THE

OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

PART XIV

GRENFELL AND HUNT
EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY

THE

OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

PART XIV

EDITED WITH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES

BY

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PROFESSOR OF PAPYROLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, AND FELLOW OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE

FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

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FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

WITH THREE PLATES

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1920

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PREFACE

The 150 texts in the present volume are all non-literary documents, like those in Part XII. They comprise (a) two sections, Contracts and Private Accounts, for which there was not space in that volume these papyri being chiefly from the excavations of 1904-6; (b) some official documents; (c) a number of private letters, nearly all from the excavations of 1897. Their range is from the second century B.C. to the end of the fourth century, third-century papyri predominating. Facsimiles are given of some dated contracts belonging to the middle decades of the first century B.C., a period which is still very sparsely represented by papyri. In the interpretation of the contracts and official documents we are much indebted to the generous and valuable assistance of Prof. M. Rostowzew.

Part XV, which is in active preparation and will be somewhat larger than the present volume, will include in the literary section some new lyric fragments and hexameters, and a papyrus giving a series of biographies of Thucydides, Demosthenes, Aeschines, and others. Fragments of Sophocles, Trachiniae, Plato, Republic, Isocrates, Πρὸς Δημοκρίτον, and Theocritus (first century) have been identified. The non-literary documents illustrate the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries, and include a second instalment (the first was in Part I) of the Oxyrhynchus papyri in the Cairo Museum from the 1897 excavations. In editing these Mr. H. I. Bell is collaborating with us. Mr. J. de M. Johnson's edition of the long Theocritus papyrus from Antinoöpolis is also in preparation.

BERNARD P. GRENFELL.
ARThUR S. HUNT.

Queen's College, Oxford,
November, 1919.
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NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The general method followed in this volume is practically the same as that in Part XII. The texts, being non-literary, are given in modern form with accentuation and punctuation. Abbreviations and symbols are resolved; additions and corrections are usually incorporated in the text, the former being indicated by ‘’, and the occurrence of the latter being recorded in the critical apparatus, where also faults of orthography, &c., are corrected, if they seemed likely to give rise to any difficulty. Where additions or corrections are distinguished by types differing from that of the main text, those by the same hand as the body of the text are in small thin type, those by a different hand in thick type. Iota adscript has been printed when so written; otherwise iota subscript is employed. Square brackets [ ] indicate a lacuna, round brackets ( ) the resolution of a symbol or abbreviation, angular brackets ⟨ ⟩ a mistaken omission in the original, braces { } a superfluous letter or letters, double square brackets [ ] a deletion in the original. Dots placed within brackets represent the approximate number of letters lost or deleted; dots outside brackets indicate mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Letters with dots under them are to be considered doubtful. Heavy Arabic numerals refer to the texts of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri in this volume and Parts I–XIII; ordinary numerals refer to lines, small Roman numerals to columns.

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

Archiv = Archiv für Papyrusforschung.
Griech. Texte = Griechische Texte aus Aegypten, by P. M. Meyer.
M. Chr. = L. Mitteis, Chrestomathie.
O. G. I. = Orientis Graeci Inscriptiones selectae, by W. Dittenberger.
**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**


P. Cairo Preisigke = Griechische Urkunden des Aeg. Museums zu Cairo, by F. Preisigke.


P. Freiburg = Mitteilungen aus der Freiburger Papyrussammlung, II, by J. Partsch.


P. Goodsp. = Greek Papyri from the Cairo Museum, &c., by E. J. Goodspeed.


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


P. Iand. = Papyri Iandanae, by E. Schäfer and others.


P. Leyden = Papyri Graeci Musei antiquarii publici Lugduni-Batavi, by C. Leemans.

P. Lille = Papyrus grecs de Lille, by P. Jouguet, J. Lesquier, and others.


P. Par. = Les Papyrus grecs du Musée du Louvre, Notices et Extraits, t. xviii. 2, by W. Brunet de Presle and E. Egger.


P. Reinach = Papyrus grecs et démotiques, by T. Reinach and others.
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

J. de M. Johnson, V. Martin, and A. S. Hunt.
by F. Preisigke.
P. Stud. Pal. = Studien zur Palaeographie und Papyruskunde, by C. Wessely
and others.
P. Tebt. = The Tebtunis Papyri, Parts I and II by B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt,
J. G. Smyly, and E. J. Goodspeed; Part III in preparation.
P. Thead. = Papyrus de Théadelphiae, by P. Jouguet.
S. A. M. = Studi della scuola papirologica di Milano.
SB. = Sammelbuch griechischer Urkunden aus Aegypten, by F. Preisigke.
W. Chr. = U. Wilcken, Chrestomathie.
I. CONTRACTS

(a) Contracts with Officials.

1626. Payment for Superintendence of Transport.

26·7 x 15 cm. A.D. 325.

An agreement between the decani, i.e. chief guards of some kind (l. 3, n.), of the village of Paneuei (l. 3, n.), and an epimeletes, for him to act as ῥαβδοῦχος (l. 9, n.) in charge of animals sent to Babylon in connexion with an anticipated visit of an Emperor (θεία ἐπιδημία). For the payment of the salary of the epimeletes, which was at the rate of 2,000 drachmae a day, the μείζων of the village (l. 5, n.) becomes surety, two months' pay being provided in advance. The papyrus stands in close relation to 1261, written 4½ months earlier, an acknowledgement on oath by an epimeletes, who is probably identical with the epimeletes in 1626, concerning produce transported to Babylon partly on account of the troops, partly on account of an ἐπιδημία, which in the light of 1626 is to be referred to an emperor, not, as suggested in 1261. 5, n., to a catholicus. That Constantine himself actually came to Egypt in 325, the year of the Council of Nicaea, is not recorded by the authorities for the period, and is improbable, but his presence may well have been expected. That θεία ἐπιδημία refers not to Constantine himself but to one of his sons, who did not become Augusti till 337, is unlikely.

1626 is a palimpsest, the original document, which was much shorter, having been effaced.

'Ομολογοῦσαν ἀλλήλοις Ἀυρήλιοι, Ἀλόις Χωοῦτος καὶ ρακλῆς Πούδεντος καὶ οἱ κοινωνοὶ οἱ πάντες δεκανοὶ ἀπὸ κώμης Πανευεὶ per ἐγγυητοῦ εἰς ἔκτισιν τῶν φαντ[σο]μένων μισθῶν Πτολεμαίον
καὶ Ηρακλῆς[σ] Πρόδεις[τος καὶ οἱ κοινωνοὶ οἱ πάντες δεκανοὶ ἀπὸ κώμης Πανευεὶ μετ' ἐγγυητοῦ εἰς ἐκτισιν τῶν φαντ[σο]μένων μισθῶν Πτολεμαίον
5 Πτολεμαίον μείζων τῆς αὐτῆς κώμης καὶ Αὐρήλιος Ἡρακλέιδης Σκυλάκιοι ἐπιμελητῆς ζῳων
ἀποστελλόμενων εἰς τῇν Βαβυλῶνα πρὸς θείαν ἐπιδημίαν, οἱ μὲν δεκανοὶ συνηλλαχέναι τῷ ἐπιμελητῇ χώραν μίαν ῥαβδοῦχου ἑνὸς τῶν ἐπιμελητῆς ἑῳ ῥαβδοῦχον ὀγδόης ἀργυρίου τάλαντα εἴκοσι, τὰ δὲ φανησόμενα ἀχρὶ συνπληρώσεως τῆς ἐπιμελείας ἀπολήμψεται τῶν αὐτῶν δεκανῶν, ἐμὲ δὲ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον παρασχεῖν τὰς καὶ ἀσκύλτους καὶ ἀζημίους παρέχειν περὶ τῶν τῆς ῥαβδουχίας διαφερόντων. κύριον τὸ συνάλλαγμα δισσόν γράφεν, καὶ ἐπερωτηθέντες ὡμολόγησαν.

'Αυρήλ(ιος) Πτολεμαῖος ἐγγνώμαις πΙρόκειται γράς ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦν μὴ εἰδότων γράμματα.


'Aurelius Alois son of Choous and Aur. Heracles son of Pudens and their associates, all decani from the village of Paneuei, with their surety for payment of the pay found to have accrued, Ptolemaeus son of Ptolemaeus, headman of the said village, and Aur. Heraclides son of Scylacius, superintendent of animals which are being sent to Babylon for the Imperial visit, jointly agree, the decani that they have contracted with the superintendent for him to fill the single post of ῥαβδουχίας of the said animals from the 8th of the present month of Pauni, the superintendent receiving from the decani as pay 2,000 drachmae a day. And the superintendent forthwith acknowledges that he has received from the decani as two months' pay dating from the said 8th day 20 talents of silver, and shall receive from the said decani the sums found to have accrued up to the termination of his duties as superintendent, and that I, Ptolemaeus, am to provide the salary found to have accrued, in order to make the decani free from any trouble, annoyance, or loss in all matters pertaining to the said office of ῥαβδουχίας. This contract, written in duplicate, is valid, and in answer to the formal question they gave their consent. In the consulship of Paulinus and Julianus.
the most illustrious, Pauni. Signatures of the two decani and Ptolemaeus, all written by the last-named.

δεκανοὶ: cf. P. Ryl. 196. 6-9, n., where the evidence for δεκανοὶ φυλακτῶν (Ptolemaic), πλοίων, νυκτοφυλάκων, πυροῦ, &c., is collected, and 1512, which shows that there were at least 9 δεκανοὶ at another Oxyrhynchite village, though apparently these were distributed among only three persons. Here the decani seem to have numbered at least 4, and to be concerned with land-transport rather than boats, since a ῥαβδοῦχος was required; cf. l. 9, n.

Πανενεῖ: a village in the Western toparchy (1285. 74), and perhaps in the 3rd pagus (1559. 9).

δεκανοὶ τῆς συνής κώμης: this is the earliest example of the use of μείζονος, which is common in the sixth to eighth centuries, to denote a particular village-official as distinct from a ‘higher’ official in general (e.g. in P. Brit. Mus. 214. 22 and 900. 19); cf. Wilcken, Chr. 134. int.

Αὐρήλιος Ἡρακλείδης Σκυλακίου ἐπιμελητὴς ζῴων: he is probably identical with Αὐρ. Ἡρακλέους Κοιλακίου (i.e. (Σ)κ(υ)λακίου) βουλ(ευτοῦ) ἐπιμελητῶν . . . ἐπιμελητῶν . . . (possibly μείζων) in 1261. 4-5; cf. int.

θείαν ἐπιδημίαν: cf. 1261. 7 and int., and for ἐπιδημία of high officials Wilcken, Grunds. 33.

ῥαβδοῦχος: cf. 1750, an official receipt for a payment on account of an ass and ῥαβδοῦχος sent to Memphis in 366, B. G. U. 244 (reign of Gallienus), the beginning of a sworn declaration of surety for a person ἀναδ[εδομέὴν εἰς ῥαβδουχίαν a . . . and P. Leipzig 85-6 (372-3), two acknowledgements by comarchs to a ῥαβδοῦχος of the return of an ass employed at the mines. The ἡμ in the present case are likely to have been mainly asses, but may have included camels, horses, and oxen. ῥαβδοῦχος is used by Georgius Cedrenus (Migne, G. cxxi. 336) to translate decani in the sense of court-officials of low rank.

σαλάρια: this confirms Oertel’s reading (Die Liturgie 871) σαλ[ά]ρ[ια in P. Flor. 39. 9 (= W. Chr. 405).

In 1261, written on Tubi 18 (Jan. 13), the names of the consuls were not yet known.

1627. APPOINTMENT TO A LITURGY.

This papyrus throws an interesting light on the method of appointment to public duties. Usually persons were appointed, whether by the senate or by an official, to some definite liturgy; but in the present case a citizen of Oxyrhynchus and his son had been selected to perform an unspecified liturgy for eight months, and they make a contract with the συντάρης, the official in question (l. 5, n.), whereby in return for receiving a very light duty, i.e. that of guarding the temple of Thoēris (l. 12, n.), they agree to perform it for a whole year. The body of the contract seems to have been drawn up by the agent of a professional writer of contracts, who append his signature (l. 29, n.).

Τ'πατίας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίου τὸ γ' καὶ Κωνσταντος τὸ β' τῶν Αὐγούστων Μεσορῆ θ.

Αὐρήλιος Ἀπφοῦς Παθεμουθίου ἀπὸ τῆς
In the consulship of our lords Constantius for the 3rd time and Constans for the 2nd time, the Augusti, Mesore 19. Aurelius Apphous son of Pathermouthius, of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, to Aur. Diogenes son of Sarapion, delegate of appointments in the said city for the tribe now undertaking public duties, greeting. Whereas in the coming year an eight months' period of public duty is selected for me and my son Thonius, and we requested you to assign to us a very light duty, that is to say, the guarding of the temple of Thoëris, you owing to your clemency to us and confidence in us agreed to this proposal, and we for our part acknowledge ourselves bound as an equal...
recompence and favour to carry out a whole year’s service in the post of chief-guard of the
said temple of Thoéris in place of 8 months. And for your security I have issued to you
this contract, which shall be valid, and in answer to the formal question have given my
consent.’ Signsatures of Aur. Apphous and Diogenes, the writer of the contract.

5. συστάτης : this official is only known from fourth-century Oxyrhynchus papyri, being
perhaps identical with the φυλάρχης of the third century. For his functions in connexion
with appointments to liturgies cf. 86, 1116, 1509, P. Flor. 39 (= W. Chr. 405), and
Oertel, Liturgie 176. 1551 is a notice of death addressed to him, in which he is called
συστάτης of the πόλις, whereas in 86 he is συστ. φυλάρχης, and in 1116 συστ. ἀμφών. In 1627
φυλάρχης follows πόλεως as a secondary genitive, while in P. Flor. 39, 3 τῆς . . . πόλεως precedes
συστάτης τῆς . . . φυλάρχης, απὸ being omitted before the first τῆς, as is shown by 1116. 5.

9. ὀκταμηνιαῖος χρόνος : many liturgies were for a year, and for φυλάρχης in particular
there is reason to believe that a year was the normal period of office ; cf. ll. 16–17 and
Oertel, op. cit. 266. Shorter periods for liturgies are, however, also attested, e.g. in P.
Thead. 34–6 (324–7 ; cf. Oertel, op. cit. 87), where payments occur for 3 or 2 months’
work by ἑργάται for whom the village was responsible, though it is possible that these
payments represent instalments of a longer period of work.

12, ἵερον Θοηρίου : ἵερον is in apposition to Θοηρίου, not an adjective. 43 verso. iv.
14–23 shows that soon after 295 there were 7 guards in this temple besides 1 outside it
(πρός); the corresponding figures at the Serapeum (ii. 5–13) were 6 and 1, while the Iseum
(ii. 14–17) was smaller, requiring only 1 and 1. A priest of Thoéris in 339 is mentioned
in P. S. I. 215, 6. This hippopotamus-goddess was identified at Oxyrhynchus with Athena;
cf. 1117. 1, n.

13–14. μετριότητα καὶ πίστι(ν) may refer not, as in the translation, to the συστάτης, but to
Apphous and his son, in which case the words mean ‘our good conduct and honesty’ and
may be connected with εἰσαγγεῖλαι instead of συνέθου. But then ἡμῶν rather than περὶ ἡμᾶς
would be expected.

18. ἀρχιφυλάκης : ἀρχιφυλάκες are known in the first to third centuries (cf. Oertel, op. cit.
268), and the word is appropriate enough here in view of the number of guards at the
Thoéreum (l. 12, n.); but the reading of the first four letters is insecure, especially χι, for
which there is barely room, and possibly the τ was omitted. Neither παραφυλάκων (cf. para-
φυλακαὶ τῆς πόλεως in 904. 4) nor ἑβολοφυλάκως nor ἐνὸς φυλ. are satisfactory.

29. For other early instances of δὲ ἐμοῦ . . . ἐγράφη cf. P. Thead. 10. 22 (307), 1716.
30 (333), and P. Leipz. 13. 25 (366). Diogenes is presumably a private συμβολαιογράφων,
not identical with the συστάτης of 1. 5. That the subscription δὲ ἐμοῦ . . . ἐγράφη is here in
a different hand from the main text is not certain; but the words need not mean more
than ‘written in my office’. That ἐγράφη ever meant eingetragen, i.e. ‘entered on an
official list’, as suggested by Gardthausen in Stud. Pal. xvii. 7, is most unlikely.

(6) Leases.

1628. LEASE OF CATOECIC LAND.

The present volume makes several additions (1628–9, 1635, 1644 ; cf. 1639)
to the scanty number of documents dated in the last two reigns of the Ptolemaic
dynasty, which have been represented hitherto, so far as Oxyrhynchus is con-
cerned, by 236 (fragments of protocols) and P. S. I. 549 (translation of a demotic contract concerning service). 1628 is a lease of part of a κλῆρος at Sepho (l. 9, n.) from a κάτοικος ἰππεύς to a Persian of the epigone for one year. Both parties belonged to the ἀγυιὰ Κλεοπάτρας ᾿Αφροδίτης at Oxyrhynchus (l. 8, n.), which is mentioned in other papyri of this period. The formula is in general similar to that of P. Tebt. 106 (B.C. του), 277 (B.C. 19), and 1124 (A.D. 26), but presents some peculiarities; cf. ll. 11, 13-14, 16, 21-3, nn. Probably the earliest extant instance of κλῆροι with permanent names occurs in it (l. 10, n.). The end of the lease with the signatures of the six witnesses (cf. P. Tebt. 106 and 1644) is missing. The day of the month has, as is usual in late Ptolemaic contracts from Oxyrhynchus, been inserted by a second hand, which has made a few other alterations in the text. The papyrus had been glued to another contract of which a few letters are preserved. 1629 is another lease of catoecic land with practically the same formula, written 29 years later but less complete.

[Βασιλεύντων Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας [τῆς καὶ
[Πτολεμαίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας ἱτῆς καὶ Κλεοπάτρας "Αθηνηῖν τῆς ἐν ᾿Οξυρύγχων πόλεις, τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ἂν ἐκεῖνος παρά Σαρπίωνος εἰς σπέρματα καὶ τὴν ἄλλην τῆς κατασπορᾶς δαπάνην ἀδιαφόρους καὶ ἀνυπολόγους ἀπὸ παντὸς κινδύνου. ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ἐκφορίων, καὶ τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ἀναποδότους χαλκοῦ δραχμὰς χιλιας πεντακοσίως ἀκινδύνους

15 Ἀπολλωνίοις ἔχειν παρὰ Σαρπίωνος εἰς σπέρματα καὶ τὴν ἀλλήν τῆς κατασπορᾶς δαπάνην ἀδιαφόρους καὶ τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ἀκινδύνους ἀπὸ παντὸς κινδύνου. ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ἐκφορίων πλῆθος τῶν τελῶν, καὶ τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ἀναποδότους χαλκοῦ δραχμὰς χιλιας πεντακοσίως ἀκινδύνους

20 καὶ ἀκνυπολόγους ἀπὸ παντῶς κινδύνου. ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ἐκφορίων πλῆθος τῶν τελῶν, ἔχειν τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ἀναποδότους καὶ τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ἀκινδύνους χαλκοῦ δραχμὰς χιλιας πεντακοσίως ἀκινδύνους.
In the reign of Ptolemy and Cleopatra also called Tryphaena, gods Philopatores Philadelphi, the 9th year, and the rest of the formula as written at Alexandria, the 15th of the month Apellaeus which = Phaophi, at Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaid. Sarapion son of Apollonius, Macedonian of the catoecic cavalry, has leased to Apollonius also called Pan . . . son of Ischyron also called Nechthenibis, Persian of the epigone, both parties being from the street of Cleopatra Aphrodite, from his holding the 15 arourae owned by him near Sepho for the 9th year, on condition that the lessee may sow the 3 arourae in the holding of Diocles with wheat, and of the 12 arourae in the holding of Philon half with barley and the other half with lentils, at a rent of 4 aratabae for each aroura in accordance with the survey of the land assigned for sowing with corn. And Apollonius acknowledges that he has received from Sarapion for seed and the other expenses of sowing without interest 7$ artabae of barley and 7% art. of lentils, and for clearing the land from rushes 1,500 drachmae of copper, which are not repayable, all free from risk and not subject to any kind of risk. And with regard to the rent, if apart from taxes any demand is made upon Apollonius for the government or for any other purpose whatever on account of Sarapion or the land, the amount shall be deducted from the rent; and Sarapion shall retain the ownership of the crops until he receives the rent and . . .'}
of Augustus. That 1628 is not a sub-lease is clear not only from αὶδιάφορον in l. 8, but from its general resemblance to 277 and other Ptolemaic leases of κλῆροι (1629, P. Tebt. 106 and 816), as distinct from sub-leases (P. Tebt. 105 and 820), in which the secondary character of the lease is definitely stated. Moreover the Φίλωνος κλῆρος in l. 11 may well be identical with the Φίλωνος κλῆρος in 277. 3, since Πα(ῶις) (277. 3; cf. 1285. 122) was in the same toparchy as Σεφύ (l. 9, n.), and the question of a sub-lease does not arise in connexion with 277. That the Διοκλέους κλῆρος here is to be connected with the Διοκλέους και Πτολεμαίου ἱππικὸς κλῆρος at Pela mentioned in 506. 24 is unlikely, for Pela was in the Western toparchy (1285. 81).

11. τεῦρποσπιορίστα: cf. 1629. 9. The word is apparently new.

13-14. τοῦ δοθέντος σπόραν σιτικοῖς: this phrase is new. On the fixing of the crops by the government cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 200, P. Tebt. 5, 202, n., Rostowzew in Pauly-Wissowa, Realenc. vii. 134 sqq. Owing to a break in the papyrus and the unevenness of the writing at the ends of lines it is doubtful whether the vestige supposed to belong to the a of κατὰ in l. 12 belongs to that line or to l. 13. In the latter case εἰς is inadmissible, and for κατὰ there is not room, unless the writing was very cramped, though κατασπορά occurs in l. 16.

16. For αδιάφόρον and δαπάνη paid by the lessor (probably) cf. P. Tebt. 108. 4 (b.c. 93 or 60).

19. χαλκοῦ δραχμὰς χιλίας: δραχμὰς could be read, but there is not room before it for [χαλκοῦ νομίσματος (cf. e.g. P. Tebt. 104. 11).

12. Cf. 277. 8-10, 1124. 3-5, P. Tebt. 105. 46. The addition of πλὴν τῶν τελῶν is new. This implies that the taxes were paid by the tenant.

1629. LEASE OF CATOEIC LAND.

10.5 X 15.7 cm. B.C. 44. Plate I.

The first part of a lease of a τριακονυντάρουρος κλῆρος by a κάτοικος ἵππευς to a Persian for one year, corresponding closely to 1628, but less complete; cf. 1628. int. and nn. It was written on Epeiph 27 of the 8th year of Cleopatra and Ptolemy, gods Philopatores (July 26, b.c. 44), and is the first Egyptian record to mention Cleopatra VI in association with Ptolemy XV. The statement of
Porphyry that a separate reckoning of this king's years was employed is not confirmed, and the papyrus throws some light on the date of his death; cf. I. 1, n.

In the 8th year of the reign of Cleopatra and Ptolemy, gods Philopatres, and the rest of the formula as written at Alexandria, the 27th of the month Gorpiaeus which = Epeiph, at Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaid. 'Theon son of Theon, of the catocic cavalry, has leased to Apollonius also called Harbichis, son of Apollonius also called Harbichis, Persian of the epigone, both being from the street of Cleopatra Aphrodite, the holding of 30 arourae which belongs to him at Paimis, on condition that Apollonius shall sow half of it for the 8th year with wheat and cultivate the other half with aracus, at a rent for each aroura sown with wheat of 6 artabae of hard wheat, unmixed with barley, and for each sown with aracus likewise ... And Apollonius acknowledges that he has received from Theon for seed ...'

1. The extant Greek datings which mention Cleopatra Philopator by name all belong to the period when she was associated with Ptolemy Caesarion, Philopator Philometor; cf. O. G. I. 194 and 1635. 1 (year lost), P. S. I. 549 and Lefebvre, Mélanges Holleaux (both in the 11th year); Lefebvre, Annales du Serv. des Antiq. 1908. 241 is undated. According to Porphyry (ap. Euseb. Chron, ed. Schönle, i. 168-70) in years 1–4 of her reign she was associated with Ptolemy XIV, and in years 5–8 with Ptolemy XV, these corresponding to his years 1–4, while during the 8th–15th years she reigned alone, and her 16th–22nd years corresponded to years 1–7 (of Antony? ; cf. 1453. 22, n.). That Porphyry was wrong in assigning a double reckoning by regnal years to the period of association with Ptolemy XV had already been inferred from the existence of a coin dated (ἔτους) σ Κλεοπάτρας βασιλέως (Poole, Catal. p. 122) and demotic stelae of the 5th and 6th years; cf. Strack, Dynastie der Ptol. 212. 1629 not only provides the first definite piece of evidence for the application of the title Philopator to Ptolemy XV, and additional evidence for the use of a single reckoning

...
by regnal years during the period of his association with Cleopatra, but indicates that the
death of the king was not known at Oxyrhynchus on July 26, B.C. 44. Concerning the
precise date and circumstances of that event there has hitherto been no clear evidence.
Josephus (Ant. Jud. xv. 4. 1) states that Ptolemy XV was poisoned at the age of 15 by
Cleopatra, and Porphyry l.c. attributes his death ταῖς Κλεοπάτρας ἀπάταις in his 4th and her
8th year, i.e. B.C. 45-44. Mahaffy (Empire of the Ptol., 463) and Bouché-Leclercq (Hist.
des Lagides, ii. 227) suppose that he perished at Rome in the confusion attending the
assassination of Caesar on March 15, 44, especially as Cicero (Ad Att. xiv. 8) on April 15
refers to the flight of Cleopatra, and on May 11 (Ad Att. xiv. 20) mentions the queen and
her son Caesar, but says nothing in either place about her brother. Dio, who mentions
the presence of Ptolemy XV with Cleopatra at Rome (xliii. 27), seems to imply (xlviii. 24
τοὺς ἄδελφους αὐτῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ ᾿Εφέσου Ἀρτεμίσιον ἀποσπάσας ἀπέκτεινε) that he was put to death
with Arsinoë by Antony, i.e. in B.C. 41; but according to Appian, Bell. civ. v. 9, the
Ptolemy who was put to death with Arsinoë claimed to be Ptolemy XIV, having escaped
from drowning in the Nile. That Ptolemy XV returned to Egypt with Cleopatra was sup-
posed by Stahr (Cleopatra 56), but without any evidence, as is remarked by Bouché-Leclercq,
l.c. Since Cleopatra left Rome not more than two or three weeks after March 15, 44, she
presumably reached Egypt some weeks before July 26, and if Ptolemy XV died at Rome
before his sister's departure, the news would on the whole be expected to have reached
Oxyrhynchus by the date of 1629, although in the Roman period instances occur of papyri
dated by an emperor who had been dead for as many as five months; cf. Hohmann,
Chronol. Ῥωμων Papyrusurk. 50 sqq. We are therefore disposed to date the death of Ptolemy XV
later than March 44, and to place it in Egypt rather than Rome, though allowance has to
be made for the circumstance that the figure (27) of the month in l. 3 is a later insertion,
and the protocol may have been drawn up early in Epeiph, which in B.C. 44 began on
June 30.

8. Παῖμιν: a village in the Western toparchy; cf. 1659. 41. Mr. Crum refers us to
Lemm, Iberica, 1906, pp. 5 and 13, where it is stated that the body of James, the Persian
martyr, was brought to Egypt to 'a little χωρίον some 5 στάδια on the east of Pemje
(Oxyrhynchus), named ἡλικτα in the Egyptian tongue'. If the geographical indication is
correct, the Western toparchy reached to within a kilometre of Oxyrhynchus.

10. ξυλαμ[η]σία: cf. P. Hamb. 27. 6, n.

11. ορεπεός: cf. 1689. 8, ἢ.

1630. LEASE OF LAND AT AN INCREASED RENT.

18 x 18.8 cm. A.D. 222 (?).

Of this novel application from a certain Heron for a lease of land, at a higher
rent than that previously offered by himself and others, the upper portion is lost
besides the beginnings of lines, and it does not appear to whom the document
was addressed. The mention of various bids (ἀιρέσεις: l. 8, n.) and the general
tenour of most of the application, which resembles a petition to an official, rather
suggest that the land in question belonged to the government; but the contrary
view that it belonged to a private individual is strongly indicated, first by the
concluding words ἡ ἐπιδοχὴ κυρία, which occur in private contracts (e.g. 1631. 33),
whereas applications for δημοσία or οὐσιακὴ γῆ generally end with ἐὰν φαίνηται
1630. LEASE OF LAND AT AN INCREASED RENT

μισθῶσαι followed by . . . ἐπιθῆσακα, secondly by the apparent reference in l. 3 to Claudia Isidora as the existing owner of the land (l. 2, n.). Probably therefore the application was made to her representative, who may have been an ἐπίτροπος (cf. l. 3, n.) or οἰκονόμος (cf. P. Ryl. 171. 1). If ll. 2-4 are restored on the right lines, Heron had sub-leased Claudia Isidora’s land situated in the (Small) Oasis from two of her lessees. From l. 4 onwards the narrative becomes clear. Heron had begun the sowing for the current year when two individuals whom he was employing in connexion with the agriculture offered to pay 200 drachmae a year more as rent. Heron made no objection to surrendering his lease to them, provided that he recovered the expenses which he had already incurred. To assert his claim he brought an action before the strategus, and after a λογοθεσία (l. 12, n.) was awarded 3 talents 400 drachmae. This sum, however, his opponents failed to pay, and in order to bring matters to a head Heron by the present application offered 1,552 drachmae a year more than they, making the whole rent 1 talent 3,000 (?) drachmae. This bid was accepted by the representative of the land-owner, the intermediate lessees being apparently ignored, just as they seem to be in the negotiations between ὑπομισθωταί of οὐσιακὴ γῆ and government officials in B. G. U. 1047 (131). As Rostowzew, who has discussed the Berlin papyrus in Gesch. d. Röm. Kolonates 183 sqq., remarks, the management of Claudia Isidora’s estates, which probably constituted a large private οὐσία like that of M. Antonius Pallas in P. Brit. Mus. 1223, and perhaps that of Claudia Athenais in P. Strassb. 78, seems to have been conducted on a system which differed from that applying to ordinary γῆ δημοσία, and approximated to that employed in regard to State οὐσίαι. The provision of a surety (ll. 18–19) is an unusual feature in a lease of private land in the Roman period, but is known from P. Iand. 30 to have existed in connexion with the leasing of γῆ δημοσία.

The papyrus belongs to the early third century, probably to the reign of Elagabalus (l. 20, n.). It seems to be a draft, several alterations in ll. 15–18 having been made in a small hand which is probably distinct from that of the original scribe, though the latter supplied με which was omitted at first in l. 14.

Traces of 1 line.

[ἐμισθωσάμην παρὰ ἢ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ καὶ ᾿Αστοπαρίσωνος καὶ ᾿Αμμωνίου τοῦ καὶ Ῥακλείου
[ἂνο σιτικῶν ἐδαφῶν τῶν περὶ τὴν ἴΟασιν ἡμισθώσατο ᾿Ισιδόρας
[(ἀρούρας), ἢς ἔχουσί; ἐν τῇ ἱότητι μισθῶσαί, καὶ τῆν πρὸς τὸ ἐνεστὸς ἔτος κατασπορὰν τῶν

[πολεμαίου τοῦ καὶ ᾿Αστοπαρίσωνος καὶ ᾿Αμμωνίου τοῦ καὶ Ῥακλείου
[ἢ τῶν περὶ τῆν "Οσειν ὑπαρχόντων τῆς Κλαυδίας
[Ἰσιδόρας
[[(ἀρούρας), ἢς ἔχουσί; ἐν τῇ ἱότητι μισθῶσαί, καὶ τῆν πρὸς τὸ ἐνεστὸς ἔτος κατασπορὰν τῶν
[δηλουμένων ἓδαφῶν] ποιήσας [καὶ] ἐπικουρήσας τοῖς κατὰ τόπον γεωργοῖς
tα τε σπέρματα
καὶ τὰς δαπάνας, ἐπικουρήσας τοῖς κατὰ τόπον γεωργοῖς
µητέρων ὑπηρεσίαιν
[ἐπωφέλησα? Χρυσηγή]σας αὐτοῖς τὰ δέοντα, προσήνεγκαν δι’ ἦς ἐπέδωκαν
αἱρέσεως
[ἄλλας ἐτησίας δραχμῶν] διακοσίας, τοῦ ἑνὸς αὐτῶν Ἄσιδώρου ὑποβλήτῳ
χρησαμένῳ
10 [ὦν] ὑπάρχει; [.........] γένους ἢ
[µήτε ἔχειν] µήτε παρέχειν πράγµατα [Β]ουλόµενος ἡξώσα παρ’ αὐτῶν ἀπολαβεῖν
ην εἶχουν
[παρ’ ἐµοὶ πρόχειραν καὶ ἄλλα ἀναλόµατα] πρὸς αὐτοὺς
µετοξύν ἡµῶν
[καὶ τῶν ἐς ἅξιολόγησαν ἀξιολόγησαν] ἦν ἀντικαθιστάσεως γενοµένης ἐπὶ τοῦ
τοῦ νοµοῦ
[ἐπωφέλησε] µὴ ἐχουσαν ἐν ταλάντοις τρ[ε]σὶ καὶ (δραχµαῖς) ἐνοὐ.
τρεῖσι δὲ ἀγνωµονοῦντον µὲ καὶ µηδὲ πρὸς τὸ
ης [.........] καὶ µὴ ἀγνωµονεῖσι
[µὴ παρέχειν πράγµατα ἰβουλόµενος ἠξίωσα αὐτῶν ἀπολαβεῖν]
ης ἐµοῦ πρόχρειαν καὶ ἄλλα ἀναλόµατα, λογοθετηθείς πρὸς αὐτούς
καὶ τινῶν ἄνδρῶν ἀξιολόγων ἐπὶ τοῦ
τοῦ νοµοῦ
τῆς αὐτῆς ἱστρατηγοῦ, οὖσαν ἐν ταλάντοις τρ[σὶ καὶ (δραχµαῖς) τίοἸύτων δὲ
ἀγνωµονεῖσιν ἦν πεποίημαι προχρείᾳ
τοῦ εἰς τε ἔκτειντον φόρους καὶ µὴ ἀγνωµονεῖσιν (7) ἡ πεποίημαι προχρείᾳ

15 [Βήμα] ὑπαντησαὶ τῶν προσφέρου κατὰ τῆς [α]ἱρέσεως αὐτῶν ἄλλας ἐτησίας
(δραχµαῖς) Ἀφριβ

[εἰς σ]µ[π]λήρωσιν ἐτησίου (ταλάντου) α καὶ [(δρ)] Γ, [(χωρίς]] τῶν διὰ
τῆς αὐτῆς αἱρέσεως δηλουµένων
[ἀποτάκτων ἐπὶ]. [......... καὶ Χρόνῳ] τοῖς διὰ τῆς αὐτῆς αἱρέσεως αὐτῶν
καὶ διαστολάς

[πα]ταῖσιν. παραὶ δὲ [γ]υοῖς Ξαραπόδωρος ἐγγυώµαι τὸν προκείµενον

Ηρωνα
[εἰς] τε ἑκτείνῃ τῶν φόρων καὶ ἑπιµέλειαν τῶν ἑργῶν, καὶ ἐπερωτηθέντες
20 ὡµολογήσαμεν. ἤ ἐπιδοχῆ κυρία. (έτους) ε Τ[υ]βίς λ.
1680. LEASE OF LAND AT AN INCREASED RENT

When I leased from Ptolemaeus also called Astoparison and Ammonius also called Heraclius from the corn-land in the Oasis which is the property of Claudia Isidora arourae which they have on lease from her, carrying out the sowing of the said land for the present year and providing the local cultivators with both seed and expenses, through envy of my operations Hermogenes son of Petenephotes and Isidorus son of . . ., whom I humanely (helped) in the management of the business, providing them with necessaries, offered in the bid which they presented to pay 200 drachmae a year more, one of them, Isidorus, using a false name, . . . genes. This bid from them I welcomed, and being desirous neither to suffer nor to cause any trouble I claimed to recover from them the loan which they had received from me and other expenses, being subjected as regards them to a reckoning of accounts between us and certain honourable persons as the result of a confrontation before the strategus of the nome, the sum in question being 3 talents 400 drachmae. But as they pay no attention to me and even failed to appear before the court . . ., I offer against their bid to pay 1,552 dr. a year more, making the whole annual rent 1 tal. 3,000 dr., the stipulations laid down in their said bid being preserved as regards the . . . and period stated in their bid and all its provisions. I, Aurelius Sarapodorus, am surety for the aforesaid Heron in respect of both the payment of rent and care of operations, and in answer to the formal question we gave our consent. This offer of lease is valid. The 5th year, Tubi 30.'

2. Πτολεμαίου might be a father's name, in which case a father's name would become necessary at the beginning of 1. 3, where the restoration is in any case somewhat uncertain. The sentence probably began with a conjunction such as ἐπεί, for where a new subject enters in l. 6 ἐπὶ αὐτὴν ἐδαφῶν ὑπὸ there seems to be no connecting particle. A different interpretation of the nature of the application would be obtained by restoring something like τὰς προγεωργουμένας ὑπὸ τῶν πρότερον μεμισθωμένας ὑπὸ instead of παρά; cf. e.g. P. Ryl. 99. 3–4 τὰς δηλομένας διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὑπαρχόντων . . . αὐτίας μὲν (πρότερον) Δορυφόρου ὑπαρχόντων (αὐτίας) ν. The document might then well be addressed to one or more government officials (e.g. εἰσπροταῖ: the strategus is excluded by l. 13), and be closely parallel to e.g. SB. 5670. But it then becomes very difficult to account for ἐν ταύτῃ μισθώσει, which is a fairly certain restoration in 1. 4, and Claudia Isidora (l. 3, n.) seems to be the present, not the past, owner of the land, since there is no πρότερον (cf. Rostowzew, op. cit. 120–2) before ὑπαρχόντων, apart from the evidence in ll. 19–20 that 1630 is a private contract; cf. int.

3. σιτεκῶν ἐδαφῶν: σιτεκῶν (cf. e.g. 1578. 6) is a mere conjecture, but ἐδαφῶν is expected here in conjunction with ὑπαρχόντων; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1223. 5 ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων (τὰς ἐδαφῶν . . . ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ταῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων) . . . P. Ryl. 166. 6–7 ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ταῖς ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων (τὰς ἡμέρας) . . . ἐδαφῶν. Owing to the occurrence of the genitive, not the dative, with ὑπαρχόντων that word ought strictly to be a substantive; but ἀπὸ τῶν is less satisfactory as a reading than ἐδαφῶν τῶν, and cf. e.g. the mixture of the genitive and dative in P. Ryl. 166 just quoted, and τὰς ὑπαρχόντας καὶ τὰς ὑπαρχόντας in P. Ryl. 160 (c). i. 4.

τῆς Ὀσιός: the Small Oasis was joined to the Oxyrhynchite nome for administrative purposes at this period; cf. 1439. int.

τῆς Κλαυδίας Ἰσιδώρας: the use of the article suggests that she had been already mentioned, probably in the title of the person to whom 1630 was addressed; cf. int. 919. 7 (A.D. 182 or 214?; a consignment of honey for Κω. Ἰσιδόρα) and 1578 (4th year of an unnamed third-century emperor, perhaps Elagabalus), a series of demands for money addressed
14 THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

in Col. ii Δηρ(ηλίος) Σαραπαίμων επτρόπος Κλαυδίου τινες ἀξιόλογας (there is no κλ(ηρονόμων) : Col. iii has . . . ἀπόστροφος Κλαυδίου τινες ἀξιόλογας) [1] τινες ἀξιόλογας, probably refer to the same individual, who may also well be identical with Κλα. 1364. 19 (222?), and 1659. 5 (218–21). [Κλαυδίας η Κλαυδιας] who made a dedication at Coptos in the reign of Domitian (SB. 4961) may have belonged to the same family. The occurrence of many women of high rank owning estates in Egypt in the Roman period is noticeable; cf. Claudia Athena (I. 4, n.), Norbana Clara (P. Brit. Mus. 1213–15; cf. Archiv v. 543), Flavia Epimache (P. Tebt. 402. 1). As Rostowzew suggests, this circumstance may well be connected with the prohibition of senators from entering Egypt.

4. A mention of the arourae at the beginning of this line combines well with the apparent reference to them in the next line. If [την καὶ ᾿Απίας (cf. the preceding n.) is restored, there would be room for no more than ἐν ταύτῃ τις μ[εθώτης], for which phrase cf. P. Strassb. 78. 5 ἀφ" ίντης ἐν μαθήσει Κλαυδίου Ἀθηναιοῦ ἀπὸ ὁσίως Προφητίας.

5. [διαλογίαν ἐδαφῶν]: or possibly [αἰτιοκών ἐδαφῶν] (cf. e.g. 1578. 6 κατασπορὰν στ. ἐδ.), if αἰτιοκών did not occur in 1. 3; but that supplement would be rather short.

6. καὶ τὰς δαπάνας: the conjunction of στέρματος and ἀληθείας is common in Ptolemaic papyri, e.g. 1628. 16.

8. αἰτίας: cf. 716. 22, B. G. U. 656. 9, 889. 15, 890. ii. 7, 904. 9; P. Ryl. 427.

10. Perhaps "ὁρος διογένους". Ἐρμομέτριον (cf. l. 6) is not long enough, if ὀνόματι (or προσώπῳ?) is right. ὑπόβλητος in papyri elsewhere occurs only in the phrase μὴ θέσει μὴδε ὑπόβλητον (e.g. 287. 43), and in Ἑρμομέτριον des Idios Logos 176, where ὑπόβλητον refers to 'dummy' persons.


λογοβεβεθείς: λογοβεβεθεία, i.e. assessors appointed to investigate disputed points in an action at law, and λογοβεβεθεία are well-known terms; cf. Mitteis, Lehre v. d. Libellen 122 and P. Ryl. 116. 10, n.; but there is no clear instance in papyrus of λογοβεβεθεία (in B. G. U. 969. ii. 23 λογοβεβεθεῖα) the substantive may be meant and the context is obscure), and the restoration καὶ των in 1. 13 is uncertain. But that the ἄνδρες ἀξιόλογοι in question were λογοβεβεθεία appointed by the strategus is clear from the parallels in P. Cattaoui verso and P. Brit. Mus. 196. ἡμῶν, if not a plural maiestatis, may refer to the writer's supporters (e.g. his surety; cf. l. 19, n.).

14. οὖσαν κτλ., which refers to πρόξεμαυ in l. 12, is placed at the end of the sentence to indicate that it was the sum assigned to Heron by the λογοβεβεθεία.

15. μὴ is almost certain (μὲ, μου, and μοι are inadmissible), but ἄνωμοι[ο][ν]ς<ης[αν]>τες (cf. l. 14) seems inappropriate, besides being somewhat unsatisfactory as a reading.

16. ὅ could be read in place of α after (rad.), but is less likely, especially since τῶν cannot be read in place of τῶν in the interlinear insertion.

17. Possibly ἐπὶ στίφῳ, the nature of the crops being commonly specified in leases; but the vestige of a stroke after ἐπὶ suggests a straight letter, such as γ, ν, or π, rather than one curved at the bottom. φόροις (cf. l. 16) is unsuitable as a reading and is not wanted immediately after ἀποτάκτων, which primarily refers to φόροι.

18. τινες τινες τινες τινες: the traces suit τιν τιν very well, but all the rest is very doubtful. This word is, however, expected after the cancelling of χωρίς in l. 10.

19. The plural ἄνδρες ἀξιόλογοι includes the surety.

20. (τινες) ε: the supposed ε is written rather large; but it is not possible to read και and refer the reign to Caracalla. If ε is right, Elagabalus rather than Severus Alexander or Gordian is probably the emperor in question; cf. l. 3, n.
This interesting contract is in the form of an application to Aurelius Serenus also called Sarapion, who is known from other papyri (l. 1, n.), from three persons, who offer to continue for a year the lease of (1) the ἀμπελουργικὰ ἔργα of a vineyard and adjacent reed-plantation in return for a payment in money, corn, and wine (ll. 5–20), (2) the produce of the older part of the vineyard, which contained palms and other fruit-trees, and for which a rent in fruit is paid (ll. 20–5), undertaking (3) to supply the labour required for a fruit-garden near the vineyard without any extra payment (ll. 25–8). The concluding provisions (ll. 28–34) are those of an ordinary lease of vine- or garden-land.

Arrangements for the performance of ἀμπελουργικὰ ἔργα are usual in leases of vineyards (729, P. Amh. 91, Flor. 84, 369, Brit. Mus. 163, C. P. R. 244, Giessen 56, Hamb. 23, Cairo Masp. 67104, SB. 4481–2, 4486, 4774); but for the leasing of the ἔργα as such the only other instance is 1692, which closely resembles 1681, but was written a century earlier and is incomplete. B. G. U. 1122 (B.C. 13), which is now in the light of the two Oxyrhynchus papyri more intelligible (cf. l. 7, n.), is an ἔκληψις of vine-land somewhat resembling a μίσθωσις ἔργων, but is concerned with planting of new vines, while in 1631 and 1692 the vines were already yielding wine. SB. 4490 (7th cent.), in which an individual leases himself to perform τὰ κελευόμενα... ἔργα (so probably for ε... ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ κατ’ ἀγροῦς, is also somewhat similar, but the form of other contracts for labour, P. Flor. 80 and 101 (θερισμός of corn), Fay. 91 (oil-manufacture), is different. With the section concerning the lease of palms and fruit-trees cf. 1632, B. G. U. 591, 603–4, 862, 1118–20, C. P. R. 45, Flor. 16, Hamb. 5, Ryl. 172, P. S. I. 33, Cairo Masp. 67100, 67170, SB. 4483, 4485.

The long lists of operations in 1631. 9–18 and 1692. 10–25, arranged mainly in chronological order from Hathur I (Oct. 28) onwards throughout the year, are much more elaborate than any which have been previously found in papyri, and include several new technical terms and usages. The custom of allowing vines to grow on the ground, which Pliny, Nat. hist. xvii. 185, attributes to Egypt amongst other countries, is not exemplified, reeds being employed as supports, on which subject the two papyri usefully supplement the information given by 729 and B. G. U. 1122. The list in 1631 begins with the gathering of the reeds, arrangements for their disposition, pruning the vines, cleaning up the vineyard, propagation of new vines, digging of various kinds, and employment
of the reeds (ll. 9–12), all these being winter operations. The spring and summer operations of other kinds of digging, removal of shoots and leaves, trenching the reed-plantation, irrigation, weeding, banking up, preparation of jars, follow in ll. 12–16. For the gathering of the vintage, and pressing of the grapes the landlord seems to have been responsible, the remainder of the list (ll. 16–18) being concerned with autumnal operations connected with wine-making. The list in 1692 is largely identical, but offers some variations in order and occasionally supplements the statements of 1631, from which 1692 diverges in l. 20, where it becomes mutilated. Details are reserved for the commentary, in which Prof. Rostowzew has rendered valuable assistance.

Αὐϊρηλίῳ Σερήνῳ τῷ καὶ Sapamrior[ς Ayaldeivov μητρὸς Ταποσειριάδοϊς]
ἀπὸ τῆς λαμπρᾶς καὶ λαμ-
[προτάτης 'Οξυρυγχιτῶν] πόλεωις 
π[αρὰ Αὐρηλίων Κτιστ]ῷ'Ρ[ου]φον [μητρ]ὸς Διονυσίας καὶ τοῦ νίου
Πολεμαίου μητρὸς Ταύριας ἀμφιτέρων
ἀπὸ [τῆς λαμπρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτης τῆς] 'Οξυρο[γ]ιτῶν πόλεως καὶ Πελοῖου Ἤρακληνος μητρὸς Ταύριαν πέρα

5 ἀπὸ κ[άμης Τανάεως ?] ἐκοισ[ί]ως ἐπὶ δεξιόμεθα μισθόσασθαι ἐφ’ ἐνιαυτῶν
ἐνα ἐτὶ ἀπὸ α Αθὸρ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἐκτού ἐς τὰ ἀμπελουργ[κὰ ἔργα πάντα τοῦ] ὑπάρχοντὸς

σοι περὶ κώμην Τανάειν ἀμπειλικοῦ κτήματος καὶ τῆς πρὸσφοράς [καλ]αμείας δο[ῦν] ἐκαστϊάν
ἐστὶν ἀνκαλισμὸς καὶ δέσις, ἡμεῖς μὲν οἱ πε-
πτὸν Αὐρηλίων Κτιστῶν κατὰ τὸ ἡμ[ῖν]ν ἐγὼ δὲ ὁ Πελώϊος κατὰ τὸ

λαμπρόγοιν ἡμᾶς, ἄπερ ἐγὼ ἐστὶν

τῆς ἀμπεδοῦν τῆς ἀμπέλου τοῦ καὶ μεταφ[ο]ρά τούτου, ἑυλοτομία
δικαία, ἀνκαλισμός καὶ δέσις,

10 ἀ[φοιρα]τῆ καὶ πρὸσφορά] φύλλων καὶ ἐμβο[λή ἐκτός] πλαστῶν, ἀπωρυ-

γισμὸς ὅπως δεῖ ἀπωροθῶν, σκαφη-


τῶν γεοχθῶν, τῆς δὲ ταύτης ὑπουργίας

οὐ[ς] πρὸς ἡμᾶς, τῶν δὲ λαοῦν ἐργαῖν] μετὰ τὰ προκείμενα ὄντων

πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ἄπερ ἐστὶν σκαλ-

μόδος, Βλαστολογία, [παραμυθικὴ ἐργασία, διάστασις, ἀνάληψις, φιλο-

λογία στὶς ἐν χρήσινς, τῶν δὲ

σθαί, καὶ πο[ησόμεθα τῇ] τῶν χωροφοροῦντων εἰς τὸν ὄνων κ[ού]φων κομπασίαν, καὶ ταύτα λαβόντα τὸν ὄνων [σ]ψυθήσομεν ἐν τῷ ἡλιαστηρίῳ καὶ ἐπαλείψομεν καὶ κεινήσομεν καὶ μεταδιαιράσομεν καὶ παραφυλάξομεν ἐς ὅσον ἐν ἡλιαστηρίῳ ἐστὶν τῷ κτήματι καὶ ἐν τῇ καλαμείᾳ πρὸς τὸ ὅποιον βάλλει.

στὶς σοῦ ἐν τῷ κτήματι καὶ ἐν τῇ καλαμείᾳ πρὸς τὸ ὅποιον βάλλει.

καὶ ἐπιστῇς σοὶ ἐν τῷ ἡλιαστηρίῳ καὶ ἐπαλείψομεν καὶ κεινήσομεν καὶ μεταδιαιράσομεν καὶ παραφυλάξομεν ἐς ὅσον ἐν ἡλιαστηρίῳ ἐστὶν τῷ κτήματι καὶ ἐν τῇ καλαμείᾳ πρὸς τὸ ὅποιον βάλλει.

τοῦτο τὰ παραφυλάξασθαι ἐπὶ τῶν σήματα τῆς ἐπιχείρησις, τὰ ἄλλα τὰ κατὰ καιρὸν ἔργα πάντα, τῆς καλαμουργίας μόνης καὶ τῆς στρώσεως τοῦ χοῦ ὄντων πρὸς σὲ τί ἱγεινῆθην ἄκινον πᾶντος κινοῦν.

καὶ ἐπιστῇς σοὶ ἐν τῷ ἡλιαστηρίῳ καὶ ἐπαλείψομεν καὶ κεινήσομεν καὶ μεταδιαιράσομεν καὶ παραφυλάξομεν ἐς ὅσον ἐν ἡλιαστηρίῳ ἐστὶν τῷ κτήματι καὶ ἐν τῇ καλαμείᾳ πρὸς τὸ ὅποιον βάλλει.

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ἀνυπερθέτως, καὶ μετὰ τὸν χρόνον παραδώσομεν τὰ μισθούμενα σύμφωνα, ἐπιμεμελημένα τοῖς ἔργοις καὶ ἀπὸ θρύων καὶ βοτάνης καὶ ἀγρώστεως πάσης, γεινομένης σοὶ τῆς πράξεως παρὰ ἡκτεισιν, ὡς καθήκει. κυρία ἡ ἐπιδοχή, καὶ ἐπερωτθέντες ὡμολογήσαμεν. (ἔτους) ἐκ (?), τοῦ Ἀμφάρατορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὔρηλιον Πρόβου Περσικοῦ Μεγίστου

Γοθθικὸν Μεγίστον Ἐνυεβοῦς Ἐνυεχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ Χοίακ κε. (2nd hand)

Ἀψῆθος Κτιστὸς καὶ ο ὦδος Πτολεμαίου ἐπεδεξάμεθα εἰς μίσθωσιν τὰ ἀμπελουργικὰ ἔργα πάϊντα ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐπάνω μισθοῖς, καὶ ἀποδώσομεν τὰ ἰἐκτάκτα ὡς πίρόκειται, καὶ ἐπερωτθέντες ὡμολογήσαμεν. ΤιβἸέριος Κλαύδιος "Ωρίων ἔγρα(ψα) ὑπὲρ αἴῃτων μὴ ἰδότων γράμματι.

Verso

(1st? hand) [ἐπὶ δόχον ἠ τοῦ Ἀψηθοῦ Κτιστοῦ ἀλλαγεῖσα. //

3. νῶν . . . αμπελερῶ. 4. πελαιῶν: so in ll. 8 and 36. λ of ἡμείς καίρους corr. 5. επὶ ἀνατολῆς cor. over an expunction. 16. β of λαβοῦτα corr. 17. μεταδιεράσομεν. 24. τρακσαίω. 26. τοῦ νότου. 33. Second κ of καθήκει corr. from θ. 35. οὐς. 36. θ of ἐπεδεξάμεθα corr. from τ. 40. ἑστῶν.

'To Aurelius Serenus also called Sarapion, son of Agathinus and Taposirias, of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, from the Aurelii Cistus son of Rufus and Dianysia, and his son Ptolemaeus, whose mother is Tauris, both of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, and Peloius son of Heracleus and Tapontheus, of the village of Tanais (?). We voluntarily undertake to lease for one year more from Hathur 1 of the present 6th (?) year all the vine-tending operations in the vineyard owned by you in the area of the village of Tanais and the adjoining reed-plantation, whatever be the extent of each, a half share being assigned to us, the party of Aur. Cistus, and the remaining half to me, Peloius, which operations are, concerning the vineyard, plucking of reeds, collection and transport of them, proper cutting of wood, making into bundles and binding, pruning (?), transport of leaves and throwing them outside the mud-walls, planting as many vine-stems as are necessary, digging, hoeing round the vines and surrounding them with trenches, you, the landlord, being responsible for the arrangement of the reeds and we for rendering you assistance in this, we being responsible for the remaining operations after those mentioned above, consisting of breaking up the ground, picking off shoots, keeping the vines well tended, disposition of them, removal (?) of shoots, needful thinnings of foliage; and concerning the reed-plantations, digging up both reed-plantations, watering, and continual weeding; and further we agree to superintend together with you in the vineyard and the
reed-plantation the asses which bring earth, in order that the earth may be thrown in the proper places, and we will perform the testing of the jars employed for the wine, and will put these, when they have been filled with wine, in the open-air shed, and oil them, move them, and strain the wine from one jar into another, and watch over them as long as they are stored in the open-air shed, the pay for all the aforesaid operations being 4,500 drachmae of silver, 10 artabae of wheat, and 4 jars of wine at the vat, which payments we are to receive in instalments according to the progress of the operations. And we likewise undertake to lease for 1 year the produce of the date-palms and all the fruit-trees which are in the old vineyard, for which we will pay as a special rent 1½ artabae of fresh dates, 2 art. of pressed dates, ½ art. of walnut-dates, ¾ art. of black olives, 500 selected peaches, 15 citrons, 400 summer figs before the inundation, 500 winter figs, 4 large white fat melons. Moreover we will in consideration of the aforesaid wages likewise (?) plough the adjoining fruit-garden on the south of the vineyard, and will do the irrigation, weeding, and all the other operations required from season to season, only the arrangement of reeds in it and the stewing of earth being done by you, the landlord, the rent being secured against all risks. If our undertaking is guaranteed to us, we will perform all the operations from season to season concerning the vineyard, fruit-garden, and reed-plantation at the proper times and to your satisfaction, with the concurrence of your agents in everything, and we will pay the special rent at the proper season without delay, and at the end of the period deliver the land leased to us under cultivation, well cared for by our operations, and free from rushes, weeds and all coarse grass, you having the right of execution upon us, who are mutual securities for the payment of the rent, as is fitting. This undertaking is valid, and in answer to the formal question we gave our consent. The 6th (?) year of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Probus Persicus Maximus Gothicus Maximus Pius Felix Augustus, Choiak 25. Signature of the lessees written by Tiberius Claudius Horion, and title.
operations, though the three which immediately follow concern the kalameia, not the vines; cf. the next nn., and ll. 13-14 τῶν δὲ καλαμιῶν.

τιλμὸς καλάμου: so in 1692. τοῦ; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 131. 391, 397 (operations concerning a vineyard in Tubi) ὁλοτίλλο(ντες) κάλαμο(ν); Tapt. 585 ὑπὲρ κοπῆς καλαμοῦ μυρίαν —; 1141. 4 κοπ(ῆς) καλαμειφυῆς; B. G. U. 840. 3 τίλσις χόρτων. The operations concerning the planting and care of the kalameia come later in ll. 13-14 owing to the chronological arrangement of 1681. 9-18; cf. int.

συλλογὴ καὶ μεταφορὰ τούτου: 1692. 11 omits συλλογὴ καὶ and adds εἰς τῶν συνορίων τόπων, for which cf. P. Brit. Mus. 131. 376-7 μαθη(ῶν) ἀγρ(ῶν) θ ἄρατω(ν) κάλαμο(ν) Τώμεω(ς) (sc; not τώλμεω(ς)) εἰς τὸ Ἑλιαστήριον (cf. 1. 17, n.) ὡς τῶν δεσμ(ῶν) με(ντοποδοῦλου). κάλαμος was of course used for other purposes than those connected with the cultivation of vines, e.g. for making pens, and in the weaving industry (P. Tebt. 413. 11, 414. 14), and in connexion with a fruit-garden (l. 27).

ἕξινομα δικαία: in 1692. 5-6 ἕξινομα is made an exception to the other ἔργα and retained by the landlord; 729. 29 agrees more or less with 1681 in regard to the ἕξινομα of the vineyard, which was to be performed by the lessees under the landlord's supervision, while the ἕξινομα of a rose-garden contained in the κτῆμα was apparently retained by the landlord, as in 1692. Though ἕξινομα is mentioned here between operations concerning the kalameia, it refers in our opinion to the vines and means 'pruning the branches'; cf. 1673. 29 τῶν ἀμπελουργῶν τῶν μισθώσις πέμψον [ἵνα τῆς ξυλοτομίας ἀρχισθῇ; P. Brit. Mus. 131. 375-424 ἀμπελοτέμνοντες, 163. 20 τὴν ἀμπελου τομὴν μέσην καὶ δικαία μή;]. ξυλοτομία was of course used for other purposes than those connected with the cultivation of vines, e.g. for cutting wood from other trees for use like the κάλαμος as supports for the vines; cf. Varro 1. 8. 2 zugorum genera fere quatuor, pertica, harundo, restes, vites; Plin. lat. hist. xvii. 141 res/ at earum ratio quae propter alias servatur ac vineas maxime, caeduo ligno, the most important being the willow, Aarundo, chestnut, and oak. Willows might well grow in a kalameia, and some wood could have been obtained from the palms and fruit-trees in the παλαιὰ ἄμπελος (1. 21); cf. P. Flor. 369. 17, where the lessee of a vineyard containing fruit-trees undertakes to pay annually ξύλων καθάρσεων ἑνὸς. The cutting of trees in a vineyard was also done sometimes partly in order to expose the grapes to the sun; cf. SB. 5807. 8-11 γράψον τὸν πότε δεῖ αὐτά (sc. τὰ ἄμπελα) κοπῆι, ἵνα αἱ ἄμπελοι μὴ σκιάζωσι. But we much prefer the first explanation, especially since the delicate nature of the operation of pruning vines accounts very well for the exception of ξυλοτομία from the other ἔργα in 1692.

ἀνκαλισμὸς καὶ δέσις: ἀγκαλισμὸς is a new word. 1692 omits these terms, which evidently refer to the κάλαμοι; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 131. 437 (Tubii) δεσμωτῆς ἀγκαλιάς ἐν τῶ(ι) χωρίω(ι); P. S. I. 317. 7-10 εάν μείλης καλαμουργίαν, γράψον μου προλήψῃ δὲ ἐν ἐπὶ καιρῷ γένηται. pέμψει δὲ μοι καὶ τὰς ἄγκαλιδι. ἄγκαλη χόρτῳ is found in P. S. I. 286. 4, and cf. 985. 19. n.

10. ο[ι]τ[ηθοθ] καὶ? προ[φυσιά] φιλωνι: ο[ι]τ[ηθοθ] is very probable, but there may be a letter lost between it and the supposed κ, for which ι, μ, or ψ, but hardly φι, can be substituted. From its position the first word might perhaps mean κρις.
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terms, or to the vines, like those following; but the latter hypothesis is much more probable, for 1692. 11-12 has at this point σάρωσις φύλλων, συντομή καὶ μεταφορὰ τῶν . . ., so that the word beginning σάρωσις would be expected to correspond to σάρωσις or συντομή. σάρωσις refers to the sweeping up of dead leaves (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 131. 400 σαροννύο(ντες) φύλλα ταῦτα(ς) εἰ, Colum. iv. 27 vineta . . . εμύτησε), συντομή apparently to cutting off leaves that remained after the pruning (ἐπιτηδεία; l. 9, n.), and σάρωσις as a variant for συντομή seems fairly suitable. To identify συντομή and σάρωσις (or e.g. σάρωσις/λαλητις with the pruning is unsatisfactory, seeing that φύλλα, not κλάδοι, are concerned in 1692 and probably here too. προσφορά appears to be merely a variant for the more appropriate μεταφορά found in 1692.

ἐμβολὴ ἐκτὸς πλαστῶν: ἐκβολὴ could be read. Cf. 1692. 12-13 μεταφορὰ τῶν ἐκτὸς πλαστῶν εἰς ἐπιτηδείους τύπους. πλασταὶ were apparently brick walls of the vineyard; cf. 369. 4, 4774. 2 ἀμπελοῦ περιπεπλαστευμένης καὶ περιτετειχισμένης, the τείχη being presumably of stone. In P. Brit. Mus. 131. 88 πλασταὶ and κάλαμος are used for strengthening an embankment. The form πλαστὰ also occurs, e.g. in 1674. 9, n. ἀπωρυγισμὸς ὅσων δὲ ἀπωρύγων: cf. 1692. 13 ἀπωρυγισμὸς τῶν δεομένων τόπων, this operation being placed after παραγραφή which comes here in l. 11 (cf. n.). The Latin equivalent of ἀπωρυξ is mergus, and this method of propagating vines by bending down the stem into the earth so that it takes root again is described in Geop. v. 18. 1 τὴν κλαυμένην ἀπώρυγα κληματίδα φυτεύσομεν οὕτως κτὰλ., Colum. iv. 15, and Pallad. iii. 16 (February). Cf. P. Flor. 369. 5, 25. 1 σκαφητοῖς δυσί; Giessen 56. 13 περίσκαψιν πέμπτον (i.e. πεντάκις) κατ᾽ ἔτος; SB. 4774. 6 σκάψαι τὴν γῆν αὐτῆς δεύτερον τοῦ emavtod. σκαλμός (which = σκαλισμός in 1692. 18) is distinguished in l. 12 from σκαφητός, coming in both papyri next before BAagrodoyia. σκαφητός refers particularly to the preliminary digging, and γύρωσις, which is omitted in 1692, corresponds to ablagueatio, the digging of a circle round the vines, i.e. 'earthing up'; cf. Geop. iii. 13. 3 (October) γρών τῶν ἀμπέλων, iv. 3. 1 ἐπιθύμω καὶ μεγάλας ἀμπέλους ἀπαξ καὶ δεύτερα γρών, τοκετᾶτε περισκάπτε, ἀρβώματα, v. 21. 4, 26. 1-3. With regard to the reading γρῶμαι, ρ and σ are nearly certain; σάρωσις could be read, but that operation, which is mentioned in 1692. 11, would be out of place at this point, the cleaning up of the vineyard having been already accounted for; cf. l. 10, n. σκάλης σκαλισμὸς, being a later operation than σκαφητός, seems to correspond to occato, the breaking up of clods. σκάλης elsewhere means the pin of an oar, but σκάλης is contrasted with σκαφητός by Theophr. Hist. plant. ii. 7. 5. σκάλης is explained by Hesychius and Suidas as σκάλης, but Arist. Mitr. 91 couples the two words, which must have had a slightly different connotation, perhaps to the tools used. The meaning of παραγραφή, which
evidently has a new technical sense, is more obscure; but it too seems to refer to some kind of trenching, probably in connexion with the γύρωσις, so that -γραφή apparently reverts to the primitive sense of γράφειν, 'scraping' or 'digging'. Rostowzew compares Plin. Nat. hist. xvii. 185 its quoque quae sparguntur in terra breves ad limilandum cavas circumdant, scrobibus per ambitum factis, ne vagi palmites inter se pugnant occurerscatur. That method of allowing vines to grow on the ground is, however, different from the system employed in 1631; οἵ. int. 11--12. τῆς δὲ καλαμουργίας ἡμᾶς : οἵ 1692. 15-16 συντομὴ τοῦ εἰς καλαμουργίαν καὶ καλαμοῦ, καλαμουργία, τοῦ γεωκτόνου παρεχομένου καλάμου καὶ φλουν τῶν αὐτάρκης; B. G. U. 1122. 15-20 τοῦ Γίου (the landlord) παρέχοντος αὐτῶν τὸ φυτὸν εἰς τοὺς βοθύνους καὶ γεώργια καὶ φλουν καὶ τῶν καλαμῶν τῶν αὐτάρκης[ν]; C. P. R. 244. 11-12 — [w]αλ καλαμουργίαν ἐκ καλάμως της καί εἴ[—
(1 l. τέ καὶ νεῖσι περισσοῖς ἐμοῦ χωριγφότοισι, as in P. Flor. 369) τῶν αὐτάρκης καλάμως καὶ καλαμουργία, C. Flor. 369. 2-5, where I. καλαμουργίαν πλατές εἴκοσι εἴκοσιν ἐκ καλάμως καὶ νεῖσι περισσοτέρων ('material') εἰκοσιτίον; cf. I. Brit. Mus. 163. 25) καὶ τῶν λαμπρών τῶν ψυκτολαμπρών, [ἐ]μοῦ τῆς ἀληθοῦς χωριγφότος καλάμως καὶ σχοινία; Hamb. 23. 27 ὑφορῷ[,]... (an infinitive meaning 'support'). τοίῳ ὑποπτέροις μεντοι καλάμως; Giessen 56. 12 quoted in l. 7, n.; Brit. Mus. 163. 23-4 καὶ τῶν ὑποπτερίων τῆς καλαμουργίας — I. 1003. 7 (cf. P. Giessen 56. 13, n.) ὁμοίως — [ἀ]ποκαλαμουργοῦντες ἐκ τῶν το[ῦ] ἐμοῦ I. 317. 8 (cf. l. 9, n.), 393. 6. The καλαμουργία refers to the employment of reeds in the vineyard (and, as appears from l. 27, in a fruit-garden also), as distinct from the cultivation of them in the καλαμεία, for which see l. 7, n. For ancient references to this practice see Varro i. 8. 2 quoted in l. 9, n.; Colum. iv. i calamoque applicetur, 16-17, 30; Pallad. iii. 11, 1; Pallad. iv. 1 calamoque applicetur, 16-17, 30; Pallad. iii. 11, 1; Plin. Nat. hist. xvii. 115, 166, 174; Virg. Geor. ii. 358. According to Plin. Nat. hist. xvii. 115, 166, 174 (harundo) vineis anno siccatis utilior quam viridis, but several of the papyri lay stress on the 'new' κάλαμος, i.e. that obtained from the gathering of the reeds as described in 1631. 9 and 1692. 10.
12. σκαλόμος: cf. l. 10-11, n.
13. βλαστολογία: cf. 1692. 19, where it occupies the same position; P. Brit. Mus. 131. 192 (Phaophi), where I. καθαρίζων διάφορον εἰς τὸν νεοφύτον τῶν χωρίων τῶν περιφορημένων φυλλῶν. 507 (Pharmouthi) βλαστολογοῦντες ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ. 131*. 42-50 (Pharmouthi). On this important operation (in Latin pampinatio) see Geof. iii. 6 (June), 11. 4 (August), and v. 28, a chapter περί βλαστολογίας, 29; Theophr. Caus. plant. iii. 14, 16; Varro i. 31. 2; Colum. iv. 27-8, xi. 2. 28; Pallad. vi. 2 (May); Virg. Geor. ii. 400. [π]άμπωμομέση ἐργασία: this probably refers to digging; cf. Geof. iii. 5. 4 (May) κατασπεύστω χρὴ τῶν ἄμπελων καὶ μᾶλλον ἀμελώς γεγομένης παραμυθεῖται γὰρ ὁ κάπηρ τὴν διψαστὴν ἄμπελον, διαπνεῖσθαι γὰρ αὐτὴν ποιεῖ καὶ η ἡ γῆ ἐπανισταμένη ἁνισχύσει τὴν διψαστὴν ἄμπελον. 1692 omits this operation.
διάστασις, ἀνάλημψις: in 1692. 19-20 more precisely διαστάσεις φύλλων καὶ ἀνάλημψις βλαστῶν. διαστάσεις probably refers to the disposition of the leaves so that the grapes should get the right amount of sun; ἀνάλημψις probably implies lopping off superfluous shoots, especially those at the top. Theophr. Caus. plant. iii. 16, 3 καρπὸν διὰ τοῦ ἔτους οὕτως καὶ η ἡ καλώσθη καὶ ἡ κάλωσθη apparently refers to the same two operations; cf. Geof. iii. 6. 2 (June) γινόμενου δὲ καὶ τῶν προκύπτωντας βλαστῶν τῶν νέων ἄμπιδων ἀμφιποτότων, and vii. 18. 1 quoted in the next n.; Colum. iv. 27 κακήναια κατασπεύστω χαίρεται προκατεθετοῦσας κατασπεύστω τοῖς νεοφύτον ἄμπελον, euch. dé diasπεύστω κατασπεύστω τοῖς νεοφύτον ἄμπελον. quidquid supervacuit enatum fuerit tollito. quod in cacumine aut in brachitis natum erit decerpito, dumtaxat quae uinam florere incipit pampinalam habello. quinquaginta superuacuit enatum fuerit lollito. quid in cacumina aut in brachitis nactus erit decerpito, dumtaxat quae uinam non habebant. cacumina virgum ne luxurientur damnitato; Pallad. ix. 3 (August) nune locis frigidis pampinatutur, locis vero ferventibus ac siccis obumbratur potius uinae ne vi solis arcessat, si aut vineae brevitas aut facilias operarum permittit.
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φυλλολογίαι: in 1692. 20 the singular is used. Cf. P. Hamb. 23. 27 βασανολογίας καὶ φυλλολογίας; Geor. v. 28. 4 διὰ δὲ ἥθερμότης τοῦ ἡλίου ἄρχεται, ἄφαρεν τὰ φύλλα χρή, ὡσ πάντες οἱ βοτανίας υπὸ τοῦ ἡλίου θερμαμόνσει πεπαίνονται, 29. 2 τὰ δὲ σπούσσας τῶν καλαμών ἀμπέλου καὶ μόλις ποτε πεπαίνονται διὰ τὴν τῆς γῆς υγρότητα καὶ τὴν τῶν φύλλων πυκνότητα προκαθαίρειν δεῖ εἴπαι συμφωνή τοῦ ἀμπέλου, ἵνα εἰσπνέοντες οἱ ἄνεμοι αναψύξωσι τὴν σταφυλήν, Vil. 18. 1 ἐν Βιθυνίᾳ... . πρὸ τριάκοντα ἡμερῶν τοῦ τρυγητοῦ τὸ φέρον κλῆμα τοὺς βότρυας λυγίζουσι καὶ ἀφαιροῦσι πᾶσαν τὴν φυλλίδα; Colum. iv. 28 foliis omnibus nudare; Virg. Geor. ii. 400, 410. 1631 does not mention the τρύγη, which in 1692. 21 follows the φυλλολογία, and presumably the landlord in 1681 made his own arrangements for gathering the vintage.

13-14. τῶν δὲ καλαμίων διτομία καλαμίου ἑκατέρου: that the καλαμεία (l. 7) was divided into two καλαμία had not been stated previously. καλαμεία could be read, but the word is neuter, not feminine. The punctuation τῶν δὲ καλαμίων διτομία, καλαμίου ἑκατέρου ἐπάρδευσις would be contrary to the usage of 1631 and 1692 with regard to the position of genitives, and τῶν καλαμίων seems to balance τῆς ἀμπέλου in |. g. διτομία is a new form, but hardly requires correction to δι(χο)τομία (τρίτομος is known, but not δίτομος). It refers apparently to the initial breaking-up of the ground in the reed-plantation, of which the gathering of the crop has already been mentioned in l. 9 owing to the chronological arrangement of 1681: cf. Mosch. 2. 81 ὦλκα διατμήγει and Apoll. Rhod. i. 628 διατμήξασθαι ἀρούρας. 1692 after φυλλολογία diverges from 1681; cf. the previous ἢ.

14. ἐπάρδευσις καὶ βοτανισμὸς διηνεκής: cf. 1692. 18, where these operations are placed earlier, preceding σκαλισμός (ll 10-11, n.) and following καλαμομορία (ll. 11-12, n.), and evidently apply to the vineyard primarily. Here, since τῶν δὲ καλαμίων has just intervened, they probably apply to the reed-plantation as well as the vineyard. Provisions for irrigation are naturally a common feature in leases of vineyards; cf. e.g. 729. 24, and P. Flor. 369. 6, where l. τὸν ἀντλητὸν ποιήσονται, as Rostowzew suggests. For βοτανισμός cf. P. Giessen 56 int. p. 97 and Geor. iii. 10. 3 (July) πᾶσαν ἁγρίαν βοτάνην καὶ ἀκάνθας ἐκτέμνειν προσήκει. In l. 26, referring to the fruit-garden, βοτανολογία is used, as in P. Giessen 56. 11.

15. Cf. l. 27 and e. g. 729. 5-7, where the arrangements for the χωματισμός are given in greater detail, the landlord and lessees being jointly responsible, as here.

16. κἰούφων: κεράμια is to be supplied with κοῦφα; cf. Geor. vii. 24. 2 κεράμια κοῦφα, and κουφοκεραμουργός in e.g. SB. 4488. 11. The word is often used in papyri substantively, especially in the phrase σοῦ τὰ κοῦφα παρέχοντος (e.g. P. Strassb. 1. 10), but Wilcken (Ol. i. 766) is not justified in treating κοῦφον as a distinct kind of measure. In the three instances which he gives from his ostraca κοῦφον (= κοῦφων) λαγ(ύνων) in Nos. 43 and 150 means ‘empty flasks’, not ‘κοῦφα of flasks’ (cf. P. Flor. 314. 8 κνιδίων κούφων), and in 1483 the empty διπλᾶ (διπ(λα) rather than διπ(λοκέραμα) or διπ(λοκεράμων) is rendered probable by P. Brit. Mus. 1656. 6-7 κοῦφα διπ(λα) λαγ(ύνων) διπ(λα) φένων. Lines 6-8 of that ostracon are to be restored / διπ(λα) φένων, Λ (= διπ(λα) φένων, Λ) κοῦφα διπ(λα) λαγ(ύνων) διπ(λα) φένων.

κομπασίαν: with this new word for ‘ringing’ jars to test their soundness cf. κομπεῖν χύτραν ἢ λοράδα in Diog. Laert. vi. 30, as restored from Eust. p. 896. 61, and κόμπος κωδωνοκρότους in Eur. Rhes. 383. The process is described in Geor. vi. 3. 2 τινὲς μὲν ἀρκοῦνται (ἐν τῇ δοκιμασίᾳ τοῦ καλῶς κεκεραμευμένου πίθου τῷ κρουσθέντα αὐτὸν ἀποδοῦντα ἔχον τινα ὀξὺν καὶ τορὸν.

17. συνθήσομεν: ἐνθήσομεν is a less suitable reading.

ήμαστριά: cf. l. 18, 729. 25 as restored below in l. 18, n., 985 οἶνον τὸν ἐν ἡλιαστηρίῳ Μουχινώρ (a village); P. Brit. Mus. 131. 85 βοται[ες] καὶ τοῦ ἠμαστριά(μα) τοῦ χωρί(ας), 374 (similar), 574-5 ακοδ(όμου) ακοδ(ομοῦμα) τὰ τεῖχ(α) τοῦ ἠμαστριά, 131*. 80 σκάπ(τω) ἀρματίδων(α) τῶν ἠμαστριά(μα) ὡς εἰς (?) φν. [--]; Flor. 20. 77 ένοικίαν ἠμαστριά, 50. 17
THE OXYRHYNCHUS: PAPYRI

(cf. 98 and 103) πίθῳ] καὶ [ἡλιαστήριον εἰς πλαίας, and 35, where й. ένοικ(ίων) ἡλιαστήριον; Ry. 206. 47–9 παραδείσουν ὁ πλαίας ἡλιαστήριον εἰς Πόλ(εως) Ἀ(βαί) ἀμπελικὸν κτήμα...

In P. Giessen 31. i. 14 the context of διὰ Μηνᾶ ἡλιαστήριον is obscure. Strong wine (as Egyptian probably was) was placed in the open air; cf. Geop. vii. 2. 1 τὸν ἵππον ἐπί τοῦ τοῦτον καὶ ἀνήκουσι πάσι καὶ ἐξόδοις καὶ ἐσοδοῖς... ἔνε, κεραμικὸν ἐργαστήριον... In P. Giessen 31. i. 14 the context of διὰ Μηνᾶ ἡλιαστήριον is obscure. Strong wine (as Egyptian probably was) was placed in the open air; cf. Geop. vii. 2. 1 τὸν ἵππον ἐπί τοῦ τοῦτον καὶ ἀνήκουσι πάσι καὶ ἐξόδοις καὶ ἐσοδοῖς... ἔνε, κεραμικὸν ἐργαστήριον...
1631. CONTRACT FOR LABOUR IN A VINEYARD

34. [(ετων) ἐκ]ρου: πρῶτου is excluded by the day of the month (Choiak 25 = Dec. 21), for Probus' accession took place in the spring or summer of 276, Tacitus being still regarded as reigning in June of that year; cf. 1476. int. πέμπτου and τετάρτου are too long for the lacuna, while, if πρῶτου had been written, some traces of the i, which is generally long, would rather have been expected to be visible. Moreover the occurrence of the title Περσικὸς Μέγιστος indicates one of his later years, his earlier years being devoted to campaigns in the west. In papyri of the 2nd and 3rd years he is called Σεβαστός simply; for the 4th year there is no evidence, but in the 5th and 6th years titles derived from his eastern campaigns appear (Γοθικὸς Μέγ., Περσικὸς Μέγ., Παρθικὸς Μέγ. in 1694. 36 written on Phamenoth 11 of the 5th year, i.e. March 7, 280; Γερμανικὸς Μέγ., Παρθικὸς Μέγ. in P. Amb. 106 written on Mesore 1 of the 6th year, i.e. July 25, 281). In 1562. 1 and 27 (year lost) and P. Brit. Mus. 1243. 19 (7th year, Phaophi 2, i.e. Sept. 29, 281) his titles apparently begin, as here, with Περσικὸς Μέγ., Παρθικὸς Μέγ., but include others, while 1688. 32 (7th year, Pharmouthi 24, i.e. April 19, 282) seems to agree with 1631. Gothicus is already found in 277 in C. I. L. xii. 1178 b.

41. The readings before ἀλλαγεῖσα are very insecure, and that this line contained the title or was even connected at all with the writing on the recto is not certain. But the ink has the same reddish tinge, and the writing in spite of its greater size may be by the first hand. ἀλλαγεῖσα, if the restoration of the preceding words is correct, would mean 'substituted', i.e. for the original lease of which 1631 was a continuation (l. 5 ἔτι); but the phrase is unusual.

1632. LEASE OF A PALM-GROVE.

22·5 X 10·5 cm. A.D. 353.

An application, incomplete at the end, made in 353 to a senator of Oxyrhynchus for the lease of a palm-grove for one year at a rent of 8,000 talents. A list of Roman and Byzantine leases of palm-groves and gardens has been given in 1631 int.; the formula of 1632, which is the only fourth-century specimen of its class and is not very correctly written, is mainly parallel to that of the nearly contemporary applications for leases of other kinds of land in the Oxyrhynchite nome, 102–3, P. S. I. 90, 316, 469.

The chief interest of the papyrus lies in the mention of 'the current 47th, 29th, 2nd year', which has an important bearing on the question of the eras employed from the 4th to 7th centuries at Oxyrhynchus for dating purposes in preference to indications, which were commonly thought sufficient elsewhere in Egypt. The evidence of 1632 has already been taken into consideration in the discussion of those eras in 1431. 5, n.; but fresh evidence has thrown much new light on the matter, which is rediscussed in detail in l. 9, n. The 47th year can now be recognized as an era dating from the accession of Constantine I, who became Caesar in 306. This era is simply a continuation of his ordinary regnal years for sixteen years after his death, and is parallel to the continuation of the datings by the era of the κράτης Kaïsarovos (which coincided with the regnal years of Augustus) into the reign of Tiberius. The 29th and 2nd years have nothing
to do with eras, but refer to the reigning sovereigns, who happen to be also the consuls, Constantius Augustus, and Constantius (i.e. Gallus) Caesar.

"Τπατείας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν
Κωνσταντ[ί]ου Αὐγούστου τὸ 5' καὶ Κωνσταντ[ί]ου τοῦ ἐπιφανεστάτου Κάσαρας τὸ β' Μεσορῆ α.
Αὐρηλίῳ Ἡρακλε[ίδῃ Ἡρακλείδου γυμ(νασιαρχήςαντι) πρυτ(ανεύσαντι)
5 βουλ(ευτῇ) τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) Ὀξυρυγχειτῶν πόλ(εως) παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Κάστορος Παθερμουθίου
ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. ἐκουσιὸς ἐπιδέχομαι μισθώσασθαι πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἐνεστὸς (έτος) μῷ κθ β γενήματος
10 ἰβ ἵνα δίκαιον καρπῶν φώνικος χωρίων σου δόξα, βορινοὶ καὶ νοτινοὶ ψαλίου, ἐπὶ τῷ μαί τῆς συνλογῆς τὸν ψαλίουν ποιη[σ]αθαί καὶ ἀπενεγ-κασθαςει εἰς τὸ ἱδιον δεόντως καὶ τελε-
15 σιν ἐμέ ὑπὲρ φόρου ἀποτάκτου ὁλου τοῦ καρποῦ τῶν αὐτ[ί]ων φοι[σ]η[ν]τοκον ἄργυρου τάλαντα ὀκτακισχίλια, πρὶ-καὶ γὰρ[νε]ταὶ ἄργυρου (τάλ. ?) Ἡ, ἀκίνδυνως και ἀκόμης καρποῦ τῶν αὐτίων προδευτέρως ἀργυρίου τάλαντα ὀκτακισχίλια, ἀρ(γυρίου) τάλ. ? ἀρ(γυρίου) παντὸς κιν-
δυνοῦς ἐμοὶ εἰς τῆς ἐπίδοξης ἀποϊ δώσω φόρον ἐν δόσει Ἀθὺρ τάλαντα 'Βχέγ 'Β
[18 letters]s παραδ[ι]

On the verso traces of the title.

1. οὗτείς. 10. ὁν of καρπον CORR. from ου. 1. φώνικος. 12. ι. μ. 17. ὀκτα of ὀκτακισχίλια CORR.

"In the consulship of our masters Constantius Augustus for the 6th time and Constantius the most noble Caesar for the 2nd time, Mesore 1. To Aurelius Heraclides son of Heraclides, ex-gymnasiarch, ex- Prytanis, senator of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, from Aur. Castor son of Pathermuthius, of the said city. I voluntarily undertake to lease for the present 47th, 29th, and 2nd year only, from the produce of the 12th indiction, the date-crop of your two estates, the northern and southern ring, on condition that I gather the crop and transport it to my own property in the right manner,
and shall pay as the fixed rent of the whole of the said date-crop 8,000 talents of silver, total silv. tal. 8,000, secured against every kind of risk. If this lease is guaranteed to me, I will deliver the rent in three instalments in all, paying for the period from Mesore to Hathur (?) 2,663 talents 2,000 drachmae...'}

4-5. γυμ(ναρχήσαντι) . . . βουλ(ευτῇ) : less probably γυμ(ναρχήσαντο) . . . βουλ(ευτοῖ) referring to the father.

9. τὸ ἐνεστὸς (ἔτος) μέ κθ 8: each figure has two strokes after it, as has a at the end of l. 3; but the sign for ἔτος cannot be read. The 12th indiction is 353–4, and since the date-harvest is in the autumn, and indiction-years in Egypt generally began in the summer months Pauni or Epeiph, we formerly (in 1481. 5, n.) supposed that the 47th = 29th = 2nd year corresponded to the 12th indiction, i.e. began in the summer of 353 before Mesore 1 (July 25). Hence we regarded 307, 325, and 352 as the starting-points of the three years in question, and combining this with the evidence of 92, 1431, and 1575, in each of which the first two out of the three joint years mentioned were evidently reckoned on the same system as the first two years here, we were led to suppose the existence of local eras at Oxyrhynchus beginning in 307, 325, 334, 341, and 352 in addition to the two well-known eras of that city dating from 324 and 355, which continued in joint use down to the seventh century. Since then, however, much new evidence is available, and our views have been materially altered. An Oxyrhynchus papyrus to be published in P. S. I. vi, of which Professor Vitelli has kindly supplied us with the text, is dated in Phamenoth of the year after the consulship of [Sergius] and Nigrinianus (Feb.–March 351), and mentions τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος με (ἔτους) καὶ η (ἔτους), which implies 306 and 343 as starting-points, and suggests that the '47th year' in 1632 is 352–3, not 353–4. The reading με (ἔτους) is, according to Vitelli, not absolutely certain, and the '8th year' fails to correspond to either the second or the third of the three joint years in 1632 (v. inf.); but that the 47th year in 1632 is 352–3, not 353–4, is rendered practically certain by P. S. I. 469, which is also from Oxyrhynchus. This is dated in the consulship of Optatus and Paulinus, Thoth 21 (Sept. 18, 334), and is a lease πρὸς μόνο τὸ ἐνεστζὸς ---ἰ τα (ἔτος) 8. Here the 11th and 2nd years are obviously calculated on the same system as the 13th and 4th years in 92, where the 31st and 13th years are clearly on the same system as the 47th and 29th in 1632. Vitelli restores the passage τὸ ἐνεστζὸς κθ (ἔτος) ιθ (ἔτος) | τα (ἔτος) 8, and regards the years as regnal, the 29th referring to Constantine I Augustus, whose years in Egypt are counted from his accession as Caesar in 306 before Choiak 4 (cf. 1750), the 19th to Constantine II Caesar, whose years are reckoned from his accession on March 1, 317 (Pauty-Wissowa, Recl. iv. 1026), the 11th to Constantius Caesar, whose years are similarly reckoned from Nov. 8, 324 (op. cit. iv. 1045), and the 2nd to Constans Caesar, whose years are reckoned from Dec. 25, 333 (op. cit. iv. 948). There is no doubt that Vitelli's restoration κθ (ἔτος) and explanation of the 29th, 11th, and 2nd years are correct, but whether the 19th year (of Constantine II) is to be restored is uncertain; for 92 mentions only three joint years (the 31st, 13th, and 4th), and omits the year of Constantine II. On the other hand in the earlier part of Constantine I's reign, when Licinius was also Augustus, mentions of Constantine II's years occur (e. g. P. Thead. 6), and in P. S. I. 316, another fourth-century lease from Oxyrhynchus, but not dated by the consuls, Vitelli reads in l. 4 τὸ ἐνεστῶτος κυ (ἔτος) καὶ . . . (ἔτος) καὶ e (ἔτος). Here the 23rd and 5th years seem to refer to Constantine I and Constantius, and the undeciphered figure is probably κυ, referring to Constantine II. In any case the 47th and 29th years in 1632 are to be brought into line with the 23rd and 5th in P. S. I. 316, the 29th and 11th in P. S. I. 469, the 31st and 13th in 92, the 32nd (?) and 14th in 1675, and now the 41st and 23rd in 1751; and the 47th year in 1632 presumably refers to the same reckoning as the 45th year in the unpublished papyrus in P. S. I. vi.
The whole evidence of papyri concerning datings by numbered years other than indictions during the period from the defeat of Licinius in 323 to Julian's death is combined in the following table, which replaces that given in 1481. 5, n., where 92, 1431, and 1575 are placed a year too early. An asterisk denotes the papyri which are independently dated by the consuls. To show the connexion with the familiar 5th–7th century datings by eras at Oxyrhynchus a sixth-century specimen is added.

### Starting-point of the yearly reckoning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>306</th>
<th>316</th>
<th>324</th>
<th>333</th>
<th>340</th>
<th>343</th>
<th>351</th>
<th>355</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P.S.I. 316</td>
<td>328-9</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1575</td>
<td>May 26</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1751</td>
<td>Feb. 17</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1431</td>
<td>Jan. 4</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>351</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* P.S.I. vi | 351 | Feb.–March | 306 | 316 | 324 | 333 | 340 | 343 | 351 | 355 |
* 1632 | July 25 | 306 | 316 | 324 | 333 | 340 | 343 | 351 | 355 |
| 1056 | Oct. 10 | 306 | 316 | 324 | 333 | 340 | 343 | 351 | 355 |
* 1695 | Dec. 19 | 306 | 316 | 324 | 333 | 340 | 343 | 351 | 355 |
| 1057 | Feb. 9 | 306 | 316 | 324 | 333 | 340 | 343 | 351 | 355 |
* 125 | Dec. 13 | 306 | 316 | 324 | 333 | 340 | 343 | 351 | 355 |

The explanation of all these joint years is now clear with two exceptions. There is in the first place a general presumption that they are regnal years counted in the traditional style from Thoth to Mesore, as was observed in the earlier part of Constantine I's reign and in the joint reigns of Valens, Gratianus, Valentinian II, and Theodosius, now illustrated by 1752 (378) and 1041 (381). There is, moreover, some definite evidence (1116, 11–15; cf. 1481. 5, n.) that the year on the eras of 324 and 355 began on Thoth 1, and a comparison of the figures of the years in P.S.I. 469 (Sept. 18) and 92 (Oct. 15) with 1632 (July 25) indicates that the year on the eras of 306 and 324 began between July 25 and Sept. 18, i.e. on Aug. 29 (Thoth 1). This results in making the 'produce of the 12th indiction' in 1632 fall after the end of the 47th, 29th, and 2nd year; but there is no real difficulty in that conclusion. The 12th indiction had probably begun in May or June 353 before 1632 was written, so that the scribe could not speak of it as the εἰσιούσης ἰνδικτίως, which often occurs in this context, and since leases were often written soon after Thoth 1, it is not very surprising that the scribe (who was in any case not very exact) should speak of a lease 'for the current 47th, 29th, 2nd year', in spite of the fact that that year had only another month to run.

The numbers in the first column, dating from 306 as a starting-point, refer to the regnal years of Constantine I, P.S.I. 316 and 469 and 92 belonging to his lifetime, 1575, 1751, 1431, P.S.I. vi, and 1632 to the sixteen years following his death on May 22, 337 (Pauly-Wissowa, Realenc. iv. 1023). There was thus at Oxyrhynchus an era of Constantine I, but it lasted for only a short time, having been apparently abandoned by 360.

The numbers in the second column, dating from 316, refer to the regnal years of Constantine II, but the employment of these even during his lifetime seems to have been irregular, for while he died shortly before April 9, 340 (op. cit. iv. 1028), they are ignored in 92 certainly, in 1575 probably, and perhaps in P.S.I. 469. That the reckoning of them was not continued after his death is clear, but it is possible that the reckoning in the fifth column, starting from 340, is an era connected with that event; cf. p. 30.
The years in the third column, starting from 324, refer to Constantius, who died on Nov. 3, 361 (op. cit. iv. 1094), so that all the references to his regnal years in P. S. I. 316–1895 belong to his lifetime. The reckoning by them continued in common use at Oxyrhynchus after his death till the Arab invasion, thus forming an era, which was uniformly associated with another era reckoned by the regnal years of Julian; v. inf.

The years in the fourth column, starting from 333, refer to Constans, and all belong to his lifetime, his death taking place in Jan. 350 (op. cit. iv. 952).

To postpone for a moment the consideration of the fifth and sixth columns, which present great difficulties, the solitary example in the seventh column of a reckoning from 351 refers to Constantius (Gallus), who became Caesar under Constantius Augustus in 351 (op. cit. iv. 1066), and died in 354 (op. cit. iv. 1074) without becoming Augustus. It is true that there is an inconsistency between the ‘second year’ in 1682 and the statements of the Consularia Constantinop. and Chron. Pasch. (Mommsen, Chron. Min. i. 238) that the elevation of Gallus took place on the Ides of March 351; for if that date is correct, the new Caesar ought to have been recognized in Egypt before Thoth 1 (Aug. 29th), 351, so that July 25, 353, the date of 1682, would belong to his third, not his second, regnal year. The figure β is perhaps one of the mistakes which not infrequently occur in fourth-century datings in papyri (v. inf.; β for γ may be due to the occurrence of τὸ β’ in the mention of Gallus’ consulate in l. 3); but the evidence for March in preference to e. g. October or November 351 as the date of Gallus’ elevation is not very strong. The Consularia Constantinop. mention the events of 351 out of their normal chronological order, referring to the battle of Mursa (on Sept. 28) before the elevation of Gallus; the Chron. Pasch. is decidedly confused about the chronology of this period, placing the battle of Mursa in 354, while Eutropius, x. 12. 2, Jerome; and Prosper (cf. Clinton, Fasti Rom. i. 420) place it before the elevation of Gallus. Hence there is not much difficulty in supposing that Eutropius was right in the sequence of events, and that the elevation of Gallus took place after the year 351–2 (the 28th of Constantius) had begun. In any case it is quite unnecessary to assume that the ‘second year’ refers to a local era at Oxyrhynchus distinct from any regnal year.

The years in the eighth column, starting from 355, refer to Julian, who became Caesar with Constantius as Augustus on Nov. 6, 355 (op. cit. iv. 1078), and Augustus on Nov. 3, 361 (v. sup.). After his death in 363 this reckoning along with that of Constantius Augustus remained in use at Oxyrhynchus until the Arab invasion. 1056 and 1695 both fall within the period when Julian was only Caesar; but 1057 belongs to his sole reign, and the view that his regnal years in Egypt started from his accession as Caesar is supported not only by the analogy of the datings by both earlier and later fourth-century emperors, but by the references to his death in his ‘7th year’ in Socrat. iii, 21 and Eutrop. x. 16. This point is a matter of some interest; for in the previous absence of any contemporary evidence concerning the mode of reckoning Julian’s years, P. Fay. 20, a rescript of an unnamed emperor on the aurum coronarium, dated on Pauni 30 (June 24) of his 1st year, was ascribed by Dessau (Rev. philol. xxv. 285) to Julian as against our ascription of it to Severus Alexander. Seeing that the dating in that papyrus is evidently Egyptian, Dessau’s explanation comes into direct conflict with the new evidence, and since the handwriting of P. Fay. 20 certainly suggests an earlier date than 362, his view seems to be hardly tenable any longer, though the Severus Alexander date too is admittedly open to objections.

There remain to be explained the fifth and sixth columns, the 11th year reckoned from 340 in 1431 and the 8th year from 343 in P. S. I. vi, the two papyri being written in 351 within a few weeks of each other during the period when Constantius was reigning as Augustus alone after the death of Constans and before the elevation of Gallus to the rank of Caesar (v. sup.). In 1431 the other two joint years refer to the era of Constantine.
and the regnal year of Constantius respectively, and present no difficulties; but in P.S. I. vi it is remarkable that the regnal year of the Augustus Constantius is ignored, the era of Constantine being the only other year associated with the mysterious '8th year'. These two isolated instances must be explained in one of three ways. (1) The analogy of the other datings at this period would lead us to expect that both the 11th and the 8th years refer to a reigning Augustus or Caesar. In the East in 351 no other Augustus than Constantius or other Caesar than Gallus is known, and, while neither of these is suitable, it is impossible in view of the well-known childlessness of the sons of Constantine I to suppose the existence of a Caesar ignored by the historians of this epoch. Hence if the 11th year in 1481 and 8th year in P.S.I. vi refer to a reigning Augustus or Caesar, the individual or individuals in question must have reigned in the West. There in the spring of 351 the state of affairs was much disturbed, and the constitutional position not quite clear. On Jan. 18, 350, Magnentius seized the purple in Gaul, and soon conquered Italy and most of the western provinces except Illyria, where Vetranio assumed the purple. Constantius at first recognized both Vetranio, who made his submission at the end of 350, and Magnentius, who towards the end of 350 elevated his cousin Decentius to the rank of Caesar. Constantius was not strong enough to attack the usurpers till the spring of 351, the decisive battle of Mursa taking place on Sept. 28 of that year (op. cit. iv. 1067). 1481 and P.S.I. vi therefore belong to the brief period when, owing to the recognition of Magnentius, a mention of him in Egyptian datings is possible; but there is the difficulty that the years in 1481 and P.S. I. vi are inconsistent with each other, and start from years (340 and 343) which have no apparent connexion with Magnentius and his family. How long Magnentius had been in Gaul prior to his revolt seems to be unknown, but he would certainly be expected to have reckoned his regnal years from 350, not earlier. Hence the reference of the 11th and 8th years to Magnentius as Augustus and one of his family as Caesar cannot be regarded as at all satisfactory, apart from the general improbability that in Egypt Magnentius' years were taken into account at all. (2) Another solution of the difficulty is to suppose that the 11th and 8th years refer to local eras observed at Oxyrhynchus starting from 340 and 343, but not merely, as in the case of the eras of Constantine I, Constantius, and Julian, forming a continuation of the regnal years of an Augustus after his death. Constantine II died shortly before April 9, 340 (cf. p. 28), and since his regnal years, though certainly ignored in 92 (336), were mentioned in earlier papyri (v. sup.), the 11th year in 1481 might be regarded as an era dating from his death. This hypothesis, however, is open to the grave objection that Constantine II's death occurred several months before Thoth 1 (Aug. 29), 340, so that the figure of an era dating from this event ought to have been at the date of 1481 12 not 11; for the 1st year ought to be April–August 28, 340, not a year ending Aug. 28, 341, as is implied in the case of the 45th and 27th years which are there associated with the 11th. Hence (3), so long as the figures 11 in 1481 and 8 in P.S. I. vi remain unsupported, it is probably safest to regard them as erroneous. Mistakes in figures in connexion with the very complicated system of dating employed in fourth-century papyri are frequent, e.g. P. Grenf. ι, 74. 7, where η is a mistake for ι, and P. Strassb. 43. 13, where ημερος ιδιοκρως is wrong. There is no reason to suppose that either the 11th or the 8th year refers to the current indiction (the 9th), and the simplest change is to alter both figures 11 and 8 to 18, and refer the year to Constans, on the hypothesis that for a time after his death his reign became an era like that of Constantine I. There is no doubt concerning the reading a in 1431, and Vitelli is confident about the reading η in P.S. I. vi, but it is not very difficult to suppose a scribe's omission of an ι there between καὶ and η. Fresh light may, however, be expected from the unpublished fourth-century material from Oxyrhynchus, which is very large. In the meantime it is satisfactory that the era of Constantine I is established, and
the origin of the two principal Oxyrhynchite eras dating from 324 and 355 is explained. The Christians may have preferred the one, the pagans the other, but they were always used together, and it is remarkable that the memory of the Apostate should have been kept alive for three centuries.

10. καρπόν: cf. l. 16, where the use of the singular is clear, and 1631. 21, n.
12. ψαλίων: the use of this word at the beginning of a place is not elsewhere attested, and it should perhaps be printed Ψαλίων as a name.

18. The traces of letters at the beginning of this line are irreconcilable with a number in hundreds, and the figures in l. 22 seem to be meant for $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8,000 talents, though the arithmetic is not quite exact; cf. ll. 21-2, n.

19-20. ἐπιδοχῆς: the readings of the faint traces are all rather uncertain, but this clause is usual at this point; cf. e.g. 102. 18, 103. 16.

21-2. The fifth is very like the first and suggests $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8,000 talents is $2,666\frac{2}{3}$ talents, but the fourth figure is clearly $\gamma$, not $\varepsilon$. The scribe seems to have regarded the remainder in the tens to be divided by 3 as 10 instead of 20, and so to have put $3\frac{3}{5}$ instead of $6\frac{3}{5}$. Whether three δόσεις were at regular intervals throughout the year, or were all made between Mesore (the month of the lease) and Hathur (the month of the date-harvest) is not clear. The remains of l. 23 rather suggest παραδώσω, i.e. a clause referring to the return of the land in good condition (cf. e.g. 1631. 31), and in that case there is hardly room in l. 23 for a mention of later months. But in l. 21 the formula is unusual, and the restoration of ll. 21-3 is in the absence of a close parallel uncertain

(c) Sales and Cessions.

1633. BID FOR PURCHASE OF LAND FROM THE STATE.

A bid from Aurelius Serenus also called Sarapion (cf. 1631. 1, n.) for the purchase of unsold State land (l. 8, n.), which was originally private land but had been confiscated, perhaps on account of its being left unsown (l. 12, n.). Similar applications are 370 (probably the last word is to be restored μητριακώς), 721, 835, 1188. 18-26 (the last three addressed to the idelogus), P. Amh. 68. 17-24, 97, and Brit. Mus. 1157 verso. i (iii. 110) (all three addressed to the strategus), SB. 5673; and cf. 513, a receipt for the repayment of the price of confiscated house-property to the first purchaser by a higher bidder. Those documents all belong to the first century, except P. Brit. Mus. 1157, SB. 5673, and 513, which are of the second century, so that 1633 is much the latest of the series. The formula presents some novelties, and, since the ends of lines are lost throughout, the restorations are in one or two places doubtful, especially as the Greek is poor and the constructions are liable to become confused (ll. 7-8, 28-30, nn.). One or two lines are missing at the beginning, so that the title of the official who is addressed is not preserved; but he was doubtless the strategus or basilicogrammateus, not the idelogus, for a docket appended by him to the end of the
application suits a local, not an Alexandrian, official, and in 513. 4 it is the strategus who gives the κύρωσις. The date of this docket, Mesore 30 (Aug. 23) of the 6th year of Aurelian, is important for determining the chronology of that emperor, and has already been discussed in 1476. int., p. 233.

[πα-]

ρ[ά Ἀὐρηλίου Σε]ρ[ήνου τοῦ καὶ
Σ[α]ραπίωνος τι[οῦ Δ]αμιείνου [ἄπο τῆς
λαμπ[ρῆς καὶ [λα]μπροτάτης Ὀξυ-
5 ρυχειτῶν τό[λε]ιος. βο[β]λομαὶ ὑπερ-
βαλεῖν Ἀὐρηλίου Σερή[νου . . .
κάμμωνος ὑποσ[χ]ομένου [πρός ? ὀ-
νῆν ἀπὸ ᾿Α[π]ράτωνων τῆς δι[π]ωmnop-
ως πρότερον] Σαραπίωνος [τοῦ
10 Ζωίλου περὶ κάμην Παείμων
τοῦδε τοῦ νομοῦ ἐκ τοῦ Θ[. . . . . .
κλέους ἀρ[υ]παρασκεύαις
ἀπότορου ἀρ[ού]πας ἐξ, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ [. . . . .
κλέους ἀρ[ού]πας] πέντε, τάς ἐ[πὶ τὸ αὐτὸ
15 ἀρ[ού]πας ἐνδεκα, ἀκολούθως τοῖς γρα-
φεῖσι ὑπὸ Ὀ[υ]λί[ου Μονίμου τοῦ κρατίατο-
διοικητοῦ, πρὸ[σφέροντος μεθ᾽ ἃς ὑπέ-
σχέτο ὑπὲρ τιμῆς δραχμῶν ἑκατοσ[χάς]
ἐξη[κοντὰ τὰς τοῦ αὑτοῦ ὑπερβολίων
20 δρα[χ]μῶν ἐκατ[ορ]ιτὰς υπερβολάρκοντα[α, ὥστε
καὶ] εἰνα[ί] τιμῆν σὐν ὑπερβολῶν [δραχμῶν
όκτακοσ[χάς] ἀπα[τ]εῖρο κρω[θ][ε]ίς διαγρα-
ψω ἐπὶ τῆν τοῦ νομοῦ νομοῦ δημοσιῶν
τράπεζαν σὺν τοῖς ἐπομένοις
25 πρ[ὸς τοῦ ἐκ] [δι] μένειν ἐμοῖ ὑπὲρ τοῦ νομοῦ
παρατη[ρῶν] μεταλλημψ[χ]ομένων β[εβ]αιαὶς ἀπὸ
παντῶς καὶ [καθωρ]αίς ἀπὸ πᾶ[σις ἐπιβο-
λῆς καὶ ἡπτῆ[σεως] ἡτὶς [κυρία ἐστώ?
διὰ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ νομοῦ νομοῦ ἐπερβολίων τοῦ;
30 τὸ βεβ[αί]κεροὺς ὑπῆρξειν ᾿Αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Ἀὐρηλίου Δομήστ[ο]? Ὀξυ-
acters
1633. **BID FOR PURCHASE OF LAND FROM THE STATE**

Γερμανίκος Μεγίστου Τιθθικοῦ Μεγίστου Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐνυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ Μεσορή Μεσορή ...

2nd hand Αὐρή(λιος) Σιρηνος ὁ καὶ Σαραπίων

36 ἐπίδεδωκα.

3rd hand δημίου προστέθη καὶ κατεχώ(μεθη) (ἔτους) ς Μεσορή λ.

7. ὑποσχόμενο. 10. ζωϊλου. 11. ἐκ τῶν. 16. ἱπαλίου. 25-6. ἐμοὶ καὶ Σιρηνος...

'To ... from Aurelius Serenus also called Sarapion, son of Agathinus, of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus. I wish to outbid Aurelius Serenus son of ... cammon, who promised to buy 6 arourae of private unsown land belonging to the unsold property of the Government, formerly owned by Sarapion son of Zoilus in the area of the village of Paimis in this nome in the holdings of Th ... and Menodorus, and 5 arourae in the holding of ... cles, making 11 arourae in all, in accordance with instructions of his excellency the dioecetes, Julius Monimus, adding to the 660 drachmae, which Serenus promised for the price, 140 drachmae of the increase, making the price including the increase 800 drachmae, which sum I will pay on ratification to the public bank of the nome with the extra charges, in order that the land may remain the property of myself and my successors guaranteed against all risks and free from any imposition or inquiry, which offer is to be valid, because this increased bid is guaranteed from the Treasury(?). Date, signature of the applicant, and official docket 'Publicly exposed and registered in the 6th year Mesore 30'.

5-6. ὑπερβεβλῆσθαι: cf. l. 19, n., P. Halle 14. 3 ὑπερβεβλῆσθαι με ὑπὸ Πετενύρη, and 518. 25 ἐν τῷ ὑπερβεβλῆσθαι τὴν ... ὁ πλατό ὑπὸ τοῦ σου.

7-8. πρὸς ὠΙνήν: after ὑποσχόμενο a sum would be expected, as in l. 17, but the accusative is ἀρούρας (l. 13). Apparently the scribe started the sentence with the intention of mentioning the higher bid, but proceeded as if he had begun with the usual formula in applications of this kind, βούλομαι ὁποιατερα.

8. ἀπράτων τοῦ ὑπερβεβλῆσθαι: so 513. 7; cf. ἀπράτων τοῦ ἱδίου λόγου in B. G. U. 1091. 13, τὰ ἐν ἀπράτων ὑπάρχοντα in B. G. U. 18. 4, ἐπιτρικτοῦ ἀπράτων ὑπάρχοντα in P. Ryl. 217. 11. The present passage confirms our translation of ἀπράτων in 513. 7 'unsold', which is supported by Rostowzew, Kōlon. 150, against Preisigke's translation (P. Strassb. i, p. 55) 'not for sale'.

10. Παλώσιος: cf. 1699, a contract for the purchase of house-property at this village by Aur. Serenus also called Sarapion, and 1639. 8, n. Παλώσιος and Παλώσιος are inadmissible, though a Μηνοδώρου κλῆς at perhaps one of those two villages occurs in 1534. 2.

12. Μηνοδώρου: cf. the preceding n.

Διαρκής ἀπαρθεῖς: cf. B. G. U. 703. 8-9 ἰδίω(τικῆς) (so better than ἰδίω(τικῆς)) σπο(ρίου) ἀρ(νοῦν] ... νῦν ἀπαρθεῖς καὶ ἀβρόχον, P. Flor. 64. 7, 15, &c. ἰδίω(τικῆς) χερ(σου) ἀσπί(όρου). Land sold by the State generally belonged to the ὑπόλογον category (e. g. P. Amh. 68. 3). The circumstance that ἀπαρθεῖς here immediately follows Διαρκής, which refers to the
previous, not to the existing, condition of the land, suggests that the land in question was taken over by the State just because it was unsown by its owner.

15-17. ἀκολούθωι τοῖς . . . διοικητοῦ: this connects with ὑπερβαλεῖν in l. 5; cf. 513. 28 paradokeptan σου ταύτην εἰς ἐπιστολῆς ταῦτα κρατίστον διοικητοῦ. On the dioecetae of this period see 1409 and 1412. intt.


24. ἐπιστολῆς: cf. 513. 12, n.


28-30. The last clause ἤτις κυρία κτᾶ. is something new, and cannot be restored with certainty in the absence of a parallel. We suppose ἤτις to refer to a word like ὑπόπτοις or ἐπὶ ὑποθήκη understood (cf. e. g. 1630, 20), not to ζητήσεως. ἢ στις ἐπιβυλῆς στις ἐπιβυλῆς could be read, but κυρία is very appropriate. ταμείου is very doubtful; πι or πι, but not τ, can be read instead of τ. βεβαιοῦσθαι seems to be a mistake for βεβαιόν (εἶναι being understood), unless βεβαιοῦσθαι was meant. The supposed second β is very insecure, being unlike the first.

32-4. The titles of Aurelian agree with those in 1455. 20-5, dated in Phaophi 21 of the 7th year.

37. προετέθη: cf. P. Amh. 85. 18 εἰνο φαίνεσθαι προσθηκείν τῆς τῆς μισθώσεως ἀντιγράφων ἠτὶ τίς καθηκούσας ἡμέρας δέκα ὅπως ὑπὲρ ὑπόθεσις προσαγαγὼς(τος) ἐπίθεμα μενεί ἡμῖν ἡ μίσθωσι βεβαια κτλ.

1634. SALE OF MORTGAGED HOUSE-PROPERTY.

This papyrus, which is of considerable juristic interest, is a sale of house-property and building-land at Oxyrhynchus, which had been made security (κατοχή, 1, 11, n.) for a loan from the purchaser to the vendors of 2 talents 3,600 drachmae. The full price of the property being 3 tal. 3,600 dr., only the balance of 1 talent was actually paid. The only direct parallel for this in papyri is 1701, also a contract for sale of mortgaged (ἐπὶ ὑποθήκῃ) house-property, in which the balance was paid after deducting two loans with accrued interest. Usually, where a loan on mortgage was not repaid at the proper time, the creditor took possession of the hypothecated property after calling in the assistance of the government; cf. Mitteis, Grundzüge 158-65, Schwartz, Hypothek und Hypallagma 67 sqq. In P. Brit. Mus. 1164 (b) (iii. 166 ; 212) a debtor cedes house-property to his creditor in place of the loan and interest, but there is no mention of a mortgage, and similarly there is none in C. P. R. 9 (270-1), where three χειρόγραφα of loans are cancelled as part payment of the purchase-money of house-property. As Rostowzew observes, there may be an indirect reference to such sales as 1634 and 1701 in the clause commonly found in loans on mortgage (e.g. P. Flor. 1. 8) μὴ ἐξέστω . . . πωλεῖν μὴ τεραίς ὑποτίθεσθαι. Besides a few lines lost at the end, the beginnings of lines are missing.

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throughout. The length of the lacunae is considerable, amounting, if the restorations in ll. 5, 9, and 15–16 are correct, to about 107 letters in ll. 1–7, about 8 more letters being lost in ll. 9–10, 13, 16, 10 more in ll. 8, 11–12, 18–19, 22–3, 26–7, 13 more in ll. 14–15, 17, 20–1, 23 more in ll. 25–6, 25 more in ll. 27–31, and 30 more in l. 24. The general sense of the contract is, however, clear, and, though 1701 is also too incomplete to be of great assistance, much of the formula can be restored from the ordinary third-century sales of house and landed property from Oxyrhynchus, 1200. 14–43, 1208. 6–28, 1276, 1475. 10–40, 1697–1700, P. Giessen 100. At the end is appended a copy of a συστατικόν (l. 20, n.), which is here apparently an application to some official from one of the two vendors concerning the appointment of a representative to act for them, not a contract with such a representative like 1642–3; but it is hopelessly mutilated. The buyer, Claudia Isidora also called Apía, who also acts through an intermediary, is mentioned in several papyri of A.D. 218–22 (cf. 1630. 3, n.), and there is hardly any doubt that the reigning emperors (l. 20) were Elagabalus and Severus Alexander, the year being apparently the 5th, not the 4th (l. 11, n.). The handwriting, which distinctly suggests an earlier date in the third century than the reign of the Philippi, supports this view.

1 [ Αντιγραφον] τρισσ[ῆ]ς ἐνγράφης ἀσφαλείας σὺν ταῖς ὑπὸ αὐτήν ὑπογραφαῖς.
2 — καὶ — θυγατέρες — νος γενομένου εὐθηνάρχου τῆς λαμπροτάτης πόλεως τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων καὶ ὡς ἐχρηματίζειν Ἐρωμαιαί καὶ ἀσταί, ἑκατέρα δὲ
3 [διὰ τοῦ συσταθέντος κατὰ συστατικόν γενόμενον —, ὡς διὰ τοῦ ὑποτεγμένου ἀντιγράφου ὑπόκειται, Τίτου Αἰλίου Μαξίμου, Κλαυδία 'Ισιδώρα τῇ
4 [καὶ Ἀπία — θυγατρὶ — σὺν καὶ ὡς ἐχρηματίζειν διὰ Ἀὐρηλίου Σαρᾶ βουλευτοῦ τῆς 'Οξυρυγχειτῶν
5 [πόλεως καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει ἐλπίζειν. Χαίρειν. ὡς διὰ τοῦ συσταθέντος κατὰ συστατικόν γενόμενον —, ὡς διὰ τοῦ ὑποτεγμένου ἀντιγράφου ὑπόκειται, Τίτου Αἰλίου Μαξίμου, Κλαυδία 'Ισιδώρα τῇ
6 [καὶ Τίτου Αἰλίου Μαξίμου, Κλαυδία 'Ισιδώρα τῇ]
7 [λιβὸς —, καὶ ψειλοὺς τῷ πόλεως —]. . . . . . . . [μ]ένων, ὡς διὰ τοῦ συσταθέντος κατὰ συστατικόν γενόμενον —, ὡς διὰ τοῦ συσταθέντος κατὰ συστατικόν γενόμενον —, ὡς διὰ τοῦ ὑποτεγμένου ἀντιγράφου ὑπόκειται, Τίτου Αἰλίου Μαξίμου, Κλαυδία 'Ισιδώρα τῇ
8 [καὶ Τίτου Αἰλίου Μαξίμου, Κλαυδία 'Ισιδώρα τῇ]
8 [—, βορρᾶ —,] Λιβός δημοσία ρόμη, ἀπηλιώτου Ἡρωδιαίνης τῆς καὶ Σαρά-
9 [πιάδος? τιμῆς τῆς συμπεφωνημένης πρὸς ἀλλήλους τῆς προκειμένης
οικίας καὶ χρηστηρίων καὶ ψειλῶν τόπων ἀργυρίον Σεβαστῶν νομισμάτων δραχμῶν διμυρίων καὶ χειλίων ἐξακοσίων, αἱ εἰσὶ ἀργυ-
10 [ρίου τάλαντα τρία καὶ δραχμαὶ τρισχείλια ἐξακοσίας, — πρὸς? τάλαντα
dοῦ δραχμᾶς τρισχείλιας ἐξακοσίας ὑπελεύσαμεν σοι υφ᾽ ἡμῶν
11 [κατὰ ἄσφαλειαν? γεγονόντα — τῷ προδιελθοτὸν τρίτῳ ἦτε Θωθ ἐπὶ
catoχῆ τῶν ὀνομάτων ἡμῶν
12 [—, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν τῆς τιμῆς ἀργυρίου τάλαντον ἐν αὐτοῖς ἀπεσχηκέναι ἡμᾶς
13 [παρὰ σοῦ διὰ χειρὸς εἰκόνας — καὶ παρῶν? ἐν τῷ Ὀξυρυγχύτῃ ἐγὼ ὁ Ἀἰλίος Μαξιμῖνος
[τῇ ἰδίᾳ μου πίστει ἀκο-
14 [λόθωθος τῷ συστατικῷ? — κρατεῖν ὑν καὶ κυριεύειν σοῦ τῶν πωλούμενων
σοὶ εὐγαίων καὶ ἀφορέσθαι[τῇ]
15 [ἐγένετον; αὐτῶν περιεσόμενα πάντα εἰς τὸ ἐντός ἀντιστοίχως έτους καὶ ἔστιν
ἐχεν χράσασαι καὶ οἰκονομεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν ὡς ἐκατομμύριον ἑξακοσίων, καὶ ἐπάνω αὐτῶν παρεστάθησαν σοὶ καὶ τοῖς παρὰ σοῦ πα-
16 [ραλληπομείνους βέβαια διὰ παντὸς ἀπὸ τῶν παλαιότερων καὶ καθαρὰ ἀπὸ
ἀπογραφῆς ἀνθρώπων καὶ εἰσαγομείοις καὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς ἀπὸ παλαιὸτάς καὶ ὀφελῆς πάλιν καὶ ἄπλοτας εἰσδοθέν καὶ ὀφειλῆς πάλιν παρ᾽ ὑμῖν
17 [σοῦ, — τάλαντα δύο;] καὶ δραχμᾶς τρισχείλιας ἐξακοσίας, καὶ
μὴ ἐξακοσίων
18 [ἐγκαλεῖν? — δεδανεῖκέναι ὑμῶν [. . .] [. . .] τα. περὶ δὲ τοῦ [. . .] [. . .]
19 [—] Σ[ο[ι], τῇ Κλαυδίᾳ Ἰσιδώρᾳ τῇ καὶ [Ἀπίᾳ, καὶ [. . .] δαφείου
20 [— (ἔτους) ἐν τῇ Ἀὐρηλίου Σεβαστῆς Καίσαρος Αὐρηλίου Αὐτωκράτορος Μάρκου Ἀὐρηλίου Αὐτωκράτορος Καίσαρος
Σεβαστῶν Μεχείρ καὶ ἔστιν ὑμῶν ἱδίᾳ μου πίστει ἀκο-
21 [γραμφῶν — παρὰ —], μοὶ γενομένου ὑπενθυμότατος ὑπενθυμότατος Ρωμαίας
22 [καὶ ἀστῆς — βοήθημα ἄναγκαιοτέρων μο[ι] πραγμάτων χάρις] μοι
23 [καὶ] [. . .] [. . .] [. . .] Α[πίᾳ, καὶ [. . .] δαφείου
24 [Ἀὑρηλίου Σαρά βουλευτοῦ — οἰκίας καὶ αἰθρίου καὶ —]. η ψειλῶν
tόπο[ῦ] επὶ τοῦ
25 [Χηνοβοσκῶν ἀμφότερον — βιβλιοφιλακ. . .] ἡ ψειλῶν τοῦ τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχύτου νόμου
26 [—] τῆς ὀλη[ς] τειμῆς. ἔ[ν] τρις το[ῦ] Καίσαρος
Copy of a deed of security written in triplicate with the signatures appended to it. ... and ... daughters of ... n, late eutheniarch of the most illustrious city of Alexandria and however he was styled, Romans and citizens (of Alexandria), both acting through the representative appointed by a deed of representation made ..., as stated below in the appended copy, Titus Aelius Maximus, to Claudia Isidora also called Apia, daughter of ... and as he was styled, through Aurelius Saras, senator of Oxyrhynchus and as he is styled (?), greeting. We acknowledge that we have sold to you from the present time for ever the stone house and court, with a cellar underneath, and appurtenances ... owned by us at the said city in the Gooseherds' quarter, ... of which the adjacent areas are on the south ..., on the north the land of you, Claudia Isidora also called Apia, on the east a public road, on the west ..., and vacant ground ..., of all of which the adjacent areas are on the south the land formerly belonging to Saraeus ..., on the north ..., on the west a public road, on the east the land of Herodiaena also called Sarapias (?), at the price agreed upon between us for the aforesaid house, appurtenances, and vacant spaces, 21,600 drachmae of Imperial silver coin, which make 3 talents 3,600 dr., which make 3 talents 3,600 dr., reckoned against (Ὁ) 2 tal. 3,600 dr. owed to you by us in accordance with a deed executed ... in the last year but one, the third, Thoth, upon the security of our names ..., and we have received from you on the spot from hand to hand in full the balance of the price, 1 talent, ..., and I, Aelius Maximinus, being present in the Oxyrhynchite nome, by my own pledge in accordance with the deed of representation ... You are therefore to possess and own the landed property sold to you, and appropriate all the profits obtained from it from the present year onwards, and have power to use and administer it as you choose, and we are bound to deliver it to you and your successors guaranteed always against all claims with every guarantee, and free from persons' property-returns and the cultivation of royal or patrimonial land, and from every obligation or debt of any kind and all other liabilities whatsoever. ...

1. ὑπογραφαῖς: cf. B. G. U. 710, a fragment of, apparently, a sale, with a συστατικόν appended in ll. 13–16 (cf. l. 20, n.) and numerous signatures following in ll. 17–31.

2. For the restoration of the initial lacuna cf. l. 21.

Ῥωμαίαι καὶ ἀσταί: the collocation, which is unusual, is probably intended, as Rostowzew observes, to distinguish the sisters, who belonged to a family of high standing, from the newly created Aurelii, who were not called Ῥωμαίοι (cf. Wilcken, Chr. 35. i. 9, n.).

3. [διὰ τοῦ συσταθέντος: 505 is arranged differently, the representative using the first person (as also happens here in l. 13) ἀφθαλέα ... συσταθείς ὑπὸ ... κατὰ συστατικοῦ γενέμενον διὰ τοῦ ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ μνήμειαν τῷ ἐνεστῶτι μνήμῃ οὗ ἀντίγραφον ὑπόκειται: but cf. 715. 35 (an official docket) διὰ ἵστατο( ) γραμμ(ατέας) συσταθέντος, and 1646. 22 and P. Gen. 44. 29 δι'

ἐμοῦ... ἀποσυσταθέντος, συνεσταμένος is also used, e.g. in 243. 1, and συνιστανόμενος in 727.

5. καὶ οὐς χρηματίζει can be omitted, but cf. ll. 2 and 4. A shorter restoration, moreover, is not wanted; cf. ll. 15-16. 

10. πρὸς is merely a guess to express the sense and account for the accusative. 1701. 15 is equally incomplete. About 56 letters are lost between ἑξακόσιαι and τάλαντα. 

11. [κατὰ αὐτούς;] γεγονυῖα ...: cf. 1701. 15-16 κατὰ αὐτούς (λ.-εἰς) δύο γεγονυῖα ἐπὶ ὑποθήκῃ τῶν προκειμένων οἰκίων. Here ἐπὶ κατοχῇ τῶν ὄνοματων ἡμῶν ... corresponds to ἐπὶ ὑποθήκῃ in 1701, but the sense is probably not very different. κατοχῇ, which is a wider term than ὑποθήκῃ, is used with reference to a contract of the nature of a ὑποθήκη in 506. 49 ἐξόντος τῷ δεδανεικότι ὁπόταν αἱρῆται κατοχὴν ... Ἰχίσα[σθΞ]αι πρὸ τοῦ τῶν ἐνκτήσεων βιβλιοφυλάκιον; cf. Schwartz, op. cit. 146—7. There may have been a reference to the registration of the κατοχὴ in the ἐγκτήσεων βιβλιοφυλάκιον in l. 12; cf. l. 25. 

12. If there was a reference to interest on the loan, it may have occurred here. In 1701. 18-20 the interest is reckoned separately and added to the capital, which was not done here. 

13. πίστει: cf. ll. 27 and 29, where this word recurs in obscure contexts. From the much discussed ὠνὴ ἐν πίστει, a kind of fiduciary sale (cf. P. Ryl. 160 (c). int.), 1684 is quite distinct.

14. ἐπερωτηθεὶς . . . ὡμολόγησα may well have occurred before κρατεῖν, as in 1698. 13, 1699. 12, P. Giessen 100. 14-15. 

15. For [ἐξ αὐτῶν ... ἔτους cf. 1698. 15-16, P. Flor. 1. 7, and for ἐξουσίαν... αἱρῇ 1699. 15, P. Giessen 100. 17. Line 18 of the last-mentioned papyrus is to be restored ἀστερ [καὶ ἐπάναγκον παρέξομαι ...]. 

16. Cf. e.g. 1699. 18, 1700. 13-14. P. Giessen 100. 15-17 should probably be read and restored διὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν κρατεῖν σε καὶ κυριεύειν σὺν ἐκφόροις καὶ τοῖς παρὰ σοῦ μεταληφαγομένοις τῶν πωλουμένων σοι δικαιωμένοι καὶ . . ., with oikonomoi for ἐπιτελεῖν. 

17-20. Here 1684 diverges from the usual formula of a sale, and evidently deals with the wiping out of the debt. καὶ ἐπερωτηθεὶς ὠμολόγησα may have followed ἀλλον in l. 17, but is more likely to have come in the lacuna in l. 19, especially if περὶ δὲ τοῦ ... [. . .] ([(ὁρ[θ]ς is possible) corresponds to the usual conclusion περὶ δὲ τοῦ ταύτα ὅρθως καλῶς γενέσθαι

THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI
1634. **SALE OF MORTGAGED HOUSE-PROPERTY**

1684. **SALE OF MORTGAGED HOUSE-PROPERTY**

(1500 x 1500)

The rest of l. 19 may be part of a signature of the vendors or their representative. If ἐπερ. ὑμελ. occurred in l. 20 before the date, the Emperors’ names there can hardly have been given in full, since they require 107 letters, and to this hypothesis there is the objection that the abbreviation of the titles of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander neither occurs in papyri of their joint reign, nor would be expected in a contract so elaborate as 1634.

20. **συστατικῶν**: cf. B. G. U. 710. 13-16, where the remains indicate that the **συστατικῶν** was a document similar to P. Grenf. ii. 71, SB. 4651, 4653 (all from the Great Oasis and using the third person in place of the second). The **συστατικῶν** mentioned in 505. 2 (cf. l. 3, n.) is not preserved. The other third-century documents of this character, 1274, 1642–3, B. G. U. 1093, are ordinary **χειρόγραφα**, using the second person. The remains of ll. 21–32 do not contain anything corresponding to the usual formula of a contract with a representative, and the circumstance that this **συστατικῶν** apparently began with a name in the dative followed by παρά and the name of one of the two vendors (cf. 1. 22) suggests that the person addressed was a high official (the praefect ὃ), not the representative, who is, moreover, possibly alluded to in the third person in 1. 27 (cf. n.). That a contract of representation of the usual character was appended to the application in the lost conclusion of 1634 is improbable. On **σύστασις** in general see Wenger, *Die Stellvertretung im Rechte der Papyri*.

22–3. δοθήμενοι is extremely doubtful. The word before Κλαυδίᾳ would be expected to be an infinitive meaning ‘sell’ or ‘cede’. ἱπτόμενοι or ἱπτόνω can be read, but suggests no suitable word.

25. **Βιβλιοφυλάκιοι... ἐπετίθεσαν**: cf. 1. 11, n., and for the registration of a **κατοχή** at the archives 713 (＝ M. Chr. 314).

28. **ἐκκαταγράφων**: cf. P. Flor. 56. 11, where a petitioner for the execution of a mortgage begins **καταγράφων** μιαν κατά τὰ πρὸς **εἰσαγόμενα**. For **καταγράφη** see 1636. 42–3, n.

30. **ἐπερ.:** probably the 5th year (of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander), not the 21st year (of Caracalla), is meant; cf. l. 11, n. That the Emperors’ names followed is unlikely, since the remains of l. 31 do not belong to a date. **ἐπερ.** therefore seems to be the termination of a perfect. The doubtful α of κα can be λ, but no other letter.

**1635. CESSION OF CATOECIC LAND.**

**14 x 11.3 cm.**

A fragment of a cession (**παραχώρησις**) of catoecic land by a cavalry soldier in the reign of Cleopatra VI with Caesarion, i. e. in some year between her 9th and 15th. Near the end of her 8th year she was still associated with Ptolemy XV (1629. 1), and from her 16th year onwards she was associated with, probably, Antony (cf. 1453. 22, n.). The only extant datings of the period of association with Caesarion belong to the 11th year (1629. 1, n.). 26 letters are lost at the beginning of l. 1, which may have projected by 2 or 3 letters beyond ll. 2–15. At the ends of the lines about 50 letters are lost in ll. 1 and 13–14, 4 letters less in ll. 2–12, and 2 letters more in l. 15. No other Ptolemaic cession of catoecic land is extant, but the general construction and sense of 1635 can be restored from three Oxyrhynchus cessions of catoecic land in the earlier Roman
period, P. S. I. 320 (18), Ryl. 159 (31–2), and 504 (early 2nd cent.), which are more complete than 1685 and adhere closely to the Ptolemaic formula. In addition to (or possibly in place of) the usual παραχωρητικῶν (504. 18) the acquirer of the land seems to have undertaken to pay the βασιλικά, i. e. taxes of various kinds (ll. 10–11, n.), with regard to which the owner was probably in arrears.

[Basiliekon ton Kleopatra theos] Filopátropos kai Ptolemaíon tōv kai
Kaisaros theou Filopátropos Filomírteros étous —, τά δ’ ἄλλα τῶν
koivow ós εὖ Ἀλεξάνδρεια γράφεται, μηνῶs Δύστρω kai Tóthi ἐν
[']Οξυρύγχων τόδε τῆς Θεοβαίδος? ὀμολογεῖ —

[18 letters] τῶν κατοικίων ἱππίων Σπαρτάκωι Ptolemaíon Μαξ[κέδων —
tῶν ξ.X ο[υ] τῶν ἱππικῶν ἀφ’ ὀ[υ] ἐπεθεδωκέν ὁ

5 [10 letters] ὑπομνήματος Ἀλεξάνδρου τῶν πρῶτων φίλων kai πρὸς το[ῖς
καταλογισμοῖς τάς ὑπαρχούσας αὐτῶι περι — τῆς —
[τοπαρχίας ξ.X τοῦ — κλήρου] κατοικίκης γῆς σπορίμου εξ ὀρθογω[νίου
ἀρούρας —, ὃν

[μέτρα? ἀπὸ μὲν ἀπηλιώτου εἰς λίβ[α] ξοινία τῶ[ν ἡ]μισιν, ἀπὸ δὲ νότ[ου
eis βορράν ξοινία, γείτονες? —
[26 letters] ὅν, καὶ τῶν πρῶς ταύτας ἀνηγμένον —, ἐνα ὑπαρχωσι τῶι
Σπαρτάκωι καὶ ἐκγόνοις καὶ
[tois par autho metallmhosomenois ai prokeimena prōs ois exhe klerois
kai tois allous spemiois kai?] — κυρί—

10 [os tōn panta chrōnōn akolouthos] tois perι touτων proostetagmēnous [και
epéstalmeinous, ἀνθ’ ὁν ἐλαβε παρὰ τοῦ Σπαρτάκου
[26 letters] του βασιλικών, καὶ τά κατὰ τῶν βίων ε. — καὶ μηδὲν παρα-
συγγραφῆσαι μηδὲ κακο-
[τεχνῆσαι μηδ’ ἐγκαλέσαι περι] τῶν προκειμένων παρευρέσει μηδεμ[αι,
ἀλλ’ καὶ παντελῶς παρέξεσθαι τοις Σπαρτάκωι
[aubits?] διὰ παντός μὲν βεβαιασ, καθαρᾶς δὲ ἀπ’ βασιλικῶν καὶ —
[26 letters] αὐτοῦ, ἀνηκοντ[. . . . . . . . . .] τουτο[ —

15 [27 „] ὑν κα[.] [. . . . . .] π[ —

2. ἦς corr. from λ. It is not quite certain that the correction is in a different hand.
3. Μαξ[κέδων: cf. 1628. 5, n. τῶν κατοικίων ἱππίων may have followed, and then οἱ δύο
ἀγνώς Kleopatrōs 'Αφροδίτης, as in 1628. 8, 1629. 10.
4–5. Cf. P. S.I. 320. 5–7, Ryl. 159. 5–7, 504. 8–10, as restored in P. Ryl. 159. 5–7, n. (in the two last papyri φιλοκομομένως is to be restored in the place of προστεταγμένως). The name lost is that of the owner of the land. 366 (probably 14–15, not 41–2), a fragment of a similar cession of catoecic land at Paímis, has ὑπομιμήσας [τοῖς παρὰ Ἑλυδώρῳ καὶ Δημή- νάον τῶν πρὸς τῶν καταλογισμάτων corresponding to l. 5.

5–6. Cf. P. S.I. 320. 9–10, Ryl. 159. 8, 504. 10–11. After the number of the aorouae, which was probably small (cf. l. 7, n.), there may have been something corresponding to P. S.I. 320. 11–12 σιγά τοῖς ἑπετησίοις ἐκ ... [ ]. ... τοῦ γεωργοῦ μαθώσης.

6–7. For ὧν μέτρα cf. e. g. P. Tebt. 383. 22. διατεινοῦσα can also be read on the analogy of e. g. B.G.U. 1037. 29. The other Oxyrhynchus cessions omit the μέτρα, but give the γεοργες, which were probably mentioned here in ll. 7–8; cf. l. 8, n.

7. σχοινία: the σχοινία was the side of an aoroua and 100 cubits in length. This piece of land was apparently oblong, and if the number of σχοινία lost in the lacuna was ὡν, the number of aorouae was 5.

8. ὡν: perhaps γεοργεσ δὲ δηλούνται διὰ τῶν περι αὐτῶν προκείσθαιν σκουμομένων; cf. 504. 12–13, ὡν δηλοῦνται comes at the end.

8–9. For ὡν ὑπάρκωσιν ... μεταληψαμένον cf. P. Ryl. 159. 14, 504. 13–14. Before ἐνα a word of 5 or 6 letters is sufficient. τῶν πρὸς τῶν αὐτῶν αὐτομένων probably refers to land of some kind ‘recovered’ for cultivation; cf. P. Tebt. 61 (8). 127 ἐπολύον ἀνακτήθησας, and the προσθήκη in P. Petrie 20. iii. 12–13. τόπος, suggested by Rostowzew, is perhaps better than κλήρον, though cf. l. 9 πρὸς οἰς ἐξελέγη κλήρος, where the subject of ἐξελέγη seems to be the person ceding the land. That phrase with the datives following corresponds to σιγά τοῖς ἀλλοις τεκμηρίωσιν?

9–10. For κυρίως ... ἐπεσταλμένως cf. P. Ryl. 159. 16–17, where there is a lacuna of about 5 letters between ἐπεσταλμένως and ἀνθ᾽ ὧν, and 504. 17, where the participles are προαναγραφομένοις καὶ ἐπεσταλμένοις. Cf. the next n.

10–11. Cf. P. Ryl. 159. 18–19 ἀνθ᾽ ὧν ἐλαβεῖ παρὰ τῆς Ταϊχότος. ... (a sum in talents of copper?) τοῖς δέοις καιροῖς (ἀπέκχω τί παραχωρητικά occurs in the signature in l. 46), and 504. 17–20 [ ]. οὐ αἴσχειν ἢ αὐτή Ἀρνοδαίτος; παρὰ τοῦ Φαν [ ]. ἀπὸ τῶν παραχωρητικῶν ἀργυρίων Σεβαστοῦ νομίσματος [τοῖς δέοις καιροῖς ἐκ πλήρους μηθὲν παρασυνγραφής σαίσαν προσφέρθηκαν τῷ ὁμολογούσαν κτλ. 'Two participles in 1. 10 are quite enough (cf. the preceding n.), and after καὶ ἐπεσταλμένοις there remain before ἐπεσταλμένοις (Σπαρτάκου is inadmissible) about 55 letters to be accounted for. ἀνθ᾽ ὧν ἐλαβεῖ (or αἴσχει) παρὰ is practically certain, and if the end of l. 10 is rightly restored, there is room for e. g. [ ]. τῶν παραχωρητικῶν δέοι καὶ τῶν ... τῶν βασιλείων (possibly ὑπερβολικώς ὡς ὄροι τῶν εἰκοσάτετραν τῆς προσφέρθηκαν tοῦ τοῦτον ἐκ τῆς προσφέρθηκαν τῆς προσφέρθηκαν). βασιλεία here are clearly, as in l. 13, dues to the king, corresponding to what in Roman times were called δημόσια (cf. 504. 24). For this use of the term cf. P. Tebt. 29. 15–14 τῶν ὑποκειμένων τῆς χρήσεως βασιλεία καὶ δαπάνης, O. G. L. 90. 13 βασιλικά δαιμόνια. The payment by Spartacus of the βασιλεία due from the person who makes the cession is, we suppose, supplementary to his payment of a παραχωρητικόν, and there was some longer phrase than ἐπεσταλμένοις in l. 10.

καὶ τὰ κατὰ τῶν βίον. e. [ ] : if καὶ μηδὲν ... ἐγκαλέσειν, which is restored from P. Ryl. 159. 19–20, is right, the word beginning e. [ ] is probably a verb connecting with the following infinitives, the subject being the person who cedes the land, and a quite short word would suffice, for τῶν Σπαρτάκου may have been written after ἐγκαλέσειν (cf. P. Ryl. 159. 20). The
letter following e seems to begin with a vertical stroke, i.e. π, υ, ι, or κ. κατὰ τὸν βίον is more likely to mean 'for his lifetime' than 'for his livelihood', but in the absence of a parallel the context remains obscure. It is difficult to connect καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὸν βίον with what precedes without altering the text.


13. [βασιλικῶν: cf. ll. 10–11, n.

14–15. The remains of these two lines do not correspond to the formula of P. Ryl. 159. 24–8, 504. 24–9.

1836. CESSION OF LAND.

A contract for the cession (παραχώρησις, l. 33) of $ aroura of corn-land at Seruphis, a village in the Western toparchy (1286. 71), from Aurelius Serenus also called Sarapion (cf. 1631. 1, n.), in return for 400 drachmae. This is the first clear example from Oxyrhynchus of a third-century cession as distinct from a sale. In 1200. 16, 1208. 8, and 1475. 13 τεπρακέναι and παρακεχωρηκέναι are combined. The land is not stated to have been catoecic, but since it formed part of a κλῆρος it may have belonged to that category, like the lands which are the subjects of contracts of παραχώρησις in e.g. C. P. R. 6 (238) and B. G. U. 94 (289). In place of the usual signature of the person ceding the land there is the signature of the other party, acknowledging the cession, which is here called a καταγραφή. 1704 (298) is apparently another contract of cession, but with a somewhat different formula, in which there seems to be no mention of a price. 1708 (3rd cent.) is the beginning of a similar contract, but with καταγεγραφέναι as the principal verb. 1702 (290) may be a sale or cession or both combined, but the fragmentary P. Giessen 51 (202; also from Oxyrhynchus), where in l. 6 τοῦ καταγραφομένου refers to the object of the contract, is probably parallel to 1703 rather than a sale. The bearing of the new evidence concerning καταγραφή is discussed in ll. 42–3, n.

[Ἄξιος] Σερῆνος ὁ καὶ Σαραπίων Ἀγαθείνου
[μνητρὸς Τ]αποσειρίαδος ἀπὸ Ὀξυρύχων πόλεως
[Αὐρήλιῳ Πανευεὶ Πτόλ[λ]ίδος μνητρὸς Ἀν-
[. . . . . .]sylvaniaν χαίρειν.

5 [ἡμολογῶ] παρακεχωρηκέναι ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν
[eis τὸν ἐπι] χρόνον ἀπὸ τοῦ υπάρχαντος μοι ἄγορα-
[οτικῶ δικ]ulario περὶ τῆν αὐτῆν Σερῆφιν ἐκ τοῦ
[. . . . . .]ικός κλῆροι διμορίου μέρους σεβαστῆσ
[ἀρουρῆσ μ]ιᾶς ἐν θῇροις μεθ' ὁ ἀπεξετάμην νίοις
10 [Ἄρης] Στρατάρχης γυμνασιαρχ(ής) αὐτῆς πόλεως [καὶ ἄλλοις] υπὲρ τὴς αὐτῆς πόλεως
[τρίτον μέρος τὸ λόγου τρίτον μέρος πρότερον] Κατιλλιανοῦ τοῦ καὶ Οὐάρου, ὡς ὅλης γείτονες νότου
[......] βορρᾶς γύης, ἀπηλιώτου ἐτέρων ἰδιωτικῆς,
15 [λ]ιβὸς τοῦ παραχωρομένου, τὰς δὲ συμπεφωνικούς ἡμέρας ἀλλήλους ὑπὲρ παρα(χ)ωρητικοῦ
tοῦ αὐτοῦ μέρος τρίτον μέρος τρίτον μέρος νομίσματος [μισημα],[τιρ]αχᾶς τετρακο-iς αὐτῷ ἀπέσχον
[παρὰ σοι] παραχωρήμα διὰ Χειρός, καὶ ἐπάνωγκες
20 παρέξοιμα σοι καὶ ἐκγόνοις καὶ τοῖς παρὰ σοῦ μεταλημένοις τὸ τῆς ἀρούρης τρίτον βεβαιοῦ
[αὐτῷ τῷ ἐμῷ ὀνόματι καὶ ἀπὸ παντὸς τοῦ ἐκ
[νίματας μου ἐπελευσόμενοι τὸ τῆς ἀρούρης τρίτον βεβαιός] ἀρκουμένου σοι
tῇ εἶς με ἀπὸ τῆς παραχωρητικοῦ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ προκτήτο
[διελθοῦν] τὸν υπὲρ αὐτοῦ τῶν ἐπιμελίσμων τοῦ διελθοῦν τῶν μέχρι τοῦ
dιελθοῦν] τῶν μέχρι τοῦ διελθοῦν τῶν μέχρι τοῦ
30 τά ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐπιμελεῖσθαι μου (ἐτους) τοῦ προσφόρα εἶναι
σοῦ τοῦ παραχωρουμένον, πρὸς ὃν καὶ εἰρήνει
τά ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ (ἐτους) δημοσία παντοίᾳ. κυρία
[ἡ παραχωρήσεις διὰ] τοῦ καταλογείου, οὐ
35 προσδεόμενοι μεταλημένως μου διὰ τὸ ἐν
tεθὲν εὐδοκεῖ με τῇ ἐσομένῃ υπὸ σοῦ
dημοσιώσει, περὶ δὲ τοῦ ταῦτα ὅπως καλῶς
gενέσθαι ἐπερωτηθεὶς ὑπὸ σοῦ ὡμολόγησα
(ἐτους) α Αὐτοκράτορος Καῖσαρος Εὐσεβοῦς
40 Κυνῖτον[ν] Δικείων Τραιανοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτύχοις
Σεβαστοῦ Χοίακ α.
2nd hand [Ἀρηλά] Πανενείς Πτόλειός ἔσχον τὴν κα-
[ταγραφήν] ὡς πρόκειται, καὶ ἐπερωτηθεῖς
Aurelius Serenus also called Sarapion, son of Agathinus and Taposirias, of Oxyrhynchus, to Aur. Panesneus son of Ptollis and An ..., of the village of Seruphis, greeting. I acknowledge that I have ceded to you from the present time for ever from my property by right of purchase in the area of the said Seruphis in the holding of ..., consisting of the 3 part of 1 aroura of corn-land overgrown with rushes, after deducting the 3 part which I sold to the sons of Aurelius Sotion, ex-gymnasiarch of the said city, and to ... son of Stephanus, ex-gymnasiarch of the said city, the remaining 3 part formerly owned by Catillianus also called Varus, of all of which the adjacent areas are on the south ..., on the north a field, on the east private land of other persons, on the west land of you, to whom the cession is made, and I have received on the spot from you straightway from hand to hand the sum agreed upon between us for the cession of the said 3 part, 400 drachmae of Imperial coin, and I am bound to deliver the 3 aroura to you and your descendants and successors guaranteed from claims made against you in my name or by any other person in my name, you being satisfied with the guarantee of the said 3 aroura which I received from my above-mentioned predecessor, Catillianus also called Varus, which land I am also to deliver to you free from the taxes paid upon it and imports of all kinds up to the past 6th year and including the said 6th year, because the profits of it from the present 1st year onwards, belong to you, to whom the cession is made, who are also responsible for the taxes of all kinds from the said 1st year onwards. This deed of cession, of which there are two copies, is valid; and whenever you choose you are to publish it through the record office without requiring my concurrence, because I hereby agree to the publication to be made by you; and having been asked by you the formal question whether this is done rightly and fairly I gave my consent. The 1st year of the Emperor Caesar Gaius Messius Quintus Decius Traianus Pius Felix Augustus, Choiak 1. I, Aur. Panesneus, have received the conveyance, as stated above, &c.'
(Girowesen 441) that καταγραφή refers to registration in the public archives. A better discussion of the term has now been provided by Partsch in his commentary on P. Freiburg 8, a contract for the sale of slaves in 143, which mentions περὶ καταγραφῆς συγχωρήσεις. He explains καταγραφή not as ‘Niederschrift’ (so Mitteis), but as ‘die rechtsgeschäftliche Anerkennungserklärung die der Veräusserer in der Urkunde abgibt’. For καταγραφῆς τέλη see 1697. 33 and n.

(d) Divisions of Property.

1637. Division of Landed Property.

27.6 x 11.6 cm. A.D. 257-9.

On the verso of 1531, a taxing-list of payments in corn, is a much abbreviated copy of a contract for the division of landed property in the Oxyrhynchite and Hermopolite nomes among five persons, including a brother and sister (ll. 1-2) and probably two brothers (ll. 5-6). How the property, which is described in quite general terms as an οὐσία, came into the possession of the contracting parties does not appear: it was divided by the contract into two halves, of which one was assigned to the three men in proportions which are not preserved, the details (ll. 19-20) being for the most part omitted, while the other half was assigned to the two women, who receive § and $ respectively of the whole, the details (ll. 27-36) presenting some new geographical information. All the parties to the contract were acting with or through some one else, and the technical distinctions of phraseology with regard to various kinds of guardianship are noticeable (l. 3, n.). The division was made in accordance with the decision of a judge appointed by Mussius Aemilianus, who was first vice-praefect and then praefect in 257-9 (l. 9; cf. 1468. 1-2, n., and Lesquier, L’armée romaine 517). The title of this judge, a centurion who was princeps of the praefect’s staff, is of some interest (l. 10, n.). The writing reaches the end of a column, but may have been continued in a second column, for the papyrus is broken vertically on the right-hand side, and the ends of lines are missing throughout. That the length of the lacunae sometimes extended to 15-20 letters is indicated by practically certain restorations in ll. 17-18 and 24; but some lines (e.g. 12, 14, 22) were probably shorter, and abbreviations may have been used more extensively than we have supposed. The writing becomes larger towards the bottom of the column. Other contracts from Oxyrhynchus concerning division of property are P. Ryl. 156 (1st cent.), 503 (118), 1278 (214), 1638 (282); cf. also 1721 (187).

[Ὁμολογοῖον ἀλλήλοις Αὐρήλιοι Ἀμμωνιάδω καί ἡ τοῦτοὶ ὀμοπατρία καί ὀμομητὶ(ρία)?]
ἀδελφὴ Ἡρακλείαινα ἀμφότ(εροι) Αὐρηλ(ίου) Ἡρακλείδου γεν[ο(μένου)] 17 letters
[ὁ μὲν Ἀμμονιανὸς μετὰ κουράτορος Αὐρηλ(ίου) Πασίωνος [ 18 letters
[. . . . . . ] τὸλ(εως) καὶ ὡς χρη(ματίζει), ἢ δὲ Ἡρακλείαινα μετ’ ἐπιτρόπιον 16 letters

5 τῆς Ὀξυρυγχίτων πόλεως, καὶ Ἀννιανὸς ὃ καὶ Ἡρακλειανὸς καὶ [Πασίων ὃ καὶ Ἀπολ(λώνιος) ἀμφότ(εροι) ?
[. . . . . . ] τοῦ καὶ Ἀπολ(λώνιου) δ(ιὰ) Παθερμοῦθιον τοῦ καὶ Σιλβαν[ο] ὃ [ . . . . . . . ] καὶ Ἰσεῖς
[. . . . . . ][.]φιλου χρη(ματίζει) χωρίς κυρίου τέκνων δικαιῷ πα[ρόντος καὶ εὐθο(δίοντος) τοῦ ἐπιτρόπου[p] [ 16 letters διηρῆσαι πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς ἐξ ἐνκελ(εύσεως) τοῦ λαμπ(ροτάτου) Μουσσίον Αἰμιλιανοῦ διὰ κριτοῦ τοῦ ?

10 δοθέντοι Δημοτρίου (ἐκατοντάρχου) τοῦ ἄξιολογωτάτου πρόγκιπος τῆς ἤγερμονίας ἐκ συμφω(νοῦ)
καὶ ἵσου μερίσμου τῆς οὐσίας καὶ λελογχέναι κ[οινή] τὰ ὑπογεγραμμένα ὑπάρχοντα διὰ τῆς τοποθεσίας διὰ τῶν ὑπογεγραμμένων ὑπάρχοντο ὃ δηλοῦται. ἔστι δὲ ὧν συνέλαχον εἰς τὸ καθ᾽ ἕν περὶ τοῦ Ἀρείου νομοῦ καὶ Ἴσου μερίσμου τῶν ὑπαρχόντων τὸ καθ᾽ ἕν τῆς Ἀρείου καὶ Ἄρης, ὡς εἶναι καὶ τούτων τὸ λοιπὸν ἥμισυ μέρος, ὡς εἶναι καὶ τούτων τὸ λοιπὸν ἥμισυ μέρος, 4 Ἄρης, τὸ τοῦ Αἰμιλιανοῦ ἐκ συμφώ[νου] ὁμοίῳ λελογχέναι [ὑπάρχοντα] τὸ καθ᾽ ἕν τῶν ὑπογεγραμμένων τῷ ἱστορικῷ τῳ καθ᾽ ἑαυτοῦ τοῦ τῆς Ἀρείου καὶ Ἰσείου κατὰ μέρος ὃ ὡς εἶναι καὶ τούτων τὸ λοιπὸν ἥμισυ μέρος, 5 τῆς Ἰσείας, ὡς εἶναι καὶ τούτων τὸ λοιπὸν ἥμισυ μέρος, τῆς Ἐν Σιλβανοῦ, καὶ Πασίων[α] κατὰ μέρος ὃ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων τοῦ καθ᾽ ἑν. ἄροφρας). . . .

20 Ὁξυρυγχίτου νομὸ π(ερὶ) κόμην Χῦσιν ὡς ἐκεί δεδήλω(ᾳται), καὶ [π(ερὶ) 17 letters
καὶ τὰ ἐξής.

τὴν δ’ Ἡρακλείαιαν κατὰ μέρος δ’ η’ καὶ τὴν Ἰσείαν [κατὰ μέρος η’], ὡς εἶναι καὶ τούτων τὸ λοιπὸν ἥμισυ μέρος τῆς [πάσης οὐσίας, καὶ] ὁμοίως λελογχέναι ἐκ συμφω(νοῦ) ὁμοίῳ καὶ ἓνου μερίσμου τῆς οὐσίας 25 τὰ ὑπογεγραμμένα ὑπάρχ(ουσιν), ὡς τὸ καθ’ ἑν τῆς [ 18 letters
1637. DIVISION OF LANDED PROPERTY

γῆς τοποθεσίας διὰ τῶν ὑπογεγραμμένων ὑπαρχόντων?
τῶν δηλούται. ἐστὶ δὲ π(ερὶ) Ἰβίωνα Χύσεως (ἀρούρας) . . . 'Οξυργίτου νομοῦ?

[ἐν μὲν τῇ ἀνω τοπ(αρχία) μετ' ἄλλα, καὶ π(ερὶ) Θολθίν Αρταπ(άτου) ἀμπελικά]

[k]ημ(ατα) β καὶ καλ(αμείεις) καὶ ἐποίκ(ια) καὶ χρησ(τήρια) καὶ (άμινα)

'Αρταπ(άτου) [δι(α) . . .]

καὶ τῶς συν(μεθ) νομοῦ δι(α) [κ]αὶ [κ]αὶ [κ]αὶ [κ]αὶ [κ]

καὶ δι(α) Παθερίμου (ἀρού.) ιβηΐ, καὶ δι(α) Ερίδων τὸ [κ]

καὶ μετόχ(ων) (ἀρού.) ιβηΐ, καὶ δι(α) Ερίδων τὸ [κ]


1-31. ‘The Aurelii Ammonianus and his sister on his father’s and mother’s side Heraclidiaena, both children of Aurelius Heraclides, late . . ., Ammonianus acting with his curator, Aur. Pasion . . . and as he is styled; Heraclidiaena with her tutor, . . . of Oxyrhynchus, and Annianus also called Heraclianus and Pasion also called Apollonius, both (?) sons of . . . also called Apollonius, through Pathermuthius also called Silvanus . . ., and Iseis daughter of . . . philus, acting without a guardian by the ius liberorum, in the presence and with the consent of her husband Aur. Epimachus, late eutheniarch and senator of the illustrious . . ., acknowledge that they have divided among themselves by the command of his excellency Mussius Aemilianus through the appointed judge, Demetrius the centurion, the most honourable princeps of the praefecture, by a harmonious and just division of the estate, and have had assigned to them in common the appended properties, situated in the Oxyrhynchite and Hermopolite nomes . . ., and have had assigned to them in common, Aurelius Ammonianus for his share . . ., Annianus and Pasion also called Apollonius for their share . . ., making a half share of the whole estate. Details of the situations of the land jointly obtained by the aforesaid persons are given in the appended properties. Details of the properties which the party of Aur. Ammonianus and Annianus also called Heraclianus and Pasion also called Apollonius obtained jointly for their half share are as follows: in the area of the village . . . arourae; in the Oxyrhynchite nome in the area of Chusis what is there stated, and in the area of . . ., and so on. And Heraclidiaena has had assigned to her for her share ⅔ and Iseis for her share ⅓, this making the remaining half share of the whole estate, and they have likewise obtained by a likewise harmonious and just division of the
estate the appended properties; of which the details of the situations are given in the appended properties. These are: in the area of Ibion Chuseos . . . arourae; in the Oxyrhynchite nome in the Upper toparchy, &c., and in the area of Tholthis Artapatou 2 vineyards and reed-plantations and farmsteads and appurtenances of the reed-plantations at Artapatou, cultivated by . . ., 27 2/3 arourae, and . . . arourae of corn-land which are leased with the vineyards; and in the area of Paimis, cultivated by Antas son of Horus, 10 arourae . . .

3. μετά κουράτορος: on the distinction between κουράτορες and ἐπίτροποι as guardians of orphans see 588. 3, n., Mitteis, Grundz. 248. Curatores were for those under 25 years, tutores for those below the age of puberty (14), though the distinction is not always observed so nicely as here. κύριος (l. 7) applies only to a tutor for women. A different relationship is presumably implied in l. 6, where διὰ, not μετά, is the preposition, and [φροντιστοῦ may be the word lost after Σιλβανοῦ; cf. e.g. 1686. 2. φροντιστής (cf. Mitteis l.c., P. M. Meyer, Griech. Texte, p. 57) is often used practically in the sense of tutor or curator, but here might correspond, as often, to procurator, for διὰ indicates a representative or agent of some kind. In 1645. 2 a woman acts δι᾽ ἐπιτρόπου, whereas here μετά is the preposition in l. 4.

6. The lacuna after Σιλβανοῦ may be filled by [φροντιστοῦ (cf. l. 3, n.) or a patronymic or an official title.

7. παρόντος καὶ εὐδοκ(οῦντος): the combination of these two participles is common, and cf. P. Gen. II. 3 (350) συνεστῶτος . . . καὶ συνευδοκοῦστος. συνεστῶς is here equivalent to συμπαρών or συσυνεστῶς, on which terms see Wenger, Stellungstheorie 179–81, Castelli, S. A. M. i. 50–6. After the general introduction of Roman citizenship a κύριος could be dispensed with, but Egyptian tradition maintained the custom of a woman having a kind of acting κύριος.

9. For διὰ κριτοῦ cf. 1195. 1 κριτῆς ἔδοθεν ὑπὸ . . . τοῦ κρατίστου ἡγεμόνος, Mitteis, Ber. d. Sächs. Gesells. 1910. 124, Grundz. 43. Where the judge was appointed by agreement between the parties, not by the praefect, κριτῆς καὶ μεσίτης is found.

10. (ἰκασταρχόν) . . . ἡγεμονίας: cf. 1722. 1 (about the reign of Diocletian) πρὶν οὗ τοῦ διασημοτάτου ἡγουμένου Ἀλγίπτου, and the centurio princeps in 1424 (about 318). No instance of princeps is quoted in Lesquier’s index of Λ’ armée romaine. Rostowzew compares Cagnat, Inscr. Gr. ad res Rom. pert. iii. 1230 (Arabia; 185 or 231) ἑκατόνταρχος λεγ(ίωνος) δ’ Σαβανίδος πρίκηπα . . . τοῦ . . . λογ(ίου) Σαβανίδοιον [προσφεύγεντο] Σεβ(αστοῦ) ἀντιστρ(ατήγον), where Domaszewski restores ἡγεμονίας after πρίκηπα, 1264 (Arabia; 3rd cent.) β(ενε)φ(ικιάριος καὶ ἀκομενταρήσιος καὶ καὶ ἑκατόνταρχος γενόμενος τῆς ἡγεμονίας), Domaszewski, Rangordnung 97 sqq., where he remarks that the πρίγκιψ ἡγεμονίας is to be regarded as chief of the officium of the praefect, and the predecessor of the princeps officii praesidis of the fourth century. Cf. also Cagnat, Íb. cit. i. 629 πρίγκιψ θρυλικός ἡγεμόνος, iv. 131 στρατιώτης ἵππος . . . ἐξ ὀφειλόν τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγουμένου καστών Κάσταντανου. Αν ἀντίρρης addressed τῇ τάξι τοῦ πρίγκιπος τῆς ἐξουσίας τοῦ κυρίου μου τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡγουμένου ἐπαρχίας Ἀρκάδιας in 426 will be published in Part xv. Parallel to the position of a centurio princeps as chief of the praefect’s staff was probably, as Rostowzew observes, the position of the πρωτ(ερί)πτερ(ις) ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου in B. G. U. 113. 3 (cf. P. S. I. 461 int.; in 1416. 29, n. 1. π(ρωτ(ερί)πτερ(ις) for π(ρωτ(ερί)πτερ(ις), this officer ranking one degree higher than the centurio princeps.

11. καὶ: cf. l. 13. The apparent repetitions of the same word or phrase at very short intervals, and the awkward constructions (cf. ll. 21–7, n.), may well be partly due to omissions from the longer original contract.

16. [παρχῶν]: cf. l. 25 and l. 26, where, however, a word different from ἐπαρχίων would ease the structure of the sentence.
19–20. περὶ κώμην ...: according to the restoration and punctuation adopted in the text this village was in the Hermopolite nome (cf. l. 12), as we suppose the first village in the list in ll. 27 sqq. to have been; cf. l. 27, n. If τοῦ is substituted for (ἀρούρας) ... , and there is no stop before τοῦ | ὧν, it becomes necessary to suppose the omission of a number of arourae and καί after νομοῦ, which is unsatisfactory. For τοῦ τηρηστήν τομοῦ νομοῦ in place of κώμην there is hardly room, and the Hermopolite nome was almost certainly not mentioned in l. 27. The circumstance that in l. 12 the Oxyrhynchite nome is mentioned before the Hermopolite, while in l. 19–21 and 27–34, as restored by us, a Hermopolite village comes first, is outweighed by the advantage gained by providing actual mentions of the Hermopolite section of the οὐσία in the abbreviated contract. If all the villages mentioned in the two lists are Oxyrhynchite, the Hermopolite section must be included under καὶ τὰ ἐξής in l. 21.

20. Χῦσις: a village in the "Ἀνω τοπαρχία of the Oxyrhynchite nome; cf. 1285. 67, 1659. 12. In 1724. 7 land περὶ Χῦσιν is stated to be in the κωμογραμματεία Πασκώ, which was a district in the Hermopolite nome known from P. Amh. 88. 8–9 εν ταῖς Πασκώ καὶ τε Μνάχω, B. G. U. 553 A. iii. 7, 554. 7 Πασκώ Τοῦ, P. Ryl. 90. 2 εν τῷ Πασκώ περὶ κωμογραμματείας Τοῦ. The point at which Πασκώ occurs in B. G. U. 553–4 indicates that this was at the extreme north of the Hermopolite nome (cf. 1659. int.), and evidently Χῦσις was close to the boundary between that and the Oxyrhynchite nome, while ᾿Ιβιὼν Χύσεως (l. 27, n.) seems to have been actually inside the Hermopolite nome. The Ἐρμοφθάλου κληρον is mentioned in connexion with both villages (1724. 8 and 13).

21–7. The construction does not agree exactly with that of ll. 13–19. καί in l. 23 can be omitted. In l. 26 σης or της can be read instead of γης, and e.g. τῆς [τῆς συλλαχθείσης τοποθεσίας οί τῆς συλλαχθείσης | γῆς τοποθ. is possible; but l. 16 has τῆς τοποθεσίας simply, and these words may have been written twice in ll. 25–6 by mistake. For τοποθεσία cf. P. Giessen 100. 9 and P. S. I. 300. 11, where Rostowzew suggests ἐπὶ ταῖς οὔσαις γεντιτείας τε καὶ τοποθεσίας. Ἰταρχήντων in ll. 26–7 (cf. ll. 16, 25) is open to the objection that, if the antecedent of ὧν is ὑπάρχοντα, something of a tautology is produced. σων or γων could be read in place of των.

27. ᾿Ιβιὼν Χύσεως: cf. 1442. 2, 1724. 13. This village, which presumably was near Χῦσις (l. 20, n.), would at first sight be expected to be also in the "Ἀνω τοπαρχία of the Oxyrhynchite nome, but we prefer to assign ᾿Ιβιὼν Χύσεως to the Hermopolite nome and refer ὧν [ᾧς| θεόρων] to what follows, as in l. 20; cf. ll. 19–20, n. If ᾿Ιβιὼν Χύσεως was in the Oxyrhynchite nome, μέν in l. 28 becomes superfluous. The absence of δὲ to answer it creates no difficulty, for in the original contract εν δὲ τῇ μέσῃ τοποθεσίᾳ no doubt occurred in the section here indicated only by μέν δὲ αλλὰ before καὶ π(ερὶ) Θῶλθιν ᾿Αρταπίατου. That village is evidently Θῶλθις in the Middle toparchy (1285. 104), to which Ἀρταπίατου belonged (1285. 110). Since Ἀρταπίατος is always used in the genitive, there is nothing to show whether it is here dependent on ὑπάρχοντα, as Χύσεως is on ὧν, or two normally distinct villages are here combined, like Bacchias and Hephaestias (P. Fay. 15. 4, n.); but the former alternative is the more probable, especially on account of the mention of Ἀρταπίατος by itself in l. 29 and the existence of two more villages called Θῶλθις in other toparchies (1285. 123, 141), from which this Θῶλθις was distinguished by the addition of Ἀρταπίατος. In 1285. 40, where [...,] corresponds to Ψώβθεως in l. 133, [Ψώβθεως] | ὑπάρχοντα, is probably, there being two other villages called Ψώβθεως in the list.


31. Παεῖμις: a village in the Ἀνω τοπαρχία; cf. 1629. 8, n.

33. Ἀρταπία (Παεῖμι): cf. 1659. 42, where Ἀρταπία(µι) Παεῖμι follows Παεῖμι and Παεῖμις at the end of a list of villages in the Ἀνω τοπαρχία, this being the only other mention of it. Whether the penultimate letter here was λ corrected to ρ or ρ corrected to λ is not clear;
but if the name of this village, which was evidently facing Πάλα on the other side of a river or canal (the ancient representative of the Bahr Yusuf?), was 'Αντιπέλα, a mistake must be supposed in 1659. 42.

35. μετ ἄλλα : cf. 1. 28. There would be room for 2 more letters in the lacuna after [λα. καταλειφθε... cannot be read.

1638. DIVISION OF AN INHERITANCE.

A 27·7 x 18·4 cm.; B 14·6 x 16 cm. A.D. 282.

A contract for the division of the property of Psenamounis, a deceased inhabitant of Senokomis, a village in the Western toparchy, among his two families by different wives. The elder family, consisting of a brother and sister, received a house and adjoining ground, 3 1/2 arourae of corn-land and part (probably 2/3; cf. l. 11, n.) of 4 slaves, while the rest of the property was assigned to the younger family, which consisted of two brothers of full age and three minors. The formula of the contract is somewhat unusual owing to the circumstance that the elder family consented to take less than the full amount to which they were entitled, in consideration of the payment of the deceased’s debts by the younger family. Provision was made for obtaining the consent of the minors to the contract when they reached full age. Owing to the loss of the ends of lines throughout the construction of ll. 6–18 is not quite clear; but most of the document can be restored, and apparently the apodosis to ἐπεί in l. 3 does not begin until l. 17. After that point a fragment of a duplicate (B) in a different hand, but with the signatures in the same hands, is of assistance in filling up the lacunae; the supplements derived from it are underlined in our text of A. Practically certain restorations of ll. 22, 24, 26, 28–30 show that in ll. 1–31 about 50 letters (in l. 28 45, in l. 29 61) are missing at the ends. In ll. 32–4 the lacuna is about 12 letters longer, and in ll. 35–9 about 5 letters longer still, but the writing of the second and third hands (ll. 33–9) is more spaced out than that of the first. The other contracts of the same class from Oxyrhynchus are mentioned in 1687. int.: of third and fourth-century contracts from other nomes for division of property, P. Tebt. 319 resembles 1638 in beginning with a long clause headed by ἐπεί; P. Brit. Mus. 978, Strassb. 29, and probably Flor. 50 are of the more usual type, ὁμολογοῦμεν... διῃρῆσθαι... καὶ λελογχέναι. P. Gen. 11 (350), a contract concerning the roofing of a court, which is supplementary to a division of property, also begins like 1638, as does 1721.

Αὐρήλιοι Ἀφοῦς καὶ Τααρπαῆσις ἐκ μητρὸς Σινθώνιος καὶ οἱ ὁμοπάτριοι ἄδελφοι Ἀρετ καὶ Σαρᾶς ἐκ μητρὸς Ταμμωνᾶτος οἱ τέσσαρες Ψεναμοῦ.
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...κόμης Σενοκώμεως, ἡ δὲ Τααρπαήσις χωρίς κυρίαν τέχνων [δικαίως παρόντος καὶ έυδοκούντος? 20 letters ἀλλήλους χαίρειν. ἐπὶ δὲ κοινὸς ἡμῶν πατήρ καὶ δηλούμενος Ψεναμοῦνις ἐτελεύτησεν ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῶν προκειμένων; καὶ τοῖς ἀφήλιείς ἡμῶν ἀδελφοῖς — καὶ καὶ —

καὶ Σάμμι ἐκ μη.(πρός) τῆς προτεταγμένης Ταμμωνᾶτος τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀκρονύμους, καὶ τὰ ὑπ᾽ αὐτῶν καταλειφθέντα πάντα ὅτα; ἐν ψιλῷ τόπῳ καὶ σιτικαῖς άρούραις καὶ ἐνδο-

5 μενικοῖς σκεύεσι καὶ ἄλλοις καὶ τετραπόδοις καὶ δουλικοῖς σώμασι τέσσαρας Πανεχώϊτης; ὅς (ἐτών). . . καὶ — ὅς ἐκ τῶν . . . καὶ Συνθογνώμον ὃς (ἐτών) καὶ τὴν ταύτης ὁμαρτεραν Ταπάρτην ὃς (ἐτών) ἐπὶ ὁ κοινὸς ἡμῶν πατήρ καὶ δηλούμενος Ψεναμοῦνις ἐτελεύτησεν ἐπί τε ἡμίτιν τοῖς προκειμένων; καὶ τῶν καταλειφθέντων ἐπὶ μονοὶ τεισεὶν ἄρκεσθήναι καὶ λαβεῖν εἰς τὸ κατ᾽ αὐτοῦς μέροι(υ) τῆς κληρονομίας τῶν — ἐν κώμῃ Σενοκώμει μετὰ τῆς πατρικῆς οἰκίας αὐτῶν ψειλὸν τόπον βικοῦ ἐνός; ὃς γείτονες νότον ψιλὸς τόπος; —, βορρᾶ —, ἀπηλώτων εἴσοδος καὶ ἔξοδος, λιβὸς Ὁννώφριος καὶ ἄλλων, καὶ περὶ τὴν αὐτὴν κάμην ἐκ τοῦ — κλήρου ἀπό τῶν προκειμένων; σιτικῶν ἀρούρων; — 10 ἄρούρας τριζ ἡμιαν, ὃν ὅλων γείτονες νότου ὁδός, βορρᾶ Πανεχώϊτης καὶ ἄλλων, ἀπηλώτων —, λιβὸς Σαρά— πίωνος ἀρέσαντος Ἀλεξανδρίας, καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν προκειμένων δουλικῶν σωμάτων μέρη δύο ἀπὸ μερῶν ἐπὶ τέ — τῶν ἐπιβαλλόντων αὐτοῖς; μερῶν ἀπὸ τῶν προκειμένων καταλειφθέντων παντοίοι πάντων ὑπὸ τοῦ πέτροι — καὶ; μηδεμίαν ἐφοδιαί ἐπελευσαν αὐτοῖς ἔχειν εἰς τίνα ἔτερα τῶν τῆς κληρονομίας παρέξ τινη τρὶς προκειμένων ψιλὸν τόπον καὶ τῶν σιτικῶν ἀρούρων τριῶν ἡμίσους καὶ τῶν μερῶν δύο τῶν δουλικῶν σωμάτων, ἐφ᾽ ὃ τε καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀρέτ καὶ τὸν Σαράν τελέσαι πάντα ὑπὸ τοῦ πέτροσ κατα-

καὶ τὴν ἀπόδοσιν τιοἸύϊτ᾽ων δημός τε καὶ γεουχεῖκα καὶ ἰδιωτικὰ δόσ(ει)λήματα, καὶ τῇ τῇ ἐπέλευσαν τιο[με]τροθείνει ἀμία τοῖς ἐστεροὶς ἀδελφοῖς; καὶ ἀπαρενοχλήτους καὶ ἀξιμη-

ους παρέξειτο τῷ τε Ἀφοῦν καὶ τῇ Τααρπαήσιν περὶ παντὸς τοῦ ἐπελευσμένου τῇ ἐμποιησμένου καθ᾽ ὄνοματοι τρόπον, παρέξειν δὲ τῶν Ἀρέτ καὶ Ε. 2
τῶν Σαράντ [το]ῦς ἐτέρους καὶ δηλουμένους ἀφήλικας ἀδελφοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ γενομένους εὐδοκεῖν τῇδε τῇ ὀμολογίᾳ; — τῶν ἐπιβαλλόντων αὐτῶν μερῶν τῶν τῆς κληρονομίας ταῖς ἐν γεγραμμέναις αἰρέσεσιν ἀλλ— περὶ πάντων παισθεν—;

tes ὀμολογοῦσιν οἳ μὲν περὶ τῶν Ἀφοῦν καὶ Τααρπαῆ[нт]ίν ἐκουσίως καὶ αὐθα[ϊρέτου] καὶ ἀμετανοήτως? — ἢ τῶν ἐπιβαλλόντων αὐτῶν μερῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν εἰς τὸν ἕκεν χρόνων καὶ μηδείμας ἑτέρους καὶ δηλουμένους εὐδοκεῖν τῇδε τῇ ὁμολογίᾳ; ἢ ΕΦΟΔΟΥ ἢ ἐπελευσθεὶς ποιήσασθαι περὶ; ἢ φαν ἐξαχρῄσχεττον ἕφ' ὀδ; καὶ ἐν(τὸ)ρχεσθέναι, τοῦ το ἑκατομένου ψειλοῦ τόπου καὶ τῶν σιτικῶν ἠρωπῶν τριῶν ἡμίσις καὶ τῶν μερῶν δύο τῶν δουλικῶν σωμάτων, κυριεύειν δὲ;

ὁμοίως ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν εἰς τὸν ἕκεν χρόνων καὶ χράσθαι ἡμᾶς καὶ διοικέων καὶ οἰκονομεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν ἡ ὅ ἐν αἱρέσις ἀνεμποδιστός σὺν ἐκγέννοις καὶ τοίς παρ' ύμων μεταληψομένοις, οἳ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀρέτ καὶ Σαράν [.......... τοσ... τῶν καταλείψεων ὧς πρόκειται; ὑπὸ τοῦ πα- τρὸς ἢμα τοῖς ἐτέροις ἀδελφὸς καὶ χρήσασθαι καὶ αὐτῶς ὧς ἐν αἱρέστε ἀνεμποδιστός σὺν ἐκγέννοις καὶ τοῖς παρ' αὐτῶν μεταληψομένοις καὶ τὴν ἀπόδοσιν ποιήσασθαι τῶν πάντων ὀφιλῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς, καὶ ἀπαρενοχλήτους παρέξειν τὸν Ἀφοῦν καὶ Τααρπαῆσιν περὶ παντοῦ τοῦ ἑπελευσθείνου, καὶ παρέξειν τῶν ἀφήλικας εὐδοκικῶν τῇδε τῇ ὀμολογίᾳ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ γενομένους, καὶ βεβαιώσει τοῖς περὶ τῶν Ἀφοῦν τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς ἐν γεγραμμένα ἀπὸ πάντων πάση βεβαιώσει καὶ καθαρὰ ἀπὸ τε ὀφιλῆς καὶ κατοχῆς πάσης καὶ ἀπὸ παντοῦ ὀφιλῶν ἀλλού, ἦτι δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν τελουμένων δημοσίων καὶ τελεσμάτων πάντων καὶ έπικλασ[μῶν καὶ ἐπιμερισμῶν παντοῦ τῶν ἑως τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ¢ (ἔτους) καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος ¢ (ἔτους) διὰ τὸ τὰ ἡτέρων καὶ τελεσμάτων πάντων η (ἔτους) τοῦτον πρόσφορα εἶναι τίῳ περὶ τῶν Ἀφοῦν, πρὸς οὕς καὶ εἶναι τὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ η (ἔτους) δημοσία τελέσματα. κύρι-
1638. DIVISION OF AN INHERITANCE 53

σει, καὶ ἐπερωτήσαντες ἀλλήλοις [ἔπι τούτοις ὀδύνησαν. [(ἐτοὺς) Χ

Ἀντοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Ἀυρηλίου Πρὸβου Περσικοῦ

[Μεγάτου Τοῦ?] Μέγεθος [Ἐφύσει] Μεγαλείποντος Σωτοῦ Φαρ-

[μοθί] κ.δ. (2nd hand) Ἀυρηλίου Ἀποκος καὶ Ταρπαίσις εἰλάβομεν

— τῶν

μερῶν τῆς πάσης πατρικῆς καὶ ἠρκέσθημεν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς

eγγεγραμμένοις . . . . . τῷ ἐν . . .

35 γαῖ[ο]ν καὶ τῶν μερῶν [δύο τῶν διο]ν[οικῶν συμματῶν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς προ-

κιμένοις, καὶ ἐπερωτηθέντες ὡμολογή-

σαῖμειν. Αὐρηλίος Δεωνίδης Καλλιστάτου [ἐγράψα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν μὴ εἰδότων

γράμματα.

(3rd hand) Δ[ι]ρ[ίκ][ο]ν. Αρίττι καὶ Σαρᾶς εὐθυκομοῦν πασεὶ τοῖς προκιμένοις

καὶ πάντα ποιήσομεν καὶ ἀξημίων καὶ ἀπαρε-

νοχλῆτοις παρηγορεῖσθαι τοῦ πρὸ τὸν Αφοῦν ὃς πρὸκειται, καὶ ἐπερωτηθέν-

tεσ ὡμολογήσαμεν. —

ἐγράφα ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν μὴ εἰδότων γράμματα.


18. ταῖς εὐγεγραμμέναις αἴρεσενις corr. from τοῖς εὐγεγραμμένοις . . . . . οἰς. 21. π of προκιμένων

corr. from ψ. 22. α of αει corr. ακ of δικῶν corr. from κι. 23. 1. ἡμῶν for ὑμῶν.

24. 1. ἀφόντα. 28. ὑπερ. 30. τα τ corr. from τῆς. 33. 1. Ἀφοὺν καὶ Ταρπαίσις.

37. ει of ποσει corr. from η.

' The Aurelii Aphous and Taarpaēsis, whose mother is Sinthonis, and their brothers on the father's side Aret and Saras, whose mother is Tammonas, all four children of Psenamounis son of Pausiris, from the village of Senokomis, Taarpaēsis acting without a guardian by the ins liberorum, in the presence and with the consent of . . ., to each other, greeting. Whereas our common father the aforesaid Psenamounis died leaving us the above-mentioned and our brothers who are minors, . . . and... and Sammis, whose mother is the aforesaid Tammonas, the seven of us, his heirs, and (we have divided?) all the property left by him, consisting of a vacant space, corn-land, household furniture, &c., four-footed animals, and four slaves, Panechotes aged about . . . . Sinthonis aged about 25 and her daughter Tapatis, aged about 10, being held in common, and Aphous and Taarpaēsis decided to be content with only certain portions of what was left, and to receive for their share of the inheritance . . . at the village of Senokomis with the paternal house a vacant space to the extent of 1 δίκος, of which the adjacent areas are on the south a vacant space (?) . . . , on the north . . ., on the east an entrance and exit, on the west the land of Onnophris and others, and in the area of the said village in the holding of . . . from the aforesaid corn-land 3½ arourae, of all of which the adjacent areas are on the south a road, on the north the land of Patauris and others, on the east . . ., on the west the land of Sarapion (?), ex-magistrate of Alexandria, and from the aforesaid slaves two shares out of seven (?), (and to renounce any other ?) shares due to them from all the aforesaid property
of all kinds left by their father . . ., and (?) to bring no claim or action against any other parts of the inheritance except the aforesaid vacant ground, 3½ arourae of corn-land, and two shares of the slaves, on condition that the party of Aret and Saras discharge all the debts, whether public, or attaching to the land, or private, left by our father, and pay them in conjunction with the other brothers (?) and shall secure Aphous and Taarpaësis against any trouble or injury in respect of any claim or action of any kind whatever, and that Aret and Saras shall obtain the consent of the other previously mentioned brothers, who are minors, to this contract when they come of age, . . . the shares due to them from the inheritance according to (?) the choices written therein . . ., the parties to the contract acknowledge, on the one hand the party of Aphous and Taarpaësis that they have voluntarily and of their own choice and irrevocably (renounced?) the shares due to them from the present time for ever, and will bring no claim or action about the shares (?) which we have received, with which they are also satisfied, namely the aforesaid vacant ground, 3½ arourae of corn-land, and two shares of the slaves, and that they own these likewise from the present time for ever, and we have the use, disposition, and administration of them as we choose without hindrance with our offspring and successors, and on the other hand the party of Aret and Saras that they . . . the property left by the father together with the other brothers, and they too have the use of it as they choose without hindrance with their offspring and successors, and will pay all their father’s debts, and secure Aphous and Taarpaësis against any trouble in respect of any claim, and will obtain the consent of the minors to this contract when they come of age, and will guarantee to the party of Aphous all the property described in it against all claims with every guarantee, as free from any debt or liability or any other claim whatsoever, and also from all public dues, taxes, extra levies, and rates of all kinds payable on it up to the present 7th year and including the present 7th year, because the profits of this property from the coming 8th year onwards belong to the party of Aphous, who are responsible for the public taxes of the said 8th year. This deed of contract is valid, there being 8 copies of it in order that each party may have 2, and whenever they or any one of them choose, they may register it publicly without requiring the participation of the other side or any further agreement, because they forthwith agree to the publication to be made through the record-office, and having asked each other the formal question they gave their consent on these terms.’ Date and signatures.

2. For παρόντος καὶ εὐδοκοῦντος cf. 1637. 7, n., and for ἀλλήλους in similar contexts P. Amh. 99. 4, Brit. Mus. 978. 4, Ryl. 157. 3.

4. For ψιλῷ τόπῳ (including the house mentioned in l. 8) and σιτικαῖς ἀρούραις (perhaps followed by a figure; cf. l. 9) cf. l. 21.


5. Πανεχώϊτη: this is a common masculine name at Oxyrhynchus, the feminine form being Τανεχώϊτης (e.g. 1208. 3); hence καὶ τῇ ταύτῃ θυγατρί (cf. l. 6) is unsuitable. Πανεχώϊτη, which is also masculine, cannot be read.

6. For διῃρήκαμεν cf. P. Gen. 11. 5 ἐπειδὴ . . . [ διᾳρήκαμεν πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς. With e.g. διαιρεῖται or κατήντησε (cf. P. Tebt. 319. 4) the accusatives in ll. 5–6 are not accounted for; but in any case these ought to have been datives. For ἔδοξεν δὲ cf. P. Tebt. 319. 10.

8. οἰκίας: this is apparently ignored in ll. 4 and 21.

βίκου: a land-measure of unknown size; cf. 100. το, P. Halle, p. 199.

ψιλὸς τόπος?: or e.g. Ψεναμούνιος.

11. For μέρη δύο cf. ll. 14 and 35. αὐτὸ μερῶν ἔσται is restored on the analogy of 503. 6–7 μέρη δύο ἐπὶ μερῶν τέσσερες. For ἔσται cf. l. 4 and κοινά δοτα in l. 6, which suggests that before division the property was owned in equal shares by the brothers. τεσσάρων is improbable, for since there were four slaves to be divided, these would probably, if the elder
family received two shares out of four, have been assigned as individuals. For fractions of a slave cf. 722. int. and P. Freiburg 8. 13–14.

12. μερῶν ἀπό: the second word is not δύο or ἑπτά. For the preceding restoration τῶν ἐπιβαλλόντων αὐτῶς cf. ll. 17–18 and 19–20, where too the verb which apparently governs μερῶν is missing. That lost in l. 19 may well have been the same as here, and if ἐπιβαλλόντων refers to the claims of the elder family upon the property prior to the division, ἀφίστασθαι would be suitable; but if ἐπιβαλλόντως refers to the present contract, a word like κρατεῖν or κυριεύειν is required; cf. l. 19, n. In place of καί, which leaves ἔχει, in l. 13 dependent on ἐδοξη in l. 6, ὥστε or ἐφ᾽ ᾧ (cf. ἐφ᾽ ᾧ τε in l. 14) can be read. That the main sentence began in l. 12 and ἔχει is dependent on ὁμολογοῦσι to be supplied there is improbable, since ὅμολογον occurs apparently for the first time in l. 19, and the general correspondence between ll. 12–18 and 19–26 is quite intelligible if l. 12–17 belong to the ἐπεί clause, but not if they belong to the main sentence.


17. For τῇ τῇ ὁμολογίᾳ cf. l. 26; but since this clause still belongs to the ἐπεί sentence (cf. l. 12, n.), another word than ὁμολογίᾳ (e. g. διαιρέσει or τοῦτοις) may have been used here.

18. The position of περι[ (or περευ.) in B indicates only a short lacuna between it and τες, so that ἄδειὰς — περὶ πάντων ἐπερωτήσαντες is unsuitable, and cf. P. Freiburg 8. 8 κατά τὰν συνεπειμαμένων.

19. For καὶ ἀμετανοήτως, which can be omitted, cf. P. Strassb. 29. 31. The doubtful 1 before τῶν ἐπιβαλλόντως in B can be ν, so that e. g. either ἀφίστασθαι τῶν ορ κρατεῖ τῶν could be read, or ἐλθοῦν τὸ πᾶν τῶν (cf. λαθεῖν in l. 7, ἐλάθει in l. 33, and ἔσχαμεν in l. 20); cf. l. 12, n. The verb in l. 23, which balances that in l. 19, is also uncertain.

21. There does not seem to be room for κρατεῖν δὲ καὶ κυριεύειν, which are usually found together in this context.

23. [ἀδησαρέτως (cf. l. 19) is possible after Σαρᾶν. In B there is hardly room for κρατεῖν between τοῖς and τῶν καταλιθεῖται (κεκληρωθαι is inadmissible).

25. Cf. l. 15, n., and l. 37.

28. The supplement (cf. 1208. 22, 1700. 19) is rather short (44 letters besides the sign for ἔτους), compared to that in l. 29 (61 letters, which can hardly be diminished except by omitting τῶν)

30. δισσόν ought strictly to have been τετρασσόν, since there were 8 copies; cf. 1704. 20, 1717. 4. B has ἐρωτά της καὶ τοῖς. For ἀφιστοντα διὰ δημοσίου cf. 1208. 24 (as corrected in P. Ryl. 163. 13–14, n.) ἀνοίσις διὰ δημ. That the 8 after ἐσομένῃ in B belongs to διὰ rather than δημοσίωσει is not quite certain; but without διὰ τοῦ καταλογείου, for which cf. 1698. 24 (it is omitted in 1208. 25), the supplement is only 42 letters.

32. On the titles of Probus see 1681. 34, n. As far as the lacunae in A are concerned, Περσικοῦ Μεγίστου Τοθικοῦ Μεγίστου Παρθ. Μεγίστου might be restored, but the shorter restoration, which omits Παρθ., suits B better, and in A there may have been a space before the date.

33. For ἐλάβομεν in B cf. l. 7. If the genitive μερῶν in l. 34 is right, something like τὸ πᾶν is expected to account for it (μετελάβομεν cannot be read in B, unless ἔρωταν(οις) was written, which is unlikely). The body of the contract does not help at this point; cf. l. 19, n.

37–8. That B had more than ἀπαρενοχλήτους is certain, for even δ[δε]μιοῦ καὶ ἀπαρενοχλήτου
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tow (sic) παρέξομεν gives only 20 letters in a lacuna corresponding to [δοτων .. . ευδοκον] in the line preceding; cf. l. 15, n. One of the adjectives here may have been ἀνεισπράκτους, which is often coupled with ἀπαρενοχλήτους in papyri.

38. B omits τὸν before Ἀφοῖν.

Loans.

1639. PAYMENT IN ADVANCE FOR WHEAT.

30.5 x 13.6 cm.  B.c. 73 or 44? Pilate III.

An acknowledgement from two Persians of the epigone to a κάτοικος ἱππεύς of the receipt of the price of 30 artabae of wheat, which were to be delivered after the harvest. The formula, which closely resembles that of P. Reinach 30 (late 2nd cent. B.C.), is largely that of a loan. The papyrus, which certainly belongs to the first century B.C., is dated in Phaophi of the 9th year of an unnamed sovereign, and the resemblances between the first hand of 1639 and 236 c (reign of Auletes; Part ii, Plate v) and P. Grenf. ii. 39 (2nd year of Auletes?; Plate v) and between the third hand of 1639 and P. Tebt. 103 (21st year of Auletes?; Part i, Plate vii) suggest the 9th year of Auletes (B.C. 73) or of Cleopatra VI (B.C. 44; cf. 1629, 1, n.). The payment is, however, made through the private bank of Heraclides at the Serapeum of Oxyrhynchus (ll. 3–5, n.), and though banks other than βασιλικαὶ τράπεζαι existed in Ptolemaic Egypt, the earliest known reference to an ἰδιωτικὴ τράπεζα is in B.C. 6 (P. Brit. Mus. 890. 2, from Hermopolis). Moreover the docket of the bank in ll. 30–1, certifying the payment of the price in question, is identical in form with bank-dockets on first-century receipts from Oxyrhynchus (l. 31, n.). We are therefore not prepared to exclude the attribution of the 9th year to Augustus, though 1639 presents a more strongly marked Ptolemaic appearance than the Oxyrhynchus papyri from the earlier part of his reign, e.g. 277.

The juristic character of that class of documents to which 1639 belongs has been much disputed. Rabel (Zeitschr. d. Savigny-Stift. xxviii. 315 and P. Basel 5, int.), Preisigke (P. Strassb. 1, int.), and now P. M. Meyer (Griech. Texte 7, int., in opposition to P. Hamb. 21, int.) distinguish those examples, in which, as in 1639, the price is not stated, from those in which it is given, and which are to be regarded as payments in advance (e.g. P. Tebt. 109). The former class they consider to be instances of datio in solutum, ' Hingabe an Erfüllungsstatt ', i.e. undertakings for the cession of property in payment of a previously existing debt, couched in the form of a fictitious sale of the property in advance. We (P. Hibeh 84 (a), int., Tebt. 379, int.), in common with Wenger (Gött. gel. Anz. 1907. 316), Berger (Strafklauseln 143), and Mitteis (Chr. 139), have regarded both sets of
examples as genuine sales in advance. Wilcken (Archiv v. 253) and Bell (P. Brit. Mus. 1656 and 1774, int.) are undecided. The simpler hypothesis that the omission of the price, which is no uncommon feature of sales (cf. e. g. B. G. U. 177, 584, 806; P. Brit. Mus. 282), is really immaterial, and that the money for which a receipt is given actually changed hands, even though its amount is not stated, gains much support from 1639, which, without giving the actual sum, not only mentions the bank making the payment, but has a docket similar to those found in receipts involving an actual payment. Evidently the omission of the price is here to be explained by the circumstance that the amount of it was not an essential element in the contract, which is mainly concerned with the delivery of the produce bought, and the same explanation holds good in the other examples in which the price is not specified. The datio in solutum explanation of these instances seems to us over-subtle, like the theory of the fictive Mitgift, for which see 266, int. There is indeed an example of a datio in solutum in P. Gradewitz 10 (b. c. 215–214); but there the price of the asses surrendered by a fictitious sale is given, and a clause in the contract, to which there is no parallel in 1639, definitely states that the transaction was made in settlement of a loan, and the formula of P. Gradewitz 10 develops into that of a sale, not like P. Hibeh 84 a and 1639 into that of a loan, so that it does not provide any support for a datio in solutum explanation of 1639. In the absence of a definite indication that such contracts as 1639, in which goods are paid for but not delivered, conceal a prior relationship of creditor and debtor between the parties, making the payment for the goods fictitious, these documents are to be explained simply as acknowledgements of payments in advance, and the converse of such contracts as 914 and B. G. U. 1146, in which goods are delivered but not paid for, i.e. are bought on credit.

'Ὁρσενοὺφις καὶ Πεκῦϊσις ἀμφότεροι Πετοσίριος Πέρσαι τῆς ἑπετίος ἀκρίθου ἀρταβῶν τριάκοντα, ἃς καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ Πιαῦνι μηνὶ ἐνεστῶτος ἐνάτι οἷν ἔτους πυρὸν στερεὸν καθαρὸν ἄδολον ἄκριθον μέτρῳ τοῦ τῆς πίολεως Σαἱραπιείου ἢ καταϊστήσαντες τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμαϊσιν οἷς ἂν συντάσ ὕσῃς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐκτείνοντες τὸ ἵππον Χαρεῖδου ἑδρικῆς τραπέζης τιμῆν πρὸς ᾿Οξυρύγχων πόλει Σαϊραπιείου ἃ καὶ πληρόφορος καταϊστήσαντες κατὰ ἐκτείνοντος τοῦ τοῦ ἱεροῦ. ἐὰν δὲ μην ἀνηλώμαϊσιν οἷς ἂν συντάσ ?[ς] ἐπὶ τοῦ τοῦ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἱπποῦ. ἔαν δὲ μην ποιώμεν [κ]αθ’ ἐκτείνοντος τοῦ ἵπποῦ Σαϊραπιείου.
Orsenouphis and Pekusis, both sons of Petosiris, Persians of the epigone, to Theon also called Thoënís, son of Theon, of the catoeic cavalry, greeting. We acknowledge that we have received from you at the Serapeum at Oxyrhynchus the sum paid through the private bank of Heraclides as the price of 30 artabae of hard wheat unmixed with barley, which we are to deliver to you in the month of Pauni of the present 9th year in hard, new, pure, unadulterated wheat, unmixed with barley, by the measure of the Serapeum (?) of the city, transporting it at our own expense to whomever you may appoint at the said temple. If we fail to perform these conditions, we will forfeit, being jointly sureties for each other, to you the price of each artaba which we fail to deliver, 4,000 drachmae of bronze, you having the right of execution upon us both or whichever you choose and upon all our property, as if by a legal decision, no plea of any kind remaining to us, and any that we
may produce being invalid. And we shall be liable to arrest by you at the aforesaid Serapeum and in any place of asylum and before any magistrate and in any place whatsoever where you may encounter us. This bond is valid wherever and by whomever it is produced. The 9th year, Phaophi 20. Signature of Orsenouphis and Pekusis, docket of the bank, and on the verso the title.

3-5. Cf. 1132. 8-12, n., 1411. 4, n., where this papyrus is referred to, and Preisigke’s discussion of the evidence for banks at the Serapeum of Oxyrhynchus in Girodowen 20−7. To his seven instances should be added (besides 1639) 305 τῆς Αρποκρατίωνος τοῦ Απερῶτος ἰδιωτικῆς τρ. (A.D. 20), 319 τῆς Πλοια... [omos τρ. (37), 304 τῆς Διμανίου καὶ Επιμάχου τρ. (55), 1132, 9 τῇ ἐπί τοῦ πρός 'Οξ. πόλ. Σαρ. Φανιου ἀρχηγουτεύοντος καὶ Πτολεμαίου τῶν στὸν Λευσιοῦ ψαλτεύοντος τρ. (162), 1473. 6 τῇ ἐπί τοῦ τρ. 'Ικ. πόλ. Σαρ. τρ. (201). Preisigke, who owing to the brevity of our description of 305 did not realize that the ἰδιωτική τράπεζα of Harpocraton was at the Serapeum, considered that there were two kinds of banks there, (1) the δημοσία τράπεζα (‘Staatskasse’), and (2) a bank leased by the government (‘Staatsbank’), having specially close relations with the State, and distinct from the ἰδιωτικαὶ τράπεζαι, which were purely private companies. It is, however, clear from 305 and 1639 that there was an ἰδιωτικὴ τράπεζα at the Serapeum, and if that was distinct from the bank leased by the government and sometimes administered by ἐπιτηρηται (91, 513, and 1132), four of Preisigke’s six instances of a ‘Staatsbank’ (267, 264, 269, and 98) together with 319 and 304 are more likely to refer to an ἰδιωτικὴ τράπεζα: for all these instances are concerned with private, not official, transactions, and that banks named after individuals often belonged to the class of ἰδιωτικαὶ τράπεζαι in spite of the omission of the word ἰδιωτικὴ is clear from (1) 305, where ἰδιωτικὴ is omitted in the docket διὰ τῆς Ἀρποκρατίωνος [τρ[π]][επ](πς) γι[γο]ν[η] διαγρα(φή), (2) P. Brit. Mus. 1168, where ἰδιωτικὴ is once inserted (l. 21), and once omitted (l. 54), in connexion with the Σύρων τράπεζα at Hermopolis in A.D. 44, and (3) the probable identity of the Πτολ(εμαίου) τρ. at Hermopolis in P. Brit. Mus. 1168. 49 with the Πτολεμαίου ἰδιωτικὴ τρ. in P. Ryl. 173. 1 (10 years earlier). The question of the relation of private banks to those leased by the government has not yet been definitely decided; cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 160. If the view which we put forward in connexion with 513 is correct, and the Ptolemaic bank-monopoly continued in the Roman period, there is no need to suppose the existence of more than one bank besides the δημοσία τράπεζα at the Serapeum of Oxyrhynchus; if Preisigke is right in distinguishing the leased from the private banks, it becomes necessary to suppose the existence of at least two. The use of the term ἰδιωτική, which is evidently contrasted with δημοσία, is not inconsistent with our view, and as far as Oxyrhynchus is concerned the evidence concerning private banks is decidedly unfavourable to Preisigke’s distinction between them and ‘Staatsbanken’. Of the six instances of private banks at Oxyrhynchus quoted by him (op. cit. 37) the first, concerning the bank of Harpocraton at the Serapeum (305; v. supra.), refers to a private transaction, but the other five (from 288−9) occur in receipts for payments of taxes to the State; and of four more 312 (37) διὰ Δωρί(ωνος) καὶ Πτολ(εμαίου) τρα(π.), 308 (45) διὰ Δωρί(ωνος) καὶ Διο(υσίου) τρα(π.), and 313 (47) διὰ Κολ(λούθου) (or διὰ κολ(λυβιστικῆς)) καὶ [.]... ([τρ(π.)) also occur in tax-receipts, while only 323 διὰ τῆς...[διαγραφή] and [διὰ τῆς Παμφίλου τοῦ Σαραπίωνος τραπ., περιλέλ(υτοι) ἡ διαγραφή] refers to a private transaction. The phenomenon of tax-receipts issued by banks called τοῦ δεῖνος appears first in Theban ostraca of Augustus’ reign (Wilcken, Ostl. i. 92−3; Preisigke’s proposal in op. cit. 17 to identify ἡ Κεφάλου τράπ. in these with ἡ ἐν Διοσπόλει τῇ μεγάλῃ τράπ., of which Κέφαλος was τραπεζίτης according to Ostl. 1345, is vitiated by the difference of about 100 years between the dates of Ostl. 1345 and 1365, &c.). Wilcken with some hesitation regarded these as issued by the δημοσία τράπ., and if it is once admitted, as is done by Preisigke.
following Wilcken, that at Thebes in the early Roman period the δημόσιαι τράπ. were called after the names of individuals, the Oxyrhynchus examples of tax-receipts issued by banks may after all refer to the δημοσία τράπ. Their formula is just the same as that found in Wilcken's Ὀσ. 361, 1317, 1319-20, in which the substitution of διὰ τῆς ἀθῆς for ἐπὶ τῆς τοῦ δεῖνος τράπ. found in his 1365, &c., probably does not affect the meaning materially. The only instance of an official bank with a name in the genitive is P. Tebt. 587 (about A.D. 1) ἐπὶ τῆς [ἐν Πτολ(εμαίδι)}] ἐπιτηρητα(ν) τράπεζ[(α)] Δωρίωνος τρα(πεζίτου), but this variation from the usual description of an official bank as one ἐφ᾽ ἥς ὁ δεῖνα is hardly parallel to the examples of banks called τοῦ δεῖνος simply. At Arsinoe Preisigke considers that the bank τοῦ δεῖνος in the Ταμείων quarter was a 'Staatsbank' because some of its transactions concern official payments; but the banks at Oxyrhynchus which he regards as private were to an even larger extent, so far as is known, concerned with official payments, and the case for separating the bank Ταμείων from the other banks at Arsinoe is not at all strong. At Hermopolis there was a bank known as ἡ μισθωτῶν τράπεζα, all the transactions concerning it being of a private character. This too Preisigke on the evidence of the name regards as a 'Staatsbank'; but he classes the ἐπιτηρητα(ν) τράπεζα at Hermopolis (P. Flor. 1. 3, &c., Strassb. 52. 8, Mêlanges Nicole 193, P. Ryl. 176. 2) with the private banks, though the parallelism between it and the bank at the Serapeum of Oxyrhynchus administered by ἐπιτηρηταί (cf. p. 59) suggests that it was a bank which was normally leased, and, if so, it ought on Preisigke's theory of 'Staatsbanken' to be identical with the μισθωτῶν τράπεζα. We are therefore not prepared to accept his account of official and private banks in the Roman period as satisfactory. Our own view may be briefly expressed as follows. In the Ptolemaic period besides the βασιλικά τράπεζα there were banks called in P. Rev. Laws lxxv-vi τράπεζα simply, which were all leased by the State and apparently called after the names of the lessees, as illustrated by the Σωτιῶνος τράπεζα at Acoris (P. Reinach 7. 9); but whether the Πτολεμαῖος τραπεζίτης at a village of the Arsinoite nome (P. Fay. 1. 12) was, as Preisigke (op. cit. 10) supposes, a lessee rather than a βασιλικὸς τραπεζίτης is very doubtful. As soon as the Romans took Egypt, probably even earlier, ἰδιωτικαὶ τράπεζαι make their appearance, and banks which were evidently not δημόσιαι τράπεζαι are found in connexion with official payments. Such banks were distinguishable from the δημοσίαι τράπεζαι by being called after individuals; but the bank-monopoly of the government still survived, and the persons who gave their names to banks, whether these were called ἰδιωτικαί or not, are probably to be regarded as lessees. In the second and third centuries these banks are sometimes found under the administration of official ἐπιτηρηταί, a circumstance which may be due to the difficulty of finding private persons willing to become lessees of banks, just as it became difficult to obtain tax-farmers (cf. 44) and agoranomi (cf. f 1642). The existence in each metropolis of a single leased 'Staatsbank', which was specially privileged in regard to official transactions, side by side with a number of purely private banks owned by individuals and not leased to them, seem to us unwarranted by the evidence which is so far available.

5-6. τιμὴν π[υρ]ο[υ]: cf. int. and l. 13, where the value per artaba in case of failure to deliver the wheat at the proper time is 4,000 drachmae. This sum, which is unusually high, probably represents twice, or at any rate, 1½ times the amount of the price paid by Theon; cf. Berger, Strafklauseln 34-5, 111, 143-6; P. Tebt. 105. 46, 109. 15, nn.

8. στερεὸν καθαρὸν ἄδολον: cf. 836, 1629. 11, P. Reinach 9. 20, &c. Reinach translates στερεὸν 'compacte'. We suppose it to mean 'hard', i.e. 'ripe'.

9. [μέτρων τοῦ? τῆς π[ολ]εῖς Σαραπιείου?]: a mention of a temple-measure is in any case rendered probable by τῶν αἱτῶν ἱερῶν ἐν ll. 10-11, and for Σαραπιείου cf. ll. 18-19 τοῦ προσωνοματαίον ἱερὸν Σαρ. (though the reference there, as in l. 11, can be to the mention of the Serapeum in l. 4) and P. Tebt. 109. 20-1 [μέτρων] ἑξαχοινίκων ἰμέτρου τοῦ ἐν τῇ προ[γεγραμμένη}
1689. PAYMENT IN ADVANCE FOR WHEAT

κόμηι Σουχιείου. But only seven letters are expected in the initial lacuna, and ε adscript elsewhere in 1689 is not omitted except in subjunctives (cf. the next n.), so that there is barely room for τοῦ, and though π[ι]δεως suits the traces and s of τῆς is fairly certain, there may be a letter between ε and the supposed π.

10. εἰς ἄν συντάσσῃς: cf. P. Reinach 28. 9–10 καταστήσωι εἰς ἄν συντάσσῃς εἰς τῆς Ἀκώριος, and for the omission of ε adscript I. 20 περιπάτης. The vestige of a letter joining τς is very slight and indecisive, but ἐξ ἀλληλεγγυης is not expected at this point, especially as δι' ἀγαθῶν ἀλληλῶν occurs in I. 12, and ἀνευ δίκης (cf. e. g. P. Reinach 20. 25–6 τοῖς ἄνθρωποι ἀνήλωμαται ἀνευ) δίκης καὶ κρίσεως καὶ πάσης κακοτεχνίας is not long enough.

13. Cf. ll. 5–6, n.

16. π[ίς]τεων: cf. e. g. B. G. U. 1156. 24–5 μὴ ἐξί(ναι) αὐτοῖς ἐπιφέρει πίστεις μήτε καταφεύγει epι... 

18. δι' ἀλληλεγγυης: the connexion between the occurrence of this clause and Persians of the epigone (I. 1) is once more illustrated (cf. 1471. int.); but 1639 is noteworthy for not being a συγχώρησις, like the other contracts in which the clause occurs.

27. Σ(ω)σιπάτρου : ᾿Αἰντιπάτρου is unsuitable, but the first letter might begin with a straight stroke, e. g. Π.

30. τρ(α)ς(τέ)ς : or τρ(ας)(τέ)των, since there is no τῆς before Ἡμ(ηλίδου).

31. [γέγονεν ἡ διαγρα(φή): cf. int. and 264. 26, 267. 34, 269. i. 22, 305 and 323 (quoted on p. 59), and Freisigke, Gironeses 232–3.

1640. LOAN OF WHEAT.

This conclusion of a contract (χειρόγραφον) for a loan of wheat is chiefly interesting on account of the mention of a new measure called πρὸς ἑκατοστὰς δέκα and apparently identical with the μέτρον τετραχοίνιον (ll. 4–5, n.). Other Oxyrhynchus loans of corn in the Roman period are 988 recto (224) and 1040 (225); and like them and 1711 (a late third-century loan of money), &c., 1640 was written in duplicate in parallel columns. We omit Col. i, of which only the ends of lines are preserved.

[ ...]

15 X 14-5 cm. A.D. 252.
κύρια τὰ γράμματα δισσὰ γραφέντα πανταχῇ ἐπιφέροντα [καὶ π]αντὶ τῷ ὑπὲρ σοῦ ἐπιφέροντι, [καὶ ἐ]πιρροτηθεῖς ὁμολόγησα. (ἔτους) γ [Ἀ]δυτοκρατόρων Καλτάρων Γαίου Οὐιβίου Τρεβωνιανοῦ

Γάλλου καὶ Γαίου Οὐιβίου Ἀφιμνίου Γάλλου Οὐελδουμιανοῦ Οὐολουσίανοῦ Εὐσεβῶν Ἐνυτυχῶν Ζεβ[α]στῶν Φαώφι κ.

2nd hand Αὐρήλιος Καλπούρνιος ἔσχον καὶ παραμεμέτρημαι τὰς τοῦ πυροῦ

ἀρτάβας δεκάπεντε καὶ ἀποδώσω τῇ δηλουμένῃ προθεσμίᾳ, καὶ ἐπερωτηθεὶς ὡμολόγησα.

16. ευσεβω.

I will repay in the month Pauni of the present 3rd year in wheat that is new, pure, unadulterated, free from earth and barley, and sifted, by the measure of (?) ten hundredths without delay; or, if I fail, I will forfeit to you for the overtime an extra payment at the rate of one-third, you having the right of execution upon myself and all my property. This deed written in duplicate is valid wherever and by whomever on your behalf it is produced, and in answer to the formal question I gave my consent.' Date and signature of the borrower.

2. τρίτου ἔτους: Col. i has apparently τρίτου ἔτους at this point, certainly not δυτικοῦ or ἐτους. 4-5. μέτρῳ πρὸς ἑκατοστὰς δέκα: the clause introduced by πρὸς generally refers to the standard to which the actual measure in use was equated, the accompanying participle, where expressed, being συμβεβλημένῳ; cf. P. Lille 21. 23-5 and Ryl. 166. 15-16. n. Here, however, if a participle is to be supplied at all, συμβεβλημένῳ is hardly appropriate, and the phrase is in any case novel and not parallel to e.g. P. Amh. 43. 9 μέτρῳ δικαίων τῶν πρὸς τὸ βασιλικὸν χαλκοῦν. 1/10 presumably refers to an artaba, of which the fraction 1/4 is known (cf. 1446. int.), and the phrase is, we think, merely a variant for μέτρῳ δεκάτῳ, which would be parallel to the instances of μέτρῳ τετάρτῳ, ἕκτῳ, and ὀγδόῳ. On these concrete measures containing 1/3, 1/10, and 1/2 of artaba see Hultsch, Archiv ii. 290, and Bell, P. Brit. Mus. v. p. 158. With an artaba of 40 choenices, such as is found in 9 verso and elsewhere, a measure containing 1/10 of it would be a μέτρον τετραχοίνικον, and though Hultsch wished to identify this with the μέτρον ἕκτον and refer both to the artaba of 24 choenices, the μέτρον τετραχοίνικον can apply just as well to an artaba of 40. Another possible explanation of μέτρον πρὸς ἑκατοστὰς δέκα would be to connect it with the μέτρον ἕκτον in a corresponding position in P. Fay. 90.4, i.e. an artaba of 11 μέτρα or 44 choenices, as contrasted with an artaba of presumably 40 choenices in which the original loan was made (cf. Hultsch, Archiv ii. 293). The 1/10 would on this view represent the difference between the standards used in the payment and repayment of the loan, and ἑκατοστὰ as extra charges, probably
sometimes connected with differences of measures, are well known; but the first explanation seems to suit πρὸς ἑκατοστὰς better. The phrase recurs in 1743. 8.

7. διάφορον ἐκ τρίτον: ἐξ ἡμολίας is more usual; cf. 1474. 18 and 1628. 16, mn.

13. (ἐτους) γ: only the bottom of γ is preserved, but a is excluded by the month in l. 17, since Decius was still reckoned as reigning on March 4, 251 (cf. 1476. int.), and β is not a suitable reading.

1641. LOAN WITH RIGHT OF HABITATION.

14.5 Χ τὸ cm. A.D. 68.

The concluding part of a contract (χειρόγραφον) for the loan of 80 drachmae, the lender having in lieu of interest the right to inhabit the borrower’s house. An allusion to a document of this description occurs in 1105; but 1641 is the first specimen of this class from Oxyrhynchus, and the formula is worded somewhat differently from the parallel contracts B. G. U. 1115 (Alexandria; B. C. 13) and P. Hamb. 30 (Arsinoite nome; 89), while P. Brit. Mus. 1168 (Hermopolis; 44) is phrased as a lease. The juristic character of these contracts, especially in relation to the law of mortgage, has been much discussed, most recently by P. M. Meyer in P. Hamb. 30. int. In 1105 ὑποθήκη and ὑποθέσθαι are used with regard to the property (ἢ of a house) in which the right of habitation was ceded by the borrower in lieu of interest; but Meyer is not justified in accepting Levy’s assumption that the antecedent of ὧν ὑπέθετο in 1105. 14 is οἰκίας . . . συνυπούσων rather than the μερῶν τριῶν ἀπὸ μερῶν πέντε. Owing to the loss of the beginning of 1641 it is impossible to be certain on the question whether ὑποθέσθαι or some kindred term occurred in it; but no reference to a mortgage is found in the extant portion of the papyrus, and it is likely to have agreed on this point with B. G. U. 1115, P. Hamb. 30, and Brit. Mus. 1168, which have none; cf. Manigk, Gläubigerbefriedigung, 21 sqq., Partsch, Archiv v. 511-13.

Vestiges of 2 lines.

[... ] . . . α . . . [ ] d[πο] τῆς ἐνε ζτόνης ἡμέρας χρωμένου σοῦ καὶ τῶν παρὰ σοῦ τῶν ὑπ[ ] οὐ εἰσοικισθησομένων τῶν τε οἴκων καὶ πυ-5 λὼν καὶ δώματι καὶ αὐλῇ καὶ ἐσόβοι καὶ ἕξοδον καὶ τῶν ἀλλοις τῆς οἰκίας χρηστηρίων πάσι ἀκολούθως, οὐκ ὁδώριας με ὁδῷ ἀλλα, ὧν ἔσφε ένοικισμὸν ἐκβάλλων σὲ οὐδὲ τῶν παρὰ σοῦ τοῦ ἐνοικι-σμοῦ μέχρι τοῦ τῶν χρόνων πληρωθῆναι, ἐφ’ οἷς καὶ βεβαιώσαί (σοι) καὶ τῶν παρὰ σοῦ τὸν ἐνοικισμὸν πᾶση βεβαιώσει. καὶ τοῦ χρό(νο)υ πλη(ρω)-

10 δὲντος ἀποδώσω σοι τὰς τοῦ ἀργυρίου δραχμᾶς ὑγθούσας, ἐάν δὲ παρασυνγραφῷ ἢ μὴ ποιῶ καθὰ γέγραπται, ἐκείσω σοι τοῦ μή
μὲν βεβείωσαι τὸν ἐνοικίσμον δέ σοι πρόκειται ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς τεσσαράκοντα καὶ ἰς τὸ δημόσιον τὰς ἴσας, τὸ δ′ ἀργύριον παραχρήμα μεθ᾽ ἡμιολίας σὺν τοῖς καθήκονται αὕτων ἐὰν ἐὰν παρασυγγράφῃς τὴν χρόνον τόκοις, τῆς πράξεως σοι οὖσης ἐκ τε ἑμοῦ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων μοι πάντων, καθάπερ ἐκ δίκης. κομισαμένου δε σοι τὸ ἀργύριον μετὰ τῶν χρόνων ἐκχωρήσισι εἰς ὑπαρχόντων ἐν ἄλλαις ἡμέραις ἐξῆκοντα, παραδοὺς ἦν ἀν παραλάβῃς θύραν καὶ κλείδαν. κυρία ἡ χεὶρ πανταχῇ ἐπιφερομένη καὶ παντὶ τῷ ἐπιφέροντι, (ἔτους) τεσσαρασκαιδεκάτου Νέρωνος Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανίκου Ἀυτοκράτορος μηνὸς Τερμανικείου του Σαραπίωνος μητρὸς Σαμπατύμιος... 

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... from the present day you and your agents who shall be installed there by you are to use the house, pylon, roof, court, entrance, exit, and all the other appurtenances of the house without hindrance, neither I nor any one else having the right to expel you or your agents from the habitation until the expiration of the period, on condition that I also guarantee the habitation to you and your agents by every guarantee. And when the period has expired, I will repay you the 80 silver drachmae, or, if I violate the contract or fail to perform its conditions, I will forfeit to you on account of failure to guarantee the habitation as aforesaid 40 silver drachmae and to the Treasury an equal amount, and the original sum increased by one half together with due interest from the date of my violation of the contract, you having the right of execution upon both myself and all my property, as if by a legal decision. And when you recover the money at the end of the period you are to surrender the habitation within 60 days more, delivering up the door and key which you receive. This deed is valid wherever it is produced and for any person who produces it.' Date and signature of the borrower.

Date and signature of the borrower.
APPOINTMENT OF A REPRESENTATIVE AND INSTRUCTIONS.

A deed whereby Aurelius Demetrianus appoints his 'brother' to represent him at a trial in the Oxyrhynchite nome concerning the nomination by Demetrianus of Aurelius Agathinus also called Origenes (1475. 10, n.) as his successor in the office of agoranomus. Other Oxyrhynchus deeds for the appointment of representatives to appear in court are 261 (55), 376 (77), 365 (late first cent.), 97 (115-16), 726 (135); cf. also 1274, 1643, P. Grenf. ii. 71, SB. 4651, 4653, B. G. U. 286 and 1093, which are all third or early fourth century deeds appointing representatives to go to Alexandria for other purposes. 1642, which is called in l. ὃ ἀποσυστατικόν (cf. 505. συστατικόν), is, as usual, a χειρόγραφον, but has at the end the concluding phrase of a letter, which is abnormal. Below the deed and in the same hand is a much corrected draft of instructions for the representative. This is continued on the verso, and later a somewhat different and shorter version of ll. 12-30 was added in ll. 44-55. The beginnings of lines in the instructions are missing on both sides: on the recto, to judge by fairly certain restorations in ll. 18 and 20, about 17 letters are lost; on the verso, to judge by ll. 48 and 50, about 25 letters seem to be wanting in ll. 44-55, but the writing there is somewhat smaller than in ll. 31-43, where the initial lacunae probably do not exceed 20 letters. These estimates can be reduced in size if abbreviations were more freely employed than we have supposed, and the external appearance of the papyrus, which in ll. 1-5 has an adequate margin on both sides, hardly suggests that the loss is so large; but though in l. 20 καὶ ὡς χρημ(ατίζει) can be omitted, an initial lacuna of only 8 letters seems irreconcilable with l. 18.

The decipherment and restoration of the interesting but very cursively written instructions are difficult, especially in ll. 44—55, where the ink is faint and the surface of the papyrus damaged; but the general sense can as a rule be made out. After apparently a heading (l. 12 corresponding to l. 44), comes a series of arguments to be used by the representative in answer to various pleas which might be put forward by Agathinus; the sections often take the form ἐὰν ... λέγῃ (or another verb), λέξεις οὕτως, e.g. ll. 13, 29, 33. The first section (ll. 13-28 = 45-54), which is the longest and most intelligible, gives a general statement of Demetrianus' and his opponent's actions with regard to the filling up of the office of agoranomus. That this office in combination with that of eutheniarch had towards the end of the third century fallen into desuetude at Oxyrhynchus owing to lack of candidates, but was revived by a praefect who was probably Valerius Pompeianus shortly before 288, was already known from 1252 verso. ii. In that
papyrus the τάγμα of gymnasiarchs and the prytanis of the senate are found taking action in regard to the nomination of eutheniarchs, the responsibility for whose appointment ultimately rested with the praefect. Here, too, there is a reference (l. 14 = 45) to the long-existing vacancy in the office, but the mode of appointment described is slightly different, the holder of the office being called upon by the praefect to nominate his successor (l. 15 = 46), a procedure which is also found in the case of πράκτορες and comarchs; cf. 1405. int. Demetrianus, who had himself filled a term of office as agoranomus, was summoned before the praefect to take part in the nominations, and somewhat against his will was induced on March 19 (probably 288) to nominate as his successor Agathinus, who was not only well off himself but had children under his manus owning property (ll. 16-20 = 47-50). A month later (apparently) Agathinus appealed to the praefect against this nomination (ll. 20-2 = 50-2). The answer of the praefect to this petition (ll. 27-8) is obscure; but he seems to have referred the matter to the local authorities, i.e. more probably the strategus (l. 42) than the epistrategus (l. 32), for the services of the representative of Demetrianus were required in the Oxyrhynchite nome (l. 2). The sentence in ll. 22-4, which is ignored in the second draft, is hopelessly broken: in ll. 24–6 Demetrianus argues that Agathinus and his sons were, owing to their wealth and the orders of the praefect, the proper persons to be chosen, and (ll. 26-7 = 52-3) claims that they should be made to do their duty.

The second section (ll. 29-30 = 54-5), which provides an answer to the charge that Demetrianus' action was due to private enmity against Agathinus, introduces a mention of Demetrianus' wife, who 'knows her own business' (l. 55), and did not require the assistance of the representative, if the second person in l. 30 refers to him, as usual.

The third section (l. 31 and perhaps l. 32) apparently refers to a possible claim by Agathinus to substitute for himself an ex-scribe of the public bank, the answer being that this individual was not sufficiently wealthy, and that his children were not available for sharing the responsibilities of the office. Another section (ll. 33-4) deals with the possible proposal of Agathinus to give up his property rather than accept office, an extreme measure which in the third century was not uncommonly employed (cf. 1405. int., P. S. I. 292). The answer is only partially preserved, but seems to refer to the fact that Agathinus had already undertaken equally onerous duties. The following section (ll. 35 or 34-43) is of a more general character, somewhat like the first; but it is too incomplete for restoration. That Demetrianus was successful in his efforts to get Agathinus appointed is shown by 1208. 16, where the latter is called agoranomus in 291.

The reference to the property of the ὑποχείρια τέκνα affords an interesting
piece of evidence for the introduction into Egypt by the *constitutio Antoniniana* of the Roman conception of *patria potestas*, concerning which the silence of papyri has been sometimes misinterpreted; cf. 1. 5, n.

*Neptux σε κατὰ ταῦτα μου τὰ γράμματα παραστῆναι παρὰ σοι ἐν τῷ Ὀξυρρυγχείτη τῇ ὀνομασίᾳ τῇ ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ γενομένῃ θεμόνι Οὐαλερίῳ Πομπη-ιανῷ εἰς τὴν ἄντρ’ ἐμοῦ ἀγορανομεῖαν Αὐρηλίου Ἅγαθείνου τοῦ καὶ Ὀριγένους Οὐαριανοῦ 5 καὶ [ὡς] χρηματίζει ἐπὶ πόρῳ ἐαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν ὑποχειρίων τέκνων καὶ πάντα πρᾶ-

[...] διὰ τὸν τῆς ἀγορανομίας στέφανον πλείστῳ χρόνῳ ἐκλελοιπότα 15 [32.] διὰ τὸ ἐξ ἀντονομασίας συνίστασθαι ταῦτην τὴν ἐρρῶσθαι σε εὐχομαι, ἄδελφε. (ἔτους) τοῦ κυρίου Διοκλετιανοῦ καὶ (ἔτους) τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν [...].

"Ουρηλίων Ἄγαθεῖνον τὸν καὶ Ὀριγένην καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει[...] εἰς τὸ μῆτε ἐκποιηθῆναι αὐτοῦ τὴν εὐπορίαν ἀκῆντων ἡγεμόνος τοῦ Φαμένωθ τοῦ προκείμενον "Αὐρηλίων τοῦ καὶ Ὀριγένους Οὐαριανοῦ.
20 [καὶ ὃς χρημ(ατίζει) ἐπὶ πόρῳ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τῶν ὑποχειρίων τέκνων] ἐπειδὴ ὑπ’ αὐτὸν ἦστιν, καὶ ὄμως

[15] ὑπερθείνεις αὐτὸ τῆς ὑνομασίας τῆς Φαρμ(οῦθι) ἑκκεκλήσαι
[17] ἑπετευχθοῦσιν υἱὸς τής μη ἐκφοράς. ὅστος δὲ τοιοῦτο[...]
[17] ἐξοντες αὐτῷ καὶ τῶν τέκνων [ [...]] ἐπὶ τοῖς μαλλιτα καὶ ταύτην δις οὐ τῶν εἰς τὰς ἀλλας ἀρχὰς μᾶλλον ἐρχόμεθα

25 [17] ἐκκάλεσθαι καὶ γὰρ εἰς τὰς ἀλλας ἀρχὰς μᾶλλον 

[νοι?] 13 [καὶ ἐξελεύσαιν αὐτὸν ἐχεσθαι τῆς ἀγορα(νομίας) [[κατά τῶν νόμων]] ὑνομασθήσεται

[16] ὑπέγραψεν γὰρ τῇ ἐκκάλετῃ αὐτὸς ἡγ(εμὼν) ἡγεμόνας παραγραφῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἐν περιουσίᾳ τυγχανόντων αἱροῦνται καὶ μᾶλλον κεκελευσμένως ὃ τὸ καὶ ἀξιοῦν αὐτὸν ἔχεσται τῆς ἀγορα(νομίας) κατὰ τοὺς νόμους οὐ δενάμενον καὶ αὐτὸν πληρώσαντα ἄντονομάσαι


[ἐὰν δὲ λέγη με ἐκ. [...]] [μ]ίας ὑνομακενιν αὐτῷ τοῦ πρὸς ἐχθραν, λέγεις οὑς(σοι) οὐδεμία μοι ἐστι

30 ἐχθρα πρὸς αὐτόν ; οὐδὲ γὰρ κοινωνίαν ἐρχε ὑπαρχόντων πρὸς τὴν ἡμετέραν σύμβιοιο, οὐδὲν τοῦτο πρὸς σὲ ἐστὶ [.]

Verso.

[ἐὰν δὲ λέγῃ ? 11] τῶν πρὸς αὐτοῦ γραμματε[iον τῆς δημοσίας τραπέζης ὑνομάζεται ἔχοντα ἐκ ἀντονομασίας ὑπερθείνεις ὑποχειρίων τέκνων ὑπαρχόντων πρὸς τὴν ἀρχὴν]

[19] ὁ ἵμιας ἀμφιβολοῦσα τῇ ἐκκαλε[ῆσθαι ἀρχὴν ἀρχὴν τῇ ἐκκάλεσθαι ἀρχὴν]


[20] [ἰσαρ μηδὲ ἐν δι. οὐδὲ [...] ]


THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI
Aurélius Demetrius, and as I am styled to Aur. A ... Didymus, his brother,
greeting. I appoint you by this my deed to appear at home in the Oxyrhynchite nome as
my representative at the nomination made by me to his excellency the praefect Valerius
Pompeianus of Aur. Agathinus also called Origenes, son of Varianus and as he is styled, as
my successor in the office of agoranomus upon the security of his property and that of the
children in his manus, and to perform every act lawful for me if I were present, in order that
his wealth whether immovable or movable may not be alienated, and he may obtain no
advantage to the injury of the city's provision of supplies. This deed of representation is
valid wherever it is produced, and in answer to the formal question I gave my consent.
I pray for your health, brother.' Date.

3. Υπ. 4. θ of agathinou corr. from γ. 6. οι of ektothimai corr. 13. δ of ekdeian
corr. from γ. 22. τη. 26. 1. εχθσια. τη of the corr. 37. χ of parereichthiasan
corr. from η?

1-11. 'Aurelius Demetrianus and as I am styled to Aur. A ... Didymus, his brother,
greeting. I appoint you by this my deed to appear at home in the Oxyrhynchite nome as
my representative at the nomination made by me to his excellency the praefect Valerius
Pompeianus of Aur. Agathinus also called Origenes, son of Varianus and as he is styled, as
my successor in the office of agoranomus upon the security of his property and that of the
children in his manus, and to perform every act lawful for me if I were present, in order that
his wealth whether immovable or movable may not be alienated, and he may obtain no
advantage to the injury of the city's provision of supplies. This deed of representation is
valid wherever it is produced, and in answer to the formal question I gave my consent.
I pray for your health, brother.' Date.

3. Οὐαλερίῳ Πομπηιανῷ: cf. 1416. 29, n.
5. ἐπὶ πόρῳ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν ὑποχειρίων τέκνων: cf. ll. 20, 53, 1418. 8 ὁ ὀνομασθεὶς ἐπὶ τῷ ἰδίῳ
πόρῳ ὀνομασθεὶς. Mitteis (Grundz. 275) considered that the Roman idea of patria potestas
was of practically no account in Egypt, but evidence for its influence is now coming to light.
The present passage shows that the property of children did not escape liabilities attaching
to that of their father. In 1703 a father is found executing the καταγραφή of property which his ὑποχειρίῳ ὑιοί (by different wives) had bought through him, this procedure being parallel to that found in 1268, where in the case of house-property belonging to a daughter (l. 8) the καταγραφή is performed by the father and uncle (l. 5), τοῦ πατρὸς ἐκοιταν ἀπ' τῆ χειρὶ κατὰ τοὺς Ῥωμαίων νόμους (l. 9). In 1208, a seller of land inherited from his mother acts μὴ ἐκποιηθῇ συνεξετάσων τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦ καὶ ἐκοιταν αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῇ χειρὶ κατὰ τ. Ῥωμ. νόμ., cf. P. Brit. Mus. 977. 13–15 (ἱμηλογιόν πεπρακέναι ... ἐκποιηθῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ ἔχοντο αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τή χειρὶ κατὰ τ. Ῥωμ. νόμ.) τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ ἔχοντο αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τή χειρὶ κατὰ τ. Ῥωμ. νόμ. (1. 9). In SB. 5692. 11 ὁμολογῶ πεπρακέναι ... τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν τῷ ἀφήλικι μου ὑιῷ καὶ [15 letters] ἐκποιηθῇ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐκτὸς τοῦ νόμου. It is tempting to restore ὑποχειρίῳ. The most recent discussion of patria potestas in Egypt is by Taubenschlag, Zeitschr. d. Savigny-Stift. xxxvii. 177–230.

6. ἐκποιηθήμενα; for this verb in the sense of ‘alienate’ cf. P. Brit. Mus. 483. 41. The allusion is to ἐκταίρω; cf. l. 33.

8. πολιτικῆς χορηγίας: the agoranomus, besides his duties as notary, was concerned in the bread-supply at this period; cf. 1252 verso. 17, n.

11. The month can hardly be earlier than Pharmouthi, for the events described in the instructions apparently refer to the same year. Since the appeal of Agathinus was made on the 23rd of that month (l. 21 = 51), and the praefect had already given his answer (l. 27), the deed is likely to have been written in the period Pachon–Mesore.

14. ἐκδηλωτότα: on this analogy ἐκδηλωτότων rather than ἐπιλελοιπότων is to be restored in 1252 verso. 17.

15. ἀντονομάσια: cf. int. and 1405. 17 ἀντονομάσια.

16. χειροτοσια: χειροτοσια is less likely. ἔτι is not satisfactory, but χειροτοσια is hardly long enough. At the end of the line ἀν was perhaps included in the deletion.

20. ἀνομοί: cf. l. 17. The supposed ἀν is more like ν or π.


23. ἐκ τῶν νόμων ἁρμόζουσα δικαιολογίαι καὶ προς ἐπίστασιν. The supposed μ is more like ν or π.

24. διὰ τοῦ σπούδαζεν, but not διὰ μαῦσον, can be read.

25. ἔκκληται: cf. 1418. 12, n.

27. ἀναγράφοι: the traces are not very suitable, but this word is required by the context; cf. l. 26 and 1252 verso. 16. ἡγούσατο is perhaps ἀποκαταστάρα, the traces are not very suitable, but this word is required by the context; cf. l. 26 and 1252 verso. 16. ἡγούσατο is perhaps ἀποκαταστάρα (sc. ὁ ἡγεμών), ἀναγράφοι (cf. 1252 verso. 20) cannot be read.

51. Ἰγήσατο is perhaps ἀποκαταστάρα (sc. ὁ ἡγεμών), ἀνεδήσατο (cf. 1252 verso. 20) cannot be read.

54. ἐκκλησίας: the traces are not very suitable, but this word is required by the context; cf. l. 26 and 1252 verso. 16. ἡγούσατο is perhaps ἀποκαταστάρα (sc. ὁ ἡγεμών), ἀναγράφοι (cf. 1252 verso. 20) cannot be read.

51. Ἰγήσατο is perhaps ἀποκαταστάρα (sc. ὁ ἡγεμών), ἀνεδήσατο (cf. 1252 verso. 20) cannot be read.

1643. APPOINTMENT OF A REPRESENTATIVE.

A deed whereby an athlete, who bears an interesting list of titles (ll. 1–3, n.), appoints a friend to go to Alexandria in search of a fugitive slave. The document, though called an ἐπίσταλμα (l. 13), hardly differs in form from an ἀποσυν-
στατικόν (cf. 1642. int.). 1423, a fourth-century ἐντολή for the arrest of a slave, is similar; cf. 1422. int., where the evidence concerning fugitive slaves is collected.

Aurelius Sarapammon also called Didymus, a citizen of Oxyrhynchus, ... and Athens, victor in the whole cycle of games, of the rank of excellency, president for life of the xystus, and as I am styled, to Aurelius ... , and as you are styled, of the said city of Oxyrhynchus, greeting. I appoint you by this my instruction as my representative to journey to the most illustrious Alexandria and search for my slave called ... , aged about 35 years, with whom you too are acquainted ... ; and when you find him you are to deliver him up, having the same powers as I should have myself, if present, to ... , imprison him, chastise him, and to make an accusation before the proper authorities against those who harboured him, and ...
demand satisfaction. This instruction I have issued to you in a single copy, which is to be valid wherever produced, and in answer to the formal question I gave my consent.' Date and signature of Sarapammon.

1–3. Cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1178. 50-4 (as restored from C. I. G. 5909) ἐπὶ δηΧ[φε] λο[ν τοῦ σύμπαντος ξυστοῦ καὶ ξυσταρχῶν διὰ βίου καὶ [ἐπὶ βαλανεῖ] τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Μ. Αὔρ. Δημοστράτου Δαμά [Σαρβανικ Ἀλεξανδρίως Ἀν][νιοῦ Καθον Εὐγενίου Ρεγαμη νοῦ Νεκρομάχου τοῦ τῶν συνεργίων παγκρατίστου πόλιω δικαστήρου . . . (A.D. 194), and Kenyon-Bell's notes. κράτιστος (egregius) was the customary epithet of epistrategi and other imperial procurators of equestrian rank, but by the end of the third century was applied to persons of less importance, e. g. a decenarius in 1711. 4. Another περιοδονίκης occurs in C. P. Herm. 7. ii. 4.

11. Ἰσθαι: Οὐ Ἱσθαι or Ἰῆσθαι. For ἐναγωγὴν ποιεῖν cf. ἐνάγειν in P. Leipzig 38. i. 14 and 16.

(g) Settlements of Claims and Receipts.

1644. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

A nearly complete contract, written in the reign of Ptolemy Auletes (cf. 1628), whereby three brothers belonging to the catoecic cavalry renounce any claims against their nephew Moschion with regard to a loan of an unspecified amount of silver, borrowed by him some years previously from their mother, who had lately died, a renewal of the loan having been arranged (l. 19, n.). A few lines at the end, containing the list of (six) witnesses and signatures, are missing. The formula resembles that of settlements of disputes or repayments of loans, of which the other first century B.C. examples are all Alexandrian συγχωρήσεις of Augustus' reign (B.G.U. 1148, &c.), while of the second century B.C. examples only the illegible P. Amh. 42 (B.C. 179; Arsinoë) was (apparently) a ἑξαμάρτυρος συγγραφή, like 1644, the others being notarial agreements (e.g. P. Grenf. ii. 26, Taur. 4, Reinach 12) or χειρόγραφα (P. Reinach 11).

Basινον των κατοίκων ἵππων Ἀλεξανδρείας Αἰγυπτίων οἱ τρεῖς Διονυσίου Μακεδόνες τῶν κατοίκων ἵππων, πάντες ἀγυρίες Κλεοπάτρας Ἀφροδίτης, μηθὲν ἐγκαλεῖν αὐτοὺς μηδ’ ἄλλον ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν...
In the reign of Ptolemy, the god Neos Dionysus Philopator Philadelphus, the 19th year, and the rest of the formula as written at Alexandria, the of the month Peritius or Choiak, at Oxyrhynchus in the Thebaid. Pasion, Ptolemaeus, and Apollonius, all three sons of Dionysius, Macedonians of the catocoic cavalry, acknowledge to the son of their late deceased sister Berenice, Moschion son of... Macedonian of the catocoic cavalry, all the parties being from the street of Cleopatra Aphrodite, that neither they nor any one else on their behalf have or will have any ground of complaint or will proceed against Moschion or his agents concerning the loan of money at interest which Moschion made from the mother of the three acknowledging parties and maternal grandmother of Moschion...
himself, Arsinoē daughter of Ptolemaeus, who too has died, which loan has been otherwise
specified by a contract drawn up through the record-office in the aforesaid city in former
times, or concerning any other provision whatever of the above-mentioned contract of loan,
because Moschion for various reasons has effected the renewal of the aforesaid money-
agreement with Arsinoē under a pledge (?) on account of the above-stated kinship. If any
of us violates the contract or proceeds against Moschion, apart from aggression being
invalid, the aggressor or his representative shall in addition forfeit to Moschion, or any
representative of Moschion against whom aggression is committed, a fine of 500 drachmae
of silver, and to the State an equal amount, and nevertheless (this contract shall be valid).
The witnesses of the acknowledging parties join in consenting to all the above-mentioned
provisions, they being, for Pasion, Dionysius...

2. ἐννεακαιδεκάτου: the vestiges of the letter after the lacuna do not suit ἑπτακαιδεκάτου.
3. Choiak in B.C. 63 began on Dec. 7.
8-9. ἀργυρίων Κλεοπάτρας Ἀφροδίτης: cf. 1628. 8, n.
11. ἔθετο: for this term in reference to the borrower cf. P. Grenf. ii. 22. 5, 31. 8,
Leipz. 7. 11.
14. ἀργυρικοῦ qualifies διαφεύγου, not κεφαλαίου; cf. l. 19 ἀργυρίων μικής συναλλάξεως.
χρηματισθέντος: cf. 99. 11-12 διὰ Ἀδριανάκης και Διογένους ἀγορανόμων κεχρημάτισται,
and 1648. 35, n.
19. κανονοχωρισμῶν: this word, which seems to correspond to ἀνακινήσεως in e.g. 1105. 21,
is new. There is hardly any doubt about the reading, κατανοχωρισμῶν being inadmissible.
20. ἐν πιστεί: this might mean merely 'in good faith', but more probably implies
a security of some kind given by Moschion.
25-6. ἀργυρίων δραχμὰς πεντακοσίς: the circumstance that the penalty, like the loan
itself (l. 14, 19), was in silver is unusual, private payments in the late Ptolemaic period
being generally in bronze. The penalty to the State (also 500 silver drachmae) is higher
than the customary 100 silver drachmae for the State in the Pathyris papyri, but in
P. Taur. 4. 25-6 (B.C. 126) an ἐπίτιμον of 20 talents of bronze with 400 silver dr. to the
State occurs. In the Alexandrian συγχωρήσεις 500 drachmae occurs as an ἐπίτιμον (e.g.
B. G. U. 1107. 20-1), but the amount of the customary ὡρισμένον πρόστιμον to the State is
nowhere mentioned.

1645. RECEIPT FOR PERSONAL EFFECTS.

An acknowledgement addressed to a man through his wife by a woman acting through her ἐπίτροπος, who was in this case appointed by the ὑπομνηματο-
γράφου (ll. 2-3, n.), of the receipt of money, furniture, and clothing belonging to
her lately deceased mother. B. G. U. 419 (276-7) is a somewhat similar
acknowledgement, but as the result of an arbitration.
[κυρία ἔστω πανταχοῦ ἐπιφερομένη, καὶ ἐπερωτηθεῖσα ὡἹμολόγησα. (2nd hand)]

Αὐρηλεία Διδύμη Ἀρίου δι’ ἐμοῦ τοῦ ἐπιτρόπου Μάρκου

[Aὐρηλεία Ἀρίου] ἔσχον παρὰ Αὐρηλίου [Μέλανος διὰ τῆς συμβίου Αὐρηλίας]

χρυσοῦ οὐγίκίας δύο γράμματα τέσσαρα παρὰ κε[ράτιοιν ἕν καὶ τὰ τῆς

λοιπάδος ἀργυρίου τάλαντά πλήρης, καὶ ἔσχον τὴν προκιμίενην κατασκευὴν Ὁ

ἐκ πλήρους, καὶ οὐδένα λόγον ἔχω πρὸς αὐτὸν περὶ οὐδενὸς τοῦ καθόλου

[κυρία ἔστω πανταχοῦ ἐπιφερομένη, καὶ ἐπερωτηθεῖσα ὡἹμολόγησα. (2nd hand)]

Αὐρηλεία Διδύμη Ἀρίου δι’ ἐμοῦ τοῦ ἐπιτρόπου Μάρκου

[Aὐρηλεία Ἀρίου] ἔσχον παρὰ Αὐρηλίου [Μέλανος διὰ τῆς συμβίου Αὐρηλίας]

χρυσοῦ οὐγίκίας δύο γράμματα τέσσαρα παρὰ κε[ράτιοιν ἕν καὶ τὰ τῆς

λοιπάδος ἀργυρίου τάλαντά πλήρης, καὶ ἔσχον τὴν προκιμίενην κατασκευὴν Ὁ
In the consulship of our masters Diocletianus father of the Augusti for the roth time and Galerius Valerius Maximianus for the 7th time, the day before the Calends of September. Aurelia Didyme daughter of Arius, through me her guardian appointed by memoranda drawn up before the Aurelii Gregorius also called Theon ... and ... son of Arsenius, formerly hypomnematographi in office in the 14th and 2nd year, Mecheir ... Marcus Aurelius Horion son of Marcus Aurelius Apollonius son of Isidorus, of the Sosicosmian tribe and Althaean deme, to Aurelius Melas son of Maximus, ex-cosmetes of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, through his wife Aurelia Theodora daughter of Eudaemon, of the said city, greeting. I acknowledge that I have received and been paid in full by you the property of my deceased mother Artemeis found in your possession, consisting of 2 ounces, 4 grammes less one carat of gold of the first quality on the Alexandrine standard, and out of 20 talents of silver belonging to her, received by you in accordance with a deed of ... administration, 14 talents, the complete amount, from hand to hand, the remaining 6 talents having been paid to my mother in her lifetime; a wooden bed, 2 small worn cushions, 2 worn mattresses, a partly worn undyed ..., a lampstand, a small table, a worn child’s frock, all complete, and (I make no claim concerning this) or any other matter, debt, or ... at all of any kind whatever, whether secured in writing or not, from former times up to the present day, and I have given up to you for cancellation the aforesaid bond for 20 talents. And I have issued to you for your security this receipt ... through my guardian, who signs since I am illiterate, which receipt shall be valid wherever it is produced, and in answer to the formal question I gave my consent.' Signature of Didyme written by Horion.
be the πραγματεύτης of Artemeis. The lacuna may have contained an adjective, or Ἰπραγματίας may be the termination of a compound word.

10. The word before ἰδιόχρωμον is likely to have been a dress of some kind; cf. B. G. U. 327. 7 σουβρικοπάλλιον ἰδ. μέσο[τριβακόν is a new form. πεδικόν (= παιδικόν) is very uncertain: the first letter was certainly ρ or η originally, and there was apparently another letter (ε or λ?) between it and ε, while between δ and ε there is a lacuna in which a narrow letter like ρ might be lost; but, though there is no clear evidence of any correction having taken place, κεδρικόν (i.e. 'cedar-coloured') is not a known form, and υφεδ is an unsatisfactory combination. There is a space after κεδρικόν, but that does not prove that this is separate from the following word.

11. Something like καὶ οὐδένα λόγον ἔχω πρὸς σὲ περὶ τούτου οὐδὲ is expected at the beginning of this line; cf. l. 18. The traces of 4 letters near the beginning might be read οὐδένα, or λόγον οὐδένα πρὸς σὲ περὶ is possible later.

14. Probably ἁπλῆν or δισσὴν is to be restored after ταύτην. ἀγραμμάτων ὄντων (30. ἡμῶν) seems to be a plural in order to avoid connecting ἀγραμμάτου with ἐπιτρόπου.

15. For the restoration cf. e.g. 1643. 14–15.

1646. RECEIPTS FOR RENT.

Part of a series of receipts for rent paid by Aurelius Serenus also called Sarapion (cf. 1631. 1, n.) to various agents of the heirs of a veteran, who had been officialis on the praefect’s staff, in the 15th year of Gallienus (267–8) and following years. The chief interest of the papyrus lies in the date Phaophi 23 of the 3rd year of Claudius II (ll. 32–4), i.e. Oct. 20, 269, which is important for the chronology of that emperor and has been discussed in 1476. int. There were two systems of reckoning the years of Claudius, one assigning him three years by making his first year coincide with the 15th of Gallienus, the other assigning him only two by making his first year coincide with the 16th of Gallienus. 1646 evidently agreed with the coins in ignoring the 16th year of Gallienus, and making 268–9 the 2nd year of Claudius in opposition to e.g. P. Tebt. 581 and Flor. 265, which are dated in the 16th year of Gallienus after his death, and 1698, which apparently makes 268–9 the Ist year of Claudius; cf. 1698. int.
τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων δι᾽ ἐμοῦ ρικῶν φόρων τοῦ αἰνεστῶτος τρίτου αἴτους ἐπὶ λόγου 

τραχμάς ακοσίας, καὶ ἐπερωτηθεὶς ὁμολόγησα. 

ἀρουρῶν 

πέντε, / (δρ.) Τούπτε, πλήρης. ᾿ 

κυρία ἡ ἀποχὴ οὖσα 

φόρων Οὐιβίου 

ὁμοίως διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ Πλουτογέ-


1-18. 'The heirs of Vibius Publius, an honourably discharged veteran, sometime officialis of the praefect of Egypt, ex-senator of the most illustrious city of Alexandria, through me, Plutogenes, agent, to Aurelius Serenus also called Sarapion, greeting. I have received from you the rent in money for the present 15th year for the 74 arourae of land which you cultivate in the area of Paeimis with green-stuffs, 375 drachmae of silver, total 375 dr., in full. This receipt, which is written in my own hand, is valid, and in answer to the formal question I gave my consent. The 15th year of Gallienus Augustus, Mecheir 4.'

23. ἀποσυσταθέντος(ον) : cf. 1634. 3, n., 1642. 2.

(Apprenticeship.)

1647. Apprenticeship to a Weaver.

18-9 x 6-8 cm. Late second century.

A contract whereby Platonis also called Ophelia apprenticed her female slave for four years to a weaver to be taught the trade. The conclusion with the date is lost; but Platonis is mentioned again in 1721, which was written in 187,
and 1647 is approximately contemporary with 725 (183), which closely resembles it in formula. Earlier contracts with weavers from Oxyrhynchus are 275 (66) and 322 (36); B. G. U. 1021, which also concerns a slave at Oxyrhynchus, is with a κτενιστής and of the third century, being less complete. Similar contracts with weavers from other nomes are P. Tebt. 385 (117), 442 (113), B. G. U. 855 (147), P. Grenf. ii. 59 (189), P. S. I. 241 (3rd cent.); cf. also B. G. U. 1125 (B. C. 13), 96 (3rd cent.), 724 (155), P. S. I. 287 (377), which concern other trades. In P. Tebt. 384 (10) apprenticeship to a weaver is combined with a loan from him; cf. P. Flor. 44 (158). 1647 mentions a new tax on apprenticeships (ἐκδόσεις: ll. 44–6, n.). On the verso is a much effaced letter of Apia (?).
Platonis also called Ophelia, daughter of Horion, of Oxyrhynchus, with her guardian who is her full brother, Plato, and Lucius son of Ision and Tisasis, of Aphrodisium in the Small Oasis, weaver, mutually acknowledge, Platonis also called Ophelia that she has apprenticed to Lucius her slave Thermuthion, who is under age, to learn the trade of weaving for a period of 4 years dating from the 1st of the coming month Tubi of the present year, for which period she is to feed and clothe the girl and produce her to her instructor daily from sunrise to sunset in the performance of all the duties to be imposed on her by him appertaining to the aforesaid trade, her pay being for the first year at the rate of 8 drachmai a month, for the second year 12 dr. a month, for the third year 16 dr. a month, and for the fourth year 20 dr. a month, and that the girl is to be allowed annually 18 days' holiday on account of festivals, while, if there are any days on which she does no work or is ill, she shall remain with her instructor for a number equal to these at the end of the period, the taxes upon the trade and impost upon apprenticeship being chargeable to the instructor; and Lucius on his part . . .

7. τοῦ Ἀφροδεισίου: this is probably a village in the Small Oasis called after a shrine of Aphrodite (Hathor), rather than a temple itself; cf. e.g. 719. 10 ἀπὸ τοῦ Τρύφωνος [Εἰσείο]υ, referring to an Oxyrhynchite village. The Small Oasis had a metropolis (Psobthis, 485. 18), and therefore presumably included a few villages.


16. [ἔτους]: there is not room for [λ ἔτους] (sc. of Commodus; cf. int.), much less for two figures.

16–17. In B.G.U. 1021. 14–15 the master of the slave was, as here, responsible for the food and clothing, and similarly in 725. 15 the guardian of the apprentice was responsible for the food. In 275. 14 sqq. an allowance of 5 drachmai a month for food and 12 dr. at the end of the period for clothing was made to the father of the apprentice by the instructor, who was not responsible for the food and clothing in the first instance, and paid no wages. In 322 and P. Tebt. 385 the arrangement was somewhat similar to that in 275, the instructor paying 4 drachmai a month for food and providing the clothing, but no wages.

22. ἐπιτραπησόμενα: so B.G.U. 1021. 16; ἐπιταχθέντα rather than ἐπιταχθέντα is probably to be restored in 725. 13, though cf. 275. 11 ἐπιταχθέντα.

25. μεσοῦ: in 725 the apprentice was paid nothing for 2 years and 7 months, then 12 dr. a month for the rest of the 3rd year, and 16 and 24 dr. a month in the 4th and 5th years respectively; in 275, 322, and P. Tebt. 385 no wages were paid; cf. ll. 16–17, n. In P. Tebt. 384 wages are mentioned in l. 20, but not specified.

39. δεκαόκτω: in 725. 37 20 holidays in a year were allowed.

44–6. This is the first mention of ἐκδόσεων τελέσματα. Possibly the tax in P. Tebt. 384. 11 doubtfully read as τοῦ ἐπτρίτου, which was paid by the relatives of the apprentice in contrast to the λαογραφία and χειρωναξίων paid by the instructor, is really identical. Weavers at Oxyrhynchus were organized in a kind of guild, one of the ἄμφοδα of the city being called the Γερδιακόν, and it is not surprising that the government took the opportunity of levying an impost on the right of entrance. 322 (cf. 275. 17, n.) also mentions the χειρωναξίων, which was apparently paid, as here, by the instructor, whereas the poll-tax, χωματικόν and ἦικε were paid by the mother of the apprentice. In 275 all the δημόσια were paid by the father of the apprentice; but in P. Tebt. 385 they were paid by the instructor. 725 makes no provision for the payment of taxes. The annual χειρωναξίων on weavers at
Oxyrhynchus was generally 36 drachmae in the first century (288. int.), but somewhat higher rates occur in second-century Fayûm papyri; cf. P. Tebt. 305. int.

47. The papyrus probably continued ὁ δὲ [Λούκιος εὐδοκῶν τούτων πάσι καὶ ἐκδιδάξειν τὴν παιδα τὴν δηλουμένην τέχνην κτλ., as in 725. 47 sqq.

(i) Abstracts of Contracts.

1648. ABSTRACTS OF CONTRACTS, ETC.

On the recto are parts of four columns of a list of abstracts of contracts and other documents concerning the property of a family, similar to a Strassburg papyrus edited by Wilcken in Archiv iv. 130-42. The papyrus was reduced in height and joined to at least one different document (of which traces survive to the left of Col. i), in order to receive on the verso an account of proceedings before an emperor (33), and only the middle portions of the columns on the recto are preserved, while the beginning and end of the whole list, which may have extended over other columns in each direction, are lost. The Strassburg papyrus, which is complete at the end, has the signature of an official, who was no doubt connected with the record-office where the documents in question were kept, but to whom it was addressed is unknown. Both it and 1648 may have begun Ἔγλημψις ἐκ τῆς δημοσίων λόγων (or δημοσίας) βιβλιοθήκης ἐκ..., like 1649, P. S. I. 450 verso, and B. G. U. 861, which contained very similar lists of documents, generally in abstracts. 1724, 1725, and probably 962 verso are also of the same character as 1648. This group of abstracts of miscellaneous documents of different dates relating to a particular family is to be distinguished from (i) the official abstracts of documents concerning real property (διαστρώματα) drawn up in the βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων with marginal annotations, exemplified by 274, P. Amh. 98, and B. G. U. 1072, and (2) returns of contracts sent in monthly to the βιβλιοφύλακες ἐγκτήσεων, such as P. Flor. 24 and probably 25, Leipz. 31, Brit. Mus. 1179 + Flor. 51, Cairo Preisigke 31, B. G. U. 540, P. S. I. 190 (?), 221 (?), SB. 5167-73. These two classes of lists, besides the actual documents themselves, probably formed the material on which lists like the present one were based.

The earliest date mentioned in 1648 is A. D. 57 (l. 65), and the latest certain date in it is 169-70 (l. 4); but in l. 70 there is probably a reference to the 25th year of Commodus (A. D. 185); cf. n. The recto of the papyrus is in any case likely to be earlier than the reign of Severus both on account of the handwriting and because the emperor with whom 33 is concerned is probably Marcus Aurelius or Commodus. At least six generations of the family in question can...
be distinguished. These are in chronological order: (1) Petosorapis (ll. 39, 59); (2) Sarapion (ll. 38, 46–7, 58); (3) Zoilus I (ll. 26, 37–8, 46–7, 58; living in A.D. 117–18); (4) Saras (ll. 4, 18, 37, 41–2, 46; living in A.D. 154), who married Hermogenis (l. 18) and had a brother Theon (ll. 46–7) and a sister Terathonis (l. 58); (5) Zoilus II (ll. 4, 9, 18, 42; living in 165–9), who married Herais (l. 14; living in 168); (6) Taaphochis also called Ta. onutis (l. 17; living in 168). Since the order of the entries in 1648 is not, like those in 1649, chronological, and many of them are quite short, dates being frequently omitted, the relationship of several individuals mentioned to the six generations of the family in question is not clear. Thus Sarapion who was living in A.D. 80–1 (ll. 43–4) must with his father Sarapion be distinct from (2); but possibly (1) Petosorapis was the son of one of them. Saras son of Zoilus surnamed Amois (l. 68) is possibly identical with (4); but he is more likely to have been the son of (5), since the entry concerning him probably refers to A.D. 185, and this Zoilus with a surname may be distinct both from (3) and (5).

The documents described include sales of slaves (ll. 4–12), house-property (ll. 13–31), land (probably ll. 35–6), workshops and materials connected with dyeing (ll. 50–64), receipts for taxes on the inheritance of catoeic land (ll. 37–42), divisions of property (ll. 43–7), a loan on mortgage, which had been subjected to δημοσίωσις (ll. 68–71), receipts of an uncertain character (ll. 72–4, 83–90), υπομνήματα (ll. 75, 91–3), a μεταδόσιμον (l. 32, n.), perhaps a διαστολικόν (l. 82, n.), προκτητικὰ δικαιώματα (l. 66), contracts of uncertain character (ll. 76–8), and an extract of some kind (ll. 79–81).

Col. i.

Parts of 3 lines.

1 (ἔτους) Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίνου Ζωίλος Σαράτος ὠνή(σατο) 5 παρὰ Πετεχῶντος Κάστορος τὴν ὑπάρχ(ουσα) αὐτῷ δούλ(η)ν Θερμούθ(ιον) ἐπικεκλ(ημένη) Ἰσιδόραν ὡς (ἐτῶν) η.

5 (ἔτους) Αὐρηλίων Ἀντωνίνος καὶ Οὔήρου Καίσαρόν 10 τῶν κυρίων Ζωιλ(ος) ὠνήσατο παρὰ Φατρέ(ους) δοῦλον Ψάιν νυνεὶ ἐπικεκλ(ημένον) Ἀγαθὸν Δ(αίμονα) (ἐτῶν) γ καὶ ἕτερον Ψάιν ἐπικεκλ(ημένον) Ἀμμώ(νιον) ὡς (ἐτῶν) δ

η (ἔτους) Αὐρηλίων Ἀντωνίνου Καίσαρος τ[οῦ κυ]ρίον καὶ θεοῦ Οὔήρου Τύβι η ἐπι[φι]λότο Ἡραις
15 Κανδίωνο(ς) τοῦ Κανδίωνου μετὰ κυρίου
tοῦ υἱοῦ Ἀγαρίατον Σαραπίω(νος) τι[όν] Τροφί(μον)
ἔαντ(ής) θυγα(τρί) Ταφώ(χει τῇ καὶ Καθ(οι)ωνύ(τε)?
Ζωίλου τοῦ Σαράτ(οι)ς μητ(ρος) 'Ερμογενίδ(ος)
παρὰ Διογένους Θεό...ον τοῦ Διο(μον)
20 [τοῦ καὶ η]...[ ( ) μητ(ρος)] Κηδίλλασ
Δοκί(ης) καὶ Δι.....Παράσερ(Iος)
[τοῦ Σαραπίωνος μητ(ρος) [.....]αρίου την
[ὑπαρχ(ους) αὐτοῖς] οἰκί(α) ἐπὶ ἀμφό(διο) Παμμέ(νους)
Παραδείσου.

Col. ii.

Traces of 1 line.

26 β (ἐτος) Ἀδριανοῦ ἐπιφάντο Ζωίλος Σαραπίω(νος)
παρὰ "Ἡρωνος καὶ ᾽Ορίωνος την ὑπάρχ(ουσα) αὐτοίς
tῷ μὲν "Ἡρωνι κατὰ τὸ δ" τῷ δὲ Ὄριων
κατὰ τὸ λοιπόν) δ' οἰκίας καὶ αἰθρί(ον καὶ αὔλ(ης) καὶ ἔτερα
30 χρηστῆρια) καὶ παρὰ τούτ(οις) εἴσοδ(ον καὶ ἕξοδ(ον καὶ
τὰ συνκύροντ(α) [ἐπ'] ἀμφό(δου) Παρα(δείσου),
μεταδόσιμον Κλεάρχ(ον) "... μεταδοθὲν Σ᾿ αραπίω(νος)
Ἀθηναῖον ἐπιτρόπ(ω) Δι...κ( ) περὶ ἐργαστήριγων
βαφικῶν.

35 Χρηματιστήριος (ἀρουράν) δ’ κατὰ Παλώσιν.
Χρηματιστήριος (ἀρουράν) δ’ περὶ Τεσσοῦ καὶ Σενύριν.
τέλος καταλογ(ισμοῦ) Σαράτ(ος Ζωή) τῶν κατην(ηκιῶν)
eis αὐτῶν ἀπὸ οὐν(άτος) Ζωίλου Σαραπίωνος
τοῦ Πετοσοράπ(ιος) περὶ Παλώσιν (ἀρουραν) ε.
40 καὶ περὶ Τεσσοῦ καὶ Τεσσοῦ(ν) ε( ἀρουράν) γ." τέλος καταλογ(ισμοῦ) Σαράτ(ος καὶ τῶν ἀδελ(φῶν).
τέλος καταλογ(ισμοῦ) Ζωή(ον Σαράτος ἀπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς.
ἀντίγραφ(οις) διασφάσεως Σαραπίωνος καὶ "Ἡρωνος ἀμφο(τέρων)
Σαραπίω(νος) ἐπὶ τοῦ γ (ἐτος) Τίτον.
84 THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

45 ἄλ(λο) ὁμοίως ἐπὶ τοῦ ἠ(ετοῖς) 'Αντωνίνου Παύνι ιγν
Σαράτος καὶ Θέωνος ἀμφ[0]τ(έρων) Ζωίλ(ον) τὸ[0]θ Σαραπίωνος.

50 καὶ τῶν ἐγ λιβὸς τοῦ ἐργαστηρίου ἐν διαψεῦσις, τῶν προκ(ειμένων) τῆς Σαραπίωνος
καὶ ἡ τούτων μήτηρ Τερατζώνιος Ζωίλου Σαραπίωνος
τοῦ Παῦνικου πεπράκασι τὰ ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῇ
τῶν φορτίας καὶ δόκωσι καὶ τὰ συνοικοδομημένα
βαφικὰ ἐργαστήρια ἐν τῷ ἀποδεδειγμένῳ βαφεῖῳ,
καὶ ὃ ἔχουσιν ἐν τούτῳ χαλκεῖον μολυβὸν καὶ
πίθον ὀστράκινον, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ὃ ἔχουσιν ἀπὸ λιβάτος.

55 Σαραπίων καὶ Ἀγαγίας ἀμφότεραι Ἀρθώνοις Παάπιος
καὶ ή τούτον μήτηρ Τερατζώνιος Ζωίλ(ον) Σαραπίωνος
τοῦ Πετωσοράπιος πεπράκασι τὰ ὑπάρχοντα αὐτῇ
φορτίας καὶ δόκωσι καὶ τὰ συνοικοδομημένα
βαφικὰ ἐργαστήρια ἐν τῷ ἀποδεδειγμένῳ βαφείῳ,
καὶ ὃ ἔχουσιν ἐν τούτῳ χαλκεῖον μολυβὸν καὶ
πίθον ὀστράκινον, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ὃ ἔχουσιν ἀπὸ λιβάτος.

59. 1. αὐταῖς.
'10th year of Aurelius Antoninus, Zoilus son of Saras bought from Petechon son of Castor the female slave belonging to him, Thermuthion surnamed Isidora, aged about 18 years.

6th year of the Aurelii Antoninus and Verus Caesars the lords, Zoilus bought from Phatres son of Phatres his slave Psais now surnamed Agathodaemon, aged 3, and another Psais surnamed Ammonius, aged about 4.

8th year of the Aurelii Antoninus Caesar the lord and the deified Verus, Tubi 18, Heraïs daughter of Candion son of Candaes with her guardian, her son Harouetes son of Sarapion son of Trophimus, bought for her daughter Taaphochis also called Ta. onitis daughter of Zoilus son of Saras, his mother being Hermogenis, from Diogenes son of The ... son of Didymus also called ..., his mother being Cedilla daughter of Lucius, an Alexandrian, and A. ... son of Pausiris son of Sarapion, his mother being ... arion, the house belonging to them in the quarter of Pammenes' Garden.

2nd year of Hadrian, Zoïlus son of Sarapion bought from Heron and Horion their property, owned as regards ¾ by Heron and as regards the remaining ¼ by Horion, consisting of a house, yard, and court and other fixtures, and an entrance and exit by the side of these, and appurtenances, in the quarter of Pammenes' Garden.

A memorandum served by Clearchus son of ... upon Sarapion son of Athenaeus, guardian of Di...., concerning dyeing-workshops.

A contract concerning ¾ arourae at Palosis.

A contract concerning 4 arourae in the areas of Tepouis and Senuris.

Tax on land-distribution paid by Saras son of Zoïlus upon 6 arourae in the area of Palosis inherited by him from Zoïlus son of Sarapion son of Petosorapis, and 3¾ arourae in the areas of Tepouis and Teouchis (?).
Tax on land-distribution paid by Saras and his brothers.
Tax on land-distribution paid by Zoilus son of Saras on land inherited from his father.
Copy of a division of property between Sarapion and Heron, both sons of Sarapion, in the 3rd year of Titus.
Ditto in the 17th year of Antoninus, Pauni 13, between Saras and Theon, both sons of Zoilus son of Sarapion.
Ditto between Saras and Theon, both sons of Zoilus son of Sarapion.
... and the drains in vacant spaces on the west of the workshop, the use of \( \frac{1}{3} \) the above-mentioned being reserved for Epeus son of Sarapion, freedman of Demetrous daughter of Plutarchus, of the said city, for his lifetime in accordance with the aforesaid will, and ... at the workshop and drains. The adjacent areas are on the south land of the heirs of Damas, on the north land of Philonicus, on the east a street, on the west a garden.

Sarapias and Aunchis, both daughters of Harthonis son of Paapis, and their mother Terathonis daughter of Zoilus son of Sarapion son of Petosorapis have sold the produce and roof and dyeing-workshops constructed jointly, which belong to them in the aforesaid dyeing-place, and the leaden pot and earthenware cask which they possess there, and further the vacant spaces which they possess on the west of the workshop.

3rd year of Nero Claudius Caesar, Pharmouthi 1, through the office of the agoranomi at Oxyrhynchus, deeds concerning previous ownership of the ground on the west of the workshop.

Publication effected by Saras son of Zoilus surnamed Amois. He borrowed 1,000 drachmae at 6 drachmae a month interest from the present month Pauni of the 25th year on the security of a half share of a house owned jointly in respect of the remaining half by Zosimus son of Pausiris with its fixtures ...

14-18. Heraïs was married twice, having a son by Sarapion (l. 16) and a daughter by Zoilus (l. 18). The dative in l. 17, apparently in the sense of ἐπί with the genitive, is unusual, but it seems impossible to read τροφί(μου) and connect the dative with that word.

20. μητ(ρὸς)

32. μεταδόσιμον: cf. P. Tebt. 316. 12. Here, however, a document concerning δημοσίωσις seems to be meant; cf. l. 68 and 1472. int.

33. ἐργάστρων is not a known form (though cf. ἄλεστρον, ἡπτρον, ὕφαντρον, &c.) and seems to be only a misspelling; cf. バρμα ἐργαστήρια in l. 61.

35. ξυλ(ων): cf. 1649 passim and P. Strassb. (Archiv iv. 134–5), where in iii. 41 ξυλ. refers to a διαίρεσις, and in iv. 9 to a πρᾶσις, probably, as Wilcken remarks, implying a notarial contract in contrast to a χειρόγραφον. Here and in l. 36 a sale is probably meant. Palosis was in the Thmoisepho toparchy; cf. 1659. 88.

36. Tepouis and Senuris were in the "Αρω τοπαρχία; cf. 721. 9, 1285. 63.

37. τέλος καταλοχζ(ισμῶν) : this tax was payable on the grant or transfer of catoecic land, whether by cession or inheritance; cf. P. Tebt. 357. 3, n.

40. Τεοῦχί(ιν ἢ): this village, which was no doubt in the "Αρω τοπαρχία like Tepouis (l. 36, n.), is unknown, and the reading of the first four letters is very doubtful; but 'Αθεξ(ω), a village in that toparchy known from 1659. 14, is not suitable here.

50. ἐκχ(ύσεων) : cf. ἐκχύσ(εσι) in l. 54, P. Brit. Mus. 1177 (an account of water-works).
11 τιμῆς ἐκχύσεων καὶ κάθων ὀστρακ(ῶν), 111 τιμῆς ἐκχύσεων ὀστρακ(ῶν) ἐς προβλ(αθάν), 186 τιμῆς ἐξολ(ῶν) συκαμιν[νῶ(ν)] ἐς ἐκχύσεις καὶ ὄμητς (= ἀναστιγμὸν.) μηχ(ανῶν) καστέλλαν...
"Ἀλασσαῖος, 218 ἡλιόστους, συκαμεῖνας, καὶ ἐκχύσεις ἐπισκ(ευὴν) ἐκχύσεων, 237 ἐκχύσεις ἔπισκ(ευὴν) ἐκχύσεως. Reil (Gewerb. 66, 83, 85) in those instances explains ἐκχύσεις as baskets for receiving and emitting water in a shadif or sakiyeh; cf. Etymol. Magnum ἀχέτοκρανα τὰ κηλώνεια ἐκχύσεις τῶν μηχανημάτων, to which Photius and Suidas add δὲ αὐτοὶ ἐκχύσεις καὶ εἰσὶ δὲ αὐτοὶ ἔπισκ(ευὴν) ἐκχύσεως. But here at any rate they seem to mean pipes for introducing and letting off water of a βαφεῖον, for ll. 50-6 apparently refer to the same property as ll. 57-67; cf. especially l. 50 with ll. 63-4, 67. A stop should perhaps be placed after the symbol for ἡμισείας in l. 51 instead of after ἐκχύσεων.

53-4. The construction of τῶς δὲ κτλ. is not clear. ἐργαστηρίων is possibly ἐργαστηρίων. The letter following τῶς could be ὠ, but not a. The τῶς is raised slightly above the line; but δὲ(δηλωμένῳ) is a more extensive abbreviation than is usual in 1648 (though cf. A(ὐρηλίου) in l. 84 and ἀπελ(ευθέρου) in l. 52), and a dative does not connect well with the preceding sentence, while τῶς(ν)... ἐργαστηρίων(ν) is not suitable.

59. Πετωουσοράπιος: he is obviously identical with Πετσαρατάπιος in l. 39.

60. δόκωσι: cf. LXX Eccles. x. 18 ταπεινωθήσεται ἡ δόκωσις, and Hesych. δόκωσις· στέγη.

66. προστητικά δικαίωμα: cf. 1636. 23-5.

68. δημοσίωσις: cf. 1473. int.

69. 6 drachmae per 1,000 a month is less than the usual rate of interest, which is 10 per 1,000; but τριωβολεῖον τόκος (5 per 1,000) is not uncommon.

70. κα(ἐστι); the tip of a stroke coming high above the line suits the symbol for ἐστιν very well, but κα is possible. The 25th year is not likely to refer to Augustus, so that Commodus is presumably the emperor in question, but the 21st year might refer to Hadrian or Antoninus, beside Augustus and Tiberius. ἐνεστῶτος μήν is merely a quotation from the original document, and has no bearing on the date of 1648. For [ἕφ’ ὑποθήκῃ οἰκίας] there is not room, and either [ἕφ’ ὑπ(οθήκῃ) οἰΚίας] was written (cf. Il. 53-4, n.), or [ἕφ’ ὑπ(οθήκῃ) οἰΚίας] should be read. The vestige of a stroke joining the symbol for 3 is inconclusive.

71. χρηστηρίον or συγκύρουσι is to be supplied after τ(οίς) αὐτῆς.

75. ὑπόμνημα: cf. 1649, where contracts are regularly accompanied by an ἐπισκ(εφθὲν) ὑπόμνημα.

76. συμβολ(ον) or συμβολ(ικόν) is more probable than σύμβολ(ον), since περί follows. Cf. P. Strassb. iii. 55 (Archniv iv. 134) συμβολ(ον) γράφμα.

82. διαστολικῶν: the reading of all the letters after δια is very uncertain, but διαμέτρου (cf. l. 43) is inadmissible. διαστολικῶν (or διαστολῆς) can mean either a ὑπόμνημα to an official concerning a claim (e.g. about a pledge; 68. 33) or an order for payment (cf. 516. int.).

84. This line probably connects with l. 83, though it is not indented. Λ' may have been an afterthought, especially as the names of emperors are not elsewhere abbreviated in 1648; cf. ll. 53-4, n.

1649. ABSTRACTS OF CONTRACTS.

A series of extracts from the records of the βιβλιοθήκη δημοσίων λόγων at Oxyrhynchus, containing brief abstracts of documents concerning the property of a family, similar to 1648, but about a century later; cf. 1648. int. The ends
of lines are lost, and fairly certain restorations of ll. 3, 6, 10, 14, and 21 combine to suggest that about 25 letters are missing in ll. 1–17 and 10 more after that point; cf. l. 2, n. The heading of the list, showing the source of it, is partly preserved (l. 1, n.). The items are arranged chronologically, beginning in A.D. 257 (l. 3), the latest referring to a year which is not earlier than 279–80 (l. 29; cf. l. 27). The lower margin of the column is partly extant, and that the list was continued in one or more columns now lost (cf. 1648) is not very likely, for the handwriting suits the concluding portion of the reign of Probus better than the fourth century. The first two entries (ll. 2–8) mention a woman called Sarapias, and a different Sarapias found in l. 12 may be her daughter; but most of the other names are lost. With three exceptions (ll. 2–8 and 18–19) each entry mentions (1) a ὑπόμνημα (i.e. memorandum or application to some official; cf. 1648. 75) which had been officially examined, (2) one or more contracts accompanying the ὑπόμνημα, the verb παρέθετο, i.e. 'deposited' in the archives, being apparently supplied in each case (cf. l. 6). Most of these contracts were simply called χρηματισμοὶ (i.e. notarial documents; cf. 1648. 35, n.), their character not being specified; others were apparently χειρόγραφα of the nature of ἀσφάλειαι (ll. 14–17, 25–7), and both classes had in some cases been subjected to ἐκμαρτύρησις (cf. 1562). A will, also accompanied by a ὑπόμνημα, is the subject of ll. 5–8: the nature of the documents mentioned in ll. 2–4 and 18–19 is obscured by the lacunae.

"Εγλημψις ἐκ τῆς δημοσίως λόγίων βιβλιοθήκης ἐκ 18 letters ἢ Σαραπιᾶς Γεμελλείνου μητρὸς Ἑμιταρίου μεῖ 25 letters καὶ τῶν ἀδελφῶν ὡς περιέχει ἐπὶ τοῦ ε (ἔτους) ὁμοίως τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Γαλλιηνοῦ Σεβαστῶν ΧΤΙΟΙΑΚ .. ἐπισκ(εφθὲν ?) ὑπόμνη(μα) ἐξ ὀνόμα(τος) Αὐρηλίου ᾿ἀτμήτου 17 letters ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως καὶ τὸν συνπαρατεθέντα μοναχὸν χρημαί(τισμὸν) ὡς περιέχει ἐπὶ τοῦ ἑξῆς ιβ (ἔτους) Χοίακ λ. ἐπισκ(εφθὲν) ὑπόμνη(μα) καὶ τὸν ἐπενεχθ(έντα) χρημαίτισμὸν ἐξ ὀνόμα(τος) ᾿Απολλανίου ἐπὶ τοῦ 1ε (ἔτους) ὄροιως.
ἐπισκ(εφθὲν) ὑπόμνη(μα) ἐξ ὀνόμα(τος) αὐτ(ῆς) και τὰ συνπ(αρατεθή(έντα) χειρόγραφα(μα)? ἐκμαρτυρηθ(έντα) διὰ τοῦ 15 ἐνθάδε μνημονίου, δυν (μα) ἀσφάλει(α 19 letters, ἐτέρα δί' ἵπτι ἐξεχωρῆθη ἡ πάροχοντα ὑπὸ Π[ ] 27 letters ὡς περιέχει ἐπὶ τοῦ (έτους) τοῦ κυρίου [ἡμῶν] Αὐτ[ο]χράτορος Δηρμιλιανοῦ ......... ἀ (έτους) τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Τακι[τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ] 20 letters ἰσιο- δόρας Σεπτιμίου Εὐδαιμόνος ὡς περιέχει; 20 ἐπισκ(εφθὲν) ὑπόμνη(μα) ἐξ ὀνόμα(τος) αὐτ(ῆς) και τὸν συνμοναχὸν χρηματίσμον ἐκμαρτυρηθ(έντα) διὰ τοῦ ἐνθάδε 25 ἐπισκ(εφθὲν) ὑπόμνη(μα) ἐξ ὀνόμα(τος) τοῦ μοναχὸν χρηματίσμον ἐκμαρτυρηθ(έντα) διὰ τοῦ ἐνθάδε μνημονείου ὡς περιέχει ἐπὶ τοῦ (έτους) 6. ρωμαϊκής. 9. ὑπὸ 12, &c. 15. Αδριανου. 16. ὑπὸ. 1. Cf. B. G. U. 274. 1 ἐκ βιβλιοθήκης δημοσίων λόγων κολ(λήματος) ον τ(όμου) ιζ, followed by an extract from a taxing-list, 861. 1 ἐκ βιβλιοθήκης [δημοσίων λόγων εξ] ἐπισκέψεως μεθ' ἔτκρα, followed by an abstract of a lease, 870. 1 ἐκ βιβλ. δημοσίων λόγων ἐξ ἐπισκέψεως ἡμερησίων οἰκο(πέδου ἢ)... (a year?) κώμης Σοκνοπαίου Νήσου μεθ' (ι. μεθ') ἐτέρα, followed by a description of house-property, P. S. I. 450 verso. 48 ἐγλ(ημψι) ἐκ τῆς τῶν ἐπικρίσεως ἐκ διαστρώματος κωμητῶν Σεφώ, followed by an abstract of a lease, 69 ἐγλ(ημψι) ἐκ δημο(σίας) βιβλ(ιοθήκης) ἐκ παιδιακ[ῆς] (1. πεδ.) ἐπικρίσεως θ(έτου) θεου Αλεξάνδρου[ν] κολ(λήματος) εξ ἀμφόδου Ἐρμαίου, followed by entries about the ownership of house-property, 1287. 1 ἐγλ. ἐκ δημ. βιβλ. ἐκ παιδιακ[ῆς] ἐπικρίσεως (so Vitelli from P. S. I. 450) ιθ (έτους) κολ(λήματος) ν Σενέπ(τα). 2. μετὰ κυρίου followed by a proper name is unlikely, for in ll. 6–7, 12–13, and 19 the women concerned seem to act without κύριοι, and a verb like παρέθετο (cf. l. 6), an accusative (e. g. διαίρεσιν), and a proper name have to be supplied in this line, while a lacuna of e. g. 50 letters here does not suit ll. 6, 10, 14, and 21. 4. Cornelius Valerianus is the elder, not the younger, son of Gallienus, though Saloninus too is apparently called Augustus in an Alexandrian coin of the 4th year (Prosopogr. imp. Rom. ii. 273). 5—6. μεθ' ἐπισκέψεως (τος)... [διαθήκης : cf. 1725. 20–1.
9. ἐπισκ(εφθέν ?) ὑπόμνη(μα) : one at least of the two words has to be in the accusative, and the aorist participle here is in accordance with συνπαρατεθέντα (II. το, &c.), ἐπενεχθέντα (1. 12), and ἐκμαρτυρηθέντα (II. 24, &c.), while ἐπισκ(εψιν) ὑπομνή(ματος) is unsatisfactory. ἐπισκ(εφθέν) corresponds to εἰς ἐπισκόπους in the headings of B. G. U. 861 and 870 quoted in l. 1, n.

14. For χειρόγρα(φα) cf. 1724. 21–32. γράμματα is also possible; cf. γράμμα in P. Strassb. iii, 29 (Archiv iv. 134).

22. Since Tacitus did not have a 2nd year, and Probus is mentioned in l. 27 for apparently the first time, the figure of the year here and in l. 24 is likely to have been a (or τοῦ αὐτοῦ ; cf. l. 18).

25. For ἀντίγραφα cf. 1648. 43, 82, 91–2.

II. PRIVATE ACCOUNTS

(a). Accounts of Transport.

1650 and 1650 (a). ACCOUNTS OF FREIGHT TO MEMPHIS.

1650 18.7 × 16.4 cm.; 1650 (a) 18.4 × 8.6 cm. Late first or early second century.

These two papyri, which were found together and were written probably about the end of the first century, contain accounts relating to the transport of wheat and beans (?) to Memphis by water (cf. Wilcken, Grundz. p. 378), and emanating presumably from a ναύκληρος or κυβερνήτης. 1650 is in two columns, each concerned with a different boat, carrying respectively 550 and 540 artabae of wheat, the various charges connected with which are nearly identical in the two accounts and are put in the same order. 1650 (a), referring to another commodity, is in a different hand and shows some other differences of detail, though many of the items mentioned in 1650 recur. 1651, though a century at least later in date, is closely similar. Other more or less cognate accounts are P. Paris 60 δὲς (= W. Chr. 30) and Hibeh rio recto. 21 sqq. of the third century B.C., and of the later Roman period P. Fay. 104, Ryl. 224 (a), Flor. 335.

1650.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Col. i</th>
<th>Col. ii</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Λόγος Μέμφεως κθ·</td>
<td>Λόγος Μέμφεως κθ·</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>λόγος πάκτωνος Π[αραβάων ?]</td>
<td>20 ἀλλ(ον) πλ(οίου) θαλαμηγοῦ (πυρῶν)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(πυροῦ) (ἀρταβῶν) φυ (δραχμαί) μδ,</td>
<td>(ἀρταβῶν) φμ [([δρ.]) μγ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>νέων</td>
<td>ὃς τῶν (ἀρτ.) ἡ (δρ.) η (δρ.) μγ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 γένους</td>
<td>νέων</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(δρ.) δ,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(δρ.) ε,</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1650 AND 1650 (a). ACCOUNTS OF FREIGHT

**22. νεὼν over an expunction.**

'Memphis account, the 29th. Account of a wherry: 550 artabae of wheat 44 drachmae, repairs 6 dr., tax 4 dr., examination-dues 4 dr., to the banker 1 dr., commission 5 dr., exchange 1 dr., to an interpreter 2 dr., rudder 14 dr. 4 ob., a guard from the land (?) and for a boat (?) 4 ob., to clerks 4 dr., to Artemeis 1 dr., affidavit 1 dr., receipt 4 ob., examination-dues for a libation 2 dr., total 91 dr.'

'Memphis account, the 29th. Another boat with a hold, for 540 artabae of wheat at 8 dr. per 100 arta, 43 dr., &c.'

2. At the end of the line a faint dot with a stroke above it appears to represent an expunged artaba-sign.

3. Cf. l. 21, where the payment is at the same rate, 8 dr. per 100 artabae. This sum probably represents cost of transport.

4. Cf. l. 22 and 1650 (a). 2, where 5 dr. 5 ob. are paid νεὼν, but the meaning is obscure. Possibly the reference is to tackle of some kind for the boat; cf. πηδαλίου in ll. 11, 29, 1650 (a). 2, 1651. 5, and ξυλικοῦ in 1651. 12.

5. Cf. P. Hamb. 17. iii. 6, where [γ]άνων(εις), as suggested by the editor, is probably the right restoration and δια(φοί) may well precede. In 1651. 4 πε(λ)λυους apparently corresponds to γένους here and in 1650 (a). 3; cf. P. Flor. 335. 6 τελους αὐτῶν, and the τέλη Μέμφεως advanced to a κυβέρνητη in 919, with which must be associated the charge λιμένος Μέμφεως found in Fayûm customs-receipts. The item γένους or τέλους in this group of accounts is thus probably to be explained as a form of octroi-duty. γένη in connexion with the rest of δημοσία γῆ occur in P. Flor. 18. 19 sqq. ἐκφορίων καὶ προσμετρουμένων καὶ γενών καὶ μονοστραμάχων χώρτου. Cf. the common use of εἶδος in reference to taxation, e.g. P. Fay. 55. 6.
6. ἐραυνητικ(οῦ) : cf. l. 24 and 1651. 2, where the charge is at the same rate, P. Fay. 104, where several payments are entered ἐραυνηταῖς (evidently customs officials), and P. Paris 60 bis. 15 ἐραυνηταὶ πλοίων. Regulations concerning ἔρευνα are given in P. Tebt. 5. 22-7.

8. χειριστικοῦ : cf. P. Tebt. 121. 49, where χειριστικοῦ σκ has been explained as a payment for the services of a χειριστὴς, as in P. Tebt. 188 ὅπα(νη) χειριστητί, a meaning which would be suitable enough in the present passage. χειριστικοῦ is also used in the sense of a current-account book, e.g. 1257. 10, P. Goodsp. 30. iv. 5 ἐν πετακιῳ Σωτηρίχῃ ἐπίγη καὶ ἐν χειριστικοῖς σύκ εἰρ(ίσκεται). But χειριστικός is found as an epithet of πυρός in 1444. 4 and 1526. 4, and it is perhaps rather with that use and the χειρισμός Νέας πόλεως especially concerned with the transport of corn to Rome (cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 369, P. Giessen 11. 11, n.) that χειριστικῶν here should be brought into connexion. An analogous form διαχειριστικῶν, which is coupled with φόρετον and paid to ναύκληροι, occurs in an unpublished British Museum papyrus of the third century B.C.


10. The dative singular was doubtless intended, as in l. 28.

12. This entry does not recur in Col. ii nor in 1650 (a), and the abbreviations are obscure. κυδ(άρῳ) is restored on the analogy of 1651. 15, but καί is doubtful and κεκλείδυ( ) could be read; ἀπὸ γ(ῆς) was proposed by Rostowzew. The charge for a φόρας may be taken to correspond to those for a στρατιωτίς in 1650 (a). 7, and a βενεφικιάριος in 1651. 13. 19. Cf. e.g. the φυλακτικά in P. Hibeh 110 recto. 22.

13. γραμματεύων : cf. the γραμματικόν in P. Hibeh 110 recto. 23 sqq., and P. Fay. 104. 15 τοβα(ν)αιρια.

16. πιττάκιον is a word applied to documents of various kinds—letters, accounts, memoranda, receipts, &c. The meaning of receipt or ticket seems most likely here; cf. e. g. πιττάκιον κομῆλων, πιττάκιον σφραγισμοῦ, &c., in the Coptos tariff (O. G. I. 674. 21 sqq.).

17. This extra charge σπονδῆς, for other examples of which cf. 1744. 3 and P. Tebt. 347. 2, n., is not repeated in Col. ii or in 1650 (a). In 1651. 18, however, 1 dr. 1 ob. are entered ἐραυνητῇ in addition to 4 dr. ἐραυνητικ(οῦ).

1650 (a).

[,, λόγος Μέμφεως κεάμου (δραχμαί) πιθ, [,
νέου (δρ.) ε (πεντώβολον), πηθαλίου (δρ.) ιδ (πεντώβ.), [
τραπεζίτης (δρ.) α, γένους (δρ.) η, ἐραυνητικὸν (δρ.) ,
ταμίου (δρ.) ι, χειριστικοῦ (δρ.) ιδ, [5 ἀλλαγη (δρ.) β, συνβολικα (δρ.) β,
γραμματέων (δρ.) δ, χιρογραφίας (δρ.) .,
στρατιώτης (δρ.) δ, π[τε]πτακίου (δυόβολοι).

1. 1. Μέμφεως κυάμου (or κεράμου). 7. δ συν.
1650 AND 1650 (α). ACCOUNTS OF FREIGHT

1. A stroke above the vestige before λόγος shows that the day of the month stood at the beginning of the line. The initial sum 119 dr. is much larger than the corresponding figures in 1650, so that, unless something other than cost of freight was included, the cargo must have been proportionately greater.

4. ταμίου here is more likely to mean ‘storehouse’ than ‘treasury’, as e.g. in P. Fay. 300 λοιπ(α) ἐν ταμίωι (ἀπρ.) νβ. Cf. P. Brit. Mus. 928. 3–6 (iii, p. 190), where the entry ταμίου (ἀπρ.) a is placed between λαχανο[σ]πέρμου τῆς (ἀπρ.) (δρ.) a (δβ.) (ἡμιβ.) and ἀν[αλώματος πλοίου (ἀπρ.) θ.

7. στρατιώτης: cf. 1651. 13, 19, n. These soldiers may well have been the ἐπίπλοοι who commonly accompanied cargoes of grain; cf. 276. 8–10, P. Brit. Mus. 256 recto. (a) 2 (ii. 99 = W. Chr. 443), and 1749.

1651. ACCOUNT OF FREIGHT.

15. 1 x 11 cm. Third century.

An account of expenses connected with a freight of jars of wine, closely resembling 1650 and 1650 (α); cf. int. to those papyri. The writing is across the fibres, but whether on the recto or verso is not clear.

Τῶν ν κερα(μίων) ἐκ (τετρωβόλου) (ἡμιωβελίου) (δραχμαί) τ, ἐραυνητικ(οῦ) (δρ.) δ, ἀναλώματος οἰνηγίίας) (δρ.) η, ἐραυνητῇ (δρ.) α (ὀβολ.), 5 πηδαλίου (δρ.) ιβ (τετρώβ.), γραμματέων (δρ.) η, γ(ινοῦται) (δρ.) τпе (δυόβολοι).

10 Χειρογρα(φίας) (τριώβ.), γ(ινοῦται) ἐπ(ι) τὸ αὐτῷ (δρ.) νυ. ἐξιλικοῦ (δρ.) ιδ (δυοβ.), β(ενεφικιαρίῳ) (δρ.) θ, γ(ινοῦται) ἐπ(ι) τὸ αὐτῷ (δρ.) νυζ (δυόβ.).

15 κυδάρῳ (τετρώβ.), . . [η]τει πιττακίου (δρ.) η (δοβολ.), ἐραυνητή (δρ.) α (δοβολ.), γ(ινοῦται) ἐπ(ι) τὸ αὐτῷ (δρ.) β (δυόβ.).

13. η.
'For 400 jars at 4½ obols, 300 dr., examination dues 4 dr., expense of carriage of wine 36 dr. 3 ob., tax 24 dr., rudder 12 dr. 4½ ob., clerks 8 dr., total 385 dr. 2 ob. Extra payments on this, 30 dr., exchange 2 dr. 1 ob., affidavit 3 ob., total amount 418 dr. Timber 14 dr. 2 ob., to a beneficiarius 4 dr., total amount 436 dr. 2 ob. To a boat 4 ob., receipt 1 dr. 1 ob., to an examiner 1 dr. 1 ob., to a soldier on guard 2 dr. 2 ob.'

4. The first letter may be equally well read as γ, but the third seems to be plainly λ, not ν, and γένους (cf. 1650. 5, 23, 1650 (a). 3) is thus unsuitable. The sense, however, is much the same; cf. 1650. 5, n.

7. (δωβδαλοι): this is ½ obol in excess.

8. The symbol at the beginning of this line is commonly used in accounts to indicate deduction, which is here obviously excluded, the following items being added in l. 11 to the preceding total. If, however, the sign is interpreted as equivalent to ὧν, like the Ptolemaic υ, it can include other meanings than those of division and subtraction, and becomes easily intelligible in the present passage.

12. ξυλικοῦ: cf. P. Fay. 104. 20, where the next entry is σχεδίας ὁμοίως (Σχεδίας as proposed in P. Hibeh 110. 25, n., is wrong; cf. P. Flor. 335. 11).

16. A vestige of the first letter is consistent with e.g. π, τ, χ.

18. This second charge (cf. l. 2) is comparable to εἰς λ(όγον) σπανί(ῆς) in 1650. 17.

19. Cf. 1650 (a). 7, n., and 62. 13, where a στατιωνάριος is mentioned in connexion with the embarkation of corn. On the stationarit, including centurions, decurions, and beneficiarii (l. 13), introduced by the Romans for police purposes see Wilcken, Grundz. 413–14.

1652. ACCOUNTS OF TRANSPORT.

(a) 5·2 x 4·2 cm.; (b) 5 x 19·6 cm. Third century.

These two short accounts, written by the same hand and following the same formula, relate to two villages in the Lower toparchy of the nome. The names of the villages precede as headings, and below are entered various sums for πλατυπηγίων Κρονίωνος, στεφανωτικών, δρομαδαρίων, and ναύλου κριθῆς, each of these being followed by a kind of προσδιαγραφόμενα called ἐρήμων, the amount of which is always approximately 10 per cent. of the preceding sum. Since three out of the four main items are evidently concerned with transport either by land or water, it seems natural to connect ἐρήμων with the well-known ἐρημοφυλακία (cf. e.g. P. Fay. p. 196). The fourth main item, however, στεφανωτικά, for which large sums are entered in both accounts, is obscure. If this is an unusual variant for στεφανικά, the addition of a percentage for ἐρημοφυλακία is surprising; but στεφανωτικά can, as Rostowzew suggests, be regarded as an epithet of πλοῖα understood.

(a) Col. i. Ψώβθεως Κάτω: 

πλατυπηγίων Κρονίωνος (δρ.) σφθ, 7 ἐρήμ(ων) (δρ.) κά, 

ἐρήμων (δρ.) κά, ναυλ(ου) κρίθ(ῆς) 'Αλ[ε]ξ(ανδρείας)

(b) Col. ii.
1652. ACCOUNTS OF TRANSPORT

στεφανωτικῶν (τάλ.) α (δρ.) ϒψ,  5 ἐρήμων (δρ.) ΧΠ,  ἐρήμων (δρ.) ιτ. 10 / (τάλ.) α (δρ.) Ῥψιβ.

(δ) Τακόνα:

ἀψωνί(ίον) ναυ(τῶν) πλατυπηγία(ων) δι(ὰ) ἐρήμων (δρ.) γθ,  ἐρήμων (δρ.) ιτ. 10 [ναυ(τῶν) πλατυπηγία(ων) δι(ὰ) ἐρήμων (δρ.) ιτ.]

τοικίων (τάλ.) γ (δρ.) Τυπλν, τὸ ἐπάδατον,  5 ἐρήμων (δρ.) 'Βρμη, / (τάλ.) δ (δρ.) 'Γυμη.

(δ) Miscellaneous Accounts.

1653. ACCOUNT OF A STEWARD.

20.6 x 9 cm.

This account of a steward, dealing with payments on behalf of his employer (a woman land-owner) for taxation and other purposes in the 14th year (of Constantius and Galerius) which = the 2nd (of Severus and Maximinus), is written on the verso of a piece of papyrus cut off from a roll of which the recto had already been used for accounts, traces of two columns being visible. The steward's account is continued on the recto, which seems to belong to the next
year. The payments were chiefly made in silver reckoned by weight, not by coinage, but an interesting reference to gold reckoned on both systems occurs in ll. 17–18; cf. n. Partly owing to the loss of a corner of the document, but still more to alterations in the plan and to the inexactitude of the writer, the meaning of some of the entries is not very clear. Lines 2–14 and 17–18 apparently give receipts, ll. 15–16 and 19–21 expenditure.

Verso

[Ib (ἔτους) β (ἔτους)] Μεχείρ ιβ.

[λόγος?] ἀσήμου παραδόθ(έντος)

[ὑπὸ τῆς γεούχου] ἀποφερομ(ένω)

εἰς Ἑρμούπολ(υ) παραδοθησομ(ένω)

εἰς λόγον τῆς γενομ(ένης) ἐπιβολῆς

ἀσήμου ἐπιμερισθ(είσης) πρ(ότος) φορολογ(ία)

τοῦτον δημ(οσίῳ) μέτρ(ῳ) ὡς τῶν (ἄρταβῶν) ῆ

ἐξ ὁ(γίας) ν(άτω) ἑτεροπλακέ

διʼ ἄλλου λίτρα(το) φο(υγίκ.) ἅ γρ(άμματα) η,

Βαύλλίου ἀπὸ λίτρας α μετὰ τὰς

ὑπολειφθ(είσας) παρὰ τῆς

γεούχου οὐγίκ.) η γρ(άμ.) ίβ.

συν(ε) ὁμοίως οὐγίκ.) θ γρ(άμ.)

καθάρσεως τοῦτον οὐγίκ.) η γρ(άμ.) ιβ.

ἔν ὄλοκοττίνου ιβ.

λα[πάλ] ἐξ ὧν παρεδόθη τῷ γεούχῳ

10 Ἑρμούπολιν παραθησομ(ένω)

νῦν ὅτα παραθησομ(ένω)

ὀλ(όγω) ὁμοῦ λίτρα(το) φο(υγίκ.) γρ(άμ.) ιβ.

Βαύλλίου ἀπὸ Ai(ρπο) μετὰ τὰς

ὑπολειφθ(είσας) παρὰ τῆς

γεούχου οὐγίκ.) η γρ(άμ.) η β

το Βαυλλίου ἀπὸ Ai(ρπο) μετὰ τὰς

ὑπολειφθ(είσας) παρὰ τῆς

γεούχου οὐγίκ.) η γρ(άμ.) η β

ἔν ὄλοκοττίνου ιβ.

λα[πάλ] ἐξ ὧν παρεδόθη τῷ γεούχῳ

15 Ἑρμούπολιν παραθησομ(ένω)

νῦν ὅτα παραθησομ(ένω)

ὀλ(όγω) ὁμοῦ λίτρα(το) φο(υγίκ.) γρ(άμ.) ιβ.

Βαύλλίου ἀπὸ Ai(ρπο) μετὰ τὰς

ὑπολειφθ(είσας) παρὰ τῆς

γεοúχου οὐγίκ.) η γρ(άμ.) η β

ἔν ὄλοκοττίνου ιβ.

λα[πάλ] ἐξ ὧν παρεδόθη τῷ γεούχῳ

20 Ἑρμούπολιν παραθησομ(ένω)

νῦν ὅτα παραθησομ(ένω)

ὀλ(όγω) ὁμοῦ λίτρα(το) φο(υγίκ.) γρ(άμ.) ιβ.

Βαύλλίου ἀπὸ Ai(ρπο) μετὰ τὰς

ὑπολειφθ(είσας) παρὰ τῆς

γεούχου οὐγίκ.) η γρ(άμ.) η β

ἔν ὄλοκοττίνου ιβ.

λα[πάλ] ἐξ ὧν παρεδόθη τῷ γεούχῳ

25 Ἑρμούπολιν παραθησομ(ένω)

νῦν ὅτα παραθησομ(ένω)

ὀλ(όγω) ὁμοῦ λίτρα(το) φο(υγίκ.) γρ(άμ.) ιβ.

Βαύλλίου ἀπὸ Ai(ρπο) μετὰ τὰς

ὑπολειφθ(είσας) παρὰ τῆς

γεούχου οὐγίκ.) η γρ(άμ.) η β

ἔν ὄλοκοττίνου ιβ.

λα[πάλ] ἐξ ὧν παρεδόθη τῷ γεούχῳ

Recto

] ἐν γ(ἔτους ?), [ἀσήμου λίτρα(το) θ [οὐγίκ.) η γρ(άμ.) ιβ.

[... Σ]αραπίωνι [ἄργυροκόπῳ θ]

λίτρα(το) θ [οὐγίκ.) η γρ(άμ.) ιβ.

[καθάρσεως τούτων οὐγίκ.) η γρ(άμ.) ιβ.

25 [οὐγίκ.) η γρ(άμ.) ιβ.

λιμενωθ ομοῦ λίτρα(το) φο(υγίκ.) γρ(άμ.) ιβ.
6. ἂν φορ. 10. Βαυλλίου. 11. ὑπολ. 15. λι(τρ.) over an expunction. 18. ἀλκοκτίων. 19. τῇ γενόχηψ. 21. θ corr. 25. ο of ομον corr. from γ.

Verso. 'The 14th and 2nd year, Mecheir 12. Account (?) of uncoined silver delivered by the land-owner and transported to Hermopolis to be delivered on account of the extra levy of uncoined silver imposed for purpose of taxation at the rate of 4½ oz. upon 100 artabae of corn by the public measure, as follows. By another, 2 lb. 1 oz. 8 gr.; (by ?) Bayllius, out of 1 lb., after reckoning the 4½ oz. 2 gr. left by the land-owner, the remainder, 7 oz. 10 gr. Total 2 lb. 8½ oz. 6 gr. (Phamenoth 2, to Sarapion, silversmith, 2 lb. 3 oz. 17 gr., for refining these 1 oz. 12 gr.) Likewise 2 oz. 10 gr. of gold in 12 solidi. (Remainder) From which there were delivered to the land-owner on Phamenoth 17 of the 14th and 2nd year 3 oz. 9 gr.'

1. Traces of two strokes following β (?τοσ?), as in l. 20, are visible. 2. Part of a stroke before ἀσήμου indicates an abbreviation. ἀσήμου: cf. e.g. 1524, P. Thead. 33, and P. S. I. 310, where 1 oz. was equivalent to 2,776 drachmae in A. Ὁ. 307. τοραβός(ίτος): it is not clear whether μοι is to be supplied. In l. 4 παραθεσομε(ίνο) is used in connexion with a payment to the State, which is unusual; but in l. 19 παρεδόθη seems to refer to the repayment of the balance of the account, or part of it, to the γενόχηψ by the writer. 5. τῆς γενομ(ένης) ἐπιβολῆς: this can mean either the ἐπιβάλλον μέρος of an ordinary tax (cf. P. Tebt. 391. 19 το λαστίν τῆς ἐπιβ. τῆς λαογραφίας), or an extra charge (cf. ἐπιβολή referring to the forced cultivation of State land, discussed in P. Ryl. 202. 1, n., and ἐπιβολαί in e.g. B. G. U. 519. 16). In P. Thead. 32 (307) two receipts ἐπ(είπ) τῆς ἐπιβληθείσης νέας ἐπιβολῆς follow one ὑπ. τ. ἐπιβλ. αὐτῆς, and P. Thead. 33 (312) has a series of receipts ὑπὲρ τῆς νέας ἐπιβολῆς (κατὰ θείαν πρόσταξιν is added in one case) ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐπιβληθείσης, but those instances too are ambiguous. Here, however, ἐπιβολή is probably an extra charge, not at any rate ordinary land-tax, for 1½ oz. of silver (= about 4,000 drachmae; cf. l. 2, n.) seems too small a sum to be the equivalent of 100 artabae of corn at this period. 6. πρ(ακ) μοραλογ(ιαν): or possibly πρ(ας) μοραλογ(ια). μοραλογία, a term used in the Ptolemaic period (e. g. O. G. I. 98. 12), recurs in P. Flor. 36. 13 and Thead. 16. 13, which are approximately contemporary with 1653, in connexion with a village, and seems in 1653 at any rate to be a general term for taxation rather than to have a special reference to φόρος in the sense of 'rent'. 9. δι' ἄλλου: the δ is joined to the supposed τ so as to form a loop, and ἄλλου, i.e. a proper name corresponding to Βαυλλίου in the next line, can equally well be read, but is not a known form. λόγου might be supplied with δι' ἄλλου, but another person is more likely to be meant. Whichever reading be adopted, the precise relation of l. 9-14 to the preceding heading is not clear. If l. 19-21 imply that the sums mentioned in l. 15-16 were deducted from the total in l. 14 (cf. l. 19, n.), ll. 9-14 refer to the writer's receipts, in which case παραδοθεῖσαι would be the word most naturally supplied in ll. 9-10 (from l. 2). 10. Βαυλλίου: cf. μοναστήριον Βαύλλου in P. Αττ. ii. 95. 2. 14. The total of the sums in ll. 9 and 13 is correctly given. 15-16. Cf. the similar entry in ll. 23-5. φαμ(ενώθη) is not a suitable reading at the beginning of l. 22, and that entry seems to refer to a second payment to Sarapion, not to the same payment as that recorded here by an afterthought. In the margin κ can be read in place of β, but the day would be expected to be earlier, not later, than that in l. 20. The charge for refining was approximately 95 per cent. 17-18. 2 oz. 10 gr. as the equivalent of 12 ἄλκοκτίων gives 48 gr. (i.e. scripula) as the
average weight of each. This is quite in accordance with the numismatic evidence con-
cerning the later aurei of Diocletian, which range from about $5\frac{2}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{3}$ gr.; cf. Hill, 
*Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins* 54–5. Constantine fixed the solidus at 4 gr.; 
 cf. 1430. int. This entry, which was written before ll. 15–16 were inserted, is parallel 
to l. 2.

19. If the sums in ll. 15–16 were deducted by the writer from that in l. 14, the 
remainder is 4 oz. 1 gr., and since the sum in l. 21, 3 oz. 9 gr., is smaller than that, after 
λοι(ποι)α), which was probably added at the same time as the insertion of ll. 15–16, (ο(δ)γ(ρ)α) 
δ γρ(άμ.) a) can be supplied. Otherwise the addition of λοι(ποι)α) before εξ δων becomes 
unintelligible. Moreover in the entry on the recto the sum paid to Sarapion is deducted 
from a previously mentioned sum, leaving a remainder, though there the process of calcula-
tion is clear. If the account is considered without reference to the addition of ll. 15–16 
and λοι(ποι)α) in l. 19, εξ δων presents no difficulty, ll. 2–18 giving the writer’s receipts, 19–21 
his expenditure. For παρεδόθη cf. l. 2, n.

22. | ευ γ (ἐτους ?) is very uncertain ; cf. 1750. int. The first letter can be ν, the second 
is more like ε than a, but the vestiges of the third rather suggest θ or κ, and the following 
stroke may well be a mark of abbreviation. λογ(θ), which we have restored in l. 2, is 
inadmissible here ; but if the reading of the supposed date in l. 22 is wrong, the word before 
ἀνέμου may have been the same in both lines.

1654. ACCOUNT OF NOTARIAL EXPENSES.

On the recto are eight incomplete lines and beginnings of seven more 
in a second column from a late first or early second century land-survey list 
similar to P. Brit. Mus. 267. On the verso in a different hand is the beginning of 
an interesting account of payments to various persons, including νομογράφοι 
(ll. 3, 8, nn.) and a αἱρέτης ἡγεμονικῆς βιβλιοθήκης (l. 7, n.), for drawing up or 
investigating official documents, besides purchases of writing-materials. An 
approximate date is provided by the mention in l. 11 of Munatius Felix, praefect 
in 150–1 (cf. Lesquier, *L’armée romaine* 513). The writer of the account was 
perhaps himself an official, and the payments seem to have been made at 
Alexandria rather than at Oxyrhynchus ; cf. ll. 7–8, nn.

Ἄγος δαπάνης.

γ Μεσορή, 
νομογρά(φοις) γράψαι ὑπομνηματισμ(οὺς) β (δβολοι) 15, 
χάρτου εἰς αὐτοὺς (τετρώβολον).

5 δ, ἐπόρου χάρτου ἀγορασθέντος 
εἰς συνκοπὴν (δραχμαί) δ, 
αἱρέτη ἡγεμονικῆς βιβλιοθήκης (ὁβ.) εἰ. 
ε, νομογρά(φοις) [ἀγοράσας] μαλλοὶς ‘λεγομένοις’ ζητήσαι
1654. ACCOUNT OF NOTARIAL EXPENSES

υπομνηματισμούς τοῦ ἀρχιδικαστοῦ (τετράδες).

3. νομογράφοις εἰς τὸν ἀγορᾶς τῷ ὀϊψωνἼίῳ.

3. νομογράφοις: the view of Koschaker (Zeitschr. d. Savigny-St. xxix. 172) that these were officials is disputed by Preisigke (Girousen 277) and P. M. Meyer (P. Hamb. 4. 15, n.), who regard them as private notaries. Mitteis (Grundz. 56) is doubtful. 1654, in which they are concerned with ὑπομνηματισμοί of high officials such as the archidicastes (ll. 8-9) and praefect (ll. 10-11), rather supports Koschaker; cf. l. 8, n.

7. αἱρέτη: für ἡγεμονικῆς βιβλιοθήκης: this library, which was not known previously, must have been at Alexandria. αἱρέτη, for which Crönert, Wörterbuch, quotes only an instance from Vettius Valens ii. 1 in the sense of ‘favourer’, = προαιρέτης; cf. P. Leipzig. 123. 17-19, where a βιβλιοφύλαξ at Alexandria states παρελήφθησαν διὰ τῶν προαιρετῶν τῶν προκριμένον τόμων τέσσαρες, sc. ὑπομνηματισμοί from the Mendesian nome, and B.G. U. 362. Fr. 1. 19, &c., where 30 drachmae Ξάνθῳ προαιρέτῃ βιβλιοθήκης occur in the accounts of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Arsinoë. The προαιρέτης is generally explained as an official who ‘produced’ documents as the result of a search; cf. Preisigke, Fachwörter 146. That the βιβλιοθήκη in B. G. U. 362 was also at Alexandria, and even identical with our ἡγεμονικὴ βιβλιοθήκη, is quite possible, for the next entry but one in B. G. U. 362 is uniformly ἐπιτηρητῇ ὑπὲρ καταπομπῆς μηνιαίου, and P. Leipzig. 123 shows that the προαιρέται went about the country collecting documents for the central archives at Alexandria; but the local βιβλιοθήκηs at the nome-capitals may also have had προαιρέτας or αἱρέτας. In the present case the payment to a αἱρέτη is likely to be connected with a search for a particular document (cf. ll. 8-9), and if so the account was presumably written at Alexandria; cf. the next n.

8. νομογράφοις [ἀγορᾶς]: cf. B. G. U. 888. 4, where a νομογράφος ἀγορᾶς writes a letter in the name of the archidicastes, and is apparently an official of the καταλογεῖον at Alexandria, as is now admitted by Preisigke (Fachwörter 130; cf. l. 3, n.). If [ἀγορᾶς] is rightly restored, the probability that Alexandria, not Oxyrhynchus, was the scene of these payments (cf. l. 7, n.) is increased; but the next word remains a difficulty, for though the addition of λεγομένοις indicates that it is something unusual, perhaps a proper name, neither μαλλοῖς nor Μαλλοῖς seems at all suitable (Μαλλοί are only known as a people in NW. India and Μαλλός as the name of towns in Cilicia and Aethiopia). Two letters instead of one may be lost after ρα, and α of μαλλοῖς can be ε, but μ and the first λ are nearly certain. λιβέλλοις and μεγάλοις are excluded.

10. τῷ δὲ ὄνομα could be read, but the order of words would not be satisfactory.

II. Μουνατίου Φήλικος: cf. int.
1655. Baker’s Account.

An account, covering three successive days, of bread and cakes of various kinds. The hand, which is of an uncultivated type, appears to belong to the third century. Except on the verso, all figures have a horizontal line over them. Cf. 1731. i–ii.

Δόγας ἄρτοκόπου Καλασίριος.

ε, ἄρτων μεγάλων ε (δηναρία) ε,
καπυρίων ζευγών κ (δην.) γ,
σεμιδάλεως μέτρων α ἂ τῆς Τ...
5 πλακούντων (δην.) γ.
ζ, σαμιδάλεως μέτρων α καλεωτιδε[..
ζ, μερικῶν μ (δην.) ραχμαί) β,
σελιγνίων μεγάλων [[(δην.)]] μ (δην.) ε (δρ.) γ,
σελιγνίων μικῶν ζευγη κ (δην.) γ,
10 σεμιδάλεως μέτρα β (δην.) γ,
γίνονται ὁμοῦ (δην.) μζ τεταρτον ? α.

On the verso

ρ εὔδοήκοντα δ τεταρτον α.

6. 1. σεμιδάλεως. 12. 1. ἑβδομήκοντα Or ὀγδοήκοντα.

‘Account of the baker Kalasiris. The 5th, 5 large loaves 5 denarii, 20 pairs of dried loaves 3 den., 1 measure of fine flour for ..., cakes 3 den. The 6th, 1 measure of fine flour ... The 7th, 40 divisible loaves (?) 11 den. 2 dr., 40 large cakes 5 den. 3 dr., 20 pairs of small cakes 3 den., 2 measures of fine flour 6 den., total 46 den, 1 quarter.’

1. Καλασίριος: cf. e.g. P. Leipz. 97. iii. 7, vii. 5, xvii. 9.

2. καπυρίων is apparently a diminutive of καπυρίος, a word applied to various articles of food. A thin dry cake or biscuit of some kind may be meant.

3. σεμιδάλεως: cf. e.g. 738. 82. The punctuation of ll. 4–5 is uncertain; cf. l. ii, n.

4. μερικῶν may be interpreted as bread or cake marked off into segments; but no such use seems to be known, and the reading is uncertain. Between ζ and μ there is a dot which may possibly be meant for an o, i.e. ὀμερικῶν for ὀμηρικῶν, but this again would apparently be a novel use, and there is no o in the papyrus at all similar. On the other hand a dot after a date is unusual, and does not occur in ll. 2 and 6.

9. The dialectical μικός and μικός are both found in papyri; for the latter cf. P. Fay. 127. 12-13.

11. The items preserved add up to 36 den. 5 dr., the difference between this and the total 46 den. τ(ι) a being accounted for by the figures lost at the ends of ll. 4 and 6. It is, however, not quite certain that ll. 4-5 should not be combined as a single item by reading e.g. τὴν ποινήν πλακότων, the price of 3 den. for a σμύδαλεως μέτρον corresponding to that in l. 10. In this case the only figure lost (9 den. ?) would be at the end of l. 6. τ(ι)τ(ιρων) apparently means 1 dr., the other 4 being treated as equivalent to 1 denarius in accordance with the usual ratio of Egyptian drachmae to denarii; cf. 1431. 3, n. The letters τε are written with no sign of abbreviation both here and in l. 12. For a similar combination of denarii and drachmae cf. 6. g. Dakke ostracon No. 8 in *Class. Rev.* xxxiii. 49 sqq., the drachmae being presumably χαλκίνα. The papyrus is broken below l. 11, and the figures on the verso may be explained by supposing that the account was continued after a short interval.

1656. ACCOUNT OF FOOD.

30.4 x 11.3 cm. Late fourth or fifth century.

An account of expenses for food of various kinds, written in an uncultivated hand with many mistakes in spelling. The monetary unit is abbreviated μο( ), standing for μορίας, i.e. μυριὰς δηναρίων, which became common in the latter part of the fourth century (e.g. 1729-30); cf. the spelling τοιρών in l. 15.

Δόγων ὀλοποιοῦ. ἐδεξάμην καυλίων μο(ί)ρ.) ι;
παρ’ ἑσοῦ μο(ιράδας) ξ,
1. 2.

γάρων αὐτητησίων μο(ιρ.) οε,
5 τουλού [. . .] μο[ιρ.] δβ,
. . νμ[ [. . .] μο[ιρ.] δβ,
 [. . .] μο[ιρ.] δβ,
5833 ἀρκάδια πο(τοπ.) ιβ,

φασιλιῶν καὶ λε ᾑ{σ} πτολάχανα
μο(ιρ.) δβ,
10 τοιρών μο(ιρ.) ιβ,

καυλίων μο(ιρ.) ιβ,
εξ(ε)μνικών μο(ιρ.) ιβ,

ἀρκάδια μο(ιρ.) ιβ,
εξ(ε) διπτον καιμία μο(ιρ.) ιβ,
15 τοιρών μο(ιρ.) ιβ,

κρῆσας λ(τρών) γ μο(ιρ.) οε,

φασιλιῶν μο(ιρ.) ιβ,

ἀκρ[ν] ον μο(ιρ.) ιβ,
χαθαρῶν μο(ιρ.) μ,

ψομίων μο(ιρ.) πμ,

20 ἀρίστων μο(ιρ.) οε,
καυμαληδίων κα(ι) μέλιτος μο(ιρ.) ν.

1. l. λόγος. 8. l. φασιλιών. 9. First ν of διπτον corr. from ο. 15. l. τυρών.
16. l. κρῆσα. 19. l. καθαρῶν. 22. l. κεφαληδίων.
Account of a repairer (?). I received from you 5,000 myriads, from which, for dried fish (?) sauce 75 myr., beans and small vegetables 10 myr., meat for dinner, 3 lb., 75 myr., relishes 12 myr., cabbages 10 myr., dates 10 myr., Arcadian ... 300 myr., ... for dinner 10 myr., cheeses 30 myr., meat, 3 lb., 75 myr., relishes 12 myr., trotter 12 myr., pure loaves 40 myr., dainties 180 myr., breakfasts 75 myr., heads and honey 8 myr."

1. ὁλοποιοῦ: the only instance cited of this word is Damascius, De princip. 33 (p. 87 Kopp) οὐχ ὡς ἑνοποιὸν ληπτέον ἀλλ᾽ ὡς παντοποιόν καὶ πληθοποιόν γὰρ καὶ ἀγαθοποιόν καὶ ὁλοποιόν καὶ οὐδὲ ἕν ὅτι οὐ ποιοῦν, and its meaning in the present place is doubtful. The sense of ‘factotum’ or ‘handy man’ on the analogy of παντοπόλης is hardly natural, and ‘repairer’ is more in accordance with use and the passage of Damascius, in which παντοποιός and ὁλοποιός are distinguished.

4. αὐστησίων is perhaps for αὐστηρίων, αὐστηρός being used as an epithet of χυλός, λάχανα, σιτία, &c.

5. τοῦλο. []; the fourth letter may be δ, and the seventh may be also δ or λ.

13. ἁρμίδα remains unexplained. Cf. e.g. σαίνα in 1658. 1.

14. καμμα is unknown. According to Photius κημός was διστρών τι παρὰ Θραξίου, but a misspelling of κημίων in this sense does not seem very probable.

18. For ἄκρον (?) cf. e.g. 108. 3.

19. καθαρῶν is for καθαρῶν, sc. ἄρτων; cf. e.g. 736. 78, and, for the absolute use P. Tebt. 120. int. καθαρῶν ζεύγη ιείς.

20. ψομίων: the remains of the second letter suggest α rather than ο, but in any case ψομίων was no doubt intended.

(c) Lists.

1657. List of Utensils.

21.6 × 12.5 cm. Late third century.

A list of utensils, which were contained in two στρατιωτάρια (military haversacks? Cf. l. 1, n.), followed by a short letter announcing their dispatch. As often happens (cf. e.g. 521, 1290), the list includes some new words. It is written on the verso of 1411, which belongs to the year 260.

Χαλκοκρότων στρατιωτάριον

α λιτρῶν κό, ἡχον σκοριτόν α, βωλη[τ][ό]ν α, 

βατέλλων, φαβατάρι[ο]ν, ἄεβνβάκια β, έτερα ἄγ[γε]ια β, κυβάριον, / [α][θ][μ][θ].

λιτρῶν ἵς, ἡχον τά αὐτά είδη καὶ θύσκη καὶ πάσκαλον Πβ. [Θεόνι φίλφ. α. . . .

τά διαπεμφθέντα χαλκο[κρότων] στρατιωτάρια β' ἐθ[ντά]ν τά [προκείμενα ἀγγεία κο[μιστά-]

μένος μετά τῶν ἅλλων δηλώσεις μοι, Δουκία.
A military case of bronze utensils weighing 24 pounds, containing 1 dish, 1 saucepan, a plate, a bean-tureen, 2 saucers, 2 other vessels, a salt-fish-pot (?), making 9 in number.

Another military case weighing 16 pounds, containing the same objects and a censer and wallet?

To my friend Theon... on receipt of the 2 military cases of bronze utensils containing the aforesaid vessels, which I have dispatched, with the rest, send word to me, Lucia.'

1. στρατιωτάριον (cf. l. ro) is apparently novel, but clearly means some sort of receptacle used by soldiers, perhaps a haversack.


4. βαλητρίον: cf. the πινάκια βαλητρία in B. G. U. 781. i. i, iii. 7. βαλητρίον for βαλητρίαν is a possible reading here, but suits the papyrus less well than βαλητρίαν, which, though not occurring elsewhere, is a natural form (from βαλλετρίον = boletus).

5. βατέλλιον: cf. Wilcken, Ostl. ii. 1218. 3 συνθέσις βατέλλιον, 741. 18 βατελλίον.

6. φαβατάριον = fabatarium.

9. κυβιάριόν is a derivative of κύβιον.

13. πάσκαλιον, if right, is for φάσκαλον, φάσκωλον; cf. the Latin pasceolus. πισκ might be read for πισκός, but a word connected with πισκός (πισκός) seems less probable.

14. の]... would naturally be taken for the name of the writer, which, however, would leave Λουκία in l. 19 (the last letter is doubtful, but ω is less suitable) unexplained. It is not possible to read [χαιρε or ἀπὸ Λουκία. The word may therefore be connected with what follows.

1658. LIST OF ARTICLES.

A list of various articles, similar to 1657, 1290, &c., and including, like those papyri, some rare or novel forms. The writing is across the fibres of the verso, the recto being blank except that at one edge there is a vestige which may belong to the final letter of a line.

Σαίτα χαλαρία μαχαίρια β μεικρὰ τοῦ πάκτωνος, μεικρὸν σφυρίον ὠτίον χαλκίου. ἔχων κάτω 
κατακήν κενόν, κοκκούμιον α, μεικρὰ τὸσ πάκτωνος, ἡλάρια ἡλάρια μεικρὸν σφυρίον 
χαλαρία μαχαίρια β μεικρὰ τοῦ πάκτωνος, κοκκούμιον α, μεικρὸν σφυρίον ὠτίον χαλκίου.

1. σαίτα. 1. φοινίκ(ινα). 5. 1. κανών. 7. 1. ἦχον.

'2 Saite jars, 5 palm-wood boards of the boat, 2 couches, a new flagon, a new , a small basket containing at the bottom 2 small knives, 1 pot, 1 casket, some small nails of the boat, a handle of a kettle.'
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

1. σαίρα: cf. Archiv iii. 448 and a Rainer papyrus of the fourth or fifth century cited by Wessely, Altersindiz. im Philogelos, p. 32. An analogous measure is μεμφίτιον (P. Flor. 213, 6).


4. βάδιον is apparently a diminutive of βάδος or βάτος, which according to Hesychius contained ξέσται. Epiphanius, De pond. p. 178, derives the measure from the Hebrew βίθ and associates it with the oil-making industry.

5. καραχή remains unexplained. A connexion with κάδδιχος or κάδδιχον, which Hesychius gives as equivalent to ἡμετέρον, is hardly likely.

9. For κοκκούμιον cf. e. g. 1160, 23, n., 1290, 3.

10. πυξίδιον: cf. e. g. P. Ryl. 124, 14, 127, 30.

III. TAXING-ACCOUNTS

1659. ACCOUNT OF CROWN-TAX.

$35 \times (approximately) 42.5$ cm. A.D. 218–221.

This long and fairly well preserved papyrus contains an account of sums collected in the Oxyrhynchite nome for Crown-tax (ll. 1, 130) during a period of five days from Hathur 10–14 in the reign of Elagabalus, who is known from numerous papyri (e. g. 1522) to have paid special attention to this source of revenue; cf. 1441, int., where the evidence concerning the mode of its assessment is collected. Of the three columns the second and third are nearly complete, but in the first the middles of lines are for the most part missing. The position assigned to four fragments which do not actually join the beginnings or ends of lines of Col. i (Fr. 1 to ll. 1–6, Fr. 2 to ll. 7–13, Fr. 3 to ll. 33–43, Fr. 4 to ll. 43–5) is practically certain; a few very small unplaced pieces are ignored. After the heading in ll. 1–3 (or 4), which is imperfect and probably contained a mention of the year in either ll. 1 or ll. 4, comes in ll. 5 (or 4)–8 a list of sums paid through the public bank of Oxyrhynchus apparently by individual taxpayers (ll. 5–6, n.), followed in ll. 9 by another payment at Oxyrhynchus, distinguished from the preceding section (ll. 9, n.). Then follows in ll. 10–119 a list of payments through πράκτορες, whose names are in the nominative (ll. 12, 86–7, 100, 118), or their agents, who are introduced by διά (cf. δι(ά) Διονυσίου ὑπηρέτου) in ll. 125, at various villages of all six toparchies of the Oxyrhynchite nome, each section concerning a toparchy being subdivided into two parts, respectively headed μητροπολιτικῶν and κωμητικῶν, according to the place in which the taxpayers were registered. In ll. 120 comes an entry of 80 drachmae credited
to the nome in general, this having perhaps been explained in detail in a note added, but subsequently cancelled, after l. 102 (cf. l. 103, n.), and there follows in l. 121 the total of sums actually received for the nome together with the total due according to the fraction (5 days make $\frac{5}{7}$) of the $\mu\nu\iota\alpha\iota\nuov$, or official assessment of the amount due in each month. Since the actual receipts were 206 drachmae in excess of the assessment, arrangements were made for abatements (ll. 122-4, a section which has been cancelled, like l. 103) in the case of three villages, effected by $\delta \pi\rho\sigma\sigma\pi\varphi\alpha\alpha\delta\omicron(\bar{\eta})$, which is a new official title. Since payments for Crown-tax were made at intervals throughout the year (cf. 1522 and B. G. U. 518), there is some reason to infer that 12 tal. 5890 dr. $4\frac{3}{4}$ obols, the amount of the assessment for Hathur 10-14, represent $\frac{7}{8}$ of the whole annual amount due from the Oxyrhynchite nome for that impost, i.e. nearly 950 talents. In conclusion (ll. 125-9) there is a list of sums credited to the Hermopolite nome, partly collected at a Hermopolite village which probably adjoined the Upper toparchy of the Oxyrhynchite nome (l. 125, n.), partly paid by inhabitants of a village in that toparchy who had gone over into the Hermopolite nome (l. 128). The sum of the Hermopolite items is in l. 130 finally added to the (scheduled, not the actually received) total of the Oxyrhynchite nome. The following table summarizes the main items of the account:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>μητροπολιτικά</th>
<th>κωμητικά</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>μητροπ. (bank)</td>
<td>[1373 dr. 2½ ob.</td>
<td>305 dr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>μητροπ. (miscellaneous)</td>
<td>[4113 dr. 4 ob.]</td>
<td>250 dr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43, 45.</td>
<td>Διβός τοπ.</td>
<td>[2 tal. 5]560 dr.</td>
<td>471 dr. 4 ob.</td>
<td>1 tal. 4898 dr. 4½ ob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56, 60.</td>
<td>'Απηλ. τοπ.</td>
<td>1 tal. 5907 dr.</td>
<td>1 tal. 613 dr. 3 ob.</td>
<td>1 tal. 3624 dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77, 85.</td>
<td>Μέση τοπ.</td>
<td>[1 tal. 4]328 dr. 3 ob.</td>
<td>[1 tal.] 613 dr. 3 ob.</td>
<td>1 tal. 3624 dr. 60 dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111, 119.</td>
<td>Κάτω τοπ.</td>
<td>1 tal. 1356 dr.</td>
<td>2268 dr.</td>
<td>12 tal. 5890 dr. 4½ ob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120.</td>
<td>nome (miscellaneous)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4290 dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121.</td>
<td>Oxy. nome (actual receipts)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13 tal. 4180 dr. 4½ ob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121.</td>
<td>Oxy. nome (proportion of μηνιαίον)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129.</td>
<td>Hermop. nome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130.</td>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some doubt attaches to the totals of the "Ανω and Διβός τοπ. (ll. 23, 43, nn.), and the total of the bank-receipts at Oxyrhynchus is obtained only by subtraction; but the margin of error is small. The arithmetic of the writer is good; the only mistakes which can be detected concern the obols in two cases (ll. 122 and 130, nn.).
For determining his official rank there is no direct evidence, and it is not made clear who is meant by the second person used in l. 103; but accounts of payments by individuals for Crown-tax were sent by πράκτορες to the strategus, as the head of the revenue-administration of the nome; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 474.

The geographical information provided by 1659 is of considerable interest. The order of the six toparchies is the same as that in 1285, which is also a taxing-list, and 1747, a list of persons serving in some official capacity (guards?), and was evidently customary, proceeding in general from south to north. The enumeration of the toparchies in the Hermopolite nome found in the taxing-lists B. G. U. 552–7, which observes the following order (1) Κουσσίτης ἄνω, (2) Κουσσίτης κάτω, (3) Λευκοπυργίτης ἄνω, (4) Λευκοπυργίτης κάτω, (5) Περὶ πόλιν ἄνω, (6) Περὶ πόλιν κάτω, (7) Πατρὴ ἄνω, (8) Πατρὴ κάτω, (9) Πατεμίτης ἄνω, (10) Πατεμίτης κάτω with the district called Πασκώ (cf. 1637. 20, n.), also probably proceeds in general from south to north, so that the Λευκοπυργίτης district is to be placed between Κοῦσσαι (Zl-Kusiyeh) and Hermopolis (Ashmunén), the Πατρὴ and Πατεμίτης districts between Hermopolis and the boundary of the Oxyrhynchite nome. These toparchies were all mainly or exclusively on the west bank. The district on the east bank, in which ᾿Ακῶρις-Τῆνις (Tellhle) was situated, was called Μωχίτης. Most of the villages in 1659 were already known, principally from the fuller list in 1285; but new names occur in ll. 27, 42, 55, 63, 74, and some which were imperfectly preserved in 1285 can now be fixed; cf. ll. 14, 15, 70, nn. The order of the villages in the two sections concerning μητροπολιτικά and κωμητικά does not correspond, even where, as in the case of the Thmoisepho toparchy (ll. 86–99), the same villages are found in both. Usually the μητροπολιτικά section is much the longer and the sums are uniformly much larger, a circumstance which serves to account for the comparative smallness of the receipts recorded at the metropolis itself. In 1285 also, which is concerned with a tax called τιμὴ., there are two lists; but the order of the villages is the same in both, and the relative amounts of the payments correspond to a large extent, so that there is no reason to suppose that the two lists in 1285 refer to μητροπολιτικά and κωμητικά.

Col. i.

Σ[τέφαν ?] | κόν | [. . . . . . .] | [. . . . . . .] | α[τ]ων του κυρ[ιο]ν
᾿Αντιοχος | Ευ[θυ] | Ευ[θυ]χος | Σεβαστος
[.] | [. . . . . . . . .]
5 διὰ δη | μο(σίας) | τρα(πες) | Αθ[ιρ] | παρὰ | Κλα[δ] | διας | Ισιδώρας | τῆς | κ(α) | Ἀπίας (δραχμάς) σολς.
ACCOUNT OF CROWN-TAX

10 'Ανω τοπ(αρχίας) | μητ(ροπολιτικῶν) λη(μ(μάτων)) | [...] | δι(ά) (δρ.) Ρ(φ.) | [12 l.] / (δρ.) 'Αγγ.

'Ερημίων (δρ.) | [12 l.] | / (δρ.) 'Αρπ.θ.

Κωμιτ(ικῶν) (λημμάτων) | [12 l.] | / (δρ.) 'Ανω τοπ(αρχίας) (τάλαντα) 18 1/2 (δρ.) Ρ(μ.).
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

35 Κερκτεθύ'(peos) 'Αθ'||ρ |. | [δι(ά) 11 l.] λξ, / (δρ.) Βμ. 
[Σε]νεκελεύ [Αθ||ρ |. | [δι(ά) . . . . . . . .] δ, iδ (δρ.) Φ, φιλ(λ.) (δρ. ?) 
πξ, / (δρ.) Βσββ. 
Σενοκώμε[ιαρ] 'Αθ||ρ |. . . . . . . . ]κ, / (δρ.) ιμα.
Σύρω[ι] 'Αθ||ρ ιβ | [δι(ά) . . . . . . . .]. δ( ) (δρ.) [. .]. 
Σεναώ 'Αθ||ρ ιγ δι(ά) | [ . . . . ] (δρ. ?) 'Αψ, ιδ (δρ.) ξ, / (δρ.) 'Αψξ.
40 Πέλα 'Αθ||ρ |. δι(ά) | Αιον(υ)σιο (δρ. . . . . . . ) (δρ. ?) ηη, ιδ (δρ.) μ, 
/ (δρ.) 'Ασπη.
Παειμεω's 'Αθ||ρ | [ι . δι(ά) . . . . . . . .]. σ (δρ.) ση.
'Αντιπ(έρα) Πέλα [Αθ||ρ ιβ δι(ά) Θ |. . . . . . . . ] / (δρ.) 'Αψβ.
[ ] / | [μ]ητροπο(λικων) (ταλ.) β (δρ.) 'Εφβ.
κωμη(κων) λημμ[άτων]: . . . . 'Αθ||ρ ιβ δι(ά) | [ . . . . . . ] (δρ.) σι, ιδ (δρ.) μ, 
/ (δρ.) συν.
45 / [Αθ||σ] τοπ(αρχιας) (ταλ.) β | (δρ. ?) Ε[ωι].
'Απηλ(ίωτου) τοπ(αρχιας) μητ(ροπολιτικων) [λμ(μάτων)] . . . . . . . 'Αθ||ρ δι(ά) Σαρ[απ(ίων)] (δρ.) 'Αρ, ια δι(ά) Αιονυσιο(ν)
(δρ.) 120 l., / (δρ.) 'Ανο.
Ψώβθ(εω) 'Αθ||ρ 18 l.]κθ, αλ(λ.) (δρ.) πη, / (δρ.) 'Αμη.
Ταμαπ(ιμο) 'Αθ||ρ 14 l. (δρ.) ν, αλ(λ.) (δρ.) [. . .] ιη
(δρ.) τ, δ(λ.) ([δρ.) 21 l. (δρ. ?) κ, / (δρ.) 'Βτξ.
28. iβ corr. (?).

Col. ii.

Φθωχε(οι)' 'Αθ||ρ ια δι(ά) Ζω(ι)λ(ον) [(δρ.)] 'Αψ, ιβ (δρ.) ρ, ιγ (δρ.) Αξβ, 
/ (δρ.) 'Β[ωι]ξβ.
'Ομεωσ 'Αθ||ρ ιβ δι(ά) Σαραπ(ίων) (δρ.) οις, ιγ (δρ.) μ, αλ(λ.) (δρ.) κθ, ιδ (δρ.) μφ, / (δρ.) Ακ.
Φοθύου 'Αθ||ρ ιβ δι(ά) Απολ(λονιο) (δρ.) ις, ιγ (δρ.) τ, αλ(λ.) (δρ.) ρθβ, ιδ (δρ.) κ, / (δρ.) 'Αρμβ.
Τυχυνεκ(ότεω) 'Αθ||ρ ια δι(ά) Σαραπ(ίων) (δρ.) σ[κ, α]λ(λ.) [(δρ.)] φ, ιβ (δρ.) μ, ιγ (δρ.) ιβ, ιδ (δρ.) κη, / (δρ.) ω.
55 Θομουνεφαβθεω 'Αθ||ρ ιδ δι(ά) Διογένους (δρ.) 'Αρβε.
/ μητροπο(λικων) (ταλ.) α (δρ.) 'Ετξ.
κω(μ)ητ(ρ)δ(κων) 'Ατήρου 'Αθ||ρ ιδ δι(ά) Σαραπάμμ[ον] [(δρ.) (δρ.)] λβ (τετρόββ.).
1659. ACCOUNT OF CROWN-TAX

1. Ῥείτα Ψυχάδων Ἀθηρ 

[Image of the page with handwritten text in Greek, preserving the original layout and structure.]
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

85 "κωμ(ητικῶν) (δρ.) φο (τετράβ.). / Μέσης τοπ(αρχίας) (τάλ. α (δρ.)) Δωφη (τετράβ.) (ήμωιβ.) χ(αλ. α.

Θμοι(σεφὼ) τοπ(αρχίας) μητ(ροπολιτικῶν) λη(μμάτων): Τήεως Ἀθύρ ια 'Ισιδ(ωρος) πρά(κτωρ) (δρ.) χ, ᾧ(λιβ) (δρ.) γβ (τριώβ.) χ(αλ.) β, / (δρ.) χθβ (τριώβ.) χ(αλ.) β.

Παώμεως Ἅθύρ ια Ἀπολ(λωνος) πρά(κτωρ) (δρ.) σε, ( ) (δρ.) ιβ, / (δρ.) σοβ. Παλώσεως Ἁθύρ ια δι(α) Ἀπώνον (δρ.) υνη.

Θύλθεω(γ) Ἅθύρ ιβ δι(α) Ἰσίου Τπί(ωνος) Α(δρ.) ιβ, / (δρ.) σοβ.

Κεσμού(χεως) Ἁθύρ ια δι(α) Κλ(έωνος) (δρ.) χθ, / (δρ.) αλη.

Παώμεως Ἁθύρ ια (δρ.) ιβ, ιο (δρ.) σοβ.

Κατω τοπ(αρχίας) μητ(ροπολιτικῶν) Ἐμιλίου Τρύφ(ωνος) Ἀθύρ ιβ

Col. iii.

100 Κάτω τοπ(αρχίας) μητ(ροπολιτικῶν) λη(μμάτων): 'Ισιον Τρύφ(ωνος) Ἀθύρ ιβ

Δωφη(γ) πρά(κτωρ) (δρ.) η, ιο (δρ.) φθξ, ᾧ(λιβ) (δρ.) γβ, / (δρ.) αλη.

Σιναρ(ίωνος) τοπ(αρχίας) μητ(ροπολιτικῶν) λη(μμάτων) (δρ.) τ, ιβ (δρ.) Φ, ιο (δρ.) ιβ, / (δρ.) 'Αψθξ

Ἀθύρ ια δι(α) Δείου (δρ.) λε, / (δρ.) 'Αχιμ.
1659. ACCOUNT OF CROWN-TAX

1. The word before τοῦ is possibly τελεσμάτων, but not λημμάτων.
4. Possibly μητροπόλεως (cf. l. 9, n.) but that word would hardly be expected to have a line to itself, and ἔτους is more likely, unless this occurred in l. 1.

5-6. Κλαυδίας Ἰσιδώρας τῆς κ. Ἀπίας: cf. 1630. 3, n. ἔτια can be substituted for παρά in ll. 5-6; cf. l. 128 δι(ὰ) τῶν ἄλλοις Ἐντείεως, where tax-payers, not tax-collectors, are meant. But δι(ὰ) Ἰσίδωρον in l. 6 either refers to a tax-collector, like διά with the other names in ll. 10-115, or indicates an agent of a tax-payer, so that a different preposition is in any case more suitable with persons who, as the mention of a woman shows, were evidently tax-payers. Κλαυδίας Ἰσιδώρας in place of παρά in l. 5 is unsatisfactory, for Claudia Isidora was apparently still living when 1659 was written.

7. The letter following σ is not διά, but might be παρά: cf. the previous n. στεφανικός is more likely, unless this occurred in l. 6.

8. Another proper name or διά(λαρ) followed by a sum probably occurred at the beginning. The total is obtained by subtraction; cf. int. and l. 23, n.

9. πράκτορες or their agents; but the entry may be supplementary to ll. 5-8 in the same kind of way as l. 120 νομοῦ (δω.) π is to ll. 10-119.

10. After λημμάτων a village-name is lost; cf. l. 15, n.

11. Ἐντείεως ἡ: a village Ἐντελεύ in an unspecified toparchy is known from 1510; but Ἐντείεως (l. 123) has to be introduced somewhere into the list of payments of πηγετηριακά in 1659, presumably before Σενέπτα (l. 67); cf. l. 123, n. Other suitable places would be l. 10 or l. 24 or l. 44; but in 1285. 68 Ἐντείεως can be read in place of Ἐντείεως in the list of villages of the Upper toparchy, so that l. 15 is much the most likely place for Ἐντείεως. In l. 10 either Ἐντείημον (cf. l. 31 and 1285. 55) or Βασιλία (cf. l. 27) is more probable than one of the other villages in 1285. 51-68 which do not occur in 1659. 11-31.

22. Κλεπαρικάς: cf. 1285. 66. The vestiges suit κατά very well, but μ is quite uncertain.

23. The reading Β is doubtful here, and in l. 32 the total of the κωμητειακά is only obtained by subtraction from the total for the toparchy, in which 'Α, though not clear, is a much more suitable reading than any other figure; cf. int.

27. Βασιλία ( ) was previously unknown.

32. Cf. l. 23, n. and int.

33. The village was perhaps Παιείων or Πτερεῖου (νος) or Σερύφεως, which were all in the Western toparchy; cf. 1285. 70-83.

42. Αντίπερας Πέλα: this village, facing Πέλα (l. 40), is known only from the present passage and 1637. 33, where it seems to be called 'Αντίπερα (ἑα) simply; cf. n.

43. E[φ]ε: μ could be read in place of φ. E[φ] depends on Ε in l. 45, where the reading is very uncertain.

46. The village lost may well be Σαρπύφα: cf. l. 57. Σαρπύφα was (ἄμμων) could be read here and in ll. 52 and 54 and identified with Σαρπύφα (ς) in l. 57.

54. The toparchy to which Τυχινεικάς (ς) (cf. 280. 8 and 290. 6, where l. Τυχινεικάς belonged was not known previously.

55. Θηρωνεβόθνυς: this village is known only from this passage and 1747. 37. In 1285. 96 Θηρωνεβόθνυς (ς) is not very suitable. The first letter there may well be ο.

63. Παυ... [i. seems to be different from Παύς (ς) in 1285. 105, where, though
1659. ACCOUNT OF CROWN-TAX

a can be substituted for o, v is clear, while here the third letter is much more probably κ than v. Πακέρκη is unsuitable, being in the Eastern toparchy (1285. 89).

66. Ἴστρ[ο]υ ἐπ(οικίου : elsewhere, e.g. in 1285. 108, "Ιστρον is treated as a κώμη.

68. Νοπ(od) ἐποίκιον : cf. 1285. 101. Νοποπα(ποις) ἐπίκιον (1747. 69) is probably different.

70. [Taα]απίτει : cf. 1747. 40, where the reading is clear, and 1285. 117, where l. Ταμπι-πίτει for Ταλπιπίτε. This village must be distinguished from Ταμπιτεί or Ταμπιπτεί, which was in the Eastern toparchy (612).

71. [.] .[.] .ω : the penultimate letter can be ρ, but the other vestiges do not well suit [N]ηρ(e)ν(v) (cf. 1285. 112), and the final ω is not appreciably above the line.

72. Πεενώ : cf. l. 82 and 1283. 6.

74. Τέβα : cf. l. 79. This village is new. In both places the third letter seems to be β, not κ, and we conjecture that Τέβα, not Τόκα, is also to be read in P. S. I. 219. 4.

87. ᾿Απολ(λώνιος) : ᾿Απολ(ινάριος) (cf. 1. 118) is possible, but not very likely, since the toparchies are different.

86-98. The six villages in the Thmoisepho toparchy here mentioned are identical with those in 1285. 122-7.

103. This line, which is written somewhat smaller than usual, perhaps refers to the 80 dr. νομοῦ in l. 120. Like ll. 122-3, it is enclosed in brackets, and the 80 dr. are ignored in the total in l. 111. [δια] τ(ῶν) ἀπό Movv. is suggested by l. 128; but though τ(ῶν) is possible, the preceding letter is not [δια] or [δια], and in ll. 122-3 there is no ἀπο τῶν before ἀπο with village-names. Villages in the Lower toparchy called Μούχιαρη (1285. 137, n.) and Μούχωταλή (1529. 10, 1747. 55) are known, and presumably one of these is meant.

104. [Σω|ωσ, which is just the right length, is restored from 1285. 140.

118. Το[λ]αρ, which is very slight and uncertain, but cf. l. 105 and 1285. 131.

120. νομοῦ : cf. ll. 9, 103, nn.

121. ἀπα(λεγον) : cf. 370 τὸ ἀνάλογον τῆς ἐποικίου, P. Brit. Mus. 131 recto. 69 πρὸς ἀναλ. τοῦ μηνοῦ, Amh. 85. 18, 86. 14, Flor. 383. 8, Ryl. 99. 7. For the omission of ½ obol in the second total cf. l. 130, n.

122. (ἀπὸ) σχ : the writer in subtracting 4 ob. 1 chal. from 3½ ob. 3 chal. ignores strict arithmetic, and has 206 dr. instead of 205 dr. 5½ ob. 2 chal.; cf. l. 130, n. and int.

παραδοχ(ῆ) : 'abatement', not 'receipt'; cf. παραδοχὴν γενέσθαι τῶν δαπανῶν in B.G. U. 136. 19, and 571. 11 παραδοχ(ῆ) ἀβρόχου. πρὸς παραδοχὴν in P. Brit. Mus. 1157 has the other sense.

123. 'Ενετίος : cf. l. 15. 2, n. πολ(τικῶν) = μητροπολ(τικῶν) ; cf. 1419. 2, n. For Σεπίν(τα) cf. l. 67, and for Σων(το) l. 102.

124. λ(φθείσαι ?) : cf. l. 103, n.

125. Ιδίων(οι) . . Λ(. .) : in the second word the letter above the line has a loop at the top, suggesting λ, so that Ιδίων(οι) (cf. 1637. 27, n.), Γεω(πελ ... ) (P. Flor. 344. 2), Πετ(αβδέλ) (Brit. Mus. 1880), Σω(μνομόδεκος) (Brit. Mus. 1765. 8), Παν(κεκτύρεως) (Flor. 17. 8), Ταυ(οντέους) (Flor. 50. 55), Τατ(τεκτύρεως) (Flor. 50. 30), Τέω(τος) (Leipz. 99. i. 28) are all unsuitable. This Ibion is likely to have been in the most northern toparchy of the
Hermopolite nome, i.e. Πατεμίτης κάτω or Πασκώ (cf. int.), near the boundary of the Oxyrhynchite Upper toparchy, in which Sinkepha (l. 128; cf. l. 13) was situated. Διονύσιος ὑπ(ηρέτης) may have been mentioned in Il. το-- 31, but is probably different from Διονύσιος in ll. 49 and 63; cf. l. 87, n.

The total of the μηνιαῖον in l. 121 added to the sum in l. 129 is ½ obol less than the total given here. Probably this ½ obol was written originally at the end of l. 121, but obliterated when the writer added χ(αλ.) a there; cf. l. 121, crit. n.

**1660. ACCOUNT OF TAXES IN KIND.**

This fragment of a fourth-century taxing-account, containing 12 nearly complete lines from the top of a column with the ends of 3 lines of the preceding column, gives totals of corn, wine, and meat supplied, probably by a village or district in the Oxyrhynchite nome, to Alexandria (which here has an unusual alternative name; cf. l. 2, n.) in accordance with the 'second delegatio'. This technical term is well known in connexion with the schedules of taxation issued annually by the praefects (cf. Gelzer, Byz. Verwaltung 39-41): the 'second delegatio', which is novel, was evidently an extraordinary levy, supplementary to the first, the corn being stated to be 'on account of the surplus (exuberantia) of the land-owners'. The distinction between κανών and πρόσθ(εμα) (= superindictum) in P. Brit. Mus. 99 (i. 158), which is approximately contemporaneous with 1660, is similar. Another example of a Latin technical term in Greek letters occurs in l. 8.

The papyrus was subsequently used as material for various trials of penmanship. In the margin of the two columns on the recto is in a large hand ᾽---καὶ Εὐλόγιος καὶ Παῦλος τῷ γράψαντι καὶ τῷ Παυλίνῳ. On the verso, besides ὑπατείας τῆς προκειμένης, &c., in cursive, are scrawled a few letters from the ends of 10 lines of a Christian prayer of some kind, the contractions κ and ὃ occurring.

Col. ii.

diá τῆς διήγησιν έκελέσθησαν πεμφθήναι
eis τήν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ὥτου Δ(εοντόπολιν
σίτου ἀπὸ λόγου ἔγουσφερ(αντίας) κτητόρ(ων) (ἀρτάβαι) ...,
ai ἀποσταλέσσαι μη(ν) Ὁδίθ ... διά Αὐρηλίου?
5 Ἡρακλῆου ἐπιμελητοῦ. [...]
oίνου ἐσται [...],
οὔτωσ.
A short letter to Heraclides, a dioecetes, stating that a certain Harpaēsis was a ὑπογεώργος and appointed as such by the writer for the current year, the 7th of Vespasian. The term ὑπογεώργος is new, and seems to have in regard to State land (which is probably meant) much the same sense as ὑπομισθωτής 'sub-lessee' (cf. e.g. B. G. U. 1047. iv. 5, 17). Themistocles (l. 5) being apparently the original lessee. Heraclides was evidently not the high finance-official at Alexandria, and that he was the administrator of a private estate is unlikely. Probably he was a subordinate local dioecetes similar to the dioecetae who are known in the reign of Augustus from 291 and P. Tebt. 408–9, and were no doubt a survival from Ptolemaic times (cf. Druffel, Archiv vi. 30). The continuance of these local dioecetae as late as the reign of Vespasian is interesting. The writer of the letter was probably a minor official, e.g. a comogrammateus (cf. l. 6, n.) or toparch, rather than a βασιλικὸς γεωργός.

Ἀρθοῶνις Ἦρακλείδηι τῷ διοι-
κη[τῆί] χαίρειν. Ἀρπαῆσις
[Παπιοντᾶτοσ ὅ κορίζων σοι]
4-5. ὑπογεώργοις Θεμιστοκλέως: Rostowzew suggests that κλήρου is to be supplied, the reign of Vespasian being a period of large confiscations by the government. But Θεμιστοκλῆς was a fairly common name at this period at Oxyrhynchus (cf. 373, 375, 377), and the name of the γεωργός is rather expected to occur. That Harthoönis was himself the γεωργός is unlikely; the general style of the letter suggests that he was the equal or superior of Heraclides (cf. int.), and if ll. 6-7 meant that Harthoönis appointed Harpaésis as his own ὑπογεώργος, εἰς σπόρον, not διὰ σπόρου, would be expected.

6. σπόρου: for the meaning 'report on crops' cf. P. Tebt. 24. 42 τὸν ἐπιδεδομένον ὑπ᾽ αὐτῶν σπόρον, 52 τὸν ἐπικεφαλαίου σπόρον ἐπιδέοντες. A document like P. Tebt. 61-72 (2nd cent. B.C.) or P. Brit. Mus. 604 (47), which were drawn up by comogrammateis, is probably meant; cf. int.

1662. APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY-PRYTANIS.

24 X 9 cm. A.D. 246.

A letter from the prytanis of the senate at Oxyrhynchus to the strategus, requesting him to appoint officially a deputy for the writer during his absence on a deputation, which was proceeding (probably to Alexandria) in order to appeal to the praefect with regard to the taxation of the nome. The person proposed as deputy, who had no doubt been nominated by the writer or the senate, was an irenarch, i.e. the chief of the police of either Oxyrhynchus or the nome rather than of a village; cf. 80. 7, 118. 14. Similar letters to a strategus concerning the appointment to liturgical offices are 59 (from the senate through the prytanis) and P. Ryl. 77. 47-52 (from ἀρχόντες).

Ἄυρήλιος Βίων ὁ καὶ Ἁμμώνιος γυμνασίαρχος βουλευτής ἔναρχος πρύτανις τῆς 'Οξυρνυ-
χιτῶν πόλεως Αὐρηλίῳ ἀρχιερατεύσαντι βουλευτῇ εἰρηνάρχῳ διαδέχασθαι με τὰ τῇ πρυτανίᾳ διαφέροντα, ἐστ' ἂν ἐπανέλθω. (2nd h.) ἐρρώσθαι σε εὐχομαι, φίλ(τατε).

τὸ ἡγεμόνα Οὐαλέριον Φίρμον ἐνεκεν πρεσβείας περὶ τῆς ἐπιβληθείσης ἐπιβολῆς τῷ ἱεροῦ ἀποτάκτου, καὶ ἐπιφανεστάτου Καίσαρος Σεβαστῶν ἑπεφυσάς.

V. PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

1663. LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

An incomplete letter from an assistant in the secretariat of the dioecetes (cf. n. on l. 15) to a secretary of the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, commending to his care one Soter, presumably a kinsman. Other letters of this kind are e.g. 32 (Latin), 292, 746, 787, P. Giessen 71; cf. 1767.
Toúρβων Κλέωνι τῶι
tιμωστάτωι χαίρειν.
πάνυ ἡσθην ἀϊκούν σε ἐν τῷ Θεινῖτῃ
diáγειν καὶ συνήδομαι γε [τῷ] φίλῳ
5 σο[ν] κηρεμβὺν ἀγαθῶ καὶ ἐπι[ει]κε-
στάτῳ εἰς τὰ πραγμάτα ἐξ[υ]γοῦ 'α ... μενοὶ. Σωτῆ-
ρα δὲ, ἐξ οὗ τὴν ἀφορμὴν ἔσχον
ἐπιστεῦλαὶ σο[ν], παρατίθεμαι σοι, ἀδελ-
φέ, ἵνα ὁρᾷς αὐτὸν ὡς Σερήνου τίδιν
10 μεικρὸν ἡμῶν ἀδελφῶν, οὗ μόνων
diὰ τὸ ἢθος τὸ χρηστὸν ἑξιον τοῦ
tυχεῖν ἀλλὰ καὶ—

On the verso
Κλέωνι γραμματεῖ στρατηγοῦ Ὀξύρηνχιτον
π(αρὰ) Τούρβωνος βοηθίο(ῦ)
15 Φιλοξένου καθολικοῦ γραμματέως διοικητοῦ).

6. a and v of α ... μενος corr. ? 9. ἴνα.

'Turbo to the most esteemed Cleon, greeting. I was very glad to hear that you are staying in the Thinite nome, and I congratulate you on your dear protector who is good and capable in his affairs ... Since I have an opportunity to send to you, I am putting Soter in your charge, brother, in order that you may regard him in the same way as our small brother Serenus, for he deserves to gain this not only on account of his excellent character but also ... (Addressed) To Cleon, secretary of the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Turbo, assistant of Philoxenus, secretary general of the dioecetes.'

5. ἐπι[ει]κεστάτῳ : cf. e.g. 1218. 5, where there is a similar misspelling.
6. a ... μενο : the vestiges do not seem to accord with ἀνειμένη. γενομένη, which would rather be expected, is also unsuitable.
15. καθολι(κοῦ) γραμματέως : this title seems to be new, and the application of the term καθολικός to a subordinate official lacks analogy, but it is in itself unobjectionable.
eulogy, Apion was a popular figure. The handwriting is a good specimen of the large upright cursive not seldom found in the official documents of the period.

Χαῖρε, κύριέ μου ᾿Απίων, Φιλοσάραπις
σε προσαγορεύω εὐχόμενός σε σώξεσθαι
πανοικησία καὶ εὖ διάγειν.
ὅτι οὐ μόνοι ἥμεις μεμνήμεθά σου ἀλλὰ
καὶ αὐτοὶ ἡμῶν οἱ πάτριοι θεοί, τοῦτο
dῆλον ἀπασιν, [Ἠ]πάσα γὰρ ἡμῶν ἡ ἠλι-
kία ἐν τοῖς στέρνοις σε περιφέρει, με-
μυμενή τῆς ἀγαθῆς σου προαιρε-
σεως. περὶ τῶν ἀπὸ πατρίδος σοι χρεω-
δῶν, κύριε μου, ἐπίστελλέ μοι ἡδέ-
ως ἔχοντι, ὡς γὰρ ἐντολάς σου ἡδίστα
ἐχων ὡς χάριτα λήμψομαι. προσαγο-
ρεύω τὸν ἀξιολογώτατον ἱὩρίωνα. (2nd h.) ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχομαι,
κύριέ μου χρηστὲ καὶ εὐγενέστατε
Ἀπίων, διὰ βίου εὖ διάγοντα
μεθ᾽ ὧν ἡδίσω διάγεις.

On the verso
(1st h.) Ἀπίων, γυμνασιάρχου στρατηγησαντι ᾿Ανταιοπολείτου
(2nd h.?) π(αρὰ) Φιλοσαράπιδος ἐνάρχου
20 ἵερποτοδ ᾿Ανταιοπολ(εώς).

'Greeting, my lord Apion, I, Philosarapis, salute you, praying that you may be preserved and prosper with all your household. That not only we but also our ancestral gods themselves hold you in memory is clear to all; for our whole youth carries you in their hearts, remembering your goodwill. Send to me about anything that you need from home, my lord, and it will be a pleasure; for I shall be most pleased to accept your commands as favours. I salute the most estimable gymnasiarch Horion. I pray for your health, my kind and noblest lord Apion, and your lifelong prosperity with those with whom it pleases you to live. (Addressed) To Apion, gymnasiarch and ex-strategus of the Antaeopolite nome, from Philosarapis, sacrificial magistrate in office of Antaeopolis.'

In this letter Aurelius Sarapion, a gymnasiarch, reminds his 'father' Claudius of a promise to let him have 40 metretae of oil when his turn came to supply oil for the gymnasium (cf. l. 5, n.), and asks that this promise should now be made good in order that oil borrowed for the occasion from friends might be repaid to them.

A[υρηλ(ιος)] Σαραπίων [Αὐρηλ(ιος)]
Κλαυ[δίοι] τοι πατ[ρι] πολλα
χαίρειν.
καθως και παρόνι[τι] σοι κατ' ούν

5 ἡτησάμην εἰς ἀς μέλλω χρί-

κριν ἡμέρας ἑλαίῳ μετρητάς
tεσσαράκοντα, οὐς καὶ καθ’ ἥν

ἐχεις πρὸς ἑμὲ ἄγαθὴν προαι-

ρεσιν ὑπέσχ[ο]ν, νῦν οὖν τῆς

10 χρείας με κατεπειξάσσατι

σοι θαρρῶν ἐσχον παρὰ φιλῶ

ἐν χρήσει τοὺς μετρητάς
tεσσαράκοντα ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτοῦς

ἀποκαταστὴσαι. ἀναγκαῖος

On the verso

(1st h.) Αὐρηλ(ιος) Κλαυδίωι παρόντα Αὐρηλ(ιος) Σαραπίωνος ἴναι(ναιρχον).

4. 1. παρόντα σε, 11. φιλῶ. 22. μεταβαλλωμενη. 25. ὀ of ὁ corr.

'Aurelius Sarapion to his father Aurelius Claudius, many greetings. As when I saw you I requested from you for the days when I have to provide it 40 metretae of oil, which in accordance with your goodwill towards me you promised, so now, when the need has come upon me, in reliance upon you I have borrowed from friends the 40 metretae on the condition that I restore them. Perforce therefore, if you still have with you any unguent, instruct your son or any one else you wish to supply me with them speedily, so that I may make restitution to the friends who lent to me, the value to be handed over by me at once to any one approved by you. See that you do not neglect this, lest I should appear to be deceiving these persons. I pray for your health and success. (Addressed) To Aurelius Claudius from Aurelius Sarapion, gymnasiarch.'
2. παρὶ: it may be questioned whether this is to be taken literally, on account partly of the rather formal tone of the letter, partly too of the reference to τῷ υἱῷ σου in l. 17. The loose complimentary use of terms of relationship has constantly to be reckoned with in letters of this period; cf. 1678. 19, n.

4. If παρὼν is rightly read, the writer changed his construction, σαι for σε is possible instead of σου, and the preceding vestige would be consistent with ν or σ, but παρὼν is plainly excluded.

5. χρύσων: cf. 1418, 19-20 and n., and Gnomon des Idios Logos 102.

18. τούτου refers back to μετηργάτας in ll. 6 and 12.

28. ΑὐρηἸλ(ίῳ): the doubtful Α might be read as a, but δ(πάδος) is less likely.

1666. LETTER OF PAUSANIAS CONCERNING A RECRUIT.

The following letter is of more than usual interest, affording a noteworthy sidelight on Roman recruiting methods. The son of the writer, after being enrolled in a legion, had decided that he would prefer service in the cavalry. His father therefore made a journey to Alexandria to bring the matter before the authorities, and after much trouble succeeded in obtaining the praefect's sanction for the transfer, and carried his son off in triumph to join an ala at Coptos. Prior to the third century such a transfer would involve a question of status, since a legionary acquired ipso facto Roman citizenship, a right not obtained by a recruit in an auxiliary corps. But as the papyrus is likely to be later than the Constitutio Antoniniana, this complication need not be supposed to have arisen. In l. 20 there is a reference to a reported outbreak of plague in the Oxyrhynchite nome.

Παυσ[σ]ανίας Ἡρακλείῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ χαῖρειν.
οἴομαι τὸν ἀδελφὸν Σαρασάμὼνα μεταδεδοκέναι ὑμεῖν
δι' ἡν αἰτίαν κατῆλθον εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν, φθάνω δὲ ὑμεῖν
πρότερον γεγραφηκὼς περὶ τοῦ μικροῦ Παυσανίου

5 ὡς εἰς λεγιώνα στρατευσάμενον. ὡς οὖν ἐβουλήθη μη-
κέτι εἰς λεγιώναν ἄλλα εἰς ἀλαν, μαθὼν ἀναγκαῖος ἔσχον
πρὸς αὐτὸν καταντῆσαι, κατοι μὴ βουλόμενον. δεηθεὶς

10 πολλαῖς ἀφορμαῖς ἐχρησάμεν ἄχρι οὗ [[ν]]μετενέχθη
In the left margin

"Pausanias to his brother Heraclides, greeting. I think that my brother Sarapammon has told you the reason why I went down to Alexandria, and I have previously written to you about the little Pausanias becoming a soldier of a legion. Since, however, he no longer wished to join a legion but a squadron, on learning this I was obliged to go down to him, although I did not want to. So after many entreaties from his mother and sister to transfer him to Coptos I went down to Alexandria, and employed many methods until he was transferred to the squadron at Coptos. I desired then to pay you a visit on the upward voyage, but we were limited by the furlough granted to the boy by the most illustrious praefect, and for this reason I was not able to visit you. If the gods will, I will therefore try to come to you for the feast of Amesysia. Do you then, brother, see to the deed of mortgage, so that it be prepared in the customary way. I urge you, brother, to write to me about your safety, since I heard at Antinoopolis that there has been plague in your neighbourhood. Do not therefore neglect this, that I may rest more assured about you. Many salutations to my lady mother and my sister and our children, whom the evil eye shall not harm. Pausanias salutes you. I pray for the health of you and all your household. (Addressed) To the Oxyrhynchite nome, for Heraclides son of ... from his brother Pausanias."

On the verso

"eis 'Oξυρνύχης τὴν Ἡρακλ[εἸί[δῃ . .1. 6. μνί.. πί(αρὰ Παυσανίου ἀδελφοῦ.

2. ὕμειν : so in ll. 3, 20. 5. ὑμας : so in ll. 15, 16, 25. 21. ὕμων."

"Pausanias to his brother Heraclides, greeting. I think that my brother Sarapammon has told you the reason why I went down to Alexandria, and I have previously written to you about the little Pausanias becoming a soldier of a legion. Since, however, he no longer wished to join a legion but a squadron, on learning this I was obliged to go down to him, although I did not want to. So after many entreaties from his mother and sister to transfer him to Coptos I went down to Alexandria, and employed many methods until he was transferred to the squadron at Coptos. I desired then to pay you a visit on the upward voyage, but we were limited by the furlough granted to the boy by the most illustrious praefect, and for this reason I was not able to visit you. If the gods will, I will therefore try to come to you for the feast of Amesysia. Do you then, brother, see to the deed of mortgage, so that it be prepared in the customary way. I urge you, brother, to write to me about your safety, since I heard at Antinoopolis that there has been plague in your neighbourhood. Do not therefore neglect this, that I may rest more assured about you. Many salutations to my lady mother and my sister and our children, whom the evil eye shall not harm. Pausanias salutes you. I pray for the health of you and all your household. (Addressed) To the Oxyrhynchite nome, for Heraclides son of ... from his brother Pausanias."
1666. LETTER OF PAUSANIAS CONCERNING A RECRUIT

11. τὴν ἐν Κόπτῳ εἶλαν: on the military importance and the garrison of Coptos see Lesquier, L'armée romaine 408-9. The ala Vocontiorum was stationed there in 165, the ala Herculiana in 185. εἶλαν (cf. 1. 6) is probably due to Latin influence; εἴλη or ἴλη is the usual form.

14. κομείας[ον] = commenatus; cf. 1477. 7 κομιάτων. The meaning is that the date fixed for the recruit to report at Coptos did not allow the breaking of the voyage for the visit.

16. Ἀμεσυσίων: cf. P. Flor. 131. 5 τὴν τῶν Ἀμεσυσίων ἑορτήν and Amh. 93. 12 (W. Chr. 314) Ἀμεσυσίως (?), Fay. 95. 16 Ἀμεσο[ν], Brit. Mus. 1171. 68 (iii, p. 179) Ἀμεσυσίως, SB. 3462 Ἀμεσυσίως. Comparetti in the note on P. Flor. cit. connects the word with the god Amsi or Khem, whose festival in Ramesside times was celebrated on Pachon 26.

1667. LETTER OF DORION TO APION.

This letter is addressed to a man involved in some suit which was due to come before the praefect's assize, but had been postponed owing to the non-appearance of the other party. The writer states the details as reported by a friend, but the object of the letter is left obscure by the loss of the conclusion.

Χαίρε, Ἀπίων τιμίωτατε,
Δωρίων σε προσαγορεύω.
ἀκρείβως πυνθανόμενπερὶ τῆς ὅλης σου κατὰ τινὰ ἐστὶν τὰ πρὸς σέ
5 πραχθέντα τοῦ ἡγεμόνος ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων γενομένου, μετέδωκεν
ὁ Θεόχρηστος ὅσα ἔπραξας ἐν τῷ Κυνοπολείτῃ καὶ ὅτι μὴ ὑπήκουσεν
ὁ πρὸς ὅν εἶχες ὕστερον δὲ προστο εληλυθέναι αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς ἐνθάδες καθόδῳ, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα μηδὲν ὑμῶν προσεληλυθαίναι.

5. μ of ηγεμόνος corr. from ν. 13. ὑμῶν. 1. προσεληλυθαίναι.

′ Greeting, most esteemed Apion, I, Dorion, salute you. Having exactly learnt about your safety and what was done regarding you when the praefect was in the district, Theochrestus informed me of your doings in the Cynopolite nome and that the person whom you accused did not attend; but that he came forward later in this district and said
to him (Theochrestus) that he would attend on the return journey, and after this neither of you came . . .

9. A word may have dropped out between ὅ and προς, the writer being prone to omission; or he may have supposed after writing ὅ, to have varied the intended expression. The alternative of reading ὅ προς and making Theochrestus or the praefect the subject of ὑπήκουσεν involves greater difficulties. For ὑπήκουσεν cf. e.g. 237. viii. 19 κληθείσης Φλωνίας Μηδίας πρὸς Φλωνίαν 'Ελένην καὶ ὑπακοάσασθε.

11. ἐφη is a careless return to the oratio recta.
12. καθόδῃ: sc. τοῦ ἕγερμον.

1668. LETTER OF CHARMUS TO SOPATRUS.

30 x 11.3 cm. Third century.

On the recto of this papyrus is a taxing-list (1745). The verso contains a letter sent according to the opening formula by Charmus to his 'brothers', but in what follows a single person is primarily addressed, whose name, as shown by the endorsement on the recto, was Sopatrus. After describing some negotiations concerning certain workshops, the workmen in which seem to have been demanding higher wages, the writer urges Sopatrus to come, since the praefect had granted an amnesty and there was no longer any danger. To what this refers is obscure, but evidently Sopatrus had been involved in some recent disturbance, and he may have been ἀνακεχωρηκὼς (cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 196).

Χάρμος τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς πλείστα μῳόν ἀμνησίαν ἔπεμψεν χαίρειν. πρὸ μὲν πάντων ἐνθάδε, καὶ οὐκέτι φόβος οὐθέναίοις, εὐθαμαίνει ὑμᾶς ἤλθες, ἱπτατομένοι. 5 τῶν ἐργαστηρίων, καὶ πρότερον μὲν ἐλεγεῖν ὅτι ἡ δόσις μοι ἀπέταξα (αὐτός) ἢ ἡ λαβὴ (ἀρτ.) ἢ βατίσειν, καὶ περὶ πιστεύσαι τοῖς ἐργαζομένοις. μόνη οἰκία ἔχει ἐνοὔπω οὖν εἰς Σοῦ κωρὺ χάριν τὸν ἐφήμισυ ἐδώμησε γὰρ ὅτι αὐτὴ καταγράφω καὶ μὴ ἂν μὴν ἀνακεχωρήσῃ περὶ τούτου, ἄχρι ὡς Ἠρακλέα καὶ ἡ μήτηρ αὐτῆς ἁσπαζόμεθα τὰ περὶ τούτου, ἄχρι οὐδὲν δηλώσω, ἀσπαζόμεθα τὰ
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On the recto

ἄπόδος Σωπάτρῳ ἀδελφῷ.

21. ίσελθε καταφρονῶ. 26. ἴνα,

‘Charmus to his brothers, very many greetings. First of all I pray for your security. I had a meeting with Skoru respecting the workshops, and formerly he said “Either give me 12 artabae or take 12 art.”, as I told you in a previous letter; but now he said to me “We have given the workmen one and a half as much”. I accordingly would not make an agreement with him about this before telling you. For he said to me that the workmen had not agreed even on these terms, since the value of the corn is small. The praefect has sent an amnesty here, and there is no longer any fear at all; so if you will, come boldly; for we are no longer able to stay indoors. For Annoë is much worn out with her journey, and we await your presence, that we may not withdraw without reason; for she considers herself to be keeping house here alone. Heraclea and her mother salute you. We salute the children. I pray for your and their health and prosperity. (Addressed) Deliver to Sopatrus from his brother.’

18. ἀμνησίαν: this form in place of the usual ἀμνηστία is found e.g. in the LXX Wisdom xiv. 26, Ecclus. xi. 25.
20. ἐνετειλάμην σοι, ἀλλ᾽ οὐδὲ ἔγραψας ὡς ἐρεοπώλης, ἵν οὕτως ἀρτίσωμαι,
26. ἵνα καὶ αὐτὸν τὴν Βουλὴν γνῶμεν.

1669. LETTER OF HORION TO SERENUS.

15.1 × 15 cm. Third century.

In this letter Horion sends instructions on various matters of business to Serenus, who seems to have occupied some subordinate position, perhaps that of bailiff or agent. The writing is across the fibres of the verso, the recto having been used for an account of ὀνηλάται (1748).

'Ωρείον Χερήνῳ χαίρειν.
τοὺς ἐγδοχεῖς οὐκ ἐπεμψας ὡς ἐνετειλάμην σοι, ἀλλ᾽ οὐδὲ ἐγραψας εἰ ἀπετάξαντο, ἵν οὕτως ἀρτίσωμαι,
5 ἐνετειλάμην σοι ἐξετάσαι περὶ τοῦ συν-
αγοραστικοῦ εἰ πληροῦται, καὶ συμβα-
Horion to Serenus, greeting. You have not sent the middlemen as I bade you, and you have not even written whether they departed, so that I might thus make preparation, nor whether Diogas the wool-dealer came, so that we might know his advice. I bade you to inquire about the purchased corn, whether the amount is being completed, and to meet Ptolemaeus the sitologus and send his account, taking it from Apollonius and Heras, in order that our household may not be troubled. So do this even now, and do you yourself be at the pains of coming here, in order that we may make up the accounts of the rents. If the inspectors came, tell Nicephorus . . .'

2. ἐγδοχεῖς: cf. e.g. O.G.I. 140. 6 ἡ σύνοδος τῶν ἐν Ἀλεξανδρεία πρεσβυτέρων ἐγδοχέων, San Nicold, Vereinswesen i. 129. These were middlemen who received goods from ναύκληροι or Others and passed them on to ἔμποροι; cf. Edgar, Annales du serv. des antig. xviii. p. 170 οἱ τε κενοὶ οἱ ἐπισκέπτες καὶ οἱ ἔμποροι καὶ οἱ ἐγδοχεῖς καὶ ἄλλοι, where ἐγδοχεῖς is wrongly explained as ‘inn-keepers’. The ἐγδοχεῖς of the present passage and £1773, 7 were evidently not Alexandrian merchants, but may have been minor agents with analogous functions.

7. συναγοραστικοῦ: sc. πυροῦ or σίτου, corn bought by the government for military or other public purposes. Cf. e.g. P. Tebt. 369. 6, n., and 1541.

10. λόγω, if right, seems to mean the amount of the account rather than the document itself. λοπῶν, i.e. λοπῶν (σίτων), though appropriate in the context, is a less suitable reading.


15. συναθρώμεθα: cf. P. Fay. 109. 6 συνήρματος λόγου τῷ πατρί, Rylands 229. 15 συναθρόμενον πρὸς σὲ λογισμοῦ.

1670. LETTER OF PALEX TO CHINTHONIS.

24.7 × 10.4 cm.

Third century.

This letter, which is in vulgar Greek, tells of the writer’s safe arrival at Alexandria, but says that some money in a wallet which had been sent to him was found to be deficient. The writing is across the fibres of the recto.
Πάλεξ Χινθώνι τῇ ἀδελ-φῇ χαίρειν. πρὸ μὲν πάντων εὐχομαὶ σαί ὀλκηληρεῖν καὶ τὸ προσκύνημα σου ποιοῦν καθ᾽ ἐκά-
5 στὴν ἡμαίραν παρὰ τῷ κυρίῳ Θεῷ Σαράπιδι, πἀν ποιοῦν σὸν ἀπελτὶν παρὰ Θόνων καὶ πέμ-
ψον μοὶ αὐτὸν ἐς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν.
αἰτὶ δὲ εἰς τὴν τάξειν τοῦ
10 καθολικοῦ παρεδόθημεν, τὸ μαρσίππιν τῶν χαλκί-
νων ὃ αἴπεμψά(ς) μοι οὐχ καὶ Ἡράκλειαν
ἐν αὐτῷ τάλαντον
15 ἐν ὑ. [ξα[] (δραχμᾶσ ?) 'Βσ.
εἰδέναι σε θέλω ὅτι

On the verso

παρὰ
Πάλεξ

3. l. oe. 5. l. ἡμέραν. 7. l. ἀπελθεῖν. 8. ἑρείω. 9. l. ἐπεί. 12. l. ἐπεμψασ.
24. ἀσπάζει. 27. χινθωντ.

'Πάλεξ ἄναβας
Χινθώνι. 35

6. σέν: so e. g. 1069. 6, 18 πρὸ σέν.
13. πλῆρος is for πλήρες. For the interchange of ε and o cf. Mayser, Grammatik 94 sqq.,
and e. g. 1692, 10 εὐδιάτᾶτες, 1757. 14, 18 ἀδαρός.
20. ἀσπάζω: cf. l. 24 and e. g. 1158, 20 ἀσπάζον, 1218. 9 ἀσπάζε.
24. ἀσπάζει: cf. the preceding note, and for δ in place of ζ e. g. 1069. 10 σπουδάδεις,
32 χρήζεις.
A letter referring to the importunity of a decemprimus about the lading of some corn, and asking for assistance and for information.

'To my lord Zoilus from Dionysius, greeting. The decemprimus is worrying us much about the lading of the corn. Send us then Dionysius, for he knows the account of the measuring, and we did the lading on the journey up. And now he worries us and the cultivators who have no animals, he worries both about fodder and about expenses. Send him, for he knows the account, so that we may also get animals. You have written nothing to me about Phoenice; write therefore, that I may learn the order. Write to me also about the river-labourers for the reed-plantations, where we can find them. I pray, sir, for your lasting health. (Addressed) 'To my lord Zoilus from Dionysius.'

20. ποταμειτῶν: cf. 1427. 1, 1674. 14, and 1268. int., where some further references are collected.
Demetrius and Pausanias to their father Pausanias very many greetings and wishes for good health. On the day you left us we sold 32 choes to some strangers, including a quantity of quite thin wine, at the rate of 5 drachmae, thankfully, so that our sales have become much more favourable and we hope that they will become more favourable than this. We therefore write to you that you may know whether to carry up the whole or a part to the city. You will do well to leave at Pela to be sold the wine of the fourth press only. When then you have learnt how the wind is with you, you will be able to judge of every-
thing. Our friend Munatius said that he had agreed with the people of his village thankfully... at the rate of 32 drachmae. Good-bye. The... year of Gaius Caesar Imperator Augustus, Pauni 2

5. λία: this seems to be for λεῖα in the sense of τέλεια as e.g. Herond. 2. 70. The adverb λέως occurs ibid. 78 ὑπανόμενοι λέως and is cited in Phoïus, Elym. Magn., and Apollonius; cf. λεών, which Hesych. explains as τελέως ἔξωλης. λεῖος 'smooth' is hardly applicable to οἰνάρια in this passage.

6. καλλιότεραι: καλλιότερον for κάλλιον is given by the British Museum MS. (M) in Thucyd. iv. 118, and καλλιώτερος is found in Phryn. p. 136 (Lobeck), Hesych., &c.

12. For the parataxis cf. e.g. 297. 3 καλὸς ποιήσεις γράφεις.

15. It is rather tempting to take ἀέρα here in a metaphorical sense, like the Latin venitus in e.g. Cic. Clu. 28. 747 rumorem et contionum ventos colligere; but the writer may merely be referring to the suitability of the wind for river-transport, as in 1682. 4.

19. τοίς ε-: or τὸ ἵσο-, but though a unit to which ἔκ (δραχμῶν) λῆ in the next line may refer is wanted, τὸ ἱσο- suggests nothing. A comparison of the figures here and in l. 5 makes it likely that a κεράμιον, which would contain several χόες, is meant.

21. For the order of the titles cf. B. G. U. 787. The date is very cursively written.

1673. LETTER OF HERMES TO SARAPIACUS.

A letter to Sarapiacus, an ἐπίτροπος, from Hermes, who seems to have occupied a similar but subordinate position, informing him of the condition of various quantities of wine, and of other details.

Ἑρμῆς Σαραπιακῶι τά! τιμιωτάτωι χαίρειν.

τὰ τῆς πρώτης ληνοῦ οἰνάρια) ἐνέκλισα μὴ χωρίσας τὰ εὐώδη, τὰ δὲ... 

τῆς δευτέρας διεχώρισα μπέρνεπερλοπ αὐτὸν εὐώδη τριάκοντα, τᾶς δ' ἀλάς ληνοῦς ὡκ ἐνέκλισα, τῶν ἐγθοχέων λεγόντων ἐκδέξεσθαι ἕως ἆτυβι μέχρι ἀν τὸ εὐώδες ὁτίρο-

κατασταθῆι καὶ γνωσθῇ ἀκριβῶς.

ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἐνεκλεηθέντων εὗρον ἐκ τῆς πρώτης ληνοῦ ποτὴν, ἀκακούσας, ἀκακούσας, καὶ τῆς ποτῆς ῥώμης ὁμοίως καὶ τῆς ποτῆς ἀοιδῆς.

15 ποι(άσ) β, δ' λη(νοῦ) a, ἀπερ ἐὗρον ἐν ὅ-καίς ἐκτὸς μέρους τοῦ... ἔνα ὁν.
μὴ ἀπόληται, δήλωσόν μοι εἰ θέλις πραθῆναι. οὐ γὰρ δύναται ἀνενεχθῆναι, εἰ μὴ διαπραβῆ. τοῖς τῶν ὄνον λα-
20 βοῦνες συνεξήτησα πολλὰ καὶ κατέ-
πλεξα αὐτῶν αἰτοῦντων τῶν ἀρ(ρ)βῶνα; τὸ δὲ πέρας ἦτησα τὴν μνᾶν, ὡς ἐδοξένα
σοι. ἀνέπεμψα τυροὺς τών ὡς ἔδοξέν
25 γὰρ αὐτῶν δι᾽ αὐτὰ ταύτα καὶ . . . . . .
tὰ τῶν κτηνῶν. ταλάρους εἰς ὃικον θέλησον?
(πεμφθῆναι μοι. . . . .) ἀποξί-
[.. Τ]ρβιαν.
In the left margin
τῶν ἀμπελουργῶν τὰς μισθώσις πέμψον, [ένα τῆς ξυλοτομίας ἄρξονται.

On the verso
30 Σαραπιακῶι ἐπιτρόπῳ ἀπὸ ᾿Ερμοῦ . . . ροπ( )

16. ἔνα: so probably in 29. 23. σοι'.

'Hermes to the most esteemed Sarapiacus, greeting. I stored away the wine of the first vat without separating the fragrant, of the second I previously found and put aside 30 fragrant jars, and the other vats I did not store away, since the middlemen said that they would wait till Tubi 5 until the fragrant should be established and accurately known. Of what was stored I found of the first vat 1 drinkable, . . . acid, 1 entirely . . ; of the second 5 drinkable, . . acid; and of the third vat in the . . orchard likewise 2 drinkable; of the fourth vat I these I found in receptacles outside part of the . . . In order then that they may not be lost, tell me if you wish them to be sold; for they cannot be carried up without being sold off. I had much discussion and complication with the men who took the donkey, as they asked for an earnest, and eventually I asked for the mina, as you thought right. I have sent you 16 cheeses, 4 of which are from the former herdsman. I let him go for this very reason and . . . the animals. Please send some baskets to my house. . . Tubi 1. Send the leases of the vine-dressers, in order that they may begin the pruning. (Addressed) To Sarapiacus, overseer, from Hermes, . . .

7. ἐγδοχέων: cf. 1669. 2, n.
12. ποτή(ν): why the feminine is used is not clear. For δεο(ν) cf. e. g. P. Flor. 229.
7-8 ὀνοῦ μο(νόχωρα) πεντήκοντα ἔξ, ὧν εἰρέθη δεοὺς μο(νόχωρον) ἐν. The broken letters pre-
ceding ο( ) might be read as νυ, but there would hardly be room for ζ as well as a figure bet-
tween this and δεο(ν), even if ξυφ(ω)(θε) were otherwise satisfactory.
13. The letter preceding καὶ has a stroke above it, indicating a numeral.
14. . . . φ: the first two letters may perhaps be εν, but εν ἐμῳ is unsuitable and εν 
δλ(λ)φ, which might be read, is unattractive.

K 2
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

15. δ ῶ ( ν ο ι ) a: sc. ποτήν. The δ is very doubtful, but there is a clear stroke above the line which is too far from β to be connected satisfactorily with that figure, and a number before λη ( ν ο ι ) is wanted.
27. ἀποξί: ἀπ᾽ Οδυσπυφτίου?
29. ξυλοτομίας: cf. 1631. 9, n. The μαθώσεις were contracts similar to 1631 and 1692.
30. ῶ ( ρ ο ) : ἐπιτρόπ(ον) cannot be read. The vestiges before ρ suggest ν, and θυροπ(οι) is possible, though not very satisfactory.

1674. LETTER OF THEON TO HIS SON APOLLONIUS.

13.7 x 13.1 cm. Third century.

The upper part of a letter giving various directions about cutting down an acacia on an embankment and other agricultural operations on the writer’s property.

Θέων Ἀπολλωνίφ υἱῷ χαίρειν.
ἐπειδὴ οὐχ ἐπεμεῖλ κρέας σοι πέμψαι, ἔπεμψα
ἀν ἄνω καὶ λάχανα. ποίησον τὴν ἀκανθὴν κα-
ταβληθῆναι καὶ τὴν ὑλὴν αὐτῆς βάλε εἰς τὸν
5 τρυφεῖν. ἄλλα σὺ κατάβαλε καὶ καῦσον τὴν
ρί-
ζαν αὐτῆς, καὶ ἐὰν συντελεσθῇ τὸ ἔργον μέχρι
του κόματος, καταβληθῇσκ ό κ . .. μισ καὶ ἑω-
θήτω τὸ πᾶν τοῦ κεχωσμένου. καὶ θες τὴν ὅπτην
πλάτην π[α]ρὰ τὴν πλάτην, καὶ ἐρχεται ὁ οἰκοδό-
10 μος καὶ οἰκοδομεῖ τὴν νοτινὴν πλάτην. [καὶ]
eἰπὼν τῷ φροντιστῇ Ἀπολλωνίου περὶ τῆς μη-
[χανῆς] ἢν ἔλεγεν μοι ὅτι ἐὰν γένωμαι ἐκεῖ
[15 l. τοῖς] τέκτοσι καὶ . . .
[18 l. ]τέτωσαν οἱ ποταμεῖ-
15 [ται] 16 l. ]ν παίσηται καὶ μη
[27 l. ]... σ᾽ ἵωριον'

In the left margin

2nd h. ποίησον ἀπὸ τῆς ἀλωνείας γενέσθαι τοῖς ποιταμίταις
ἐκ Στρατοκάου εἰς Μοῦχ[ι]ν (ἀρτάβας) ἡς σεῖτον . [.....
... ]δο γενοὶ μεῖ' α[ῦ]τοι ἐκε[ί —

1. νίω. 5. τρυφεῖν'. νοι ς οτη. 7. ἱσω.
'Theon to his son Apollonius, greeting. Since I did not find any meat to send you, I send 20 eggs and some vegetables. Have the acacia tree cut down and throw the wood into the... Do you cut it down yourself and burn the roots, and if the work is finished up to the embankment, let the... be cut down (?) and the whole of the bank levelled. Put the baked bricks alongside the wall (?) and the builder will come to build the south wall. Tell (?) the steward of Apollonius about the machine which he said to me, if I went there, ... Have 8$\frac{1}{2}$ artabae of corn brought from the threshing-floor from Stratonicu to Mouchis for the river-labourers...'

3. ἄκανθαν: cf. 1421. 4, n., and, for the use of acacias on embankments, 1112.
5. τρισωκον: the third and fourth letters have been corrected, and the result looks like τρισακον or τρισακον, but neither of these is a known word. The preceding article may be τό, not τόν.
7. κ... vis: κάνi τιs would give a sense, but the traces after κ are not sufficiently suggestive of ν to make that misspelling probable; καλάμη is unsuitable.
9. πλάτων: cf. l. 10 and 707. 26 παθαρίων πλάτων, 32 τῶν πλάτων περιβεβληκέναι. The meaning seems to be much the same as that of πλαστή, for which cf. 1631. 10, n.
18. Μοῦχις occurs in 1842 together with three villages in the Thmoisepho toparchy and one in the Upper toparchy. Στρατονίκου was unknown previously; but perhaps εἰς Στρατονίκου should be connected with τῶν ποταμίων, and this village was outside the Oxyrhynchite nome.

1675. LETTER TO ISCHYRION.

An incomplete letter, from a person whose name does not appear, to Ischyrion, who is given various directions connected with agriculture.

On the verso illegible remains of an address.

1. Ἰ[σ]χυριων. 4. γ Of α'γριων corr.
of Micras and that east of the hut adjoining the court. Try to obtain a pair of oxen for irrigating the vineyard or two pairs (¿), since I myself am coming to you on the 13th. Do you therefore make careful use . . .’

2. σχισθῶντω is puzzling. σχιστής does not occur, and σχιστός seems unintelligible here. Possibly ω was a mistake for ε and σχισθῶντω should be read, though who could be meant by σχισθήνετε μεταβόλου remains quite obscure.

4. (δραχμὰς) μ: the reading is very doubtful. The rare adjective ἄγρικος is read only in Moschus Fr. 2. 13, but is found in one or two other places as a variant for ἀγροικός.

11. εἰς ἐπαν(λγεῖν : for this common omission of the article cf. e.g. 736. 6, P. Tebt. 120. 13, 57.

12. ἢ δύο γεύη: if these are an alternative to ζεύγος βοῶν, γεύς should refer to an animal, but the word is unknown. There is no doubt about the reading. Possibly ζεύγη was meant. If δύο γεύη is an alternative to τὸ κτῆμα, γεύς in the sense of measures of land might be intended, but this is a less likely explanation.

1876. LETTER OF FLAVIUS HERCULANUS TO APLONARION.

A letter couched in very affectionate terms from a man bearing the Roman name Flavius Herculanus to a woman called Aplonarion (cf. l. 1, n.). In the address on the verso the writer is styled patronus, and Aplonarion may have been his emancipated slave, notwithstanding the mention of her ‘father’ in l. 33. She was married (l. 12), as was Herculanus, whose wife and son send their remembrances (ll. 34–5). The intimacy was therefore not unrecognized; the writer’s tone, however, is hardly that of ordinary friendship, and the letter is in fact the most sentimental that has yet appeared among published papyri.
1676. LETTER OF FLAVIUS HERCULANUS TO APLONARION

Flavius Herculanus to the sweetest and most honoured Aplonarion, very many greetings. I rejoiced greatly at receiving your letter, which was given me by the cutler; I have not, however, received the one which you say you sent me by Plato the dancer's son. But I was very much grieved that you did not come for my boy's birthday, both you and your husband, for you would have been able to have many days' enjoyment with him. But you doubtless had better things to do; that was why you neglected us. I wish you to be happy always, as I wish it for myself, but yet I am grieved that you are away from me. If you are not unhappy away from me, I rejoice for your happiness, but still I am vexed at not seeing you. Do what suits you; for when you wish to see us always, we shall receive you with the greatest pleasure. You will therefore do well to come to us in Mesore, in order that we may really see you. Salute your mother and father and Callias. My son salutes you and his mother and Dionysius my fellow worker, who serves me at the stable. Salute all your friends. I pray for you health. (Addressed) Deliver to Aplonarion from her patron Herculanus. From Flavius Herculanus.'
1077. LETTER OF AGATHUS TO APHRODITE.

14.6 x 14.6 cm. Third century.

A letter accompanying a sealed order (ἐντολικόν: cf. e. g. 1142, 1742. 10), which was to be handed on to a third person, and asking for an immediate acknowledgement. The papyrus is broken at the bottom, but the loss is evidently slight.

Χαῖρε, Ἀφροδείη, Ἀγαθός σε ἀσπάζομαι.

πρὸ μὲν πάντων εὕχομέ σε ὑιαίνιν καὶ τὸ προσκύνημά σου ποιῶ παρὰ τῷ κυρίῳ Σαράπιδι.

λήμψῃ παρὰ Ἀγάθου τὴν ἀναδιδούση σοι τὸ ἐπιστολικόν Πτολεμαίτος ὃ ἔλαβον παρὰ Χαιρήμωνος τοῦ ποικίλτοι πέμψαι αὐτῇ ὡς ἐδωγείν.

ἀσπασαι τὴν μητέρα σου καὶ τὸν πατέρα σου καὶ Ἀγάθον καὶ Ἡρακλάμμωνα καὶ Διδύμην καὶ Ἀλεξάνδραν καὶ Σιτρία σὺν τῷ ἀνδρί: παβέτω ὅτι ἀσπάσαι.

On the verso

Ἀφροδείη παρὰ Ἀγάθου.

2. ἐεχουμένοι. 5. πτολεμαῖτος: l. Πτολεμαίτος. 8. ἥν: so in l. 9. 14. 1. ἀσπασαί.
has also some other things which she had... (Addressed) To Aphrodite from Agathus.'

2. ἱκαίνω: for this common vulgarism cf. e. g. 729. 3, 1110. 21, 1493. 4, 1678. 3.
8. ἀνθρώποι: ἀνθρώπου would be the normal construction.
13. Στ. τρίαν: the second letter may be ἡ, but Δη(μη)τρίαν is unsuitable.

1678. LETTER OF THEON TO HIS MOTHER.

This is a very illiterate letter, written in a rather large uncultivated hand, and full of mistakes of spelling and grammar. After explaining that he had been kept on business, the writer asks if he shall come now, or go to Alexandria, and in the latter event what commissions he can do. An unusually detailed address on the verso is noticeable; cf. l. 28, n.

Κυρία μου, μητρέι, Θέων χαίρειν.
πρὸ μὲν πάντων εὐχόμε σε ὁλοκληρεῖν
καὶ οὐεῖνειν παρὰ τῷ κυρείῳ θεῷ, μή νο-
νιείσης, κυρεία μου μήτρη, οὔτε ἡμέλησα, μή ἀ-

10 [||] τῶν πῶλον. δεῖ σε αὐτὸν προσε(σ') χειν,
κὲ οὗ[κε] ἐδυναθήν ἄνελθείν.

15 μὲν κὲ τὸ δοκεῖ σου τεῖ εὐήκε, ἦτε πορφύρειν

γράψαν µν, ποταπὸν θέλεις εὐήκο γράψαν

µν, ἦτε ἐλάδειν, πόσον εὐήκο γράψαν

µν, ἦτ[ε τι ἀλ]'ἄλα βοῶλι[λ']η[η], [γρά']ψαν µν. ἀσπ[ας]-

[µ]ὲ τὰ[ς ἀδέλφ]άς µου καὶ τὸν [π]ατέραν µου Βαρβα-

20 ἐρωτα [καν] τὴν μητέραν µου Ἡράκλειαν
καὶ ἑκτε[πε'] ρειν κὲ τὰ τέκνα αὐτῆς καὶ Ἀν-

νείν κὲ τὰ τέκνα αὐτῆς καὶ Ἔσσειν καὶ Ἔστυ-
'To my lady mother greeting from Theon. First of all I pray to the lord god for your safety and health. Do not think, my lady mother, that I have neglected to come up to the Oxyrhynchite nome; you know that if it misses the early season we have no other hope after this produce. Be sure, my lady mother, not to neglect your daughter; for my brother turned the colt loose(?) ; you ought to beware of him, and I could not come. If you think that I should come, write to me and I will come; or if you think that I should go to the most illustrious Alexandria, write to me, and write what you would like me to bring, whether purple, write to me what sort you wish me to bring, or oil, write to me how much to bring, or if there is anything else you desire, write to me. I salute my sisters and my father Barbarion and my mother Heraclea and Euterpe and her children and Anna and her children and Isis and Eutychis and my mother Sophrone and Nilus and Poemenius and our father Choous and our mother and Aphous and his brother and sisters. I pray for your health and safety. (Addressed) Deliver from Theon; address, at the Teumenous quarter in the lane opposite the well.'
1678. LETTER OF THEON TO HIS MOTHER

38. σημασία: this word introduces the address of the person to whom the letter was sent; cf. 1773. 39, where there is another instance of this apparently novel use.

Τευμενούτει (or Τευμενούτει?): the same spelling Τευμενούτε is found in 43 verso. ii. 21.

1679. LETTER OF APIA TO SERAPIAS.

25.5 x 12.5 cm. Third century.

A woman’s letter announcing the dispatch of some clothes, with other domestic news.

[Ἀπία...] Σεραπιάδι τῇ κυρίᾳ

μητρίς χαίρειν. Τοιαύτης εἰς ἀσπάζομαι, κυρία, εὐχο-

μένη σοι τὰ κάλλιστα. κόμισαι, κυρία, παρὰ τῆς ἑορτῆς τῆς

θυγατρόσ σου, χιτῶνα καὶ ἄρα-

χιανον, καὶ Ἡρακλάμμωνι

χιτῶνα, νομίζω ὅτι ἐγὼ ν’ ὦσει

προὶ ἐστιν τὰ τῆς θυγατρόσ σου.

10 αὐτὰ γὰρ εἰς ἀμφότερα εἴλιξα. ἡ ἡπήτρια μεταδώσει σοι διὰ λόγων

ὅσα αὐτῇ εἶπον: λείαν ὃς ὀψάσαται σοι
tαῦτα ἐγράφα. Ὁ γαθοῦς δὲ τῇ ἑω-

τῇ τάχα πρὸς σὲ γείνεται ἐνεγ-

15 καὶ σοὶ τινα πρὸς τὴν ἑορτήν. ὡς-

τε, κυρία, μητρίς μετεωρίζον, κα-

λῶς διάγομεν. Σερηνώσο ο νιὸς

σου τὸν θυγατρόσ τοῦ λόγω

καὶ Λούκιος καὶ Τεχώσις καὶ τὰ παιδία

καὶ Ταμῶδιος καὶ ο’ ἵ μῶν πάντες.

τοῦ τῆς ἡμῶν] ἀσπάζομαι. Δουκά-

μων αὐτὸν ἐπελάθετο αὐτόν ἀρα.
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᾿Αλέξανδρον καὶ Κυριλλοῦν πολ- 
λὰ ἀσπάζομαι.
ἐρωσθαὶ σε εὐχομαι.

On the verso

30 Σεραπ[μάδι] μητρ[ι]

παρὰ Ἀπίας.

᾿Απία daughter of . . . to her mother Serapias, greeting. I send you many salutations, my lady, and best wishes. Receive, lady, from the seamstress the saffron clothes of your daughter, a tunic and . . ., and a tunic for Heraclammon. I think that you will recognize which are your daughter’s, for I wrapped them up together. The seamstress will inform you verbally what I told her, for I am writing this to you very late. Agathus will perhaps come to you on the ninth to bring you some things for the festival. So, lady, do not be anxious; we are well. Your son Serenus gives you many salutations, as do Lucius and Techosis and the children and Taamois and all of us. I salute our friends. I send many salutations to my brother Lucammon, whom I beg to write to us whether he received his tunic from Leucus, since Beryllus forgot to take it. I send many salutations to Alexander and Cyrillus. I pray for your health. (Addressed) To my mother Serapias from Apia.’

6. ἡρακλιανόν : the letters might be divided ἡρά καὶ ἱανόν, parallel to ἡρακλάμμων χιτῶνα, but χιτῶνα would be an equally unknown word, and χιτῶνα καὶ ἡρακλανόν are more naturally taken in apposition to ἀθονείδια. That ἡρακλιανόν was intended does not seem likely. Possibly there may be some connexion with μήρη of P. Gen. 80. 7.

1680. LETTER TO APOLLO FROM HIS SON.

In this interesting letter, of which a line or two at the beginning and the conclusion are unfortunately missing, a son expresses his anxiety for the safety of his absent father, who he feared might meet with some disaster and not be found again. He makes the remarkable suggestion that his father should be provided with a mark of identity.

πάτερ, καί εὐχερευτικωθηκεν τῷ θεῷ ὀλοκληρωθεῖν σε καὶ εὐφράεθη καὶ καλέσθαι
τί σε ἀπολαβεῖν εἰς τοῖς ἱδίοις. καί γὰρ πρὸ τοῦτον σου ἐδῆλωσα λυποῦ-
μενος ἐπὶ τῇ ἐν ἡμῖν σου ἀπουσίᾳ, μὴ πως ὡς εἰς τοῖς γένοις καὶ μὴ εὐρωμένου σου τῷ σώμα. καὶ γὰρ

tο πολλάκις σοι δηλώσωι (σοι) βοήθημα ὅτι βλέπων εἰς τὸ ἀσύστατον σήμα τῆς θέλησα εὐχαράξαι σοι. καὶ νῦν γὰρ ἀκοῦω ὅτι ἢ

θέλησα εὐχαράξαι σοι. καὶ νῦν γὰρ ἀκοῦω ὅτι ἢ

καὶ ὑπονοοῦμαι ὅτι πάντως πάλιν τί ποτε ἔχει πρὸς σέ. [εἴ τι ποτε αὐτῷ χρεωστεῖς, καὶ τοῦτο γε βοηθήμασθι σοι γνώναι ὅτι ἔκομισα]

[πρὸς Γάιον σῖτου ἀρτάβας δύο καὶ θέλησα εὐχαράξαι σοι. καὶ νῦν γὰρ ἀκοῦω ὅτι πάντως πάλιν τί ποτε ἔχει πρὸς σέ.]

On the verso

τῷ κυρίῳ καὶ ἀγαπητῷ πατρὶ Ἀπόλλωνι

. . .

4. ὑμαντί τι. 1. ὑμαντίναι. 5. ἵδοις. 8. 1. εἰς. 12. σοι. α of ακοῦω rewritten. 14. πᾶν, the ν being only partially formed owing to lack of space. 17. l. se. 18. l. Γίεων.

1. Possibly this was the first line of the letter, but in any case it is clear from l. 2 sqq. that the loss is small.

3. τῷ βεθεῖν: cf. 1678. 6, n.

5. ἀπολαβθῆναι: cf. 1217. 6, where the translation in spite of 1683. 7–8 (cf. n.) is probably incorrect, 1682. 7, Ryl. 244. 5, Leipzig 110. 8.

1681. LETTER OF AMMENIUS TO JULIUS AND HILARUS.

17.2 x 8.8 cm. Third century.

The following letter is addressed to some persons who were living beyond the borders of Egypt, but they need not be supposed to have been farther away than Alexandria; cf. ll. 18–19, n. The writer, their ‘brother’, had been residing
in the country for some time and now sends word of his imminent departure
hoping that his friends will not think him 'a barbarian or an inhuman Egyptian'.

The writing is across the fibres of the verso, the recto, apart from the
address, being blank.

'Αμμώνιος Ὀουλίῳ καὶ Ὀλάρῳ το[ῖς] αδελ-

φοῖς πλείστα χαίρειν. ἵσως μὲ νομίζετε,

5 αδελφῷ, βάρβαρον τι-

να ἦ Αἰγύπτιον ἀνά-

θρωπον ἄναι. ἀλλὰ α-

ξιῶ μὴ οὕτως [ἐ]χειν, πρώ-

των μὲν ἀπὸ μέ-

10 ροὺς πείραν λαβό-

νας τῆς ἡμετέρας

γνώμης, πολλὰ δὲ

μὲ ἥπειξέ πρὸς τοὺς

ἐμοὺς γενέσθαι, πρῶ-

15 τον μὲν τὸ δι’ ἐνια-

On the verso

ἀπ(ο)δόσ Ὀουλίῳ καὶ Ὀλάρῳ αδελφοῖς.

π(αρὰ) Ἀμμώνιοι.

'Ammonius to Julius and Hilarus, very many greetings. You are, my brothers, perhaps
thinking me a barbarian or an inhuman Egyptian; but I claim that it is not so, first
because you have had a partial proof of my sentiments, moreover many reasons have urged
me to go to my friends, in the first place my wish to see them after a year's interval, and
secondly my desire to leave Egypt before winter. I hope then that after three days I too
shall come to you, and tell you my news. Greet my sister Hieronis with Julius her husband
and Isidora (?) with her . . . (Addressed) Deliver to my brothers Julius and Hilarus from
Ammonius.'
1681. LETTER OF AMMONIUS TO JULIUS AND HILARUS

Ammonius' letter is quite consistent with the supposition that Ammonius was intending to go to the capital from the χώρα. Presumably ἥμερας is to be supplied with τρις in l. 21, and the mention of this short interval suggests a not very protracted journey. Cf. 727. 11 τὸν ἐς Ἄγυπτον πλοῦν ποιήσῃς, which, as Wilcken has noted (Archiv iv. 392), probably means a voyage from Alexandria, and e.g. 85 recto. 9 ἐν Ἀδελφίᾳ τῇ πρὸς Ἀγυπτιοῦ.

29. The word at the beginning of the line was probably τέκνων, but the vestiges are too slight for identification. The conclusion of the letter was evidently not far off.

1682. LETTER OF HERACLIDES TO ANTIOCHIA.

A letter from a man to his 'sister', who had lately departed, asking for news of her and recommending that her son should stick to his work. The writer was perhaps a Christian; cf. l. 6 and 1678. 6, n.

Κυρία μοι ἀδελφή Ἀντιοχείη Ἡρακλείδης χαίρειν. Απέστειλα [τινα] Μέλανα διὰ γραμμάτων, ἐπειδὴ ἄρη ἐναντίος ἡμεῖς δὴ δὲ καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐπίστειλον, ἵνα ἡμεῖς περὶ τῆς ἀνόδου καὶ ὅλοκληρίας γνῷς, καὶ ἡ μὲν τοῦ θεοῦ πρόνοια παρέξει τῷ μετὰ ὁλοκληρίας σε τὰ οἰκεῖα ἀπολαβεῖν. ἀπερρώσθαι σε εὔχομαι, κυρία μου ἀδελφή, πολλοῖς χρόνοις.

On the verso

Κυρία μοι ἀδελφή Ἀντιοχείη.

5. ἵνα: so in l. 10. 8. ἀναγκαίως. 10. εὐθυμύτεροι.

'To the lady my sister Antiochia from Heraclides, greeting. I am sending Melas with a letter, because the wind was contrary to us since you sailed, in order that you might...
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let us know of your journey and security, and may the divine providence grant that you may be restored in security to your home; and do you by all means send word to us whether you have arrived, in order that we may be more reassured after hearing about you. Let your son give heed to his work: I have sent to tell him to take proper care of the work, having regard to the difference of the year. I pray for your lasting health, my lady sister. (Addressed) To the lady my sister Antiochia.'

3. If Melana is right, the sentence is illogical, but the loose construction is assisted by the commonness of the phrase διὰ γραμμάτων (cf. e.g. 963, 1160, 7, 1217, 2), and it is hardly necessary to supply a word like γράφων or πευσόμενος. The doubtful λ may be γ or ρ, and the preceding letter may be a.

6. γωσ: the doubtful ς is very small, and γωψ simply might be read, but this would have to be emended to γωσθη, or to γωψυν with ἥμειν for ἥμειν in the previous line. The sense ' make known' is unusual, but not unparalleled.

7. Either σε or τά οἰκεία might here be taken as the subject of ἀπολαβεῖν, but analogy favours the latter alternative; cf. 1680, 5, n.

9. For the redundant ἄτι cf. e.g. 1668, 6, 1671, 22. To read ἐίνε would not suit the required sense, even if the optative were passed. ὡς for ἡθα is common in the Koine.

10. εἰθυμέτεροι: the false form was perhaps assisted by association with ὑμέτερος, but interchange of ε and ο is not infrequent; cf. 1670, 13, n.

11 sqq. Cf. e.g. 1493, 11-13, 1581, 5-7.

1683. LETTER OF PROBUS TO MANATINE.

28.5 x 12 cm. Late fourth century.

In this very illiterate letter Probus requests his 'sister' to collect some money which was due to him and pay it over to his wife. He proceeds to recall a recent occasion when the sister had refused to let him have some of his money, but the bearing of this is somewhat obscure. The last few lines are rubbed and illegible, and the writer's eccentricities in grammar and orthography make restoration difficult. ω for ο is so common that we generally neglect it in the critical notes below.

Τῇ κυρίᾳ μου ἀδ[ελ]φή
Μανατίνῃ Πρόβος[ο]ς ἀδελ-
φῶν ἀλητήριου πρώ[μα]ν Εὐκρινία
τῷ κυρίῳ θεῷ περὶ τῆς σῆς ἐματῶν εὐθυμοῦντα καὶ εὐθυμοῦντι ἀπολαβήπται
τῷ εὐθυμέτερῳ τῶν ἐμῶν γράμματα. Τῇ γυναικὶ τοῦ μου μὴ λυπήσῃ ὡς εἴης ὑποτάτα ἀπὸ τῶν ἔχεις μου εἰκετὴ σημιοῦ δὲ Χάριν, ὃποι ηπάνική σοι ὑπὸ τοῦ Κησάριον καὶ εἴρηκά σου ὅτι δὸς ἐμοὶ κέρμα ἀπὸ τῶν ἐχόμεν τό ἐλεις καὶ ἐπεῖς με ἄτι ο. [. . ] ἄρων τὰ ἀπ᾽ ἐσοῦ καὶ ἀρτί δὲ σε δεῖδω καὶ αὐτῆς ἐματῆς ἀπε-
To the lady my sister Manatine from Probus her brother, greeting. First of all I pray to the lord god for your security that you may in health and happiness receive my letter. I wish you to know, my lady sister, that you should go to Petronius my surety; get from him out of my pay one talent (?) and a half, 13 tal. For you too know that we have no witnesses at all besides god and you and my wife. Give them then to my wife. Don’t vex me; give them to her, since my son needs them. And in proof, when I met you at the Caesareum and said to you “Give me some money out of what you have of mine in order that I may buy myself a kettle”, you said “... use your own, and presently I will give it you”... I pray for your health. (Addressed) Deliver to the lady my sister Manatine from her brother Probus.'
1684. LETTER OF HORION TO TIMOTHEUS.

26.1 × 7.4 cm. Late fourth century.

A letter announcing the receipt and dispatch of various articles, chiefly of dress, and offering to send anything else that might be wanted.

Κυρίῳ μου υἱῷ Τιμοθέῳ ἑιπέρ ἀληθές ἐστιν ἄμμας Δωροθέῳ. Νπον. 'Επερ ἀληθές ἐστιν καὶ καλὴς τιμὴς, δήλωσόν μοι, καὶ περὶ τοῦ σίτου 5 καὶ βαρβαρίκων δύο καὶ(?) φακιάριων καὶ οὐη- ῦράριων δύο. ἀπετεθεὶλα σοὶ στιχάρια ἰσοφόρια στιχάρια εἰσοφόρια καὶ βαρβαρίκια δύο καὶ οὐηράρια δύο. ἀπέσταλὼμεν πρὸς σὲ στιχάριον ἰσοφόριον ἔν καὶ βαρβαρίκιον καὶ οὐηράριον ἕν καὶ φακιάριον καὶ οὐηράριον ἕν καὶ βαρβαρίκιον. 10 οὐράριον ἕν καὶ φακιάριον καὶ οὐηράριον ἕν καὶ βαρβαρίκιον καὶ οὐηράριον. ἐγραφὲς μοι περὶ ἕν καὶ φακιάριον καὶ οὐηράριον καὶ βαρβαρίκιον. καὶ ὕμισου μερρῶσθαί κάλου δελφακίου. σε εὔχομαι. ἔγραψές μοι περὶ Τυρία δέκα. 15 ἄμμας Δωροθέῳ. τοῦ τῶν κριθῶν. ἀπαντᾷ πρὸς σὲ Φίβις ἐν τῇ αὐτριον εἴ τι θέλεις, μετάδοσ αὐτῶι. 20 καὶ νεῖστέλλω σοι. ἐρρωσθαί καὶ σε εἰς(ομαι).

On the verso remains of an address and a postscript mentioning τυρία δέκα.


'To my lord my son Timotheus from Horion. I received the two equivalent tunics, two foreign cloaks (?), a veil, and two coverings. I have sent you one equivalent tunic, one foreign cloak, a veil, one covering, and half a large pig. You wrote to me about cummin (?). Phibis is going to you to-morrow. If you want anything, let him know and I will send it to you. I pray for your health.'

4. εἰσοφόρια: cf. I. 8. The significance of the epithet is not very clear. Does it mean 'reversible'?

5. βαρβαρίκια: this word, evidently denoting some foreign article of dress, presumably a variety of the βαρβαρικὸν παλλίον cited from a gloss by Stephanus, appears to be novel.

6. οὐηράρια: cf. e.g. P. Grenf. ii. 111. 16 οὐηλάρ(ιον) κρεμ(αστόν).

15. ἄμμα: the second μ has a dot above it and was perhaps intended to be cancelled. Since the writer goes on to speak of σῖτος and κριθή (II. 19-20), it seems not unlikely that ἄμμα or ἄμμος should be read; cf. e.g. P. Tebt. 55. 5. This would accord with the neuter ἄλθες.
VI. MINOR DOCUMENTS

(1) Leases.

1685. 10.7 x 8.5 cm. A.D. 158. The middle part of a badly spelled lease from a woman to two Persians of the epigone for 1 year of two lots of land at the 'Oasitou epokion (previously unknown), one lot consisting of 12 arourae at a rent of 44 drachmae for each, the other of 3 arourae. Cf. 101, 499, 501, 910, 1125, 1686-91, P.S. I. 73. After remains of 3 lines 4]. s katà to állo ὡμιού, ἀμφοτέροις ἑπτά, τοῦ Ἀδέου (l. Ἀδαίου) ἐποικίου (elsewhere called a κώμη) Πέρσαις 8 μίας ἕκτης ἀρουράς ἐκ γεωμετρίας, τὸ ἄλλο ἥμισυ, ἀμφοτέροις ἀπὸ τοῦ ᾿Αδόου (1. ᾿Αδαίου) ἐϊποικίου (elsewhere called a κώμη) Πέρσαις τῆς ἐπιγονῆς πρὸς μόνον τὸ ἔτος τοῦ ἰπνύμας ἐν μὲν κλήρῳ ἡμέρας 10. Ὑποταξὴ ἐκ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν ἱππομέρων ἀρούρας δεκάνου, ὡστε νυλαμῆσαι ὡς ἐὰν αἱρῶνται χωρὶς ἰσάτεως καὶ ὀχωμενίου (1. ὀχομ.) φύρου εκάστης ἀρόφης 14 ἐκ γεωμετρίας ἐτὸς τοῦ πλίου ἦ (corr. from e) αἰ. 15 Λαττον (l. ἔλ. ἀνὰ ἀργυρίου δραχμάς τεσσαράκοντα τέσσαρας (l. -reas), ἐκ δὲ τοῦ Μεγάνου ἑκάστης ἀρουράς ἐκ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔτων καὶ 18 Λιβύης μέρους πρὸς ταῖς ἀναβολαῖς ('embankments') τὰς ἐν μὲν κλήρῳ ἐκ γεωμετρίας, ἀρούρας 23 [ἐκάστης] ἀρούρης ἐκ γεωμετρίας, and traces of 3 more lines.

1686. 12.7 x 14.3 cm. A.D. 165. Beginning of a lease of 10 arourae of ἰδιωτικῆς γῆ at Talao (cf. 1659. 105) for 4 years from a senator of Antinoopolis to three brothers, half to be sown with wheat, half with grass or vegetables. 1'Εμπίθοσαν Ἀ[π]ολλώνιον Ἀπολλωνίου Σεβάσματος καὶ Καισάριος βουλευτή 'Ἀντινοών διὰ Διοκέστου δυναστεύει Κρινίου. 3 Παρθένος μήτρης Σιννέκαρου καὶ τοῖς ὁμομητρίοις ἀδελφοῖς ἱππομέραις 4 Ἀρπαίσαι καὶ Ὀρφο Αμφότεροι εὐφερεῖς τοῦ Ἀρπαίσιος τοῖς [τρ]εῖλ ἀπὸ κλήρους ἰδιωτικῆς γῆς ἐν ἐτῶν ἑκτὸς ἐκφορίου 13 καὶ φόρον ἐκ ἐτῶν ἀρούρων δέκα, ὡστε τοὺς μεῖν-9 μείνης φορίου 13 καὶ φόρον κατ' ἐτος ἀποτάικτοι τῶν ἀρούρων δέκα κατά 14 μίας ὑμειοσεις γεινομένης πυροῦ ἀρταβῶν. L 2
1687. 14.3 x 8.5 cm. A.D. 184. Beginning of a similar lease of private land (5½ arourae in all) near two villages in the "Ανω τοπαρχία for 1 year, I aroura to be sown with barley, the remainder, of which the rent was fixed at 180 drachmae, with (probably) χόρτος or δραχμας (l. 24; cf. 1686. 10).

1 ᾿Ἐμίσθωσεν Αὐρήλιος Θέων 76 καὶ ᾿Επίμαχος Διογένους ᾿Οξυρύγχων πόλεως ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως ἀπὸ τῆς κωμῆς Φοβώου εἰς ὃ ἔτη τέσσαραῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος [ἔτους] τὰς ὑπαρχούσας αὐτῷ περί Μερμέρθας ἐπὶ δυσι κλήροις πέντε, ὥστε τοὺς μεμισθωμένους σπεῖραι καὶ ξυλαμῆσαι οἷς ἐὰν

1688. 8.3 x 6.7 cm. Third century. Beginning of a lease of 5½ arourae of private land for 4 years, being an extension of an existing lease. The lessees belonged to Phoboou, a village in the Eastern toparchy (1659. 53), and the village Ποσομβοῦς ᾿Αριστομάχιου (l. 10) is probably identical with Ποσομπόις, a village in that toparchy known from 1285. 85. 1 ᾿Εμίσθωσεν Αὐρήλιος Θέων 76 καὶ ᾿Επίμαχος Διογένους ᾿Οξυρύγχων πόλεως ἀπὸ τῆς κωμῆς Φοβώου εἰς ὃ ἔτη τέσσαραῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος [ἔτους] τὰς ὑπαρχούσας αὐτῷ περί Ποσομβοῦς ᾿Αριστομάχιου πέντε δίετοι [15].
16 αἱρῶνται χωρὶς εἰσάγεται καὶ εἰς- 16 χωμενίου (I. ὀχομ.), ἐκφορίου [καὶ] ἐτος 17 ἀπο-
τάκτου πιερού [ἀρτάβας] δέκα 18 καὶ φακῆς ἀρτάβας[ῶν] δέκα 19 ἀκινδύνων παίπους κυνῦ-
νου 20 νου, τῶν τῆς[γ]ῆς χῆς καὶ ἐτος- 21 μοσίων ἄτομων [προὶ] τοὺς 22-γεωχοῦσας[ν] κυριεύοντες τῶν 23 καρπῶν ἔως τὰ ὁφειλομένα 24 ἀπολάβησι. ἐὰν δὲ τις, [ὅ] μὴ ἔπη, 25 ἀβραχοὺς γένηται, παραδεχθῆσαι- 26· τοὺς τοῖς μεμισθωμένους· 27· βεβαι- 28 τῆς μισθώσεως 29 ἀποδόσωσι. ἐὰν δέ τις, [ὃ] μὴ εἴη, 30· δεκατάκτου πυροῦ 31· ἀβροχὸς γένηται, παραδεχθῆσαι τοῖς μεμισθωμένοις. ἐφ' ἀλήθείας τῆς 35· ἀποδόσας ὁμολόγησαι. 36· ἀποδότωσαν οἱ μεμισθωμε- 37· νοι τὸν πυρὸν καὶ τὴν φακῆν 38· νέα καθαρά ἄδολα ἄβωλα 39· κεκοσκινεμένα, τὸν μὲν 535 πυρὸν ὡς εἰς δημοσίον μετρήσει, τὴν δὲ φακῆν χω- 40· μετατρέψατε ἄηδα ἀπλα 41· ἀπὸ τῆς πρᾶξες τῶν ἀλληλεγγυῶν 42· ἂν περωτήσατε ἀλλήλους ἑαυτοῖς ὡμολόγησαι. Αὐρηλίος 53 Χαιρήϊων ἔγραψα [ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν] 54· μίσθωσις ἐδαφῶν ἂν ἔσχον τοῦτον. 

1690. 18-8x15-2 cm. A.D. 287. Found with 1365, 1386, and 1392; cf. 1365. int. Lower part of a lease of 5 arourae to a strategus from a woman (called τὴν γεοῦχον in l. 11) at the rent of 3,000 drachmae per aroura, concluding (ἔτους) ὃ 17 Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Αὐρηλίου Οὐαλερίου ∆Ἰοκλή-
tια[νοῦ] 15 καὶ (ἔτ.) ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων (ἐπὶ) τὰς ἐκ γεωμετρείας 8 ἀρούρας τρεῖς.
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κοινωνικῶν πρὸς πρὸς τὴν ὁ- 9 μογνησίαν αὐτῆς ἀδελφήν, ἀνετὲ ἐνα- 10 μῆσαι ἀμπελικοῦ κτήματος καὶ καλαμείας, ὅσων ἐστὶν ἀρουρῶν παλαιότερον καὶ νέον, ἀπερ ἐστὶν ἔργα τιλμὸς καλάμου, 13 μεταφορὰ τούτου εἰς τὸν συνηθῆ τόπον, σάρωσις φύλων, συντομὴ καὶ μεταφορὰ τούτων ἐκτὸς πλαστῆς εἰς ἐπιτηδείους τόπους, ἐν περιπληκτικότερον ἐστὶν ἔργα τιλμὸς καλάμου, 16 καλαμουργία, τοῦ γεούχου παρεχόμενος ἐπάρδευσις καὶ βοτανισμὸς διηνεκής, σκαραβαῖα ἀνάλημψις βλαστῶν, φυλλολογία, ἀγρῷ τὸ σύνηϊθες

1692. 19 x 12.6 cm. A.D. 188. The first part of a lease of ἀμπελουργικὰ ἔργα in a vineyard and adjoining reed-plantation at Talao (cf. 1659. 105), similar to 1631, but about a century earlier. The technical terms are discussed in the commentary on that papyrus.

1693. 6.8 x 9.2 cm. Late third century. Beginning of a lease of a courtyard at Oxyrhynchus for 4 years, similar to 911-12, 1036, 1694.

1694. 24.4 x 7.3 cm. A.D. 280. A similar lease of a house and appurtenances at Oxyrhynchus for six years at a rent of 1,000 drachmae per annum.
ἐπὶ χρόνου ἐτής 9 εξ ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄντος μηνὸς Φαμε- 10 νῦθ τοῦ εὐνεστῶτος ε (ἔτους τὴν 11 ύπάρχοντα αὐτῷ ἐπὶ ἀμφότερον 12 ἰπτέων) (ἱπτ.) Παρεμβολής (π corr.) οἰκίαν 13 καὶ αἰθρίου καὶ αὐλῆς ἐν ἡ 14 φρέαρ καὶ τὰ ταύτης χρηστήρια 15 πάγαι ἐνοικίου κατ' ἐτοὺς ἄργου- 16 ρίων δραχμῶν χειλίων. 17 βεβαιομένης δὲ τῆς μισθώ- 18 σεως χρᾶσθω ὁ μεμισθωμένων. 19 νος τοῦς μισθούμενοις πάρε 20 ἐπὶ τῶν χρόνων ἀκολούθω ἡμίσυ, 21 καὶ ἀποδώτω τὸ κατ' ἐτοὺς ἄργους 22 κινοῦ ἐν δόσει δι' ἑξαμή- 

1695. 25 7 x 10 4 cm. A. D. 360. Lease of part of a house at Oxyrhynchus for 1 year at the rent of 6,000 talents; cf. P. S. I. 175, 467, 1037, 1128. The lessors, 3 brothers, had recently acquired the property as the result of a division by lot with their mother. A reference to the regnal years of Constantius and Julian, which became the two customary eras of Oxy- rhynchus, occurs in l. 13; cf. 1038, which is two months earlier, and 1629. 9, ἢ. 1 Ὑπατίας (ὕπ.) τῶν δεσποτῶν Κωνσταντίου Αὐγούστου τὸ καὶ Ἰουλιανοῦ (ιοβ.) τοῦ ἐπιφανεστάτου Καίσαρος τὸ γ’ ἀπὸ τῆς λαμπρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτης Ὕξυργείτων πόλεως ὃς μητρὸς Σαραπίδος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως.
(2) Sales and Cessions.

1696. 26-7 x 11-5 cm. A.D. 197. Sale of the courtyard of a house at Oxyrhynchus for 200 drachmae, similar to 505. ἵσαραπάμμων 25 lettersκαὶ ὁ τούτου υ Ion ἀπὸ τοῦ καὶ Διονυσίου νομίζω μὴν ἐκ νέων ἀργυρίου

1697. 28-2 x 27 cm. A.D. 242. Sale in duplicate of the courtyard of a house at Oxyrhynchus for 200 drachmae; cf. 1276-7, 1634, 1696, 1698-1702.
Aemilianus, Probus, and Diocletian, which is inconsistent with the attribution of Sept. 10 to the 1st year of any of these. Emperors who at their accession reigned jointly (Balbinus and Pupienus, Gallus and Volusian, Valerian and Gallienus, Macrianus and Quietus, Vaballathus and Aurelian, Carus and Carinus and Numerian) are excluded by the use of the singular.

Decius is now known to have been recognized at Oxyrhynchus by Choiak 1 (Nov. 28) of his 1st year, and there is evidence for his accession before Oct. 16 (cf. 1688. 41, n.); but his name is too long for the lacuna, and on Sept. 10, 249, in Egypt the Philippi were probably still regarded as reigning.

Tacitus is generally considered to have come to the throne in September, but his accession can hardly have been known at Oxyrhynchus by Sept. 10, 275, and 1455, written on Oct. 19 of that year, is still dated by Aurelian.

Quintillus (1476. int.) is equally improbable, for on Oct. 20, 269 (1646. int.), the dating at Oxyrhynchus was still by Claudius. Hence in the absence of testimony concerning other emperors that more than one system of reckoning their 1st year was employed, there is a strong presumption in favour of Claudius as the emperor in 1698. After traces of 1 line 2 [32 letters] ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως καί ἀπὸ τοῦ νότου τῆς κώμης. ἀποφέρει (ἀπὸ τοῦ νότου) τὸν καθ᾽ ἐμοῦ τοῦ νότου τῆς κώμης...
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Κλαυδίου? Εὐσεβείας Εὐθυχοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Ὄθων. 20 (2nd h.) [40 l. οἰκίας καὶ τοῦ ψυλοῦ τόπου —. In l. 11 the word after τόπου may be ἀναγνώστες: cf. 1702. 3.

1699. 17-5 x 19-1 cm. A.D. 240–280. A similar contract, incomplete at the end, for the sale of a house and building-land at Patmis (cf. 1629. 8, n.) to Aur. Serenus son of Agathinus (cf. 1681. 1, n.) for 4,500 drachmae.

1 Αὐρήλιοι [.....] καὶ Σαράπιας καὶ Ὀρος καὶ Κόλλου Θὼθ. 40 1. οἰκίων καὶ τοῦ ψιλοῦ τόπου ---. Ιπ[.....] ης. A.D. 240-280. A similar contract, incomplete at the end, for the sale of a house and building-land at Paimis (cf. 1629. 8, n.) to Aur. Serenus son of Agathinus (cf. 1681. 1, n.) for 4,500 drachmae.

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1701. 10.9 x 12.6 cm. Third century. Fragment of a sale of house-property at Oxyrhynchus which had been mortgaged (ἐπὶ ὑποθήκῃ, 1. 15) to the buyer as security for two loans, of 4,000 dr. and 5,100 dr. respectively. These loans, together with accrued interest amounting to 1. 19, were apparently deducted from the purchase-price, which was not less than 18,000 dr. (l. 14). Cf. int. to 1634, which is similar, but better preserved. About half the lines (40–50 letters) in 1701. 5 sqq. are lost, and 5 letters more in l. 4, and 18 more in l. 3; only in l. 16 can the initial lacuna be supplied with a high degree of probability. After traces of 2 lines 3—] .[.] [. ] ἐγένετο μέτα τὸ ἄρτι .[.] .[ ] .[ ] τὸν πρώτον τοῦ καὶ Ψόιτος τὸ λοιπὸν ἥμισυ τῆς οἰκίας καὶ μέρος ἡμίσυ τῆς ἑτέρας οἰκίας μετὰ τοὺς διαταγόντας ἐκ τῆς ἐπάνω διαθήκης ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ὃ—Ἣ. τῷ ἀδελφῷ μου λοιποὺς τόπους πάντας, νυνὶ δὲ τῆς αὐτῆς οἰκίας ἐποικοδομεῖν ὁπόταν ἀπὸ τῇ συνεστώσῃ πρώτῃ στέγῃ τῆς αὐτῆς ἐισάσθαι τὴν πρώτην στέγην πρὸς τὸ ἀκινδύνως καὶ ἀσφαλῶς ἐνοικεῖν ?, ὑνείπεις νότου ῥύμῃ, βορρᾶ καὶ λιβὸς κληρονόμων Θέωνος τοῦ καὶ Ζωίλου, καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μετὰ τὸ δίμυρον (1. δίμυρ.) μέρος οἰκίας καὶ τῶν ταύτης χρηστηρίων καὶ ἀνηκόντων τὸ λοιπὸν τρίτον μέρος, ὧν γείτονες νότου Κοπρέαϊς οἰκία καὶ μετόχων, ἀπηλιώτου —, ἀπηλιώτου —, ἀπηλιώτου —, ἀπηλιώτου —, τιμῆς τῆς συμπεφωνημένης πρὸς ἀλλήλους τῶν προκειμένων (—who?) 14 [οἰκίων καὶ ἀργυρίου Σεβαστοῦ νομίσματος δραχμῶν μυρίων ὀκτακισχειλίων 15—] ἁλ εἴαι τάλαντα τρία — πρὸς τα κατὰ ἐνοικηθέντα σοι ὑπὸ ἐμοῦ κατὰ ἀσφαλείους (L. ἀείας) δόο γεγονούσα (ὡὁ) ἐπὶ ὑποθήκῃ τῶν (who?) προκειμένων οἰκίων, μίαν μὲν τῷ . ἐτεί τῆς εὔνυχεστάτης ταύτης βασιλίας μηρὶ Παῦις κη κεφαιλαίον ἀργυρίου δραχμᾶς τετρακισ—
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1702. 16.5 × 9.3 cm. A. D. 290. Sale, or both sale and cession (cf. 1208. 8), of a piece of building-land (called ἀχανής) at an unspecified place for 1 ?2,800 drachmae (ll. 3-4), lacking the beginning of the contract and the second halves of lines, which can, however, be restored from e.g. 1636. After remains of 1 line ² συμπεφωνημένας πρὸς ἄλληλον κατὰ τιμῆς τοῦ προκειμένου ψι- ³ λοῦ τόπου ἀχανοῦ ἀργυρίου Σεβαστίων νομίσματος δραχμὰς μυρίας ? ⁴ διασχει- λίας ὀκτακοσίας αὐτοθεί [ὑπεύχχου παρὰ σοῦ παραχρήμα ὑπὸ ⁵ χείρος ἐκ πλήρους, κρατῶν οὖν [σε καὶ κυριεύει τὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ διελθόντος ¹°]. ἐπὶ τὸ κεφαλαίου καὶ τόκον ³? δραχμὰς — ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ τῶν δύο ³ασφαλειῶν τριακισικάς ἑκατόν, τοὺς συναχθέντας δραχμιαίους τόκους τῶν ἕως τοῦ διελθόντος ¹° ἔτους δραχμὰς -------κοντα τοἰς ἐν ἔτους δραχμαῖς — [τιμά]. . . . . . . .], οὐ γαμετὴ γ. In l. 9 ἐφ᾽ ὁ ἀσφαλείσασθαι is not unlikely.

1703. 8.3 × 15.5 cm. Third century. Beginning of a contract for the conveyance (καταγεγραφέα) of a piece of building-land (called ἀχανής) at an unspecified place for 1 ?2,800 drachmae (ll. 3-4), lacking the beginning of the contract and the second halves of lines, which can, however, be restored from e.g. 1636. After remains of 1 line ² συμπεφωνημένας πρὸς ἄλληλον ὑπὲρ τιμῆς τοῦ προκειμένου ψι- ³ λοῦ τόπου ἀχανοῦ ἀργυρίου Σεβαστίων νομίσματος δραχμὰς μυρίας ? ⁴ διασχει- λίας ὀκτακοσίας αὐτοθεί [ὑπεύχχου παρὰ σοῦ παραχρήμα ὑπὸ ⁵ χείρος ἐκ πλήρους, κρατῶν οὖν [σε καὶ κυριεύει τὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ διελθόντος ¹°]. ἐπὶ τὸ κεφαλαίου καὶ τόκον ³? δραχμὰς — ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ τῶν δύο ³ασφαλειῶν τριακισικάς ἑκατόν, τοὺς συναχθέντας δραχμιαίους τόκους τῶν ἕως τοῦ διελθόντος ¹° ἔτους δραχμὰς -------κοντα τοἰς ἐν ἔτους δραχμαῖς — [τιμά]. . . . . . . .], οὐ γαμετὴ γ. In l. 9 ἐφ᾽ ὁ ἀσφαλείσασθαι is not unlikely.
τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρόνον ὑπὲρ 6 τὸν δὲ χρό

THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI.

1704. 21 x 15 cm. A. D. 298. Conveyance (l. 24 καταγραφή; cf. 1638. 42–3, n.) of buildings and corn-land at Sesphtha (cf. 1659. 108), with a water-wheel (l. 11), windlass, stone, &c. The price of the property, which had been inherited by the vendor from his parents, is not stated, and though it may possibly have been given in the lost beginning, is more likely to have been the subject of a distinct contract of πρᾶσις. After parts of 4 lines, [40 letters] . . . . ψιλῶν τόπων κατελθόντων [-ψιλῶν τόπων κατελθόντων [-ψιλῶν τόπων κατελθόντων [-ψιλῶν τόπων κατελθόντων [-ψιλῶν τόπων κατελθόντων [-ψιλῶν τόπων κατελθόντων [-ψιλῶν τόπων κατελθόντων [-ψιλῶν τόπων κατελθόντων [-ψιλῶν τόπων κατελθόντων [-ψιλῶν τόπων κατελθόντων [-ψιλῶν τόπων κατελθό

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1705. 21.5 x 16.7 cm. A.D. 298. Sale of a loom (1.6, ἱστὸς ταρσικοὐφικός, a new adjective; for ταρσικάριοι cf. Reil, Gewerb. 98) and its apparatus for 2 talents 1,000 drachmae. In 264 (54) a smaller loom with ἀντία and toromodes was sold for 20 drachmae. 1 Οὐαλέριος Πετερμοῦθις στρατιώτης δι᾿ ἐμοῦ Αὐρηλίου Σαραπίωνος Σαραπίου ἀπὸ τῆς λαμbris καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) ὁ Οὐαλέριος Πετερμοῦθις στρατιώτης δι᾿ ἐμοῦ Αὐρηλίου Σαραπίωνος Σαραπίου ἀπὸ τῆς λαμbris καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) ἀπὸ τῆς λαμbris καὶ λαμ(προτάτης)

1706. 12 x 11.5 cm. A.D. 207. Sale of two female slaves, drawn up at the ἀγορανομεῖον of Oxyrhynchus by ἐπιτηρηταί (as frequently happens in Heracleopolite contracts; cf. 1208. 2, n.), and similar to 1209 (251-3) and P. 5.1. Blank spaces were sometimes left for names and ages, which have been partly supplied by a different hand. About 35 letters are lost at the ends of ll. 2-16 and about 8 more in ll. 17-20, and the conclusion is missing. Two new demes at Antinœopolis occur, Ἀρτεμίσιος in the Athenian tribe and Ἰσίδιος in the Paulinian tribe.
THE

160
o(s) (ἐτῶν)

OXYRHYNCHUS

PAPYRI

μετὰ κυρίου [τοῦ ἑαντῆς --- Ἡρα- ἴ κλίδου ἌΘΗΡΑΜΕΩΣ ig = ‘Apia:

σείου ὡς (ἐτῶν) Ky ἀσή(μου) 7[— Σαραποῦτος --- 8 μητρὸς Ταυσοράπιος

᾿Οξυρύγχων

ἀπ᾽

πόλεως ὡς δι[ὰ --- καὶ---- τῆς ὃ αὐτῆς μητρὸς Ταυσοράπιος ἀπελευθέρας Θαήσιος ἀπἰὸ
τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως ὡς (ἐτ.). . — οὐλὴ μετώ-" 1° T@, EKATEPAS OE μετὰ κυρίου “ΦΑαραε

΄

δὲ

x

/

>

ποῦτος μὲν τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ ? — μητρὸς 1 Ταυσοράπιος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως ὡς (Er.) [,
[-- δὲ — 15 τος ἀπελευθέρου “Ηρακλᾶτος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως --- ἐν ἀγυιᾷ τὰς
ὑπαρχού- Moas αὐταῖς ἐξ ἴσ[ο]υ (ic.) δούλας δύο ᾿Αφροδίτην μ[ητρὸς ὃ? — * των
ὁμύως ([. ὁμοίως) ἐξ ἴσου (ἰσ.) κατὰ χρηματισμὸν γεγ[ονότα διὰ τοῦ ἐν ᾿Οξυρύγχων
πόλει ἀγορανομίου 15 τῷ προδιεληλυθότι (υ corr.) 18 (ἔτει) μηνὶ Καισαρίῳ (αι corr.
from ε) παρὰ A[— ᾿δ᾿Αμμωνίου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως apd. . νδ[---- 1 ἐνιαυτοῦ
ἑνὸς καὶ μηνῶν πέντε [— 18 καὶ (corr. by 2nd ἢ. from as) παρίληφεν ἣ ὠνουμένη
παρὰ τῶν ἀποδομένων — ταύτας τοιαύτας 19 ἀναπορρίφους πλὴν ἐπαφῆς ληγί--- διὰ
τὸ τὴν ᾿Αφροδί- 39 την ἀνακεκρίσθαι (cf. 1463. int.) ὡς διὰ τοῦ προϊτεταγμένου
χρηματισμοῦ δηλοῦται --- with vestiges of 1 more line. On the verso is

a list of contracts (1726) in a different hand.
1707.
18x88cm.
A.D. 204. Sale of a female ass for 600 drachmae; cf.
P.S. 1.79 and 1708.
Both parties were Alexandrian citizens, one of them
from

a new

tribe (Εὐθηνόδιος, 1. 4).

1 {Opodroyet} ᾿Απολλώνιος ἩΗφαιστίωνος

2 1010 ᾿Αμμωνίου Σωσικόσμιος ὁ κ(αὶ) ᾿Αλθζαιγεὺς δ᾿ Απολλωνίῳ ᾿Απολλωνίου τοῦ
Σαραπίω- * vos Εὐθηνοδίου (1. -δίῳ) τῷ (ω corr. from ov) καὶ ᾿Αλθεεῖ (1. ᾿Αλθαιεῖ)
χαίρειν. ὅ ὁμολογῶ πεπρακέναι σοι ὄνον θήλειαν ὃ πρωτοβώλῳς ([. -βόλον) μυόχρωμον
ἀχάρα- ™krov τιμῆς τῆς συμπεφωνημέ- ὅνης πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀργυρίου Σεβαστῶν
ϑ νομίσματος δραχμὰς (1. -ῶν) ἑξακοσί- 19 wr, / (δρ.) x, ἃς καὶ αὐτόθι ἀπέσχεν ὁ 6-

16
ἐὰν δὲ ἐπιλάβηταί τις αὐτῆς, 1°
ἀποστήσει αὐτὸν 6 ᾿Απολλώνιος ταῖς 11 ἰδίαις αὑτοῦ
x

al

b

cad

a

δαπάναις. κυρία ἣ πρᾶσις. 15 ἔτους τρισκαιδεκάτου Αὐτοκρατόρων 1" Καισάρων Λουκίου
Σεπτιμίου Σεουήρου 39 Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος ᾿Αραβικοῦ “1᾿Αδιαβηνι[κ]οῦ Παρθικοῦ
Μεγίστου 33 καὶ Μάρκου [ΑἸὐρηλίου ᾿Αντωνίνου 38 Εὐσεβοῦς Σεβαστῶν καὶ Πουβλίου
24 Σεπτιμίου Γέτα Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ * Φαῶφι ε. (2nd h. in rude uncials)
SaleΑπολλώνιος 3 57 ὃ προκίμενος 28 πέπρακα 6 (]. ὡς) πρ- 39 ὀκιται.
1708. 25x9I1cm.
Α. Ὁ. 211.
Sale of a male ass by an inhabitant of Penne
in the Heracleopolite nome (cf. Πεενή in P. Stud. Pal. x. 233. i. 12) for
10 talents 4,000 drachmae to an inhabitant of Oxyrhynchus.
The transfer
had taken place at the market of the Cynopolite nome, which is here, as in
΄-“

΄

T

is

1256. 4, called 6 ἄνω Κυνοπολίτης to distinguish it from the Cynopolite nome

in the Delta (that ἄνω refers to a toparchy, as proposed in the translation of
1256,

is less

likely ; cf. 902.

1 Αὐρήλιος “Αράχθης

Πατήτου

I ἐκδίκῳ

7 yn(rpds)

τῆς ἄνω Κυνοπολιτῶν,

Θερμουθίης

ἀπὸ

sc. πόλεως).

κώμης 3 Πεννὴ

τοῦ


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"Ἡρακλεοπολείτου νομοῦ * Αὐρηλίῳ Θεοδώρῳ ἀφορά τοῦ ἀνω γαρί (γαρί) σου ὑπὸ τῆς λαμπρᾶς Ὀξυρυγ-χεῖτων πόλεως χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ περακέναι καὶ παραδώκεναι σοι ἀπὸ τῆς ἀργυρίου τάλαντας δέκα καὶ ἀρίστερα τιμῆς ἀργυρίου τάλαντας καὶ ἀπέσχον ἀπὸ τῆς λαμπρᾶς Ὀξυρυγ- χεῖτων πόλεως τετρακισχείλιας, καὶ εἴπερ εὐθέατην ἐπηρειθήσαν ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γράφαμα μη εἰδότος (eiś) ὑπατίας τῶν δεσποτῶν Μαξιμιανοῦ καὶ Μαξιμίνου ἀπὸ τῆς λαμπρῆς Ὀξυρυγ-χεῖτων πόλεως καὶ τοῦ ὅ σὺν αὐτῷ ἀσχολούμενων ἀγορανομείου. ἀπὸ τὸν ὅνον Ἀὐρηλίου ῾Εθερίου τοῦ κρατίστου καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν τιμὴν ἔπρακα καὶ ἀπέσχον τὴν τιμὴν ἀπὸ παντὸς τοῦ ἐπελευσομένου. ἀπὸ τοῦ κρατίστου Ἀὐρηλίου Σερῆνος ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ γράμματα μη εἰδότος (eiś) ὑπατίας τῶν δεσποτῶν Μαξιμιανοῦ καὶ Μαξιμίνου ἀπὸ τὴν τῆς Λαμπρῆς Ὀξυρυγ-χείτων πόλεως καὶ τοῦ ὅ σὺν αὐτῷ ἀσχολούμενων ἀγορανομείου. ἀπὸ τὸν ὅνον Ἀὐρηλίου ῾Εθερίου τοῦ κρατίστου καὶ ἀπὸ τὴν τιμὴν ἔπρακα καὶ ἀπέσχον τὴν τιμὴν ἐπὶ τῶν ὅσων παντῶν τῶν ὅσων πατήθηκαν καὶ παντὶ τῶν ἐπελευσομένων τοῦ τιμητικοῦ.
Beginning of an acknowledgement of a loan from an optio carceris in Dessau, Inscr. 2117, &c., custodiarii, 2436, and especially optio praetoris 2439 (cf. Domaszewski, Rangordnung, p. 44), C. I. L. iii. 5803, 7765, viii. 2947, x. 7583, from the residences of provincial governors. The familia praefecti may perhaps be compared to the familia castrensis or castrorum imperatoris (Dessau 1747, 3465, 9028). As Rostowzew observes, the private household of the praefect seems to have been organized on a military basis, like his officia. The head of these was the centurio princeps (1637. το, n.), to whom the optio praetori or familia praetoriae was subordinate. The praenomen Flavius of the consul Abundantius (l. 2) was previously unknown. About 20 letters seem to be lost at the ends of lines; cf. l. i and 4-5. 1 Μετὰ τὴν ὑπατείαν τοῦ δεσπότου ἡμῶν Θεοδοσίου τοῦ αἰωνίου κτείσειν σοι Ἀντιπατρός τῆς Ἀὐγ(ούστου) τὸ γ 3 καὶ Φλαουίου ᾿Αβου(ν)δαντίου τοῦ λαμπροτάτου — 3 Φλαουίῳ Δομνίῳ ᾿Αβου(ν)δαντίῳ καὶ ἀναγκαίαν᾽ χρείαν — 12 Φλαουίῳ Δομνίῳ ᾿Αβου(ν)δαντίῳ καὶ ἀναγκαίαν᾽ χρείαν — 13 ὁμολογῶ ἐσχηκέναι παρὰ σοῦ ἐν παραθέσει ἀργυρίου Σεβαστοῦ καινοῦ νομίσματος ἴ τάλαντα ἑκατὸν τεσσαράκοντα ὀκτὼ ὃ δραχμὰς χειλίας διακοσίας ὀγίοιδοήκοντα, 9 γ(ίνοντα) (τάλ.) pun (Sp.) ᾿Ασπ, ἅπερ σοι ἀποκαταστήσω 1 ὁπόταν αἱρῇ ἀνυπερθέτω ἤ τῷ ὑπίῳ διαπεμφθησο- 3 φίλῳ καὶ ὡς χρημάτιζεν γαῖρες. ὁμολογία ἐσχηκέναι παρὰ σοῦ ἐν παραθέσει ἀργυρίου Σεβαστοῦ καινοῦ νομίσματος 7 τάλαντα ἐκατόν τεσσαράκοντα ὦτῶ δραχμάς χειλίας διακοσίας ὀγίοιδοήκοντα, 9 γ(ίνοντα) (τάλ.) μη (δρ.) Ἀσπ, ἀπερ σοι ἀποκαταστήσα 10 ὁπόταν αἱρῇ ἀνυπερθέτω ἤ τῷ ὑπίῳ διαπεμφθησο- 11 μένω ἢ κατὰ μέρος 12 ἐπιστείλατος σου καθ᾽ ἐκάστην δόσιν γράμματα 13 ὁμολογίας ὦν χρηματίζει αὐξασθήσην, 14 εἰς δὲ τὴν συνπλήρωσιν τοῦ προκειμένου 15 παντὸς κεφαλέου (l. -αίου) ἀναδιδόντος σου ἢ ἀποστέλλων τοῖς κεφαλῶσι (l. -αίοις) σοι ἀποστελέομαι ἑπὶ τὸ ὑπόλοι- 17 τον τοῦ ὁπόταν ταύτα μου τὰ γράμματα. 18 κύρια τῇ τῆς παραθήκης γράμματα ἀπλὰ 19 γραφεύτων ὡστά μου ἰδιόγραφα (i.), καὶ ἐπερωτηθεῖσα 20 ὁμολογίασσα.
1714. 6 x 21.1 cm. Probably A.D. 285-304. Beginning of a contract in duplicate for a deposit of money (110 talents ἢ), similar to 17138. The restorations in ll. 1-6 are derived from Col. ii. Col.i:1[Αὐρηλία 'Απια 'Αμμομυλίων μη(τρὸς) Θαυμάσιος ἀπὸ τῆς 2[λαμπρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτης 'Οἰζη(νείτων) (-γ'χ.) π]δ[λεως] 3[χορίς κυρίου χρημα(τίζουσα) κατὰ τὰ Ῥωμαίου ἐθνε τέκνων (¬ω) 4δικαίῳ Αὐρηλίῳ 'Αμοὶ Θέων μη(τρὸς) ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως χαίρειν. ὁμολογῶ ἔχειν σου ὃ κατὰ παραθήκην ἀκίνδυνον παντὸς κινδύνου 5[καὶ ἀνυπόλογον παντὸς ὑπολόιγου Σεβαστῶν (¬ω) 6] νομίσματος τάλαντα ἑκατὸν δέκα, ὃπερ ἐπάναγκες (¬γ’κ.) 8[σοι ἀποκαταστήσω κτλ. (cf. 1713. 9 sqq.). The joint reign in l. 7 probably refers to Diocletian and Maximian.

(4) Receipts.

1715. 22.5 x 10.2 cm. A.D. 292. An acknowledgement of the repayment of 2 talents out of a loan of 6 talents, together with interest on the whole amount.

1716. 24.1 x 12.2 cm. A.D. 333. An acknowledgement on behalf of a vir perfectissimus, who had been a procurator, of the repayment of a loan of 300 talents, special provision being made, as in 1183, for the circumstance that the original deed of loan was lost. The name Domitius of the consul Zenophilus (l. 2) was previously unknown. At the end is an early instance of the formula δι᾿ ἐμοῦ... ἐγράφη, on which see 1627. 29, n. 1 Ὑπατείας 'Προανωτοῦ Δαλματίου ἀδελφοῦ τοῦ δεσπότου ἡμῶν Δανιήλου ᾿Αὐγούστου καὶ Μ [2] M 2
Δομιττίου (-1'r.) Ζηνοφίλου ὅ τῶν λαμπροτάτων Φαρμοῦθι 18. “Φλαούιος (-ios) Σεπτίμιος Σερήνις ᾿Απολλώνιος διασημότατος ἀπὸ ἐπιτρόπων ἐμοῦ ὑπὸ ῾Ἐπαγάθῳ (1. -Aov) ἰδίου (i8.) ὁ Αὐρηλίος Πάλεξ Παράμμωυζοὶ μητρὸς Θαήσιος καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ ᾿Ικίων Νίκου μητρὶ Σαραπιάδος ἀμφοτέροις (οἱ corr. from w) ἀπὸ τῆς λαμ(πρᾶς) καὶ λαμ(προτάτης) ᾿Οξυρυγχιτῶν πόλεως. ὁ ὁμολόγῳ ἀπεσχηκέναι καὶ ἠριθμῆσθε (1. -σθαι) παρ᾽ ὑμῶν (ὕμ.) 7στερα εὐχρηστήθέντα ὑμεῖν ὑπ᾽ ἐμοῦ ἀργυρίου — τα τριακόσια ἀκολούθως ᾧ ἔθεστέ (1. -σθέ) μοι περὶ αὐτίῶν 12 γραμμάτων, καὶ διὰ ἃ τὸ παρεπτοκέναι (1. -πτωκ.) καὶ ἀπολελωκέναι (1. -λολεκέναι) καὶ ἐἸὑρηκέναι πρὸς ἀπίοἸκατάστασιν 15 ὑμεῖν (Όμ.) ἐντεῦθεν μηδὲν ὑμεῖν περὶ τούτου ἐνκαλεῖν Ἰδμηδὲ ἐνκάλεσιν μηδὲ ἐπελεύσασθαί καθ' ὁντιναοῦν 15 τρόπῳ μηδενὶ παρεὑρεῖσι μηϊδεμίᾳ (2nd μ corr.), ἄκυρον 1" τε καὶ ἀνίσχυρον (-ἰσχ.) καὶ ἀνεπίφορον εἶναι τὸ αὐτὸ περὶ 8 αὐτῶν γενόμενον γραμμάτιον ἐμοί τε καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς 19 ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ἐπιφέρουσι. κύρια τὰ τῆς δμολογείας καὶ ἀνεν- κλησίας (cf. 1717. 3) καὶ ἀποχὴς γράμματα ἁπλὰ γραφέντα, καὶ ἐπερωτήσαντες ἀλλοὶ ἀλλοίωσέν τε καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς 19 ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ἐπιφέρουσι. κύρια τὰ τῆς ἀποχῆς τῶν τροφείων καὶ ἀἸνεν"κλησιας (cf. 1717. 3) καὶ ἀποχὴς γράμματα τετρασσὰ γραφέντα πρὸς τὸ ἑκάτερο μέρος ἔχειν δισσόν, ἅπερ ἐὰν αἷρονται ή καὶ τίς (ts Corr. from n) αὐτῶν δημοσιώσει διὰ τοῦ καὶ ταλογείου, οὐ προσδεόμενοι τῆς τοῦ ἑτέρου μεταλήμψεως διὰ τοῦ ἐντεῦθεν εὔδοκείν ἡμᾶς τῇ γεινομένῃ δημοσιώϊσι, καὶ εὖ ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν αἷρονται ή καὶ τίς (ts Corr. from n) αὐτῶν δημοσιώσει διὰ τοῦ καὶ ταλογείου, οὐ προσδεόμενοι τῆς τοῦ ἑτέρου μεταλήμψεως διὰ τοῦ ἐντεῦθεν εὔδοκείν ἡμᾶς τῇ γεινομένῃ δημοσιώϊσι, καὶ εὖ ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν αἷρονται ή καὶ τίς (ts Corr. from n) αὐτῶν δημοσιώσει διὰ τοῦ καὶ ταλογείου, οὐ προσδεόμενοι τῆς τοῦ ἑτέρου μεταλήμψεως διὰ τοῦ ἐντεῦθεν εὔδοκείν ἡμᾶς τῇ γεινομένῃ δημοσιώϊσι, καὶ εὖ ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν αἷρονται ή καὶ τίς (ts Corr. from n) αὐτῶν δημοσιώσει διὰ τοῦ καὶ ταλογείου, οὐ προσδεόμενοι τῆς τοῦ ἑτέρου μεταλήμψεως διὰ τοῦ ἐντεῦθεν εὔδοκείν ἡμᾶς τῇ γεινομένῃ δημοσιώϊσι, καὶ εὖ ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν αἷρονται ή καὶ τίς (ts Corr. from n) αὐτῶν δημοσιώσει διὰ τοῦ καὶ ταλογείου, οὐ προσδεόμενοι τῆς τοῦ ἑτέρου μεταλήμψεως διὰ τοῦ ἐντεῦθεν εὐδοκεῖν ἡμᾶς τῇ γεινομένῃ δημοσιώϊσι, καὶ εὖ ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν αἷρονται ή καὶ τίς (ts Corr. from n) αὐτῶν δημοσιώσει διὰ τοῦ καὶ ταλογείου, οὐ προσδεόμενοι τῆς τοῦ ἑτέρου μεταλήμψεως διὰ τοῦ ἐντεῦθεν εὐδοκεῖν ἡμᾶς τῇ γεινομένῃ δημοσιώϊσι, καὶ εὖ ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν αἷρονται ή καὶ τίς (ts Corr. from n) αὐτῶν δημοσιώσει διὰ τοῦ καὶ ταλογείου, οὐ προσδεόμενοι τῆς τοῦ ἑτέρου μεταλήμψεως διὰ τοῦ ἐντεῦθεν εὐδοκεῖν ἡμᾶς τῇ γεινομένῃ δημοσιώϊσι, καὶ εὖ ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν αἷρονται ή καὶ τίς (ts Corr. from n) αὐτῶν δημοσιώσει διὰ τοῦ καὶ ταλογείου, οὐ προσδεόμενοι τῆς τοῦ ἑτέρου μεταλήμψεως διὰ τοῦ ἐντεῦθεν εὐδοκεῖν ἡμᾶς τῇ γεινομένῃ δημοσιώϊσι, καὶ εὖ ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν αἷρονται ή καὶ τίς (ts Corr. from n) αὐτῶν δημοσιώσει διὰ τοῦ καὶ ταλογείου, οὐ προσδεόμενοι τῆς τοῦ ἑτέρου μεταλήμψεως διὰ τοῦ ἐντεῦθεν εὐδοκεῖν ἡμᾶς τῇ γεινομένῃ δημοσιώϊσι, καὶ εὖ ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν α損害 (1. πρόκειται). Αὐρήλιος Παπνοῦτις 28 Χωοῦτος ἔγραψα (y corr. from ρ) ὑπὲρ(ῦπ.) αὐτο(ῦ) γράμ(μα)- 29 τα μὴ εἰδότος. 89 (3rd h.) δι᾽ ἐμοῦ Σωτᾶ ἐγρ(άφη). καὶ ἀνεἸπίφ[οροιν (cf. 1. 17) is probable in 1188. 13.
1719. 16°6 x 11-2 cm. A.D. 204. Receipt, similar to 1646, for the money portion of rent for corn-land at Syron (cf. 1659. 38). is often written for o. 1 Ζωίλος καὶ Σωσία ἀμφότεροι Ζωίλων ἀμφότεροι Αἰλίας Πριμιὴν (καὶ ἀμφότεροι ἀμφότεροι ἀμφότεροι ἀμφότεροι Αἰλίας Πριμιὴν). ἡ δὲ θέσις καὶ Ζωίλου Διδύμου ὃ Θέων ἄμεσο ἐπερωτήθη τοῖς κυρίοις λόγω τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν διὰ χρημάτων. ο. 1720. 4°8 x 11-4 cm. On vellum. Fourth century. Beginning of a receipt for the payment (probably in advance; cf. 1639. int.) of the price of 110 jars of wine, which are in l. 5 called both συκώματα and διπλῶν. συκώμαta is probably a mistake for σηκώματα, a word occurring as a measure in P. Cairo 10070 (= P. Oxy. xv. 1856; A.D. 577), where 3,000 σηκώματα ὀκτάξεστα of wine are paid. The village Βερκύ is new.

1721. Fr. 1 12-8 x 9 cm. A.D. 187. Contract between Platonis also called Ophelia (cf. 1647. int.) and a woman called Heras concerning an inheritance from Hermias, the maternal grandfather of Heras and by adoption father of
Platonis' deceased husband, part of which was to be given to Platonis' two sons. The main provision of the document, which begins like \textbf{1638} with a long clause headed by \textit{ἐπεί}, is not reached, and Fr. 2, containing the lower portion of the papyrus, is blank. Probably the contract was of the nature of a settlement of claims, like \textbf{1638}. 1 \textit{Πλατωνὶς ἡ καὶ ᾿Ὦφελία ὅρισσως μη-2 πὸς Διογενίδος ἀπ' Ὄξυργχων πόλεως μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ὄρμυναν ἀδελφοῦ Πλάτωνος Ἰρᾶτι 4 ᾿Απίωνος μητρὸς Ἰρᾶτος (ἰδ.) ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως 5 μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ᾿Αρωδοῦ ᾿Απολλωνίου τοῦ ᾿Οξυργχίων πόλεως καὶ Διδύμου ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως χαίρειν. ἐπεί 7 δὲ ἦν ἔθεμα ὅ ὅδι κατὰ μητέρα πάππος, τοῦ δὲ ᾿Αρωδοῦ ᾿Οξυργχίων πόλεως καὶ ᾿Ερμίου τέ-9 σει πατὴρ, ᾿Ερμίας ᾿Ερμοῦ μητὴρ 10 ἠρακλείας ἀπὸ τῆς 10 αὐτῆς πόλεως διὰ τοῦ ἐνθάδε ἀγορακείον τῷ ταρ. 11 μοθύ μην ἑνὸς τοῦ ἑνάς των εἴθεδομοι καὶ εἰκοστοῦ 12 ἐντὸς ᾿Αρωδοῦ Καμμάδου ᾿Αρτούνιου Καλάσαρος 13 τοῦ κυρίου ἐπὶ σφραγείοις διαθήκης, ἐφ' ἦ ἀμε-14 ὰομεῖν, ἐτελεύτη 15 καθ' ἑρακλείας 16 ἴματος ἀμφιτρόπας καταλείφουσα τοὺς ἡμε-17 ἦς ταῖς ἐρακλείας μετ' αὐτῶν ἐκ γείων καὶ τοῦ 18 ἀνδρὸς υἱοῖς, τῷ μὲν μείζονι αὐτῶν ἐκ 

\textbf{1722}. 8.4 x 11.3 cm. Late third or early fourth century. Fragment from the beginning of an agreement with a princeps of a praefect (cf. \textbf{1637}. το, n.), one of the parties being from Eleutherapolis in Syria (i.e. Eleutherapolis near Jerusalem). The precise extent of the lacunae at the beginnings and ends of lines is not clear, but probably very little is lost at the ends. 

τοῦ διασημοτάτου ἡγουμένου Ἑλλήνων ἐν ᾿Αλεξανδρείᾳ καὶ Ζώσιμοις ἄλλοτε τῶν κοινῶν ὡς ἐν ᾿Αλεξανδρείᾳ Πτολ. μηνὸς Ἕλενορείου καὶ Μεσορήἱς καταμένοντες ἐν τῇ Ὀξυργχίειν πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος. ὁμολογεῖ Ἡ—7]. . . . . . . . . with remains of 2 more lines. On the verso in a different hand are the ends of 6 lines.

\textbf{1723}. 6.4 x 6.5 cm. B.C. 114–108. Fragment from the beginning of a contract written in the reign of Cleopatra III and Ptolemy Soter II, apparently mentioning the name of the priest of Alexander, a rare phenomenon in the later Ptolemaic period. 1 Βασιλεύοντων θεᾶς Εὐφραγίτιος καὶ Πτολ. 2[α]μαθα ἐν Φιλομυτάρῳ Συρίᾳ ἐκέρας — ἐφ' ἵππης τοῦ Πτολ. ὡς ἔν ᾿Αλεξανδρείᾳ 4 ᾿Ωξυργχία. 5]. . . . . . . . . Τεταρμ, ἤ ᾿Οξυργχία πόλει τῆς Θηβαίδος. ὁμολογεῖ Ἡ—7]. . . . . . . . . Η στὶς διά τοῦ κυρίου Δ — 8 [Μακεδόνος ή [ἱππαρχίας ?—.
(6) Abstracts of Contracts.

1724. 18.1 x 35.2 cm. Early third century. Two columns, the first much damaged and both incomplete at the bottom, of a list of abstracts of contracts, similar to 1648-9; cf. 1648. int. The date is after the death of Commodus (l. 6), probably in the reign of Severus. Col. i: παρα-χωρήσαι σοι τὰ καὶ αὐτῇ εἰς τὴν ἐνεστῶσαν ἡμέραν αὐτῇ, ἔτι ἕως τὸ καθ’ ἕως ἡμέραν τὴν μητρόπολει ἔπι ἠμφόδου Ἰηρώνου. Πασίκω καὶ ἦς ἠμφόδου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπ᾽ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας, καὶ ἐκ τῶν Ἐρμοφίλου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπ᾽ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Διονυσίου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπ᾽ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας. Μετὰ τῆς Ἐρμοφίλου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπ᾽ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Διονυσίου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπ᾽ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας. Μετὰ τῆς Ἐρμοφίλου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπʻ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Διονυσίου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπʻ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας.

1725. 15 x 42.7 cm. After A.D. 229. On the verso of an account (1727). The middle part of three columns of a similar list of abstracts of contracts covering the period from Antoninus Pius to Severus Alexander; cf. 1648. int. Col. i: after remains of 2 lines, ἠμφόδου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπʻ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Διονυσίου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπʻ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Διονυσίου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπʻ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Διονυσίου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπʻ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Διονυσίου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπʻ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Διονυσίου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπʻ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Διονυσίου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπʻ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Διονυσίου κλήρου τῆς Ἑρμοῦ ἐπʻ ἀμφόδου Ἡρώου οἰκίας.
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Κροκοῦτ(ος) τῆς κ(αὶ) Σαραποῦτος ἐπ᾽ ἀμφ(όδου) καὶ χρη(στή-μα), ὡς τά κατά γώντο εξῆς δῆ(λοι). 10 λ(ετεί) μηνὶ Καισαρείῳ θ διὰ γ[ραφ(είου) μη]τρόπως παρεξωρηθη(σαν) παρά 11 Δημητρίας Ἀπολλανίου τοῦ Παπαντῶτος π(ερί) Πέλας 12 ἀπ[όθ]τ(αρχοντος) α(ποροφανείας) (καὶ) Σαραποῦτας ἐπ᾽ ἀμφ(όδου) οἰκ(ίας) καὶ χρη(στή-πλα), ὡς τὰ κατὰ νώτου δη(λοῖ). 15 λ (ἔτει) και ἀρ(ουρων) μητροπόλεως παρεχωρηθη(σαν) παρὰ 1' Δημητρίας ᾿Απολλωϊνίου τοῦ ΠΠαποντῶτος περὶ Πέλα 13 ἀποροφανείας μετὰ τῶν ἀρουρῶν (ζ μετὰ τις παραἸχωρητίσας (1. -ηθείσας) ἑτέροις 13 (ἀρούρας) γ τὰ λ(οί)(πά). 151. (ἔτει) ΑὐρηἸλίου καὶ Οὐήϊρου θ ἰ Σαϊρᾶς ἐπαγομένων a Σαϊρᾶς Ἐπωνυμής ἡ α(ὐτὴ) διέστρωται (cf. 237. viii. 26, n.). 18 ἐν τῷ ἑξῆς τόμῳ ἐπιπροσγιομένῳ (ww corr.) 19 ει (ἔτει) θεοῦ Αἰλίου ᾿Αντωνίνου ἸΘὼ x (δ 39 τοῦ ἸΑρθώνιος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μεθ’ ὑπομνήματος 7 παρέθετο διαθήκη (cf. 1649. 6) ἀνήκουσαν καὶ τῇ Τετεῦρι (-εὕρι). 228 (ἔτει) Σεουήρου ᾿Αθὺρ Ar Ῡὴ ηο(ς) ᾿Αθυρι(ων) τοῦ Ταυσοράπιος and parts of 4 more lines. Coll. iii, which is still less complete, mentions the 19th and 27th years (i.e. of Commodus) and η (ἔτει) Ἀλεξάνδρου ΠΠαῦνι (παῦ.) A.

(7) Private Accounts.

1726. 12 x 11.5 cm. Early third century. On the verso of 1706 (a sale drawn up at the ἀγορανομεῖον of Oxyrhynchus in 207). A list of contracts drawn up on various days in Hathur, having at the end of each entry a sum and after this generally (but not in ll. 5-7) η with a stroke (omitted in l. 11) against it. The sums seem too large to be charges for drawing up the contract in question, being 84 drachmae in the case of a loan of 2,000 dr. (l. 7) and 16 dr. in that of a loan of 300 dr. (l. 10), and what η' means is obscure: ½ is unlikely, and if it means 8 dr. (cf. the 16 dr. in ll. 5-6) as a charge for drawing up the contract, the sums preceding it (which are generally multiples of 8) are not accounted for. 1[[length]] 2.. παραχωρήσεως Ἑρακλείδον (όρος) 3 γυμνασιάρχου)(Οδος) (δραχμαί) Σωκράτος (or the καὶ) διὰ λινοφόνον (ὅρον) Εὔονος (or) Ιερακίωνος (ὅρον) (δρ. 15). 7 [κ β σ ά Κ] Θέωνος Χαράζαος Ἱερακίωνος (ὅρον) (δράχμων) Θέωνος (ὅρον) (δρ.) τοῦ Αὐρηλίου Θέωνος (ὅρον). 11 [δάνειον] τοῦ Αὐρηλίου Σαραπίας (ὅρον) (δρ.) τοῦ Αὐρηλίου Σαραπίας (ὅρον). 15 [δάνειον] τοῦ Αὐρηλίου Σαραπίας (ὅρον). 19 [δάνειον] τοῦ Αὐρηλίου Σαραπίας (ὅρον). 23 [δάνειον] τοῦ Αὐρηλίου Σαραπίας (ὅρον).

1727. Fr. 1 18.2 × 34 cm. Late second or early third century. Fragment containing the middle parts of 4 columns of a list of receipts (?) from various persons for drugs, pitch, sauce, purple, papyrus, cedar oil, boxes, a pole, &c., apparently a shopkeeper's account. The writing is of a very cursive
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to be new, and the meaning is uncertain (? = a fine fabric; cf. 1. 7 σαβάνιον); 
η ἑρων(...) in l. 9 is also obscure. On the verso is another short account in 
10 lines, which have been crossed out, and a second column of figures, the 
upper part of which has been similarly crossed through.

1730. 14-8 x 12 cm. Fourth century. A short account of expenses. 1 Δόγος 
ἀναλόματος, ὁμοίοις ἱπτάς(...) {λήτρας} κ., 3 σωμοβαλλοῦν ἑν, 4 δημίαις προ[γ] 
δημοτ(ο) (? = a fine fabric; cf. 1. 7 σαβάνιον); ἡ €ppv(...) in l. Ὁ is also obscure. On the verso is another short account in 
10 lines, which have been crossed out, and a second column of figures, the 
upper part of which has been similarly crossed through.

1731. 18-6 x 6-6 cm. Third century. On the verso of 158. A baker's 
account of receipts and expenditure for two days; cf. 1655. 1 Ὀμψάφ(ρος) 
καὶ ὁμοίως(...) καὶ 3 ἢτον προβ(ληθεῖσαι) (? = a fine fabric; cf. 1. 7 σα 

1781. 10-2 x 7-7 cm. Late second century. On the recto of 1441 (A. Ὁ. 197- 
200). Fragment, incomplete on all four sides, of an account of payments to 
workmen in (apparently) a vineyard; cf. 1788, P. Fay. 102, Brit. Mus. 131 
recto (i. p. 166). At the beginnings of lines probably nothing more than 
the day of the month is lost. 1— ἐργ(άται) ὁμοίως(...) — ὑπὲρ(...) ἐργάτων;) 

polite village; cf. 1746. 8) [— 10 — ] Πλούτωνιν ἀμπελ(ουργῷ) [— 11 — ] τῷ α(ὐπῷ) ὑπὲρ σπονδῆς [— 12 — ὑπὲρ ἐστὶν (ἐπὶ ἀντικήθες)] [—, with traces of 1 more line. .

1733. 12.9 x 7.5 cm. Late third century. Conclusion of an account of expenditure on workmen, barley, sacks, &c., in connexion with an estate; cf. 1732. 1 τϊ(μὴ κρι(θῆς) (ἐπὶ τῆς α(ρταβῶν)) β ὡς τῆς α(ρτ.) ρξ, γ(ίνονται) (ἀρτ.) πτ, 5 τι(μὴ σάκκων σιππίων (cf. 1180. 12, 1480. 14, nn.) (ὃρ.) σ, 8 Φιλοζέφων εἰς δαπάνης (l.-ηρ), and so in ll. 10–11 (ἀρτ.) φ, 4 εἰς καυδήλων (ἀρτ.) κ, 5 ὑπαργάται β εἰς ἐκστιν, 6 κτρα (ἀρτ.) ι, 7 τῷ ὄνυ κριθῆς (ἅρτη) α (ἀρτ.) πξ, 8 τῶς ἐργάταις οἴνου 9 κεραμίου a (ἀρτ.) πξ, 10 Τῇ ἀπόλοι εἰς δαπάνης (ἀρτ.) ρπ, 11 εἰς δαπάνης (ἀρτ.) ρ, 12 τῇ εἰς ἄλλῳ (ὃρ.) κριθῆς (ἅρτη) δ ὡς τῆς a (ἀρτ.) μμ, γ (ἐπὶ τῆς ἀρτ.) φξ, 14 ὑπ(έρ) κεδρίας (ἢρ.) κεδρίας (ἀρτ.) σ. 13 γ(ίνονται) εἰς (πότῳ) (ἄρτο) (ἠρ.) 

1734. Fr. 1 16.1 x 17 cm. Late second or third century. Two fragments, each containing parts of two columns, of an account of provender for horses and cattle. Fr. 1, Col. i: 1 βοῶν 1 τ[](.....) καὶ τ[αώλοι ?] . . . . . , 2 καὶ ἐπὶ Δαμαρίωνος δαμάλ(αι) [―] . . . . . . , 5 ἐπὶ τὰ α(ὑπῷ) ἀρθ(οφ) σύντακται (ζεύγη) ι, 4 ὡς καὶ εἰς ἀντικήθες χροτοπάτητον μικτῶν 5 ἀχρόφ ἐπὶ τῆς ἁλῶ. 6 ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ αὐτὸ (]+)/(ὅρ.) 

1735. 9.9 x 13.5 cm. Fourth century. On the verso, the recto being blank. Beginning of an account of a vintage. 1Ρόσεως ἐπὶ (πότῳ) = ινάκ(τῶν). 2Κύριου χωρ(ίου) (cf. 1747. 53) κεραμίου γεουχικ(ὰ) κ(εράμ.) κ(εράμ.) ν. 3Αμμωνίου ἄρχ(ερ) 4 ὡς ὑπάρχει κ(εράμ.). 5 ἀρ(εσκέλη) δι(πλόος) (ἐπὶ τῆς ἁλῶς). 11 ὑπαργάται (ὃρ.) στὶς ἀντικήθες, οἱ διὰ Πρώτου 15 ἀπεδόθησαν. 13 [.....]. ὑπαργάται (ὃρ.) στὶς ἀντικήθες, οἱ διὰ Πρώτου 15 ἀπεδόθησαν. 13 [.....]. ὑπαργάται (ὃρ.) στὶς ἀντικήθες. 

1736. 18.5 x 19 cm. Third century. On the verso of 1578. An account of various quantities, received or delivered during the months Choiak–Mecheir, of some commodity characterized as 'old' or 'new'. The unit of measurement is abbreviated to μ surmounted by a rectangular sign which is generally similar to that often standing for a, but once or twice
approximates towards an ε; and the unit is subdivided into fractions corresponding to those of the artaba. If, as we have supposed, the abbreviation represents μετρητής, the commodity was perhaps oil, with which that measure is often associated, rather than wine; similar fractions of the μετρητής occur in P. Rev. Laws. Col. i: 11 Αθανάθη κνθ μετρητής; βζ, παλ(αιον) μ. α. 3 Μέχρι(eip) κε μ. β, 4 παλ(αια) μ. ζζ', χωρίου Χρόνου (previously unknown) μ. β, όμοιος μ. α. ιγγ', 7 Τούθη η μ. δ, 8 χωρ(ιανον) μ. β, 9 Μέχρι(eip) λ μ. βζ', 10 παλ(αια) μ. αζ, 11 Μέχρι(eip) λ μ. αζ, 12 Μέχρι(eip) μ. βζ, 13 Μέχρι(eip) κε μ. ζζ', 14 παλ(αια) μ. βζ, Col. ii: 15 Χοίακ ια μ. νήθ', 16 Μέχρι(eip) μ. γζ', 17 παλ(αια) μ. α, 18 δαλ(αιοι) μ. αζ, 19 χωρ(ιανον) μ. εζ', 20 παλ(αια) μ. εζ', 21 δαλ(αιοι) μ. ιζζ', 22 / καινοῦ μ. νήθ' κζ', 23 παλ(αια) μ. αζ.

1737. 15-6x8-1 cm. Second or third century. Written across the fibres.
A weaver’s account of work on different days from Mesore 3 to Thoth 6, with amounts in drachmae (sometimes inserted in the margin) and occasional entries concerning rent of his loom. Col. i: 1 Μεσορὴ γερδ(ιακά; 76 ὁμοίως ε, ὃ ε ὁμο(ί.) ε, μ ὁμο(ί.) ε, πά(ντα) ὀρθ(οῦφικά; ἴθ. ὃ πά(ντ.) ὀρθ(οῦφ.) γερδία.), ἵθ. ὃ πά(ντ.) ὀρθ(οῦφ.) γερδία.), ὃ (margin (δραχμαί) ιζ, ἐνοικ(ίου) ἱστ(οῦ) (πεντώβολον), ὃϊβ φαινόλ(αι)ς καὶ ὀρθ(οῦφ.) 19 ὃ ς καὶ ἰδυπ(οπ.), 1113 ὃς καὶ ὀρθ(οῦφ.), 77 θ ζ καὶ ὀβ(ολοί) ΚΒ, 15 καὶ ὑφ(άσματα Ὁ), 21 (ὁ πά(ντ.) ὀρθ(οῦφ.), 38 ὃ ς καὶ ὀθ(οῦφ.), 41 (ὁ πά(ντ.) ὀρθ(οῦφ.), 43 / (ὁ πά(ντ.) ὀρθ(οῦφ.), 43 (δρ.) ιζ ιζ, ἐνοικ(ίου) ἱστ(οῦ) ὀβ(ολοί) τα, Col. ii: 2 σύνδεσις ('continuation') 24 κυ ε, 25 κδ ε, 26 κε δζ (corr. from ε, or vice versa), 27 κγ ε, 28 κς ε, 29 κη ε, 30 κθ ε, 31 λ ε, 32 ἐπαγο(μένων) α ε, 33 β ε, 34 γ Γ (corr. from δ), 35 Θωθ β 36 δ πά(υντ.) ὀρθ(οῦφικά), 37 γ δ πά(υντ.) ὀρθ(οῦφικά), 38 ζ δ πά(υντ.) ὀρθ(οῦφικά), 39 δ δ πά(υντ.) ὀρθ(οῦφικά), 40 ζ δ πά(υντ.) ὀρθ(οῦφικά), 41 (ὁ πά(ντ.) ὀβ(ολοί) ια, ἐνοικ(ίου) ἱστ(οῦ) τριώβολον), 43 / (ὁ πά(ντ.) σμη. The resolution of some of these abbreviations is doubtful. γερθ( ) in l. 1 would naturally be expanded γερθ(ικά), and l. 6 might then well be πά(ντες) ὀρθ(οῦφικά) (cf. P. Grenf. ii. 79. i. 3, Wilcken, Ost. i. 173, n.), with ψ(αυτα) in l. 21. On the other hand in l. 9 (cf. 15) φαινόλ(αια) or φαινόλ(ια) are coupled with ὁδ( ), and the occurrence of fractions suits things, not persons. Hence πά(ατα), ὁδ(οφικά), and γερθ(ακά), agreeing with a word like ἰμάτια understood, and ὁδ(άσματα) are preferable. πά(αλα) is unsatisfactory because δ πά(αλα) is contrary to the writer’s usage in regard to the position of numbers. ὁδ( ) might also be ὁδ(αυτάδια). ιζ( ) in l. 15 may be connected with διάζων or διάσωσν, a kind of garment occurring in B. G. U. 814. 25, 816. 17, 22. The money entries add up to 240 dr. 62 ob., approximately corresponding to the total (248 dr.) in l. 43.
1738. 21:7 x 9:3 cm. Third century. An account of timber, classified as logs (ξύλα σώματα) and branches, on 6 boats. The papyrus is damaged at the top, but 1, 1 may have been the first of the document, and if so ξυλὸν καὶ κλάδου might well be restored; but the preceding word was not λόγος

1 τινα βαλαμηγὸν Συλβάσιον 2 ξύλα σώματα

ςάριθμῷ ἵβ 4 καὶ κλάδοι ὃ δεύτερον πλοῖον ᾿Ρωμάιον ἵνα τύπον ξύλα σώματα ἀριθμῷ ἴ. τρίτον πλοῖον Τρίτον οἰκών ναύτου ξύλα σώματα (ἀγριθμῷ ι. 15 καὶ κλάδοι α. 10 τέταρτον πλοῖον Πασίωνίν)

1739. 23:3 x 6:2 cm. On the verso of 1518. Second or early third century. A short list of colours with weights, and then of values; cf. an Oxyrhynchus ostracon in SB. 2251. ἱππαρχία (cf. SB. 2251, P. Tebt. 405. 10) μνᾶν ὀλκήν, 2 μαρίνον (from marínos, or = marinem?) μν. ὀλκ., 3 καλλαέινον (cf. e. g. 1449. 13, P. Tebt. 421. 8) μ. ὀλκ., 4 τυρμῖνον (perhaps a variant of Τύρμος rather than from τυράς) μ. ὀλκ., 5 φλόγευμον μ. ὀλκ., 6 σμιρινηαν (-vijav: = σμύρναν, i. e. μυριαν) τάλαντον ὀλκ., 7 (after a short space) τιμῆς σαππίριν (δραχμαί) τ, 8 τιμῆς μαρίνον (δρ. τ) ὃ τιμῆς καλλαέινον (δρ.) 8 (τετρώβολον). In ll. 1-3 and 6 ὀλκήν is written above the line owing to want of space, as is (δρ.) τ in l. 7. In the upper margin there is a group of curved and straight strokes, and part of a line ᾿Α [ ... ] ᾿Α in a different hand. Below l. 9 two small ovals have been drawn.

1740. 15:3 x 14:1 cm. Late third or fourth century. Conclusion of an account of various articles, several being weaving implements. In each item there are two amounts of drachmae in juxtaposition, the second being nearly double the first; perhaps the lower figures represent part payments. 

κερκείζα (I. κερκίδια) [(δραχμαί) .. (δρ.) .., 2 ἀτράκτεια [.] (δρ.) ˙' Α ˙ [ (δρ.) .., 3 κτενεία (δρ.) 'Αρ(ρ.) (δρ.) .., 4 [..]γ. (δρ.) .., 5 στήμεια (cf. 1142. 7, P. Tebt. 413. 12) ᾿Ε (δρ.) 'Β, 6 πην(ί)δα ε (corr.) (δρ.) τμ. (δρ.) ϕ, 7 κτενία χ (δρ.) τ (δρ.) χ, 8 ἀλακάτα θ (δρ.) Ασ (δρ.) 'Α, 9 θημσία (meaning?) ϕ (δρ.) 'Α (δρ.) ᾿Β, 10 πολύκιων (I. πολυλίκιων) (δρ.) τ (δρ.) χ, 11 καρύδα (I. καρυδία ' pulleys? 11 ; cf. l. 1) (δρ.) 'Γ { (δρ.) (τάλαντον?) } (δρ.) 12 λειτεία (unknown) κε (δρ.) 'Α (δρ.) 'Βχπ, 13 νικόμων [ ... ]. In the right-hand margin opposite l. 10 are the letters νκλ, which apparently belong to a second column.
(8) Lists.

1741. 22.5 x 17.3 cm. Early fourth century. Two incomplete columns of a list of clothes, classified as ἱμάτια and ὀθόνια; cf. 109, 921, 1026, 1051, P. Tebt. 405, Gen. 8C, C. P. R. p. 125. Col. i: $1 \Gamma \rho \phi\text{ ἱμάτιων} 2\text{στιχώραμα λευκά} \beta, 3\text{[...]}\text{βικών} a, 4\text{μαβφόρια λευκά} \beta, 5\text{δελματικά} \text{Ζευτικά (ζούτικα)} \text{(cf. 1026. 11) β, 6\[...]}\text{α λευκῆς} \text{σώμα μαφορ(τίω) a, 7\[...]}\text{β, 8\[...]}\text{α a, 9\[πάλλων a, 10\[...]}\text{τίκια λευκά β, 11\[...]}\text{τίκιον λάεινων a, 12\[...]}\text{μαφορ(τίω) a, 

1742. 23.8 x 13.8 cm. Fourth century. A list of various articles ordered by one Isidorus, as is stated in the endorsement on the verso, where the document is termed an ἐντολικόν (cf. 1142. τ, n., 1677. 5). The writing is a large cursive. 1\text{Κυλλάσιτιος ἢ... (...)}\text{λίτραι ς, 5 βαθύ. (ς)}\text{λίτρ.) ε, 8 ἐλαίου ξέσται β, καλάμια μεγάλα μέρι ε, ὅ κερκίδια γερδιακά ς, ὅ σόλια (cf. 1288. 16) γυναικῆ παπύρ(ινα) ὃ, κούκινα ὃ, ὃ ἀνδρικὰ β, ὃ ὀρυαῖον πηχ(ῶν) β a. On the verso 19 ἐντολικόν ἐμοῦ Ἰσιδώρου. In l. 9 ὀρυαῖον is perhaps derived from ὀρύα, which occurs inEpicharmus and is explained by Hesychius as χορδὴ ἐφθή. The reading is fairly clear.

(9) Taxation and Official Accounts.

1743. 16.1 x 10 cm. Λ. D. 221–2. Fragment from the bottom of a column of a survey-list concerning State land, the items being apparently arranged according to κλῆροι, as is indicated by the new section beginning in l. 5. Here the general terms of the lease, covering a period of 6 years, are first given (ll. 6–9; cf. ll. 1–2); then in a second hand comes a note (l. 10; cf. l. 3) giving (1) the total of the plot (κοίτη) in arourae on the authority of a revision (ἐπιστρώματα) of leases of State lands, (2) the name of the lessee; lastly (in the first hand) comes the rent of the current year, which was the 5th of Elagabalus and 1st of Severus Alexander (l. 11; cf. l. 4). P. Stud.
Pal. xvii. 10 sqq. (Mendes) is approximately contemporary and somewhat similar, but concerns unwatered land; cf. also 1744 and P. Hamb. 12. The lines are incomplete at the ends, but not very much is lost. A new kind of artaba μέτρῳ ἐλ(αικῷ ?) for vegetables is found in l. 1, and the μέτρον πρὸς ἐκατοστάς δέκα (cf. 1840. 4–5, n.) recurs in l. 8. The imperfectly preserved phrase found in ll. 2 and 9 is novel and the explanation of it uncertain; we suppose it to mean that the rent was 'paid from hand to hand annually within one of the storehouses', ἀνὰ χεῖρα apparently corresponding to διὰ χειρός (e. g. 1836. 39). On the verso is a letter (1763).

1744. 13:3 x 10-2 cm. A.D. 287–8? Fragment from the middle of a column of a survey-list concerning palm and garden-land belonging to the State, the rents being paid in loaves (which are measured in unusual fashion by the artaba, 30 loaves being the customary equivalent of an artaba of corn; cf. 1454. 6, n.), young pigs (unusual in this context), olives, dates of two kinds (ll. 3 and ὃ; in both cases the adjectives are abbreviated and obscure), and money. Deficiencies in the payments of the full rents are noted. The papyrus was probably written in the 4th year of Diocletian and 3rd of Maximian (ll. 3, 9, 11), and the references backwards to the 1st year of Carus (ll. 9 and 11) seem to indicate a quinquennial revision of rents of State lands; cf. 1279. 6, ἢ. and 1748. The lines are incomplete at both the beginnings and ends, and how much is lost is uncertain. New sections begin in ll. 3, 8, and 10. The land in question seems to have been out of cultivation, like that in P. Stud. Pal. xvii. το sqq. For σπονδή (1. 3) as a tax (generally on ἀμπελῶνες, but here apparently on παράδεισοι) cf. 1436. 11, n. On the verso are the beginnings of 9 lines from another list of a similar character, εἰεράς and κτημάτων with two strokes against them occurring at the beginnings of sections. 1 —...
1746. **21.3** x **23.9** cm. Fourth century. A list of advances of seed-corn to various villages in the Aphroditopolite nome, concerning the geography of which very little is known, and to cultivators of derelict land owned by inhabitants of the metropolis. For ἄπορα ὀνόματα in 1. 11 cf. W. Chr. 381. int., de Zulueta, *De patrocinis vicorum* 72, Oertel, *Liturgie* 101. The lower portion of the papyrus is missing, but may well have been blank or contained merely the total.

1. Ἀφροδιτοπολείτου. 2 βρεούιον τοῦ δ᾽ ὄθεντος σίτου καὶ κριθῆς κατασποράν. οἷον ὑπὲρ τῶν Ὀρσενούφεως. 3 ᾿Αφροδίτοπολείτου. 2 βρεούιον τοῦ δ᾽ ὄθεντος σίτου καὶ κριθῆς κατασποράν. οἷον ὑπὲρ τῶν Ὀρσενούφεως.
TAXATION AND OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS

1747. 27 x 25.3 cm. Late third or early fourth century. On the verso, the recto being blank. A list of persons arranged according to (a) villages in the toparchies of the Oxyrhynchite nome (ll. 14–57), (b) γεουχοῦντες, i.e. possessores or large land-owners (ll. 58–72). Owing to the loss of some lines at the beginning, which are likely to have included a heading as well as the details concerning the Upper toparchy, the precise object of the list is obscure; but evidently the persons mentioned were required by the government for work of some kind, e.g. as recruits for the army or labourers on public works. Generally one individual was assigned to a village or land-owner, but to the larger villages and estates two. The toparchies follow the regular order; cf. 1659. int. Of the villages which occur Κόσμου (l. 53; cf. 1735. 2) can now be recognized in 1285. 135, where l. Κόσμου, not Κάζα, as suggested in connexion with 1529. 7: for Τααμπιτεί (l. 40) cf. 1659. 70. n. Μουχιντάλη (l. 55) is clearly written, and is to be read in 1529. 10 in preference to Μουχινγάλη. Θεσσαλῶν (l. 56) is new. In many instances the spaces left for filling in the names of persons are blank; where the personal names are given, there is usually a stroke in the margin against the village-names (in the list of γεουχοῦντες no strokes are employed). The figures in most cases have a dot after them. Col. i: after 13 lines lost, 14 Διόδος τοπ(αρχίας) 15 [Σερβίφων] (cf. 1285. 71) β'. 16 [..]. Ζ Φεναμόνιος, 17 Σερβίφων Διοδώρω. 18 Πανευτικός α' 19 Χεούς Οη(ο)βεσώ. 20 Σερβίφωνι στίτου α' 31 Ομος Κομοςτάπος. 22 Πέλα α' 23 'Αφύχις Κάστορος. 24 Σωρίων α' 25 Εχέω 'Αρπάγιος. 26 'Ιππαλείδου α' 27. Col. ii: 28 [Άτηλι(ώτου)] 39 Τερήθεως β' 39. 29 'Αφούς α' 30 Πανευτικός Ωρων. 31 Ψαθιέως α' 32 Κίάλης Πολυθέδους. 33 Τααμπείου α' 34 Ηρᾶς Πανίπος. 35 'Ιππαλείδου α' 36 'Οραπαθίας Πανειρίως. 37 Θεουαραβίως θεσώ (cf. 1659. 55. n.) α' 38 Βηνάς Πανειρίως. 39 Μέσης τοπ(αρχίας) 40 Τααμπείτει α' 41 Σωτάς Πανειρίως. 42 Κερκεύρων (-κεῦρ.) α' 43 Ωρᾶς Πανειρίως. 45 'Αφούς Κοπρέως. 46 'Οράπατως τοπ(αρχίας) 47 Τέθεως β' 48 Πανεπιστήμου α' 49 'Ωρίων Πανθέως. Col. iii: 50 Κάτω τοπ(αρχίας). 51 Σαθράς α' 52 [Διαπειράς]. 53 Δωσιθέου α' 54 Κόσμου α' 55 Τυχωφώνων α' 55. Μουχιντάλη α' 56 Παγάθης Κιμούιος. 57 [[Τρύφωρος (sc. Ἰσείου : οἴ. 1659. 100) α.]]. 58 γεουχοῦντων 59 Θεοκάλης β' 60 Ζωδίων Σαρμάτου ἀπὸ Θεσσαλῶν (υ?), ( ). 61 Φιλάπενων (-πενων) α' 62 'Απολλονίας Σαρμάτοι α' ( ). 63 Κορηλιανού α' 64 'Ιουλιάδος Κορηλιανός α' 65 Θεωνίλως β' 66 Διόσκορος Κορηλιάνος πο( ). 67 'Ωρίων πο( ). 68 'Ορίων ὁ Κάστωρ ἀπὸ Θεσσαλῶν (καὶ Θέωνος) α' 69 'Απολλωνίας ο Οπάθος α' 70 Παπνύτιος ἀπὸ ἐποικίου Νομογράφου. 71 'Εσθόνας α' ( ). 72 Πολυμαίου τοῦ καὶ Θέωνος α' ( ).
1748. 15·1 x 15 cm. Third century. An account of payments to ὀνηλάται for transport from villages situated in different toparchies. In the case of the asses from Pakerke (l. 1–6) a deduction from the whole sum due (2 dr. 4 obols per ass) is made on account of a previous payment for bundles of produce (μανδάκ(ια) in l. 4 suggests hay or flax; cf. P. Hamb. 21. 5, n., Ryl. 236. 11) transported ‘from the river to the threshing-floor’, while the main account apparently refers to transport in the opposite direction. In the case of the asses from Syron (ll. 10–12) the sum due to the ὀνηλάται was deducted from a debt of a γεωργός for rent. Whether the account is official or refers to a large private estate is not clear. The lower part of the papyrus is lost, but l. 12 ends a section and there is a blank space below, so that the account may be complete. On the verso is a letter (1689). 1 Λόγος ὀνηλ(ατῶν) ἀπὸ Πακέρκη ὡς διὰ . . . . . . 2 (interlinear) ὀρθούται. 3 ἀπὸ Πακέρκη ὤν ρς ᾗ τ(οῦ) a (δραχμαί) β (τετραβάλλου) (? (δρ. u) εβε (τριώβολον), 4 εξ ἀδύναται ἐκκροῦνται ὑπὲρ μανδακ(ιων) λέξ ἀπὸ 5 ποταμοῦ ἀφρὸς τῆς ἄλω μετενεχθὲντων ὡς τ(οῦ) a ἀπὸ 6 τετραβαλλόν (δραχμαί) καὶ (διολόν), λοιπ(αί) (δρ.) u μοῦ (δυόβ). 7 λὲ (=δύν) ἐς(υ) ἐς(υ) (δρ.) ρ, ἀλ(λαί) (δρ.) σ, λοιπ(αί) (5π.) υμὸ (δυόβ.). 8 καὶ διὰ δια ἐς(υ) (δρ.) Πλελὼ ὤν υ, ὀμοίως ὡς τί(οϑ) a (δραχμῶν) β (τετρωβόλου Ὁ) (ὁρ.) υξε (τριώβολον), * ἐξ ὧ(ν) ἐκκροῦνται ὑπὲρ μανδακ(ίων) AC ἀπὸ ° ποταμοῦ ἄχρι τῆς ἅλω μετενεχ(έντων ὡς τ(οῦ) a © (τετρωβόλου) (δραχμαί) κα (ὀβολός), λοιπ(αί) (ἢρ.) υμὸ (δυόβ.). 10 καὶ ὁ (ἐν ὄν(ατῶν) Σύρων ὠν) (σε) ρ, ἀλ(λας) (ὃδρ.) ρ, ἀλ(λας) (δρ.) σ, λοιπ(αί) (5π.) υμὸ (δυόβ.). 12 αὖ? ω δ(ί)φει(ε)λεν φόρου. The arithmetic shows that seven, not six, obols were reckoned to a drachma.

1749. 16·5 x 9·6 cm. Fourth century. An account for transporting ἐπιβάται from Chaereu (near Alexandria) to Nicuio (cf. 1380. 7–8, n.), Heracleopolis, and Cynopolis. ἐπιβάται are perhaps equivalent to the earlier ἐπίπλοοι, i.e. soldiers or others responsible for guarding freights (cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 379). 1 Λόγος ὁ (σοί) ναύλων ἐπιβατῶν. 2 ἔστι δὲ δὲ δέ εἰ ἐμοὶ Ἀφύγχιον (-ψε.) 3 ἀπὸ Χεραίου (I. Χαιρέου) εἰς Νικίου (τάλαντον) a (δραχμαί) Ἀντίπατρος (δρ.) ἐς(υ) (δρ.) σ, λοιπ(αί) (5π.) υμὸ (δυόβ.). 4 ὅμοιως ἐς(ψε) εἰς (ἐπιβατῶν) ἐς(υ) (δραχμαί) τῆς προκ(ειμένης) Χαιρέου εἰς Ἡρακλέους (τάλ. I. Χαιρέου) ἐς(υ) (δραχμαί) τῆς προκ(ειμένης) Χαιρέου εἰς Ἡρακλέους (τάλ.). 5 ὁμοίως ναύλων τυρόν ἐπιβατῶν 6 ἀπὸ τῆς προκ(ειμένης) Χαιρέου εἰς Ἡρακλέους (τάλ.). 7 ὁμοίως ναύλων ἐπιβατῶν 8 ἀπὸ τῆς προκ(ειμένης) Χαιρέου εἰς Ἡρακλέους (τάλ. I. Χαιρέου) ναύλων (τάλα.) γ (δρ.) Ἀφ.
Phaophi 16 (Oct. 13) 306, i.e. 48 days earlier than 1750, is still dated by
Constantius Augustus, though he died on July 25, 306. 1 Αὐρήλιος (o corr.
from a) 'Απφοῦς (l. 'Απφοῦς 2 Απφοῦς 3 Απφοῦς (l. 'Απφοῦς) 4 Ρεύμα
[ε]χειρὶ λαβὰ [ε]χειρὶ λαβὰ Παῦλῳ καί- 5 ρεύμα
[ε]χειρὶ λαβὰ 6 καὶ Κυριλλουθός καὶ 7 ρεύμα
'Απφοῦς 8 Απφοῦς 9 Ταλάντα (ε corr. from a) ρεύμα[ά] Αὐρηλ[ῇῳ Παύλῳ xai-
[ἐ]ϊσχον παρὰ ὅ σοῦ ὑπ(ὲρ) ᾿Απφοῦς καὶ ᾿Απφοῦς ᾿Απφοῦς καὶ ᾿Απφοῦς ᾿Απφοῦς Κυριλλουθός καὶ ᾿Απφοῦς.
10 Ταπησίριος τῆς καὶ ᾿Αμα- 11 ζοινίον τὸ κατ’ αὐτῶν 12 μέρος ὑπ(ὲρ) ὀνόμ[αἾτος
13 Ταπησίριος τῆς καὶ ᾿Αμα-
18 Ταπησίριος τῆς καὶ ᾿Αμα-
12 15 ἐπὶ τὴν Μεμφιτῶν 15 πόλεων πλήρης. 16 (ἔτους) 17 (ἔτους)
α (ἔτους) Χούκ 17 Α(π)φοῦς σεσημ(είωμαι).

(10) Orders for Payment.

1751. 9 x 25.8 cm. A.D. 347. Written along the fibres on the verso of part of
an early fourth century taxing-account of land, mentioning Ξένωνος κλῆρος.
An order to a woman to pay a double jar of wine to a physician as the price
of some (3?) σπαήθια, which are in this context more probably spatulae
(instruments for mixing) than measures of wine (as e.g. in 1771. 4). The
neuter form διπλόκεραμον occurs in l. 3, and is probably implied by all those
instances which Wilcken, Ost. i. 759–60, refers to διπλόκεραμος. The date (l. 4)
is by the era of Constantine I and the regnal years of Constantius and
Constans; cf. 1632. 9, n. 1 Σαρμάτης Σερηνήλ(α)ρ [χαίρειν.] 2 παρασχοῦ Πεκλίφο
ιατρῷ (ἴατ.) ὑπὲρ τιμῆς σπαθίων .. .16 [- .(ν) (possibly τρ[ιῶν] ὃ οἴνου διπλόκεραν
ἐν. σεσημ(είωμαι) οἴνου (ιν corr.) διπίλοκ.) ἐν μόνον. * (ἔτους) μα χιὸ Μεχεὶρ χι.

1752. 4.8 x 27.7 cm. A.D. 378. Written across the fibres. An order for pay-
ment of wine (κνίδιον διπλοῦν) to two sawyers for repairs to a boat. The
οἰνοχειριστής, to whom the document is addressed, was probably in the
service of a private land-owner (the Clemens of l. 1) rather than of the
State. The dating in l. 4 is by the regnal years of Valens, Gratian, and
Valentinian II; cf. 1041. 16, written 3 years later, after the death of Valens,
and 1632. 9, n. 1 Π(αδ)ιῶν Κλήμις(εττος) Λευκάδιον διὰ τῆς μητρὸς ᾿Εὐλογίω Οἰνοχε-
ιστής (ἰττής) χαίρειν. 2 παρασχοῦ Πολεμαίῳ καὶ τῷ κοινῳ πρίσταις εἰς λόγον δαπά-
νης ἀνανεώσεως τοῦ πλοίου 3 τὸ πρὶν ὑπὸ (ὑπ.) ᾿Απφοὺς οἴνου κνίδιον διπλοῦν ἐν,
/οί(ν). κνίδ(ι.) δι(πλοῦ) α. (2nd h.) σεσημ(είωμαι) οἴνου κνίδιον διπλοῦ(ν) ἐν. (1st h.)
4 (ἔτους) ισ (ἔτ.) ιβ (ἔτ.) δ (ἔτ.) Παχὼν α.

1753. 8.9 x 19 cm. A.D. 390. On the verso of two incomplete documents
in shorthand, of 9 and 5 lines respectively. An order to a βοηθός to make
various money-payments (partly in solidi, partly in denarii) to a πραγματευτής
as the price of oil, pitch, honey, and a commodity sold by the λίμως (probably
meat). The ends of lines are missing, but not much seems to be lost.
The dating is by the eras of Constantius and Julian; cf. 1632. 9, n.
180 THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

1 Λιμένιος ᾿Αθανασίῳ βοηθ(ῷ) χαί(ίρειν). ? παρασχοῦ Βάσσῳ πραγματευτὶ ὑπὲρ (ὑπ.) τιμ(ῆς) ἐλέους (ἐλαίου) χρηστοῦ ξεστῶν ὀγδοῆκον νομισμάτια δύο, καὶ ὑπὲρ (ὑπ.) πίσσης ὑγρᾶς (ὑπ.) ἐκάστου ἐκ (ὅπως) [μ(υριάδων) τ(ὴν) μ(υριάδας)] Ἀω, καὶ ὑπὲρ τιμ(ῆς) μέλιτος ξεστῶν εἴκοσι πέντε νομισμάτιον, καὶ ὑπὲρ πίσσης ὑγρᾶς (ὑπ.) [ἐκάστου ὑπὲρ] ἑκάστου δηναρίων μυριάδας "Αω, καὶ ὑπὲρ τιμ(ῆς) μελιτος ξεστῶν ὀγδοῆκον νομισμάτια δύο, καὶ ὑπὲρ (ὑπ.) πίσσης ὑγρᾶς ἑκάστου δηναρίων μυριάδας Ἐρωτᾷ σε σεσίματι ὁ τ. [ἐτους] ἕς: Αμελ. 1754. τό.6χ 8.4 cm. Late fourth or fifth century. A short letter ordering a payment of 10 centenaria (cf. 1480. 14, n.) of pitch to a potter attached (διαφέρων) to an agent (βοηθός) of the heirs of Protidius, who was probably a rich land-owner. The bottom of the document is missing, but perhaps nothing or no more than a date is lost. On the verso is a somewhat obliterated list of names in a different hand. 1 Κυρίῳ μοι ἀδελφῷ Παμουθί ἵνα τω κεραμί ὃ ᾿Αμμωνίῳ τῷ διαφέροντι τῷ Ἰκυρίῳ μου ἀδελφῷ δ᾿ Αβρααμίῳ τῷ βοηθῷ τῶν κληρονόμων ΤΠρωτιδίου. 1 ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔϊχομαι 12 | πολλοῖς χρόνοις?

1754. 16-6×8.4 cm. Late fourth or fifth century. A short letter ordering a payment of 10 centenaria (cf. 1430. 14, n.) of pitch to a potter attached (διαφέρων) to an agent (βοηθός) of the heirs of Protidius, who was probably a rich land-owner. The bottom of the document is missing, but perhaps nothing or no more than a date is lost. On the verso is a somewhat obliterated list of names in a different hand. 1 Κυρίῳ μοι ἀδελφῷ Παμουθί ἵνα τω κεραμί ὃ ᾿Αμμωνίῳ τῷ διαφέροντι τῷ Ἰκυρίῳ μου ἀδελφῷ δ᾿ Αβρααμίῳ τῷ βοηθῷ τῶν κληρονόμων ΤΠρωτιδίου. 1 ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔϊχομαι 12 | πολλοῖς χρόνοις?

(11) Private Correspondence.

1755. 4-8×5-6 cm. Second or early third century. An invitation to dinner 'at the table of the lord Sarapis', similar to 110, 523, and 1484 ; cf. 1484-7. int. 1 Ερωτᾷ σε ᾿Απίων δει- 5 πνῆσαι ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ ὃ τοῦ Σαραπείου εἰς κλίνην τοῦ Κυρίου Σαράπιδος τῇ απὸ ὅ ὥρας 10. It is not clear whether the οἶκος was Apion's own house, in which case ἐπὶ may be supplied before τοῦ Σαραπείου, or was a part of the temple itself ; cf. ἐν τῷ Σαραπείῳ in 110. 3. For κλίνη now cf. Gnomon des Idios Logos 88.

1756. 21°8×9-4 cm. First century. A short letter from Sarapion to his father Dionysius, saying that he was sending his (Sarapion's) poll-tax, and promising a present of olives. 1 Σαραπίων Διονυσίῳ τῶι 5 πατρὶ χαίρειν. 3 ἀναγκαῖον ἔγνων διὰ χείρος πατρὶ 7 ἐμαυτῷ σε ἀσπάσασθαι, κόμισαι 9 διὰ Κεφαλᾶτος Σαλβίου τὴν λαογραφίαν μου (δραχμὰς) 11 ἐὰν ᾿Αμόις ὃ παραγένηται, δώσω 13 αὐτῶι τὰς ἄλλας (Sp.) 19 ἐὰν τὰ κτήνη ἐξέρχηται 11 ἐπὶ γράστιν, πέμψω σοι ἐλαίαν. ἐρρωσο. Verso 13 παρὰ Σαραπίωνοι Διονυσίῳ τῶι πατρὶ. Other Oxyrhynchite instances of poll-tax at the rate of 16 drachmae are 318, 389, 1438. 18 ; cf. 1436. int.

1757. 28-9×8-8 cm. Second century (after Hadrian). Letter from Horeis to his brother Horion, complaining that the latter had not written, and announcing the dispatch of various articles, &c.: 1 Ὀρεις Ὀρίων 5 πατρὶ πλείστα χαίρειν. 3 πρὸ τῶν ἐν ἑμοὶ εὐχαριστεὶ se 7 ψως. ἐγὼ [σ] ζήτωμε οἱ ἀντέγγειλαν γράφω σοι καὶ ὁδιομιαί μοι διάξεις 7 ψως.
ὁ θεόν ἁγία ἐνεχρίσασθαι. [Verso] Διδύμῳ. In l. 12 the ε of ἀφίε is clear, and ἀφίζ cannot be read; similar forms occur in the LXX and N.T., as Eccles. ii. 18 ἀφίω, Mark i. 34 ἢ ἔφια. For μετεώρων (1. 16) cf. e. g. 1219. 5. The diminutive τυμώλειτίκιον is found in P. Fay. 104. 23, where a derivation from Τυμώλος (= Túmolos) was suggested. Whatever the origin of the word may be, its meaning is clearly some kind of jar or vessel. The athletic title παράδοτος, originally applied to victors in both πάλη and πένταθλον, is fairly frequent in papyri, e. g. P. Brit. Mus. 1178. 54–7 (iii, p. 217); its occurrence here explains the wish in l. 4 for 'perpetual victory'.

1758. 1758. 17:5x8.4 cm. Second century. A letter from a woman, asking that an embargo should be placed on a mound which a tenant was digging on her land, and that no more work should be allowed until her arrival. The writing is across the fibres of the verso, the recto being blank except for the address. 1 Διογένεις Διάφύσα τοι τιμιώτατο πλείστα χαίρειν. ὃ πρὸ παντὸς εὐχομαί σε ὑγιαίνειν μετὰ τῶν ἀβασκάντων ὧ σου παιδίων, καὶ τὸ προσκύνημα ὑμῶν ποιῶ παρὰ τῷ ἴμεγάλῳ Σαράπιδι εὐχομένη σοι τὰ κάλελλιστα πανοικεί. καθλῶς ποιήσει κατενγυήσας τὸν χοῦν ὃν ἐξέσκαψεν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐδαφῶν μου, καὶ μὴ ἄφιε ἐποικοδομῆσαι (third o corr. from ὃ) ἕως ἂν παραγένωμαι. μελέτω σοι δὲ καὶ περὶ ὧν ἄλλων ἔχω παρὰ σοὶ μετέφωρον (second ε corr. from α) ἔπω-17 σχεῖν, ἵνα (ὑνα) μὴ εὐκατί αἰφόν τος γένωμαι διὰ τὴν ἀμέλειαν ᾿Α-15 τοῦ γεώργος μου ἀπὸ τῶν ἐδαφῶν μου, καὶ μὴ ἄφιε ἐποικοδομήσαι (third o corr. from ὃ) ἕως ἂν παραγένωμαι. μελέτω σοι δὲ καὶ περὶ ὧν ἄλλων ἔχω παρὰ σοὶ μετέφωρον (second ε corr. from α) ἔπω-17 σχεῖν, ἵνα (ὑνα) μὴ εὐκατί αἰφόν τος γένωμαι διὰ τὴν ἀμέλειαν ᾿Α-15 τοῦ γεώργος μου, ἀσπάζωμαι πάντας *° ἡδέως ἔχεις. [Verso] Θέωνι Εὐδαίμονος. For τυμώλειτίκιον ζαφείριον cf. 1760. 14. The diminutive τυμώλειτίκιον is found in P. Fay. 104. 23, where a derivation from Τύμωλος (= Τύμωλος) was suggested. Whatever the origin of the word may be, its meaning is clearly some kind of jar or vessel. The athletic title παράδοτος, originally applied to victors in both πάλη and πένταθλον, is fairly frequent in papyri, e. g. P. Brit. Mus. 1178. 54–7 (iii, p. 217); its occurrence here explains the wish in l. 4 for 'perpetual victory'.

1759. 1759. 7.9x10.4 cm. Second century. A short letter from Demetrius to Theon, an athlete, reminding him of some articles which the writer wished to be bought. 1 Δημήτριοι Θέων τῷ φιλτάρῳ χαίρειν. ὃ πρὸ τοῦ μεικροῦ ἐλαδίου καὶ περὶ τῶν τραγημάτων καὶ περὶ τῶν τυμώλειτίκων γαρίου χρήστου. 1°[ ἔιρρωσό μοι, παράδοξε. Verso] Θέωνι Εὐδαίμονος. For τυμώλειτίκιον γαρίον cf. 1760. 14. The diminutive τυμώλειτίκιον is found in P. Fay. 104. 23, where a derivation from Τύμωλος (= Τύμωλος) was suggested. Whatever the origin of the word may be, its meaning is clearly some kind of jar or vessel. The athletic title παράδοτος, originally applied to victors in both πάλη and πένταθλον, is fairly frequent in papyri, e. g. P. Brit. Mus. 1178. 54–7 (iii, p. 217); its occurrence here explains the wish in l. 4 for 'perpetual victory'.

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σὺ δὲ παρεχοδοτεῖς με. ἀνερχόμεσθιν εἰς ΄νευ- τιόν τοῦ ἀναδιδόντει (l. -τος) σοι 13 τὸ ἐπιστόλιον (ε corr.). ἐὰν μὴ ἦν σοι ἀβαρός (I. -ρές : cf. 1670. 13, n.), μεταβαλοῦ τοὺς χαλκοὶ καὶ ἐὰν δηλώσῃς μοι διὰ Εὐριτᾶς τοῦ ἀναδιδόντες σοι 13 τὸ ἐπιστόλιον (ε corr.). ἐὰν μὴ ἦν σοι ἀβαρός (I. -ρές : cf. 1670. 13, n.), μεταβαλοῦ τοὺς χαλκοὶ καὶ ἐὰν δηλώσῃς μοι διὰ Εὐριτᾶς τοῦ ἀναδιδόντες σοι 13 τὸ ἐπιστόλιον (ε corr.). ἐὰν μὴ ἦν σοι ἀβαρός (I. -ρές : cf. 1670. 13, n.), μεταβαλοῦ τοὺς χαλκοὶ καὶ ἐὰν δηλώσῃς μοι διὰ Εὐριτᾶς τοῦ ἀνα-
**1760. 28.3 x 9 cm.** Second century. The latter part of a letter referring to arrangements for the delivery of some χόρτος, and asking for a jar of pickled fish. 1. kalos poihses labon 2 gamma matara par autou proes 3 Dio-
nusion peri tov parado - 4 thnai hmein auta. 5 men 6 ouv dia therous euvnoptaton - 7 en de t疣 paron h laos 8 koukia tom proes 8 tespasahs mpah estin pent. 9 arstatiai (pent). 10 piephas ouv hmein epistο - 11 loup proos auton, 2na (un.) tivar ti- 12 mp apolaladon ton chōr- - 13 ton hmein parado. Diplo-
14 toswlitikon (cf. 1759. 8, n.) garos sun 15 theosis erchamenei enegkei 16 moi, ein 
diastaton hν de 17 soi oχlhoron hν toto, taha 18 dunamei Sados prototepes 19 20 (sou) kei[al]on mou enegkai. 20 ti]a paiidia [sou] astpazetai. 21 errosoph[ai se eudoxiai]. In l. 9 . . . [.]ep is clear and me[tp], which is the word expected, 
cannot be read. saktow means 'pressed', 'crammed full'.

**1761. 9.5 x 7.9 cm.** Late second or third century. A short and badly spelled 
letter of greeting from one woman to another. A very singular symptom of 
regret for an absent friend is specified in ll. 6-7. 1 Ka[ali]ropi (1. -roin, and so 
l. 20) Sarapis[y]adi 2 tυ γυρει (1. kurn.) xaire(e)n. to pros - 3 kynemata sou poiv kaI - 4 kastyn hmeiran parα - 5 tov kynima Sarapidi. [k[ei]] 6 apo' h[eta]phthes [epi]-7 h[et]otheun 
sou tα koprta 8 thelontes se eudox. astpa - 9 sou Thermodouti kai [H]Ia- - 10 da kai 
Kaparos kai 'Arstuka- - 14 tivan kai touc ev kif (1. oki). 15 piastes. 16 [l. errosophai] saii (a 
corr. from e: l. se) ev- 16 xomai. Verso 17 astpazos 18 Sarapidi 19 apo Kall- 20 rous.

**1762. P. Cairo 10013. 17-7 x 16.3 cm.** Second or third century. Letter of 
Chaeraes (? identical with Chaereas in 117) to his 'father' Dionysius concern-
ing some negotiation with Serenus in which the influence of Dionysius was 
desirable. 1 Xaireas Dionysioi tυ 2 kynim patri xairei. 3 apo'angaio kynima epiva [kox] 4 oii tα peri Serihoi piopramenai. to mν ouv 5 akreiβes 
'Rodosi sou dhlwseis, dedehmeta 6 tauta pros auton (l.-ton) kai telos epinevein - 7 kal akelussein hmas eidos tαs metα auta, 8 ouv meiνo eis diaplagas elthei hle- - 9 henei, oυde peri syn[α]phi λygon 10 [πισπανται, 'e peri perimenvi. gia toto ouv sou 
deomeba 11 [x]na autou peri toton sumpvon- 12 [le]bodisi sou gar mallos h hmov - 13 [akolouhotai. 14 errosophai eis eudoxiai. Verso 15 Dionysioi pat(ri) sμusaiaroχ(ϕ 
or -φsantai).

**1763. 16.1 x 10 cm.** On the verso of 1748. Third century, after A.D. 222. A 
note from Sopatros to his sister, explaining that his departure had been 
delayed, but that he hoped to start on the 15th. 1 Sopatros tυ αδελ- 2 φη 
pliata xairin. 3 ouvou meχri stima- 4 ron to plioi tηs an- - 5 tois eξαθαν 6 hna 
dynastwmei eξel- - 7 thein, kai tois emou mp- - 8 dein eξontos praxai 9 ejnado. 
Légousi de òti 10 meχri te thelomein 11 eξeldein sou thev. 12 errosophai se eudoxiai 13 kal tα paiidia. 
Verso 14 astpads parr Sopatros.
1764.  17·2 x 7·2 cm.  Third century.  On the verso of the ends of 16 lines of an early third century list of persons with their ages, most of the entries concluding κ(ε) ὑπ(ὲρ ἢ) πέπ(οι)ς οἰκ(ίας) (δραχμὰς) σ (or τ).  An incomplete letter to Pindarus, stating that a calf-butcher, who was wanted for the purpose of a valuation, had refused to go before the arrival of 'the most notable Calpurnius', and referring to some young peach and citron trees, &c.

1765.  11·4 x 7·9 cm.  Third century.  A letter to a ταρσικάριος (Tarsian-cloth-weaver; cf. 1705) complaining that he had not answered a number of letters, which was causing delay, and asking for some money (?) to be sent.

1766.  17·1 x 14·4 cm.  Third century.  A well-written and nearly complete letter to Horion, complaining of his silence and asking for news.  The writer's name was possibly Aeschylus, if the first line may be supposed to have been a little indented.
ποι διάγεις, καὶ περὶ τῆς πράξεως, ἦν (ἐν) ἡσθῶν. 12 ἡ γὰρ εὐπραγία σου κοινῇ ἔστιν εὐνυχία. 13 ἀσπάζομαι τῶν πατέρων Ἰσχυρίωνα (ἴσχ.) καὶ τὰ ἀβάσκαντα τεκνία καὶ τὴν ἀγαθήν 15 σοι αδελφήν καὶ Θέωνα καὶ Πατερμούθζιγον καὶ τοὺς φίλους τῆς πράξεως, ἵν᾽ (iv) ἡσθῶ. 15 ἀσπάζομαι τὸν πατέρα Ἰσχυρίωνα καὶ τὰ ἀβάσκαντα τεκνία καὶ τὴν ἀγαθήν σου ἀδελφήν καὶ Θέωνα καὶ Πατερμούθζιγον καὶ τοὺς φίλους τῆς πράξεως, ἵν᾽ (iv) ἡσθῶ. 15 ἀσπάζομαι τὸν πατέρα Ἰσχυρίωνα καὶ τὰ ἀβάσκαντα τεκνία καὶ τὴν ἀγαθήν σου ἀδελφήν καὶ Θέωνα καὶ Πατερμούθζιγον καὶ τοὺς φίλους τῆς πράξεως, ἵν᾽ (iv) ἡσθῶ.

1767. 17.5 x 9.3 cm. Third century. Letter. of which the beginning is lost, addressed to Hermione, and written in a medium-sized sloping hand of a literary type. In ll. 8-16 the writer recommends some one to the care of the addressee; cf. 1663. θεοῖς πᾶσι εὐχομαί. Verso 19 Ομηρίαν φίλω παῖς ἂν Αι. . . . ύλον.

1768. Breadth 10.3 cm. Third century. Letter from Heraclius to his children Theon and Sarapias, announcing his safe arrival at Schedia (near Alexandria; cf. e.g. P. Hibe 110. 25, n.). There is a lacuna in the middle of the letter, which is written in a sloping hand approximating to the literary type, though less formal than that of 1767. Ηράκλειος Θέωνι καὶ ᾿Απόλλων καὶ τοῖς γλυκυτάτοις τέκνοις χαίρειν. ὅ γερίαφω ἐλθὼν εἰς Σχεδίαν τῇ κατὰ τὸ μεσανύκτιον (1. μεσον.), ὅπως ἴ ἐὐθυμῆτε ὡς οὐδέν ἐστιν ὃ φαῦλον περὶ ἡμᾶς. οἱ yap ἀνεμίζονται ὑμᾶς ἀσπάζονται ὑμᾶς εὔχομαι εὐτυχοῦντας. 15 (Ist h.) Θέωνι υἱῷ ᾿Ηράϊκε. ἀπὸδ(ο)ς Ἑρμιώνηι (1. -ovnt).

1769. 12 x 10.8 cm. Third century. A practically complete letter from Ammonas to his sister, telling her that he had made arrangements for her wants to be supplied. Τ᾿Αμμωνᾶς τῷ ἀδελφῷ ὅτι περὶ ov ἐὰν ὃ οὖν προσελθῖν αὐτῷ περὶ ὃ ἐὰν χρήσεται, ἀσπάζει τὴν ἀδελφ[ίήν καὶ τὰ 15 τέκνα δῷ σοι πέντε ἀρτίαβας κριθῆς.
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αὐτῆς 16 καὶ τοὺς ἡμῶν πάντας 17 κατ’ ὄνομα. 18 ἐρρῶσθαι σε εὐχόμαι. 19 Παχ(ων) κ. 
Verso 20 ἀπόθο(ο) τῇ δὲδελφῇ μου. For Μαργ[αρίδαῖ]ν (l. 14) cf. e. g. Archiv ii. 568 No. 136; Μαργ[αρ(ε)ῖτι]ν would also be suitable, though that form does not seem to occur elsewhere.

1770. 25.5 x 10 cm. Late third century. A letter to a mother from her son, who uses no names in the opening formula, but was perhaps called Horion (l. 18). The arrival and dispatch of various articles are announced, and the mother is asked to come herself or to send Thonius, possibly another son. 1 Κυρία μοι μητρί 2 ἀμα τοῖς (ο corr. from η) κυρίας μου ἀ- 3 δελφῶν πλείστα blank? 4 χαίρεμεν. προγονομένοις 5 εῖχομε (l. -μαί) ἕμα φυλαίεως 6 καὶ εὖ πράττειν (πρατ'τ). ὑπόθελον ὃ γνάθην 7 ἑμῶν γράφοντα καὶ οὐδεμί- 11 υμοί ἐγράφατε (τ corr. from ψ). [ἐκοιμού- 12 μν ὡσ ἀπεστιλάτητε. . . . 13 γὰρ σοὶ καθαρὶ ὡς γράφα
t]. . . . 14 σολυχίας. κόμισον οὖν [. . . . 15 παρὰ τού (ον corr. from ὦ) ἀναδιδοῦντι (l. -τος) ἀπόδ(ος) τῇ ἀδελφῇ pov. For Μαργ[αρίδαῖ]ν (1. 14) cf. e. g. Archiv ii. 568 No. 136; Μαργ[αρ(ε)ῖτι]ν would also be suitable, though that form does not seem to occur elsewhere.

1771. 14.5 x 13.8 cm. Late third or early fourth century. A letter to a tenant, giving directions about wine. 1 Αὐ[ρη]λίῳ[σ] Αὐρῃλ(ίῳ) ὁ Ο[ρίων] ἱΩρίωνι μισθωτῆι 15 π(αρὰ) ἀναδιδοῦντι Αὐρῃλ(ίου) Σερήνου.
1772. 7 × 22.6 cm. Late third century. Beginning of a letter which was apparently left unfinished, since there is a distinct margin below l. 5. A very short sixth line might be supposed to have been lost, but the conclusion would be extremely abrupt. The writer disclaims responsibility for the non-arrival of a monthly stipend due to the addressee. The inclusion of τὸν ἵππον in a message of greeting is noticeable. Διονύσιος Σαραπίωνι τῷ ἀσυγκρίτῳ (ακυ'κ.) πλεῖστα χαίρειν. 2[ἄσπ]ασαι πολλὰ τὴν ἀγάθην σου σύμβιον καὶ Ἰουλίαν καὶ τὸν ἤπων καὶ τῇ διοξυγρήτῳ, μεθ' ἀυτοῦ εὐχομαι σε ὁλοκληρον ἀπολαβεῖν.

1778. 25.1 × 9 cm. Third century. Letter from a woman called in l. 1 Eutychéis, but on the verso apparently Taurine, to her 'mother' Ame-trion, explaining that her arrival had been delayed by difficulties of transport, and asking for a sum of money to be paid to the bearers of this letter, from whom the writer had borrowed.
may be equivalent to ἀὐτή, but whether the preceding letters are read ὡς or ὡσ εἰδή or ὡσ εἰδη, and those following as τῶν ἐπιθη[κἸῶν νόμον or . . . ἐπὶ Θη[βῶν νομῶν, no tolerable construction or sense seems obtainable. Τυφάν-
νου (ll. 7 and 21) is an unknown place.

1774. 21·9×10·3 cm. Early fourth century. Letter to Atienateia from Didyme and her 'sisters in the Lord', a formula showing the writer to have been a Christian. She urges her correspondent, who still had a balance of 1,300 denarii to her credit, to indicate any further wants. 1 Κυρείᾳ (a corr.) τι (l. τῇ) ἀδελφῇ Ἀτιενα- 2 τείν Διδύμη καὶ αἱ ἀδελ- * Hat ἐν K(upt)w χαίρειν. 4 προηγουμένως ἀναγκ- 5 ήν προσαγορεύεται σαί (l. se) εἰ διότι αὐτή, ἡμεῖς. 7 γράψε ἡμεῖς (l. 7) νόμον τυραννίον (11. 7 and 21) is an unknown place.

1775. 23·2×12·8 cm. Fourth century. Letter from Plutarchus, informing Theoninus that his commissions had been carried out in spite of all difficul-
ties, and detailing some wishes on the part of the writer, who may have been a Christian (l. 4; cf., however, 1678. 6, n.). 1 Κυρίῳ ποιῶ καθ᾽ ἑκάστην * ἡμέραν παρὰ τῷ δεσπότῃ θεῷ ὅπως ὁλόκληρον σε ἀπολάβω. ἰδἰέϊναι σε θέλω, 5 κύριε (υ corr. from η) pov ἀδελφέ, εἰς Ἀλεξάνδριαν, οὐχ ἡμέρας ὑμεῖς (1. ὄξει) παρασχοῦ

1776. 26·6×12·6 cm. Late fourth century. Letter from Paulus to Deme-
trius, telling him that some river-workmen were being sent for a piece of work, and that they were to be supplied with corn, sour wine, and cheese. 1Κυρίῳ μοι ἀδελφῷ Δημη- 2 τείν Παῦλος. 3 τοὺς ποταμίτας (cf. 1671. 20, n.) ἀπέστιλα 4 ὥσ εἰ διότι αὐτῶν 5 ἐργάσασθαι ὑμῖν τὸ καινὸν λάκκον (corr. from χρήζωςι). θέλησον ὅσον ἴνα παρασχῶπερ ἄλλω. οὐκ ἠμέλησα. ὁ ητῶν πατήρ μου πολλά κακὰ ἐποίησε, καὶ ἔστεξα 11 ἕως ἔλθῃς. πᾶν ποίησον οὖν, κύριέ μου ἀδελφέ, σοῦ κατερχομένου λαβίν τὸ κέρμα ™ καὶ ἀγοράσε (1. -σαι) μοι ἐντολικὸν καὶ AaBiv "napa τῆς Μεγάλης τὸ στιχάριον. ἀλλὰ 16 (and ἢ.) ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχομαι πολλοῖς 17 χρόνοις. 18 (rst ἢ.) ἐντολιτικόν
αὐτοῖς, καὶ τοὺς γεωργοὺς τῶν (w corr. from ov) τριῶν μηχανῶν τοῦ Σεμψαῦ ἀπαίτησον τυρῶν κεράμια δύο καὶ παρασχοῦ εὖχομαι πολλοῖς χρόνοις, κύριέ μου ἀδέλφε. On the verso traces of an address.

1777. 26.7 x 8.4 cm. Late fourth century. An ill-spelled letter from Choous to Tyrannus, asking that a sum of money which was due from some cowherds should be paid to Eulogius. Kυρίῳ μου ἀδελφῷ Τύραννῳ Χωοῦς χαίρειν. ὡς οἴδαμεν, ἀδελφέ, ὅτι ὠφίλουσιν εἰς Ἰλόγων λιτρῶν μιρίας ὀφείλομεν. ἐπίστευσον καθὼς εἶπας, μὴ ἀμελήσῃς ὡς σὺ ἔποιες μηδενεῖς. Τῇ δὲ ἐγὼ ἔχω τινὰς ἡμέρας, μὴ ἀμελήσῃς. T. Κυρίῳ μοι ἀδελφῷ Τυραννῷ Χωοῦς χαίρειν. ὡς οἴδαμεν, ἀδελφέ, ὅτι ὠφίλουσιν εἰς Ἰλόγων λιτρῶν μιρίας ὀφείλομεν. ἐπίστευσον καθὼς εἶπας, μὴ ἀμελήσῃς ὡς σὺ ἔποιες μηδενεῖς.
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(1000 is to be supplied before the figures in thick type.)

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Aug. 29–Sept. 27

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Oct. 28–Nov. 26

Nov. 27–Dec. 26

Dec. 27–Jan. 25

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(d. = daughter; f. = father; m. = mother; s. = son; w. = wife.)

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V. GEOGRAPHICAL.

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XIII. SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THE INTRODUCTIONS AND NOTES.

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