνοχῆς, Σερήνος διάκονος τῆς ἁγίας ἐκκλησίας, υῖὸς  
tοῦ μακαρίου  
'Απολλῶν, μετ' ἐγγυν[τοῦ] τοῦ καὶ ἀναδεχομένου [αὐτῶν εἰς ἵν ποιεῖται ὑπο-  
δοχὴν τῆς καταπιστευομ[ένης  
αὐτῷ προνοησίας τῶν ἐξής δηλουμένων κτημάτων καὶ ἐξωτικῶν αὐτῶν  
tόπων, ἐμοῦ  
10 Βίκτορος νομικάριον, υἱὸ τοῦ μακαρίου 'Ιωάννου, ἐξῆς ὑπογράφοντες ἱδίοις  
γράμμασιν, ἀμφότεροι  
ὀρμώμενοι ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως, χαίρειν. ὀμολογῶ ἐγὼ ὁ πρωτότυπος  
Σερήνος διάκονος,  
ἐκουσίᾳ γνώμῃ καὶ αὐθαίρετῳ προαιρέσει συντεθείσαι με πρὸς τὴν ὑμῶν  
ὑπερφυσίαν διὰ τῶν αὐτῆς  
προσ(η)κόντων ἐπὶ ἔνα ἑναιαυτόν, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ λοιπάδος χρυσικῶν τῆς  
παρούσης πρῶτης ἱνδικτίνος)
καὶ καρπῶν καὶ χρυσικῶν καὶ προσόδων τῆς σὺν θεὸς δεύτερας ἐπινεμ-ήσσες, ἐπὶ τῷ μὲ τήν
15 χόραν τοῦ προονήτου ὥστε ὑποδέκτου ἀποτηληρώσαι παρ' αὐτῇ ἐμ προστασία
κτήματος Ματρέου
καὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς κόμης Ἑπισήμου καὶ Ἀδαίου καὶ τῶν ἐξωτικῶν αὐτῶν
τῶν τῶν διαφερόντων
τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείας, καὶ κατὰ τὸ παρεχόμενον μοι ἀπαίτησιμον παρὰ τῶν
ἀδεσύμων χαρτουλαρίων
τοῦ ἐνδόξου αὐτῆς ὕικου τῆς μεθοδίαν τρέψαν κατὰ τῶν ὑπευθύνων γεωργῶν
κτηματικῶν το
καὶ κομητικῶν καὶ ἐξωτικῶν, εἰς τὸ πάντα εἰσπράζαι καὶ καταβαλεῖν ἐπὶ
tῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφύειαι.
20 ἢτοι ἐπὶ τοῦς αὐτῆς προσήκοντας, τοῦτ' ἔστιν, τῶν μὲν σίτου ἐπὶ τῶν
δημόσιων ναύτην τοῦ
ἐνδόξου αὐτῆς ὕικου, τὸ δὲ χρυσικὸν ἐπὶ τῶν λαμπρότατον τραπεζίτην τοῦ
ἀυτοῦ ἐνδόξου
οἴκου, ἀκολούθως τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἐνταγόν τοῖς ἐκδιδόμενοι παρ’ ἐμοῦ πᾶσιν
τοῖς ὑπευθύνοις
γεωργοῖς ταύτης τῆς προνοσίας, καὶ μετὰ τὴν γινομένην παρ’ ἐμοῦ σπουδὴν
καὶ ἢν
ἔνιδεκτωμεν μεθοδίαν περὶ τῆς εἰσπράξεων. εἰ δὲ συμβῇ ἔχθεσιν γενέσθαι
ἐν τοῖς
25 προγεγραμμένοις κτήμασιν, ἦμε ταύτην ἀποσυμβιβάσαι τὴν δὲ ὑμῶν ὑπερφύειαν
ταύτην εαυτὴν καταλογίσασθαι ἐν τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις· τὰ δὲ ἐξωτικὰ πάντα
ἐμὲ εἰς πλήρες
λημματίσαι καὶ εἰσπράξαι καὶ εἰσενεγκεῖν τῷ εἰρημένῳ γεωχυκῷ λόγῳ.
προορισμογω δὲ
λημματίσαι τῇ ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείᾳ υπὲρ παραμβελεῖς τοῦ παραληπτικοῦ
μέτρου τῶν ἀρταβών
ἐκάτον ἀρτάβας δέκα πέντε. πρὸς δὲ τούτους συνεθήμεν καὶ ὠμολόγησα
διδόναι τῷ ἐνδόξῳ
30 οἰκῷ τῆς ὑμῶν ὑπερφυείας καὶ τὰ δώδεκα νομίσματα Ἀλεξανδρείας τὰ ἐξ
ἐθοὺς παραχώμενα
ὑπὲρ παραμβελεῖς τῆς αὐτῆς προνοσίας, καὶ δέξασθαι με τῷ ἐμὸν υψώνιον
κατὰ μίμησιν
THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH CENTURIES

τοῦ πρὸ ἐμὸν προνοητοῦ. δόσω δὲ τοὺς λόγους πάσης τῆς ἐμῆς ύποδοχῆς τοῦ τε λήμματος καὶ ἀναλώματος, καὶ τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν λογοθεσίων ἀποπληρώσω, εἰ λοιπαδάριοι φανεῖν ἀκολούθος ὡς εἰρηται τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἐνταγίοις. προσομολογῶ δὲ κἀγὼ Βίκτωρ ὁ ἐγγυητῆς

35 ἐγγυάσθαι καὶ ἀναδέχεσθαι τὸν προγεγραμμένον Σερήνου διάκονον προνοητὴν διδοῦντα πληροῦντα τὰ τῆς αὐτοῦ ύποδοχῆς, καὶ εἰ λοιπαδάριοι φανεῖ ἀκολούθως τῆς αὐτοῦ πιττακίοις οἰκοθεν καὶ ἐξ ἱδίων μου διδόναι καὶ πληρῶσαι τὴν ὑμῶν ὑπερφύσειαν, ἀποταττόμενοι τῷ προνομῷ τῶν ἐγγυητῶν, διαφερόντως δὲ τῇ νεαρᾷ διατάξει τῇ περὶ ἐγγυητῶν καὶ ἀντιφωνητῶν ἐκφωνθείσῃ καὶ ὑπεθέμεθα ἀμφότεροι εἰς τὸ δίκαιον τοῦτον

40 τοῦ συναλλάγματος πάντα ἡμῶν τὰ ὑπάρχουντα καὶ ὑπάρξοντα ἰδικῶς καὶ γενικῶς,

ἐνεχύρου λόγῳ καὶ ὑποθήκης δικαιώ. κύριον τὸ συνάλλαγμα(α) διοσ(δίν) γραφ(έν), καὶ ἐπερωτηθέντες ὑμολ(ογήσαμεν). +

2nd hand. + Σερῆνος διάκονος, νώς τοῦ μακαρίου 'Ἀπολλώ, ὁ προγεγραμμένος, πεποίημαι τούτῳ τὸ συνάλλαγμα τῆς προγεγραμμένης προνοησίας κτήματος Ματρέ(ο)ν καὶ τῶν ἐν τες κόμης Ἐπισύμονον καὶ Ἀδε'(ο)ν καὶ τῶν ἐξωτικῶν τόπων, καὶ ἀποδόσι τοῦς λόγους μου, καὶ στοιχεῖ μοι πάντα

45 τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ ὡς πρόκειται, ὑπογράψας χειρεὶ ἔμοι ἀπέλησα. 3rd hand. + Βίκτωρ νομικάρι(ο)ς, νώς τοῦ μακαρίου 'Ἰωάννου, ὁ προγεγραμμένος, ἐσομαι καὶ ἀναδέχομαι τὸν προγεγραμμένον εὐλαβέσται(τον)

Σερήνου διάκονον καὶ προνοητὴν ἐν τούτῳ τὸ συναλλάγμα(τι), καὶ συμφωνεῖ μοι πάντα ὡς πρόκειται. ὑπέγραψα χειρεὶ ἔμοι, ἀπέλυσα. +

1st hand. + δ' ἐμὸν Παπυροῦν συμβολαιογράφου ἐτελείωθη.

50 * δ' ἐμ(υ) Παρναθι(α). . . . συμ(bolaeographu) etelioth(e).
On the verso
+ συνάλ(λαγμα) Σερήνου τοῦ εὐλαβ(εστάτου) διακό(νου) νίο[δ] τ[οῦ] μακαρί(ου) Ἀπολλώ,
μετ' ἐγγυητοῦ τοῦ θαυμ(ασίου) Βίκτωρος νομικαρί(ου), προστατ(ίας) κτήμ(ατος)
Ματρέων.

4. ὑπερφευεστάτους Pap. 6. ἰδιως Pap.; so in 10. 7. νεός Pap.; so in 42. 10. νεόν ... ἵσατα ... ὑπογραφοῦτες Pap. 12. ὑμων ὑπερφευειαν Pap.; so in 19, 25. 13. ὑμων ὑπερφευεια ... χαρτουλαρός Pap. 18. ὑπενθεων Pap. 21. εὐδας) Pap. 22. ὑπενθεων Pap. 28. ὑμων ὑπερφευεια υπερ Pap. 29. 1. του τοιου cmt. fr. u. 30. ὑμων ὑπερφευεια ... νομισματα' Pap. 31. υπερ Pap. 32. ὑποδοχης Pap.; so in 36. 34. εὐγνώσθαι Pap. 35. εὐγνώσθαι Pap. 38. εὐγνώσθαι (twice) Pap. 39. ὑπενθεωθα' Pap. 40. ὑπενθεωθα' Pap. 41. διος Pap. 42. 1. τοῦτο. 43. 1. εν τοις κώμαις Ἐπισήμων. 44. 1. Αδαιου ... τόπων. 45. 1. ὅς ... ἐμι. ὑπογραφας Pap. 47. 1. τοῦτο τῷ ... συμφωνεῖ. 48. 1. ἐμι.

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 indiction and that of the crops and money payments and revenues of the coming (D.V.) second indiction; in which contract I undertake to fill the post of your administrator or steward in the management of the estate of Matreus and your property in and adjacent to the villages of Episemus and Adacaeus. I undertake to conduct my dealings with the labourers responsible to me both upon the estate and in the villages and adjacent property in accordance with the requirements notified to me by the worshipful secretaries of your honoured house, so as to collect and pay to your magnificence or to your representatives all that is due, namely, the corn to the official controller of the boats of your honoured house and the money to the most illustrious banker of your said honoured house, in correspondence with the receipts and cheques issued by me to all the labourers under my charge, and in agreement with the performance of my duties and the method of collection adopted by me. And if any deficiency (?) should occur on the estates aforesaid, I am to make it good and it shall be credited to your magnificence in my accounts; and I will gain and collect and pay to the aforesaid owner’s account all the dues in full from the outlying properties. I agree further to gain for your magnificence, as compensation for the measure used in receiving payments, fifteen extra artabae on every hundred. I have also contracted and agreed to give to the honoured house of your magnificence the twelve Alexandrian solidi usually paid as a consideration for the said administration; and to accept the same amount of victuals as the administrator before me. I will render accounts of all my stewardship both of receipt and expenditure and I will make up deficiencies when the accounts are balanced if the comparison of my receipts and cheques as aforesaid shows me to be in arrears. I, Victor, 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. της εν ευθείαι: cf. cxxxi. 4, note.
10. ἱππογράφοντες: the construction is ad sensum.
24. ἐκθειν: other instances of the use of this word show that it means a payment of some kind, and probably arrears of payment, clxxxix has τὴν ἐκθένην ἐν διπλεία ἀποπληρωμα, and Gizeh Museum No. 10,132, which is a list of payments in corn and money, is headed ἵνα ἐκθένηται τὰ τῆς φροντίδος τοῦ δισπότου ἡμῶν κ.τ.λ. Cf. B. G. U. 539. 1.

37-39. μεραὶ διατάξεις is the Greek title of the Novellae of Justinian, two of which (4 and 99) are especially concerned with ἐγγυται. The natural inference from the clause in the 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 × 20 cm. A.D. 584.

Acknowledgement given by Aurelius Ptolion, 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 indiction. The 3rd year of Maurice was from Aug. 13, 584-5, while the 2nd indiction 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 indiction 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 ἐπαγομένη after his accession (cf. introd. to xxxv. verso); but elsewhere in papyri after the reign of Justinian the years of the Emperor are reckoned in the ordinary Roman fashion from the day of his accession without reference to the civil year, and there are other inconsistencies in papyri dated in the reign of Maurice, e.g. G. P. II. lxxxvi, which cannot be explained by the recurrence of the scribe to the Egyptian mode of reckoning the years of an Emperor.

+ Βασιλείας τοῦ θειότατον καὶ εὐσεβεστατόν ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλαουισίου
Τιβέριον
Μαυρικίου τοῦ αἰώνιου Αὐγούστον καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους ɣ, μετὰ τὴν
5 τοὺς εὐφρεστάτοις διαδόχοις τοῦ τῆς εὐκλείας μνήμης
'Απίων[ο]ος γενομένου προτοπ[α]ρικοῦ, γεωρχοῦν καὶ ἐνταῦθα
τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρρυγχίτων πόλει, διὰ Μηνα ὁκέτου τοῦ
ἐπεροτῶντος καὶ προσπορίζοντος τοῖς ἰδίοις δεσπόταις τοῖς
αὐτοῖς πανευφήμιοι ἀνδράσιν τὴν ἀγωγὴν καὶ ἐνοχὴν,
10 Ἀύρηλίος Πτολλίων υἱὸς Ἀνουθίου μητρὸς Νόνης, ὅρμαμενος
ἀπὸ ἐποικίου Ἀμβιοῦτος τοῦ Ὀξυρρυγχίτου νομοῦ διαφέροντος
τῇ ύμῶν ὑπερφυείᾳ, ἐναπογραφοῦ αὐτής γεωργίας, χ[α]ριέων.
χρειάζομαι καὶ νῦν γεναμένης εἰς τὴν ὑπ’ ἐμὲ γεωρχικήν μηχανὴν
καλουμένην Γηδίου Ἀμιανοῦ ἀντλοῦσαν εἰς ἀροτρίθυμην γῆν
15 αὐξών ἔνος, ἀνελθὼν ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως ἡξίωσα τὴν
ὑμῶν ὑπερφυεῖαν ὡστε κελεύσαι μοι τῶν αὐτῶν αὐξών
παρασχεθῆναι, καὶ εὐθέως ἡ ύμῶν ὑπερφυεία, πρότειναν
πουιουμένη τῆς συντάσσετον τῶν ἐκατ’ ἑαυτὸς πραγμάτων, τοῖς
τὴν τιμὴν κατελογίσατό μοι ἐν τοῖς πιττακίοις μον καινῶν ἐπιτήδειον
20 ἀντλητικῶν εὐδρέστων. ἐδεξαμένη εἰς ἀναπλήρωσιν πάντων
τῶν μηχανικῶν ὀργάνων ἐν τῇ σήμερον ἡμέρᾳ ήτοι ἐκεῖν Ἰουβί
πε[ν]τεκαιδεκάτη τῆς παρούσης δευτερας ἰνδικτίων), ὕδροπαροχ[ία]ς καρπῶν τῆς
σὺν θ[ε]ό τρίτης ἐπι[μ]ιήτεως), τὸν ἐκ αὐτῶν αὐξῶν ἐξουπηρετοῦμενον τοῖς
ποισίμοις
ἐπὶ ἐπτατέχται ἁρώνων, τὸν δὲ παλαιὸν δεότεν τῷ θυρουρῷ. κυρ(ια) ἡ χειρο-
γραφ(ία)
25 ἀπ[έ]γγειλα, καὶ ἐπε[ρ]στηθεὶς ὁ μολὼν(όγησα). Πτολλίων υἱὸς Ἀνουθίου,
στοιχεῖ μοι αὐτή ἡ χειρογραφία
ὡς πρόκειται. Πιπνούθεος ἔγρα(ψαι) ὑ(πὲρ) [ἀ]γρ(αμμάτου) δινός. 2nd hand(?)
+ γ[(ε)ται] αὐξῶν εἰς μ(ῶνος). + + +
1st hand. * di en(n) Paphi(nthin) sun(bolaeografi).
On the verso
+ χειρογραφ(ία) Πτολλίωνος υ[ἱ]οῦ Ἀνουθίου ἀπὸ ἐποικίου Ἀμβιοῦτος,
ὑποδοχ(ης) αὐξῶν ἔνος. +

3. ὑπατιὰν Παρ.; 4. ὡδ Παρ.; so in 22.  8. ἰδίος Παρ.  10. ὡδ Παρ.; so in
1. ἀξώνος; so in 16, 23, 26, 28.  16. ύμων ὑπερφυεία Παρ.  19. λ. καινοῦ ἐπιτηθείου κ.τ.λ.
22. ὑδροπαροχ Παρ.  23. ἐξουπηρετοῦν Παρ.  24. λ. θυρουρφ.  29. ὑποδοχ Παρ.
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. καίνων κ.τ.λ.: the accusative is retained as though τούτον παρέσχετο, which occurs in some of the documents parallel to this one, had been written instead of τούτον τῆν τιμὴν κατελογίσατο.

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. cxl, cxlv, 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 ὁνόματι τού κυρίου καὶ δεσπότου Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ, θεοῦ καὶ σωτῆρος ἡμῶν, βασιλείας τοῦ θεωτάτου καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότου μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλανύου 'Hρακλείου τοῦ αὐῶνος Αὐγούστου καὶ Δ[ύτοκράτορος]

ἐτοὺς α... ἵνδικτάνους ἵδι, (ἐτοὺς) σμίκρυνε. +

Φλανύον Ἀπίων τῷ πανεφήμιο καὶ ὑπερφυεστάτῳ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίω, γευχοῦντι καὶ ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρᾷ Ὀξυρυγχητῶν πόλεως,

διὰ Μηνᾶ

οἰκεῖον τοῦ ἐπερωτώτος καὶ προσπορεύοντος τῷ ἰδίῳ δεσποτῇ)

τῷ αὐτῶν πανεφήμιῳ ἀνδρὶ τῆν ἁγιωθήν καὶ ἐνοχῆν, ἀγὼ Ἡσαῦνης

σὺν θεῷ πακτάριος τοῦ ὄξεως δρόμου τοῦ ἐνδόξου ὑμῶν οἶκου καὶ

τοῦ βαδιστικοῦ στάβλου τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδόξου υμῶν οἴκου, νίος τοῦ μακαρίου
Θεοδόρου, ὁμομένου ἐκ τῆς 'Οξυρυγχ(ιτῶν) πόλ(εως), ὁμολογῶ τὰ ὑπογεγραμμένα.

βουλόμενος ἀντέχεσθαι καὶ τῆς χρείας τοῦ βαδιστικοῦ στάβλου τοῦ ἐνδόξου ὑμῶν ὦκου μετὰ τὸν ὦτ' ἐμὲ ὄξυν δρόμον ἐπὶ ἕνα ἐνιαύτων, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ πεντεκαἰδεκάτης τοῦ Χοιάκ μηνὸς τῆς παρούσης τεσσαρακοσιακεβάτης
15 ἐνθ(ικτόνος) μέχρι πεντεκαὶδεκάτης τοῦ Χοιάκ μηνὸς τῆς σὺν θ(εῷ) πεντεκαὶδεκάτης

ἐπινεμῆς(σεως), ἐκεῖνη σά λόγον πρὸς τὴν ὑμετέραν ὑπερφέειαν διὰ τῶν αὐτὴν προσηκότων καὶ τοῦτο τὸ βαδιστικὸν στάβλον καταβαρηθήναι μοι παρὰ τῆς ὑμετέρας ὑπερφειάς· καὶ δὴ κατεπίστευσάν μοι οἱ προσήκοντες τῇ ὑμετέρᾳ ὑπερφ(ειά) αὐτὸ τὸ βαδιστικὸν στάβλον ἐπὶ τὸν προγεγραμμένον

20 ἐνα ἐνιαύτων, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ πεντεκαὶδεκάτης τοῦ Χοιάκ μηνὸς τῆς παρούσης τεσσαρακοσιακεβάτης ἐνθ(ικτόνος). ὁμολογῶ ὑπεισελθέων τούτῳ καὶ εἰς τὰς ἀνακύπτουσας πάσας γεωργικὰς χρείας, καὶ στρώσα τοῖς τε περιβλέπτοις διοικηταῖς καὶ λαμπροτάτους χαρτουλαρίους καὶ παιῶν ἀπερχομένους εἰς οἰκονόμοντες γεωργικὴν χρείαν, καὶ μὴ συγχερηθῆσαί

25 μέμψιν τινά γενέσθαι καὶ ἔμοι, ἀνενδοιάστος κινδύνῳ ἐμῷ καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς ὑποστάσεως, καὶ δέξασθαι με παρ' αὐτὴν λογὶ πάκτου τῆς αὐτῆς χρείας τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνιαύτου χρυσοῦ λίτραν μέαν Ἰωάννῃ Ἀλεξανδρ(είας) ὁμολογῶ, ὡς εἰρήται, πάσαν χρείαν τοῦ εἰρημένου στάβλου ποιεῖν, καὶ χορηγήσαι ἀλογα εἰς τὰς

20 γεωργικὰς χρείας κινδύνῳ ἐμῷ, ὡς εἰρήται, καὶ τῆς ἐμῆς ὑποστάσεως, καὶ στρώσαι τοῖς τε περιβλέπτοις διοικηταῖς καὶ λαμπροτάτοις χαρτουλαρίους καὶ παιῶν ἀπερχομένους, ὡς προεκήρυται, εἰς γεωργικὰς χρείας. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτους πᾶσιν ἐπιμονοσάμην πρὸς τοῦ θεοῦ τοῦ παντοκράτορος, καὶ νίκης καὶ σωτηρίας καὶ διαμονῆς

35 τῶν εὐσεβεστάτων ἡμῶν δεσποτῶν Φλαυνίου Ἡρακλείου καὶ Ἁλλας Φλαβίας τούτοις ἐμένειν, ταῦτα διαφυλάττειν, ἐν μὴν εἰ παραβίηνα τρόπον, καὶ ὑπεθέμην εἰς τὸ δίκαιον ταύτης τῆς ὁμολογίας πάντα μου τὰ ὑπάρχοντα καὶ ὑπάρξοντα ἰδικῶς καὶ γενικῶς, ἐνεχύρου λογῷ καὶ ὑποθήκης δικαίως. κυρί(α) ἡ ὁμολογία

40 διόστη γραφεῖς(α), καὶ ἐπεξερηθεὶς ὁμολογεῖσα. 2nd hand. +Ἰωάννης. 3rd hand. +Ἰωάννης πακτάριος τοῦ ἰδίου δρόμου τοῦ ἐνδόξου ὦκου τῆς ἡμῶν ὑπερφειάς καὶ τοῦ βαδιστικοῦ
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 superintendents and the most illustrious secretaries and the servants who depart, as aforesaid, on service connected with the estate. To all this I swear by Almighty God and by the supremacy salvation and preservation of our most pious sovereigns, Flavius Heraclius and Aelia Flavia, that I will abide by and observe these conditions and in nowise break them; and I pledge for the observance of this contract all my property,' etc.

8, 9. ἱωάνης πακτάριος κ.τ.λ.: this individual probably recurs in cliv. 10, 11, where he has the additional title of νομικάριας.

δέως δρόμον: cf. cxxl, a contract with a σταβλίτης τοῦ δέως δρόμον. Α χαρτουλάριος τοῦ δέως δρόμου is mentioned in Constantin. De Adm. Imp. c. 43.
10. βαδιστικῶν στάβλων: this included presumably any animals used in harness, e.g. donkeys or mules, as well as horses; cf. 29, where ἄλογα need not be confined to horses.
34 sqq. This is the δήμος καὶ συμβάσιμος ὅρος referred to in cxvx. 20, &c.
35. Αἰλίας Φλαβίας: the first wife of Heraclius is known as Eudocia Fabia, one of these names—the authorities are not agreed which—having been bestowed upon her by the emperor on her marriage. Φλαβίας would be an easy mistake for Φαβίας.

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.

[+ Ἐν ὄνοματι τοῦ κυρίου καὶ δεσπότου Ἰησοῦ] [Χριστοῦ τοῦ θεοῦ καὶ σωτήρος ἡμῶν] [βασιλείας τοῦ βασιλέατον καὶ εὐφήμου] [δεσποτός μεγίστου εὐεργέτου Φλ(αοὐ)ν Ηράκλειον] 5 [τοῦ αἰωνίου Ἀθιγώστου] καὶ Αὐτοκρ(άτορος) ἐξ[ους γ], Φ(αο)ψι κθ, ἰνδ(ικτόνοις) α. Φ(λαού)ν Ἀπ(ίων) τῷ πανευφήμῳ καὶ ὑπερφυστάτῳ ἀπὸ ὑπάτων καὶ πατρικίων, γεουχοῦντι καὶ ἐνταῦθα τῇ λαμπρῇ Ὀξυνυχίτων πόλει, διὰ Μηνᾶ 10 οἰκέτου τοῦ ἐπερωτῶντος καὶ προσπορέων τῷ ἱδίῳ δεσπότῃ τῷ αὐτῷ πανευφήμῳ
After the date and customary formula of address the contract proceeds:—‘I promise to your magnificence through your representatives, that if ever at any season or time I shall be found to have stolen the gear of the machinery or of the oxen, or to have committed any theft whatsoever, or to have harboured thieves, I will forfeit to your magnificence for each attempt 24 gold solidi, actual payment of which is to be enforced at the risk of myself and my property.’
CXL. CONTRACT WITH A HORSE-TRAINER.

Gizeh Museum, 10,057. 28.8 x 22.3 cm. A.D. 550.

Contract in which Aurelius Serenus undertakes the superintendence of the racing stable belonging to Flavius Serenus, a *comes*, for one year. The terms of the agreement are:—(1) Aurelius was to discharge his duties regularly and with the utmost care, unless prevented by illness. (2) Aurelius was to receive for himself and the grooms 80 bushels of wheat, 9 gold solidi for barley and vegetables, 80 jars of wine, and half a solidus for green-stuff. (3) A sum of 4½ solidi was paid to Aurelius as earnest-money, which he was to pay back doubled in the event of his retiring from service before the year was out, and to keep if dismissed without just cause.

This document is by the same scribe as cxxxiii.

+ Βασιλείας τού [τ]εισότατου καὶ ἐυσεβεστάτου Ἡμῶν δεσπότου Φλ.(ου)ιότατου τοῦ
  Ἡμῶν Αὐρήλιον καὶ Αὐτοκρατόρος ἔτους ἑκατὸν, τοὺς τῇ ἡ μετὰ τὴν ὑπάτιαν Φλ.(ου)ιότατον
  Βασιλείας τοῦ λαμπροστάτου, Παχων Β., ἱδίκιτῶν ἱγ., ἐν 'Οξυρυγχὶ τῶν
  πόλεων(). +
  Φλαουφρ Σερήνῳ τῷ μεγαλοπρεστάτῳ καὶ περιβλέπτῳ κόμητι τοῦ δε τοῦ
  5 κοινοστάτου, νῦν τὸ [τ]ῆς λαμπρᾶς μνήμης Μαρτυρίου, γεωργοῦντι ἔτη [τ]ε τὴν
  τῆς Λαμπρᾶ 'Οξυρυγχητῶν πόλεως, Αὐρήλιος Σερήνῳ ὁ καὶ Κόριτος [τ]ῆς
  Ἡμῶν Μητρὸς Μαρίας, σταμβλῆτος τοῦ ὀξείδος δρόμου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς
  πόλεως, χαρίειν. ὡμολογῶ ἐκουσία γνώμη καὶ αὐθαίρετο ἥρετο συν-
  τεθείδαι
  πρὸς τῇ [ν] Ἡμῶν μεγαλοπρεσταί αἰ την ἐνίαν, λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ τῆς
  σήμερον
  10 ἡμέρας, ἤτις ἑστὶν Παχων νεομνεία τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἔτους σκῆ ῥῆς, τῆς
  παρούσης.*
  τρισκαίδεκάτης ιδίκιτῶν ἁρχῆ, καὶ καρπῶν τῆς σὺν θεῷ τεσσαρεσκαί-
  δεκάτης ἐπινεμῆς),
  ἐπὶ τῷ με χώραν σταμβλῆτο τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὀξείδων δρόμου, ὑπὲρ τοῦ οίκου τῆς
  Ἡμῶν μεγαλοπρεστείας)
  προσ
  κατὰ τάυτην τῆν πόλει εκτελέσαι, καὶ ἐτοίμως ἑξῆς κατακ . . . . .
  καὶ [. . .] . . . .
εν τῷ αὐτῷ στάβλῳ, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἀνήκοντα τῇ αὐτῇ χρείᾳ τοῦ σταβλίτου ἀποπληρώσας ἀμέρμητος καὶ ἄδικως καὶ ἀκαταγνώστως μετὰ πᾶσης σπουδῆς καὶ γνησίως τῆς καὶ ἐλευθερίας καὶ πίστεως ἀγαθῆς, εἰς τὸ μηδεμίαν μέμψιν ἡ ἀμελίαν ἢ κατάγνωσιν τινα περὶ ἑμὲ γενέσθαι, διὰ ἀρρωστίας καὶ πῶνου τινός·
καὶ δέξασθαι με παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρεπείας λόγῳ ὑπονόου ἐμοῦ τε καὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἱπποκόμων
πάντος τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνδύματι ἑνιαυτοῦ, σίτου καυκέλλω ἀρτάβας ὤγδοκοντα, καὶ ὑπέρ
20 κρίσις καὶ λαχάνῳ[ν] χρυσοῦ νομίσματα ἐννέα ἰδιωτικῶς ἐν γυρίνοις νομιτευόμενα καὶ οἰκίν
γεωργικὰ κνίδια Ὕγδοκοντα, καὶ ὑπέρ ἄναλωματος χλωροφάγιας ἐτέρου
νομισματίζον ἡμῶν καὶ αὐτὸ νομιτευόμενων, μετὰ καὶ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἐναν ὑπὸ τοῦ λεγομένου
Περισσότερος, προσομολογῶ δὲ ἐσχικέναι παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρεπείας ἐντεθεῖν ἡδὴ λόγῳ ἀραβάνων
χρυσοῦ νομίσματα τέσσαρα ἡμῶν, καὶ μὴ ἔξειν[α] μοι ἐντὸς τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνός ἑνιαυτοῦ
25 ὑπαναχωρήσας απὸ τῆς ὑμῶν χρείας καὶ παραμονῆς. εἰ δὲ τοῦτο ποιῆσο, ὕμνος δὲ τὸν τῶν καὶ ὑπερτερεῖν τῇ ἡμῶν μεγαλοπρεπείᾳ ἐθελήσῃ ἐκβαλεῖν με ἐκ τῆς χρείας τοῦ σταβλίτου πρὸς
συμπληρώσεως τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἐνός ἑνιαυτοῦ ἀνευ αἰτίας τινός, ἐπὶ τῷ καὶ αὐτήν ἡμιούθησαι ταῦτα τέσσαρα ἡμῶν
νομίσματα τοῦ ἀραβάνων. κύριον τὸ συνάλλαγμα ἀπὸ[ν] γραφῆς, καὶ ἐπερσ(ωτερεῖς) ἀμαλ(γησα). 2nd hand. + Αὐρήλειος) Σερήν(ος [v]ίδος
30 Τοῦ ὅστιν δὲ προγεγραμμένος [π]επολήματος τοῦτο τὸ συνάλλαγμα κατὰ τὸν

κ. d[ί] emu Filoxeni etel(io)th(e) π. κ/ ἑγ[α]...+
On the verso

+ συνάλλαγμ(a) Σερήνου σταβλίτ(ου) νιὸθ 'Ιωύστου ἀπὸ τῆς 'Οξυρνυχ(ιτῶν).

1. ἰσοτιμίανου Παρ. 3. β' corr. fr. γ. 5. νιὸν Παρ. 6. ν\ιος Παρ. 7. ἰσοτιμίανος Παρ.; so in 30. 9. νιὸν Παρ.; so in 23. 11. Ἰπερ Παρ.; so in 31. 18. ἰπερκομ Παρ. 19. Ἰπερ Παρ. 20. ἰδιωτικό Παρ. 21. Ἰπερ Παρ. 25. ἰπερκωρησαί Παρ.

2. τοῖς τῷ η: the number ought to be 9 not 8, cf. note on cxxxiii. 2. a papyrus written by the same scribe, Philoxenus.

7. δέξως δρόμων: cf. note on cxxxvii. 9.

10. Παχων ... δρόμων: 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' induction 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 induction.' A further difficulty is that though the beginning of the 'Egyptian' induction-year varied considerably from year to year, being perhaps dependent on the rise of the Nile, there is no instance of an induction beginning so early as Pachon 1; cf. G. P. II. lxxxi. 14, note. Possibly therefore δρόμος here is a mistake for τὰλη. But the whole question of indications bristles with difficulties which fresh discoveries of papyri only tend to increase, cf. G. P. II. cxxvi. 5, note.


CXLI. Order for Payment of Wine.
Gizeh Museum, 10,096. 11 x 31.6 cm. A.D. 503.

Order from John, a comes, to his butler Phoebammon to make certain payments of wine to various individuals. The amounts are given in δηλα, sc. κεράμι (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).

+ 'Ιωάννης κόμες Φοιβάμμυ(ων) οἶνοχειρ(ιστῆ).
παρασχεύ τοῖς ἀπ(δ) Σεφω ἑνεγκοῦσ(ι) λάγ(ανα (?) δι(πλά) β, Διδήμω τέκτ(ων)
'Αλεξανδρ(είας) δι(πλοῦν) a, καὶ τοῖς ἀπ(δ) Κεσμοῦχ(εως) ἑνεγκοῦσ(ι)

λάγ(ανα (?) δι(πλά) β, Μεγάλῳ ἀπ(δ) στατωναρ(ιων) δι(πλοῦν) a, τοῖς ἀλεισθ(ι)
Κεσμοῦχ(εως) διὰ Καλεωνίστον δι(πλοῦν) a, τῷ θυρουρ(φ) τοῦ ἅγιον
'Ιωάννου διὰ Φιβ σμυμάχ(ου) δι(πλοῦν) a, τοῖς χωρι(κοί) τοῦ μάρτυρ(οι) διὰ Φιβ
σμυμάχ(ου) δι(πλοῦν) a, τοῖς ἀγρόφυλάξ(ι) τοῦ μεγάλου
5 εἰργαρχείου φιλαττουσ(ι) τὸ ἀντιπελ( ) δι(πλά) σ, τοῖς χω(ρικοί) ἐργάτ(αι)
di(πλά) β. γίνεται δ(λον) τοῦ ἐπισταλ(εντος) διπλά δέκα δικτώ.
(ἔτους) ἵππον, Χοίακ κβ, (β ἵππ(κτίνον)σ). γένεται ἀλ(ου) θη μύνα).
+σεσημε(ωμαι) οίνου διπλά δέκα καὶ ὀκτώ, γένεται οίν(ον) θη, εἰς Φοιβάμφωνα οἴνοχεφιστήν).
μην Χοίακ κβ, (β ἵππ(κτίνον)σ).

1. ὠωνης Pap. 2. β, and so throughout. 4. αγροφιλαξε Pap. 5. ? l. ἀπιστέρ(a).
2. It is more likely that 'Ἀλεξανδρ(εια)' depends on τέστ(οι) than on δι(πλοίων).
4. συμάχ(οι): the σύμμοχοι were minor officials; cf. clv, introd.

CXLII. Tax-receipt.

29·9 × 21·2 cm. A.D. 534.

Receipt showing that Asclas, a boatman, had received 1485½ artabae of wheat from the village of Koma as payment for the ἐμβολὴ 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.

+ Ἐνταγ' ολον ἐμοῦ Ἐσκλάς ναῦτ(ον) ἀπὸ Κόμα. μεμέτρη-
καὶ ἐνεβαλόμην εἰς τὰ ἐπὶ ἐμὲ πλοῖα
δι(ά) τοῦ κυρ(ίον) Παμμουσίων πρω(νοτοῦ) Λεωντ(ος) ὑπὲρ ἐμβολῆς
τρισκαϊδεκάτης ἰνδικτίων, σίτον μέτρου
5 καγκέλλου καθαρὸν ἀκάκου ἀρτάβας χιλίας
τετρακονάς ὀκτώκοντα πέντε τέταρτ(ον),
/ σέ(του) κα(γκέλλου) — Ἀπεπέδι, καὶ ὑπὲρ λόγου ναῦλον .
Ἀλεξανδρίας χρυσοῦ νομισμάτια ἐνδεκα
καὶ κεράτια τρία ἡμισιν, / νομισμάτια ἦν κεράτια γς ἕγγ(ο)
10 Ἀλεξανδρίας. (ἔτους) σια πρ, Ἀθύρ ἵδ, ἵν /.
ὁ αὐτὸς Ἐσκλάς ναύτ(ης), στοιχὲ μου τούτον
τὸ πιτάκινω χώς πρόκειται. +

On the verso
+ πιτάκινω Ἐσκλάς ναύτ(ου) ἵν (ἰνδικτίων) σίτον κ(αγκέλλου) (ἀρταβῶν)
Ἀπεπέδι καὶ ἐγγ(ο) Ἀλεξανδρίας νομισματίων ἦν
μη.

1. l. Ἐσκλάς ... μεμέτρημαι. 2. l. ἐμβολόμην. 3. l. Δέοντος. 6. l. τετρακονάς
ὑδοκόντα πέντε. 8. l. νομισμάτια. 9. l. ἡμισιν. 11. l. αὐτὸς ... τούτο τό.
13. πιτάκι ... εἰς Pap.

10. ἵν: sc. ἰνδικτίων.
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.

+ Εδδοθης δια Παμουθίου προνοητοι Δέοντος απὸ λόγου ἄργυρου τρισκαιδεκάτης

[ί]νδικτίονος ἐπὶ μηνί(δος) Τὐβὶ ιε τῆς αὐτῆς ἵπη ἱνδικτίονος χρυσοῦ ἱδιωτικοῦ

ἐκὸς ῥοπῆς νομισμάτια ὀγθοῦκοντα παρὰ κεράτηα τετρακόσια τεσσεράκοντα, ῥοπῆς κεράτηα τεσσεράκοντα, γ’(νεταί) χρυσοῦ(οῦ) ἱδιωτικοῦ σὺν ρο(πῇ) νομισμάτια π π(αρὰ) κεράτια υπὶ μό(να).

5 (ἐτούν) σιὰ ρπ, μηνὶ Τὐβὶ ιε, ἱνδικτίονος ἵγ. Φιλόξενος τραπεζίτης.+

On the verso

+ πιτάκ’(ίον) τοῦ τραπεζίτη(οῦ) τῶν νομισμάτων σκῆ π(αρὰ) Ατπβ (ἡμισ) τεταρτοῦν σὺν ρο(πῇ) τοῦ ΚΤ(.).

2. ἱδιωτικὸν Παπ. 5. ὑθ Παπ. 6. πιτακιον Παπ. 1. Ἀτπ.

The second receipt, dated Phamenoth 16, is for ἐκὸς ῥοπῆς νομ. ὀγθοῦκοντα παρὰ κερ. τριμακώσια, ῥοπῆς κερ. τριμακώντα, = σὺν ρο(πῇ) νομ. ἱ π(αρὰ) κερ. τὰ; the third, dated Mesore 10, is for ἐκὸς ῥοπῆς νομ. ὀγθοῦκοντα ἐφ’(α) παρὰ κερ. πεντακόσια ἐκεῖοι ἐκὸς τεταρτοῦν, ῥοπῆς κερ. τεσσεράκοντα τέσσερα ἡμισ, = σὺν ρο(πῇ) νομ. π’(αρά) κερ. φοβ (ἡμιοῦ) τεταρτοῦν. The total given on the verso is that of the sums σὺν ῥοπῇ in the three receipts.

1. Δέοντος: Leon in other Oxyrhynchus papyri is described as a κτῆμα.

3. ἐκὸς ῥοπῆς: the meaning of this expression is obscure; the amount allowed for ῥοπῆ varies from 10 to 12 per cent. of the number of carats wanting, to which it is added in order to make up the whole amount of the deficiency in weight. Cf. ccv.

CXLIV. Receipt.

Gizeh Museum, 10,071. 40·8 x 32·3 cm. A.D. 580.

Acknowledgement of the receipt of various sums of money which were to be taken to Alexandria. The document has been crossed out, showing that the contract had been fulfilled.
I have 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. εν ἀπολύτῳ Διογνήτῳ: cf. Justinian edict. xi, where this kind of coin is contrasted, as here, with pure gold, διεσπείρων τοις κατὰ τὸ πῦλον πολιτευόμενον κἂν ἐν παρὰ τούς ἐν μέσῳ παρέβαλαν χρόνον ἐν τῷ παρὰ Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ ἀπολύτῳ καλομένῳ χαράγματι, κατὰ τὸν Διογνήτου διοίκησιν πολιτεύεσθαι χρυσῶν, οὐ δυναμοῦντον τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς κακῶς εἰσεισκόμενος ὀδρύθη ἄπαχτων ποιεῖσθαι τιμώ, ἕλλα καὶ τὸ κατὰ Διογνήτου πολιτεύμονον χρυσῶν, οὔτως ἐν τοῖς συναλλάγμασι συνλογίζεσθαι ὡς τὸ κατὰ τάχυν τῆς μεγάλης χαρατομένων πόλιν. The gold ἐν
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

ἀπολέντον χρυσάμωτι appears to mean the ordinary gold solidi on the standard of Alexandria, 24 of which were equivalent to 22 1/2 solidi of pure gold in cxxvi, a proportion of 16 to 15. Here since 45 solidi are paid to make up the deficiency in purity on 720 solidi, the difference between the pure gold and the other is slightly less, the ratio being 17 to 16. As this papyrus was written long after Justinian's reign, his attempt to abolish the distinction between the two kinds of gold coins was, as might be expected, a failure; cf. note on cxxvi. 15.

CXLV. Receipt.
Gizeh Museum, 10,066. 8-8 x 3-2 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 1 1/2 carats for expenses.

+ Ἠδόθ(η) δὶ(ά) τὸν λαμπρ(οτάτον) Ἀναστασίου τραπεζί(του) ὑπὲρ τιμ(ῆς) μαλάγμ(ατος) ἀγορασθέντος εἰς χρειά(ν) τῶν ἵππ(ῶν)
τοῦ δημοσίου κήρκου μέρ(ῶν) Πρασίνων ἑπὶ τῆς πεντεκαιδεκάτης ἱνδ(ικτίων) στρατηγί(δον) ἃ νομισμάτων ἐν παρὰ κεράτια
tέσσερα, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἀναλ(ομάτων) νομισματίου τρίτων παρὰ κεράτιον ἐν ἡμισιν, ἡ(νεται) χρ(υσόν) ἱδι(ωτικῷ) ζυγ(ῶ) νο(μισμάτων) αὐ(ῇ) π(αρὰ) κερ(άτια) ἐν (ἡμίσιν) μί(νια). ἡ(νεται) νομισμάτιον
ἐν τρίτων π(αρὰ) κερ(άτια) ἐν (ἡμίσιν) μόν(α)

(Eτους) σκη ρῆς, Φαμενᾶθ θ', ἱνδ(ικτίων) πεντεκαιδεκάτης.

On the verso

+ πιτ(άκιον) τιμ(ῆς) μαλάγμ(ατος) ἀγορασθέντος καὶ ἀναλ(ομάτων) νο(μισματίων) αὐ(ῇ) π(αρὰ) ἐν (ἡμίσιν).

1. ὑπὲρ ... ἰππ Παπ. 2. ὑς Παπ. 3. κερ εξ 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 γεωδέζος or landlord to the stable of the monastery.
'Εδόθη δι(α) τῶν μοναζ(ὸντων) μοναστηρ(ίου) ἀββᾶ Ἀνδρέου Σερήμψ στα-
βλίτ(ι) του βαδιστικ(οθ)

στάβλου εἰς ἁρεί(αν) τοῦ κοβαλεθαὶ κχρ(ον) καὶ ἄχυρον ἀπὸ γεουχι(κής)
χορτοβῆκ(ης) ἵως τοῦ στάβλου ἑπὶ μνήμ(ος)

Ἀθυρ ἡ ἰνδικτίωνος δ' μουείον ἐν, γινεται μουείον ἃ μῶνον. 2nd hand.
γινεται μουείον ἃ εὐμάνου.

(ἐντος) σιβ (καὶ) σα, Ἀθυρ ἡ ἰνδικτίωνος τετάρτης.

On the verso

5 + ὅικου σχινία.

+ πιττάκιον τοῦ μοναστηρ(ίου) ἀββᾶ

δ' ἰνδικτίονος).

1. μοναζζ Παπ. 6. πιττακ Παπ.

1. βαδιστικόν στάβλον: cf. cxxviii. 10, note.

2. κοβαλεθαί: κοβαλεθείν, τὸ μεταπτήσθαι (μεταφέρειν in El. Mag. p. 524, 28) τὰ ἀλλότρια
μυστήρια πάνω τὰς ἀδύναμους, Suidas.

3. μουείον: ... εὐμάνου: the meaning of these terms is obscure. μουείον is possibly
identical with μῶνον which occurs in G. P. I. xiv. 13; εὐμάνου recurs in cxlvii. 2.

CXLVII. RECEIPT.

Gizeh Museum, 10,074. 5-8 × 31 cm. A.D. 556.

Receipt for a ‘rope or coil’ provided by the monks ‘for the machine in
the garden of the Holy Mary for raising water to fill the holy font.’

The years of the two eras are inconsistent with the indication. From
a comparison of this date with those in cxlvi and cxlviii it is probable that the
mistake is in the years of the eras, which should be 232 = 201.

+ 'Εδόθη δι(α) τῶν μοναζ(ὸντων) τοῦ ἀγί(ον) ἀββᾶ Ἀνδρέου εἰς τὴν 
μηχ(ανήν) 

toῦ κηπίου τῆς ἁγί(ας) Μαρίας ἑπὶ τῷ ἀντλήσαι ύδαρ

εἰς τὴν ἁγί(αν) κολυμβῆθαιν σχοιν(ίον) ἦτοι κρίκον ἐνα, γι(νεται) σχοιν(ίον)

ἡτοι κρίκ(ον) α μάνον. 2nd hand. γι(νεται) κρίκ(ος) α εὐμάνου.

(ἐντος) σιλβ (καὶ) σα, Φαρµοῦθο Ιη, ἱνδ(ικτίονος) τετάρτης.+

1. ύδαρ Παπ. 3. ἱνδ Παπ.

CXLVIII. RECEIPT.

Gizeh Museum, 10,075. 5-3 × 28-8 cm. A.D. 556.

Receipt given by Melas, head of the monastery of Andreas, to Justus,
an attendant at a bath (cf. 1 with Brit. Mus. Pap. cxiii. 6 (b) 12 περικύης
ἡμο(του) βαλανίων), for four mats for the use of the porters of certain buildings.
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+ Εὐδόθ(η) δ(α) Μέλανος προεστ(ῶτος) τῶν κοινοῦν ἀββά 'Ανδρέου 'Ἰουστῆ περικύτη τοῦ γεουχίκ(οῦ) λουτροῦ τῆς μεγάλ(ης) οἰκ(ίας) εἰς χρε(ίαν) τῶν ἀλλῶν β θυρ(ωρῶν) τῶν ἀλλῶν θόλων ψιάθ(ια) τέσσερα, γί(νεται) ψιάθ(ια) δ μῶνα.
(ἐτοὺς) σλβ καὶ σα, Φαρμῳθί 1ς, ἵνδ(ικτίονος) τετάρτης. + 2nd hand. γί(νεται) ψιάθ(ια) τέσσερα μῶνα.

On the verso πικῶς τμῆς.
1. λοιμοθίων. 2. δηρρ... ψιάθ τέσσερα Παπ.
2. θόλων: a θόλος may be any round building; at a bath it is the sudatorium.
4. πικῶς: 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.

+ Κατεβαλ(εω) δ αἴðεσιμ(ος) κ[ύριος] ἐπιμελητῆς τῶν κανονικ(ῶν) ὑ(πέρ) πλειο[,...
πολυκόπων οἶκαὶ "Ε̄μαμαγένους τετάρτης καὶ πέμπτης τῶν ἵνδ(ικτίωνος) ἐκάστου ἐτοὺς χρυσῶν δημ(οσίων) χυγῆ νομισμάτα εἴκοσι τέσσερα, γί(νεται) τῶν β ἐτῶν χρ[υσῆς] δημ(οσίων) ξυγῆ νομισμάτα τεσσεράκοντα ὅκτω μῶνα).
5 (ἐτοὺς) σμβ καὶ ση, μην(νός) θῶθ κε ἵνδ(ικτίωνος) 5. ὑ(πέρ) τῶν αὐτῶν τετάρτης καὶ πέμπτης ἵνδ(ικτίωνος).
+ Θεοδώρος [ἐ]πιμελητῆς σεσήμ(ειωματ) ταύτην τήν ἄποδειξ(ειν) ὡς πρό-κ(ειται). +

On the verso ἄποδειξ(ειν) τοῦ διαμασ(ωτάτου) Θεοδώρου ἐπιμελη[τοῦ] ... ... ... ... ... ...[.] ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 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'to the 14 buccellarii of Heracleopolis and Koma who had come on account of the fight... ' The buccellarii were soldiers kept as guards by persons of importance; cf. clvi.

+ Ἐδόθ(η) δ(ίδιο) Φοιβάμμωνος οἶνοχειρ(ιστοῦ) τοῖς ἰδο βουκελλ(αρίοις) τῆς Ἤρακλεώς (καὶ) Κόρα ἐλθ(όσου) ἐνταὶθ(α) ἐνεκ(α)
tῆς μάχης Κοσμᾶ ἀπομεί(δ) λόγῳ ἀναλ(ώματος) Φαώφι ε ἰνθ(ικτίωνος) θ' οἶνον κνίδ(ια) τρία ἥμιαν, γί(νεται) οἶ(νου) (κνίδια) γέ μ(ία).

(ἐτοὺς) ηὲξ(καὶ) σλέτ, μη(νόδ) Φαώφι ε, ἰνθ(ικτίωνος) θ'. 2nd hand. γί(νεται) οἶ(νου) κνίδ(ια) τρία ἥμιαν. +

2. of 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.
CLIII. RECEIPT.

Gizeh Museum, 10,044. 13.4 x 33 cm. A.D. 618.

Receipt showing that Menas, a banker, had paid 9 solidi as the price of three horses bought from the inhabitants of Sephtha and given to Victor, a land-agent.

+ 'Εδόθ(η) δ(ιά) τοῦ λαμπρο(τάτου) Μηνά τραπεζί(του) υπ(περ) τιμ(ής) ἐπ(πω) τριάων ἀγορασθ(έντων)

πα(ρὰ) τῶν ἀπὸ Σέφθα (καὶ) δοθ(έντων) Βίκτωρι τῷ ἐνδ(ίξφ) ἀντιγε(οῦχω)

ἀκολ(ούθος) πιττα(κῷ)

ἰδιοχείρ(φ) αὐτ(οῦ) ἐπὶ μη(νόδος) Παξ(ῶν) κε ἐνδ(ικτίονος) ἐκτῆσ χρυ(σοῦ) χ(υγω)

Ἀλ(εξάνδρείας) νομισμά(τια) ἐννέα,

οὔτως τῷ κύρῳ Θωμᾶ πραγματικῶς Ἀλ(εξάνδρείας) νομισμά(τια) τρία, τῷ κύρῳ Γεωργίῳ Σαβίνου

5 Ἀλ(εξάνδρείας) νομισμά(τια) τρία, τῷ κύρῳ Γεωργίῳ Δεοντίον νομισμά(τια) τρία, γ(ινεταί) χρυ(σοῦ) Ἀλ(εξάνδρείας) νομισμά(τια) θὰ τὰ πρ(ο)κείμενα.

(ἐτούς) σιδ(αὶ) σιδῆρος, μη(νόδος) Παξ(ῶν) κε, ἐνδ(ικτίονος) ἐκτῆς. +

1. ἐπ(πω) Pap. 3. ἱδιοχειρ . . . ἐπ(πω) Pap.

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(ετος) τοῖς ἀνθρ(ώποις) τοῦ ὑπερφυετ(ετοῦ) πατρικῷ Ἀθανασίου ἐλεδ(ουσίω) ἐνταθ(εὶ) ἀπὸ Θηβαίοις | τῶν ἀπὸ Μεσεῖρ β ἐνδ(ικτίονος) ια ἔως ιγ, οὔτως. The various recipients are the στρατα(τήλαται) τῶν Σκυθῶν, the 58 σύμμαχοι, the cancellarius, cursores and praecursores, and the 30 σύμμαχοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων.
The verso contains a list of receipts and payments, entitled γυνίος(ος) τών ἱππείρων, made partly in wheat, partly in money, and of considerable interest as giving the relation of solidi 'on the private standard' (ἰδιωτικῷ δου) to solidi on the public standard (δημοσίῳ) and solidi 'on the standard of Alexandria.'

The passage affording the information is lines 10 sqq.

10 (καὶ) ἐδδόθ(ησαν) Ἀνδρονίκῳ ναύτῃ (ἄρτάβαι) 60, καὶ Ἀνοῦτ καὶ Ἰωάννῃ νομικαρ(ίσις)
καὶ πακταρ(ίσις) τοῦ δέξος δρόμου δ(περ) παραμυθείας ια ἱνθ(κτίονος)
(ἄρταβαι) ξ., καὶ
ἡμέρα(ησαν) δι(ά) Ἀνοῦτ προ(νοητοῦ) Μεγάλο(ν) Παροβ(ίου 7) (ἄρτάβαι) ἰη,
/ σίτου (ἄρτάβαι) μη. λοι(παι) σίτου (ἄρταβαι) υπβ (ἡμιον) (τέταρτον)
χ(οι)νεῖς α.
tὸν (ἄρταβῶν) ἰδ(ιωτικῷ νόμισμα) α π(αρά) δ, ἰδ(ιωτικῷ νόμισμα) μη
(τέταρτον) (τεσσαρακοστόγδου) (ἐνενηκοστόκεκτον) π(αρά) κερ(άτια) ρηγ.,
tὰ π(αρά) δημ(οσίω) κερ(άτια) σπ(ὸ ημιον)
εἰς νο(μίσματα) 1β (εἰκοστοτέταρτον) (τεσσαρακοστόγδου), τὰ καθὰρ(ὰ) δη-
μ(οσίω) νο(μίσματα) ισ( ἐκτον) (εἰκοστοτέταρτον) (ἐνενηκοστόκεκτον), τὰ
ξυγ(ω) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) λς (τρίτον) (δ'γδου) (ἐνενηκοστόκεκτον).

15 (καὶ) τὸ τραπεζ(ῆς) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) 1β (δ'γδου). ὀμοί(ως)
ἰδ(ιωτικῷ νόμισμα) α π(αρά) δ εἰς Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) (ἡμιον)
(τρίτον) (εἰκοστοτέταρτον) (τεσσαρακοστόγδου) (ἐνενηκοστόκεκτον),
/ Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) 1γ (τεσσαρακοστόγδου) (ἐνενηκοστόκεκτον).
λο(πα) Ἀλεξ(ανδρείας) νο(μίσματα) 1κ (τρίτον) (δωδέκατον) (τεσσαρα-
κοστόγδου).

11. τον... ὑ' Pap. 13, etc. μη ὑ' γε' 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 48½ solidi less 193 carats on the private standard, that is, less 289½ carats or 12½ solidi on the public standard, making 36½ solidi pure solidi on the public standard, which are equivalent to 36½ 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 6½ solidus on the standard of Alexandria, total 13½ solidi on the Alexandrian standard, leaving 23½ solidi on the Alexandrian standard.'
standard of Alexandria. The ratios between the solidi of the 3 standards (private, public and Alexandrian) are roughly 161 : 145 : 146. In Gizeh Mus. No. 10,134 verso 3-4 a similar sum occurs; 558 solidi less 2313 1/2 carats on the private standard are equivalent to 558 1/2 solidi less 3430 1/2 carats on the public standard, i.e. a ratio of (in round numbers) 461 : 415, or 153 : 145. In lines 10-13 of the same papyrus there are other instances of conversion from the public to the Alexandrian standard. 23 solidi on the public standard are equivalent to 23 solidi 4 carats on the Alexandrian, 2 solidi 16 1/4 carats to 2 solidi 17 carats, and 9 solidi 6 carats to 9 solidi 7 1/2 carats; the several ratios being 92 : 93, 129 : 130, and 444 : 447.

15. There is a mistake in this line. As is shown above, a solidus on the private standard was worth only 1 1/4 of a solidus on the Alexandrian standard, yet here 1 solidus less 4 carats, i.e. 1/5 solidus ἴδιωτικός, is equivalent to 1/5 of a solidus on the Alexandrian standard. Two explanations of the inconsistency are possible; first that there was a large amount of variation in the private standard, and that a solidus ἴδιωτικός was worth sometimes more, sometimes less, than a solidus Ἀλεξανδρικός. 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 ἴδιωτικός to a solidus Ἀλεξανδρικός was about 161 : 146, in line 13 of Gizeh Mus. No. 10,134 16 1/2 solidi less 49 1/2 carats (14 1/2 solidi) ἴδιωτικός are equivalent to 13 1/8 solidi on the Alexandrian standard, giving a ratio of about 141 : 128.

It is more probable therefore that in 15 of the present papyrus νόμωμα a παράδικα δ is a mistake, due perhaps to the occurrence of νόμωμα a παράδικα δ in 13, for νόμωμα a simply. The ratio between the private standard and the Alexandrian will then be 96 : 87, which is consistent with the foregoing instances. The private standard does not appear to vary to a greater extent than the other two.

CLV. LETTER.

Gizeh Museum, 10,020. 15-1 x 30-6 cm. Sixth century.

Letter from Theophilus to his employer John, a comes, acknowledging the receipt of various articles and asking for other favours.

π/  
Τὰ ἀποσταλέντα μοι παρὰ τῆς ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρεπελαίας διὰ Ἰο(ύ)στον τοῦ παιδὸς

τῆς σῆς μεγαλοπρεπελαίας ἐδεξάμην, λέγω δὴ οἶνον κνίδια εἴκοσι καὶ σπαθία ἐκοσί καὶ κνίδια μέλιτος τρία καὶ στάγματος τρία καὶ υδρίας ἄρτων πέντε καὶ κύθραν βουκίου μίαν, καὶ πόλλοις

5 χρόνοις καὶ καλοῖς τὴν ὑμῶν μεγαλοπρεπελαίαν μετὰ τοῦ ἀϑόνου ὑμῶν οἴκου. ἐπειδὴ αἱ προσκυνήσεις τὴν ὑμετέραν μεγαλοπρεπελαίαν καὶ τὰ παιδία ἄρρωστοισιν, ὡς ἐδοθὲ ἔχει τὸ ὑμῶν μέγεθος χαρίζεσθαι μου τὸν λογαρίον. ἀποστέλλῃ μοι τὸ ὑμῶν μέγεθος στρογγυλὸν βεθανικείαν.

οὐκέτι δὲ ἐφρόντιεσθεν τὸ σὸν μέγεθος περὶ τοῦ ταπιστικοῦ πόλου

10 τῆς σῆς δὲ μεγαλοπρεπελαίας δοῦλου Μακαρίου.
On the verso
ἐπὶδ(ος) τῷ δεσπότῃ μου τῷ πάντων μεγαλοπρ(επιστάτῳ) κύρ(ετι) καὶ ἐμῷ προστάτῳ Ἰωάννῃ
π(αρά) Θεοφίλου πολ(ίτων).

1. ἔμων . . ἱδον Ὁπ. 4. ἕδρας Ὁπ. 5. ἔμων (twice) Ὁπ.; so in 7.
6. ἔμετραν Ὁπ. 8. ἱ. ῥαφανελαίου. 9. ? l. ταπητοῖχου. 11. ἱωάννῃ Ὁπ.

'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 τῶν γραμματηφόρων θελῆσατε
tάξαι βουκελλαρίους ἀπὸ ἀρχηγῶν τοῦ Φαρμουθί, μηνὸς καὶ ἀπολύσαι
αὐτοῖς τὰς ἀνώνυμας, ἔπειθη οἴδατε ὅτι χρείαν ἔχομεν βουκελλαρίων.
pάντως οὖν τοῦτο πράξατε καὶ μή ὑπέρβεσθε. +

On the verso
5 τοῖς πάντων λαμπροτάτοις τιμαξ(ωτάτοις) χαρτουλαρίοις (καὶ) μείζονι
+ Θεόδωρος χαρτουλάριος (καὶ) σύν θεφῶν ἀντιγενέσιος.
4. ὑπερθεσθε Ὁπ. 5. λαμπροτα τιμαξας Ὁπ.

'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.
\[+\] Επιδε φιλονικία γέγονεν μεταξύ Παπνουθίου τοῦ μονάζοντος καὶ
ποὺ τοῦ γραμματέου τοισφώβου ἐν Ὡφί τῇ κόμῃ ἐνεκεν τοῦ διαπίσματος τοῦ μέτρου ἐμβαλαμένου παρὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ εὐλαβεστάτου Παπνουθίου, κατά τις ἡ ἥκε ἁρετῇ ποιήσαι γράμματα πρὸς τὸν 5 εἰρήμενον γραμματέα ἣν ὑποδέχασαι μέτρου ἁδιαδιάτροφος καὶ σφραγίσαι τὸ διάπισμα. καὶ ποιοῦμαι μετὰ τοῦ Ἀπειρά ἐνταῦθα.

1. 1. ἐπιδή. 2. 1. γραμματέας. φωβοῦ. 5. ἢν. 1. ὑποδέχηται ... ἁδια- 
στρόφος. 6. 1. σφραγίσῃ. On the verso a line erased.

2. διαπίσματος: cf. 6 and cxxxiii. 1. σῖτου ῥυραρά. ἢτος διαπίσματος. In the absence of other parallels the meaning is doubtful.

CLVIII. LETTER.

Gizeh Museum, 10,043. 11.5 × 32.5 cm. Sixth or seventh century.

Letter from Victor to Cosmas, a Comes, concerning two brickmakers who had left their work without finishing it.

+ Δύο πλυνθενταὶ ἀπὸ Τάμπετει ἴναχθησαν ἐν τῇ Ἴβιονος, καὶ παρακαλῶ τὴν ὑμετέραν λαμπρὰν γυνησίαν ἀδελφότητα κελεύσαι τῷ μείζονι τῆς αὐτής Τάμπετει λαμβείν τὸ ἀσφαλές αὐτῶν ἦν μὴ πάλιν φύγωσιν καὶ ἔξωσιν τὸ ἐργον ἡμῖσυν. ταῦτα γράψας πλείστα ὑμᾶς τοὺς λαμπροτάτους προσκυνῶ, παρακαλῶν

5 ὑμᾶς ἐφ’ ἑκάστης γράψαι μοι τὰ περὶ τῆς ὑγίας ὑμῶν τῶν λαμπροτάτων. +

On the verso

+ δεσποτῆς ἐμ(δ) λαμπροτάτων πα(ν)τιμα.ἐξ(ο) προσκυνητῶν γυν(η)σί(α) [ἐ]ἰλ(η)φ[φ] [Κοσμάς τοῦ] κόμε(τι) μειξοτε(ρ). + Βίκτωρ. +

1. ἴβιωνος. 2. ὑμετέραν. 3. ἢν. 4. ὑμᾶς. 5. ὑμᾶς. 6. 1. δελ(η)φ[φ].

'Two brickmakers from Tampeti were brought to Iasion, and I urge you, my true and illustrious brother, to order the overseer of Tampeti to take security of them, against their absconding again and leaving their work half done. I write with many expressions of respect for your eminence, and entreat you to take every opportunity of writing to me about the state of your eminence's health.'
DESCRIPTIONS.

LV A and B. Duplicates of lv, q.v. A.D. 283. Nearly complete. 23 x 16.2 and 23 x 14.3 cm.
LXVII A. Duplicate of lxvii, q.v. A.D. 338. Nearly complete. 24.8 x 39.6 cm.
LXXII A. Duplicate of lxxii, q.v. A.D. 90. Practically complete. 38 x 9.5 cm.
LXXXIII A. Duplicate of lxxxiii, q.v. A.D. 327. Incomplete. 26 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 πρὸς τῶν καταλοξίων), to the agoranomi, announcing the cession of 20 arourae. The formula is the same as that of xlv-xlvii. Dated in the third year of the Emperor Titus Caesar Vespasianus, Mecheir (A.D. 81). Nearly complete. 26 lines. 24 x 7.5 cm.
CLXVI. Lease by Heraclides and Sarapion of a half share of 5 arourae held by them in common with a third person in the κληρονομεῖς 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 Parthiscus Sarmaticus Germanicus Maximus Britannicus, Phaophi (A.D. 187). Nearly complete. 52 lines. 29·6 x 7·2 cm.

CLXVII. Order to pay Heracles, an ἀρχεφόδος, 1 1/2 artabae, 6 choenices of corn, as a contribution (σύνταξις) for the twentieth year of an Emperor. Second century. Complete. 4 lines. On the verso ends of 5 lines. 8·5 x 14 cm.

CLXVIII. Order from Saras to Dionysius, a γεωργός, to pay Zosimus 2 artabae of wheat. Third century. Practically complete. 4 lines.

CLXIX. Order to the ἀρχεφόδος of the village of Isionpanga to send up Thatres, son of Ptollion; cf. ixiv and lxv. Third century. Complete. 3 lines. 8·1 x 10·5 cm.

CLXX. Letter from Claudius Antoninus to the agoranomoi, 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’ ὀπίσθια) addressed to the strategus and basiliko-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. Letter to Dionysius, son of Panechotes, to the officer ( доллούς); 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 (περιγραφήναι περὶ τῆς λαογραφίας καὶ τοῦ ἀρχεφόδου) of Philistion; cf. xliv-xlvii. Dated in the fourteenth year of Marcus Aurelius, Tybi (A.D. 174). Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 26 lines. 21·4 x 8·7 cm.

CLXXIV. Letter from Plutarchus, ὁ καθεσταμένος ἐπιτηρητής καὶ χειρωτῆς καταλογισμῶν Οξυμυχείτων, to the agoranomoi, announcing a cession of land in the κληρος of Philistion; cf. xliv-xlvi. Dated in the eighth year of Domitian, in the month Νέος Σεβαστός (A.D. 88). Practically complete. 34 lines. 22·2 x 8·3 cm.

CLXXV. Letter from Phanius and Diogenes, ἄρχελούμενοι τοῦ καταλογισμοῦ (cf. xliv and xlvi), to the agoranomoi, announcing a cession of land. About A.D. 95. Incomplete, the end being lost. 20 lines. 14·5 x 6·2 cm.

CLXXVI. Conclusion of a similar letter to the agoranomoi (cf. xliv-xlvii). 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. 5 lines. 14·3 x 26·3 cm.
CLXXVIII. Letter to the clerk of the ἀγορανομεῖον from Seras, acknowledging the receipt of a will made in the nineteenth year of Trajan, which he wished to revoke; cf. cvii. Early second century. Nearly complete. 15 lines. 9·6 x 9·5 cm.

CLXXIX. Letter, asking that something previously agreed upon should be sent. Second century. Complete. 8 lines, in an upright uncial hand. 10 x 8·3 cm.

CLXXX. The recto of this papyrus contains a fragment of a third century account. 13 lines. On the verso is an order to Stephanus, a banker, to pay (προδίδεω) to Zoilos, a sailor, as the charge for freight (ναύλον) upon 600 artabae of corn, 40 drachmae, making in addition to 20 drachmae already paid a total of 60 drachmae. Third century. Complete. 4 lines. 5·5 x 16·5 cm.

CLXXXI. Invitation to a wedding-feast; cf. cx-cxii. Third century. Imperfect, only the beginnings of lines being preserved. 5 lines. 3·8 x 4·3 cm.

CLXXXII. Letter from Thonius to his wife and sister Thecla, referring to a payment of 20 talents. Fourth century. Incomplete, the end being lost. 18 lines. 12·8 x 8·1 cm.

CLXXXIII. Fragment of an official letter. Second or third century. 12 lines. On the verso an order to Heraclas, a banker, to pay Heracleus 200 drachmae for making bricks. Third century. Complete. 7 lines. 6 x 8·6 cm.

CLXXXIV. Letter from Agathodaemon, requesting the despatch of 14 sheep in return for the total payment of 260 drachmae, and blaming the addressee for his conduct in a transaction concerning the sale of some grass and a goat. Second or third century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 30 lines. 16·7 x 10 cm.

CLXXXV. Letter from Apollonius and Herminus, ἀντικοιμομείον τῷ ἱερέων, to Herodes and the other managers of the public bank, authorizing them to receive the tax on the sale of a slave; cf. xcvi. Dated in Pharmouthi of the twenty-first year (of Commodus, A.D. 181). Incomplete, the end being lost. 13 lines. 7·6 x 7·3 cm.

CLXXXVI. Account of payments in talents and drachmae to various persons, one of whom is a κοσμητής φόρος κηπών Σαραπείου. Third century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 8 lines. 14·1 x 8·7 cm.

CLXXXVII. Letter from Irene to Parammon (cf. cxvi), giving him a list of articles which he was to bring; written in the same hand as cxv and cxvi, and on the same day as cxvi. Complete. 12 lines. 9 x 6·7 cm.
CLXXXVIII. Letter, in a semi-uncial hand, from Heraclides to his father Horion about the purchase of a slave and a pair of Italian lamps. Dated in the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117-138). Practically complete. 14 lines. 23 × 13.4 cm.

CLXXXIX. Order from Theonilla to Horion, a steward, to pay Silvanus some wine received from him in the thirty-first year, on condition of his paying up the ἐκθεσις (cf. cxxxvi. 24) which he owed. Dated in Tybi of the second year. If, as is probable, the thirty-first year is that of Constantine, the second year may be that of Constantine II and Constantius (i.e. A.D. 338). Complete. 10 lines. 12.1 × 12.9 cm.

CXC. On the recto account of payments. Sixth century. Incomplete. 11 lines. On the verso account of receipts from inhabitants of several villages, and of payments for various purposes. Sixth century. Incomplete. 19 lines. 24.2 × 27.8 cm.

CXCI. List of reductions of payment granted to the inhabitants of various villages. Sixth century. Practically complete. 24 lines. 32 × 45 cm.

CXCII. Acknowledgement addressed by Aurelius Apasion to Flavius Apion or his heirs (cf. cxxxiii-cxxxix), of the loan of one solidus for a μηχανή καλομείτη Λιβική. Sixth century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 21 lines. 19.9 × 9.8 cm.

CXCIII. Acknowledgement addressed to the heirs of Flavius Apion by Aurelius John, of the receipt of two large windlasses (ἐφάνται μεγάλου); cf. cxxxvii. Dated in the eighth year and the fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantinus, first indiction, Phaophi 14 (A.D. 582? cf. introd. to cxxxv). Incomplete, the end being lost. 18 lines. 20.2 × 20.6 cm.

CXCIV. Acknowledgement, similar to cxcii, addressed to Flavius Apion or his heirs by Aurelius Ptolion, of the loan of one solidus for a μηχανή καλομένη Κατίου. Sixth century. Incomplete, the beginning being lost. 26 lines. 21.7 × 11 cm.

CXCV. Acknowledgement addressed to Flavius Apion by Aurelius Epimachus, of the receipt of some machine for irrigation; cf. cxxxvii. Dated in the second year of the reign and consulship of Justin II, first indiction, Thoth 14 (A.D. 567). Incomplete, the end being lost. 15 lines. 15.5 × 16 cm.

CXCVI. Account of receipts and expenditure on estates of Flavius Apion. Sixth century. Practically complete. 22 lines. 34 × 37.3 cm.

CXCVII. Acknowledgement addressed to Flavius Apion by Aurelius Sourus, of the receipt of two windlasses and of a κυλλή κωκλαύδις; cf. cxxxvii. Written on Thoth 16, in the year 229 = 198, first indiction (A.D. 552). Nearly complete. 24 lines. 23.2 × 20.7 cm.
CXCVIII. Contract between the heirs of Flavius Apion and Aurelius Macarius. Dated in the eighth year and the fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantius, first induction, Phaophi 14 (A.D. 582? cf. introd. cxxv, and cxciii). Incomplete, only the beginning being preserved. 14 lines. 12-5 x 16-9 cm.

CXCIX. Agreement addressed to Flavius Apion by Georgius, a deacon, in which the latter becomes surety that Aurelius Onnophris would remain on his holding; cf. cxxxv. Dated in the ‘third year of the reign and consulship’ of Justin II, second (?) induction δρᾶτες, Mesore 4 (A.D. 568). Incomplete, the end being lost. 19 lines. 16-8 x 21-6 cm.

CC. Similar agreement addressed to Flavius Apion or his heirs, by which Jeremias, Apoll[onius?], and a third person become sureties that Aurelius Apasirius would remain on his holding. Sixth century. Incomplete at both top and bottom. 15 lines. 10 x 16-1 cm.

CCI. Beginning of a contract addressed to Flavius Apion (the younger). Dated in the twelfth year and eleventh consulship of Mauricius, twelfth induction, Thoth 30 (A.D. 593). 6 lines. 6-3 x 22 cm.

CCII. Acknowledgement addressed to the heirs of Flavius Apion by Aurelius Bartholomaeus, of the receipt of one windlass for a μηχανή καλομέτρη Ακαρθώνος; cf. cxxxvii and cxciv. Dated in the eighth year and fourth consulship of Tiberius Constantinus, first induction, Phaophi 11 (A.D. 582? cf. introd. to cxxxv). Incomplete, being broken at the bottom. 23 lines. 17-6 x 14-6 cm.

CCIII. Letter referring to a dispute about the ownership of a camel. Sixth century. Complete. 15 lines. 25-1 x 29-4 cm.

CCIV. List of στρυμαχοι (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 1905|1 carats ἐκτὸς ῥοπής ἰδιωτικῆς, less 157|2 carats ῥοπής, made by Pamouthios for the money taxes of the thirteenth induction; cf. cxliii. Dated in the year 211 = 180, thirteenth induction, Mecheir (A.D. 533). Complete. 11 lines. 30-5 x 19-2 cm.

CCVI. Receipt for the payment by Pamouthius (cf. ccv) of 4 solidi, less 16 carats, ἰδιωτικῆς, to John, as a loan. Dated in the year 211 = 180, thirteenth induction, Tybi (A.D. 533). Complete. 6 lines. 9-3 x 30-4 cm.

CCVII. Receipt for the payment of 4 κυδὸς of wine from Phoebammon to Alexander for nine days’ work. Dated in the year 267 = 236, ninth induction, Phaophi (A.D. 590). Practically complete. 3 lines. 5-2 x 32 cm.
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