THE
OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI
PART XII
GRENFELL AND HUNT
EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND
GRAECO-ROMAN BRANCH

THE
OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI
PART XII

EDITED WITH TRANSLATIONS AND NOTES

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WITH TWO PLATES

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PREFACE

As we announced in the preface of Part XI, which consisted of literary papyri, the present volume contains official and private documents. Most of these, including all those in the two most important sections (i) Edicts and Circular Letters, and (ii) The Senate of Oxyrhynchus, illustrate the period from Septimius Severus to Constantine; the others belong to the earlier period of Roman domination in Egypt. With a few exceptions, the 189 texts were discovered in 1904–6. The decipherment and translation of them had in the main been effected by June, 1915: since then Prof. Hunt’s military duties have generally kept him away from Oxford, and the commentary unfortunately lacks his accustomed share in its composition; but he has made many suggestions upon the proofs. These have also been read by Mr. J. G. Milne, to whom we are indebted for some valuable criticisms on points of numismatics. Dr. J. K. Fotheringham kindly undertook on our behalf some interesting astronomical calculations in connexion with the chronology of the Emperors from Decius to Diocletian, upon which obscure subject the new horoscopes throw considerable light; cf. pp. 229 sqq.

Part XIII, which is in preparation, will contain two sections (Contracts and Private Accounts) for which there was not space in this volume, but will consist largely of literary pieces, both theological and classical. Among these are parts of two lost dithyrambs of Pindar, and of two new speeches by Lysias and one by Lycurgus, besides considerable fragments of Pindar’s Olympian Odes and Herodotus, Book III.

BERNARD P. GRENFELL.

QUEEN’S COLLEGE, OXFORD,
AUGUST, 1916.
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NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION AND
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

The general method followed in this volume is the same as that in
Parts I–XI, except that the minor documents are now in nearly all cases given in
full. The texts, being non-literary, are all given in modern form with accentuation
and punctuation. Abbreviations and symbols are resolved; additions and
corrections are usually incorporated in the text, their occurrence 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, 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 [ ] indi-
cate 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 underneath them are to be considered doubtful. Heavy Arabic
numerals refer to the texts of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri in this volume and
Parts I–XI, or in the case of Nos. 1626–1655 to the forthcoming Part XIII;
ordinary numerals refer to lines, small Roman numerals to columns. In the
critical apparatus II indicates the papyrus in question.

The abbreviations used in referring to 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. Chrest. = L. Mitteis, Chrestomathie.
P. Cairo = Catalogue des Antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire, Greek
Papyri, by B. P. Grenfell and A. S. Hunt.
P. Cairo Maspero = Catalogue des Antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire,
Papyrus grecs d'époque byzantine, by J. Maspero.
P. Cairo Preisigke = Griechische Urkunden des Aeg. Museums zu Cairo, by
F. Preisigke.
P. Fay. = Fayûm Towns and their Papyri, by B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, and
D. G. Hogarth.
**LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

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I. EDICTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS

1405. RESCRIPT OF SEVERUS: APPLICATION TO A STRATEGUS.

13.7 x 7.5 cm. Third century.

This papyrus, written in a small cursive hand, is an application to a strategus by a man who had been appointed to the office of collector of money-taxes in a village of the Oxyrhynchite nome, and proposed to evade the duty by giving up his property in accordance with an Imperial rescript, of which a copy is prefixed. It is closely parallel to B.G.U. 473 (M. Chrest. 375), which contains part of the beginning of what was no doubt a similar application to a third-century strategus, preceded by a rescript of Septimius Severus and Caracalla concerning the cessio bonorum. In B. G. U. 473 the right-hand half of the lines is missing, and 1405 also is incomplete, having lost the earlier part of the rescript and the end of the application. The strategus, Aurelius Leonides, who is mentioned in 890. 5, a third-century letter without a date, held office in the third year of an unnamed emperor, who on palaeographical grounds probably belonged to the period from Elagabalus to Valerian, so that the rescript, which is dated in Pharmouthi of the 8th year of, probably, a joint reign (cf. l. 8 τομείου ἡμῶν), would in any case appear to have been issued by Severus and Caracalla; the fact that its date coincides in respect of the month and number of the regnal year with the date of the parallel rescript in B. G. U. 473 leaves little room for doubt as to the reign. 1405 in any case provides another specimen of the θεῖαι διατάξεις referred to in C. P. R. 20 (W. Chrest. 402), which supplies the chief evidence concerning the cessio bonorum as a means of evading liturgies; cf. Mitteis's commentary, Jouguet, Vie municipale, 412-15, and 1416. 6 and 1642, which also bear on this subject.

While the rescript in B. G. U. 473 appears, so far as it can be reconstructed, to be mainly a guarantee in general terms to some individual that the renunciation of his property would exempt him from further claims (cf. Mitteis, Hermes,
xxxii. 651), the rescript in 1405 evidently provided some more interesting details, but is too incomplete to be at all clear. The recipient had been appointed to a liturgy, the nature of which depends on the restoration of the critical l. 6: perhaps it was a municipal office of some kind, as in C. P. R. 20 and 1642; but the date of the rescript (A.D. 200) is apparently a year or two earlier than the establishment of senates in Egypt (cf. 1406. int.). He seems to have proposed to cede his property to the Imperial fiscus instead of performing the duty; but his proposition was declined by the Emperors, who awarded the property to his nominator and made this person responsible for the liturgy, at the same time guaranteeing the recipient of the rescript against loss of status and corporal punishment.

The application to the strategus which follows throws some new light on the methods of appointing collectors of money-taxes in villages. In the second century they were usually chosen by lot by the epistrategus from lists supplied to the strategus by the comarchs or other village officials nominating two persons for each vacancy; cf. Martin, Épistratèges, IIII sqq., Wilcken, Grundz. 347–8. Here, however, the use of the term ἀντωνομάσθαι (l. 17) and the absence of a title after the name of the nominator indicate that he was himself a πράκτωρ, so that the procedure was somewhat similar to that exemplified in 1642 (A.D. 289), where an agoranomus by the command of the praefect nominates his successor, and P. Flor. 2. vii (W. Chrest. 401; A.D. 265), where comarchs nominate their successors and the strategus appoints. The writer denied the justice of the selection, and was prepared to abandon his property to his nominator. The papyrus breaks off at the point where he was proceeding to make a declaration about his πόρος (l. 26, note), probably in order to show that it was below the required amount. So far as can be judged, both the renunciation mentioned in the rescript and that referred to in the application concerned the whole property, not merely two-thirds, as supposed by Mitteis. It is noteworthy that in P. Ryl. 75, which is also concerned with ἐκστάσεις of property, though not for the purpose of avoiding public burdens, the whole πόρος seems to have been ceded, and we are less confident than Wilcken or Jouguet that Mitteis's explanation of the phrase ἀντὶ τοῦ νενομισμένου τρίτου in C. P. R. 20. i. 18 is correct; but owing to the incompleteness of 1405 it seems impossible to extract from it a definite solution of the problem; cf. ll. 6–7, n.
...you ceded (your property) ..., it is clear that the cession was made not to our Treasury but to the person who nominated you to the office, who having taken possession of your property will provide the rest of the ... and fulfil the duties of the office; for our Treasury does not desire such cessions. Your citizenship, however, will in no way be injured thereby, nor will you be subjected to corporal punishment. Published at Alexandria in the 8th year, Pharmouthi.

To Aurelius Leonides, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aemilius Stephanus son of Hadrites and Tasorapis, from the village of Sinkephia. To-day I learnt that I had been nominated as his successor by Aurelius Amois son of Patas and Demetrous, of the said village, for the office of collector of the village money-dues of the said Sinkephia for the present 3rd year, as being a person of means and suitable. This is unreasonable and...
contrary to the just apportionment of the liturgy, so that I resign my property to him in accordance with the Imperial decree cited above, and declare that I...'

1. παρεχώρησας: cf. παραχώρησις in ll. 3 and 9. Elsewhere the usual verb is ἐξίστασθαι, e.g. l. 24 and 1417. 6. The preceding words may have been τά ὑπάλληλα; cf. ll. 5–6.

2. εὖ δὲ would hardly fill the lacuna before εὐθέλων, and παρεχώρησας may be in a dependent clause governed by e.g. εἰπει.

3. ημῶν: cf. l. 8 and int.

5. [...]μένων: προβαλομένον, the word expected here (cf. C. P. R. 20. i. 6), is too long. εὐδήλων would not give the right sense, and the vestige of the first letter does not suit δ.

6–7. τὸ λοιπὸν τοῦ... τρίτον παρέχει: the reading is very uncertain; but, though τὸ is preferable to τά, τὸ τρίτον referring to the νενομισμένον τρίτον in C. P. R. 20, which Mitteis supposes to have been given back to the owner (cf. int.), is inadmissible. τὸ προσῆκον is possible, or τὰ προσῆκον with τικά in l. 7, but then παρὰ does not fill up the space before εὐδήλων, and no other compound of εὖ suits the vestiges. τὸ, if correct, suggests either an adjective beginning with ὑπάλληλος or else συνεπικόν, but τὸ πολιτικόν does not seem to occur in papyri, and εἰς τὸν πολιτικὸν, with a supposed reference to τὸ ἐπιβάλλον τῇ πόλει τρίτον μέρος (C. P. Herm. 92. 12, 93. 10), which has been sometimes connected with the νενομισμένον τρίτον in C. P. R. 20 (cf. Jouguet, ὦ c.), does not yield a satisfactory sense; for, if the πόλεις paid 3 of the expenses of liturgies, a regulation would not be expected allowing a person who, in return for his nominee’s property, himself undertook a liturgy to obtain 'from the city’s account' the balance of expenses incurred. The supplement [λῆς] is moreover rather short for the lacuna before εὐδήλων which is more probable than ρ, and as the sense expected is that the nominator would, on receipt of his nominee’s property, have to provide the rest of the expenses himself, probably the word refers to the nature of the liturgy in question. γ might be read for τ in τικά[v], for which ἢ καὶ is a possible, though less suitable, substitute. τό would then be the termination of another verb in the future.

11. Cf. C. P. R. 20. i. 15–16 ὑπάρχει ἐκ τῶν νόμων καὶ τῶν θείων διάταξις εὐδήλων...


20. κωμητικῶν: there is an implied contrast with μητροπολιτικῶν; cf. 1283. 4 πρακτόρων ἄργου, μητροπολιτικῶν μέσης τοπαρχίας Πειενὼ τῶν, and 1444. int.

26. For [diaphragm] cf. l. 11, παρὰ δὲ [μήθοδον (‘at interest’) might equally well be read; but μήθος is expected at this point, though what the next words are is obscure. The amount of the property-qualification in extant papyri concerning πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν in villages ranges from 700 drachmae to 3 talents 3,200 dr.; cf. P. Giessen 58. int.

1406. EDICT OF CARACALLA CONCERNING SENATORS.

This short edict of Caracalla has lost the ends of lines, but the sense is clear. Senators who assault or use unseemly language towards the president or other members of their body are to be deprived of their rank. Senates were first instituted in the nome-capitals by Septimius Severus about A.D. 202, as at Alexandria (cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 41), and their meetings, for reports of which see 1413–15, are likely to have been rather turbulent, at any rate in the early days.
The date of the edict, which was published at some other town than Alexandria, perhaps Babylon (cf. l. 10, n.), is defined, not, as usual, by the consuls or regnal year, but by reference to a local official, who was apparently described as ἐναρχόντων and was an inhabitant of Heliopolis; cf. ll. 11–12, n. The occurrence of Germanicus Maximus among the Emperor's titles indicates that the edict was not issued earlier than the autumn of A.D. 213. This copy may perhaps be a few years later, but was probably written before the end of the reign. Three other edicts of Caracalla on papyrus are extant in P. Giessen 40, and a rescript by him in P. Flor. 382. i. 5–9. 1406 is perhaps incomplete at the top, and another edict may have preceded.

Ἀὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Σεουῆρος Ἀντωνίνος Παρθικὸς Μέγιστος Βρεταν(νίκῃς Μέγιστος Τερμανικὸς Μέγιστος Ἐ[νο]βῆς Σεβαστὸς

περὶ τὸν πρύτανιν οὗ τὸν δικαστήν ὁ μὲν βουλευτῆς τὸν βουλευτῆν τὴν τύψῃ ἢ μέμψηται τὴν τύψῃ τὴν χάραν ἀτιμὸν χώραν... ἀπὸ Αὐγουστίνου

6. β of βουλευτῆς corr. 11. ὕπο P, the v corr. 13. This line was an afterthought, as is shown by the deletion of a paragraphus below l. 12.

'Proclamation of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Parthicus Maximus Britannicus Maximus Germanicus Pius Augustus.

If a senator strike or censure [in an unseemly manner] the [prytanis] or another senator, he shall be deprived of his rank and set in a position of dishonour. Published at Babylon[?] in the public colonnade, the magistrate in office being Aurelius Alexander son of . . ., of Heliopolis.'

1–4. For the restoration of Caracalla's titles cf. P. Flor. I. c. (Jan. 216), and e.g. 1278. 31–3 (Dec. 6, 214).

7. An adverb, e.g. αἰσχρολόγως, probably followed μέμψηται.

9–10. [καταστήσαται: cf. 1489. 5 ἀναπόστατος καταστάθηκεν. [καταστήθηκεν] is rather long, and the verb in ll. 8–9 is middle.

10. ἐν Βαβυλῶνι: the supposed β is very doubtful, for the traces suit κ better; e is the only other letter possible. Imperial edicts in papyri usually give the date of publication
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

at Alexandria, but P. Giessen 40. ii. 12-13 states the dates of promulgation first at Rome and then at Alexandria, and two of the rescripts in 1407 are dated respectively from Ne跳跃pos (l. 8) and Rome (l. 16). The mention of Heliopolis in l. 13 as the place of origin of the magistrate indicates an Egyptian place-name here, and supports ἐφ στοῖοπ(αν), which was in the Heliopolite nome according to Ptolemy. Of towns beginning with Καβύλων was the most important, but was far from Heliopolis; Κερκάσωρ (Strabo, p. 860) or Κερκάσωρ (Hdt. ii. 15) was in the Letopolite nome opposite Heliopolis, but does not seem a likely place for the publication of the edict, which may have been issued during Caracalla’s visit to Egypt in 215, like P. Giessen 40. ii. 16-29.

II-12. ὑπὸ στοᾷ δημοσίᾳ: for the precise definition of the place of publication cf. B.G. U. 140. 5-6 ἐν ... ἐν τῇ παρεμβολ(ῇ) χειμασίαις λεγιῶνο(ς) τρίτης Κυπρο(ν) ἑβαντίκης κτλ., 35 recto. 9-13 (cf. Wilcken, Archiv, i. 130) προσέτηθαι ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ ... ἐκ συνκολλησ[ιῶν βιβλιδίων] Ἀλεξιάνου ἑπάρχου Ἀλκάνταρου ... προσεθητέαν τῇ ἑνεστώτη ἡμέρᾳ ὑπὸ τῶν ἀφφικ-καλῶν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ Ἱσίῳ. For a στοά at Hermopolis cf. C. P. Herm. 119 recto. iii. 16 πρὸς τῇ καμάρᾳ ὑπὸ στοῶν Ἀρνιοκτίτης πλατας. In P. Giessen 40. ii. 13 and probably in 35. 13 ὑπὸ after προσέτηθαι means ‘by’, referring to the official making the publication; but though δημοσίου might perhaps be read, we are unable to reconcile the preceding word with a proper name. Σοῦλ, a name found in P. Grenf. ii. 76. 13, is unsatisfactory; moreover δημοσίου is not very likely as a title by itself, i.e. equivalent to ἀφφικαλίου (cf. 35), and δημοσίου ἐν[...]. does not suggest any known title.

ἐνάρχου ἄρχοντος: ἐνάρχου with titles of officials is very frequent. ἄρχοντες in the plural is common as a general term for municipal magistrates, e.g. gymnasiarchs, cosmetae, or prytaneis, and ἄρχοντες frequently occurs as a title ‘ex-magistrate’ (cf. Preisigke, Städt. Beamtenwesen, 8, 14, and Wilcken, Archiv, iv. 119); ἄρχον is found in Egypt in the phrase πρυτανικὸς ἄρχον (592; cf. Wilcken, Grundr. 47; A.D. 132-3), in the acclamations of the δῆμος in honour of a prytanis (41. 12 τῶν ἄρχοντα τῇ πόλι), P. Thead. 32. 13 Ἀδρήνας Φίλου ἄρχον(ων) ἀποδέκτης κριθῆς, where it corresponds to βουλ(ευτής) and ἀγορ(ανομήσας) in the titles of the ἐπιμεληταὶ κριθῆς in l. i and means ‘magistrate’, P. Amh. 146. 4 ὑπερῴσαν ἐπὶ τῶν ἄρχοντων (fifth century), referring to an unspecified magistrate, a third-century ostracon from Oxyrhynchus (Preisigke, S. B. 1951) ὑπήρχε ἄρχον, and 1526. τὸ Διογένης ... ἄρχ(ων), both referring to unspecified magistrates of Oxyrhynchus: it is also applied to the praefect in fourth-century papyri, P. Leipzig 33. ii. 16, 34. 19, 37. 27. In C. I. G. 4822 (= Dittenberger, Or. Gr. Inscr. 698 ; early second century) ἄρχον ἕλθαν ἄρχον(ω) ἀρχον(ων) and 1526. τὸ Διογένης ... ἄρχ(ων), both referring to unspecified magistrates of Oxyrhynchus: it is also applied to the praefect in fourth-century papyri, P. Leipzig 33. ii. 16, 34. 19, 37. 27. In C. I. G. 4822 (= Dittenberger, Or. Gr. Inscr. 698 ; early second century) ἄρχον ἕλθαν ἄρχον(ω), an official who dates from the Ptolemaic period and seems to have been the military governor of the town of Thebes. On this analogy ἄρχον(ω) might be interpreted as the military governor of the town of the question (Babylon 7; cf. l. io, n.), rather than as equivalent to e.g. πρυτανικὸς ἄρχον or gymnasiarch, especially as a precise official title is expected in this context; but the evidence of recent papyri considerably diminishes the force of Dittenberger’s distinction between ἄρχον and ἄρχοντες in Egypt.

1407. IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS.

Fr. i. 16.1 x 16.3 cm. Late third century.

These two fragments of a series of Imperial rescripts (cf. 1020, P. Flor. 382, Giessen 40) are too small to be intelligible, the lines being of great length. The larger contains the ends of lines of three such rescripts and a few letters from the beginnings of lines of apparently a fourth, but the document begin-
ning at l. 33 was different, being perhaps a letter of or to the senate of Oxyrhynchus. The margin at the bottom is preserved, but not at the top. On the verso in a different hand of about A.D. 300 are parts of 12 lines of an official letter of some kind with a margin at the top, a circumstance which suggests that the papyrus was cut down before the verso was used. The small fragment (2), from a rescript or edict of Aurelian, has on the verso parts of two lines of the letter, and the margin above the writing there corresponds to that on the verso of Fr. 1. The spacing of the lines in Fr. 2, recto, shows that they do not belong to Fr. 1. i. 1-3; but they may well belong to Fr. 1. ii. 22-4, where in l. 22 the enlarged and projecting initial letter suggests Αἰὐτοκράτωρ. Otherwise, if Fr. 2 is placed e.g. above Fr. 1, it is necessary to disconnect the lines on the verso of Frs. 1 and 2 and to suppose a blank space between them, which is not very likely.

Of the three rescripts in Col. i the first (ll. 1-8) is dated Phaophi 17 (Oct. 14) of the 7th year, and evidently the consuls were Nummius Tuscus and Mummius . . . (l. 7) and more than one Emperor was reigning (cf. l. 6 ἡμεῖς); but all that survives of the Imperial titles is ἡρω, probably Σεβαστός. Nummius Tuscus and Annius Anullinus, the consuls of 295 (the 11-12th year of Diocletian which = the 10-11th of Maximian) are clearly unsuitable, and the consuls of 258 under Valerian and Gallienus, M. Nummius Tuscus and Bassus, must be meant. The gentile name of that Bassus was not known. A Pomponius Bassus was consul for the second time in 271 with Aurelian, but he seems to be identical with the Bassus who was consul with Aemilianus in 259, not with the colleague of Tuscus, who belongs to the previous year, and, as now appears, was called Mummius [Bassus]. A chronological question of considerable interest is raised by a comparison of the consular dating with that by the regnal year; for the 7th (Egyptian) year of Valerian and Gallienus is generally considered to have been 259-60, whereas, if Oct. 14 of it fell within the consulship of Tuscus and Bassus, the 7th year was 258-9. In 1201. 20, however, Sept. 24 of the 6th year fell in the consulship of Tuscus and Bassus, and it is not necessary that the consulship in 1407. 7 should synchronize with the regnal year in l. 8; for while the former presumably refers to the day on which the rescript was written, the latter, which is separated from the former by a mention of the place of writing, may well refer to the day on which the rescript was published at Alexandria (cf. e.g. 1405. 12-13); and, as P. Giessen 40. i. 12-15 shows, there could be an interval of seven months between the writing of an edict and its publication in Egypt. It is true that, if the 7th year is 259-60, the interval between the writing and the publication of the rescript was, even if it was written quite at the end of 258, as much as 9½ months, and may have been much
longer, and the earlier date for the 7th year of Valerian and Gallienus would remove the difficulty caused by the datings in the 7th year of Aurelian. But the astronomical evidence provided by two horoscopes of the present volume confirms the generally accepted date for the 7th year of Valerian and Gallienus, 259-60; cf. 1476. int., where the chronology of this period is discussed.

The rescript seems to have been a more or less favourable answer to a petition (cf. ll. 6-7 σοὶ ἐπικουροῦϊμεν), and to have been written from Neapolis (l. 8), but whether this refers to Naples, Cavalla, or Neapolis near Alexandria is not clear. Valerian is generally thought to have spent a year or more in the East before his capture by Sapor, which occurred in his 7th or 8th Egyptian year. The restoration of the Imperial titles in ll. 1-2 is obscure owing to the uncertainty regarding the length of the lines; cf. note ad loc.

The second rescript (ll. 9-16) was issued from Rome by an Emperor bearing the titles Pius Felix Augustus, who was therefore later than Caracalla, and probably not earlier than Gallienus; for the concluding rescript was issued by Aurelian, and a chronological order may have been observed here, though not found in P. Flor. 382. That it was a rescript rather than an edict is not definitely proved, but from its position between two rescripts is highly probable. Lines 10-11 appear to be concerned with an official appointment, which, as is shown by the following lines, had some bearing on ναύκληροι and ἃ πρυτανείας. Perhaps the corn-supply was the main subject, but ἐφέσεις, ‘appeals’ (cf. 1185. 6), are mentioned in l. 15.

The third rescript (ll. 17-21) was in the form of a short letter to the senate and people of a city, and in some way related to παῖδες, perhaps children of gymnasiiarchs or other municipal officials; cf. 1417. There is no clear connexion between the various documents in 1407, but they may be all concerned with municipal affairs, especially if ll. 33 sqq. are a letter of the senate of Oxyrhynchus. The Imperial titles Pius Felix Augustus in l. 17 come almost exactly under the same titles in l. 9, which suggests that the name of the Emperor was the same; but l. 18 contains additional titles, showing that he was either tribune or imperator for the third time, consul, and pater patriae. These titles exclude Gallienus, but would suit Claudius II or Aurelian, who are on the whole most likely to be the author or authors of the second and third rescripts, since after a gap at the top of Col. ii, in which one or two rescripts may be lost, the author of the rescript (or edict) in ll. 22-32 was, if Fr. 2 is rightly placed, Aurelian, apparently without Vaballathus. Claudius was consul in 269 (according to some inscriptions for the second time), and his third tribunician year was apparently Dec. 10, 269-Dec. 9, 270 (cf. 1476. int.), while Aurelian was consul in 271, his third tribunician year being apparently Dec. 10, 271-Dec. 9, 272; ὑπατος,
however, does not necessarily imply that the Emperor in question was actually consul rather than that he had been consul. Claudius, who had fewer titles of the Germanicus Maximus class than Aurelian, is on the whole the most suitable Emperor, and, as is shown in the note ad loc., ll. 17–18 can easily be restored on the hypothesis of a line of about 63 or 80 letters; but it is difficult to combine either of these alternatives with the restoration of ll. 1–2. Since 1407 was written in the reign of Aurelian or a little later (certainly before 300), Tacitus, Probus, and Carinus are possible authors of the second and (except Tacitus) of the third rescript; but the introduction of one of them or of an Emperor earlier than Gallienus would violate the chronological sequence of these rescripts, which has a prima facie probability in spite of P. Flor. 382.

Fr. i. Col. i

Σεβαστὸς Ἐυτυχὴς Εὐσεβὴς Σεβαστὸς.

ἐν μετουσίᾳ καθεστὼς καὶ Ἰσης παρὰ τοῦτό τε ἡγουμένων τῆς πρυτανίαν ὥστε μηδὲν ἐκ τῆς ναυκλήρων οὐ σὺν μετα-

οὐχιζόμενα δὲ ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐφέσεσιν ἀπὸ Ῥώμης.

ὁς Εὐσεβὴς Ἐυτυχὴς Σεβαστὸς τῷ τρίτῳ ὑπατός πατὴρ πατρίδος τῇ βολῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ χαίρειν.

ἀνήκοος εἰμι οὐθ ὦτι παῖδες
A[υτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ Δούκιος Δομίτιος Αὐρηλιανὸς] [Εὐσεβῆς Εὐτυχῆς Σεβαστός?]

[32 letters] 32 letters


I–2. The τ of Ἶτος in |, 1 is fairly certain, γ and ο being the only alternatives; Σεβαστὸς or Μέγας Ροῖς therefore seems inevitable. In the 7th year of Valerian and Gallienus, Saloninus was Caesar or Augustus (cf. 1273. 44 and 1568. 1), and on the analogy of ll. 9, 17, 22 and 889, part of an edict of Diocletian and Maximian in A.D. 300, ll. 1–2 or 1–3 would be expected to run Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ (so also probably 889. 1, rather than Αὐτοκράτωρ alone) Πούβλιος Λικίννιος Οὐαλεριανὸς Γερμανικὸς Μέγιστος Εὐσεβῆς Εὐτυχῆς Σεβαστὸς καὶ Αὐτοκράτωρ Κάσαρ Πούβλιος Λικίννιος Οὐαλεριανὸς Γαλλῆς Γερμανικὸς Μέγιστος Εὐσεβῆς Εὐτυχῆς Σεβαστὸς καὶ Πούβλιος Λικίννιος Κορνῆλιος Σαλωνῖνος Οὐαλεριανὸς ὁ ἐπιφανέστατος Καίσαρ, followed by a name in the dative with or without χαίρειν. Γερμανικὸς Μέγιστος might however well be omitted in both cases, as it is in C.P. Herm. 119 verso. iii. 8–16, a rescript of Gallienus alone. If Ροῖς belongs to Γερμανικὸς Μέγιστος in Valerian's titles, l. 1 has 62 letters and ll. 2–3 would have to be restored Ὁ[υ]α[λ][ε][ρ][ε][ι][α][ν][ό]ς referring to Gallienus; but this reading seems to be inadmissible, for (1) if a ρ occurred in the lacuna before α, the tail of it ought to have been visible, (2) l. 2 would be expected to be 1 or 2 letters shorter than l. 1, whereas with Ο[υ][α][λ][ε][ρ][ε][ι][α][ν][ό]ς at the end it would be 5 letters longer, (3) l. 3 would hardly provide any space for a name between the conclusion of Gallienus' titles and μ Πρὸς τὸ, to say nothing of the omission of Saloninus. If Ροῖς belongs to Σεβαστὸς in Valerian's titles, l. 1 would have 84 letters or, omitting Γερμανικὸς Μέγιστος, 66, but the titles of Gallienus would still be expected to reach the end of l. 2, and in order to explain ]ό[ι] [ό] a there as part of the name of the recipient of the rescript it would be necessary to suppose the omission of not only Saloninus but part of Gallienus' titles (e.g. Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ, if the plural was employed in l. 1). These difficulties can be avoided by supposing the lines to have been much longer than 66 or 84 letters and referring Ροῖς to Gallienus. The restoration Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ Πούβλιος Λικίννιος Οὐαλεριανὸς Τερμανικὸς Μέγιστος Εὐσεβῆς Εὐτυχῆς Σεβαστὸς Πούβλιος Λικίννιος Κορνῆλιος Σαλωνῖνος Οὐαλεριανὸς ὁ ἐπιφανέστατος Καίσαρ, corresponding to the ordinary dating formula of these Emperors, would give 124 letters for l. 1, or, if Αὐτοκρ. Καίσ. was repeated, 136. With Εὐσ. Εὐτ. Σεβ. repeated after each Emperor and Σεβαστὸς referring to Gallienus l. 1 would have 180 letters if Γερμανικὸς Μέγιστος was inserted, 144 if it was omitted in both cases. Any one of these restorations would provide room for both the insertion of Saloninus' name in l. 2 and a space before |, but is open to the objections that in l. 17 certainly, and in l. 9 probably, only one Emperor's name and titles occupy the whole of a line, and, secondly, that the additional titles added in l. 18 after Σεβαστὸς suit a line of about 62 or 80 letters, so that with a line of over 140 letters there must have been an unusual insertion there. 889. 2 adds νικητής to the titles of Diocletian, but places it between Εὐτυχῆς and Σεβαστὸς, a position which is incompatible with l. 17. Titles like Γερμανικὸς Μέγιστος can follow Σεβαστὸς, though it is more usual for them to precede; but they cannot be used for expanding l. 18 without producing a deficiency in l. 17. That Γερμανικὸς Μέγιστος, which is a constant title of the Emperors from Valerian to Probus, except Tacitus, was omitted in ll. 17–18, where the
Emperor's titles are fuller than in ll. 1 and 9, is unlikely, and on the whole a line of about 80 letters, making τὸς in l. 1 Σεβαστὸς as in ll. 9 and 17, seems most probable; but we are unable to solve the difficulty of ll. 1–2 satisfactorily. To suppose that Valerian owing to his absence in the East was omitted is not in accordance with ἡμεῖς in l. 6 or with extant laws of A.D. 258–60 in the Cod. Justin., and the supposition that the rescript belongs to another reign altogether seems to be incompatible with ll. 7–8. Above l. 1 is a blank space.

7. Νομιμὸς Τούκωρ: the mention of the consuls' names in the dative is usual in rescripts, e.g. 889. 11. These were no doubt followed by the day on the Roman calendar, which is not likely to have corresponded to Phaophi 17; cf. int. The vestige of the first letter of Νομιμὸς is insufficient to decide between ν and μ, but though sometimes called Memmius Tuscus (or Memmius Fuscus, as in Vopisc. Viti. Aurelian. 13), his correct name, M. Num. Tusco, occurs in C. I. L. vi. 2388. Nummius Tuscus, consul in 295 and apparently praefectus urbi in 302–3, may have been his son; cf. Prosop. Imp. Rom. ii. 421.

9. The Emperor is very likely the same as in l. 17; cf. int.

13. meta- here and in l. 14 may well be part of μεταγωγή or μεταφορά (cf. B. G. U. 286. 8), referring to the transport of corn; cf. int.

14. Perhaps δικαίων, but e.g. Ρωμαίων can be read.

17–18. Before τὸ τρίτον either δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας or Αὐτοκράτωρ is to be restored. The meaning of the numbers following imperator in late third-century inscriptions and coins is disputed. Dessau (Éphém. Épigr. vii. 429 sqq.) considers that from the time of Gallienus onwards they refer to regnal years, not to victories as in previous reigns, and probably, if Αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ... occurred here, the figure coincided with that of the tribunician year. The usual order of these Imperial official titles was (1) pontifex maximus, (2) tribunicia potestas, (3) imperator, (4) consul; but there are numerous exceptions. The restoration ἀρχευέτος μέγιστος, δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ τρίτον Αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ τρίτον ὕπατος πατ. πατρ. produces 80 letters in l. 18, or without Αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ τρ., which is often omitted after 250, 62. With the lower figure Αὐτ. Καῖσ. Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Κλαύδιος Ἐυώ. Ἐπτ. Σεβ. would make 60 letters for l. 17, Ἀὐτ. Καῖσ. Λούκιος Δομίτιος Ἀυρηλιανός κτλ. 63 (cf. int.), so that there would be no room for titles like Τεργανικὸς Μέγιστος, the insertion of which in l. 17 would yield a line of about 80 letters. A line much in excess of 80 letters would create a great difficulty with regard to the restoration of l. 18; cf. n. on ll. 1–2.

19. Ὄξυρυγχιτῶν τῆς λαμπρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτης πόλεως τῇ κρατίστῃ βουλῇ (cf. Β. G. U. 1074. 10) would give a line of 72 letters; cf. notes on ll. 1–2, 17–18, and 33. But there is no particular reason for supposing a mention of Oxyrhynchus at this point.

24. Καὶ, γάρ, and ἀργύρω are inadmissible.

33. Probably Ὁξυρυγχιτῶν τῆς λαμ. καὶ λαμπροτ. πόλεως ἡ κρατίστη βουλή (οἱ τὴν κρ. βουλῆ); cf. l. 19, n. and int.

1408. REPORT OF A TRIAL: CIRCULAR AND EDICT OF A PRAEFECT.

34 1 × 25 cm.

The recto of this papyrus contains a taxing-list concerning State lands in the Arsinoite nome (1446). On the verso in a large, almost uncial hand is a nearly complete broad column, containing (1) the conclusion of a report of a trial concerning a surety before Sopater, an official whose rank is not stated, (2) a circular of the praefect Juncinus to the strategi of the Heptanomia and
Arsinoite nome concerning the suppression of robbers, enclosing (3) an edict on the same subject for publication; cf. 1100 and B. G. U. 646. This edict was continued in the next column, which is lost, and at least one column (cf. l. 1, n.) of the report of the trial is missing. Juncinus is known from P. Giessen 40, ii. 14 to have been in office on Mecheir 4 of the 21st year of Caracalla (Jan. 29, 213) after Subatianus Aquila, who apparently was still praefect on Epeiph 29 of the 18th year (July 23, 210; cf. P. Flor. 6), and before Septimius Heraclitus, who had entered office by Phamenoth 20 of the 23rd year (March 16, 215; cf. B. G. U. 362. vii. 8). The circular of Juncinus is dated in l. 21 Phaophi 28 (Oct. 25), and the missing number of the regnal year therefore ranged from 19 to 23.

As in B. G. U. 15, which bears a formal resemblance to 1408, the trial (ll. 2–10) seems to have no connexion with the following edict, and may have taken place some years earlier. The contending parties were Tryphon, whom the judge speaks of as ἀξιολογώτατος and who perhaps had occupied some official position, and on the other hand Asclepiades and apparently his father, who had become mutual sureties for Tryphon in connexion with the payment of a fine (πρόστιμον). The exaction of this was imminent, and Asclepiades wished to go away for a time, probably to present an appeal to the praefect (l. 7, n.); but to this proceeding Tryphon objected, and the ultimate decision was that Asclepiades should return within fifteen days and pay to Tryphon the full amount of the surety in question. Where the trial took place and whether Sopater was a local official (e.g. strategus of the Arsinoite nome) or an Alexandrian magistrate (e.g. archidicastes) are not clear. He may be identical with Julius Sopater, ἐπιστρατηγήσας in 226 (1459. 7). The beginnings of lines are lost throughout, and in most cases a few letters at the ends are wanting. The enlarged ν of κατελθεῖν in l. 8 (cf. the ν of χαίρειν in l. 11) determines the ending point, and the certain restorations at the beginnings of ll. 4 and 8 fix the size of the initial lacuna in ll. 2–10. In the circular this seems to have been about three letters smaller after l. 11, an initial lacuna of the same size as that in ll. 2–10 being evidently unsuitable to e. g. ll. 14–15 πάντες. In the edict the probable restorations at the beginnings of ll. 22 and 26 suggest that the lines uniformly began about three letters to the right of ll. 12–20; but, since the lacunae at the beginnings of ll. 23–6 are larger than in ll. 11–20 and the restorations more doubtful, ll. 23–6 may have been uniform with ll. 12–20, l. 22, which is introductory, being in that case slightly indented.

The circular of Juncinus (ll. 11–21) concerning the publication of his edict is couched in a severe tone, the word κίνδυνος occurring thrice. Evidently Egypt was in a disturbed condition at this period owing to organized bands of robbers, as in the time of Marcus Aurelius, when the praefect M. Sempronius Liberalis
dealt with the subject in an edict extant in B. G. U. 372 (= W. Chrest. 19). Juncinus' edict opened with general reflexions upon the shelter afforded to criminals (ll. 22–6).

[. . . .] δός. Σώπατρος [ἐπεν·] ἀρκέσουσι σοι πεντεκαίδεκα. Τρύφων ἐπεν· ἐπὶ τοῦ·
[τῷ μέντοι, ἐὰν ἐντὸς τῆς [προθεσμίας] ἀπατηθῶ, ἐχειν με πρὸς αὐτῶν τὴν ἀγωγὴν. [Σώπατρος ἐπεν· τοῦτο καὶ ἄ[ω]δις] ἐνευέςας καὶ ὑπομνημάτων πάντως ἡ προσ-
5 [φάνησις] καὶ ἡ τῆς ἐγγύτης ἀναδοχῇ καὶ τὸ χειρόγραφον τὸ ὑπὲρ τοῦ πατρὸς τὸ πιστὸν [σοι παρ᾽ ἐσι]. Ἀσκληπιάδης εἶπεν· κατὰ τὸ ἐπιβάλλον μοι μέρος. Τρύφων ἐπεν· ὁ[ι]
[. . . ἀλληλεγγυοι εἶσιν· μία γὰρ ἐκκλησίας καὶ ἐν πρόστιμοι ἐστίν. Σώπατρος]
[Ἀσκληπιαδῆς ἐπεν· φροντίσου ἐντὸς τῶν πεντεκαίδεκα ἡμερῶν κατελθεῖν καὶ τὸ πρόστιμον πᾶν, ἀλληλεγγυὴ γὰρ ὑμῶν ἐστίν, θεματίσας, ὅτι ἔχει ο ἀξιολογῶ-
10 [τατος Τρύφων] τὸ ἀσφαλές.
[Baibios] Ἰουγκῖνος στρατηγοῖς Ἐπτά νομῶν καὶ Ἀρσινοῦτοι χαῖρεν. [ἐξ]χω μὲν ὑμεῖν καὶ δε ἔτερον] μου γραμμάτων προστάξας περιτυπω-
[τῇ]ν τῶν λυστῶν ἀναζητήσων ποιήσασθαι, κίνδυνων ὑμῶν ἐπαρτίσας ei ἀμετ-
[λετε, καὶ νῦν δὲ διατάγματι β]βαιωσάς μου τὴν γνώμην ἡθέλησα, ἵνα πάιν-
15 [τε]ς ἐλθὼν οἱ κατὰ τὴν Διψυχοῦν οὗτ ἐκ παρέργου τιθέμενον τοῦτο τὸ [χρέος, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς] συναξώμενοι ὑμῖν γέρα προτιθέντα, κίνδυ-
[δὲ]ν] τοῖς ἀπελθεῖν προαιρουμένοις ἐπαναπειθομένους, ὀπερ διάταγμα βοῦ-
[λομαι] ἐν τε τοῖς μητροπόλεσι καὶ τοῖς ἐπισημοτάτοις τῶν νομῶν (τόποι) προτεθῆναι,
Asclepiades said, "Grant me... days." Sopater said, "Fifteen will suffice for you." Tryphon said, "On this condition, however, that if payment is demanded from me before the end of the period, I shall have the right of arrest against him." Sopater said, "That is completely provided for you, even without a petition and a memorandum, by the declaration, the undertaking of the surety, and the trustworthy note of hand on behalf of the father." Asclepiades said, "So far as my share is concerned." Tryphon said, "The two? are mutual sureties, for there is one appeal and one fine." Sopater said to Asclepiades, "Take care that you return within the fifteen days and pay in the whole amount of the fine, as your surety for it is mutual, in order that the most estimable Tryphon may have the security."

Baebius Juncinus to the strategi of the Heptanomia and Arsinoite nome, greeting. I have already in a previous letter ordered you to search out robbers with every care, warning you of the peril of neglect, and now I wish to confirm my decision by a decree, in order that all inhabitants of Egypt may know that I am not treating this duty as an affair of secondary importance, but offer rewards to those of you who co-operate, and on the other hand expose to peril those who choose to disobey. The said decree I desire to be made public in both the capitals and the most important places of the nomes, penalties including personal risk being laid upon you if in the future evil-doers are enabled to use violence without being detected. I hope for your health. The... year, Phaophi 28.

Proclamation of Lucius Baebius Aurelius Juncinus, praefect of Egypt. That it is impossible to exterminate robbers apart from those who shelter them is evident to all, but when they are deprived of their helpers we shall quickly punish them (?). There are many methods of giving them shelter: some do so because they are partners in their misdeeds, others without sharing in these yet..."
4–5. προ[ον]φώνης: the ρ is nearly certain, and the final letter cannot be α (ι, ν, or ο are the only alternatives to σ). The word, which is used for formal declarations, often on oath, addressed to officials (cf. Griech. Texte 4 int.), combines suitably with ἐγγύης ἀναδοχή.

5. ὑπὲρ τοῦ πατρός: he was probably the father of Asclepiades and was included in the ἀλληλέγγυοι in 1. 7 and ὑμῶν in 1. 9. To suppose that Asclepiades was the father of Tryphon, and that αλληλέγγυοι and ὑμῶν refer only to these two persons, does not suit εἰσίν in 1. 7, for ἐσμέν would in that case be expected. Tryphon cannot be the father of Asclepiades, since the remark of the judge is addressed to Tryphon. That the judge takes official cognizance of a χειρόγραφον and apparently describes it as πιστόν is noteworthy, for it has been sometimes supposed that a private χειρόγραφον was inadmissible as evidence in a court of law unless it had been subjected to δημοσίωσις (so doubtfully Mitteis, Grundz. 83–4); but the present passage does not favour that view, which is also opposed by Jörs, Zeitschr. f. Savignystr. xxxiv. 143 sqq.; cf. 1472. int.

6. There is a slight blank space before εἰς, such as the writer frequently leaves between words, but sometimes between letters of the same word. τὸ πνεύμα is too far away from τοῦρο in 1. 4 to be the object of παρ᾽ ἐνίκει, unless τοῦτο(ν) be read there.

7. The word before ἀλληλέγγυοι was probably a figure, δύο if Asclepiades and his father were meant (cf. l. 5, n.), or e.g. τίτις if there were other persons involved in the suit.

6-7. There is a slight blank space before εἰς, such as the writer frequently leaves between words, but sometimes between letters of the same word. τὸ πνεύμα is too far away from τοῦρο in 1. 4 to be the object of παρ᾽ ἐνίκει, unless τοῦτο(ν) be read there.

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1409. CIRCULARS OF A STRATEGUS AND DIOECETES.

21.4 x 28.3 cm. A.D. 278.

This fairly well preserved papyrus consists of a short letter from the strategus to the δεκάπρωτοι (cf. 1410. int.) of the Oxyrhynchite nome (ll. 1–6 and 23), enclosing for their information a copy of a circular addressed to the strategi and δεκάπρωτοι of the Heptanomia and Arsinoïte nome by the dioecetes, Ulpius Aurelius, concerning the repairing of the dykes and canals in view of the approaching inundation (ll. 7–22). For this purpose a general corvée was apparently imposed on all cultivators (ll. 9–10, note), and in addition to the control to be exercised by the strategi and δεκάπρωτοι special supervisors were to be appointed in accordance with custom (ll. 12–15). The exaction of a money payment in place of personal service was forbidden in a strongly worded injunction (ll. 19–22), which is probably the main point of the circular, but the relation of this injunction to the various imposts in connexion with the repairs of dykes and canals known from earlier papyri is not very clear; cf. l. 20, note. The evidence concerning forced labour on the embankments is summarized by Wilcken, Grundz. 334–8; the working of the principles laid down in 1409 is well illustrated by 1469, a petition written twenty years later by the comarchs of a village to the acting-præfect, which shows the difficulties arising from the multiplication of officials.

Except perhaps 58 and 474, where the rank of the high officials Servaeus Africanus and Plautius Italus is not stated, 1409 is the only extant circular of a Roman dioecetes. Its style and treatment of the subject recall the more lengthy exhortations of the Ptolemaic dioecetae to officials in P. Par. 63 and Tebt. 27. The direction of public works, as well as finance, fell within their province, as is shown by the Petrie papyri; but by the middle of the third century the καθολικός (cf. 1410) seems to have become the chief finance minister, and the continuance of the office of dioecetes is not attested beyond the time of Carinus. Ulpius Aurelius, who may have been the immediate predecessor of Aurelius Proteas (1115. 11 and 1412. int.; six years later), was thus one of the latest holders of the office. The names of these two, and of two dioecetae under Aurelian, Andromachus (γενόμενος διοικητὴς in Phamenoth of the 2nd year; 1264. 9) and Julius Monimus (1633. 15; Mesore of the 6th year), besides perhaps Moenatides (P. Ryl. 84. 1; A.D. 146), and Septimius Apollonius κοσμητέως τὴν διοίκησιν (P. Thead. 14. 18; late third century), are to be added to the list in Wilcken, Grundz. 156.
Αὐρήλιος Ἀρποκρατίων στρατηγὸς ὁ ἀπεργάσεις καὶ διωρύχων ἀνακαθάρσεως ἐνεστηκότος παραγγέλειν ὑμῖν ἀναγκαιοτάτης ἐργασίας ἀντίλαβέσθαι τοὺς ἁπατόντας τὰ προσήκοντα ἔργα αὐτοῖς σώμασιν ἀποφραγῆναι πρὸς τὸ δύνασθαι τῇ ἐσομένῃ εὐτυχῶς πλημύρᾳ τοῦ Νείλου, τὰς διώρυχας ἀνακαθαρῆς μέχρι τῶν καλουμένων γνωμόνων καὶ τοῦ συνήθους διαστήματος, ἵνα μέχρι τῶν καλουμένων γνωμόνων καὶ τοῦ συνήθους διαστήματος, ἐν τῷ ἐσομένῃ πύρᾳ τῶν...
Aurelius Harpocratus, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to the decemprimi of the nome, greeting. A copy of the circular letter written to us, the strategi and decemprimi of the Heptanomia and Arsinoite nome, by his highness the dioecetes, Ulpius Aurelius, concerning the building up of the dykes and the cleansing of the canals is sent to you, dear friends, in order that you may be informed and follow his instructions. The one of you who is the first to receive this missive should communicate it to the rest. I pray for your health, dear friends. The 3rd year of our lord Marcus Aurelius Probus Augustus, Pharmouthi [ ].

Ulpius Aurelius to the strategi and decemprimi of the Heptanomia and Arsinoite nome, greeting. The season for the building up of the dykes and the cleansing of the canals having arrived, I thought it necessary to announce to you by this letter that all the cultivators and . . . ought now to build these up with all zeal on the . . . belonging to them, with a view to both the public gain of all and their own private advantage. For I am persuaded that every one is aware of the benefit resulting from these works. Therefore let it be the care of you, the strategi and decemprimi, both to urge all to devote themselves to this most necessary labour, and to see that the overseers usually elected for the purpose are chosen from magistrates or private persons, who will compel every one to perform his proper work by personal service, according to the rule given in the constitution of the appointment, with no malice or favour, so that the dykes are raised to the ordained height and breadth and the breaches are filled up, in order that they may be able to withstand the flood of the most sacred Nile auspiciously approaching, and that the canals are cleansed up to the so-called standards and the usual width, in order that they may easily contain the coming influx of water for the irrigation of the fields, this being for the common weal, and that absolutely no money is exacted from any one in place of work. If any one dare to attempt exactions or neglect these orders, let him know that not only his property but his life will be at stake for injuring measures designed for the safety of the whole of Egypt. I pray for your health. The 3rd year . . .

Presented by Aurelius Silvanus, assistant, in the 3rd year, Pharmouthi 6.'
3. For the restorations cf. ll. 7–8.

6. The day was not later than the 6th, on which the letter was presented by the ἐπιστάτης (l. 23). In 1119. 5 and 30 there is an interval of six days between the two corresponding dates.

8. For παραγγέλλειν cf. e.g. 1411. 8.

9–10. γε suggests γεζωργούς or γεῳργοῦντας rather than γε[ούχοις or γε[ονυχώτας, since the circular probably applied primarily to δημόσια rather than to ἰδιωτικὰ χώματα (cf. 1469. 5); but the traces of the supposed ε may belong to the γ. 1469 and 1546 show that, at this period at any rate, a village as a whole was made responsible for providing the necessary labour (cf. Wilcken, Grundz., p. 335, whose argument concerning the mention of the village in ἐμπασται-_certificates of the second and early third centuries is unconvincing, as remarked in P. Ryl. 211. 7, n.); and a quite general expression (e.g. γε[οργοὺς καὶ κληρούχους; cf. P. Tebt. 288. 3) is wanted. The meaning of ταύτα is doubtful. If dependent on ἀπεργά-ζεσθαι, it may refer either to l. 8 or to a word such as χώματα or ναύβια (cf. 1546. 3) lost in the preceding lacuna, and in that case the word following αὐτῶν might be πε[ριχώματα, the areas surrounded by embankments (cf. e.g. P. Cairo Preisigke 39. 10), or some other word in agreement with διαφύουσα. But e.g. πε[ρίδιμοιν, referring to the five days work on the embankments, customary in the second or early third century, could be the object of ἀπεργάζεσθαι (cf. B. G. U. 969. i. 25 πενθήμερον μετρεῖν), which can also be used absolutely, and ταύτα (referring to l. 8) would then be governed by a preceding participle. The π is fairly certain, but possibly a v intervened between it and the s of αὐτῶν. ἐπ[είξει, however, would produce a tautologous expression. The phrase ἐπὶ τὰ διαφέροντα αὐτῶν is not likely to have any connexion with the system indicated in 290 (A.D. 83–4), in which an ἱδιωτικὸν χώμα ἀγό(μενον) κατ᾽ ἐπιβο(λὴν) ὧν ἕκασ(τος) ἔχει (ἀρουρῶν), for this method of apportioning work according to the size of a holding was not employed, so far as is known, in dealing with δημόσια χώματα.

13–14. ἐσπεριν[εῖς: χωματεπιμεληταί are often mentioned in second-century papyri and ostraca, e.g. P. Giessen 58–9 and 64; cf. the editors’ commentary. ἐσπεριν[εῖς (cf. 1257. 13 ἐσπερινῶν ἐργῶν αὐτῶν, 1413. 25 ἐπ. χρυσῆς στεφάνου, the χωματεπιμελητά found in early Byzantine papyri, e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 1247. 2, and 1469. 7 ὁ τῇ ἐπείξει τῶν χωμάτων ἐπικείμενος) is slightly less probable, since the division προ[ντετάτημεν is found in ll. 20–1 and ἐπ[είξει occurred in l. 12.

15. κατὰ τὸν δοθέντα ὅρον ἐν τῇ τοῦ ἀποτάκτου συστάσει corresponds to κατὰ τὰ κελευθέρα ὑπὸ τῶν τὸ ἀπότακτον συστησαμένων in 1187. 12–15 (cf. n. ad l.), and is to be connected with ἀρέβησαι, not with ἀποπληρῶσαι. Cf. also πρὸ τῆς τοῦ ἀποτάκτου συστάσεως in 1562. 11.


18. The γνώμονες here seem to be poles for measuring the depth of canals, corresponding to ὕδρευμα in l. 16 as διαστήματος does to πλάτος.

19. εἰσροιαν ὑποδέχοιτο: for the optative cf. 1411. εἰ μὴ πεδαρχήσε(ι)μεν. εἰσροια (cf. διάρροια) is apparently unattested elsewhere.

20. ἀντὶ τῶν ἔργων ἄργων: in the second and early third centuries three kinds of money-payments connected with dykes are known: (1) the ναύβιον (e.g. 1436. 6), (2) the χωματικόν (1436. 20, n.), (3) πενθήμερον ὄνων (P. Ryl. 195. 5). Of these the ναύβιον has generally been explained in accordance with Wilcken, Ost. i. 263, as an impost in place of personal service, and the same explanation is applied by Kenyon to the χωματικά, but is not accepted by Wilcken, Grundz., 331; cf. Ost. i. 342. The πενθήμερον ὄνων corresponds to the μετρήματα ὑπὸ τῆς πενθήμερον in B. G. U. 969. 20–4, and was clearly an adaeratio, but whether the payer in
P. Ryl. 195 was a (ημισίος) κηπετοράφος, as in B.G.U. 969, does not appear. How far the system of taxation in Egypt was altered between the reigns of Severus Alexander and Diocletian, who introduced extensive changes, is still obscure owing to the paucity of evidence, and perhaps by the time of Probus the government had become much stricter than formerly in enforcing compulsory labour, as is also suggested by the apparently comprehensive character of the corvée enjoined in li. 9–10. We are not inclined to think that the dioecetes was referring either to the ναύβιον impost, which used to be levied on land-owners at the rate of 100 copper drachmae per arura upon κάρτουκα and 150 dr. upon εναφέσιον (P. Brit. Mus. 372 ap. P. Tebt. ii, pp. 339–43, and P. Ghent verso. ii–iii ap. P. Ryl. ii, p. 421: εναφέσιοι were probably holders of κηπετοράφος and διανωτική γῆ; cf. P. Ryl. ii, p. 252) and was classed with ἄρταβδια as one of the γνήφα δημόσια (P. Amh. 85. 9 and 86. 10; cf. P. Ghent, l. e., where the ἄρταβδια calculation follows that of the ναύβιον), or to the χωματικῶν, which was paid by dwellers in the metropoleis as well as by those in villages, and was levied at a uniform rate of 6 dr. 4 obols apart from προσωπογραφομένα. The πενθήμεροι ἄνω cannot have affected persons who did not own asses, and being rarely mentioned does not seem to have been a far-reaching impost. The bulk of the corvée must at all times have fallen upon cultivators of βασιλικὴ γῆ or landless persons, and if the ναύβιον and χωματικῶν imposts survived unchanged to the reign of Probus, probably they were not affected by this circular, which seems to be directed mainly against irregular exactions of money in place of personal service. Payments by individuals of varying amounts for ναύβια occur in the fourth century (P. Gen. 65), and in P. Flor. 346 (fifth century ?) there is mention of ἐκ ἐκείνων διδόμενα ὑπέρ (1. re) μισθῶν καὶ ἀναβολῆς τοῦ δημοσίου χώματος, so that money-payments in connexion with the repairs of embankments in any case continued to be exacted in Byzantine times.

23. ἵππητης: cf. l. 6, n. In 59. 22 ὑπ(ηρέτης) βουλ(ῆς) is more likely than ὑπ(ομνηματο- γράφος) βουλ(ής).

1410. EDICT OF A CATHOLICUS.

13.5 × 7.8 cm. Early fourth century.

An order, of which the conclusion is wanting, issued on the authority of the catholicus, Magnius (?) Rufus, making it illegal to reimpose the office of decemprimus upon persons who had held that position since a particular year of two unnamed Emperors. From the handwriting the papyrus appears to belong to the early part of the fourth century, but there may well have been an interval between the date mentioned in 1. 5 and the actual date of the papyrus, which was probably stated in the missing lower portion. Owing partly to the uncertainty with regard to the reading of the figure in the first of the two regnal years mentioned, partly to the difficulties of chronology in the period from 305 to 323, it is not quite clear which Emperors are meant, but probably in 1. 5 the 8th year refers to Maximian and the 1st to Galerius (and Constantius), i.e. A.D. 292–3, and the omission of Diocletian's regnal year (which was one in advance of Maximian's) is to be explained by the supposition that 1410 was written during 305–13 after his abdication, when Egypt was governed by Maximinus Daza who belonged to the Herculanian faction; cf. l. 5, n. During Diocletian's and Maximian's joint reign there are instances of
Maximian’s year being ignored, apparently for the sake of brevity (e.g. 895. 6), but none of Diocletian’s years being so treated, though cf. 1416. 29, n.

The δεκάπρωτοι, who were introduced into Egypt by Septimius Severus together with the βουλαί, and were generally, perhaps always, senators, had arduous duties as collectors of revenue both in corn (e.g. 1444. 3) and money (e.g. 1442. 5); cf. Wilckcn, Ost. i. 626 and Grundz. 217–18, Seeck, Klio, i. 147–88, Brandis in Pauly-Wissowa, Realencycl. s.v., Gelzer, Studien, 42–3, Jouguet, Vie munc. 366 sqq. It has generally been supposed that the tenure of the office was one year, but Seeck, mainly on the evidence of two Thyatira inscriptions (C. I. G. 3490 and B. C. H. xi. 473), considered that the period lasted 5–15 years, and identified the δεκάπρ. with the quinquennales. 1410 does not state definitely the length of their tenure, but implies that re-election was customary; and the apparent interval of twelve years or more between the date of the papyrus and the year when the δεκάπρ. in question entered office rather suggests that the normal tenure was longer than a year. Since 1257, where a person is still called δεκάπρωτος four years after entering office, supports Seeck’s view, and the objection to it urged by Wilckcn, that the analogy of the tenure of municipal offices favours an annual period, breaks down in the light of new evidence that municipal offices were held for a longer period than a year (1413. 17 and 1418. 15), a five-years’ tenure for δεκάπρ. in Egypt is the most probable. Apart from 1410, they are not mentioned in papyri later than the reign of Diocletian, and Gelzer supposes that they disappeared when in 307–10 the new division of the nomes into πάγοι was substituted for the toparchies with which the δεκάπρ. were connected. The present regulation therefore probably indicates an important, perhaps the principal, step on the way towards the abolition of the office.

'Eξ αὐθεντείας Μαγνανίου
'Ρούφου τοῦ διασημ(οτάτου) καθολ(ικοῦ)
ἐπαρχείας Αἰγύπτου
καὶ Λιβύης.

5 τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἔτους καὶ τοῦ Σαλαμίνος
δεκαπρώτους μηκέτι
μηδὲν εἰς δεκαπρωτεί
ἀν ὀνομαζότως. χρὴ γὰρ
αὐτὸν τετηρήσθαι τὸν

10 λοιπὸν ἔνα μη πληρώσαι
τοὺς αὐθεντικὸν δικαστὴν
tai tois theis deka[pro-]
On the authority of Magnius Rufus, the most illustrious catholicus of the praefecture of Egypt and Libya.

Decemprimi from the 8th which = the 1st year must not be re-nominated by any one to the office of decemprimus; for it is necessary that in future they should be protected from being appointed again to the duties of that office, having once discharged them. Any person who has been reappointed decemprimus once more . . .

1. Ἐξ αὐθεντείας: cf. P. Leipzig 33. 7 ἐξ αὐθ. τοῦ δικαστηρίου παραγγ[ελεῖς] and Mitteis's int., p. 92.

I–2. Μαγνι[ου] Ῥοῦφου: a procurator in Spain called P. Magnius Rufus Magonianus is known from C. I. L. ii. 2029, and a procurator of Neapolis by Alexandria in 247–8 called Magnius Rufinianus, probably a relative, occurs in B. Ὁ. U. 8. ii. 26. Our catholicus may well have belonged to the same family. The scribe has apparently used the second half of the μ to represent α, as in l. 10 he used the a of wa to represent half the following μ. The remains of the letter before the lacuna suggest y rather than e or ., and there is barely room for Μεϊσσίου, much less Μεϊττίου.

2–4. The addition of Libya to Egypt in the title of the catholicus is new. He is generally called ὁ διασημ. καθολ. (in C. I. Ὁ. 4807 of the year 341 λαμπρότατος) with or without Αἰγύπτου (e.g. 1509. 6); cf. C. I. L iii. 17 (τ[ε]ρ[ει]στίκην) μαγιστέριον καθολικοῦ Αἰγύπτου εἰ Λιβατίου (fourth century). On the subsequent varying relationship of the two provinces see J. Maspero, Organisation militaire de l'Ég. 23–5.

5. ἡ (ἔτους) καὶ ἡ (ἔτους): the traces of the first figure suit η rather than α or β, which are the only alternatives. A joint reign with a difference of 7 between the two figures indicates Maximian and Galerius, i.e. a.D. 292–3; cf. int. To refer the 8th year to Probus and the 1st to his successors Carus, Carinus, and Numerian, i.e. a.D. 282–3, or the 8th year to Gallienus and the 1st to the usurpers Macrianus and Quietus, i.e. a.D. 260–1 (cf. 1411. int.), is unsatisfactory, since α (ἐτους) simply would be expected, and both the handwriting and the mention of Libya suggest a later date than the 2nd or 3rd year of Carinus or the 2nd of Macrianus and Quietus, which would be the latest years available for the date of the papyrus itself. With α (ἐτους) καὶ α (ἐτους) the figures would suit Constantine and Crispus, i.e. a.D. 316–17 (cf. P. Thead. 6. 5). The ignoring of Licinius, who was in possession of Egypt from 313–23 and is mentioned by himself without Constantine in P. Thead. 49 (his regnal years are uniformly two behind those of Constantine), could be explained by the supposition that 1410 was written after 323, when his memory was obliterated. With β (ἐτους) καὶ α (ἐτους) the Emperors would certainly be Diocletian and Maximian, and the papyrus could easily be assigned to a later year of their reign; but the
β of Λιβύης in l. 4 (the only other β that occurs in 1410) is made quite differently. A curious date in 1818, the 11th year of Galerius Augustus and [.]th of Maximinus Caesar, which seems to belong to the period 305–10, the first figure being apparently erroneous, affords a parallel for the omission of the Jovian Augustus (Constantius or Severus) in Egypt under the rule of the Herculian faction, such as we have supposed to be the case here.

10. μή: the letters are imperfectly preserved, and the scribe seems to have omitted the the first half of the μ owing to confusion with the preceding a; cf. ll. 1–2, n. A negative is essential for the sense.

14–15. ἀνεδέ(θο) or ἀνεδέ(θη), for which cf. the forms ἀνάδεται (for ἀνάδοτο) in P. Iand. 9. 34, ἀνέδεται in P. Brit. Mus. 1349. 17, μετάδεται in P. Tebt. 416. 16. For the pluperfect cf. the unnecessary perfect ἔκαστον in l. 9. The repetition of [a]δεῖ (cf. l. 11) after ἐκ δευτέρου is superfluous, and the reading doubtful. ε can be substituted for η, and ρ, ε, or η for θ, but ἀνεδέ(θο) εἰς δεκαπετρω[ε]ίαν and ἀνεδέ(θε) ε[τ] εἰς δ. are unsatisfactory. The last letter of ἀνεδέ is slightly raised and the line unusually short; for other abbreviations cf. l. 2.

1411. PROCLAMATION OF A STRATEGUS.

21·6 X 12·5 cm. A.D. 260.

This interesting document is a notice issued by the strategus Ptolemaeus also called Nemesianus, ordering bankers and all other persons engaged in commercial transactions to accept the new Imperial coinage. The papyrus belongs to about the middle of the third century, and a strategus of that name is known from 1555. 1 to have been in office at Oxyrhynchus under Macrianus and Quietus, who held Egypt during nearly all the 8th and part of the 9th year of Gallienus (cf. 1476. int.). To their brief reign accordingly 1411 also is in all probability to be referred (cf. ll. 20–1, n.). The order was called forth by complaints of the δημόσιοι (l. 2, note) that the proprietors of banks of exchange (κολλυβιστικαὶ τράπεζαι; cf. l. 4, note) were closing their doors in preference to accepting the coin; and the trouble was apparently not new, for the strategus alludes in ll. 18–20 to a praefectorial edict or edicts previously issued on the same subject. There had been a steady deterioration in the coinage of Egypt, in the size of the coins as well as in the quality of the metal, and it is not surprising that attempts were made to discriminate, and some disinclination was shown to accept the θεῖον νόμισμα at its face value. It may be noticed in this connexion that in several contracts of about this period the money specified is old Ptolemaic silver; as has been suggested by Wessely (Mitth. Pap. Rain., iv. 144 sqq.), the disrepute of the later Imperial issues may well have assisted the survival of the ancient coin. In the present case the dubious character of the claim of Macrianus and Quietus to the Imperial titles (they perished in the attempt to obtain Italy) may well have been an additional cause of the reluctance in Egypt to accept their coinage.

On the verso is a list of utensils (1654) in a different hand.
Ἀυρήλιος Πτολεμαῖος ὁ καὶ Νεμεσιανὸς στρατηγὸς Οξυρυγχείτου τῶν δημοσίων εἰς ἐν συναχθέντων καὶ αἰτιασαμένων τοὺς τῶν κολλυβιστικῶν τραπεζῶν τραπεζείτας ὡς ταύτας ἀποκλείσαντας τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι ἀπὸ τὸ θεῖον τῶν Σεβαστῶν νόμισμα, ἀνάγκη γεγένηται παραγγελῆναι πᾶσι τοῖς τὰς τραπέζας κεκτήμενοι τοῖς τὰς τραπέζας ἀνοίξαι καὶ πᾶσιν νόμισμά προσίεσθαι πλὴν μᾶλιστα παρατύπου καὶ κιβδήλου κατακίερτιξειν, οὐ μόνοις δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀλλὰ καθ᾽ ὅντινα δὴ τὰς συναϊλλασσόμενας, γεινώσκουσιν ὡς, εἰ μὴ πειθαρχήσιαν τῇ δε αὐτοῖς ἀλλὰ καθ᾽ ὅντινα δὴ τὰς συναϊλλασσόμενας, γεινώσκουσιν.

1-2. ὡς τῶν δημοσίων: it has been disputed whether the δημοσίων, who often appear in papyri of the third-fourth centuries, are simply ‘officials’ in general (Wilcken, Archiv, iv. 223,
1411. PROCLAMATION OF A STRATEGUS

Preisigke, Fachwörter, 49), or φύλακες and other minor police-officials (Hohlwein, Musée Belge, ix. 187-94, accepted by Wilcken, Archiv, v. 441; cf. Gelzer, Studien, 58), or the πρεσβύτεροι as well as the ἀρχέφοδοι and lower police-officials, but not the comogrammateis or tax-collectors (Jouguet, Vie muníc. 217). In P. Brit. Mus. 1247. 23 (iii, p. 226) οἱ προκόμησθεν ἐτῶν δημώτων (cf. Gelzer, Studien, 58) includes the comarchs (cf. 1246. 25; iii, p. 225), who were by no means limited to police duties, besides other persons whose rank was not stated in 1247. In P. Goodsp. 14. 9 παραδώσουσι εἰς τοὺς δημοσίους τῆς Νέας πόλεως Preisigke (Berichtigungen, 173) is probably wrong in explaining δημόσιους as a general term for the corn-revenue officials rather than δημ. (θησαυρούς) (so Wilcken and Vitelli); but P. Ryl. 232. 8 and still more the present passage, which refers to officials of the metropolis rather than of the villages, favour the wide interpretation of δημόσιος; cf. 1421. 2 and n., 1557. 3.

4. κολλυβιστικῶν τραπεζῶν: cf. B. G. U. 741. 10, 1053. 16, and often in III8–I156, P. Hamburg 1. 2, C. P. R. I. 13, P. Strassb. 34. 7, P. S. L. 204. 21. The point of the adjective is not clear. Preisigke, Gzw. 27 sqq., considers that κολλ. τρ. not different from τρ. simply, whether privately owned or leased from the State, and in support of this it may be noted that κολλυβ. is omitted in l. 9 πάσης τοῖς τὰς τραπέζας κεκτήμονες; but the injunction there may be intentionally framed so as to include banks other than κολλυβ., if such existed apart from δημόσιαι τρ., with which 1411 is not concerned. Other terms applied to banks are χρηματιστική (P. Brit. Mus. 1164; Antinoë) and ἐπιτηρουμένη (Mel. Nicole, p. 193. 1-2, P. Ryl. 176. 2, n.). The former refers, according to Preisigke, to the notarial capacity of banks, which, as appears from P. Strassb. 34, was shared by the κολλ. τρ.; the latter must refer to the supervision exercised by ἐπιτηρηταί over banks which were leased from the government; cf. 513. 37, 1132. 8-12, nn. The relation of the ἐπιτηρούμεναι to the ἰδιωτικαί and δημόσιαι τρ. is disputed. If Preisigke’s view of the leased banks is correct, and the Υπηρελίου κολλ. τρ. Ταμείων at Arsinoë (C. P. R. I. 13) was really a leased ‘ Staatsbank’, not ἰδιωτική, the ἐπιτηρούμεναι τρ. do not form any more suitable contrast to the κολλ. τρ. than do the χρηματιστικαί, as he explains that term. The evidence, however, for Preisigke’s theory of ‘Staatsbanken’, which was mainly based on Oxyrhynchus papyri, is weakened by 1639, which mentions Υπηρελίου δημ. τρ. at the Serapeum of Oxyrhynchus in 22 B.C., and it is still uncertain whether the ἰδιωτικαί τρ. were different from the ἐπιτηρούμεναι, and, if so, to what extent the banks not described as ἰδιωτ. or ἐπιτηρ. were leased or under private ownership; cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 160 and 1639. 3-5, n. The phrase οἱ τὰς τραπέζας κεκτήμονες (l. 9) is new, and comprehensive rather than precise, so that it might apply to any banks which were not δημόσιαι, whether leased or privately owned. On the whole we are disposed to think that κολλ. τρ., probably like the Ptolemaic ἀμοιβακία τρ., were contrasted with banks which did not undertake money-changing, perhaps the χρηματιστικαί, and that, if the ἰδιωτικαί τρ. were different from the ἐπιτηρούμεναι, the κολλ. τρ. belonged to the former class.

20-1. ἔτους ἵπτατον: ἐκτραπεζῶν is also possible, the reigning Emperors in that case being Valerian and Gallienus, and the date 258. But since Ptolemaeus also called Nemesianus is known from 1555 to have been strategus under Macrianus and Quietus (A.D. 260-1), πολίτου is much more likely than ἐκτραπεζῶν. τετάρτου or τρίτου would imply an unusually long period of office for this strategus, three years being apparently the normal duration of their tenure (cf. Dittenberger, Inscr. Gr. Or. 699, 35). That the accession of Macrianus and Quietus took place before Hathur was already known from P. Strassb. 6. 30; cf. 1476. 2 and P. Flor. 273. verso, where Thoth 1 (Aug. 29) of their 1st year occurs as an isolated date, perhaps written later. On the question whether the year was 260 see 1476. int.
II. THE SENATE OF OXYRHYNCHUS

1412. NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SENATE.

22·5 X 21·6 cm. About A.D. 284.

That the meetings of the senate were convened by the prytanis was a natural supposition made by Jouguet (*Vie munici.* 379), and direct evidence on the question is now provided by this notice of a special general meeting summoned by the prytanis, who bears a long and interesting list of municipal titles (ll. I–3, n.), in consequence of letters received from the dioecetes (cf. 1409. int.) and another high official. Urgent business was to be transacted by the appointment of λειτουργοὶ in connexion with the transport of corn required by troops, stationed probably at Babylon (cf. e.g. 1261. 7), the requisite boats having been already provided by the government (ll. 8–10, n.). The precise character of the liturgies is not stated; but from other papyri of the third–fourth century they are known to have included the supervision of the transport by water, as well as the care of the transport by land from the θησαυροὶ to the Nile and the embarkation; cf. l. 14, n. It is noticeable that no hour is fixed for the meeting, which was to be held apparently on the same day (cf. ll. 14–16, n.), and the place of assembly is also described in general terms (l. II εἰς ἐπιμελῆ τόπον). Presumably both time and place were subject to fixed rules and Oxyrhynchus had a regular βουλευτήριον, though it is still unattested; the evidence for βουλευτήρια at other metropoleis is singularly slight; cf. Jouguet, op. cit. 374. With a view of securing a full voluntary attendance at the meeting the prytanis, if l. 16 is rightly restored, had posted up publicly the letters which he had received, and the concluding exhortation concerning the necessity for dispatch (ll. 16–20) also bears witness to the difficulty of making senators perform their onerous duties in connexion with liturgies. The somewhat dilatory character of their deliberations is well illustrated by 1413 and 1415; cf. 1413. int.

The date of the papyrus, which is written in a rather large late third-century cursive hand, is not preserved, but the dioecetes Aurelius Proteas (l. 9) is known from 1115. 11–12, where l. Πρωτεα for *Ἀρωτεα, to have held office in the second year of Carinus (A.D. 283–4). The other high official δ κράτιστος Ἀμμώνιος (ll. 9–10) is no doubt identical with Ἀμμώνιος δ κράτ. ἐπείκτης δημοσίου σίτου in 1257. 14, and the unnamed emperor whose years are mentioned in 1257 was clearly Probus, as already suggested in 1257. int. Aurelius Ammonius δ κράτιστος in 1191. 1, 15 (6th year of Probus) was perhaps the same person, though the
context there suggests that he was an epistrategus. The ἐπείκτης δημοσίου σιτου, who is not mentioned elsewhere, was apparently created in the third century in addition to the existing ἔπιτροποι Νέας πόλεως, as the catholicus (cf. 1410. int.) was appointed in addition to the dioecetes. The κράτιστος Αὐρ. Ἀμμωνίων in 1544. 3 (probably early in the reign of Diocletian) may also have been an ἐπείκτης, and was possibly identical with Aur. Ammonius. The prytanis Aurelius Eudaemon also called Helladius (l. i) was no doubt the same person as the βιβλιοφύλαξ of that name in Mitteis, Chrest. 196. 4 (A.D. 307), where he is only called γυμνασιαρχής βουλ(ευτής); cf. 1452. 2, n.

νιάρχης κοσμητὴς ἐξηγητὴς ὑπομνηματογράφος
βουλευτὴς τῆς[ς] λαμπροτάτης πόλεως τῶν Ἀλεξανδρείων,
γ[υ]μασ[ι]αρχής βουλ[ευτής] ἐναρχὸς πρῶτανυς τῆς
5
λαμπρᾶς κ[αὶ] λαμπροτάτης Ὁ[ἰ]ουργυχτῶν πόλεως.

τὰ τῆς ἄνακ[ο]μιδὴς τῆς εὐθενείας τῶν [γ]εναιστάτων
στρατ[ω]τῶν οὔθε βραχεῖαν ἀνάθεσι[ν] ἐπιδέχεται, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο,
καὶ γραμμάτων ἡμᾶς εἰς τὸ τοῦτο κατεπειγόντων τοῦ κρα-
τίστου διοικητοῦ Αὐρηλίου Π[ρομενεύων αἰῶναν.]

'From Aurelius Eudaemon also called Helladius (l. i) was no doubt the same person as the βιβλιοφύλαξ of that name in Mitteis, Chrest. 196. 4 (A.D. 307), where he is only called γυμνασιαρχής βουλευτής; cf. 1452. 2, n.

2. ὑπομνημ. Π.  10. ὑπ[ο]δεπχ. Π.
The question of the transport of provisions for the most noble soldiers does not admit even a brief delay, and for this reason, and since letters from his excellency the diocetes Aurelius Proteas, as well as from his excellency Ammonius, are urging us on this matter, and the boats to receive the supplies are already at anchor, it became necessary to summon a special general meeting of the senate at a suitable place, in order that a discussion may be held on this single subject, and the obligations performed as quickly as possible. Accordingly in order that every one, being informed of this, may willingly act as senator (?), to-day, which is the 15th, the letters are publicly exhibited. I thought it right that you should know by this proclamation that I have instructed you, being now in possession of the facts, to assemble swiftly in view of the orders, since no other subject remains for the present meeting, and to vote upon the elections of those who are to serve.

The 2nd (?) year, (month) 15.'

1-3. Cf. the identical titles of an Alexandrian magistrate in a Pachnemounis inscr. (Hogarth, J. H. S. 1904, p. 10); in B. G. U. 1074. 10 (from Oxyrhynchus) the same four titles as those in ll. 1–2 occur (also referring to Alexandria), but εὐθηνιάρχης is placed between ἐξηγητὴς and ὑπομνηματογράφος. Jouguet (Vie muníc. 292 sqq.), in endeavouring to reconcile those two instances with the rules laid down by Preisigke, Beamtenwesen, 31 sqq. for the order of municipal titles in papyri and inscriptions, naturally became involved in great difficulties, and eventually concluded that exegetae, cosmetae, and eutheniarchs were all on much the same level, so that, if the chronological order in which these offices were held was followed, there was a good deal of variation. With regard to the ὑπομνηματογράφος he did not accept Preisigke's proposal to relegate him to the lowest grade, but thought that he was inferior to the gymnasiarch. Our view of Preisigke's rules is somewhat different. The order in point of rank which he proposed was (1) gymnasiarch, (2) exegetes, (3) cosmetae, (4) chief-priest, (5) agoranomus, (6) eutheniarch, (7) hypomnematosraphus, and he considered that papyri differ from inscriptions in usually having an ascending instead of a descending order where several offices are mentioned together. The attempt to differentiate the practice of papyri from that of inscriptions, which results in interpreting the Pachnemounis list as a descending one (so Jouguet, op. cit. 298), although another Pachnemounis inscription (Hogarth, l.c. p. 5) has a list which is clearly ascending, seems to us fallacious. If inscriptions provide somewhat more exceptions than papyri to the general rule that titles are mentioned together in an ascending scale, that is more likely to be due to local variations of style than to the nature of the writing-material, and especially in the light of 1412 we prefer to interpret both the Pachnemounis inscriptions in accordance with the usual practice in papyri. This results in our regarding the hypomnematosraphus as superior to the gymnasiarch, which removes the difficulty (cf. Jouguet, op. cit. 171–3) created by the great importance of the hypomnematosraphus at Alexandria (cf. p. 30), as contrasted with his supposed low rank in the nome-capitals, and is quite in accordance with the evidence of second-century papyri concerning the cursus honorum at Alexandria; cf. P. Tebt. 286. 14–15, where Julius Theon is stated to have been archidicas before becoming hypomnematosraphus, Flor. 68. 5 γενομ. γυμν. καὶ ὑπομ., and B. G. U. 832. 15 and 888. 5, where (γενομ.) ὑπομ. follows (i.e. ranks higher than) τῶν γεγυμνασιαρχηκότων and γενομ. ἀρχιδικαστής respectively. The last three instances, which on Preisigke’s view of the rank of the ὑπομ. were exceptions to his rule about the ascending order of municipal titles in papyri, thus on our view serve to illustrate it. With regard to the hypomnematosraphus fresh evidence is afforded by B. G. U. 1073. 4, where the titles γενομένου κομητοῦ ἐξηγητοῦ ὑπομνηματογράφου are in the usual ascending order, and 1494. 10 and 1461. 2–3, in both of which cases he ranks higher than the ἀρχιερεύς, and the two instances which have been thought to indicate his low rank in the hierarchy do not justify that inference. In B. G. U. 121.
I (A.D. 194), where Preisigke doubtfully proposes γενο(μένων) [ὑπομηματογρ(άφου)] ἀγορα(νομή-
σαντος), the restoration is open to the objection that the ὑπομ. is absent from the list of
municipal officials in P. Amh. 124, which is approximately contemporary with B. G. U. 121,
and the creation of local ὑπομ. was, as Jouguet points out, most likely connected with the
establishment of senates in 202, so that we prefer to restore [ἐδίδομα(ν) ἤσσαντοι]. In 55. 1-2
(A.D. 283) Αὐρ. Ἀπολλώνιῳ τῷ καὶ Διονυσίῳ γεν. ὑπομ. κ[αὶ] ὡς χρηματίζει γυμνασιαρχήσαντι
βουλευτῇ ἐνάρχων πρωταίρει τῆς λαμ. καὶ λαμ. ὦξ. πολ. διεστρατεύεται καὶ τὰ πολιτικά Preisigke, followed
by Jouguet, ignores καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει, which in reality is a periphrasis for βουλευτοῦ τῆς λαμ.
πόλ. τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων, as is clear from 59. 2-3 (A.D. 292) where Αὐρ. Ἀπολλώνιῳ τοῦ καὶ
Διονυσίῳ γεν. ὕπομ. βουλευτοῦ τῆς λαμ. πόλ. τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων γυμνασιαρχήσαντος (πρωταίρας) βουλευτοῦ ἐνάρ.
πρωτ. must be the same person (cf. 1463. 27, n.). Hence γεν. ὑπομ. in
55 refers to Alexandria, not to Oxyrhynchus, and stands in no close relation to
γυμνασιαρχήσαντι. Corroborative evidence for the high rank of the hypomnematographus is
afforded by 59. 6, 1191. 11, and 1257. 4, where a strategus is called γεγομ. ὑπομ., 59. 7,
where a former ὑπομ. acts as deputy for the strategus, a function performed elsewhere by
ex-gymnasiarchs or ex-exegetae (cf. Preisigke, op. cit. 66-7), P. Thead. 18. 1, where
a ὑπομ. is apparently a deputy-strategus, and 1645. 2-3, where two ὑπομ. are responsible
for the appointment of a guardian, a task usually undertaken by exegetae or officials of
the central government (cf. P. Tebt. 397 and 1466. int.).

The normal order of the hierarchy of municipal officials in the nome-capitals was in
our opinion as follows: (1) hypomnematographus, (2) gymnasiarch, (3) exegetes, (4) cos-
metes, (5) chief-priest, (6) eutheniarch, (7) agoranomus. Concerning the eutheniarch (cf.
1454. int.) it is still doubtful whether by himself he should be ranked above or below the
cosmetes or chief-priest; his office was often combined with the tenure of another, e. g. that
of gymnasiarch in 1417–18, that of exegetes apparently in P. Tebt. 397. 15, that of chief-
priest in P. Amh. 124. 22. There is also some fluctuation in the relative position of the
cosmetes and chief-priest, the former taking precedence in P. Amh. 124 (Hermopolis) and
Flor. 21. 1 (Arsinoë), the latter in 1025. 4–5; in C. P. R. 20. i. 2 (Hermopolis) the titles
γυμνασιαρχήσαντι καὶ ἀρχιερατεύσαντι are arranged exceptionally in a descending scale, as in
Inscr. 66 of De Ricci, Archiv, ii. 444. In P. Ryl. 149. 1–4 (A.D. 39–40) an unusual
combination of the offices of chief-priest, exegetes, and strategus occurs. In P. Brit. Mus.
1177. ii (iii. 182) the cosmetes seems to rank above the exegetes. Where the ἀγωνοθέτης,
who is rarely mentioned, should be placed is not clear. In Dittenberger, Inscr. Gr. Or. 713, his office is combined with that of gymnasiarch, and seems to rank below it; P. Ryl.
117. 18 and 1416. 5 are indecisive.

At Alexandria the conditions were somewhat different. Plaumann (Archiv, vi. 92a),
after examining the evidence, could come to no definite conclusion; but some of the
difficulties which troubled him disappear with the modification of Preisigke's arrangement
caused by placing the hypomnematographus at the top, and in P. Tebt. 317. 2 γ[ε]νομένοι
probably refers only to κοσμητῇ, and ἱερεῖ ἐξηγητῇ are the offices actually held, so that this
instance indicates the customary relation of cosmetes and exegetes, concerning which
Plaumann expressed doubts. On the whole, in spite of the inconsistency of the evidence
regarding the eutheniarch already noted, the rank of the seven officials mentioned above
seems to apply to Alexandria as well as to the nome-capitals, except perhaps in the case
of the chief-priest. The hypomnematographi (1102. 4), archidicastes (e. g. 1471. 2), and
exegetes (P. Tebt. 317. 2) are called ἱερεῖς, as sometimes the exegetae in the nomes (Jouguet,
op. cit. 338b). Concerning the relationship of the archidicastes to the hypomnematographi
the evidence is conflicting, since in B. G. U. 832. 15 an archidicaste (cf. Koschaker,
loc. cit.) is called τῶν γεγομ. ὑπομ. [γ]ενομένων ὑπομηματογράφων, whereas in P. Tebt. 286. 14–15
and B. G. U. 888. 5 (cf. p. 28) these offices were held in the reverse order. Since the post
of hypomnematographus at Alexandria was one of great importance and that official, who dated from Ptolemaic times, was chief of the praefect's chancery (that more than oneὑπομν. existed at Alexandria, as has been sometimes supposed, seems to us unlikely), we prefer to place him above the archidicastes, whose deputy is now known from 1472. 12 to have been in one case an exegetes-elect, not a hypomnematographus. The στρατηγὸς τῆς πόλεως was inferior to the archidicastes (cf. Koschaker, l. c.), and if he was identical with the νυκτερινὸς στρατ. of Strabo, he may well have ranked low down in the list; for the νυκτοστράτηγος of the nomes (Wilcken, op. cit. 41.4) do not seem to have ranked as high as ordinary στρατηγοί, and from 1560. 10–11 the office of στρατηγός τῆς πόλεως appears to have been lower than that of ἐξηγητής (i.e. eutheniarch), unless the two were held simultaneously. We are accordingly more disposed than Jouquet (op. cit. 193–4) to regard the rank of the στρατηγός of Alexandria as quite different from that of the strategi in the nomes, who ranked above gymnasiarchs. 1560 also mentions πρεσβευτής in the list of titles in l. 11, placing it between ἐπί τῆς εὐθηνίας and ἀρχιδικαστὴς. To judge by 1242. 3–11, where the πρέσβεις are chiefly gymnasiarchs, the special office of πρεσβευτής is likely to have ranked very high, so that the order of the Alexandrian hierarchy which we propose is the following: (1) ὑπομνηματογράφος, (2) ἀρχιδικαστής, (3) πρεσβευτής, (4) γυμνασίαρχος, (5) ἐξηγητής, (6) κοσμητής, (7) ἀρχιερεὺς Σεβαστῶν, (8) εὐθηνίαρχος, (9) ἀγορανόμος, (10) στρατηγός (?)

8–10. Cf. int. The πλοῖα in question were no doubt δημόσια; cf. P. Cairo Preisigke 34 quoted in l. 14, n., Amh. 138. 5 πλοίον ταμιακοῦ, Brit. Mus. 256 (a). 1 σκάφη δημοσίας. Private boats were also frequently employed; cf. πλοίου ἰδίου in 1554. 6, P. Flor. 7. 3, and Goodsp. 14, 3, and πλοῖον Ἐρατοκέαν ναυτικοῦ in 1544. 7–8.

11. ἐπιμελῆ τόπον: cf. int.

12. πρόκειται βουλή, an expression adopted from Attic, is illustrated by the proceedings recorded in 1414, which apparently also refers to a special meeting (l. 29). How often the ordinary meetings of Egyptian senates were held is not known; very short notice was given in the present instance; cf. l. 14–16, n. The word used in 1412 for 'meeting' is not συνέδριον (C. P. Herm. 7. ii. 6) but σύνοδος (l. 19). For partial meetings of the senate cf. 1414. 21, n.

14. λειτουργήματα: the duties of senators in connexion with the collection of corn and the transport from the granaries to the boats are illustrated by P. Brit. Mus. 948 (iii, p. 220), Flor. 75, W. Chrest. 434, and Stud. Pal. i. 34, all acknowledgements by κυβερνῆται to senators concerning the receipt of corn for dispatch by river. That the ναύκληροι too tended to become a liturgy was conjectured by Rostowzew, Archiv, iii. 223 (cf. P. Giessen 11. 11, n.), and the evidence desiderated by Wilcken, Grundz. 379, was provided by 1261, a declaration concerning the transport of produce for troops at Babylon, made by a senator acting as an ἐπιμελητής in terms which correspond to the declarations of a ναύκληρος χειρισμοῦ Νέας πόλεως in 1259, and of a κυβερνῆτης in 1260; cf. P. Cairo Preisigke 34. 3–4 Αὔριος Ἀμμογέν. . . ἀρτ[α]ς τής Ἐρμοῦ πόλεως ναύ[ληρος πλοίου δημοσίου τῆς Μαξιμιανοῦ πόλεως, where βουλευτὴς may well be the word lost before ναύκληρος.

14–16. The reconstruction of this sentence is not quite certain. After λειτουργήματα a blank space was, we think, left, as after πρόκειται in l. 16. The supposed ε of πῆλειται is not very satisfactory, but the next word seems to be εὐθηνίας, not a participle. Βουλευτησ suits the vestiges very well, and there is no room for a verb except at the beginning of l. 15. The emphatic date refers to what precedes rather than to what follows; in view of the pressing nature of the business, and the prevailing custom of giving invitations at very short notice (αὔριον is usual, e.g. in 1487; σήμερον occurs in 1485–6), the fact that the meeting was summoned for the very day on which this notice was issued (whether sent to individual senators or publicly exposed) is not very surprising. Another doubtful point is the
1412. NOTICE OF A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SENATE

restoration of the beginning of l. 16, where we suppose that ἱστὸς ὑπ' ἑκατόν refers back to γραμμάτων in l. 8. The final a is probable in any case, but the traces of the preceding letters are very slight. ἵστος ὑπ' ἑκατόν and πρόθυμον are unsatisfactory.

16-17. ἐνόμισα γινώσκειν or εἰδέναι can be read, or the infinitive may be e. g. νουθετεῖν.

20. Cf. the debate on liturgies in 1415. 4-31, and 1413. int.

21. ἐποικισμὸς : cf. int. It is not certain that the stroke belongs to a numeral, and some part of the name of the month would be expected to be visible. Perhaps no year was given and the stroke refers to the day of the month, or the date was written after a considerable gap and the stroke is accidental. The margin at the bottom is not preserved.

1413. REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

22.3 x 24.8 cm. A.D. 270-5.

The procedure of the local senates in Egypt is very imperfectly known; for though several fragments of reports of their debates are extant in 1103 (and perhaps 1805; cf. 41, a report of a meeting of the δήμος at Oxyrhynchus), B. G. U. 925 (Heracleopolis), C. P. Herm. 7. i (Hermopolis), and De Ricci, C. R. Acad. Insr. 1895. 160, Wilcken, Archiv, iv. 115 sqq. (both Antinoopolis), owing to the great length of lines which is customary in this class of documents the restoration of lacunae is difficult; cf. Jouguet, Vie munic. 374 sqq., where an attempt is made to reconstruct the Hermopolite text. 1413-15, which are reports, divided into sections, of discussions in the senate of Oxyrhynchus, with 1416, a list of resolutions, though also imperfect, are much more extensive, and serve to give a very fair general idea of the proceedings.

The subjects of discussion illustrated by these four papyri concern either administration or finance. Under the former head come the appointment of exegetae et ἐπιτηρηταί (1413. 4-18, and perhaps 1-3), of a δήμοις τραπεζίτης (1415. 13-31), of a new prytanis (1414. 24-7), of an ἀγωνοθέτης (1416. 5), of a temporary cosmetes (?) (1416. 18), the apportionment of the duties of gymnasiarchs on particular days (1418. 19-24, 1416. 6-9; cf. 1417-18), nominations for special liturgies such as the transport of military and other supplies (1414. 17-23, 1415. 4-12), arrangements for the local festival (1416. 2 and 11-17), or other duties (1416. 19-26). Financial questions were debated in 1418. 25-33, concerning the completion of a gold crown in honour of Aurelian (cf. 1416. 29, where some honour to be bestowed on an Emperor and praefect is mentioned), 1413. 34-7, concerning a payment for some public object for which the cosmetae seem to have been responsible, 1414. 1-3, apparently concerning clothes payable to the State, 1414. 4-11, concerning the supply and price of yarn for linen required by a temple, and 1414. 12-16, dealing with an application from the city linen-weavers for an increase of their remuneration; cf. also 1416. 3-4, referring to
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

a loan from the municipal funds. An application from the local priests is
alluded to in 1416. 10 (cf. 1414. 4, n.), but the nature of the question discussed is
uncertain, as in 1414. 28-30, 1415. 1-3 and 32-42, 1416. 1 and 27-8.

The debate on each topic was generally opened by the reading of a com-
munication from the strategus or some other external official (e.g. 1414. 17, 19),
or by an explanatory speech from the prytanis (for an exception cf. 1413. 19, n.),
who was no doubt responsible for the drawing up of 1416 and often took a lead-
ing part in the discussion (1413. 1, n.). The senators' remarks, as reported,
are frequently collective, as in B. G. U. 925, frequently also acclamations like
those in 41; but sometimes one section speaks, e.g. the exegetae in 1413. 5, the
members of the third tribe in 1413. 12-13 (cf. 1415. 19), and in 1413 and 1415,
though not in 1414, the names of individual senators are mentioned, besides the
σύνδικος. That official of the senate is prominent in 1413-14, especially in con-
nection with bringing matters to a decision or collecting information to be used
at a later sitting, and he seems to have been a kind of legal adviser, as well
as an advocate of the senate in courts of law; cf. 1413. 17, n. There are
frequent references to communications to or from officials of the central govern-
ment, an ἐπίτροπος in 1416. 28, an ἐπείκτης χρυσοῦ στέφανου καὶ νίκης in 1413. 25,
the epistrategus in 1413. 30, 1415. 8-9, the strategus in 1414. 4, 17, 19, 1415. 4, 13,
and magistrates whose titles are uncertain in 1415. 13, 17, 1416. 19; but the
officials of the central government do not take part in the debates, and Wilcken
is no doubt right in now (Chrest. 39. int.) referring the συνέδριον in C. P. Herm.
52. ii. 9 to a trial, not, as formerly, to a meeting of the senate (cf. 1412. 12, n.).
A tendency to postpone business until the next meeting is distinctly marked;
cf. 1413. 11-12, 1414. 16, 18, 1416. 10, and 1412. int. Altogether 1413-16 provide
much new information, the details of which are discussed in the commentary.

1413, written in a small cursive hand, consists of the ends of lines of a very
broad column from the official records (ὑπομνηματισμοὶ; cf. C. P. Herm. 7. ii. 7
τοῖς ὑπομνημ(ατισθείσι) ἐπὶ τῆς κρατ. βουλ.) of five debates in the reign of Aurelian
(ll. 4, 25-6) on a day early in Thoth (see below). 1414, which is approximately
contemporary with 1413 since it mentions the same σύνδικος, has on the verso a docu-
ment written in the fifth year of an Emperor (1496. 25), and whether the reigning
monarch there was Aurelian or Probus (cf. 1497. 2-3) is uncertain. 1413-14 therefore
may belong to the latter part of Aurelian's reign; but the mention of the χρυσοῦς
στέφανος καὶ νίκη in 1413. 25 suggests a year soon after Aurelian had got rid of
either Vaballathus, who was associated with him in his first and second years, or
Firmus, who revolted in his third or fourth year. The second, third, and fourth
sections are fairly intelligible, though from ll. 14 and 17 it appears that more
than 80 letters are lost at the beginnings of lines normally (10 more in ll. 16-17).
The first three lines give the conclusion of a discussion about the filling up of an official post, probably that of exegetes, which is also the subject of the following section. Lines 1-2 seem to belong to a speech of the prytanes, acting as γνωμηεισηγητής (l. 1, n.), proposing to assign half the post to some one. This is followed by some remarks from an exegetes, of which the senate expressed its approval by a favourite exclamation at this period, ὠκεανέ (l. 3, n.).

In ll. 4-18 the topic is the appointment of municipal magistrates, whose numbers tended at this period to diminish owing to the lack of willing candidates (cf. 1252. verso and 1642), and in particular, though perhaps not exclusively (cf. l. 5, n.), the nomination of exegetae and their ἐπιτηρηταί, thus providing an interesting parallel to P. Ryl. 77, which gives an account of the appointment of a cosmetes in the period before the creation of senates. On the general character of exegetae see Jouguet, op. cit. 315-18. Oxyrhynchus had at this period many gymnasiarchs (1413. 19-24, 1416. 6-9) and sometimes many eutheniarchs, who in 199 numbered 12 (908. int.), but how many exegetae there were in the κοινόν of that τάγμα (891. 14) is unknown. The prytanis opened the debate with a reference to honouring the Emperor by the nomination of senators to magistracies, in order that their payments for the crowns of office (στεπτικά, l. 4, n.) should be available for the State, and, in answer perhaps to a question who should make the first nominations, appealed to the exegetae. These officials suggested that Serenus (Ὁ) should be made exegetes. After a remark by the prytanis, which is lost, perhaps a request for more nominations, Sabinus, an ex-prytanis, called attention to the fact that a certain Plution had not yet paid his στεπτικόν for becoming exegetes; about this the prytanis apparently appealed to the γραμματεὺς πολιτικῶν (l. 7, n.) for confirmation, and received an affirmative answer. The subject of Plution’s debt was continued by one of the exegetae, perhaps with a warning that the precedent was not to be followed in the case of Serenus, to which the senators replied that the latter was nominated on the security of his property (l. 8, n.). The syndic then apparently closed the discussion about Serenus with a remark of which the point is obscure, but which perhaps implied that Serenus was ineligible owing to his being gymnasiarch. In any case the prytanis appealed to the exegetae for further nominations, and they put forward the name of Ion. A proposal was next made by a chief-priest that Ion should have an ἐπιτηρητής attached to him (l. 10, n.), the suggestion being accepted by the prytanis, who nominated Phileas and Plotinus for this post, their names meeting with the approval of the senate. The definitive appointment was, however, not made, the question being adjourned till the next meeting, and the prytanis appealed to the occupants of other magistracies to make nominations. The answer came from the members of the third tribe,
which was at the moment responsible for liturgies (l. 12, n.), but the name of the person put forward (as exegetes?) is lost. As in the former case, an ἐπιτηρητής was nominated by the prytanis, and his name greeted with acclamations by the senate. After another proposal, which is lost, by the members of the third tribe, the syndic again intervened, explaining that he had seized the property of some individual (probably the person who had just been mentioned by the third tribe), and would report later on its value. A criticism of the two names presented by the third tribe was then made by a new speaker (possibly a hypomnematographus; l. 15, n.), who stated that the nominations had been made by only two persons, and this led to the selection by the senators collectively of several persons, chosen apparently from the whole body of the tribe or senate. The debate concluded with some remarks by the syndic concerning the first year of office (l. 17, n.), apparently making some concession to the newly nominated persons in order to induce them to serve.

In ll. 19–24 the topic was the days on which individual gymnasiarchs were responsible for the provision of oil for gymnasial purposes, which was one of their chief duties. The opening speaker seems to have been not, as usual, the prytanis, but a gymnasiarch called Ptolemaeus, who stated that he had recently provided oil on two days (probably Thoth 1 and 3) in place of two of his colleagues, and apparently asked to be relieved from duty on the days fixed for himself. The senators accepted his proposal with acclamations, and appointed other persons to serve on Thoth 11 and 12, which must have been subsequent to the date of the meeting. An objection to the alteration of the dates was then raised by a gymnasiarch whose name is lost, but was apparently overruled by the senate, which proceeded to appoint persons for the 13th and following days. Another objection was then raised (l. 23) by a gymnasiarch called Serenus (perhaps identical with the preceding objector), that the change might affect him injuriously, and, if the first part of l. 24 belongs to the same speaker, he seems to have claimed to have acted, like Ptolemaeus, in place of some one else, his remarks being greeted with applause from the senate.

A fresh section begins in l. 25, the prytanis reporting the receipt of a communication from the ἐπείκτης χρυσοῦ στεφάνου καὶ νίκης of Aurelian (of which the purport was similar to that of the letter of the ἐπείκτης δημοσίου σίτου in 1412. 9), concerning the completion of a golden crown due from the city (cf. 1441. int.). In order to expedite matters the prytanis proposed that 12 talents more should be paid to the artificers, and a discussion arose on the questions how and when the amount was to be collected. With regard to the first point it was decided to keep the same collectors as previously; with regard to the second the remarks of a certain Euporus, who apparently wished to expedite the completion of the
crown in view of the approaching visit of the epistrategus, met with the approval of the senate. The syndic concluded the discussion, promising to report any payments made to the artificers in advance. The last section (ll. 34–7) refers to some duty imposed upon the cosmetae, apparently involving a payment for a public work of some kind.

[14183. REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE 35]

1. καὶ ψήφισμα αὐτῷ ἐπὶ τούτοις γυνέσθω εἰς ἡμιχώριον τ[... 35 letters ]ρ[...]

2. ἔπὶ τούτων τοις ὀροις. οἱ βουλευταὶ εἰπ(εν)· ὠκεανὲ, ἐξηγητὰ.

3. [ὁ πρύτανις εἰπ(εν)· τὸ μεγαλῖον τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Αὐρηλιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ. ὀνομάσατε οὖν καὶ βουλευτὰς ὡς τὰ στεπτικὰ αὐτῶν εἰς[...]...]

4. οἱ δὲ εἰσηγοῦμαι· Σἐρῆνος ὁ καὶ ᾿Ισχυρίων ἐξηγητὴς ἐξηγητέαν. ὁ πρύτανις εἰπ(εν)· προτρέψαθε οἱ ἐξηγηταὶ τινας. οἱ ἐξηγηταὶ εἰπ(εν)· προτραπήτω [Σ]ἐρῆνος εἰς ἐξηγητείαν.

5. ΣαἸβεῖνος καὶ ὡς χρηματίζωσα πρυτανεύσας εἰπ(εν)· ὁ Πλουτίων στεπτικὸν ἔτι ὀφείλει ἥς ἀνεδέξατο ἀπὸ τιμῶν ἐξηγητείας. ὁ πρύτανις [εἰπ(εν)]


7. Σεπτίμιος Διογένης ὁ καὶ 4γαθὸς Δαίμων γενόμενος ὑπομνηματικός καὶ. Ὅνομασθεὶς ὁ πρύτανις εἰπ(εν)· ὁ πρύτανις εἰπ(εν)· ὁ πρύτανις εἰπ(εν)· οἱ βουλευταὶ<ιν> εἰπ(ον·)· ὁ όνομασθεὶς ἐπὶ τῷ ἰδίῳ πόρῳ ὁνομάσθη. Σεπτίμιος Διογένης ὁ καὶ Αγαθὸς Δαίμων γενόμενος ὑπομνηματικός καὶ Πλουτίων οὖν καὶ αἱ ἄλλαι εἰπ(εν).[οἱ βουλευταὶ]<κεϊ εἰπ(ον)>· ὁ όνομασθεὶς ἐπὶ τῷ πάππῳ. Σεκοῦνδος Σεκοῦνδου ἀρχιερεὺς εἰπ(εν)· ἐπιτηρεῖσθω οὖν ὁ όνομασθεὶς. ὁ πρύτανις εἰπ(εν)· ἐπιτηρεῖσθω οὖν ὁ [ρησιν Φιλέαν καὶ Πλουτεῖνον ἵνα τὴν πίστιν ἀποπληρώσωσιν τῇ βουλῇ. οἱ βουλευταὶ εἰπ(ον)· ἀγνὐ πιστὲ Φιλέα, ἀγνὐ πιστὲ Πλουτεῖνον. τοῦτων[οἱ βουλευταὶ]<κεϊ εἰπ(ον)>· ἐπὶ τῇ βουλῇ.
ἀρχαὶ ὀνομασάτωσαν. ὄνομάσατε δὲ καὶ βουλευτὰς. οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς τρίτης φυλῆς εἶπ(ον).

οὶ πρῶταις εἶπ(εν)· ἐπιηρήσει Νεῖλος βουλευτὴς. οἱ βουλευταὶ εἶπ(ον)· ἀγνὺ πιστὲ Νείλε, ἀδει καλῶς Νεῖλος, βοήθειαν αὐτῷ. οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς τρίτης φυλῆς.

Σεπτίμιος Διογένης ὁ καὶ Ἀγαθὸς Δαίμων γενόμενος ὑπο-

κατεί-

ληφα πόρον, τουτέστιν γενήματα ἀποκείμενα ἐν τῷ Μονίμου, καὶ ὅταν γνωσθῇ ἡ ποσότης, παρατεθήσεται ὑμῖν.

οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς τρίτης φυλῆς ἐξομίλησαν. οἱ βουλευταὶ εἶπ(ον)· ἀπὸ τῆς φυλῆς?

Ἰφος καὶ ὁ πρύτανις εἶπ(εν)· ἅγνε πιστὲ Νεῖλος, ἂν ὑπομνηματογράφος καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει σύνδικος εἶπ(εν)· ἡ ἐναλλαγὴ τῶν ἡμερῶν. οἱ βουλευταὶ εἶπ(ον)· ὁ τοῦ Φιλοσόφου, ἐπεστάτει Θεόδωρος ἔχρεισεν, ἀλλὰ ἐγὼ ἔχρεισα. ἐὰν οὖν...
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25 [ὁ πρύτανις εἶπ(εν).] ὁ ἐπείκτης χρυσοῦ στεφάνου καὶ νείκης τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἀὐρηλιανοῦ Σεβ[αστοῦ] [Ἰο[λ]ε] 24 letters
tου κυρίου ἡμῶν Ἀὐρηλιανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ ὅτι καὶ ὁ στέφανος αὐτοῦ ἢδη ἐγένετο, καὶ εἰ μὴ οἱ τεχνεῖται [...]. [ 27 letters
tὰ σκ[ε]ίη ταῦτα κατ’ εὐχὴν γεύνεται. Ἀλλὰ δῶδεκα τάλαντα δοθήτω τοῖς τεχνεῖται[ίς]. [ 23 letters

28]. οἱ βουλευταί εἶπ(ον). οἱ αὐτοῦ ἀπαιτεῖτοσαν. Θέων ὁ καὶ Ὅριγένης Χιαιρήμον ὁ καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν). 18 letters
dιόνυσθε αὐτοῦ ἀπαίτησαι. οἱ βουλευταί εἶπ(ον). ἀγνοι πιστοὶ ἀπ- αίτηται. Εὐπορ(ος) ὁ καὶ Ἁγαθὸς Δαίμων καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν).:...

30] · οἱ βουλευταί εἰμ(εν): οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀπαιτεῖτοσαν. Θέων ὁ καὶ Ὅριγένης Χιαιρήμον ὁ καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν). 18 letters
dιόνυσθε αὐτοῦ ἀπαίτησαι. οἱ βουλευταί εἶπ(ον). ἀγνοι πιστοὶ ἀπ- αίτηται. Εὐπορ(ος) ὁ καὶ Ἁγαθὸς Δαίμων καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν).:...

31] · οἱ βουλευταί εἰμ(εν): οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀπαιτεῖτοσαν. Θέων ὁ καὶ Ὅριγένης Χιαιρήμον ὁ καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν). 18 letters
dιόνυσθε αὐτοῦ ἀπαίτησαι. οἱ βουλευταί εἶπ(ον). ἀγνοι πιστοὶ ἀπ- αίτηται. Εὐπορ(ος) ὁ καὶ Ἁγαθὸς Δαίμων καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν).:...

32] · οἱ βουλευταί εἰμ(εν): οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀπαιτεῖτοσαν. Θέων ὁ καὶ Ὅριγένης Χιαιρήμον ὁ καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν). 18 letters
dιόνυσθε αὐτοῦ ἀπαίτησαι. οἱ βουλευταί εἶπ(ον). ἀγνοι πιστοὶ ἀπ- αίτηται. Εὐπορ(ος) ὁ καὶ Ἁγαθὸς Δαίμων καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν).:...

33] · οἱ βουλευταί εἰμ(εν): οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀπαιτεῖτοσαν. Θέων ὁ καὶ Ὅριγένης Χιαιρήμον ὁ καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν). 18 letters
dιόνυσθε αὐτοῦ ἀπαίτησαι. οἱ βουλευταί εἶπ(ον). ἀγνοι πιστοὶ ἀπ- αίτηται. Εὐπορ(ος) ὁ καὶ Ἁγαθὸς Δαίμων καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν).:...

34] · οἱ βουλευταί εἰμ(εν): οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀπαιτεῖτοσαν. Θέων ὁ καὶ Ὅριγένης Χιαιρήμον ὁ καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν). 18 letters
dιόνυσθε αὐτοῦ ἀπαίτησαι. οἱ βουλευταί εἶπ(ον). ἀγνοι πιστοὶ ἀπ- αίτηται. Εὐπορ(ος) ὁ καὶ Ἁγαθὸς Δαίμων καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν).:...

35] · οἱ βουλευταί εἰμ(εν): οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀπαιτεῖτοσαν. Θέων ὁ καὶ Ὅριγένης Χιαιρήμον ὁ καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν). 18 letters
dιόνυσθε αὐτοῦ ἀπαίτησαι. οἱ βουλευταί εἶπ(ον). ἀγνοι πιστοὶ ἀπ- αίτηται. Εὐπορ(ος) ὁ καὶ Ἁγαθὸς Δαίμων καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν).:...

36] · οἱ βουλευταί εἰμ(εν): οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀπαιτεῖτοσαν. Θέων ὁ καὶ Ὅριγένης Χιαιρήμον ὁ καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν). 18 letters
dιόνυσθε αὐτοῦ ἀπαίτησαι. οἱ βουλευταί εἶπ(ον). ἀγνοι πιστοὶ ἀπ- αίτηται. Εὐπορ(ος) ὁ καὶ Ἁγαθὸς Δαίμων καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν).:...

37] · οἱ βουλευταί εἰμ(εν): οἱ αὐτοὶ ἀπαιτεῖτοσαν. Θέων ὁ καὶ Ὅριγένης Χιαιρήμον ὁ καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν). 18 letters
dιόνυσθε αὐτοῦ ἀπαίτησαι. οἱ βουλευταί εἶπ(ον). ἀγνοι πιστοὶ ἀπ- αίτηται. Εὐπορ(ος) ὁ καὶ Ἁγαθὸς Δαίμων καὶ ὡς χρημα(τίζει) εἶπ(εν).:...

8. ὑπομνηματογρ. Π. 9. ὑπομνηματογρ. Π. 14. ὑμ. ὡς ὑμ. Π.; so in l. 1. 15. ὑπομ. Π. 1. Φιλέου. 20. ὑπομ. Π.

"and let a resolution be made for him on these terms, that he (is to serve) half (the office) . . . I introduce . . ." Septimius Serenus also called Ischyrion, exegetes, said, " . . . on these terms. The senators said, "Bravo, exegetes."

(The prytanis said,) " . . . the majesty of our lord Aurelianus Augustus. Accordingly nominate also senators, in order that their payments for crowns (may contribute) to the . . ." (The senators said,) . . . The prytanis said, "Do you exegetae press some one." The exegetae said, "Let Serenus (?) be pressed to take the office of exegetes." The prytanis said, . . . Sabinus and however he is styled, ex-prytanis, said, "Plution still owes the payment for a crown on account of the office of exegetes which he undertook among
the magistracies." The prytanis said, . . ., secretary of the city revenues, said, "Yes." Julianus also called Dioscurides, exegetes, said, "Plution owes the payment for a crown; therefore he is not . . ." The senators (?) said, "The person nominated was nominated on the security of his own property." Septimius Diogenes also called Agathodaemon, ex-hypomnematographus and however he is styled, syndic, said, " . . . Serenus (?) is a gymnasiarch." The prytanis said, "Nominate others, that the number of exegetae may be completed." The exegetae said, "Let Ion son of . . . be pressed to take the office of exegetes held by his grandfather." Septimius Diogenes also called Agathodaemon, ex-hypomnematographus and however he is styled, syndic, said, "I have impounded the property of . . ., that is to say produce deposited at the farmstead of Monimou, and when the amount is known, it shall be laid before you." . . . phus and however he is styled said, "Those who were just now nominated were nominated by Phileas and Heraclidion." The senators said, "From the whole (tribe ?) . . . Upright, faithful Horion, land-owner at Nesmimis; upright, faithful Leonides, land-owner at Dositheou; upright, faithful Besarion, land-owner at . . ." Septimius Diogenes also called Agathodaemon, ex-hypomnematographus and however he is styled, syndic, said, "In order that the persons nominated may be pressed to serve and may take office, the first year's duty . . ."

(Ptolemaeus, gymnasiarch, said), " . . . promised to provide oil on Mesore 30. On Mesore 30 he failed to provide oil, but on the first day of the following month he provided it through me . . .; on the and oil was provided by . . . son of Philosophs; on the 3rd Theodorus son of Ptolemaeus presided and failed to provide oil, but I provided it by a loan. If therefore . . ." The senators said, "Bravo, Ptolemaeus; bravo, gymnasiarch. The 11th is the day of Dionysius also called Artemidorus, the 11th of Aristion also called Andronicus, son of Asyncritus." Serenus son of Ammonius (?), gymnasiarch, said, " . . . the interchange of days." The senators said, "The resolutions are valid. The 13th is the day of Xenicus and the gymnasiarchs-elect, . . ." Serenus son of Ammonius, gymnasiarch, said, "Do not let the interchange of days injuriously affect the resolution concerning me. On the . . . even if he failed to provide oil; on the 28th Severus and Epimachus, sons of Philosophus." The senators said, "Bravo, (Serenus; bravo, gymnasiarch?)."

The prytanis said, "The collector for the golden crown and victory of our lord Aurelianus Augustus, Julius (?) . . . (reported) . . . our lord Aurelianus Augustus, and that his crown has already been prepared, and unless the artificers . . .; these objects are votive offerings. Let 12 talents more be given to the artificers . . ." The senators said, "Let the same persons make the demands." Theon also called Origenes, son of Chaeremon (?) and however he is styled, said, " . . . you can demand it from them." The senators said, "Upright, faithful collectors." Euporus also called Agathodaemon, and however he is styled, said, " . . . if the work is not finished." The prytanis said, "His excellency the epistrategus also . . ." Euporus also called Agathodaemon (?), and however he is styled, said, "As soon as he comes, therefore, the work shall be pressed on." The senators said, " . . . Euporus; obedient Euporus." Septimius Diogenes also called Agathodaemon, ex-hypomnematographus and however he is styled, syndic, said, " . . . if any money is paid in advance for the artificers, it shall be brought to your notice."
The prytanis said, "... and the body of cosmetae through Cornelius and Pausanias was then sent ... reported that before the whole cost was paid ..."

1. ἐπὶ τούτοις: cf. l. 3 ἐπὶ τούτοις τῶν ἄρως, and, for ἄρως of the senate, 1414. 4-9. The speaker, to whom the first part of l. 2 also seems to belong, is probably the prytanis, who in B. G. U. 362. xv. 8 acts as γνωμαισιγμένης and εἰσιγητής, though the suggestion of Jouguet (op. cit. 381) that he alone had the right of exercising those functions is disposed of by 1416. 1 and 4, where ordinary senators act as εἰσηγηταί. A change of speaker in the lacuna after τί, the earlier part of the line being then possibly spoken by the ἐξηγητῆς (cf. l. 2), is unlikely; but, if καὶ δ[α]ς χρηματ(ί)ε[ι] be restored in l. 2 (cf. e. g. l. 6), a third speaker perhaps intervenes, and ἐπὶ τούτοις τῶν ἄρως might be spoken by him, not by the exegetes. The name and titles of Septimius Diogenes, the only σύνδικος found in 1413-14 (cf. l. 17, n.) cannot be restored in l. 2.

εἰς ἡμιχώριον: cf. l. 24, where the two sons of Philosophus have a single day assigned to them as gymnasiarchs, B. G. U. 579. 5 (= W. Chrest. 279) οἱ δύο γυμ(νασιαρχοι) is χώραν ἕνο (sc. δεκαπρώτου); 144. 7-9 ἐγ (μέρους) ἄγοραν(μήσας) or ἑγηγ(ητεύσας), 574. 10 ἐγ μέρ. ἀγορανο(μήσας), P. Amh. 67. 8 ἐγ μέρ. ἦρξεν. The office in question may well be that of exegetes; cf. int.

2. εἰσηγοῦμαι: cf. 1. 1, ἢ. γνώμας is possible before it, but not γνώμην.

3. ὠκεανέ: cf. ll. 21, 24, 41. 4, 1805, C. P. Herm. 7. i. 9, Wilcken, Archz2, iii. 541.

4. For [ὁ πρύτανις εἴπ(εν), projecting by 2 or 3 letters, at the beginning of a new section cf. 1415. 32, 41. Something like διὰ σέβεσθαι may have preceded τὸ μεγαλίον (for which cf. e. g. 1252. 38); cf. 1416. 29.

στεπτικά: cf. στεπτικόν in ll. 6, 7; the term does not occur elsewhere. It clearly refers to payments for the crown of office; cf. P. Ryl. 77. 34-5 στεφαϊν(ή)φόρον ἐξηγητείαν, 36-7 εἰ... βουλευται στεφανωθήναι ἐξηγητείαν, εἰσενεγκάτω τὸ ἰσητήριον ἐντεῦθεν, 1117. 5, n., and 1252. 10 στεφ(άνου τοῦ) εὐθηνιαρχικοῦ καὶ ἀγορανομικοῦ. The form στεπτικόν supports the view (which is not the usual one) that the officials called εἰς ἐπί τῶν στεμμάτων were connected with the στέφανοι of magistrates; cf. P. Ryl. 77. 31, n.

5. At the beginning of the line the speakers were probably the βουλευταί or ἐξηγηταί; cf. int.

[Σερῆνος: this reading, which is very uncertain, was partly suggested by a comparison of l. 23 Σερῆνος ᾿Αμμωνίου γυμνασίαρχος with l. 9, where ἂν ἐστὶ γυμνασίαρχος probably refers to the person mentioned in l. 5. Since the exegetes ranked below the gymnasiarch (1412. 1-3, n.), and the two offices were not, so far as is known, combined, the circumstance that Serenus was a gymnasiarch seems to have prevented, in the opinion of the σύνδικος, his being eligible for the post of exegetes. Otherwise this mention of a gymnasiarch in l. 9 is very abrupt, for in ll. 9-11 the subject is still the election of exegetae, and though in l. 12 the prytanis appeals to other ἀρχαί there is nothing in ll. 12-17 to indicate that any magistrates other than exegetae or their ἐπιτηρηταί were proposed. That the members of the third tribe (ll. 12-13) should come next after the κοινὸν of exegetae in nominating persons for that office is quite natural; cf. l. 12, n.

6. ἀπὸ τιμῶν is used by itself as a title in 1498. 1-2.

7. γραμματεύς πολιτικῶν: this title is new. πολιτικὰ χρήματα are probably meant (cf. 55. 14 τιμαῖς τῶν πολιτικῶν χρημάτων); but he might be the secretary of the prytanis (who is described as διάτον τὰ πολιτικὰ in 55. 4), though in that case he would be expected to be mentioned more often. A different official, the σκερίας, seems to have been the principal secretary of the senate; cf. 1191. 7, n., 1417. 10.

8. βουλευταί or ἐξηγηταί can be restored. ῥόμασθεῖς refers to Serenus (l. 5, n.). With ἐπὶ τῷ ἰδίῳ πόρῳ cf. 1642. 20, where a man is appointed agoranomus ἐπὶ πόρῳ ἑαυτοῦ...
καὶ τῶν ὑποχειρίων τέκνων, and 1405, where a nominated ἐπιτηρητής surrenders his πόρος rather than take office. Line 14 below also refers to the seizure of a πόρος (that of Plution or some one just mentioned?), apparently owing to the owner's refusal to become exegetes or ἔπιτροπος. For the restoration of the titles of the σύνδικος cf. l. 17 and 1414. 7. For the rank of the ἡμομνηματογράφος cf. 1412. 1-3, n.

9. The name ἀχίλλευς is probably the same as that in l. 5; cf. n. ad loc.

10. ἐνθητεί̣αν τοῦ τάπου: cf. P. Ryl. 77. 34 στεφέσθω Ἀχίλλευς κοσμητείαν μῦμο τῶν πατέρα.

ἐπιτηρητῶ: i.e. be subject to ἐπιτηρηταί, as l. 10-13 show. The senators seem to be more interested in them than in the exegetae, and the post of ἐπιτηρητής appears to have been as important as that of the magistrate whom he supervised. ἐπιτηρ. of exegetae are new, but ἐπιτηρ. of the ἄγορανομεῖον are often found acting in place of ἄγορανομεῖον in Heracleopolite papyri, and ἐπιτηρ. of gymnasiarchs occur in an obscure context in 471. 29-36. For ἐπιτηρ. of banks, whose relation to the ἀγορανομεῖον is not yet clear, cf. 1411. 4, n. The present passage shows clearly the nature of the distinction between magistrates and their ἐπιτηρηταί, and in the light of the new evidence the common identification of the ἐπιτηρ. ἄγορανομεῖον with ἄγορανομεῖον (e.g. Jouguet, cf. l. 335) is to be rejected.

11. ἀγωνία πνευτ.: cf. l. 16, 29, 41. 29, 1415. 27. The expression was commonly applied to persons accepting office.

11-12. τοιὸν... βουλήν: cf. 1414. 18.

12. οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς τρίτης φυλῆς: cf. 1030. 2 ἀμφοδογρα(μματεῖ) a φυλῆς, 1552. 3, and 1415. 19 sq. The φυλῆ corresponded to the ἄμφοτερα at this period (cf. 1116. 20, n.), and that κεντηρία were assigned to them in rotation was known from e.g. 86. 10-11; cf. Jouguet, op. cit. 410-11, and l. 5, n.

13. ὁ πρώτος εἰπ(ε)ν ἐπιτηρήσει: cf. l. 10. n. ἐπιστρατήγος or ὁπομάξομεν followed by a proper name is probably to be restored at the beginning of both this line and l. 14; cf. int.

14. That the σύνδικος is the speaker is clear from παρατεθήσεται ὑμῖν, which is a favourite phrase of his; cf. l. 33 and l. 17, n. Before κατείληψα the name of the person nominated in l. 14 (cf. l. 13, n.) or possibly Πλουτίωνος (cf. ll. 6-8) is to be restored; cf. l. 8, n. Μονίμου ἐποίκου was in the ἄνω τοπαρχία (1285. 62).

15. ὁπο: if this belongs to a title, not to a proper name, ὑπομνηματογράφος is required, and the remark seems not inappropriate to that magistrate; cf. 1412. 1-3, n. γενόμενος ὕπωμ. can of course be read, but Septimius Diogenes is unsuitable, since σύνδικος comes after ὕπωμ. in his titles and he was the speaker in l. 14; cf. n. ad loc.

16. βουλής can be substituted for φυλῆς. Nesmimis was in the ἄνω τοπαρχία (1285. 57), Dositheou in the κάτω τοπ. (1285. 139; cf. 1425. 4, n.).

17. σύνδικος: apart from 1413-14, where Septimius Diogenes plays an important part in the debates (cf. int.), and 1417, where another σύν. appears on behalf of the senate at a trial before a strategus, not much is known about syndics in Egypt. An Oxyrhynchus papyrus at Leipzig (M. Chrest. 196), a προσφώνησις of βιβλιοφύλακες concerning the property of an accused person, is addressed to the πρύτανις and two σύνδικοι βουλευταί, who thus ranked below him. The normal number was at least two, for the plural also occurs in 41. 29 ἁγνοὶ πιστοὶ σύνδικοι (Wilcken's suggestion in Chrest. 45. int. that the plural is rhetorical is without justification), and in C. P. Herm. 23. ii. 5-8, where at a trial before an ἐπίτροπος a σύν. says Ἰωάννης ἢ ἅπειρος ἢ ὑπὸ τῆς λαμψεως ἡγεμόνι περὶ πάντων. Similar references to the παράθεσις of documents by a syndic occur also in C. P. Herm. 25. ii. 3-4 and 41. 25; cf. 1413. 14, 33, 1414. 16, the verb being also used by the prytanis in 1415. 8. C. P. Herm. 53 is probably
a letter from the senate to a syndic (so Wilcken, Chrest. 39. int.) concerning an action brought by the senate against the gymnasiarchs (cf. 1417). In ancient Greek city-states the σύνδικοι seem to be identical with ἔκδικοι (cf. Liebenam, Städteverwalt. 303 sqq.); but the ἔκδικος τῆς πόλεως (defensor civilis), who appears in Egypt early in the fourth century (cf. 1426, 4, n.), was an official of the central government, whereas the σύνδικοι were presumably elected by the senate, like the prytanis (1414. 24-7).

τὸ πρωτενίαυτον τῆς λιτουργισίας: this new evidence for the normal tenure of municipal offices having exceeded one year is confirmed by 1418. 15; cf. 1410 and 1418. intt.

19. The analogy of the beginnings of new sections elsewhere in 1413-15, in which the prytanis is the first speaker (cf. l. 4, n.), suggests that he introduced the discussion here also; but, if so, his remarks were unusually brief. The first person in l. 19-20 appears to refer to the gymnasiarch who is acclaimed in I. 21, even though in 1496. 28 the prytanis is found making payments, which may be for oil, together with other municipal officials, some of whom were probably gymnasiarchs. Ptolemaeus must have been mentioned before l. 21, and the sentence beginning ἐὰν οὖν ὠν was probably a request to let him off his appointed day or days; cf. ll. 22-3, where the proposed change is further discussed. A word like ἐπείσχετο followed by a proper name is required before ἐις.

ἐξερευνησε: cf. 300. 12-13 εἰς τὸ γυμνάσιον θέαν ... ἐλαιοχρέστησιν, and C. P. Herm. 57-62, which are reports to the βουλή by an ἐλαιοχύτης (who corresponds to the ελαιοχύτης) of the gymnasium concerning the neglect to provide oil on particular days assigned to different gymnasiarchs.

τῇ ἑξῆς νεομηνίᾳ: i.e. Thoth 1 (cf. l. 20), not the 1st intercalary day.

παραδεχόμενον: if this word belonged to the preceding sentence it was probably παραδεχόμενον or παραδεχόμενον: cf. 1418. 18 παραδέχομαι τὸ παιδὶ τετραμήνιον γυμνασιαρχίαν, the context being obscure. But a full stop is perhaps to be placed after ἔχρεισεν, in which case e. g. παραδεχόμενον is possible, though not satisfactory; for a request for the remission of Ptolemaeus’ day came in ll. 20-1 (cf. l. 20, n.), and all the earlier part of his speech seems to be narrative.

20. ὥστε τοῦ Φιλοσόφου: Σερῆνος is suggested by l. 24, but this may have been a third brother, acting by himself. Φιλοσόφου is probably a proper name, not a title as in P. Leipzig 47. 11, 14; cf. 1497. 1 Ἐπίμαχον (the ‘Ep., mentioned in l. 24) νῦν Φιλοσόφου. On the days of gymnasiarchs cf. l. 19, n., 1416. 6-9.

ἐπιστάται: this term is new in connexion with gymnasiarchs. The context shows that it refers to the one responsible for providing oil. The ἐπιμελητής γυμνασίου quoted by Preisigke (Beamtentwesen, 63) and Jouguet (op. cit. 321) from P. Rainer, Miththel. iv. 58 is non-existent, as appears from the publication of the full text in C. P. Herm. 94, the title being ἐπιμελητὴς τῆς πλακώσεως στοῶν γυμνασίων.

ἐὰν οὖν ὠν: something like δόξῃ ὑμῖν δότε ἄλλον ἀντ᾽ ἐμοῦ probably followed in l. 21.

21-2. ἀσ[,]πι[τ:]ον: σκριβάς (cf. 1417. 10) might be read, but there is hardly room for a patronymic in front of it.

22. The speaker in the first part of the line may be Ptolemaeus or Serenus (cf. l. 23), but is more likely to be another gymnasiarch making a similar objection to that of Serenus.

κύρια τὰ ψηφίσματα: this probably refers to the previous decrees concerning the days of gymnasiarchs, which were not to be affected; cf. l. 23, n.

Σερῆνος: cf. 1496. 22, 34, probably referring to the same person. That gymnasiarch-elect were liable for providing oil is noticeable; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1166, where a μελλογυμνασιαρχός makes a contract regarding the heating of a gymnasium thirteen months before entering office.

23. Σερῆνος: cf. l. 5, n. μον τὸ ψηφίσμα means a resolution appointing a particular day for Serenus (cf. l. 22), not a resolution proposed by him.
24. Whether καὶ μὴ ἔχρεισεν κτλ. was spoken by Serenus or e.g. by the speaker of II. 19-20 is uncertain. η may refer back to Mesore (cf. l. 19); if it refers to Thoth, there was an interval of several days for which no arrangements were made. Similar intervals occur in C. P. Herm. 57-62. For ἐπίμαχος cf. l. 20, n. For the restorations at the end of the line cf. l. 21.

25. The prytanis, not ἐπείκης, was the speaker, as is shown by ἡμῶν; cf. l. 4, n. A verb like ἔγραψεν is to be supplied. ἐπ. χρυσοῦ στεφάνου κτλ. is a new title; cf. 1412. int., and 1428. 3 ἐπ. [τῆς] ἀθόρυβης. The levying of aurum coronarium was not confined to the Emperor's accession; cf. 1441. int. ἐπ. χρυσοῦ στεφάνου is probably the name of the ἐπ. rather than that of a new speaker, e.g. ἵσιλιανός ἢ καὶ Διοσκουρίδης (l. 7).

26–7. For κατ' ἐγχθεν cf. C. P. Herm. 119 verso III. 4 τῆς τοίνυν τύχης ... Γαλληνοῦ ... πάντα ἡμῖν κατ' ἐγχθεν ἡμυνται. The great length of the lacuna between εἰ μὴ οἱ τεχνεῖται and τὰ σκέψεις makes it improbable that that τὰ σκέψεις ... γίνεται is the apodosis, and the parallel from C. P. Herm. is against interpreting κατ' ἐγχθεν in an unfavourable sense, 'visionary'. Something like τελείωσωντο τὸ ἔργον (cf. l. 30) is expected after τεχνεῖται.

29. ἁγνοὶ πιστοί: cf. l. 11, n.

30. Probably ὑπομνήματος or ὑπομνήματος; cf. 1415. 8-9.

31. For ὕπομνήματος ... καὶ ὡς χρημ. cf. l. 29, n. Θεσπίον ἢ καὶ Οἰκείων Χαιρήμονος καὶ ὡς χρημ. (cf. l. 28) is also possible.

32. εὐρωπαῖκης: the instances of this word in Stephanus, Lex., refer to easily digested food. ἐρ was probably another compound beginning with εὐ- rather than ἁγνὲ πισῆτέ (cf. l. 1).

34. ἐπικατοίκησε: the instances of this word in Stephanus, Lex., refer to easily digested food. ἕρ was probably another compound beginning with εὐ- rather than ἁγνὲ πισῆτέ (cf. l. 11).

36. Μάξιμον: possibly the Μάξιμος of 1496. 36.

36. λειτουργίας: cf. l. 17.

1414. REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

This report is similar to 1413 and approximately contemporary with it, the same syndic being mentioned. It is written in two hands, of which the first is smaller than the second, and both are different from that of 1413. The lines were of about the same length as those in 1413 and 1415, and both beginnings and ends are lost, but ll. 4, 19, and 24, where the restorations are practically certain, combine to indicate clearly the extent of the initial lacuna (about 16 letters) at the beginning of a new section; the other lines presumably began a few letters to the right, as in 1415. II. At the ends of lines about 50 letters are missing, to judge by ll. 9-10, where the whole lacuna between them can be filled satisfactorily; but cf. l. 16, n. Parts of six or seven different sections are preserved (that a new one began in l. 12 is not certain), and except the first and last are fairly intelli-
gible. Besides the prytanis and syndic, the only speakers appear to be the senators collectively, thus affording a contrast to 1413 and 1415; cf. 1413. int.

The first three (or two) sections (ll. 1–16) are concerned with different points connected with the ὀθονιηρά, on which subject in general see Wilcken, Grundz., 245–7, and Reil, Beitr. z. Kenntnis d. Gewerbes, 5 sqq., and in reference to the temples Otto, Priester u. Tempel, i. 300, ii. 64. That the Ptolemaic government controlled the textile industries in a manner somewhat similar to the oil-monopoly was shown by the fragmentary Cols. lxxxvii–cvi of P. Rev. Laws; but the details are obscure, and how far the parallelism with the oil-monopoly is to be carried is doubtful, especially in the Roman period, when Reil in fact supposes that the weaving monopoly had disappeared. To the scanty evidence for that period have now to be added P. Ryl. 98 (A.D. 172), an application for the lease of the λατονωρχία of an Arsinoite village, addressed to the ἐπιτηρηταὶ μισθοῦ βαφικῆς, which favours the continuance of a monopoly; 189, a receipt for ἱστῶνες of some kind (cf. 1414. 1, n.) and παλλιόλα delivered in A.D. 128 by the γέρδιοι of Socnopaei Nesus to παραλῆπται δημοσίου ἱματισμοῦ κωστωδίων; 214, a list of μερισμοί including one called ἐνδεήματος ὀθονιηρᾶς; 374 (about A.D. 100), a taxing-list mentioning a payment of 5,420 dr. 2 ob. for ὀθόνη; Preisigke, S. B. 5677. 9, a payment of 85 dr. for μερ(ισμοῦ) στόλ(ος) στρα(τιωτῶν); 1438. 5, where ὀθο(νιηρᾶς) occurs in a list of taxes (cf. 1438. int.); 1428, a letter to an exactor about an ἐπείκτης τῆς ὀθόνης and the manufacture of the requisite ὑφάσματα; and 1448, a list of στιχάρια and πάλλια due from various villages. Most important of all is the present passage, which throws some much needed light on the relations of traders and manufacturers in the textile industries to the State and to the senate as tax-collector. Except for instances of payments of 12 drachmae for χειρωνάξιον (cf. 1436. 4) by a λαυδόφος in Wilcken, Ost. No. 23, and by a λαυσάλης in Ost. No. 45, little was known of those two classes of persons in the Roman period. Lines 1–3 belong to the conclusion of a discussion about what seems to be a sum payable by the nome as the value of (most probably) στιχάρια, the prytanis being apparently the speaker. In spite of P. Ryl. 214. 42–3, n., there was probably a close connexion between the contributions of clothes for δημόσιος ἱματισμός and the payments of money for τιμή of clothes in 1414 or ὀθονιηρᾶ: the latter was probably an adaeratio from those who did not provide actual clothes, and was balanced against the payments from the local authorities to the city manufacturers (cf. l. 15, n.) or, as apparently in ll. 1–2, against the total value of clothes due from the nome to the central government. The suggested interpretation of ll. 1–2 serves to explain a difficult passage in P. Leipzig 57 concerning the proportion of the tax which fell on μητροπόλεις; cf. l. 1, n.
In ll. 4–11 the topic is the supply of yarn (λίνον στημονικόν) required for making the vestments (οθόνη) of a local temple, and the amount to be paid to the yarn-merchants (λινέμποροι). Probably a new section began at l. 12, where the question of the remuneration of the city cloth-weavers (αὐστόφοι) was entered upon. The opening speech of the prytanis (cf. 1413. 4, n.) explained that a previous resolution of the senate concerning the budget of a temple required modification on account of the difficulty of obtaining yarn for manufacturing the temple vestments. Owing to the refusal or inability of the village flax-spinners and their wives to carry out their engagements, it had apparently become necessary to apply to the city yarn-merchants for the material, as was pointed out by the syndic, who reported that the price demanded by them was 49 denarii (196 drachmae), of which 11 denarii had already been advanced from the ταμιακὸς λόγος (l. 8, n.). This price was considered too high by the senate, and they reduced it to 30 denarii (120 dr.) in all, a figure accepted by the syndic, who then undertook to present a sample to the weavers appointed for the manufacture of the temple linen. These are also mentioned in the obscure l. 11, which seems to be concerned with the same subject as l. 10; but the topic of discussion changes in ll. 12–16, which are concerned with a petition from the associated cloth-weavers of Oxyrhynchus, asking for an increase in their remuneration owing to the rise in both the price of raw materials and the wages of their assistants. Probably these manufactures were destined for the State, like those in ll. 1–3, not for the temple, as those in ll. 4–11. The figures relating to the demand of the cloth-weavers are not preserved; but some increase in remuneration was conceded by the senate, which fixed the amount payable to them at 200 drachmae (for each κρίκος; cf. l. 15, n.).

After a short section (ll. 17–18), perhaps referring to a different sitting (l. 17, n.), which deals with an appointment to a public office of some kind at the instance of the strategus, the question being adjourned, ll. 19–23 are concerned with another and similar communication from the strategus, ordering the appointment of persons to convey animals and other supplies for the government down the river, probably to Alexandria or Babylon; cf. 1415. 4–12. The prytanis stated that in order to expedite matters he had held a partial meeting of senators and nominated a certain Sarapion. His choice was ratified by the acclamations of the senate as a whole. This interesting side-light upon the powers of the prytanis serves to explain a passage in B.G. U. 144 (l. 21, n.). Another instructive section follows in ll. 24–7, concerning the approaching resignation of the prytanis. The law, as it now appears, required that a new prytanis should be nominated six months before entering office. How long the normal tenure was is uncertain, but C. P. Herm. 57 sqq. show that at Hermo-
polis the same prytanis was in office for 14 consecutive months in the 14th and 15th years of Gallienus, and probably he was prytanis in the 13th year also, so that if the appointment was annual re-election was evidently not unusual; cf. Jouguet, Vie muníc. 376–8. That the tenure was annual is now much more doubtful in view of the new evidence concerning the longer length of tenure (five years?) of the offices of gymnasiarch and decemprimus (cf. 1410, 1418. intt.); but the question of re-election may well have entered into the present case, for after the senate had declared their intention of making the necessary choice by a resolution comes a speech from the prytanis alluding to his bad health, and that he was declining a proposal to re-elect him (which is probably lost in the lacuna between ll. 25–6) is fairly evident from the complimentary entreaties of the senate that he should continue in office, which seem to express the resolution alluded to in l. 25. A new section apparently began in l. 28, where an obligation which probably fell on some members of the senate is mentioned, but the remains of the last three lines are very slight. If βουϊλήν in l. 29 is correct, the sitting in question was specially summoned, like that to which 1412 refers.

On the verso is a list of payments by various officials in the 5th year of Aurelian or Probus (1496); cf. 1413. int.
8 [ 81. Ἰσαι καὶ ἐϊκανόντα ἐννέα δηναρίων εἶναι τὸ λείνον τὸ στημονικόν, ἔνθέκα δὲ δηνάρια αὐτοῖς ἐξωδιάσθη ἀπὸ τοῦ ταμιακοῦ λόγου
11 [ 131. ]ταξιδώσαν τινα οἱ λινοῦφοι οἱ μέλλοντες υφαί[νειν τὴν ὀθόνην τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἀνα.]
12 [ἀναγνωσθείσης α]ξιομετρεῖ τὰ [ν]τῆς πόλεως λινούφων περὶ τοῦ μετὰ τὰς πέρυσιν ἐξωδιασθεῖσαν αὐτοῖς [ὑπὲρ δραχμάς δοθῆναι ἄλλας δραχμάς
13 [. . . . διὰ τὴν πλεοτιμιάν τῶν εἰδών καὶ τὴν πλεομοσθείαν τῶν ύπουργ[ῶν], μετὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν ο ἡροταῖν εἰπ[εν]: δοθῆταισαν τοῖς λινοῦφοις ἄλλας δραχμαί
14 [. . . . κ]αὶ ἅπας εἰς ὑπ[π]νιπήρωσιν δραχμῶν διακοσίων διὰ τὴν πλεο[τιμ]ιάν τῶν εἰδών τοῦτο ψηφίσ[σάθη].
15 [. . . . ςὐντε]χόμενον τοῦ κρίκου καὶ αὐτὰ προσγενέσθωσαν. οἱ τε[λούντες τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ Λίνου?
17 [ 151. ἀναγνωσθεύτως ἐπιστάλματος Τερεντίου Ἀρίστου στρα[τηγοῦ] περὶ τοῦ αἱρῆματος εκα[.]  
18 [ἐ]δοξήσεται εἰς τὴν ἑξῆς βουλήν. οἱ βουλευταὶ εἰπ[εν].
19 [ἀ]ναγνωσθεύτως ἐπιστάλματος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ περὶ αἱρέσεως ἀλλ[ω]ν καταπομπῶν ἡμῶν, με[τὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν ὁ πρύτανις εἰπ[εν].
20 [ 131. ]μάλιστα ὡς ἡμῖν καταφρε[μένων] ἡμῶν τοῖς ἁμαρτίοις καταφερ[εσ][μένοις
21 [ 151. ]ὑπὸν συνάδεστος τινὰς τους παρ[ῶν]ς ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς ἡμῶν μάρτυρες εἰνα Σαρα[πείων η] ὡς μὴ
23 [161. ἐν τῷ λογιστηρίῳ ἐστίν. οἱ βουλευταὶ εἶπ(ον): ἐπειεικῶς ὁ πρύτανις.
24 [ὁ πρύτανις εἶπ(εν): ὁ νῦν ἕξινος κ[ε]λέβη πρὸ ἑξαμήνου τὸν μελλοπρύτανιν ὀνομάζεσθαι. ὑπομομνήσκω υ[μᾶς].
26 [171. ὑγὰρ ἔγχομαι καὶ τῆς πλευρᾶς ὑπομιμνήσκ[ίω ὑἹμᾶς τί ὁ πρύτανις εἶπ(εν):
27 [201. ὑπερ ἡμῶν, καμὲ ἀξεῖ τοῦ ἐπάνω χρόνου.
29 [211. ὁ πρύτανις εἶπ(εν): ἐπειδὴ σήμερον πρόκλητον βουλὴν
30 [241. Ἰν νύ νον ἐν ἔτω παίραν θαυμαστήθη τί ἐπό[ε]το[ες]

1–27. ‘(The prytanis said,)'... is owing, and 14 talents. The value of the 100 (?) garments is 14[0] talents, ... I have received the 6½ belonging to the nome on account of the city’s share. Let them be compelled to pay monthly from their own property 7½ (?) ...”

The senators said, “You examined the list of the temple and fixed a limit, and your resolution was submitted to the strategus, but (the priests?) ... made the excuse that those who undertook the work in question and their wives were unable to spin the yarn, ... (see) that on this point also you fix a limit, for there are only a few villages in your nome which have this material.” The senators said, “Septimius Diogenes also called Agathodaemon, ex-hypomnematographus and however he is styled, syndic, said, ‘(The yarn-merchants report that) ... and the price of weaving-yarn is 49 denarii, and 11 denarii were paid to them from the Treasury’s account ...’” The senators said, “Let the yarn-merchants be content with 19 denarii besides what was paid to them from the Treasury’s account.” Septimius Diogenes also called Agathodaemon, ex-hypomnematographus and however he is styled, syndic, said, “If this is your decision in the case of the weaving-yarn, we will supply a sample and ... to those who are to weave it ... Let the cloth-weavers who are to weave the linen of the temple appoint (?) some one to (test it?).”

A petition of the city cloth-weavers having been read, to the effect that, besides the ...
drachmae paid to them in the past year (for each ...), ... more drachmae should be given to them on account of the rise in the value of the materials and in the wages of their workmen, after the reading the prytanis said, "Let ... more drachmae be given to the cloth-weavers, making 200 drachmae in all, on account of the rise in value of the materials. Decree this ... When the bundle (?) has been valued, let these (drachmae) too accrue. Those who pay the value of the (cloth) ... it shall be submitted to you at the next meeting of the senate." The senators said, "So be it."

(Date ?) A communication from Terentius Arius, strategus, having been read, concerning the election of ..., it was decided to postpone the matter until the next meeting.

A communication from the strategus having been read, concerning the election of other convoys of animals, after the reading the prytanis said, "... especially the convoys of the animals transported ... I collected some senators who were present and nominated one, Sarapion ... in order that there should not be (any delay) ..." The senators said, "Invaluable prytanis; save yourself for us, prytanis; excellent is your rule; excellent ..." The prytanis said, "... is in the counting-house." The senators said, "The prytanis has done right."

The prytanis said, "The law commands that the coming prytanis should be nominated six months beforehand. I remind you ..." The senators said, "The nomination is made with a resolution ..." The prytanis said, "... for I have (long) been ill and have a cough from my lung, as you know, ..." The senators said, "(Illustrious) prytanis, noble prytanis, still labour for us; labour in a manner worthy of the past."

1. τάλανεια: τά λ[o]στά might be read, but δεκατέσσαρα probably refers to talents in any case rather than to the word after τῶν, and is perhaps accounted for by the figures in l. 2; cf. n.

2. ἀπέχω... εἰς τὸ μέρος τῆς πόλεως: this indicates that the prytanis was the speaker in ll. 1-2; cf. 1515. 1, where he pays a tax on behalf of the city.

3. ἤγχος ἡμοῦ: 7.4 + 6.3 = 14 (talents); cf. l. 1, n. The use of μηνιαῖοι for persons making monthly payments, not, as usual, for μηνιαῖοι λόγοι (cf. Wilcken, Archzv, ii. 126) is remarkable, but without alteration of the text can hardly be avoided.

4. ιεροῦ γραφήν: this document probably resembled B. G. U. 362, the official budget of the chief temple at Arsinoë in A.D. 215, and corresponded to the budget usually appended before 202 to the annual γραφὴν ἱερῶν καὶ χειρισμοῦ (the contents of the temple; cf. 1449), e.g. B. G. U. 162, P. Tebt. 298. After the establishment of senates, which assumed the administration of the temples, the budgets seem to have been drawn up by a special ἐπιμελητής appointed by the senate (B. G. U. 362. iii. 3), rather than by the priests. It is noticeable that P. Ryl. 110 (a.p. 259), in most respects resembling an ordinary second-century γρ. ἱερῶν καὶ χειρ., has no budget attached to it. The temple in question, which was not precisely described (cf. l. 11), was probably one of the two principal shrines at Oxyrhynchus, the Serapeum and Thoëreum; cf. 1449. int. and 1453.

5. δωρο: cf. l. 6, 1409. 15, n., 1413. 1-3. It seems to have fixed inter alia the amount to be collected by the senate for the yarn required by the priests. Lines 8-9, where an advance is said to have been made to the yarn-merchants from the ταμιακὸς λόγος, probably do not
imply more than that the senate was responsible for obtaining the supply of yarn; for the actual price of this material presumably fell directly upon οἱ τελοῦντες τὴν τιμὴν τοῦ λίνου (cf. l. 15, n.), or at any rate on the contributors to the temple, who were by no means all senators, as is shown by the list of persons (many of them women) making payments to the Arsinoite temple in B. G. U. 362.

5. It is not clear whether δύνασθαι is governed by προεβάλοντο, or by a word like φάμενοι or διὰ τοῦ in the preceding lacuna; in the latter case προεβάλοντο connects with what follows. Besides a negative, the lacuna may have contained another infinitive with τοῖς ... μεταχειρισμένους as the subject. τὸ ἐργαντώ τοῦτο, which refers to the manufacture of yarn (l. 6), indicates that some reference to λίνον στημονικόν or γέρδιοι had also just occurred. The subject of προεβάλοντο is probably either the priests or ἐπιμεληταί appointed by the senate to collect the yarn (cf. l. 4, n.), not the λινέμποροι, who do not seem to be mentioned before ll. 10 or 11, nor the λινέμποροι, to whom αὐτοῖς in l. 8 refers.

5–6. A verb like φρονισαται or γενέσθω ἐπιμελεῖ probably occurred in the lacuna before αὐταί. For ὅρον cf. l. 4, n.

τοῦτο τὸ εἰδὼ: cf. l. 13, where εἰδὼ refers to the yarn. εἰδὼ here might also mean the flax.

Wilcken (Ost. i. 268) supposed that the cultivation of this was regulated under the Ptolemies, like that of the oil-producing plants, but the fragments concerning the ὀθονηρά in P. Rev. Laws bear no trace of a list corresponding to that in Cols. lx–lxii, and in later periods at any rate λινοκαλάμη seems to have been cultivated at will, without reference to the government; cf. e.g. 1102–3. The point of the remark about the κῶμα is not that the villages had failed to produce the statutable amount of yarn, but that this material would have to be obtained not from the local villages, but from the city λινέμποροι, who presumably imported it from other nomes, if there was not enough in the city.

7. ἤναι might be ναι (cf. 1413. 7), in which case another speaker intervened in the preceding lacuna, but is more likely to belong to an infinitive or participle. On the σύνδικος see 1413. int. and l. 17, n.

8. ἔκσερακάστα εἰνέα: the supposed ρ might be ι (but not any other letter), and the vestiges of the preceding five letters are very slight and inconclusive; [δ.] ... τριάκοντα might be read, but there is not room for [δ.]τριάκ. δεκαεννέα seems to be the figure in l. 9, where [τριάκοντα]ενέ cannot be read, but there is every reason to expect the figure before ἄρκεισθωσαν to be considerably smaller than that in l. 8, since the 11 denarii which had already been paid were part of the 49 denarii, whereas in l. 9 they are an addition to the 19 denarii. The senate, as we think, offered 30 denarii instead of the 49 demanded by the yarn-merchants, who do not appear to have had their prices fixed beforehand by a State tariff like that found in P. Rev. Laws xciv–viii; cf. l. 13, where the complaint of the cloth-weavers about the πλεοτιμία τῶν εἰδῶν does not suggest that the price of these was fixed by the government. How much yarn was supplied for 49 denarii may have been stated in the lacuna in ll. 7–8; cf. l. 12, n.

στημονικόν: this adjective, 'suitable for warps,' seem to be new.

αὐτοῖς: i.e. the λινέμποροι (cf. l. 9), even if the priests or ἐπιμεληταί responsible for obtaining the yarn (cf. l. 4, n.), and not the λινέμποροι, were the subject of the verb governing εἶναι (e. g. προσεφώνησαν).

ἀντὶ τῶν ταμιακῶν λόγου: i. e. the fiscus; cf. l. 9, P. Brit. Mus. 985. 6 (iii, 229) τὰ ὄρθια τῆς στρατηγαίας μου ἀπὸ τοῦ ταμιακοῦ λόγου, and P. Leipzig 64 quoted in 1419. 2, n.

9. [δε]καεννέα: [δε]κα may possibly be read, but there is not room for [τριάκοντα], and cf. l. 8, n. For λινέμποροι, which seems to be a new form, cf. the λινοπῶλαι in Wilcken, Ost. No. 45, quoted in int. In B. G. U. 1. 3 and P. Rainer ap. Wessely, Karanis, p. 74, the priests of Socnopaei Nesus paid 300 drachmae εἰς τιμήν ὀθονίων βυσσίων στολισμῶν, and
the nature of the payment has given rise to some discussion in view of other evidence that the temple in question manufactured θῆβα itself; cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 269, Otto, op. cit. i. 301. That the λίνον with which θειόμιστον were concerned was yarn, not manufactured linen, is clear from the present passage; the occurrence of σωτρίτωμόν and τιμή in l. 15 with an apparent reference to the finished product suggests that the priests of Socnopaei Nesus paid θειόμιστον just as the senate or οἱ τελοῦσι τὴν τιμήν του [λίνον did, and it is hardly likely that the weavers at Socnopaei Nesus were really priests, as supposed by Otto, since in the receipts of the temple there is no trace of profits derived from weaving. The procedure in the case of the Oxyrhynchite temple was different, since the senate did not buy the manufactured article, but had separate arrangements with the persons who supplied the yarn and with the weavers.

10. πεῖραν: cf. l. 15, n., and the πρὸς διεγματισμὸν διάφορα remitted by Ptolemy Epiphanes in connexion with the θῆβα supplied by the priests (Rosetta Inscr. 17–18).

προσενεγκοῦμεν: cf. 1260. 28 κατενεγκόω, and n. The construction of καὶ τοῖς is uncertain. μελλοντινὸν ὕφαίνειν: cf. l. 11. τὴν θῆβαν τοῖς ζηροὶ may have followed, as there; but if l. 11 was also spoken by the syndic, there was probably some slight variation.

11. Either ταξάτωσαν or a compound is more likely than πραξάτωσαν. What τινὰ refers to is not clear. If it is masculine, ἀνα = [is probably a future participle in agreement, e.g. ἀναμετρήσοντα τὸ λίνον, meaning that the cloth-weavers were to appoint a representative to examine the sample. But there may be a reference to the payment which they were to receive for making the cloth; cf. l. 15.

λινόφοι: cf. int., ll. 12–16, 1281. 4, 1308, and Reil, op. cit. 97. An ἄμφος at Arsinoë was called λινοφείων, e.g. P. Tebt. 321. 5 (wrongly assigned to Tebtunis by N. Niccolò, Vereinstesce, i. 102).

12. For ἀναγνωσθείσης at the beginning of a new section cf. l. 19; the restoration suits ll. 19 and 24. In l. 17 (though cf. n.) and 1415. 4, 13, 17 the same participle occurs elsewhere than at the beginning of a line, and ἀναγνωσθείσης can be read in l. 11, with καὶ ἐξειόσεως in l. 12, but the arrangement of ll. 11–12 as continuous is not satisfactory. In spite of the mention of λινόφοι in l. 11, the λινόφοι in l. 12 seem to be distinct, and not concerned with the temple, while with regard to the supply of yarn their arrangements were different from those in ll. 4–11; cf. l. 13, n. λινόφοι τῆς πόλεως means the whole guild of cloth-weavers (cf. 1303 and the similar guilds of other trades in 85), this being the first mention of them in the Roman period; cf. S. Niccolò, l.c. They must have been the persons responsible for making the cloth required from the city; cf. ll. 1–3 and int.

αὐτῶς was probably followed by ἴπτερ ἐκάστοτε κρίκο (cf. l. 15, n.) or whatever the measure of the cloth was; cf. l. 8, n. 200 drachmae are much too small a sum to represent the whole amount due to the cloth-weavers.

13. πλεοτιμίαν τῶν εἰδῶν: cf. ll. 5–6, n. It is clear that the λινόφοι τῆς πόλεως had to find their own yarn, unlike the λινόφοι in ll. 10–11; cf. l. 12, n.

ὑπουργῶν: cf. e.g. B. G. U. 362. viii. 6 παύδη (l. -δίοις) ὑπουργοῦσι τοῖς αὐτοῖς οἰκοδόμοις.

ὁ πρύτανις: οἱ βουλευταί might be read, and in l. 9 the senators fix the prices; but in l. 16 they give their assent to some proposal, and though one or more changes of speaker may have occurred in the lacunae in l. 13–15, it is more satisfactory to assign the whole passage following μετὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν as far as βουλῇ in l. 16 to the prytanis; cf. l. 16, n.

14. ψηφίσασθε: or, if this line was spoken by the βουλευταί (cf. the preceding n.), ψηφίσασθαι. ψηφίσασθαι might be read, and in l. 9 the senators fix the prices; but in l. 16 they give their assent to some proposal, and though one or more changes of speaker may have occurred in the lacunae in l. 13–15, it is more satisfactory to assign the whole passage following μετὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν as far as βουλῇ in l. 16 to the prytanis; cf. l. 16, n.

15. σωτηρίτωμον τοῦ κρίκου: κρίκο, which usually means an iron ring (cf. Reil, op. cit. 66), is found in 147. 2 σχοινὶ ὑπὲρ κρίκο. Here it seems to refer to a bundle of cloth, perhaps tied by a ring, for αὐτὰ refers to the additional drachmae
voted by the senate, and the payment to the cloth-weavers would naturally be made after the valuation of the cloth following its manufacture. With συντητιμένου cf. ll. 1 and 9-10, nn. That the κρίκος refers to yarn is unlikely (cf. l. 13, n.); but whether it means the whole amount due, or is a unit of measurement, is not clear. τοῦ [κρίκου might be restored after τὴν τιμήν, where the verb may well have been ἀπαιτείσθωσαν (cf. l. 2); but [λίνου is there more likely, though referring to manufactured linen, not to yarn (cf. l. 13, n.). οἱ τελοῦντες are clearly tax-payers, not purchasers, and appear to have been the persons responsible for paying to the senate for the cloth-weavers the value of the cloth, i.e., probably the persons who make money-payments for οθονιηρά; cf. int.

16. παραθησόμεθα ὑμῖν: cf. 1413, 14, 17, nn., 33, which suggest that here too the speaker was a σύνδικος: but if Σεπτίμιος Διογένης κτλ. (cf. l. 7) be restored, the length of the lacunae at the ends of lines was much longer than seems probable in ll. 9-10, and the assent of the senators suggests that παραθησόμεθα is all part of the speech of the prytanis. Cf. l. 13, n., and 1415. 8, where παραθησόμεθα ... τῷ κρατίστῳ ἐπιστρατήγῳ is spoken by the prytanis.

17. Since ll. 19 and 24 are irreconcilable with the supposition that ἀναγνωσθέντος came at the beginning of the line, there was either a blank space before it or more probably e. g. a date. Terentius Arius is possibly the strategus mentioned in 1455. 1, 34 (A. D. 275). ekk: or ekk. A minor official title is expected; cf. l. 19.

18. διδαχὲν ἐπερεθεῖναι: cf. 1416. 10. 

19. ἀναγνωσθέντος ἐπιστάλματος: cf. l. 17 and 1415. 17. For καταπομπῶν (masc.) cf. 1415. 6 and P. Leipzig ined. ap, Wilcken, Chrest. 43, int. ὑποδέκτης (1. -as) ἤτοι καταπομποὺς τῶν κελευθέρων ... [. . .] οὖν. For μετὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν cf. l. 13.

20. τοῖς πλίσταίι: or possibly τοῖς ταχισταίι can be read, with τοῖς instead of τοῖς before ἁμα, but ἀτιμῆται is inadmissible.

21. ἐν ἐπιμελῆ τόπῳ (cf. 1412. 11-12) cannot be read. A similar partial meeting of the senate seems to be meant in B. G. U. 144. ii. 1 (cf. 1416. int.) ἡρέθη ὑπὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς βουλῆς, where Jouguet (op. cit. 382) proposed τοῦ του for τοῦ, but τοῦ οὐ or τοῦ οὐν seems more likely.

22. ἐν ἐπιμελῆ τόπῳ (cf. 1412. 11-12) cannot be read. A similar partial meeting of the senate seems to be meant in B. G. U. 144. ii. 1 (cf. 1416. int.) ἡρέθη ὑπὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς βουλῆς, where Jouguet (op. cit. 382) proposed τοῦ του for τοῦ, but τοῦ αὐτοῦ or τοῦ αὐτοῦ seems more likely.

23. ἐν ἐπιμελῆ τόπῳ (cf. 1412. 11-12) cannot be read. A similar partial meeting of the senate seems to be meant in B. G. U. 144. ii. 1 (cf. 1416. int.) ἡρέθη ὑπὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς βουλῆς, where Jouguet (op. cit. 382) proposed τοῦ του for τοῦ, but τοῦ αὐτοῦ or τοῦ αὐτοῦ seems more likely.

24. ἐν ἐπιμελῆ τόπῳ (cf. 1412. 11-12) cannot be read. A similar partial meeting of the senate seems to be meant in B. G. U. 144. ii. 1 (cf. 1416. int.) ἡρέθη ὑπὸ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς βουλῆς, where Jouguet (op. cit. 382) proposed τοῦ του for τοῦ, but τοῦ αὐτοῦ or τοῦ αὐτοῦ seems more likely.

25. σκέψεως apparently means a resolution of the senate, as in 1412. 13. In 41 the honour to be bestowed upon the prytanis has been supposed by Wilamowitz and others to refer to his re-election, but that is very doubtful since the meeting was of the δῆμος, not of the senate; cf. Wilcken, Chrest. 45. 9, n. The appointment of a prytanis seems to have required the confirmation of the praefect; cf. 1252. verso ii. 18-19.

26. Probably πολλοῦ (or ἐκ πολλοῦ) γάρ.

27. ἅλφιε, a poetical word, is unsatisfactory here, though the doubtful περὶ τὴν καταπομπὴν τῆς αἰνώνς τῶν γεναιοτάτων στρατιωτῶν could be read, but there is not room for ἀ στρατηγῆς, which would rather be expected, if he were mentioned.

28. The word after ἐν ἐπιμελῆ τόπῳ may be a verb ending in -ουσιν, but not ἐν ἐπιμελητῷ.
1415. REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

This much damaged papyrus contains the latter part of one column and the beginnings of a few lines of a second from a report of the senate's proceedings similar to 1413-14 but a little later, and probably belonging to the reign of Diocletian or possibly the period 305–23; cf. 1413 int. The mention of an epistrategus, an official who is not elsewhere attested later than 280 (P. Ryl. 114. 35, n.), does not favour a fourth-century date. Two sections (ll. 4–12 and 17–31) are fairly well preserved, and another (ll. 13–16) is partly intelligible; but the other three are quite fragmentary. Lines 1–3 belong to the conclusion of a debate, apparently a speech of the prytanis, declaring his intention of referring the question, which seems to have concerned some kind of transport, to the epistrategus. In ll. 4–12 the subject is the consideration of instructions from the strategus to appoint persons to serve in place of two others, who were responsible for transporting military supplies but had absconded. The prytanis was anxious for the appointment of substitutes without delay, but objection was raised by the senate to nominating beforehand a certain class of persons (or perhaps any one at all), for fear of their flight. The prytanis was therefore reduced to an appeal to the epistrategus on this point, as well as on the question of filling up two other vacant posts, of one of which the description is lost but the holder seems to have absconded, the other being the office of wine-collector, of which the holder, Aristion, had been released from duty by the epistrategus. The mention of Aristion's name was greeted with exclamations of approval by the senate; when, however, the prytanis made another request for filling up the vacant posts, their reply referred to the seizure of the sureties of the defaulters and shows no signs of their consenting to do as they were asked, so that the concluding remark of the prytanis, which is lost, may well have been a repetition of his former declaration that he would appeal to the epistrategus.

The next section (ll. 13–16) began like the one preceding with the reading of an official communication from the strategus, of which the contents are not preserved; a second communication was from a public banker, apparently desiring a substitute for one of his colleagues, whose conduct had been unsatisfactory. A suggestion was then made, probably by the senate collectively, that a richer person should be appointed, after which the prytanis made a speech, apparently occupying the rest of the section, except perhaps for a remark of assent from the senate at the end; but the nature of his observations is obscure.
In l. 17 a difficulty arises similar to that in 1414. 12; for, though a fresh series of communications was read, the name but not the rank of the official being given, the topic which gave rise to an animated discussion in ll. 18–31 was the appointment of a public banker, and it is not at all clear that a new section began after l. 16, especially as ll. 15–16 may have been concerned only with the instructions from the strategus, and the question of the appointment of another public banker may have arisen out of the communication in l. 14. The public bankers, however, formed a collegium at this period (cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 647), and on the whole we are disposed to disconnect ll. 17–31 with the preceding section, and to regard the communications mentioned in l. 17 as parallel to that in l. 14, but referring to a different vacancy. The first speech seems to have come, as usual, from the prytanis, who pointed out that persons already holding a public office were eligible for election to a second, and it was on this question that most of the subsequent discussion turned; for, after a second speech from the prytanis urging an immediate election (cf. ll. 4–12), but leaving the choice of a candidate to the senate, the members of the tribe which by rotation was responsible for the appointments to liturgies (cf. 1418. 12, n.) proposed the election of Ptolemaeus, a chief-priest, one of the lesser municipal officials (cf. 1412. 1–3, n.). The next speech (l. 21) was apparently an objection to the nomination from Eudaemon (an exegetes who intervenes again later in support of Ptolemaeus) on the ground that the burden of two offices was beyond Ptolemaeus' means, as was also pleaded by the chief-priest himself. The prytanis' suggestion that more pressure should be brought to bear upon Ptolemaeus, as being too modest, led to renewed protests from both him and Eudaemon; but though perhaps disposed to make some concession with regard to the office already held by Ptolemaeus, the prytanis would take no refusal on the question of the bankership, and the senators showed their opinion by the acclamations customary in these circumstances (l. 27, n.). A final appeal from Ptolemaeus, supported by a reminder of his past services from his champion, was disregarded, and his election as banker was proposed by the prytanis and accepted by the senate, a last good word for Ptolemaeus being spoken by Eudaemon, acquiescing in the verdict of the majority. This lively and interesting debate presents several points of similarity to the discussion in C. P. Herm. 7. ii; cf. l. 25, n.

Col. ii, belonging to two other sections, contains only one or two letters in most of the lines, but is valuable for its indications of the method of commencing a new section, the beginnings of lines being nowhere else preserved in 1413–15. The lines in 1415 were, as is usual in this class of documents, of great breadth, and in no case can the whole gap between two consecutive lines be filled up with certainty; but in l. 5 not more than about 45 letters need be lost at the
beginning, and the initial lacuna there is unlikely to exceed 60 letters. Compared with the beginning of l. 6, the initial lacuna in ll. 1–3 is longer by about 38 letters and in l. 4 by 8; in l. 6 it is of the same length, and in ll. 7–10 shorter by 5 letters, but longer in l. 11 by 7, in ll. 12–13 by 11, in ll. 14–15 by 12, in l. 16 by 8, and in ll. 17–31 by about 25 letters.

Col. i.

1 ο̃ς πρύτανις εἰπ(εν)· δῆτι ἀγοράζουσιν τὰ αἱαυτῶν, κατα-
φερέτωσαν
2 ὁ ἀνοικοῦσιν, ἵνα καὶ περὶ τούτου
αὐτῶ παρα-
3 [θώμεθα.
4 [ὁ πρύτανις εἰπ(εν)· καὶ δῆμαξωδός[κε]ται ύμίν. ἀναγρ[ωθέντων] εἰ[π]ι-
ς ταλμάτων δύο τοῦ στρατηγοῦ, ἐνὸς μὲν
5 [περὶ τοῦ ἀντὶ Ἀκτιασίωνος βουλ(ευτοῦ) ? υιὸῦ καταφέροντος
καταπομπ[ο]ὺς οἴνου ἀποδράντοις ἔτερον δοθῆναι, τοῦ δὲ ἐτέρου
περὶ τοῦ [ἤντι Θέωνος βουλ(ευτοῦ) υιὸῦ
6 καταφέροντος ἔξι] Ἀραβία[ς] τῶν καταπομποῦν κριθῆς ἀποδράντων
ὁμοῖος ἔτερον δοθῆναι, μ[ετὰ τὴν] ἀνάγνωσιν ὁ πρύτανις εἰπ(εν).
7 δότε τοὺς λειτουργ[οὺς], μὴ ἐμποδίζητε ἡ κατα-
πομπ[η]ς τῆς ἀννώνη(ς) τῶν γεννεοτάτων στρατιωτῶν.] οἱ
8 ψυχεῖντος; οἱ μὴ φεύγωσιν. ὁ πρύτανις εἰπ(εν)· παραθη-
σόμεθα καὶ περὶ τούτου τῶν κρατίστων ἐπιστράτηγος.
9 [ρι] καὶ π[ερὶ συνεκτότον οἴνου ἀντὶ Ἀριστίωνος τοῦ ἀπολυθέντος
ὑπὸ τοῦ κρατίστου ἐπιστράτηγου δι᾽ ἀλ[λου ὁ]μήματα 

10 [οὶ βουλευταὶ εἰπ(ον)· Ἀριστί]ων ὅταν ἔλθῃ ἑλθεὶ ὀλοκληρήσει, λειτουργὸς
ἡ ὀλοκληρῶν Ἀριστίων. ὁ πρύτανις (εἰπ[εν])· δότε τοὺς [λειτούρ-
γοὺς, ἵνα
11 [μῆ] ἐμποδίζηται οἱ βουλευταὶ εἰπ(ον) παρά
τῷ στρατηγῷ ἤν Ἀκτιασίωνος καὶ Θέωνος ἐγγύαι παρὰ τῷ στρα-
τηγῷ ἤ]σαν. ὁ πρύτανις εἰπ(εν).
12 ]
ὁ πρύτανις εἶπεν· ἀναγνωσθέντος ἐπιστάματος δημοσίων χρημάτων τραπεζίτου περὶ τοῦ ἀντίθετον, μετὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν οἱ βουλευταὶ εἶπον· ὁ πρύτανις ἐπιστάματος δημοσίων χρημάτων τραπεζίτου περὶ τοῦ ἀντίθετον εὐπορώτερον ὀνομάζεσθαι. ὁ πρύτανις εἶπεν· ἀναγνωσθέντος ἐπιστάματος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ καὶ τοῦ δημοσίους χρημάτων τραπεζίτου περὶ τοῦ ἀντίθετον, μετὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν τηλικαύτην, καὶ ψηφιεῖσθε τὸ εὐπορώτερον ὀνομάζεσθαι. ὁ πρύτανις εἶπεν· ἀναγνωσθέντος ἐπιστάματος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ καὶ τοῦ δημοσίους χρημάτων τραπεζίτου περὶ τοῦ ἀντίθετον, μετὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν τηλικαύτην, καὶ ψηφιεῖσθε τὸ εὐπορώτερον ὀνομάζεσθαι. ἐτερους δοθῆναι, μετὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν οἱ βουλευταὶ εἶπον· ὁ πρύτανις ἐπιστάματος δημοσίων χρημάτων τραπεζίτου περὶ τοῦ ἀντίθετον εὐπορώτερον ὀνομάζεσθαι. ὁ πρύτανις εἶπεν· ἀναγνωσθέντος ἐπιστάματος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ καὶ τοῦ δημοσίους χρημάτων τραπεζίτου περὶ τοῦ ἀντίθετον, μετὰ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν τηλικαύτην, καὶ ψηφιεῖσθε τὸ εὐπορώτερον ὀνομάζεσθαι.
The prytanis said, "... and it is read to you." Two communications from the strategus having been read, one concerning the appointment of a substitute for Actiasion, senator (?), son of ..., convoying collectors of wine, who had absconded, and the other concerning the appointment likewise of a substitute for Theon, senator, son of ..., convoying from Arabia (?) collectors of barley, who had absconded, after the reading the prytanis said, "... Appoint persons to do the duty, in order that the carriage of the annona for the most noble soldiers may not be hindered." The senators said, "Let ... not be (nominated) beforehand ..., lest they run away." The prytanis said, "On this point we will refer to his excellency the epistrategus, and we will also add a statement concerning ..., and concerning a collector of wine in place of Aristion, who has been released by his excellency the epistrategus in another memorandum." The senators said, "... Aristion, when he comes, will prosper; a prosperous public servant was Aristion." The prytanis said, "Appoint the persons to office, in order that there may be no delay." The senators said, "The surety of ... was already (?) deposited with the strategus, the sureties of Actiasion and Theon were deposited with the strategus." The prytanis said, ...

The prytanis said, "... and it is read to you." A communication from the strategus having been read concerning ..., and one from the banker of public moneys concerning the appointment of a substitute for Pasion, who ..., after the reading the senators said, "Let the prytanis nominate a richer person." The prytanis said, ...

Communications from ... esus having been read concerning ..., after the reading the prytanis said, "... were appointed to a public office although they already held such
offices." The senators said, ... The prytanis said, "Fill up the office, appoint ..., nominate whom you will." The members of the ... tribe said, ... Eudaemon, exegetes, said (?), "Ptolemaeus (cannot?) remain in the public office ..." Ptolemaeus son of Damaron, chief-priest, said, "I entreat you, I cannot serve. I am a man of moderate means, I live in my father's house, ..." The prytanis said, "Ptolemaeus still requires to be pressed by you, for he too shrinks from so great an office ..." Eudaemon, exegetes, said, "Ptolemaeus too is a man of moderate means and unable to bear the burden ..." Ptolemaeus son of Damaron, chief-priest, said, "The office is beyond my powers." The prytanis said, "Even if Ptolemaeus ... in another office (?), he cannot refuse you with regard to the post of public banker. It is, however, clear that it is not permitted ..." The senators said, "Upright, faithful Ptolemaeus ..." Ptolemaeus son of Damaron, chief-priest, said, "I entreat you, I cannot undertake two public offices at one time ..." Eudaemon, exegetes, said, "Ptolemaeus has often given an example of his loyalty." The prytanis said, "... I propose him to you." The senators said, "Ptolemaeus will not refuse his tribe ..." Eudaemon, exegetes, said, "You elected him on account of his good faith."

2. αὐτῷ is probably the epistrategus; cf. l. 8. παραθέμεθα indicates the prytanis or syndic as the speaker; cf. I. 8 and 1413. 17, n.
5. For the restoration of the name cf. l. 11. For καταθέμεθα cf. ll. 1, 6, 1414. 20; κατέθνεσθος would also be suitable. For κατατεθοῦσι cf. 1414. 19, n.
6. εἰς Ἀραβίαν: this probably refers to the district between the Nile and the Red Sea, or else Arabia Felix. Most of the caravans bringing Arabian wares from Philotera, Myos Hormos, Leucos Limen, or Berenice entered the Nile valley at Καινή (Keneh, Copto), or further south, but Hadrian constructed a road from Antinoë to the coast. 38 (= W. Chrest. 273) contains part of a tariff relating probably to wares imported from the Red Sea; cf. Rostowzew, Archiv, iv. 298 sqq. The νομὸς Ἀραβία (cf. 1435. 8) is certainly not meant, and though Ἀραβία is sometimes used merely in reference to that part of an Upper Egyptian nome which was on the east bank (e. g. P. Brit. Mus. 401. 10 κόξλακες τὴν Ἀραβίαν τοῦ ... Ἀδύφιτον νομῷ; cf. Strabo, p. 806), it is very doubtful whether any part of the Oxyrhynchite nome, even the eastern toparchy, was on the east bank; cf. 1421. 3, n.
7. δότε κτλ.: cf. ll. 10–11 and 19. For the annona militaris cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 360. προτελευτώσαν: cf. l. 23, 1413. 9. προτελευτώσαν (cf. 1417. 8–9, n.) would also be suitable.
9. The person referred to in the early part of this line was probably mentioned also in l. 11, where, if the restoration is correct, he was in the same position as Actiasion and Theon with regard to his surcy, a circumstance which suggests that he like them had run away. But διὰ λαλου ὑπομνήματος at the end of the line indicates that a ὑπομνήμα of the epistrategus occurred earlier, and προτελευτωσάντων, instead of προτελευτωσάντων ὑπομνήματος καὶ προτελευτώσαν, would have to be restored, in which case the first part of l. 10 may have contained some complimentary references to him corresponding to those concerning Aristion, and the words preceding παρὰ τῷ στρατηγῷ in l. 11 would have to be restored differently.

συνλεκτὸν ὑπομ. : the first word seems to be the genitive of συνλεκτῆς, an otherwise unattested form analogous to ὑποδέκτης, rather than of συνλεκτος.
10–11. ἵνα ἐμποδίζηται: cf. l. 7.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

11. ἦδη : cf. l. 18. If ἐγγύη is right, it was preceded by the name of the person described in the first part of l. 9; cf. n. The deleted letter may have been e or v.

παρὰ τῷ στρατηγῷ : declarations of sureties for pilots or ναύκληροι in the public service were usually addressed to the strategus, e.g. 1554; ἔγγυη probably means the documents, not the actual money.

12. The final remark of the prytanis may well have been παραθησόμεθα καὶ περί τοῦ τῶν τῷ κρατίστῳ ἐπιστρατήγῳ ; cf. l. 8 and int.

13. καὶ ἀναγείνωσκεται : cf. l. 4, n. The word ending in -ov is probably a proper name, στρατηγοῦ being inadmissible. v can be read for e before . . .v, but the name seems to be different from that in l. 17.

14. ἀρι Πασχάκων κτλ. : cf. l. 5 and 1416. 11–12 ἀρι . . . τ[o] ὑμομαθῆ(κτός) καὶ μὴ συνελει[ο]ργήσαντος[s]. The word before καὶ does not seem to be λειτουργήσατος, but all the readings in this line after τῶ are very uncertain. eti πάσι is possible.

15. ὑμομαθῆ(κτός) is apparently middle, as in l. 19; the active occurs in 1413. 4, 9. The speaker can be the senate collectively or an individual, but not the prytanis, who generally opens the discussion after the reading of documents. ὑμομαθῆ(κτός) (which would be passive, depending on περί τοῦ in l. 14) cannot be read, and an aorist infinitive is expected after περί τοῦ. For the prytanis as nominator cf. l. 30; but the subject might be e.g. the λειτουργία φυλή ; cf. l. 19, n.

16. τηλικαύτην : cf. ll. 23–4. λειτουργίαν may well have occurred earlier in the line, but not immediately before τηλικ. At the end of the line oυτό would be suitable (cf. 1414. 16), but the reading oυ βυ[υλε]υτα[ί is very doubtful, especially as νυ was on a separate fragment, which is not certainly placed here.

17. If a new section began in this line (cf. int.), the prytanis probably made an introductory remark, as in ll. 4 and 13. The word after ἐπισγαλμάτων is apparently a proper name, not a title, and may well refer to the strategus; cf. 1414. 17.

18. For the initial restoration cf. l. 6; that eἰς λειτουργίαν κτλ. belongs to the ἐπιστάματα is less likely. Instances of persons holding more than one public office are not uncommon: a βασιλείου τραπεζής in B. G. U. 121 (A. D. 194) is also ἐναρχός γυμνασίαρχος, the εὐθηνιαρχία was often combined with other offices (1412. 1–3, n.), and cf. l. 25, 1416. 5, nn.

19. δότε [τῶν λειτουργίων] (cf. l. 10) cannot be read. For ἀναλαβέσθαι cf. l. 15, n., and for oι ἀπὸ τῆς [|(number) φυλῆς l. 30 and 1418. 12, n.

20–1. αναλαβεσθε may be for ἀναλαβεσθε. The reference to ἀρχιερωσύνη may suggest that, in l. 21 at any rate, Eudaemon (cf. int.) was the speaker, rather than the prytanis or the tribe, and if e.g. oυ δῶσαι (cf. ll. 26 and 28) occurred before Πτολεμαίος, that sentence too may belong to Eudaemon. The members of the tribe may have said προτραπήτω Πτολεμαίοι Δαμαρίωνος ἄρχιερευς : cf. 1413. 9.


25. ἐν ἄλλῃ [: or ἐναλλα-, i. e. some part of ἐναλλάζειν (cf. 1418. 22, 23) or ἐναλλάςεις. In any case there is probably a contrast between Ptolemaeus’ ἀρχιερωσύνη, which might be got rid of in some way, and the bankership, which he could not refuse; cf. l. 30, and 1627, which is concerned with a change of λειτουργία. A somewhat similar situation occurs in C. P. Herm. 7. ii, where Heraclammon, who is pressed to undertake an ἐπιμέλεια, desires to vacate his position of eutheniarch first (perhaps he was gymnasiarch also, for ἐκ τῶν γυμνασιαρχών in ll. 8–9 apparently refers to Heraclammon, and his name may have occurred in l. 2 as one of the two gymnasiarchs instead of Paniscus’ as restored by Jouguet, op. cit. 383).

27. For ἄνειμα νοστὶ cf. 1418. 11, n. ἁμαρτία might mean ‘bail’, and a word like ἄνειμα can be restored; cf. P. Ryl. 77. 30 ἁμαρτία ἁμαρτημάτων. But it may well have its more common sense
On the recto of this papyrus is a list of official persons (1498). The verso contains a valuable list of subjects discussed by the senate of Oxyrhynchus, and is to some extent parallel to B. G. U. 144, a fragment of what seems to be official memoranda of a prytanis (cf. Preisigke, Beamtenwesen, 53). Col. i of that papyrus is, however, too imperfect to show its contents, and of Col. ii ll. 1-5 refer to a person appointed to an office by the prytanis after an informal meeting of senators (cf. 1414, 21, n.), leaving only ll. 6-9, which are part of a list of individuals apparently appointed to some λειτουργία by the senate. 1416 was clearly drawn up by or for a prytanis, and that it refers to the acta, not the agenda, of the senate is indicated by the use of past tenses throughout, especially in l. 1 εἰσηγήσατο. The different subjects are normally introduced by the phrase π(epi) τοῦ followed by an infinitive, but in l. 27 there was apparently some variation, perhaps owing to the commencement of a separate section. On the right-hand side there is an almost vertical break, and the ends of lines are mostly lost. Probably at least twenty letters are missing; cf. l. 6, n. The arrangement of ll. 19-26, which are not likely to form one paragraph, is uncertain. The writing on the recto bears considerable resemblance to 1412, which belongs to the reign of Probus, and 1416 must be assigned approximately to the close of the third century on palaeographical grounds. The mention of the praefect Publius indicates a date about A. D. 299, though only one emperor is referred to; cf. l. 29, n. On the general question of the subjects debated by the senate see 1413, int.
Concerning the appointment of some one to invite the epistrategus to the festival.

Concerning the making of an advance from the senatorial funds for the posts of gymnasiarch.

Concerning the urging of one of the nominees to offices to become steward of the games.

Concerning the urging of ... son of ... also called Heraclides to be gymnasiarch on Pharmouthi 29 (−30?) for 1½ days, and the heirs of ... for ½ (?!) day, ... son of Dionysius
on Pachon., Hierax son of Hermias on the 8th, . . . on the 9th, Heliodorus on the 10th, Dorion also called Plutarchus on the 11th and 12th.

Concerning the postponement of the petition of the priests until the next meeting.

Concerning the petition of Didymus also called Eudaemon and . . . that in place of . . ., who was nominated and failed to serve as their colleague, Heracleon and Serenus, land-owners at Septha, should be urged to take office . . . and Hermophilus and Onnophris . . . in succession to . . ., now priest, and those who were nominated with him . . . for (super-intending) the festival, and the election of Serenus (?) . . . on condition that Heracleon should be bail for his appearance.

Concerning the election of a cosmetes (?) in place of Silvanus son of Anicetus for . . . days.’

1. εἰσηγήσατο : cf. int. and 1413. 2, n. εἰσηγ(ητής) added later in the margin here and against l. 4 serves apparently to emphasize the insertion of the name of the proposer, which seems to be omitted in the later sections. This Tiron is probably mentioned in 1515. 4.

2. πανηγυρίων : cf. l. 16, 41. 1 λαιας πανηγυρίων ὀθός, where Wilcken (Chrest. 45. 1, n.) has suggested ἐστρασοῦ λαιας, and 705. 34–5 ἔτι καὶ μᾶλ γιὸν τῶν ἐπισκόπων ἡμέραν ἐκαστον ἑτερον πανηγυρίζοντας (sc. the Oxyrhynchites). A tax [. . .] πανηγυρίου(ος) occurs in P. Ryl. 213. 374.

It is possible that a name is lost at the end of this line and l. 5.

3. ἀπὸ βουλευτικῶν προχρείας : cf. 1418. 20 ἀς ἐκ προ χρείας πεποίηκεν γυμνασιαρχίας ἡμερ ... , and 1501, which is concerned with a loan by a ταμίας βουλ(ευτικῶν) χρη(μάτων). The βουλευτικα, which are not mentioned elsewhere, seem to be a private fund of the senate, distinct from the πολιτικὸς λόγος administered by them, on which see Jouquet, op. cit. 416.

The name of some office or offices, e. g. τῆς γυμνασιαρχίας, probably followed χώρας, for which cf. 1413. 1, n.

5. ἀγωνοθέτην : this official, who is often met with in some of the provinces (Liebenam, Städteverwaltung, 542), is rarely mentioned in Egypt ; but cf. 1284. 8–9, where the order κοσμητεύσαντος και ἀγωνοθέτησαν indicates that he ranked above the cosmetes (cf. 1412. 1–3, n.), Dittenberger, Or. Gr. Inscr. ii. 713, where his office at Alexandria was combined with that of gymnasiarch (cf. εἰς ἀρχὰς here), P. Ryl. 117. 18.

6. After καθ at least one more day (i. e. λ, followed perhaps by Ἄρεως . . ) must have been mentioned, if l. 7 refers to this date ; but that is far from certain. The occurrence of (Pachon) 8 in l. 8 would suit the view that the lacuna at the end of ll. 6 and 7 extends to 30 or 40 letters, but at the end of l. 8 only one name is necessary before 4, and though a father’s name may have been added and . . . τῶν καὶ Ἡλιόδωρον is possible, a lacuna of more than 20 letters is unlikely. Probably several of the early days of Pachon were omitted ; cf. 1413. 24, n. Gymnasiarchs only held office for a few days in the year, so that a large number of them was required ; cf. 1418. 15, n.

8. Ηἰ: καληρονόμου (cf. l. 7) is improbable.

10. Cf. 1414. 18 and 1413. int.

11–12. προστατημα, for which cf. ll. 5–6, or δοθῆναι (cf. 1415. 5, 14–15) is to be restored either in l. 15, in which case the liturgy in question was connected with the πανηγυρίς (l. 2, n.), or in l. 12, in which case it may have been different and  ἐς τὸ . . . πανηγυρίς may depend on ὀνομασθ(έντας) in l. 15. It is curious that so many names were apparently suggested, for there seems to have been only one defaulter (ἴτας cannot be read in l. 12), and only one substitute (αὐτὸν in l. 17), with another person as surety. Possibly the persons mentioned in ll. 14–15 were not coupled with Heracleon and Serenus.

13. Σίφοδα (or Σήφοδα, as in P. Hibeh 45. 5) was in the lower toparchy (1285. 136), probably close to the Nile since a κυβερνήτης in 1554. 6 came from it, and a place of some size since in 1285 it paid more than any other village in its toparchy. The boundary
between the lower toparchy and the Heracleopolite nome was probably somewhere between Feshn and Fent, and nearly opposite Hibeh, which lies on the east bank. That town, perhaps identical with Hipponon (cf. P. Hibeh, p. 10), was in the Heracleopolite nome, but the papyri from its cemetery were mainly written either in the Koitēς toparchy of the Heracleopolite nome, or in the lower toparchy of the Oxyrhynchite. Ψῦχις and Ταλάη, two Heracleopolite villages often mentioned in them, and, as P. Hibeh 117, 8 indicates, near each other, may well correspond to the modern Ab∂sag and Τάλα to the north-west of Feshn, in which case the Koitēς τόπος was the southern portion of the Heracleopolite nome. This is on the whole more probable than the view suggested in P. Hibeh, I., that it was all on the east bank, for unless the Nile has shifted its course since Roman times, there was hardly any cultivation on the east bank between Wasta and Fent. Τάλα, however, might be the Oxyrhynchite village of Τάλα. Shenra, which is near the edge of the desert west of Fent, may be the Oxyrhynchite Σιναρύ, often mentioned in the Hibeh papyri, and Tala, a little south-west of Τάλα might be another, Oξυρυχνίας. The Ptolemaic papyri found in recent years at Gamhrid, between Shenra and Τάλα, are likely to throw more light on the question. Talc, another village in the lower toparchy, is stated by the Iterin. Anton. to have been twenty-four Roman miles from Oxyrhynchus. Since Sesphtha was in the 10th pagus in the fourth century (P. Giessen 115), it was probably in the extreme north of the toparchy, of which other villages belonged to the 8th and 9th pagi, i.e. further south in the direction of Magḥdāqa; cf. 1425, 4, n., and 1448, int. The boundary of the Oxyrhynchite and Heracleopolite nomes was perhaps slightly altered in Roman times, for 'Ασσύα, which is found in a taxing-list of Heracleopolite villages in P. Hibeh p. 8, occurs in 1539 along with villages of the lower toparchy of the Oxyrhynchite nome, unless a different village is meant. 

14. ἐκ δοχῆις: cf. 1265. 17 ἐκ διαδοχῆς τοῦ... πατρός in a declaration by a priest (cf. νυνεὶ ἱερέα in l. 15). 15. For εἰς τό followed by an infinitive (ἀγεῖν ?) cf. ll. 2 and 12-12, n. 16. Perhaps τὸν προκείμενον Σερῆν should be restored; cf. l. 13. 17. παραστήσεις: cf. l. 21 and e.g. 1554. 8 ὅτι καὶ παραστήσω σοι. 18. κοσμητ(ήν): concerning this office not much is known, and whether it was normally held for only a few days at a time like that of gymnasiarch (cf. ll. 6-9) is uncertain. κοσμητ(ήν) or κοσμητ(εύσαντος) would apparently yield the same sense as κοσμητ(ήν), if ἐφ᾽ ἡμέρας be retained; cf. l. 2 for the absence of an expressed subject of the infinitive. ἐφήβου should be a title, which would be the subject of ἀναφέροντα, is less likely. 19. ἐπεποιήθ(αι) does not seem the right verb if the genitive Αἰμιλιανοῦ is correct, and there is hardly another letter besides τοῦ in the lacuna. a can be read for o, and κ or η for i. ἀναφέροντα means a sentence of a judge, but what rank Aemilianus Asclepiades held is uncertain, except that he was not praefect; cf. l. 29, n. 20. [ν]ομικάριον: νομικάριος seems to be a late variant for νομικός, which can mean either a legal adviser, as in C. P. R. 18. 22-5 (= M. Christ. 84) Βλαίσιος Μαριανὸς... συναδήμους Ἀντε[μιλιανοῦ]ντοῦ νομικοῦ περί τοῦ πράγματος τῆς πολιτικῆς προσόδου τὰ περιγινομένα (?) συσταθῆναι τῇ ἑξῆς βουλῇ... ἡρῆσθαι ἀντὶ (cf. 1. 11) Λ. Ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ καὶ Νείλου γυμνασιαρχήσαντος ἐπιτηρήτην κτλ. But προσόδου is very doubtful; the vestiges would suit ν at least as well and can be γ. [, and parallels for the phrases in l. 22
are lacking. Line 25 might be \[\pi(ερὶ τοῦ προτρ(απῆναι) \Pi)\] τολμῆσαι ἐκγ(γη[τεύσαι]) κτλ.; cf. l. 6. 4 can be read after η[μερα][s] in place of the supposed \(\rho\) at the end of the line above.

26. Possibly the supposed \(\iota\) (or \(\rho\)) belongs to l. 25, and the space between ll. 25 and 27 was blank. If there was a line there, it may well have been a heading, possibly a date; cf. the next note.

27. This section seems to have begun somewhat differently from the rest, for, though \(\pi(ερὶ)\) τοῦ can be supplied, the word before τῆς is not an infinitive. \(\gammaυ.\) can be read for \(\gammaε[.]\); the word shows no sign of having been abbreviated. A substantive to which δημοτελής would apply is expected.

28. \(\tauου\) is written a little higher than the rest of the line and might be a marginal note (cf. ll. 1 and 4), but this line is more probably a new section than a continuation of l. 27. \(\piράσκλητον\) λαβεῖν seems to refer to receiving a judicial summons from the \(\epsilonπίτροπος\), though \(\piράσκλητον\) (or which cf. Mitteis, Grunda. 16) would be expected. For trials before an \(\epsilonπίτροπος\) involving the senate cf. 1413. 17, n., 1417. int. It does not seem practicable to interpret \(\piράσκλητον\) here in the same sense as in 1412. 12 \(\piράσκλητον\) βουλῆς.

29. The word before τῶν is presumably an infinitive (\(Ιμισαι, \ Ικισαι, \ Ιαρθαι, \ Ιακισαι\) is possible), but can be \(\alphaρται\). It is remarkable that only one Emperor is mentioned, though the two were reigning if 1416 is contemporary with 1204, which mentions the same praefect (Aelius) Publius (Aug. 19, 299). He came after Flavius Valerius Pompeianus, who was in office from October 287 (888. 6) to Sept. 15, 289 (1252. recto 28), and Aemilius Rusticianus, deputy-praefect in 298 (1469. 1), and before Clodius Culcianus, who held office from Feb. 28, 303 (71. 23) to May 29, 306 (1104. 10). Of the three other praefects assigned to this period by Cantarelli (Prefetti di Egitto, ii. 13-16), Sallustius (P. Amh. 137. 4) was shown by 1191 to belong to the 6th year of Probus (280-1); Aurelius Antinou (B. G. U. 13. 3) was not a praefect, but the \(\pi(οραι)\) \(\deltaαστος\), or at any rate a subordinate, of an unnamed praefect, while \(Ποδε(του)\) or \(Ποδε(του)\), the praefect mentioned on Pompey's pillar at Alexandria (Dittenberger, Or. Gr. Inscr. ii. 718. 3), was probably our \(Ποδε(του)\), Salt having in fact read \(ΠΟΥΒΑΙΟC\) and Köhler \(ΠΟΥΒΑΙΟC\). On the praefects preceding Valerius Pompeianus see 1456. 1, n.

1417. REPORT OF A TRIAL CONCERNING THE SENATE.

21-8 x 26-8 cm. Early fourth century.

The trial reported in this fragment was an action before a strategus, brought by the senate of Oxyrhynchus through their σύνδικος (cf. 1413. 17, n.) against Nilus, probably Thonius (l. 33), and perhaps other persons (cf. l. 28), who had after election by the senate failed to perform the duties of eutheniarchs. A somewhat similar action before an \(\epsilonπίτροπος\), brought by the senate of Hermopolis against gymnasiiarchs, is mentioned in C. P. Herm. 53 (W. Chrest. 39); fragments of other trials in which the senate was represented by σύνδικοι are extant in C. P. Herm. 23, 25-6. The office of eutheniarch, a magistrate responsible for the grain supply of Oxyrhynchus, was difficult to fill, and, as 1252. verso shows, for some years before 280 it was in abeyance. In the present case one of the persons nominated (Nilus ?) threatened to resign his property and appeal to the praefect, as not infrequently happened in connexion with the nomination to municipal
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

offices; cf. 1405, 1642, and C. P. R. 20. The judge, as might be expected, exhibited a desire to carry out the resolutions (ψηφίσματα) of the senate (cf. II. 16, 23, 28–32); but the lines were of considerable length, though the writing is large, and are too incomplete to permit a reconstruction of the dialogue, which was chiefly between Nilus and the strategus. The papyrus probably belongs to the early part of the fourth century rather than to the end of the third; a date towards the middle of the fourth century, though palaeographically possible, is hardly compatible with the prominence of the strategus, for that office after the establishment of the logistes and defensor (cf. 1426. 3, 4, nn.), and praepositi of the pagi (1425. 4, n.) rapidly waned in importance; cf. 1430 and 1470. intt.

Col. i.

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

ἀἰδίηκα τὰ πλῖστα

[σαι]

δ[δ][γ][μ]ατι ἐν τῷ ψηφίσματι

καὶ ἐπίτροποι αὐτὰ τὰ [.] ἀμαρ-

τῶν] ὑπαρχόντων καὶ πάντα μου τὰ υπάρ-

[χοιτα]

β ι?φια, ἐξίσταμε αὐτοῖς

]ειαν. Πλουτίων σύνδικος εἰπ(εν).

Νεῖλος εἰπ(εν)· ὅσα ὑπάρχοντα ὑπόκειται τεχνέ

]ω τὴν ἔξοδον ποιοῦμαι ἐπει τὸν [κύριον

[μου ἡγεμόνα]

ἔλθων οἱ σκρέιβας φαίη [τ]ὴν ὑπὲρ [μ][.] . υπον

]τοῦ οὐ βούλονται, ἀκολούθως ἡμεῖς προο-

] ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασι τηρήσομεν τὸ δέ-

[καϊον]

[καίον]

τῆς εὐθηνιαρχίας. τῶν συνδικῶν ημιν-

Νεῖλον τὴν εὐθηνιαρχίαν αὐτοῦ μὴ κεχορηγηκέναι, Νεῖλος εἰπ(εν).

15 

ὁ στρατηγὸς εἰπ(εν)· τέως οὖν τινα δεῖσαι ἐκ

] ὁφειλει αὐτὸς τὴν χαρηγίαν ποιή-(σασθαι)

Col. ii.

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

[. . . . . βασ]λικ[.] 

[. . . . .]ψω καὶ πρ [.

ὁ[. .] . ἀσ περιέχει ὁ ἀνάδοξος αὐτό[.] 

ὁ στρατηγὸς εἰπ(εν).

20 σαντο ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς βουλῆς μετατεθῆναι τὸ ὑπο[.] . ὁ
σοῦ τοῦ τῆς εὐθηνιαρχίας λειτουργήματος εἰ. [ 
Νεῖλος εἶπεν: μάρτυς οὐν θέλω διὰ σοῦ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ οἱ ὁ στρατηγὸς εἶπεν: τέως τὸ τῆς βουλῆς ψῆφισμα [ 
Νεῖλος; εἶπεν: περὶ γυμνασιαρχίας μόνον διελάλησεν τῇ βουλῇ τῇ εὐθηνιαρχίας. 25 χίαι. ὁ στρατηγὸς εἶπεν: οὐ ταῦτα περεῖ γυμνασιαρχίας δια- 
γειωνάκειν δύναται, ἢ ὁ κύριός μου ὁ διασημότατος ἡγεμόν 
Νεῖλος; εἶπεν: παρά τῶν μελλόντων ἔχειν τὰ δόγματα ὁ στρατηγὸς εἶπεν: ύμεῖς οἱ ἐνδεχόμεθα παραδοθέντες εὐθηνιαρχίας τῷ 
κυρίῳ μου ἡγεμόνων φανερά σοι πεποιηκόντος [πάρα τῶν μελλόντων ἔχειν τὰ δόγματα ὁ στρατηγὸς εἶπεν: ύμεῖς οἱ ἐνδεχόμεθα παραδοθέν 
τινος γειώμενος γυμνασιαρχίας. [ 
Θόμιος εἶπεν: σοι τῆς χορηγίας παρά τινος γειώμενος. ] 

2. οἱ δὲ εἶπον συνεδρεῖς; οὗ οἱ δὲ εἶπον συνεδρεῖς; [possibly by the strategus (cf. l. 16 ὁ διελάλησεν αὐτός), or by the 
synodic (l. 7). 
3. διασημότατος; cf. l. 27 and P. Fay. 20. 22, where the word is used by the Emperor (Julian?) for an edict, i. e. the papyrus in question. In 1417 it may refer to an edict of the 
prefect, who is mentioned just before l. 27, while ἡγεμόνως refers to either Nilus or the prefect. [p. 297. vii. 14. 
5—6. Cf. 1405. 5—6 and 24—5 ἐξιστανόμενοι αὐτός, and, for πάντα, 1405. int. αὐτός refers to the nominators, and προσφωνησόμενοι may be substituted for βολη (which may of course be datīve); cf. 1413. 13. 
8—9. It is not clear whether Nilus or the strategus is the speaker; but if ἐστι in l. 9 is for ἐστι, as is probable (cf. l. 25 περὶ), l. 9 suits Nilus, and l. 11—13, if there is no change of speaker in l. 10, can be restored προσφωνησόμενοι ἐν τοῖς ὑπομνήμασι 
τινος ἡγεμόνως πάντα ἡγεμόνως τῆς γυμνασιαρχίας (cf. l. 1. 24), ὑπολοθομομεθα (cf. l. 20, n.) δὲ τῆς εὐθηνιαρχίας. On the other hand, if εὐθηνιαρχίας depends on τὸ δίκαιον, l. 11—13 at any rate are best 
assigned to the strategus, and it is he who refers to the prefect in l. 26 and 29. If ἐστι is retained, ἐξοδον might mean 'issue', not 'voyage', and the speaker be the strategus, but the 
instances of appeals to the prefect for release from liturgies (P. Amh. 82 and 1642. 21) favour the view that l. 9 refers to a voyage to Alexandria. The line drawn above l. 10 was 
perhaps intended to indicate deletion, as e. g. in 843. 
10. Perhaps τὸν διασημότατον μου ἡγεμόνα; cf. l. 26. The σκρίβας was the secretary of the 
senate; cf. 1191, a regulation that appointments of ἐπιμεληταί by the senate should bear 
his signature. The letter after ὑπερ is either ν or π, and that before νυσκόν is apparently not a. 
11—13. Cf. l. 8—9, n. After τῶν συνεδρεῖων a participle like προσφωνησόμενον is expected, but ἡγεμόνως (i. e. ἡγεμόνως) does not suit the vestiges, for the second letter seems to be γ or ο and the fourth to be ν, though whether any letter at all followed is very doubtful. ἡ ἡγεμόνως does not suit the context.
19. ἀναδ[οχή: cf. 1418. 18, n. ἀναδ[οχής would also be suitable with αὐτοῖ]; with μο[ν or σο[ν a longer word (ἀναδ[εξίς;) is necessary. ἔθεν[οντο ἐστὶ is more likely than ἐφη[σοντο.

20. ἀπὸ[μην[α is unsuitable. At the end of the line a participle, possibly ἀπολυθέντος (cf. ll. 8-9, n.), is expected.

22. μάτην: the fourth letter begins more like ε than η, but μάτεον for μάταιον cannot be read.

24. The subject of διελάλησεν is perhaps the praefect. On the combination of the offices of gymnasiarch and eutheniarch cf. 1418. 14, n.

26. After δύναται is a blank space. η is more likely than η (referring to the βουλή), for ll. 25-6 may well be restored ού ταύτων περί γυμνασι[αρχίας διαλύσωμαι (cf. 1420. 5). περί τούτων θ (e. g.) ἐπίτροπος δια[κοννάκει δύναται, ἢ δίκρινε μάν [δ'] διασημότατος ἡγεμόν]. The last three words are not quite certain, for it is not necessary to suppose that a letter is lost after μᾶν; but διαγνώσταται is inadmissible, δί being the only alternative to σ, and the omission of δ δια- σημότατος ἡγεμόν] would be unsatisfactory.

27. δόγματα: cf. 1. 3, n.

30. Perhaps λε[ιτουργημάτων (cf. 1. 21); but λα [ can be read.

33. This line is lower than l. 16, which corresponds to l. 32, and perhaps ll. 28-32 contained the concluding judgement of the strategus.

1418. Application to the Senate.

Fr. 1 30-6 x 13-3 cm. A. D. 247.

On the verso are the ends of lines of what must have been an interesting application to the senate through the prytanis from a certain Aurelius Pasion, who had combined the offices of gymnasiarch and eutheniarch, and apparently wished for some kind of relief in connexion with the gymnasiarchy of his youthful son; but the initial lacunae, as is indicated by the certain restorations in l. 1, probably exceeded 70 letters in ll. 1-3 and 9-13, and 65 in the rest, so that hardly any connected sense is obtainable. The first thirteen lines seem to be mainly concerned with an account of the writer's services and the difficulties of his financial position, while ll. 14-30 are a complaint against a former prytanis, Asclepiades, with reference to the days on which the writer and his son had been or were to be in office. Asclepiades by his failure to fulfil his promises had apparently caused them to undertake more than had been agreed upon or was just. The details are for the most part obscure, but 1418 supplies some useful information about the length of tenure of municipal offices; cf. l. 15, n. It was written in Thoth (l. 23) of the 5th year (l. 26) of the Philippi, as is shown by the mention of the praefect Valerius Firmus (l. 4, n.). A small detached fragment with the beginnings of four lines can belong to a second column. The papyrus is no doubt a draft or copy of the document actually sent to the senate.
1418. APPLICATION TO THE SENATE

Fr. 1.
[Ὁμηρογνειτῶν τῆς λαμπρᾶς καὶ λαμπροτάτης πολέως τῇ κρατίστῃ βουλῇ διὰ
ἐνδαρχοῦ προτάνως παρὰ Αὐρήλιου Πιασίνῳ]...

[ν] παρ' υμῖν τὰ τῆς γενομένης ὀνομασίας τῳ...

παρὰ τὴν ἡμετέρᾳ δύναμιν ὁπωσοῦ διαπέπρακται [.........

τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἡμῶν ἡγεμόνος Οὐαλερίου Φίρμου ἐπὶ υπομονῇ...

[ε] συντηρήσαι τὸν παιδὰ καὶ εαυτὸς καὶ ταῖς [.........

] ὄρον τοῦ δοθέντος ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγέθους τῆς ἡγεμονίας

[σ]τήσαι καὶ ἐπεισεν παρὰ δύναμιν οὐ κατὰ [.........

τῆς πληρωθείσης υπὸ ἐμοῦ ναυκληρίας καὶ ὃν ἄλλῳ...

ὑπὲρ (?) τὴν ἡμετέραν περιουσίαν ἐστὶν, καὶ[μ]α[ν] ὑπὸ[ρχεῖ [.........

εἰν ἐστίν. ἀπάρκεις οὖν [...........]

καὶ θεστάναι, ὃμετερον ἐρχον ἐστὶν ὑπὸ [.........

μου τὰς δυνάμεις προσπάθειας μὲν [........]

. ὑπὸ ὕμων πλέον τι καὶ τῶν δυνάμεων [........]

] σας [Ασκληπιάδου πρυτανείας ἱμμασιναρχίας τοι καὶ εὖ-

[θηνιαρχίας] καὶ θα' ἐτοι γυμνασιαρχῆσαι μὲ ἡμέρας πέντε εὐθῆ-

[μασιναρχῆσαι δὲ ἡμέρας πέντε παρὰ] δύναμιν βιασάμενος ἐμαυτῶν, εὐχομαί

τε δύνασθαι [.........

] υτες ἤθελῆσατε καὶ τῷ λαμπροτάτῳ ἡμῶν ἡγεμόνι [.........

ἀναδέξομαι τῷ παιδὶ τετραμήνιων γυμνασιαρχίαν καὶ.

] σετε μὲν τῆς Ἀσκληπιάδου πρυτανείας ἃς οὐτὸς Ἀσκληπιάδης

[ἐφή ἃς ἐκ προξείσας πεποίηκεν γυμνασιαρχίας ἡμὲ-

[ράς]
[πίαθη]

ὅρῳ ὑπὸ ἡμᾶς ἀνάλομα πεπλήρωκα καὶ τῷ Ἀσκληπιά-

[πίαθη]

[ἡμέρας τρεῖς, τῇ ὡς γ νυμασιαρχίας Θάνα]

[ὑπὸ τοῦ μὲν οὐρίῳ θῶθ τῷ τρι[το]ν, τῷ δὲ δίμοι[ρ][ο][ν]

] ὑπὸ αὐτοῦ τῷ αὐτ[ῳ] παίδι μου, ἀπολαμβάνοντος μὲν [..........]

25 τὸ τρίτον, τῷ δὲ δίμοιρον τῷ τῆς συγκομιδῆς καιρῷ, ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς [εἰ]. [.........]

[τὸ ἐνεστῶ] με (ἐτεί) Ἑπειφ [ἡμέρας δύο, ια ἐβ, τῷ δὲ εἰσιάντι γ (ἐτεί]

[ἡμέρας πέντε, ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς αὐτοῦ πρυτανείας Θῶθ][........]

ἡμέρας πέντε] τῆς γυμνασιαρχίας καὶ ἡμέρας πέντε τῆς εὐθῆνα

[μασιν] ἀποδίδοναι ἔως ἃν [.....]

16 letters [στῇ] [.........]

] τῆν γυμνασιαρχίαν] τῷ υἱῷ μου [13 letters] [αι ἔτ][..........]

Fr. 2.
1 αφ[., 2 γεφ[., 3] σου χ[., 4] λεξ[.] F 2
2. ὑμίν I; so in ll. 13 and 22. 3. a of ]. av corr. from i. 8. ὅπως. 14. οὐ of [ασκ]ληπιαδου corr. from ἑ. 20. as above the line. 23. διμοιροῖν corr.

2. Perhaps τοῦ vioῦ μου or παιδός; cf. ll. 5, 18, 24, 30. For minors as gymnasiarchs cf. 1274. 13. n.
3. παρὰ τῆν ἡμετέρουν δύναμιν : cf. ll. 7, 12, 13.
4. ὅρου: cf. 1409. 15, 1414. 4.
5. Possibly οὐ κατὰ λόγον : cf. 1405. 23 οὐκ ἀνὰ λόγον.
6. ἀνεδεξάμην (cf. 1. 18, n.) can be restored before ἡμέρας τρεῖς.
7. For the initial restorations οἵ, ll. 28 and 7.
8. ὁ Πάσιος of Asclepiades seems to have undertaken certain days himself; cf. ll. 19-20 and 1252. verso ii. 18-21, where a prytanis becomes eutheniarch. ἀνεδεξάμην (cf. 1. 18, n.) does not suit the vestiges at the end of the line, which may have concluded with a proper name, followed by πρυτανείας; cf. l. 27.
9. αὐτοῦ (or αὑτοῦ) is probably Asclepiades; but Θώραπος can hardly refer to the 5th year and be the month in which 1418 was written (cf. l. 23), for the prytanis in l. 1 was a different person.

1419. ORDER FROM A PRYTANIS TO A TAX-COLLECTOR.

16-8 x 12-4 cm. A.D. 265.

An order from a prytanis of the senate to a tax-collector called a πράκτωρ πολιτικῶν (l. 2, n.), to pay the prytanis 1,500 drachmae credited by the tax-collector to another revenue official, and 300 drachmae required for military
supplies. The document was written by a clerk (across the fibres), and signed by the prytanis, who also added a line after l. 5. Since the writing is not earlier than the middle of the third century, the 12th year in the date presumably refers to the reign of Gallienus (cf. 1407. int.) ; for though in the last year of Diocletian's reign instances occur of Maximian's year being ignored (895. 6 and P. Leipzig 84. vii ; cf. 1416. 29, n., and 1410. int.), there is no example of the omission of both Maximian's and the Caesars' years in a contemporary document. 1499, written in 309, is very similar to 1419 ; but that the latter was dated by the Oxyrhynchite era beginning in 307 (cf. 1431. 5, n.) and belongs to the year 319 is improbable, not only on palaeographical grounds but also because the sums mentioned are too small to suit the period of great depreciation of the coinage, and the financial powers of the prytanis were much circumscribed in the fourth century. The technical terms present several points of interest, especially as the evidence for the changes in the revenue administration caused by the establishment of senates in A.D. 202 is still scanty.

Παρὰ) τοῦ πρυτάνεως
Θωνίῳ πράκτορι πολιτικ(ῶν) χαί(ρειν).
ἐξοϊδίαισόν μοι ἀφ᾽ ὧν ἀπήτησας
τεῖ[λω]νικ(ῶν) ἐν τῷ νομῷ ἃς
μετεβάλου δι(ὰ) δημοσίας τραπέζ(ης)
Ὁπεινάτορι ἀπαι(τητῇ) τι(μῆ9) πυροῦ
(δραχμὰς) ἀλλά καὶ ἄλλας εἰς λόγον
ἀννώνης λεγιωναρίων
πεμφθ(έντω) ἀπὸ ᾿Ἡρακ[ζλ]άμ[μ]ωνος μετὰ'
Ἰσχυρί(α) διώκ(του) σίτ(ου) (δραχμαί) τ, y(vovrat) ἐπ(ὶ τὸ αὐτὸ) (δραχμαί) Ἀω.

10 ἐξοδίασον τ[ᾶ]ς δραχμὰς
χιλί[ά]ς ὀκτακοσίας.

(ἐτοὺς) ἰβ Παυμι 8.

"From the prytanis to Thonius, collector of city-dues, greeting. Pay me from the tax-farming contributions which you have exacted in the nome the 1,500 drachmae which you credited through the public bank to Opinatar, exactor of wheat equivalents, and further on account of the annona of the legionaries sent from Heraclammonos with Ischyrion, corn-collector, another 300 drachmae, making 1,800 dr. in all. (Signed) Pay the 1,800 drachmae. The 12th year, Pauni 4."

2. πράκτορι πολιτικ(ῶν) : cf. 1444 (A.D. 249), where πολιτικά are contrasted with κωμητικά, both being collected in corn by a δεκάπρωτος in a village, and P. Strassb. 45, where the payments of κτήτορες are divided into those of πολῖται and those of κωμηταί. In Justinian, Ἐδικ. 13. 13 τά τε πολιτικά καὶ σολέμνα τέλη τῆς μεγάλης τῶν Ἀλεξανδρέων πόλεως καὶ τὰ ἐκατέρας
Αἰγύπτου (cf. 13. 14 δαπανήματα ποιῆσαι ἐπί τε τῆς ἐκπυρώσεως τῶν δημοσίων βαλανείων ἐπί τοῖς σολεμνίοις ἅπασι τοῖς πολιτικοῖς) are distinguished from δημόσιοι φόροι (13. 9), and Gelzer, Archiv. v. 363, followed by Wilcken, Chrest. 297. int., connects these πολιτικά with the ἀστικά and κωμητικά in P. Cairo Maspero 67060 (W. Chrest. 297), regarding them as communal taxes, like Maspero. It is, however, very doubtful whether κωμητικά even in the Byzantine period ever meant a tax levied for the benefit of a village (i.e. public works). That is certainly not the meaning of κωμητικά in B. G. U. 802. xi. 23 (A.D. 42), P. Tebt. 340 (A.D. 206) which is parallel to 1444, Ryl. 221. 29 (early 3rd cent.) κωμητικά διοικήσεως, and C. P. Herm. 120. recto iii. 12 (3rd cent.), where κωμητικά are contrasted with μητροπολιτικά (i. 4). In all those cases κωμητικά is a general expression for ‘village-dues’; cf. P. Tebt. 340. int. The same meaning will also suit κωμητικά in P. Cairo 67045-6 (cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1419. 439 ἀστικῶν ἀνταίου) are in P. Cairo 67047 called δημόσια simply, so that there is no need to refer ἀστικά to a communal as distinct from an imperial tax. πολιτικά in 1444 is clearly to be explained in the light of P. Strassb. 45 and C. P. Herm. 120 as simply equivalent to μητροπολιτικά, i.e. the ordinary State taxes of the metropolis, which in earlier times were often collected in villages (e.g. 1283. 4, 1433. 8, 38); and with regard to 1419 the fact that the πράκτορ πολιτικῶν was concerned with τελωνικά (i. 4, n.) and paid them in the first instance to a δημοσία τράπεζα, just as the earlier πράκτορες μητροπολιτικῶν did, indicates that he was dealing with State, not with communal, taxes. For the separate existence of the latter there is in fact no very clear evidence; the results of Jouguet’s investigation in Vie munici. 432 sqq. are quite negative, and even in C. P. Herm. 101 it is not certain that the δημόσια μερισμός was paid to the πολιτικὸς λόγος. The metropoleis even before the third century had property of their own, called οἶκος πόλεως in P. Fay. 87. 5, τῆς πόλεως λόγος in 54. 15, and after the establishment of senate we hear of land belonging to the πολιτικὸς λόγος (C. P. R. 39. 8), which is also often mentioned in papyri concerning public works. This fund was at first administered by the senate through the prytanis, who in 55. 4 (A. D. 283) is called διέπων καὶ τὰ πολιτικά, and below him by the ταμίας πολιτικῶν χρημάτων (55. 14; cf. 1501. 2). After the establishment of the logistés at Oxyrhynchus in the reign of Diocletian or just after (cf. 1426. 3, n.) the πολιτικά were controlled by him and an imperial ἐπιτρόπος, to whom the prytanis had to apply before obtaining a grant for repairs of the public baths (1104; A. D. 306). From C. P. Herm. 92-3 (A. D. 265-7) it appears that at Hermopolis the πολιτικὸς λόγος supplied ¼ of the expenses of public works. At Oxyrhynchus in A. D. 316 payment for δημόσια πολιτικὰ ἔργα was made by a δημοσίων χρήματων (not λημμάτων cf. 1480. ο, n.) τραπ(εζίτης) ᾿Οξ(υρυγχίτου) πολιτικῆς τραπέζης (84. 8), and πολιτικὴ τράπεζα there is considered by Preisigke and Wilcken (Grundz. 167) to be the communal as opposed to the State bank (δημοσία τράπεζα), and the outgoings are supposed by them to have come from the city not the State funds. We think, however, that the contrast drawn by Wilcken between δημόσιος and πολιτικός is too sharp: certainly in 84, as the employment of both terms with reference to ἔργα shows, there is no essential incompatibility between them, and instead of regarding δημόσιος there used loosely (so Wilcken), we prefer to regard πολιτικὸς both in the phrase ‘Οξ(υρυγχίτου) πολιτ. τράπ. τάξεια and δημόσια πολιτ. ἔργα as simply meaning ‘of the city’, without implying any reference to the commune as distinct from the State; cf. 892. 11 πολιτικῶν ἔργων. In P. Strassb. 28 (A. D. 305) a πολι(τικὸς) τρα[πεζίτης] issues a receipt for φόρος προβάτων, which in earlier times was an ordinary State impost (Wilcken, Ost. i. 286), and it is very unlikely that this tax was ever made over to the πολιτικὸς λόγος in the sense in which that phrase is used in C. P. R. 39. The senate became largely responsible in the third century for the collection of taxes through ἐπιμεληταὶ and δεκάπρωτοι (Jouguet, Vie munici. 387 sqq.), and even in 55 and 1104 πολιτικά may possibly have the sense found in 1444 and not refer to the city’s own funds; cf. Jouguet, op. cit. 281
and P. Leipzig 64. 21–2 (A.D. 368) τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν πολιτικῶν χρεωστηθέντα κανόνα προσήκει σῶον ἀποδοθῆναι τοῖς ταμιακοῖς λόγοις (sc. the imperial fiscus). πολιτικός is, we think, primarily contrasted with καυμητικός, not with δημόσιος, at any rate in 1419; cf. the next note.

4. τε resembl; the traces of the second letter would also suit τε, but τε is unsatisfactory, for the tail of a ρ, if there had been one, ought to have been visible, and though the χρυσός τιρώνων is often mentioned in fourth-century documents (cf. 1108. int.), the word τεξνικά is unattested in papyri. τεξνικά, moreover, is confirmed by the mention of an ἀπαιτητής; cf. an ostracon ap. Wilcken, Ost. i. 610 ἀπαιτητής μερισμῶν ἐνλείμματος τεξνικῶν. Here too the ἀπαιτητής may have been collecting arrears, which would account for his presence in connexion with taxes which were farmed and for his rank being apparently higher than that of πράκτωρ. During the earlier Roman period in the case of taxes collected directly ἀπαιτηταί are found interchanging with πράκτορες (Wilcken, l.c.), and where taxes were farmed they are only known to come in when it was a question of arrears; but their position may have altered by the middle of the third century; cf. 1413. 29, where the senate appoints ἀπαιτηταί, and 1461. 13. In Ost. i. 581 Wilcken in connexion with B. G. U. 10 expressed a doubt whether τεξνικά necessarily implies the farming of a tax; but in the present case there is no reason to suppose that the word is used loosely, for τιμὴ πυροῦ in Ost, No. 158 was collected by a τεξνικά θησαυρός. What particular tax was meant by τιμὴ πυροῦ is uncertain, but probably the ordinary land-tax is referred to; cf. the πολιτικά in 1444 and P. Theod. 42. 6, 9 (A.D. 312). In any case a State impost is probably meant; cf. l. 2, n.

8. ἀπὸ Ἰρακράμμων: κώμης is probably to be supplied, but this is not known as a place-name, and was probably outside the Oxyrhynchite nome, like the place from which the soldiers in 1543. 4 came.

### III. OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

#### 1420. REPORT OF A TRIAL.

The recto of this papyrus contains some traces of obliterated second-century writing. On the verso is the concluding column of an account of a trial before the strategus Asclepiades, whose date is known from 1024. 1. The contending parties were Heradion and Agathinus, and the dispute concerned the administration of some property of which they were, apparently, joint ἐπίτροποι (ll. 9–10, n.). A final judgement was postponed by the strategus pending an examination of the accounts to be presented by the two parties.

[o]διέπω κατακεχόρισται. Ἀσκληπιάδης ὁ στρατηγὸς σκεψάμενος ἀναγκαῖον ἔτην δοκεῖ πρότερον τοῦς λόγους καταχωρισθῆναι, ἵνα γνωθῇ τίνα μὲν ἐστιν τὰ καταλειφθέντα, τίνα δὲ τὰ περιγεγονότα, καὶ τίνα τὰ 5 χρησ[ός]υπηθέντα. τότε γὰρ καὶ περὶ τῶν χρησίμων διαλήμ-
ψομαι καί, εἴ τί ἐστιν ἀκόλουθον, κριθήσεται. Ἡραδίων εἶπεν: εὐθέως καταχωριῶ τοὺς λόγους· οὐ παρ' ἐμὴν δὲ αἰτίαν ὁ νὸ κατεχωρίσθησαν. ἀλλὰ μέντοι καὶ τὸν Αγαθείνων συν-καὶ Ἰχωίρισεῖ δεῖ, μέχρι ἱκριτου μήτε λαβέσθαι τῆς ἐπιτρόπου χρείας; μήτε Αγαθείνων συνεχομένου. ὁ στρατηγὸς ἐκέλευσεν σύνολα λημματισθῆναι. ἀνέγνω.

3. ἵνα II. 5. ὦ Of χορηγίων corr. from a. '

... has not yet been presented. Asclepiades, strategus, after consideration said, "It appears to be necessary that the accounts should first be presented, in order that it may be ascertained what has been left, what there is over, and what debts have been paid. I will then decide about the allowances, and, if there is anything required, judgement shall be given. Heradion said, I will present the accounts immediately; but it is not my fault that they have not been presented. Agathinus too, however, must join in presenting them, and until judgement is given I will not undertake the post (?) of guardian myself or in combination with Agathinus. The strategus ordered the whole amount to be accounted for. Read by me."

9-10. The construction is harsh, but there is little doubt about the reading λαβέσθαι, with which ἐμέ is to be supplied. ἐπιτροπεῖν μένη might be read (sc. γῆς or οὐσίας), but the form ἐπιτροπεῖν for ἐπιτροπεύειν is not certainly attested. συνεχομένου or συνεχομένου can be substituted for συνεχομένου; we suppose that a space between ν and ε or σ was blank. The doubtful χ can be λ, and the next letter might be a. ἐπιτροποῦ χρείας (for which cf. e.g. P. Iand. 33. 12 ἄνθήσεσθαι χρείας) seems to refer to a private guardianship rather than an official post, which would be less likely to be concerned with χρεολυτηθέντα and χορηγία (or χορηγία) ; cf. P. Ryl. 182. 1 ἀναγραφὴ τῶν ἀφεθέντων... ὑφ᾽ ἡμῶν τῶν ἐπιτρόπων.

1421. ORDER FROM A STRATEGUS TO COMARCHS.

Π(αρὰ) τῶν στρατηγῶν κωμάρχαις καὶ δημοσίοις κωμῶν Ταρμπέμου καὶ Σερύφεως.
From the strategus to the comarchs and officials of the villages of Taampemou and Seruphis. Send at once the acacia-wood which has been cut at Ionthis to the...ferry, and put it on board the State boat which is stationed there.

2. δημοσίοις: cf. 1411, 2, n. Here too there is nothing to indicate that police were specially meant, though the δημοσίοι would probably consist mainly of guards; cf. the Leipzig papyrus mentioned in 1465, 8, n.

3. Taampemou was in the eastern toparchy (1285, 88); Seruphis was in the western (1285, 71), and probably a place of considerable size, for it paid 1,940 drachmae, i.e. much more than any other village in 1285, where only three villages paid over 1,000 dr. Since Oxyrhynchus itself was in or adjoined the western toparchy (1475, 22, n.) and Taampemou was further east and probably near both the Nile (cf. l, 6) and Seruphis (cf. 1545, 3, where it comes next to Seruphis), the modern village of Ashriglah four miles east of Oxyrhynchus, is perhaps to be identified with Seruphis, and Tanbawaha, between Ashriglah and Beni-mazdar, with Taampemou. The area of cultivation on the west bank is exceptionally broad in this part, and the eastern top. may have run north and south between Matai and Tanbadi (near Maghdaghah), which strongly suggests Teimeri, also in the eastern top. (612). On the west would be the western and probably part of the middle top. The order of the toparchies in 1285 is (1) upper (i.e. southern), (2) western, (3) eastern, (4) middle, (5) Thmoisepho, (6) lower (i.e. northern), and since the same order from south to north is traceable in the arrangement of the villages in pagi, which were substituted for toparchies in the fourth century (cf. 1425, 4, n.), probably the bulk of the middle top. was north of the western and eastern. That the eastern top. extended to the east bank of the Nile is improbable; for behind Shékh Fadl, which is opposite Beni-mazdar, is the cemetery of Cynopolis (cf. Arch. Rep. 1902-3, p. 4). That town according to Ptolemy was on an island, but its site is fixed by a Graeco-Coptic-Arabic list of equivalents (Amélineau, Géogr. 396) at el-Kés, on the west bank about two miles south-east of Tanbawa. Ptolemy's account of the Cynopolite nome is not satisfactory, for Kós, which he places west of Cynopolis and calls the metropolis of the nome, is not found in papyri or ostraca mentioning Cynopolis, and the Kóintis tópos was in the Heracleopolite nome, i.e. much further north (cf. 1416, 13, n.), while Tenis (Tehnah), which Ptolemy assigns to the Cynopolite nome, was really in the Hermopolite (cf. P. Ryl. 207 a. 13, n.). But his statement that Cynopolis was on an island is confirmed by its absence from the Itiner. Anton., indicating that it was off the main road, and the 'island' may well have been the bend of the Nile between Matai and Abí Girgeh, if the Derwésh canal corresponds to an ancient branch. The 'ferry' (l, 6) might then be over this canal, and all the land to the east of it would belong to the Cynopolite nome, which is likely to have also included the whole of the existing east bank between the Heracleopolite and Hermopolite nomes. That the 'ferry' was over the Bahr Yusuf is improbable, seeing that a village in the eastern toparchy is mentioned.
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P. S. I. 80. 21 Ταπείου is probably a misspelling or misreading of Ταμπέμου; cf. the spelling Ταμπέμου in 1491. 13.

4. ἀκάνθων : cf. 1112, where fallen acacia-trees situated on embankments were sold by the government for 13 drachmae each and 1188, where in a similar connexion the price was 4 dr. each. Acacia-wood was used for houses, boats, water-wheels, &c.; cf. Reil, Beiträge, 72, P. Brit. Mus. 1177. 191.

5. ἐν τῇ Εἰόνθει : no village of this name is known, unless it is identical with κώμην Εἰω. [ .. . in P. Giessen 30. 10 (from Oxyrhynchus, as appears from l. 7 ὀμφόδου Πλατείας). Possibly Ιόνθεις was a τάπος at a village, especially as it has the article. 'Ιονθών(os) (gen.) occurs as a personal name in P. Leipzig 99. ii. 6.

6. ἐκεῖ, ἄνω, or κάτω, but not ἐνθάδε, would suit the lacuna.

8. For παρασταθέν cf. 1542. 2. παρακείμενον is possible; ἐφορμοῦν (1412. 11) is too short.

9. The main document probably ended at πλοῖον, but this line may have had ἐσημειωσάμην (cf. P. S. I. 213. 7) or a date.

1422. LETTER OF A STRATEGUS.

A short letter to Agathodaemon, an Oxyrhynchite strategus mentioned also in 1452. 1, from the strategus of another nome (l. 3, n.) concerning an individual, whose arrest was required on the charge of harbouring a fugitive slave. Owing to the loss of the beginnings of lines a few points remain in doubt, but apparently the person wanted could not be found in the writer’s nome; cf. the declaration of riparii in 897, which probably corresponded to the reports of the local officials mentioned in ll. 9–11 here. Other papyri concerning fugitive slaves are 1423, 1643, and P. Par. 10.

16·2 × 6·4 cm. About a.D. 128.
1422. LETTER OF A STRATEGUS

3rd hand [ἔτους] ιβ ? Δυτικάτος Καλο[σ]ος Τραιανού
[Δριανού Σεβαστοῦ Τύβι κ.

5th hand? 15 [Τύβι?] ἐδ.

1. ζ of πζ over an expunction.

'Received on Mecheir 14. No. 87.

... Demetrius, strategus of the Gynaecopolite nome, to his dearest Agathodaemon, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, greeting. ... Achilleus, who, as you stated, was accused of harbouring a slave ... , has been stated by both the village scribes of the nome and the scribes of the metropolis to be missing. I pray for your health ... The 12th year of the Emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, Tubi 20.

Tubi 24 (?).'

3. The Lycopolite nome was much nearer than the Gynaecopolite (on which see 1380. 21, n.) to the Oxyrhynchite nome, and Δυτικάτος would make l. 3 correspond to l. 2, if there the writer wrote a rather large Δ and the space before it was blank, as is possible; but there is not room for στρατεύματα at the end of l. 3, so that l. 4 in any case corresponded to ll. 6 sqq., where the length of the initial lacuna is fixed by ll. 9-10. The remains of the letter before οπολειτου consist of a long horizontal stroke coming below the line; this does not happen to occur elsewhere in 1422, but suits κ very well.
6. ἐδήλωσας ἐκείνης ἡτιᾶσθαι can be read.
7. For ὑποδοχῆς cf. 1408. 23. δοῦλον (or δοῦλον, followed by a number) is a possible, but less likely, division. A name, either that of the slave or his master (σοῦ), probably followed δοῦλον.
11. ἀφανῆς: cf. e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 342. 9 ἀφανεῖς ἐγένοντο.
12. ἔδέλωσας: cf. or π. κ. The last letter is written above the line and the preceding one is more like σ or γ than α.
13. The year is restored from 1452. 14; cf. int.
15. The meaning of this addition is obscure. If κ is right, the hand is probably different, and the note, if a date, may be due to a ὑπηρέτης (cf. 1409. 23). The date of the receipt of the letter is, however, given in l. 1, being nearly three weeks later. (ἄρουραι) ὃ could be read and possibly assigned to the third hand, in which case there might be a reference to Achilleus' property and a word like εὔπορος might be substituted in l. 11 for ἀφανῆς. But an addition by the third hand after the date is unlikely.

1423. AUTHORIZATION FOR THE ARREST OF A SLAVE.

A formal authorization, addressed by one officialis on the praefect's staff to another, for the arrest of the writer's slave, who had run away with some of his property; cf. 1422 and 1643. The papyrus belongs to the middle or latter part of the fourth century. P. Gen. 79, a ὑπομνηματικόν of a ducenarius to his
contubernalis concerning the search for and arrest of a debtor, is somewhat similar; P. Brit. Mus. 233 (W. Chrest. 44) is a parallel ἐντολή on a different subject in A.D. 345.

Φλαούιος ἄμμωνᾶς ὀφφικιάλιος
ταξικοὶς ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου
Φλαούιος Δωροθέω ὀφφικιάλιῷ
χαίρειν. ἐντέλλομαι σοι
5 καὶ ἐπιτρέπω δοῦλόν μου
Μάγνον καὶ ἀφαίρεσας δόμονδα
καὶ ἐν Ερροῦ πόλι διατρίβοντα
καὶ τινὰ μου εἴδη ἀφελόμενον
10 μετὰ τοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς Σέσφθα.
κυρία ἡ ἐντολὴ καὶ ἐπερωτηθὶς
ὁμολόγησα. Φλαούιος ἄμμωνᾶς ὀφφικιάλιος Τάξιου
ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου πεποίημαι
15 τήν ἐντολὴν.

9. διαδήσαντι. 12. ὡμολόγησα.

‘Flavius Ammonas, officialis on the staff of the praefect of Egypt, to Flavius Dorotheus, officialis, greeting. I order and depute you to arrest my slave called Magnus, who has run away and is staying at Hermopolis and has carried off certain articles belonging to me, and to bring him as a prisoner together with the head-man of Sesphtha. This order is valid, and in answer to the formal question I gave my consent. I, Flavius Ammonas, officialis on the staff of the praefect of Egypt, have made this order.’

The only alternative to ἀπόδοται is apparently a novel form of the aorist of ἀποδέσκειν, not from ἀπάν. 9. διαδήσαντι. or διαδήσσαντι.

10. τοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς Σέσφθα: i.e. the comarch. Sesphtha was in the lower toparchy of the Oxyrhynchite nome; cf. 1416. 13, n.

1424. LETTER OF A CENTURIO PRINCEPS.

A letter from a centurio princeps (L. 2, n.) to his brother Heras, asking him to obtain the release of a γεωργός, i.e. tenant, of the writer from the post of tax-collector to which he had been appointed; cf. P. Grenf. ii. 82. The papyrus
was found with 1425 and 1448, and Heras was no doubt the praepositus of the 8th pagus, Aurelius Heras also called Dionysius, to whom 1425 is addressed.

'Kυρίῳ μου ἀδελφῷ Ἡρᾷ

Ἀμμώνιος (ἑκατόνταρχος)]

χαίρειν.

Ὃ ἀἸπ[ο]δοῦϊς σοι τὰ παρ᾽ ἐμοῦ γράμματα γεωργός πολὺ τυγχάνει.

φησὶν προβεβλῆσθαι εἰς λειτουργίαν τῆς κώμης Δωσιθέου, τούτων εἰς ἀπαίτησιν στιχαρίων καὶ παλλίων, μηδέπω δὲ ἐγκεχειρίσθαι τὴν ἀπαίτησιν. σπούδασον τούτων, ἀδελφέ,

τοῦτον βόσασθαι τοῦ λειτουργήματος, ἐτι δὲ καὶ δεξιῶς αὐτῷ προσ(σ)χεῖν, τὰ μεγάλα μοι χαριζόμενος ἐν τὸν τούτο, ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ τοῦ λοιποῦ μὴ ἐπιτρέπειν τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς κώμης ἀπαίτησιν στιχαρίων καὶ παλλίων, μηδὲν δὲ ἐγκεχειρίσθαι τὴν ἀπαίτησιν. σπούδασον τούτων, ἀδελφέ,

ἀδικήσαι αὐτὸν ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις μηδ᾽ εἰς ἑτέρας λειτουργίας προβάλλεσθαι, ἀλλ᾽ ἵνα μοι μαρτυρήσῃ τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς ἀγαθῆς σου προαιρέσεως αὐτῷ ὑπαρχθέντα. ἔρρωσθαί σε εὐχομαι πολλοῖς χρόνοις, κύριε ἀδελφέ.

On the verso

κ[υ]ρίῳ μου ἀδελφῷ Ἡρᾷ 'Αμμώνιος πρίγκιψ.

2. χρ. Π. 6. τοὺς Π. 17. ἰπ. Π. 21. ἀὶ of ἀδελφὲ corr. from μ (i.e. the beginning of μον).

'To my lord and brother Heras Ammonius, centurion, greeting. Ph... , the bearer of my letter, is my tenant. He states that he has been appointed to a public office at the village of Dositheou, namely the collectorship of tunics and cloaks, but has not yet been entrusted with the collection. Accordingly use all your efforts, brother, to rescue him from the office, and also to give him your favourable consideration, thereby conferring a great favour upon me, and further not to allow in future the people of the village to injure him in other respects or appoint him to other offices, but let him testify to the benefits gained by your good will. I pray for your continued health, my lord and brother. (Addressed) To my lord and brother Heras from Ammonius, princeps.'
2. (ἑκατόνταρχος) : cf. 1. 22 πρίγκιψ, and Inscr. Gr. ad res Rom. pert. ii. 894 κεντυρίων ὁ καὶ πρίγκιψ σπείρας Θρᾴκων; in C. I. L. iii. 7631 two centuriones principes occur in the same cohort; cf. Domaszewski, Rangordnung, 56.

3. The first letter had a long tail, i.e. either ι, ρ, φ, or ψ.

6. Δωσιθέου : cf. 1425. 4, n.

7. στειχαρίων καὶ παλλιῶν : cf. 1448. int.

1425. APPOINTMENT OF A WORKMAN AT PELUSIUM.

13.8 x 14.1 cm. A.D. 318.

An official return, addressed to the praepositus of the 8th pagus (l. 4, n.), nominating a person to act as donkey-driver at Pelusium in connexion with the State transport service. Such returns were generally written by comarchs, e.g. 1254. 14 sqq., 1426, P. Amh. 139, Flor. 2, P. S. I. 219 (cf. 162. 21), P. Brit. Mus. 1246-8; the present return is from a tesserae (l. 5, n.).

Ὑπατίας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Δικ[i]νιόν Σεβαστοῦ τὸ ε καὶ Κρίσπου τοῦ ἐπιφανεστάτου Καίσαρος τὸ α.

Ἀυρηλίῳ ἦπ[έ]τι καὶ Διονυσίῳ ἡ πάγ(ου) νομ(ου) ὑπατίας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Δικ[i]νιόν Σεβαστοῦ τὸ ε καὶ Κρίσπου τοῦ ἐπιφανεστάτου Καίσαρος τὸ α.

Αὐρήλιος ἡ πάγ(ου) νομ(ου) ὑπατίας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Δικ[i]νιόν Σεβαστοῦ τὸ ε καὶ Κρίσπου τοῦ ἐπιφανεστάτου Καίσαρος τὸ α.

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Ἀυρήλιος ἦπ[έ]τι καὶ Διονυσίῳ ἡ πάγ(ου) νομ(ου) ὑπατίας τῶν δεσποτῶν ἡμῶν Δικ[i]νιόν Σεβαστοῦ τὸ ε καὶ Κρίσπου τοῦ ἐπιφανεστάτου Καίσαρος τὸ α.

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1425. APPOINTMENT OF A WORKMAN AT PELUSIUM

at my own risk in relief of the donkey-driver at Pelusium in place of the one now there the person below written, who is a man of means and suitable for the duty, namely Aurelius Horus son of Pathotes, of the said village. In the consulship aforesaid, Pharmouthi 18. I, Aurelius Hatres, presented this. I, Aurelius Ammonas, wrote for him as he is illiterate.'

4. Αὐρηλίῳ Ἡρᾷ : cf. 1424. int.

ἡ πάγ(ου): the arrangement of villages by pagi instead of toparchies (cf. 1285) was introduced by 310; cf. Gelzer, Studien, 57. Dositheou (l. 6), which was in the lower toparchy, occurs with Tets, Paomis, Palosis, and Késmouchis, which were all in the Thmoisepho top., in a list of villages of the 8th pagus in P. Giessen 115, and the same five villages are grouped together in 1448 along with Souis, which was in the lower top., Tholthis (either that in the lower top. or that in the Thmoisepho top.), and several apparently smaller villages, all of which are likely to have been in the 8th pagus. The Giessen papyrus assigns Iseeum Tryphonos, which was in the lower top., Psoibthis (probably that in the lower top.), and three other villages, of which the names are imperfectly preserved, to the 9th pagus, and Sepsitha (also in the lower top.) to the 10th. Nigrou and Sadalou, both in the upper top., were in the 2nd pagus (1436. 6–7); Lile (87. 5), Sarapionos Chaeremonos (1180. 19, where no correction of the text is required), Taampemou (901. 4), and Phoebou (1041. 4), all villages of the eastern top., were in the 5th pagus. Paneui, which was in the western top., perhaps belonged to the 3rd pagus (1556. 9). There were six toparchies in the Oxyrhynchite nome, and, as far as the evidence goes, the numbering of the pagi seems to correspond with the order of the toparchies in 1285, which begin with the upper and end with the lower (cf. 1421. 3, n.), so that the villages of the western top. may well have belonged to the 3rd and 4th pagi, and those of the middle top. to the 6th and 7th, while the 1st pagus was presumably part of the former upper top., like the 2nd. It is probable, but not certain, that the Oxyrhynchite nome had only ten pagi; the Hermopolite nome, which was larger, had apparently seventeen (cf. P. Flor. 71. 71 where ιζ πάγου occurs, but the figures in ll. 69–71 are not in the right order, and P. Cairo Preisigke 46. 14).

5. τεσσα(ραρίου : for military tesserarius at Oxyrhynchus cf. 43. ii. 21. In 1430. 4 a tesserarius of a village takes precedence of comarchs, but in P. Goodsp. 12. 6 a κουαδράριος, who seems to be identical with our τεσσαράριος, is mentioned after an ἐφορος and comarchs. The village tesserarius bear Egyptian names, and are perhaps different from the military ones, though the tesserarius was not a very high officer, ranking below the signifer and optio; cf. Domaszewski, Rangordnung, 43. Preisigke’s S. B. 2267 is a similar return by a λῃστοπιαστής.

8. ὀνηλάτου : on the δημόσιοι ὀνηλάται see Wilcken, Grundz. 377.

1426. APPOINTMENT OF A WORKMAN ON TRAJAN’S RIVER.

A return, similar to 1425, addressed by the comarchs (cf. 1425. int.) of two villages in the 2nd pagus (cf. 1425. 4, n.) to an interesting collocation of officials (ll. 3–4, nn.) who had taken the place of the strategus and basilicogrammateus. At the end only the date giving the month and the signatures are missing; cf. 1425. 13–15. The workman nominated was required for repairs of Trajan’s river, which connected Babylon with the Gulf of Suez.
In the consulship of Ulpius Pacatianus, the most illustrious praefect, and Maecilius Hilarianus. To Flavius Hermias, logistes, and Aurelius Achillion, defensor, and Ptolemius, scribe, of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Heras son of S... comarch of Sadalou, and Aurelius Philistius son of Dionysius, comarch of Nigrou, in the 2nd pagus. We present at our own risk the workman apportioned to our villages out of those to be sent to Trajan's river, on the understanding that he is to make the journey and fill the post without deserting it before he is discharged, and we are sureties of our own free will for his performance of the duties to complete satisfaction. His name is Aurelius Hatres son of Fabulus, of the village of Nigrou, aged about... years. . . .
magistrate belonging to the central administration, but a permanent municipal officer appointed
by the senate. We do not, however, think that that view suits 1104, where a λογιστὴς
is requested by a prytanis to ask an ἐπίτροπος to make a payment from the πολιτικά
(1419, 2, n.), or the other evidence concerning Egyptian λογισταί; and that they were officials of the
central government appointed from outside seems more probable for the fourth century.
Later they may have been appointed by the senate; cf. P. Flor. 352. 2 (fifth century) πολι-
tευόμενος καὶ λογιστὴς. The logistes apparently succeeded to many of the functions of the
strategus; cf. Jouguet, Vie muni. 463. For another instance of a nomination addressed to
him see 1116, written by a συντάγμα. In earlier times such nominations were sent to the
strategus, e. g. 1254.

4. ἐκδίκω: this is the earliest mention of the ἔκδικος (defensor) in Egypt, the next being
in 336 (901. 3 διοικοῦντι ἐκδίκων ᾿Οξυρυγχίτου); cf. Druffel, Papyrol. Stud. i. 35 sqq., and
902. 1, n. He here ranks below the logistes (curator), with whom he is not elsewhere
associated in Egyptian texts.

γρα(μματεῖ) Ὄξυ(ρυγχίτου): ᾿Οξυ(ρυγχίτου) refers to all three titles, not to the last only.
The γρα(μματεύς) of the nome (though the papyrus is damaged, there is little doubt about
the reading) seems to correspond to the βασιλικὸς γραμματεύς of former centuries, but has not
occurred previously in fourth-century papyri.

10. Τρα/νὸν ποταμὸν: cf. Ptol. iv. 5. The Τραιανὴ διῶρυξ, of which an ἔργας and
ἐπιμελητὴς τῆς ἀνακαθάρσεως are mentioned in Ρ. 5.1. 87 (a.p. 423, from Oxyrhynchus), is
likely to be identical, rather than a canal in the Oxyrhynchite nome, as supposed by
the edd.

1427. ORDER TO WORKMEN ON DELTA EMBANKMENTS.

5·1 x 6·5 cm. Third century.

The recto of this papyrus, which is incomplete at the bottom, is blank. On
the verso is a short order from a scribe of diggers employed by the government
in repairing canals to work for fifteen days on the river Talu, which according to
Ptolemy diverged from the main western branch at Hermopolis Parva (Damanhūr)
and issued at the Bolbitine mouth. Kore (l. 1) is likely to have been a village
in that part of Egypt. The work in question was paid for (ll. 4–5), and is to be
distinguished from the corvée for working at canals, on which see 1409. The
handwriting is small and very cursive with numerous abbreviations, some of
which are obscure. The 3rd year in the date (l. 6) refers to a third-century reign,
probably not later than that of Valerian and Gallienus.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{Aὐρήλ(ιος) Τιθοηςίων γρα(μματεύς) π(ο)τ(αμιτῶν ?) Κορῆ \ δι'} \\
\text{ἐμοῦ \ Μέλανος φίλου συγγρα(μματεύουτι) καὶ π(ο)τ(αμιταί)} \\
\text{χαίρειν. συνεχ(ῶς ?) ναυβί(ίων) μάλιστα τὸ κε(φάλαιον ?)} \\
\text{ἐργάσασθαι ἐν ὤδασι \ Τάλυ τοῦ συνήθ(ους)} \\
\text{5 φόρου ήμερῶν δεκάπεντε, / 1ε.} \\
\text{(ἔτους) γ \ Παῦνι κὲ.}
\end{align*} \]

4. 1. ἐργάσασθε ? ὤδασι II.
‘Aurelius Tithoétion, scribe of the river-workmen of Kore, through me, Melas, his friend, to his colleague and the river-workmen, greeting. By continuous labour dig the whole amount of naubia in the waters of Talu at the customary rate of payment for fifteen days, total 15. The 3rd year, Pauni 26.’

1. π(ο)τ(αμιτῶν) : for ποταμῖται οὗ, 1058. 2 andn. The word suits the context, but the reading here is not certain and π(ο)τ(αμιτῶν) in l. 2 is even more doubtful. The first letter is more like π than γρ, but the supposed τ may in both places be a stroke representing abbreviation.

2. συγγρα(μματεύοντι) : the flourish representing a is written somewhat differently from that in ypa(ματεύς) in l. 1, and the first letter might be a instead of σ; but no proper name suggests itself, and the reading adopted gives an appropriate sense. συγγραμματεύειν is apparently not found elsewhere.

3-4. If ναυβ( ) is right, the scribe has run the av together, as not infrequently happens in the cursive writing of this century; cf. 1410. 1-2, 10, nn., and 1475. int. The ναύβαω at this period was a cube of 1 ξύλον or 3 royal cubits (669 and 1058. intt.), and digging 5 ναυβαω perhaps constituted an average day’s work (Milne, Theban Ost. p. 146), but receipts for much smaller amounts of ναύβα ω are also common. Though the supposed κ at the end of the line may be nothing more than a stroke over the κ, it is not satisfactory to connect κ with ναυβ( ) ; for 20 naubia are too small an amount for fifteen days’ work by at least two persons, and more probably a considerable number (l. 2), and 20 would then be left unaccounted for, τκ, i.e. 320, being inadmissible. The construction of ἐργάσασθαι is not clear. If it is an infinitive, the only place for the main verb would be συνεξ(ετε) or -χ(εσθε), which does not combine suitably with the following words, whether ἐργάσασθαι depends on it or on κεζκελευσμένον; hence we prefer to regard -θαι as a misspelling of -θε. μάλιστα however, which seems to be the only alternative, does not suit the context, though the ναύβαω varied in size, being ½ smaller in Ptolemaic times than in late Roman (Jouguet, P. Lille 1. int.).

1428. LETTER OF A PRAESES (?) TO AN EXACTOR.

24 x 21.3 cm. Fourth century.

A letter from Nicon, a high official, to the exactor of the Oxyrhynchite nome, ordering him to help in expediting the manufacture of clothing required by the State, for which cf. 1414. int. and 1448. On the office of exactor, which is first mentioned in the fourth century and was sometimes identified with that of strategus (Archiv, iii. 348 στρατηγ[ν]ς [ν]τοι εξακτορι Ερμοπολίτζου), see Seeck in Pauly-Wissowa, Realencycl. vi. 1542 sqq., Gelzer, Studien, 50 sqq., Wilcken, Grundz. 229. In the present text, as often elsewhere, he seems to be concerned with the collection of arrears; cf. l. 2, n. The fact that Nicon sends an officialis (l. 12; cf. P. Leipzig 64. 15), and speaks of a centurion as a subordinate (ll. 7-8) and of Alexandria as if he were not there himself (ll. 3-4), combined with the general resemblance to P. Leipzig 64, strongly suggests that he was a praeses of the province Herculia or, as it was called after 341 (cf. 1559. 8 and Gelzer, op. cit. 3 sqq.), Augustamnica, the head-quarters of which are likely to have been
1428. LETTER OF A PRAESES (?) TO AN EXACTOR

at Memphis or Babylon. The script is a large clear cursive, probably of about the middle of the fourth century; the document was apparently a copy made by a clerk, but signed by Nicon himself.

'Αντίγραφον.

. . . Νίκων ἐξάκτωρ Ὀξυρυγχίτου χαίρειν.
[ἡλθ]εν εἰς ἑμὴν γνῶσιν ὡς Πτολεμαῖον τοῦ ἑπίκτου
[τῆς] ὁθόνης εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδριαν ἀπαντήσαντος.

5 [ὑπ]ὲρ τοῦ τοιών μὴ ἐνέδραν ἐπακολουθῆσαι περὶ τῆς
[ἐξυχφὴν τῆς αὐτῆς ὀθόνης, φρόντισον τὴν ἀποτε-
[γμένην τὸ μέρος βοήθειαν παρασχεῖν σαραπίων τῷ
[ἐκατογεντάρχῳ καὶ Ἀντώνιῳ ὀφφικιάλιον] πρὸς τὸ καταναγ-
[καταβαίνει τοὺς ὑπεύθυνους τὴν ἐσθῆτα ἀνεπι-

10 [κλήτος τοῖς ὑφάσμασιν κατασκευάσαι, ἄρης ἄν
[ὁ πτολεμαῖος ἠποταμός ἀπαντήσῃ. διὰ
[δὲ] τούτῳ ἀπέστησα τὸν προειρημένον ὀφφικιά
[λιον]. (2nd hand) ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχομαι.

5. Second ν of ἐνεδραν corr. from s. 9. ὑπεύθυνους Π. 10. ὑφάσμασιν II, 12. α of ὑφασμάσιν I.0 εὐχαί σε εὐχαί corr. from εὐχαί

'Copy. . . . s Nicon to the exactor of the Oxyrhynchite nome, greeting. It has come to my knowledge that Ptolemaeus, the collector of linen, has gone to Alexandria. So to prevent any deception from occurring in connexion with the completion (?) of the weaving of the said linen, take care to provide Sarapion the centurion with the assistance assigned to your division, and with the services of Antonius the officialis, in order that the persons responsible may be compelled to manufacture the clothing in irreproachable (?) materials, until the aforesaid Ptolemaeus comes. For this reason I have sent the aforesaid officialis. I pray for your health.'

1. ἀντίγραφον is abbreviated α/ as here, in 1470. 8; cf. e.g. B. G. U. 1073. 1.
2. . . . Τε: there is barely room for even Γαίας, if this line was uniform with those following; but it may have projected by three or four letters.

ἐξάκτωρ Ὀξυρυγχίτου: there was probably only one exactor for each nome when 1428 was written; cf. P. Leipzig 51. 3 ἐξάκτωρ ὑψι[ρά]τον and Archiv iii. 348 quoted in int. Late in the fourth century two or more exactores are found acting together; cf. P. Leipzig 62. i. 9 and Flor. 95. 60. Gelzer, followed by Wilcken, regards these as a quite different and much lower grade of officials, on the level of πρώθοροι, but the evidence for that is inconclusive. If the exactores came in towards the end of the process of tax-collecting and were specially concerned with arrears, as Seeck supposed, the smallness of the sums collected by them as compared with those collected by ὑποδέκται in P. Leipzig 62 would be explained, and 1428 rather supports Seeck's view, which Gelzer and Wilcken reject. Concerning B. G. U. 1027. xxvi. 10 (late fourth century), where ἐξάκτωρι rank above πρώθοροι and seem to be just as important as in the earlier P, Leipzig 64 or 1428, Wilcken (Grunds. 229°) is
disposed to abandon his former explanation (ap. Gelzer, op. cit. 50) that ἐξάκτορες of different years are meant. Griech. Texte 18 is too incomplete to show the character of the ἐξάκ(τωρ).

3. Σαμως εἰς ἡμών γράμμα: cf. P. Leipzig 64. 29 (W. Chrest. 281) ἢλθεν εἰς γράμμα τῆς ἐμῆς καθοσιώσως in a letter of the præses of the Thebaid (cf. int.), who proceeds, more correctly than Nicon, with ὅτι and the indicative.

ἐπίκτου τῆς ὀθόνης: this title is new, but cf. 1257. 13 τοῦ κρατίστου ἐπικτηταὶ δημοσίου αὐτοῦ, 1413. 25 ἐπὶ χρυσοῦ στεφάνου, and 1412. int.

6. ἐξυφήν: a compound of ὑφή is required (cf. 1. το ifdcw), and ἐξυφήν, though not attested, suits the size of the lacuna much better than λινύφην (also unattested) or ἐνυφήν: ᾿

9-10. ἀνεπικλήτοις: ε can be read for α and π or γ for τ, while the last letter is more like o than s; but ἐν ἐπὶ τροφίσιον is inadmissible and ἱποιητοῖς (for ἱποιητοῖς?) suggests no suitable word. The second τοῖς may be a ditography.

1429. LETTER OF A LESSEE OF THE ALUM-MONOPOLY.

A short letter in the reign of Diocletian from a lessee of the alum-monopoly, probably at Oxyrhynchus, to one of his agents, announcing the dispatch of some alum and nasturtium-powder. Concerning the alum-monopoly the only evidence hitherto has been B. G. U. 697 (W. Chrest. 321), an acknowledgement by ἐπιτηρηταῖ at Arsinoë of the receipt of alum transported from the Small Oasis, upon which they paid the octroi duty and carriage. 1429 confirms Wilcken’s interpretation of B. G. U. 697 and throws some light on the nature of the monopoly; cf. ll. 1-2, n.

Αὐρήλιος Μακρόβιος μισθωτὴς ἀσχολήματος στυπτηρίας δι᾽ ἐμοῦ Καισαρίου γραμματέως Αὐρηλίῳ ᾿Ισὰκ χριστῇ χαίρειν, ἔπεμψα σοι στυπτηρίαν ᾿Ιταλικὴν διὰ ᾿Ισιδώρου, καρδάμου ὑσίκιας β (κεράτια ?) ἔτους Καὶ 16 (ἔτους) Καὶ 15 (ἔτους) Καὶ 8 (ἔτους) Τύβι κη.

1. ρ of αὐρήλιος corr. from v. 3. ἱσσακ Π. 5. ἱσσωρὼν ... Π. II.

Aurelius Macrobius, lessee of the administration of alum, through me, Caesarius, clerk, to Aurelius Isaac, agent, greeting. I have sent you one Italian pound of alum through Isidorus, and 2 ounces, 8 carats of nasturtium-powder. The 16th, 15th, and 8th year, Tubi 28.'
and Wilcken, Grundz. 257. The use of the word ἀσχόλ(ημα) is consistent with the view that Macrobius was engaged in the production as well as the sale of the alum, which was probably obtained from the Small Oasis (cf. int.). In 44. 6 oi τὸ ἐγκύκλιον ἀσχολούμενον means the tax-farmers, and in P. Grenf. ii. 46 (cf. Wilcken, Archiv, v. 282) the ἀσχολούμενον τὸ γραφεῖον (cf. P. Téb. 524) apparently corresponds to the δημοσιῶναν of the ἄγοραμενοι in 44. 8 (cf. also P. Ryl. 95. 15 τὸν ἀσχολούμενον τὴν ὀνήματα[πείρα]); but oi ἀσχολούμενοι τοὺς καταλοχισμοὺς in 45-6 seem to be government officials (cf. 14638. 22, n.), and in B. G. U. 1202. 4 a topogrammateus speaks of the λόγος of his ἀσχολία, i.e. office, so that the word is not confined to the farming of revenues; cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 388. On the use of alum in antiquity see Wiedemann, Herodots zweites Buch, 610; to judge by its association with κάρδαμον, it was here probably going to be used for medical purposes rather than dyeing (467. 7).

4. στυπτηρίαν μίαν is for στυπτηρίας λίτραν μίαν, as is shown by the following Ἰτ(αλικήν): for λίτραι ᾿Ἰταλικαί cf. 6. g. 48. recto iii. 13, P. Leipzig 84. vii. 10. In B. G. U. 697 alum is measured by talents.

5. The αὐγία is usually divided into 24 γράμματα, but the symbol before η resembles that for κεράτια in later Byzantine papyri, and is not in the least like the abbreviation of γράμματα, 6. 5. in 1480. 17. The κεράτιον (σειβες) was 3 of a γράμμα.

### 1430. Payment for Maintenance of a Public Bath.

24:8 × 9:2 cm. A.D. 324.

An acknowledgement, similar in character to 84 (A.D. 316), addressed to a strategus by village-officials, of the receipt of 12 talents 4,575 drachmae for charcoal supplied by them to the public bath of Oxyrhynchus. Payment was made as the equivalent partly of tow, a common article of commerce in the Byzantine period (cf. P. Giessen 103. 11, n.), partly of fine gold, of which 10\frac{1}{2} γράμματα were valued at 7 talents 3,720 drachmae. The solidus of Constantine and his successors, being \( \frac{7}{12} \) of a pound, weighed 4 γράμματα (cf. P. Leipzig 62. ii. 31, Flor. 95. 10), and \( \frac{10}{2} \) γρ. thus = a little over 2\frac{1}{2} solidi. In the nearly contemporary papyrus 1653. 22–3 (A.D. 306) 58 γρ. are equated to 12 δολοκότινα (aurei), but the gold in the case of 1653 may have been impure, and the aurei of Diocletian, which were \( \frac{1}{60} \) or \( \frac{1}{36} \) of a pound, were somewhat larger than the solidi of Constantine. The ratio between the value of gold and billon in 1430, in which about 3 talents = 1 solidus, is not nearly so high as in four Hermopolite papyri of the fourth century (Wessely, Ein Altersindizium im Philogelos, 41–2), in which a solidus is valued at 36, 100, 120, and 183\frac{3}{4} talents; but it is much higher than the ratio fixed by Diocletian in his edict concerning the maximum tariff (cf. Babelon, Traité de monnaies, i. 611), where a denarius is reckoned as \( \frac{20}{300} \) of a λίτρα of gold, so that only about 2,764 drachmae would be the worth of the metal in a Constantinian solidus. The fall in the value of the billon tetradrachm or denarius, which ceased to be coined in Egypt after 297 (Wilcken, Grundz. lxvi), was greatly accelerated in the reign of Constantine;
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cf. 1431. int. and 1223. 32, where a solidus is valued as high as 2,020 μυρίαδες (13,466 talents) near the end of the fourth century.

1430 was written during the civil war between Licinius and Constantine, when the names of the consuls were in doubt (l. 1, n.). The waning power of the strategus is shown by his being addressed like the praepositus of a pagus (l. 2, n.). The scribe of the body of the document was rather careless, mistakes, especially of omission, being frequent.

Τοῖς ἐσομένοις υπάτοις τὸ δ΄.

'Ερμείας στρατηγῷ 'Οξ(υρυγχίτου)

παρὰ Ὅννώφριος Παῆσις

τεσσαράριον καὶ ΠαCumhurbaς Πα.ToDateTime παταις Παχ-

5 ὑρ(η?)ος καὶ Παaffiliate θῆνος Ἀρ(ά)θθου

κ(ωμί)άρχων, τῶν πάντων κ(ώμης)

Ἡρακλείου (τοῦ ὑπό) σὲ πάγου. ἀπέσχο-

μεν καὶ ἠριθμὲμεθα παρὰ

Παῦλου δημοσίων χρημάτων τραπεζί[t(ου)

10 [τε] ἐξ ἐπιστάλματός σου ἃ τετάγκα-

θα ἐπισταλῆναι ἐξοδιασθῆναι

ἡμεῖς ὑπὲρ τιμῆν ἄντρακος Χωρ(αντος)

εις τὸ δημόσιον πανίδοιον

σινπόλοι κεν(τηναρίου) α δεσ(μον) γ

15 (τάλαντα) ε (δραχμᾶς) Γ, ὅν πρ(απέσχομεν;) (δραχμᾶς) 'Βρες, τὰ λοιπὰ (τάλαντα) ε (δραχμᾶς) ουε, χρυσοῦ ένο(βρό)ζου

γρα(μμάτων) ὡς (τάλαντα) ζ (δραχμᾶς) ΓΥκ, / ὅμοι (τάλαντον) α (τάλαντα) β (δραχμᾶς) 'Δφες, πλήρη. κυρία

ἡ ἀποχή καὶ [ἐπερωτηθέντα] ε ὡμολ(ογη-) 20 σαμεν.

ὑπατείας τῆς προκ(ειμένης) Μεσορῆς.

2nd hand Ὅννώφριος καὶ Παحالής καὶ Πας(λης)

ἡμιθμῆμεθα ὡς πρόκ(ειπται). 'Ἰσίδωρος ἔγρα(ψα) ὑπ(ερ) αὐτ(ῶν) μὴ εἰδ(ήτων) γρά(μματα).

On the verso

25 ἀπ(ύδος) 'Ερμ(ίας). [.. .]

3. 1 Ὅννώφριος (cf. l. 22). 4. 1, τεσσαράριον . . . Πα ISR (cf. l. 22). 7. o of
The question which year is meant by τοῖς ἐσομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ β’ is bound up with that concerning the date of the 6th consulship of Licinius and 2nd of Licinius Caesar, since the year τοῖς ἀποδειχθησομένοις ὑπ. τὸ γ’ apparently corresponded to the year following that consulship; cf. 42. 9 (as restored by Seeck [μετὰ τὴν ὑπαρχαίαν] τῶν) and Jouguet’s latest discussion in P. Thead. p. 212. The evidence of the present volume confirms Jouguet’s view, based on the Theadelphia papyri, that the consulship in question was 322, not 323 as proposed by Mommsen and Viereck, and that τοῖς ἐσομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ ν’ (cf. P. Thead. 34 and 50. 28) means 324, not 325. The ordinary consuls of 325 occur in 1626. 23 (Pauni 1), as in 52. 1 (month lost), P. Thead. 7. 26 (month uncertain), 35. 11 (Epeiph 4); Mesore, in which month 1430 was written (l. 21), is much more likely to be ten months earlier than 1626. 23, than two months later. Even before the end of 324 the regular consuls of the year were recognized in Egypt (Preisigke, S. B. 5615. 16 Χείλας κολα), and concerning the consuls of 325 no doubts are traceable. The latest extant dating which mentions Licinius’ regnal years is 1574. 4, Tubi 26 of his 16th year, the 18th of Constantine (Jan. 22, 324), which shows that Constantine’s conquest of Egypt was not effective before 324. The system of dating τοῖς ἐσομένοις (or ἀποδειχθησομένοις) ὑπάτοις in a series must have begun in Egypt in 321, if the 4th year was 324, and was apparently the result of Licinius’ refusal to recognize the consuls of 321 appointed by Constantine, Crispus II and Constantine Caesar II; cf. Seeck, Rhein. Mus. lxxi. 534. The consuls of 320, Constantine VI and Constantine Caesar, seem to have been accepted in Egypt without question; cf. P. Cairo 10567 verso. There is as yet no evidence from papyri of datings in 321, and whether Licinius appointed opposition consuls in that year is unknown. In 322, the 6th consulship of Licinius and 2nd of Licinius Caesar, covering the 10th–11th indiction in Egypt (C. P. R. 10; cf. Fuhrer, 292), a curious phrase μέλλουσι ὑπάτους δευτέρα ἄρμοσθη occurs in P. Cairo 10622 after the consuls’ names, and seems to be equivalent to τοῖς ἐσομένοις ὑπάτους τὸ β’, a figure not yet attested. It shows that for some reason the dating by the consuls in office was insufficient, although these were known, and indicates either a doubt about the validity of the 6th consulship of Licinius and 2nd of Licinius Caesar (who were of course not recognized by Constantine), or else an attempt to start dating by an era. That many efforts were made in the early part of the fourth century to substitute eras for consular datings is now clear from 1431, and the year 321, in which the system of dating by consuls broke down in Egypt probably much more completely than in any year since the introduction of that system by Diocletian, may have been chosen as the starting-point of an era τοῖς ἐσομένοις ὑπάτους, which survived for four years, and possibly represents a deliberate attempt on the part of scribes to simplify the official calendar.
2. Ἑρμείᾳ στρατηγῷ: cf. 60. 1, written in Mesore τοῖς ὑπαίθριοις ὑπάτους τοῖς ὑπάτους τοῖς ἀποδειχθησομένους τὸ γί, and no instance from that nome has occurred in which he is identified with an exactor (cf. 1428. int.). In l. 7, if (τοῦ ὑπὸ) σὲ πάγου is more than a phrase taken from the customary address to a praepositus (cf. e. g. 1425. 6), the strategus had become one of the praepositii of the 10 pagi of the nome (cf. 1425. 4, n.); but without corroborative evidence we are rather disposed to regard σὲ πάγου as due to a reminiscence, and not really inconsistent with Ὠξερχεσίον. The strategus is still found exercising judicial powers in 66 (357) and probably 1470 (336).

4. τεσ(σ)α(ρ)αρίου : cf. 1425. 5, n.

5. Ἄρ(άχθου : cf. Ἄρἀχθης in e. g. a contract of sale to be published in Part xiii.

4. Ἡρακλείδου ἐποίκιον, as this κώμη is generally called, was in the western toparchy (1285. 72), and probably in the 3rd or 4th pagus (1425. 4, n.). For (τοῦ ὑπὸ) σὲ πάγου cf. l. 2, n. πὸσος πάγου is inadmissible.

9. δημοσί(ων) χρημάτων τραπεζί(του) : these words are very badly written, but the reading is confirmed by 84. 8-9 δημοσίων χρήματων (so Wilcken, Chrest. 197. int. for ληφθήματων) τραπ[εζίτου].

10. τετάγμε[να]: cf. 84. 12. The precise meaning is not clear. An equivalent to αἰτούμενα in 55. 6, C. P. Herm. 56. 3-5 would rather be expected.

12. χωρ(ούντα) : cf. e. g. 84. 15, 890. 8.

13. πανίδιον is apparently a mistake for βαλανίδιον or βαλανεῖον ; cf. 6. g. 58. 6, 1499. 3.

14. For σίππιον, i.e. στύππιον, see Reil, Bettrége, 123, P. Giessen 111. 3,5. The relation of a δέσμη to a κεντηνάριον, which is used also for measuring iron in 84. 14 and charcoal in P. Amh. 138. 13, is unknown.

15. ἰ要害 πρ(οαπέσχομεν ἢ): the abbreviation (cf. the critical n.) is similar to that used for ἑκατοσταί (e. g. 5. 1286. 6) or προσδιαγραφόμενα (e. g. 1436), but since the sum in question is deducted from the main sum, not added to it, and the payment was made by, not to, the government, neither of those words is suitable here. In 1449. 19, 48, 52 it is used for ἰ要害. For προαπέχειν cf. P. Tebt. 399. 14.

τὰ λοιπά: the use of the accusative here indicates that the symbols for talents and drachmae in ll. 15-17 are in the accusative, and the abbreviations in l. 14 in the genitive, not vice versa. The original arrangement was for payment in tow and gold, for which the government substituted billon.


1431. PREPARATIONS FOR AN OFFICIAL VISIT.

8.3 x 25.8 cm.  A.D. 352.

An order to an agent (χειριστής; cf. e. g. 1429. 3) to pay a carpet-manufacturer the price of a carpet required for the approaching visit of the διόχος, who was the supreme military authority in Egypt in the middle of the fourth century; cf. P. Brit. Mus. ii, p. 270. That the writer occupied an official position is not certain, but he must have been a fairly rich man, for the carpet cost 1,500 talents, a considerable sum even though the billon coinage was much depreciated; cf. 1430. int. The equivalent amount of δηναρίων μυριάδες is stated, and the meaning of that phrase, which has been misinterpreted (l. 3, n.), becomes clear. Another interesting point in the papyrus is the three-fold date, which is fortunately
explained by 1632. It refers to three local eras, starting in the years 307, 325, and 341, and distinct from the two well-known Oxyrhynchite eras beginning in 324 and 355, which soon superseded the rest; cf. l. 5, n.

The writing is along the fibres of the verso, the recto being blank.

᾿Αθανάσιος Σαραπίων χειριστῇ χαίίρειν).

᾿δὸς Γενναδίῳ ταπητάριῳ ὑπὲρ τιμῆς ταπητίου ἐν τῇ ἐπι
dημίᾳ τοῦ δοκῆς ἀργυρίῳ δηναρίων μυριάδας διακοσίας
eἴκοσι πέντε, ἃ ἐστὶ (τἀλαντα) ἂφ. (2nd hand) ἐρρῶσθαι σε εὐχομαι.

1st hand 5 με (ἔτους) κκ (ἔτους) ια (ἔτους) [Τ][]β[β] η.

Athanasius to Sarapion, agent, greeting. Give Gennadius the carpet-maker for the price of a carpet on the occasion of the visit of the dux 2,250,000 denarii, equivalent to 1,500 talents. I pray for your health. The 45th, 27th, and 11th year, Tubi 8.'

2. For ταπητάριος cf. B.G.U. 1082.2: in 999 it seems to be used as a proper name. The form ταπητᾶς occurs in 1517. 3. The price of a τάπης Αἰγύπτιος in the Éd. Dioc. 19, 21 is only 1,750 denarii; cf. 1480. int.


3. δηναρίων μυριάδας: this phrase first occurred in P. Brit. Mus. 248 (ii. 306), where items of 675 talents (l. 13), 90 talents (l. 15), 140 (δηναρίων) μυριάδες (l. 19), and perhaps another (ll. 16–17) make a total of 259 δηναρίων μυριάδες (ll. 21–2; τερμακόσιε in l. 21 is incorrect; l. διακοσίας). Kenyon regarded 459 μυριάδες as a conversion of only the two items in talents, ignoring the 140 μυριάδες, which, as he supposed, were accounted for in the mutilated lines 16–18. Hence he deduced the equivalence of the denarius and drachma, which was accepted by Wessely, Ein Altersind. im Philog. 30. But the conversion in 1481, which corresponds to the conversion of 300 ὅμ. μπρ. into 2,000 talents in B. G. U. 1049. 13 (Λ. δ. 342), indicates that the denarius was reckoned, as would be expected, at the usual rate of 4 drachmae, and the sums mentioned in ll. 16–19 of the British Museum papyrus are clearly to be included in the total, of which the 675+ 90 = 765 talents (nearly 115 δην. μπρ.) formed only a part (in l. 17 l. καὶ εἰς λόγον ἔργων).

5. Cf. 1682. 9, dated in 353, where the 47th, 29th, and 2nd years correspond to the 12th indiction (i.e. 353–4). The first two of these eras, separated by eighteen years and dating from 307–8 and 325–6 respectively, are also now to be recognized in 92. 4, where the third is to be read δ (ἔτους), as suggested in the int. That papyrus equates the 31st, 13th, and 4th years, and belongs to the year 337, not to 335, as doubly explained by reference to the years of Constantine and Constantius. A fourth example of a triple dating, in which the first two eras are probably the same as in the other three instances, is 1575. 4; but the figures are uncertain. The variation with regard to the third era is striking: in 1481 it dates from 341, in 1632 from 352, in 92 from 334. Since eras at Oxyrhynchus dating from 324 and 355 (cf. 125. int.) were known previously from numerous examples, of which the earliest so far is 1056 (37th and 6th year, 360–1), there are now no less than seven different eras attested between 307 and 355. With regard to the month in which they began, in 125. int. we supposed that the eras of 324 and 355 began on Thoth 1 (Aug. 29) like regnal years, and this view was confirmed by 1116. ιι–ιι ἡφ. ἐναυτὸν ἐν τάν ἀπὸ νυκτουρίας Θαῦ ένω Μεσορῆ ἐπαγ. πέμτης . . . τοῦ ἐναυτῶν ἐτῶς μ (ἔτους) δ (ἔτους). But the years on the eras of 307, 325, and 352 apparently coincided with the indiction-year (cf. 1632. int.),
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

which commenced in one of the summer months Pachon, Pauni, Epeiph, or Mesore (in the case of 1632 on or before Mesore 1) and varied from year to year, and P. Flor. 325 raises a difficulty with regard to the eras of 324 and 355. That papyrus is dated on Pachon 25 of the year after the consulship of Longinus, 12th indiction, and speaks of the 165th and 134th year (i.e. 488–9) as ἐνεστός. The year after the consulship of Longinus is 487, and Vitelli proposed to insert τὸ β' after the consulship (cf. 1130. 3, n., for a parallel instance of the omission of τὸ β'). Pachon 25 can belong either to the beginning or the end of an indiction; but if the year in question was 488, the 12th indiction had begun and the new year by the two eras of 324 and 355 had apparently begun with it. If the papyrus belongs to 489, the indiction was ending, and there would be nothing to show whether the years by the eras ended with it or at the end of Mesore; but it is then necessary to insert τὸ γ', which is unsatisfactory. Hence the starting-point of the year on the various eras remains in doubt, especially as it need not have been the same in each era.

The following table combines the evidence of the years by Oxyrhynchite eras in use up to 360, after which date only the eras of 324 and 355 are found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>324</th>
<th>325</th>
<th>334</th>
<th>341</th>
<th>352</th>
<th>355</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1431</td>
<td>Jan. 4</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>32?</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1632</td>
<td>July 25</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>32?</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1056</td>
<td>Oct. 10</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>32?</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 325–360 there seem to have been two contending parties, one dating by the eras of 307 and 325, and after 334 by a third which varied and was certainly not a cycle like the indictions, the other dating by the era of 324 and later by that of 355. To suppose that the eras of 324 and 325 are really the same is incompatible with the evidence of 1632, and no alteration of the figure of the indiction is there admissible owing to its accordance with the consular dating. The choice of particular years as starting-points of these eras probably depended in most, perhaps in all, cases upon purely local considerations. The only eras which suggest a connexion with events of great importance are those beginning in 324 and 325. With regard to the earlier of these we suggested in 125. int. that it might possibly be connected with the Council of Nicaea. Hohmann (Chronol. d. Papyrusurk. 46), in objecting to this, treats Thoth 1 323 and 354 as the ‘Epochetag’ of the two eras beginning in 324 and 355 by an error due to a curious misapprehension of the nature of ancient eras; these begin with a year 1, not with a year 0, e.g. that by the Kaisaros kraptos, which corresponds to the regnal years of Augustus, or the Diocletian era, of which the 1st year was 284–5, i.e. his 1st regnal year. The Oxyrhynchite era of 324, of which the 1st year was 324–5, cannot possibly be related, as Hohmann proposes, to events in the year 323–4, during most of which Licinius was still in possession of Egypt. The change of sovereigns, so far as Middle Egypt was concerned, is now fairly well fixed in the period between Jan. 22 and December, 324 (cf. 1430. 1, n.), and the Council of Nicaea, which began in May according to some authorities and ended in September, 325, can be connected with either the era of 324 or that of 325. Possibly the era of 324 is to be connected with the triumph of Constantine, and that of 325 with the Council of Nicaea. These two rival eras may have commended themselves to different religious parties in the city, and the supporters of the era of 324 in any case proved victorious. But the absence of any specially notable events in the years 307–8, 334–5, 341–2, 352–3, 355–6 rather indicates that all these fourth-century eras at Oxyrhynchus were suggested by events of local interest.
IV. TAXATION.

1432. REPORT OF A TAX-FARMER TO A STRATEGUS.

A monthly return of receipts of taxation, similar to those addressed to the strategus by πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν, e.g. 1433, but written by the farmer of a tax upon sellers of two different kinds of pulse. The impost is no doubt the χειρωνάξιον, a tax levied at varying rates on different trades, but uniformly upon members of the same one; cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 321 sqq., Grundz. 188. The rate on individuals is not stated in the present case, 80 drachmae in all having been paid. For other instances of χειρωνάξιον in this volume cf. 1436. 4, 1518 (on κουρεῖς at 6 drachmae each, κλειδοποιοί, &c.), and possibly 1517 and 1519 (different trades?).

Αὐρηλίῳ Ἀνουβίῳ στρ(ατηγῷ) ᾿Οξ(υρυγχίτου)
παρὰ Ἡρακλᾶτος Sapa τίῳ
Ἀκοῦ μητρὸς Νικαίας
ἄπ’ Ὀψυρύγχων πόλεως

Αὐρηλίῳ Ἀνουβίῳ στρ(ατηγῷ)
’Οξ(υρυγχίτου)
παρὰ Ἡρακλᾶτος Sapa τίῳ
Ἀκοῦ μητρὸς Νικαίας
ἄπ’ Ὀψυρύγχων πόλεως

Ἀύρηλιῳ Ἀνουβίῳ στ(ρατηγῷ) στ(ρατηγῷ)
Ὁ(ερυγχίτου)
παρὰ Ἡρακλᾶτος Ὀροῦ τιῳ
Ἀκοῦ μητρὸς Νικαίας
ἀπ’ Ὀψυρύγχων πόλεως

5 ὑποσχεσαρίου ὄνης
ἀθηροπωλῶν καὶ ὀρβιοπωλῶν
µηνιαίος λόγος
τὸν Παῦνι τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος
κβ (ἔτους) Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου

Σεούηρου Ἀντωνίνου

ἔστι δὲ παρὰ ἀθηροπωλῶν καὶ ὀρβιοπωλῶν δραχμὰς ὀγδοῆκοντα, 15 / (δραχμαῖ) π, αἰ καὶ διαγράφεται
εἰς τὴν ἐπὶ τόπων δημοσίαν τράπαιζαν.

(ἔτους) κβ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου

Σεούηρου Ἀντωνίνου

13. ὀρβιοπωλῶν II. 17. τραπεζαί Π. 1. τράπεζαν.

'To Aurelius Anubion, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Heraclas son of Saras son of Akous, his mother being Nicaea (?), of the city of Oxyrhynchus, contractor for farming the tax on pulse-sellers and vetch-sellers. Monthly account for Pauni of the present 22nd year of Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Caesar the lord, as follows. From the pulse-sellers and vetch-sellers eighty drachmae, total 80 dr., which were paid into the local public bank.' Date.

1. Aurelius Anubion is also mentioned in 1196. 1 (211–12; om. Aurelius), 1474. 1 (Jan. 31, 216), 1525. 1 (about Sept. 216).
2. Σαράντα: Σερήνος might be read, or Σαράρης.

3. Νυκάλας: or, perhaps, Νυκάτος, but that would be expected to be a man’s name.

5. ὑποσχεσάριος is a new form: for a ὑπόσχεσις in connexion with the purchase of land cf. 1633. The χειρωνάξιον was frequently farmed, e.g. the τέλος γερδίων and the impost ἔπητῶν, κοπῆς τριχὸς καὶ χειρωνάξιοι, but instances of its collection by πράκτορες also occur; cf. 1436. 4 and Wilcken, Ost. i. 575–82.

6. ἀθηροπ(ω)λῶν καὶ ὀρβιοπ(ω)λῶν: ἀθήρη οὐ ἀθάρη, the form used by classical writers, was according to Pliny, N. H. xxii. 25. 121 an Egyptian word, olyram arincam diximus vocari. Hac decocta fit medicamentum, quod Aegyptii atheram vocant, infantibus utilissimum, sed et adultos intimunt ee. It is rarely mentioned in papyri (P. Leyden 3.25). ὄροβος is frequently found in documents concerning traffic between the Fayûm and Memphis, e.g. P. Fay. 69. The form ὄρβιοπώλης occurs in 1037. 4, ὄρβιοπώλης in 1323; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 1445. 7, n.

1433. TWO REPORTS OF TAX-COLLECTORS TO A STRATEGUS.

These two returns in the same hand, addressed to a strategus by collectors of money-taxes at a village in the Thmoisepho toparchy (cf. 1436. 35, n.) concerning their receipts in successive months, form nos. 31 and 32 of a long series of documents, which were joined together and numbered probably in the βιβλιθήκη δημοσίων λόγων. Nos. 33 and 34, two returns of unirrigated land, addressed more than a year later to a basilicogrammateus and comogrammateus respectively, are also extant (1549). Since the taxing-returns belong to the troubled year 238, the references to the reigning Emperors have a special interest. The conclusions of both documents with the dates are lost; but Col. i, which gives the account of Mesore, the last month of ‘the past 1st year’ (l. 15), was clearly written in Thoth of the 2nd year of Pupienus and Balbinus Augusti and Gordianus Caesar, while Col. ii, which gives the account of Thoth in the 2nd year of Gordianus Augustus, was no doubt written in the next month Phaophi. Part of the names of Pupienus and Balbinus in Col. i has been deleted, but whether the news of their death was received before or after the dispatch of the document is uncertain. 1433 thus harmonizes with the evidence of other papyri, &c., concerning the short reign of those two Emperors; cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 805 (in P. Flor. 98, which was published later, neither the year nor month of the reign is preserved). At Thebes on Epeiph 27 of the 1st year (July 21) Gordianus Caesar is ignored in an ostracon; but he is mentioned in the dating on Thoth 11 of the 2nd year (Sept. 8) in a Vienna papyrus from the Arsinoite nome, while on Thoth 24 (Sept. 21) Gordianus Augustus alone occurs in another Vienna papyrus; 1433. i was therefore probably written before Thoth 24.

Similar monthly returns by collectors of money-taxes are common in Fayûm papyri; cf. P. Fay. 41. int. The instances in which the individual payments are detailed, as here (B. G. U. 42, 392, 639), are less numerous than those in which
the totals for different taxes are given (B. G. U. 25, 41, 199. recto, 652–3, P. Fay. 41–2, 239; cf. 42 (a)). In the other Oxyrhynchite examples, 1046 and 1283, both systems are employed. In Col. i only the total is preserved (l. 29); in Col. ii the payments are all for beer-tax (l. 52, n.). Probably other πράκτορες also sent in similar reports, for those extant in the papyri referred to seldom give the impression of being complete returns for the month; cf. 1436. int.

Col. i.

| λα | Φλαυίῳ Αρποκρα- |
|    | πίων στρα(τηγῷ) 'Οξυρυγχί(ίτου) |
|    | παρὰ Διορηλίων |

Col. ii.

| ιδιϊεγράφη(σαν) ἐπὶ τὴν δημοσίαν τρά- |
|    | Φλαυίῳ 'Αρποκρα- |
|    | πίων στρα(τηγῷ) 'Οξυρυγχί(ίτου) |

5 [Νεχ(ενιήσιοι)]

| καὶ τῶν συν αὐτ(φ) | σ[ιῶν α]υτῷ πρακ(τόρων) ἀρ-
| σε[ως μηνὸς Με- | γυρικ(ῶν) ἡμεροθ(ιαὶς) |
| σο][ή τοῦ διελ-

10 [Κ]εμούδιαις τόπ(ων),

| καὶ τ’ ἀνδρα εἰσπ[ρά-
| [έ]ιος ἀριθμῆ- |
| σο][ρῶ τοῦ διελ-

15 [θ]όντος α (ἐτους)

| Α[υτοκρατοῦ ρων] | Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς |
| [Κ]αὶ σόρων Μά[ρκου] | Σε[ιπαῦται Σ᾿ εβαστῶν |
| [Κ][ωδίου [Μαζίμου]] | καὶ Δεκίμου |

20 [Κ]αίλιου Καλούν[ου]

["[Β]αλβίνου") Εὐσεβοῦς |
| [Ε]ὔτυχών Σεβαστ[ῶν] | Διονύσιος καὶ Δεκίμου |
| καὶ Μάρκου Ἀντωνίου[α] |
| [Γ]ορδιανοῦ |

25 [π]οῦ ἰεροτάτου

| [Κ]αίσαρος. ἔστι[α] δὲ |
| [δ]ειγράφη(σαν) ἐπὶ τὴν |
| [δ]ημοσίαι τρά- |

35 [π]αρὰ Διορηλίων Νε-

| θενίβιος καὶ τῶν |
| σ[ιῶν α]υτῷ πρακ(τόρων) ἀρ-
| γυρικ(ῶν) μητροπολ(ιτικῶν) |
| λημματ(ῶν) Ἐμοισε-

40 φῶ τοπ(αρχίας) Κεμούδι-

| καὶ τῶν σὺν αὐτ(ῶ)
| ἐσπράξεως ἀρι-
| δήμησεως μηνὸς |
| Ὁδὸ τοῦ ἔνεστάτους |

45 β (ἐτοὺς) Μάρκου

| Ἀντωνίου |
| Τορδιανοῦ |
| Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς |
| [Σ]εβαστοῦ. ἐστὶ δὲ |

50 [δ][ε]ιγράφη(σαν) ἐπὶ τ[ην] |

Δημοσίαι τρά-

[π]έ[ξ]αν ἡμηρος, |

δὲν τὸ κατ’ ἀνδ(ρα)- |

55 [καὶ]ῃρονώμαι |

[.|.]ονίδος Π[αυ-
| [σ]ρί[α]νον (δρ.) μ, |
| Σαραπίων ὁ κ(αὶ) |
| Διονύσιος καὶ |

Ἀριστόκλεια
To Flavius Harpocration, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from the Aurelii Necthenibis and his associates, collectors of money-revenues of the metropolis in the Thmoisepho toparchy, district of Kesmouchis. List of individual receipts paid in the month of Mesore of the past 1st year of the Emperors Caesars Marcus Clodius [Maximus] and Decimus Caelius Calvinus [Balbinus'] Pii Felices Augusti and Marcus Antonius Gordianus the most sacred Caesar, as follows. Paid to the public bank 316 drachmae, of which the items were: Diogenis...
the bottom of Col. i and a few letters at the beginnings, the technical details, which are of a rather interesting character, are not very clear. Lines 9–17 are concerned with the estate formerly belonging to Gaius Julius son of Gaius Julius Theon, an Alexandrian official of high rank. This property was originally acquired from the Emperor Augustus, but underwent several changes of ownership (ll. 9, 15, nn.). After l. 17 there is a blank space of a line; but ll. 18 sqq. seem to be concerned with the same estate, giving details as to its present condition, not to constitute a new section. With regard to κουφοτέλειαι little was known apart from a passage in the edict of Tiberius Alexander, which provides some interesting parallels; cf. ll. 3, 7, 15, nn.

On the verso is the conclusion of an undertaking to provide bread, written nine years later (1454).

Col. i.

[Παρὰ] ᾿Αποίλλων νεωστὶ καθεσταμένου
κομψοφροσύνης Μονίμου ἐποικίου καὶ ἄλλων κομῶν
[τῆς] ἀνω τοπορχάς. λόγος κουφοτελειῶν τ[iθ] [έτους]
[Αὐτοῦ] κράτορος Καύσαρος Νερόνα Τριανανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ

5 [Γεμμα]νικοῦ Δακικοῦ.

εἶναι δὲ
κουφοτελειῶν ἐν τὰ ἀργυρικὰ καὶ σειτικὰ καθήκοντα
[ἐν]βάδε Λογιζέται.

Γαίων ᾿Ιουλίῳ υἱῷ Ταίου ᾿Ιουλίου Θέωνος

10 [γε]υομένου ἀρχ[ή]ς καὶ ὑπομνημα-
[τοῦ] αρχαῖος ἐν τῶν τρώ[ν] νομῶν ἰερὰς Ἰσίδος
[Σαβεᾶς ἔποσειράδος ἔπε][ξόρησαν Ἀκύλας κατὰ
τὸ ἀναφόριον ἐπιδοθὲν ὑπὸ Γαίου [盦] Βίου
[Θεύωνος πατρός, καθαὶ καὶ αὐτός κατὰ διαί-

15 [Εἰς] ἀγμα ἐπεχώ[ρησε]ν ᾿Αἰτίου Τυράννινος ἀπὸ [λόγον Καύσαρος εὖ ὡς τελέσαι ἐπὶ πόλις ὑπὲρ τε-
[λῶν καὶ ἑτέρων (τάλαντα) β (δραχμάς) .]

[.] θείς ἐκ τοῦ Δημητρίου τοῦ Πο[. . . ( ) κλή(ρου) (ἀρωματας) . . .
[ἂ]ν ἄστρον καὶ χέρσου καὶ κατεξ(μένης) οὐκ ἀρωματοῦ . . .

20 [νο]κόπων οὐσίας τοῦ κυρίου Σεβαστοῦ (ἀρωματα) . . .
[ά?] ὡς ὑπὸ ἐκλαύνου μέχρι(ρι) κ(έτους) ἐν λόγῳ [. . . .
From Apollonius, lately appointed comogrammatae of the Monimou farmstead and other villages in the upper toparchy. Account of abatements of taxation for the 11th year of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus, as follows. Abatements of which the due amounts in money and corn are reckoned here: to Gaius Julius, son of Gaius Julius Theon, formerly chief-priest and hypomnematographus, of the land in this nome sacred to Isis of Taposiris Aquila conceded in accordance with an application presented by Gaius Julius Theon the father, in accordance with the concession made to him by Gaius Tyrannius by an edict, from the account of Caesar, on condition that he should pay at the city for taxes and other charges 2 talents ... drachmæ, at ... this in the holding of Demetrius son of Po ... arurae, of which ... are in the category of land that is unsown or dry or worn away, ... in the pastures in the estates of the lord Augustus, in place of which there are planted with olives (?), reckoned up to the 20th year in the account of ..., arurae; at Psobthis taxed at 1 artaba 1 arura, making 1 artaba, taxed at ... arur., at Idu ... 3 arur., total 123 arur.; money-taxes, for naubion at 200 dr. of copper, for exchange (?) ... , for naubion (?) 221 (?) dr., of which 8 (?) dr. ...
1434. REPORT CONCERNING REMISSIONS

2. ἱδίων ἐδαφῶν. Wilcken formerly (l.c.) identified τὰ καθήκ. there with the προσόδια in l. 26 (cf. l. 3, n.), supposing that the persons in question paid a vectigal, as distinct from an ἐκφόριον, to the State upon confiscated land bought by them; but in Grundz. 297 he withdrew the explanation of γῆ προσόδου (cf. 1446. int.) as confiscated land, in deference to Rostowzew’s criticisms (cf. cit. 135 sqq.).

9. Gaius Julius was contemporary with Aquila (l. 12), i.e. G. Julius Aquila, praefect in l. d. 10–11 (cf. Cantarelli, Prefetti, i. 20), his father G. Julius Theon with G. Tyrannius (l. 15), praefect in 7–4 b.c. (Cantarelli, op. cit. 19). The property, which belonged to the Emperor Augustus (l. 15, n.), was ceded by Tyrannius to G. Julius Theon, who apparently made it over to the temple of Isis of Taposiris (l. 11, n.), his son subsequently recovering it from Aquila. That it was in l. d. 107–8 still in the possession of Gaius Julius’ heirs is very doubtful. That portion to which l. 20 refers apparently belonged to an οἶσια of Trajan, while ll. 18–19 and 23–4 seem to be concerned with βασιλικὴ γῆ. Possibly the space left below l. 17 indicates that the section was not completed and ll. 18 sqq. belong to a new section altogether, but in that case it is strange that the land in ll. 18 sqq. was not further characterized.

10. ἀρχιερέως καὶ ὑπομνηματογράφου: on the order, which implies the superiority of the second office, see 1412. 1–3, n. ὑπομνηματογράφοι at this period probably existed only at Alexandria, and ἀρχιερέως here probably means the ἀρχιερέας Αλεξανδρείας καὶ Αἰγύπτου πάσης, especially as he bears a Roman name. Theon who was ἀρχιδικαστὴς late in the first century b.c. (P. Ryl. 257) might be identical with G. Julius Theon here, and another Theon, ἀρχιδικαστὴς in l. d. 58 (268. i), and G. Julius Theon γενόμενος ἀρχιδ. καὶ ὑπομν. in the reign of Hadrian (P. Tebt. 286. 13) may well have belonged to the same family, as perhaps Theon ἀρχιδ., father of G. Julius Dionysius ἀρχιδ., in 130 (C. I. G. 4734), who might be identical with the Theon in P. Tebt. 286; cf. also B. G. U. 832. 16 (A. D. 113) Θέωνος τῶν γεγυμνασιαρχ(ηκότων) referring to a judge at Alexandria.

11. ἱερᾶς Ἴσιδος: cf. ll. 9, 15, nn. Ταποσειρίας may refer either to Taposiris Magna in the Libyan nome or Tap. Parva near Alexandria; cf. 1380. 67, n. The number of arurae to which ἱερᾶς refers was not expressed anywhere in ll. 11–17, but seems to have been accounted for in ll. 18 sqq.

12. ἐπεχώρησεν: cf. l. 15 and P. Amh. 68, 7 συνεκχωρημένου εἰς πρώμον ὑπολόγου; a sale is meant here also, apparently. For Αἰκιάς cf. l. 9, n.

14. καθὰ καὶ αὐτὸς: as it stands, αὐτὸς must refer to Γάιος Τυράννιος, not the πατήρ, but we think that the sentence began as if ἐπεχώρηθη ὑπὸ Ταίον Τ. was going to follow, and for this the writer substituted ἐπεχώ(ρησεν) αὐ(τῷ) Γάιος Τ. There is no point in καὶ αὐτὸς if applied to Tyrannius.

15. For Γάιος Τυράννιος(ς) cf. l. 9, n. At the end of the line [ἰδίοις] might be supplied, but for λόγοι Καίσαρος cf. the passage from the edict of Tib. Alexander quoted in l. 7, n. Καίσαρος here happens to mean Augustus (cf. l. 9, n.), but there it refers to no particular Emperor, Augustus being elsewhere in the edict called θεὸς Σεβαστός. Whether Καίσαρος λόγος = ἰδίος (or ὅπως λόγος, or is a general expression for the fiscus like κυριακός λόγος (edict of Tib. Alex. l. 18), is left doubtful by Wilcken, Ost. i. 645. Dittenberger adopts the latter view, but the present passage on the whole favours the former. Possibly a comma should be placed after Τυράννιο(ς), and ἀπὸ [Ἀδ]υον connected with ἐπεχώρησεν Αἰκιάς. If so, the land was, although ἵπα, in the Καίσαρος λόγος when Aquila assigned it to Gaius Julius the younger, and the nature of its tenure before Tyrannius assigned it to Gaius Julius the elder, who in any case seems to have been responsible for its becoming ἱερά (cf. l. 9, n.), was not stated in ll. 9–17. From l. 18 it appears that part of it had once been cleruchic. For an instance of cleruchic land reverting to the Emperor in the Augustan period cf. 721. An example of the conversion of ἱπά γῆ by Augustus into βασιλικὴ on a large scale occurs.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

in P. Tebt. 302 (W. Christ. 368). But the construction adopted in the text, according to which ἀπὸ ἀλεύρου is connected with Tyrannius, not Aquila, is preferable. The temple lost the land in either case.

16. πόλ(εως) probably means Oxyrhynchus (cf. l. 11 τάδε τῷ νομῷ) rather than Alexandria.

ὑπὲρ τεϊλῶν καὶ ἑτέρων: this form of paying for land acquired from the Emperor or the State is unusual. Extant papyri concerning the sale of land by the government, whether from the ὑπόλογον βασιλείας (e.g. 721. 4, P. Amh. 68), or ἄπρατα τῆς διοικήσεως (e.g. 513. 7 and 1683. 7), or confiscated land under cultivation (B. G. U. 463), refer to a τιμῆ with, occasionally, προσδιαγραφόμενα (513. 14). But the τέλη καὶ ἑτέρα may include the τιμῆ, or a composition of future taxes may have been substituted for the price, which in the case of ὑπόλογον was generally low (12 drachmae per arura in 721, 20 dr. per arur. from A.D. 61–246; cf. P. Amh. 68. 20 and Brit. Mus. 1157, verso).

18. if [Ψψώβθιος] be restored (for -θος) this line projected by one or two letters, which is quite legitimate, since in any case there is a change of subject. But a different village is expected in l. 23.

20. That an οὐσία of the reigning Emperor should be subject to κουφοτέλεια is natural; cf. Preisigke, S.B. 4226 . . . οὐσία τοῦ κυρίου Αὐτοκράτορος ἀτελῆν καὶ ἀνενγάρευτον. There is no clear evidence for the taxes paid by οὐσία, for in P. Brit. Mus. 195 it is uncertain in what relation the Emperor Tiberius (l. 2) stood to the κτῆσις in question. For οὐσίας in the οὐσιακά cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 299. Ἰ. . . might equally well be read, but suggests no suitable word. Usually οὐσίας of the Emperor were called after their first owners simply; but cf. P. Ryl. 134. 7 Τιμίου Καίσ. Σ. οὐσία Γερμανική.

21. [ἀνθ᾽ οὗ ἀπὸ ἐλ(αιῶνος): with [ἀνθ᾽ the line was slightly indented; with [ἀκάνθου it would project in a somewhat similar context cf. e. g. P. Tebt. 343. 23 ὡστε ἀντὶ ἐλαιίου. The objection to [ἀκάνθου is that this word is not found applied to land; in P. Tebt. 343. 6, &c., ἀκάνθου is to be read on the analogy of συκαμίον in l. 86; cf. Wilcken, Archiv, v. 239. Possibly [.]οὐδὲν was a name-place. ἀπὸ ἐλαιόματος can be restored in place of ἀπὸ ἐλ(αιῶνος); cf. C. P. Herm. 120. recto ii. 11 καὶ ἀπὸ ἐλαοῦματος τῆς τῆς [αὐτῆς] ἐσπαρμένης. The 20th year presumably refers to the current reign. At the end of the line [ὑπόλογ(ου) or [ἀτελ(ῶν) is more likely than [καίσαρος (cf. 1. 16) or σιτικῶν. In the case of ὑπόλογον sold by the government three years' ἀτέλεια was sometimes accorded; cf. 721. 15.

23. [Ψψώβθιος]: a village of this name in the upper toparchy (cf. l. 3) is known from 348. Three other villages called Ψόβθιοι in different toparchies occur in 1285. One artaba per arura is a common rate for land-tax upon cleruchic or private land (e. g. in 1459), including ὑπόλογον bought from the government (P. Amh. 68. 22). As a rent of State land it would be exceptionally low (cf. e. g. 1446), and ὑπόλογον may well be meant here.

24. [ἀ]ργυρίων: the papyrus has [ἀ], with [ἀ] later, and [.] y ἐσ in l. 25; but there is no certain instance in 1434 of strokes over figures and several cases occur of figures without strokes, so that the horizontal line apparently represents y, as it does certainly in l. 19 κατεξυσμένης, and probably in l. 15 αὐτῆς (τῆς) and l. 25 [ἀ]ργυρίων [μακρων] or [ἀ]ργυρίων, and perhaps l. 26 [ἀ]ργυρίων (ἐν χριστίν), [.] [.] is regarded by us as a new place-name; but the repetition of [ἰ]δίου is uncertain, and the fractions at the end of l. 23 may have been δ' +[.] or δ' +[.] in which case 12% arurae in l. 24 refer to the whole amount, not to the two Psobthis items only.

25. [ἀ]ργυρίων (μακρων): cf. ll. 7 and 34. For the naubion-tax cf. 1409. 20, 1436. 6, nn. 200 (copper) drachmae (per arura) is not a rate attested elsewhere. If ἀλ(λαγῆς) is right, a figure corresponding to the usual κολλύβος of about δ' +[.] would be expected. If the beginning
of the next line also refers to the naubion, 21 drachmae remain to be accounted for at the end of l. 25.

26. Cf. the preceding note. It is not certain that the column ends here. [.,.]μ( ) can be another place-name, or [] Τύκα is possible. With the latter reading ὧν (δρ.) ἤ] might be a conversion of copper into silver; but the usual rate of exchange of copper drachmae was 300 : 1 where the naubion was concerned, so that a rate of about 400 : 1 is not very suitable, and αἱ, not ὧν, would rather be expected, if a conversion is meant.

36. οὗ ἀλλαγή : cf. 1437. int.

1435. TAXATION-RETURN CONCERNING PASTOPHORI.

The recto of this papyrus contains part of apparently the last two columns of a very carefully written return addressed by tax-collectors or tax-farmers (l. 6 ὑμ[ί]) ; cf. 1432-3) to a strategus (ll. 7-8 ἐκεῖσι προδέξμουν] ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλ[-] γραμ.) concerning payments by παστοφόροι, who belonged to the lower ranks of the priesthood. The two entries which are preserved in Col. i and the entry immediately preceding, which is included in the total in l. 5, uniformly recorded payments of 4 drachmae for the main tax and τῷ obols for προσδιαγραφόμενα, but owing to the uncertainty attaching to the termination of ὑπὲρ ἱερ[οῦ] in l. 6, and the ambiguity of ὑπέρ, it is not clear what the precise title of the impost was, or even whether it was stated at all. That it was connected with the τέλος τεροῦ in P. Fay. 39. 2 or ἐρῶν in P. Fay. 42 (a). ii. 10, or the early Ptolemaic φόρος τερῶν is not unlikely, but other obscure payments, ἔρατ(i)κ(ῶν) ἐπεί衔(ο)ντικ(ῶν) are also known; cf. P. Tebt. 354. 23, n., Otto, Priester und Tempel, i. 364. In any case the impost was levied upon priests, whether for the benefit of the temples or not. Of the two παστοφόροι one belonged to a temple of Apollo (i.e. Horus) at the Oxyrhynchite village of Teis (cf. 1486. int.), the other to a temple of an unknown deity, Saphthis, at a village which was in the Arabian nome (ll. 8-10, n.). The sums due are stated first, being followed by the dates of the payments to a bank; but the second set of entries seems to have been written at the same time as the first, the papyrus being a fair copy, not like P. Ryl. 188, in which the second set of entries was inserted later. Col. ii, of which only the beginnings of lines are preserved, belongs apparently to a summary, carrying over arrears to a future account, and below l. 19 is a considerable blank space, indicating the end of the document. The reign was that of Antoninus (l. 18), and the year the 19th (l. 4). A different taxing-account on the verso (1436) was written in the 17th (or 19th) and 20th years of the same reign.

H 2
Plēnis Phθομώνθου τοῦ Παποντίωτος παστοφόρος ἱεροῦ 'Amωdωνθεοῦ μεγίστου κώμης Τήεωϊς (δραχμαὶ 8, προ(σδιαγραφομένων) (δβολὸς) (ημιωβέλιον), / (δρ.) δ [[(δβ.)]] (ημιωβ.).

τραπ(εξυ) i (έτους) Παχὼ(ν) αἱ π(ροκείμεναι) (δρ.) δ, προ(σδ.) (δβ.) (ημιωβ.), / [(δρ.)] δ (δβ.) (ημιωβ.).

5 γίνο(νται) καὶ τούτων (δρ.) η, προ(σδ.) (τριωβολον), / (δρ.) η (τριωβ.).

ἀλλοι παστοφόροι δηλώσαντος ἢμ[ίν] διαγεγραφέναι ὑπὲρ ἱερ[οῦ]

<incorrect reading>

τραπ(εξυ) i (έτους) Παχὼ(ν) αἱ π(ροκείμεναι) (δρ.) δ, προ(σδ.) (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.), / (δρ.) ὃ (ὀβ.) (ἡμιωβ.).

<incorrect reading>

10 [ . . . ]ψάμεως (δρ.) δ, πρ(οσδ.) (ὀβ.) (ημιωβ.), / (δρ.) δ (δβ.) (ημιωβ.).

τραπ(εξυ) i (έτους) Ἕπειφ αἱ π(ροκείμεναι) (δρ.) δ, [προ(σδ.) (ὀβ.) (ημιωβ.), / (δρ.) δ (δβ.) (ημιωβ.).

Col. ii.

[ . . . . . . . eίς τὸ ἐτους].

[ . . . . . . . eίς ὧν]

λοιπῶν ἐν ἑχθέσει εἰς [τὸν μῆνα τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος i ἔτους]

Ἀραβίας αἱ προκείμεναι (δρ.) δ, (ὀβολός) after πρ(οσδ.) corr. from (δυοβολοί).

1. '792.

Plenis son of Phthomonthes son of Papontos, pastophorus of the temple of Apollo, the most great god, at the village of Teis, 4 drachmae, for extra payments 1¼ obols, total 4 dr. 1¼ ob. Paid to the bank in the roth year, Pachon, the aforesaid 4 dr., for extra payments 1¼ ob., total 4 dr. 1¼ ob. Total of these also 8 dr., for extra payments 3 ob., total 8 dr. 3 ob. Another pastophorus having declared to us that he had paid for his temple the sum entered below next to his name, which you will hold subject to a corresponding (?) levy by the basilicogrammateus of the upper district of Arabia, Pasaphthis son of Pasaphthis son of Psenmonthes, pastophorus of the temple of Saphthis at the village of . . . psamis 4 dr.,
1435. TAXATION-RETURN CONCERNING PASTOPHORI

for extra payments 1½ ob., total 4 dr. 1½ ob. Paid to the bank in the 10th year, Epeiph, the aforesaid 4 dr., for extra payments 1½ ob., total 4 dr. 1½ ob.


8–10. Σάφθις occurs as a Mendesian village in P. Ryl. 215. 2, but is not otherwise known as the name of a god, while [. . .]ψάκεως is not identifiable with any known Oxyrhynchite village. This payment seems to have been made in the Oxyrhynchite nome by an inhabitant of a village in the Arabian nome, the basilicogrammateus being apparently responsible for adjusting the irregularity. With ἄνω τόπ(ων) cf. 981. 15 στρατηγῷ Ἐκβουνίτου ἄνω τόπων; but while that nome is known to have been subdivided for purposes of administration in the Roman period into two halves, there is no evidence apart from the present passage that a corresponding subdivision existed in the Arabian nome, and ἄνω τόπ(ων) need mean no more than the upper toparchy of a homogeneous nome. τοπ(αρχίας) is equally possible.

1436. ACCOUNT OF VILLAGE-TAXES.

18.5 X 29.9 cm. A.D. 153–6.

The recto of this papyrus contains 1435, written in the 10th year of Antoninus. On the verso is most of three columns, with the ends of a few lines of a preceding column, from a series of monthly accounts of sums collected by πράκτορες ἀργυρικῶν for various taxes. The heading in Col. iv, which gives the account of Thoth in the 20th year of Antoninus, shows that the toparchy concerned was that of Thmoisepho, and probably the village in question was Teis (l. 35, n.), though it is possible that the accounts concerned the whole toparchy. Cols. ii–iii, which are in a different hand, refer to two no doubt consecutive months, of which the second was either Me[cheir] or Me[sore], and with the latter restoration it is tempting to regard these two months as concluding the 19th year and make Cols. iii–iv continuous. But the mentions of arrears of the 16th year in ll. 14 and 27 make it more probable that the year in Cols. ii–iii was the 17th (cf. the reference to arrears of the 19th year in Col. iv), and if there was an interval of several years between Cols. iii and iv, Me[cheir] is slightly preferable to Me[sore], as being nearer to the 16th year, though instances of taxes paid more than a year in arrear are not infrequent in papyri.

The names of the taxes collected in the three months are preserved almost entire, but the amounts are in most cases lost. The document was no doubt drawn up either by a public bank or by the πράκτορες themselves (cf. l. 34) from their monthly returns, which are illustrated by 1438. In Cols. ii–iii ll. 4–17 (and probably 2, 3), 20–4, 26, 29 (and perhaps 30–2 where the margin is missing) have two short strokes against them in the margin, indicating a revision of some kind; cf. 1516 and P. Ryl. 188. int. It is noteworthy that in l. 28 certainly, and perhaps in ll. 30–1, the absence of the marginal strokes coincides with the
omission of the extra charges usually appended to the main sum in the case of the other entries in Cols. ii–iii; but since ll. 6 and 29 provide an instance of a tax which in both cases has strokes against the entry, but in one has no extra charges, the coincidence may be accidental.

Since the extant monthly returns of tax-collectors to the strategus cannot be depended upon as complete statements of the receipts from a village (cf. 1433. int.), and e.g. in P. Fay. 42 no details are given with regard to the sums paid direct to the bank, 1436 provides a much more comprehensive idea of village-taxation in the second century. Teis is mentioned fairly often in Oxyrhynchus papyri and was probably a large village; for it had a temple of Apollo (i.e. Horus) with παστοφόροι (1435. 2), and if the reading of the figures in 1285. 126 is correct, it was one of six (out of about eighty) villages paying over 1,000 drachmae, while in 1448 it contributed more στιχάρια than the other villages except Dositheou. The items for particular taxes in 1436 are rather high in two cases, the poll-tax (1,000 dr. in l. 14 and over 2,000 dr. in l. 27, both items being arrears of the 16th year; in ll. 8 and 44 the figures are lost) and pig-tax (about 660 dr. in l. 9 and 481 in l. 25 for the 17th year, 219 dr. in l. 15 and 171 in l. 28 for arrears; in l. 47 the figure is missing). The poll-tax was only paid by males from fourteen to sixty years of age, and, to judge by the discovery in numerous Fayûm villages of receipts for poll-tax collected by the πράκτορες of the metropolis and the frequent instances in the Oxyrhynchite nome of taxes of the metropolis collected in villages (cf. 1405. 20, n.), there were probably many persons resident at Teis who paid poll-tax to the city-collectors at the lower rate of 12 drachmae, not to the village-collectors at the rate of, probably, 16 (cf. l. 8, n.) or 20. Individual payments for pig-tax rarely exceed 2 drachmae (l. 9, n.), and the whole evidence regarding Teis suggests that it contained several thousand inhabitants.

Besides the poll-tax and pig-tax there are during the three months fifteen different heads of taxation, several of them repeated, ranging from 226 to less than 4 dr.; but even if the accounts of a whole year had been preserved, the number of taxes is likely to have been smaller than in P. Fay. 42 (a), an incomplete list of taxes in arrear at the Arsinoite village of Pharbaetha in the late second century, containing at least twenty-eight items, apart from the taxes on the verso, which were παρ᾽ ἐπιτηρηταῖς, and a considerable number lost. Whether P. Ryl. 213 (late second century), a long taxing-list of payments by villages in the Mendesian nome, is to be explained on the analogy of P. Fay. 42 (a) as a list of arrears is now in the light of 1436 more doubtful; cf. l. 18, n. Of the monthly totals in 1436 only one is preserved (l. 33, 3,640 dr.), about ¾ being arrears of poll-tax, for which no payments on account of the current year are recorded in that month. The items of arrears in Cols. ii–iii are fewer than the items referring to the current
year, but the reverse is the case in Col. iv, and there was obviously much irregularity in the times of collection, as is also indicated by e.g. the returns to strategi (1433. int.). Details concerning the taxes, of which those for a vicarius (ll. 3 (?), 21, 40), the ἐκλογιστής (l. 23), ὁδος λόγος (l. 24), and an adæratio of an uncertain character (l. 50), are new, are discussed in the commentary.

Col. ii.

[ἀριθ(μήσεως) Τῦβι(?).]
[(τρίτης) βαλ(ανείων) (? (δραχμαί) . . ,]
[β] [(κα(ρίου) (δρ.) . . ,]
χι(ρωναξίου) [(δρ.) . , πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) (δρ.) . ] χ(αλκοί) β,
5 ὀθ(ιηρᾶς) (δρ.) , πρ(οσδ.) (δρ.) . ] (πεντώβολον) (ήμιωβέλιον),
να[κ(βίου) (δρ.) . , πρ(οσδ.) (δρ.) ] η (τριοβολον ?),
συ(μολυκοῦ) [(δρ.) . , πρ(οσδ.) ] (δρ.) α (δβολός) (ήμιωβ.),
λαο(γραφίας) [(δρ.) . . ] (τετράβ. ?),
υκ(ης) (δρ.) [χ . πρ(οσδ.) (δρ.) ] ογ (τετράβ.),
10 ἐπαρου(ρίου) (δρ.) σ, πρ(οσδ.) (δρ.) ιζ,
σπου(δής) (δρ.) μ, πρ(οσδ.) (δρ.) γ (δυοβολοῖ) (ήμιωβ.),
μερισμ(οῦ) ἐρημ(ουφλακία) (δρ.) με (τετράβ.) (ήμιωβ.),
ούσι(ακοῦ) φό(ρου) παρα(δείσων) κ (πεντώβ.) .
15 υκ(ης) (δρ.) σιθ [πρ(οσδ.) (δρ.) . . ,
ἐπαρου(ρίου) [(δρ.) . ,
σπ(ούνδης) Διονύ(σου) [(δρ.) . . ]
τή(ς) δι(αγραφής) [(δρ.) . .
Col. iii.

ἀριθ(μήσεως) Με(χείρ (?) .
20 (τρίτης) βαλ(ανείων) (δρ.) η [ ],
βικα(ρίου) [(δρ.) . . ,]
μερισμ(οῦ) ἐρημ(ουφλακίας) [(δρ.) . . ]
νποκ(ειμένων) ἐγαγ(ντείρ) [(δρ.) . . ]
ἴδιον λόγο(υ) δι(ά) μ . ι( ) [(δρ.) . . ,]
25 υκ(ης) (δρ.) υπα (τριοβ. ?) χ(αλκοί) β, πρ(οσδ.) (δρ.) νε (δυοβ.) (ήμιωβ.) χ(αλ.) β,
ἐπαρου(ρίου) (δρ.) ρ, [πρ(οσδ.) (δρ.) ] η (τριοβ.) .
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

2nd hand κεφάλαια διω[γ]ρ[αφῶν διὰ πρακτόρων

35 Θμοισεφὼ τοπ(αρχίας) Θήχος τόπ(ων) τοῦ ἑνεστῶ(τος)
κ (ἐτους) Ἀντωνείνου [τοῦ κυρίου.

έσ[τι δὲ

ἀριθ(μήσεως) Θώθ
κ (ἔτους) (τρίτης) βαλ(ανείων) [(δρ.) η (πεντώβ.) ,

βικαρίου (ὀψιας ὁ.
μερισμίου) ἐρημ(οφυλακίας)[(δρ.) ..,
οὐσια(κοῦ) φό(ρου) παραδ(είσων)[(δρ.) ..

ιθ (ἔτους) μερισμ[](ο ἐρημ(οφυλακίας)[(δρ.) ..
λαογρα[φίας] [(δρ.) .. ,

φό(ρου) ὑπολόγου [(δρ.) ..
οὐσια(κοῦ) ἐδαφῶν [(δρ.) ..

υικ(ῆς) [(δρ.) ..

ἐπαρον(ρίου) [(δρ.) ιβ (δυοβ.) [,

σπ(ονδής) Διονύ(σου) [(δρ.) ισ, πρ(οσδ.) α (δυοβ.) χ(αλ.) β,

τιμ(ῆφ) ὑπαί}[ ὀ (δρ) ..

10 sqq. πρ(οσδιαγραφομένων) is abbreviated ρ throughout. 20. γ’ βαλ. Π ; so in l. 39.
28. a of ροά corr. 29. ν of ραι(βίου) corr.

‘Reckoning of Tubi. Third on baths . . , tax on trades . . , extra payments . . 2 chalci, linen-tax . . , extra payments . . 2 chalci, linen-tax . . , extra payments 54 obols, naubion . . , extra payments 8 dr. 3 ob., receipts-tax . . , extra payments 1 dr. 1½ ob., poll-tax . . 4 ob. (?), pig-tax 6[. . ] dr., extra payments 76 dr. 4 ob., acreage-tax 220 dr., extra payments 17 dr., libation 40 dr., extra payments 3 dr. 2½ ob., desert-guards’ rate 45 dr. 4½ ob., rent of gardens in the Imperial estates 20 dr. 5 ob.; 16th year poll-tax 1,000 dr., pig-tax 219 dr., extra payments . . , acreage-tax . . , libation to Dionysus . . ; total of the payment . . .

Reckoning of Mecheir. Third on baths 8 dr., vicarius . . , desert-guards’ rate . . , dues to the office of eclogistes . . , for the idiologus . . , pig-tax 481 dr. 3 ob. 2 chal.,
extra payments 55 dr. 2 chal., acreage-tax 100 dr., extra payments 8 dr. 3 ob.; 16th year, poll-tax 2 dr. 7 dr., pig-tax 171 dr. 2 ob., naubion 226 dr. 2 chal., receipts-tax 41 dr. 4 ob., acreage-tax 3 dr. 4 ob., libation to Dionysus 16 dr., extra payments 1 dr. 2 ob. 2 chal.; total of the payment 3,640 dr.

Totals of sums paid through the collectors of money-taxes for the Thmoisepho toparchy, Teis's district, in the present 20th year of Antoninus the lord, as follows. Reckoning of Thoth. 20th year, third on baths 8 dr. 5 ob., vicarius . . , desert-guards' rate . . , rent of gardens in the Imperial estates . . ; 19th year, desert-guards' rate . . , poll-tax . . , rent of unproductive land . . , land in the Imperial estates . . , pig-tax . . , acreage-tax 12 dr. 2 ob., libation to Dionysus . . , value of . . .

4. χι(ρωναξίου) : cf. 1432. int. and 5. n.
5. ὀβο(ιηρᾶς) : cf. 1414. int., 1428. 4, 1438. int.
6. συ(μβολικοῦ) : cf. 1409. 20, 1427. 3, 1434. 25, nn., P. Ryl. ii, pp. 243 sqq. It was generally paid in copper drachmae at the rate of 300 for a silver drachma, with extra payments of about 5, and a charge for κόλλυβος ('exchange') of εἶν bute. g. in P. Fay. 41. ii. 12 the payments were in silver. In l. 29 there are no extra payments.
7. συ(μβολικοῦ) : for this resolution cf. P. Tebt. 298. 63 συμβολ[ικοῦ]. συ(μβολικοῦ), which occurs written out in e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 372. 9, 17 (P. Tebt. ii, p. 349) and P. Ghent verso (P. Ryl. ii, p. 421), can be substituted where only one receipt is in question, and συ(μβολικοῦ) might be read here. The plural συμβολικά is not found written out, but very likely occurred in e.g. B. G. U. 219. 8. The evidence for this charge for giving a receipt is collected in P. Tebt. 295. 12. n. Extra payments occur here, but not in l. 30.
8. λο(γραφίας) : cf. int. The rate of the poll-tax varied considerably in the different metropoleis, 20 drachmae a year being normally paid at Arsinoë (P. Tebt. 306. int.), where 40 dr. were paid by some classes (Wilcken, Grundz. 189) and 8 by others (P. Tebt. 354. int.), 16 at Tentyra (Milne, Archiv, vi. 127), 12 at Oxyrhynchus (e.g. 1452. 19), 8 at Hermopolis (P. Ryl. 193. 3, n.) and Memphis (P. Flor. 12). Concerning the rate of the tax in villages much less is known. In those of the Arsinoite nome rates of 40 dr., 22 dr. 4 obols, 20, 16, and 12 dr. occur (P. Tebt. 306. int.), but apart from the payment of 16 dr. at Nebo (1438. 18), which is not certainly Oxyrhynchite, there is no evidence yet for λαογραφία in the villages of that nome. In the Arsinoite receipts 10 obols are usually charged for extra payments, besides a charge for σύμβολα, but no προσδιαγραφόμενα occur in l. 14 nor, probably, here.
9. ἰκ(όη) : for the pig-tax, which is often mentioned in Oxyrhynchus papyri, see P. Ryl. 193. 4, n., 1516. 2, 5, 1518. 7, 1520. 6. About 1 drachma 4 obols is so common a payment that this may well have been the tax on one or two pigs. The sum lost is likely to have been about 660 dr., to judge by the relation of the extra payments to the main sum for ἰκ(όη) in l. 25 (nearly 5). Elsewhere ἰκ(όη) generally occurs without extra payments (but 1 ob. for προσδ. on l. 1 dr. 43 ob. for ἰκ(όη) is found in 574), and in l. 28 they are not recorded; but that may be due to inadvertence, the line having no marginal strokes against it; cf. int. In l. 15 the occurrence of extra payments is uncertain.
10. ἐπαρ(πιας) : on this land-tax upon vine and garden land in addition to the γεωμετρία see 1288. 13, n., and P. Ryl. ii, pp. 243 sqq. In P. Brit. Mus. 195 and 374 the rate is 6 dr. 4 ob. per arura, equivalent to 2,000 copper dr., which is a common rate in Roman times elsewhere, though examples of 1,000 copper dr. per arura also occur. The payment of 3 dr. 4 ob. for ἐπαρ. in l. 31 therefore probably represents the tax on 5 or 1 arura. The usual rate of προσδιαγραφόμενα upon ἐπαρ. was 3.5 (P. Ryl. ii, p. 257); here and in l. 26 it was just over 3, while in l. 31 no προσδ. are recorded and in l. 16 the details are lost.
17. παπυροσκοπία: cf. l. 11, n.

18. διαγραφῆς: cf. l. 34. διαστολῆς occurs at this point in B. G. U. 652. 16, and πρακτορίας in P. Ryl. 213, where the receipts are classified under the headings διοίκησις, ἱερατικά, and εἴδη, as in P. Fay. 42 (a). That distinction is ignored in 1436; for ἐσχάτου, which belongs to the εἴδη category in P. Ryl. 213, occurs along with λογογραφία, which belongs to the διοίκησις. Local usage no doubt varied as to the observance of this distinction; cf. 1443. On the evidence for and meaning of ὑποκείμενα (= φιλανθρωπα) see Martin, Epistratéges, 137 sqq. ὑποκείμενα ἐννομίου, κομογραμμάτεια, τοπ(αρχίας ἢ), and τοπογρα(μματείας) occur in P. Ryl. 213, and ὑποκείμενα simply, in the sense perhaps of χειρωνάξιον upon bakers, in P. Ryl. 167. 21. This impost for the support of the ἑκλογιστής (cf. 1480) is new. The eclogistae were Alexandrian officials, one for each nome, who examined the revenue-accounts; cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 208, P. Ryl. 83. 18, n.
1436. ACCOUNT OF VILLAGE-TAXES

papyrus shows that they belonged to the department of the ἰδιός λόγος, which is mentioned in the next line here.

24. ἰδιοῦ λόγο(υ) δι(ά) μ. ν( ) : δι(ά) με(ρισμοῦ) or δ με(ρισμοῦ) does not suit this abbreviation, which is very cursorily written. The stroke above the line probably represents ν, so that διμο(νῆς) is also unsatisfactory.

31. Cf. i. 10, n.

35. Τήν is the only known village in the Thmoisepho toparchy beginning with T and is mentioned on the verso (1435. 3). That toparchy was probably smaller than the others, and was apparently situated between Oxyrhynchus and the northern (κατω) toparchy; cf. 1285. 122 and 1421. 3, n. τ[οῦ ἐνεστῶτος (with πρα(κτόρων) in l. 34) is possible, in which case the sums refer to the whole toparchy; but this is less likely.

45. φό(ρου) ὑπολόγου : the ὑπόλογον, i.e. unproductive land (cf. P. Tebt. i, p. 540), sometimes yielded a reduced rent; cf. Rostowzew, Röm. Kolonat. 171 sqq. In P. Tebt. 336. 8 πρόσοδοι ὑπ(ολόγου) in corn are mentioned, but ὑπ(αρχόντων) is there possible.

46. Cf. l. 13, n.

50. ὑπα. Δ : ὑπο. ια can be read. The title of the impost is in any case new. τιμῆς χλωρῶν occurs in 1046. 1.

1437. ACCOUNT OF HIERATIC TAXES.

14:2 X 14:5 cm. About A.D. 208.

A fragment of an account of money-taxes at an unnamed village. One section (ll. 2-10) is nearly complete, and gives the totals collected for (1) ἀπόμοιρα, (2) ἱερὰ γῆ, i.e. rent of temple-land, in the 16th year of a reign which can hardly be any other than that of Septimius Severus and his sons, the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and Gallienus being unsuitable on palaeographical grounds. The ἀπόμοιρα, originally an impost of 4 or τσ upon the produce of vine and garden land for the benefit of the temples, was diverted by Ptolemy Philadelphus to the cult of Arsinoë (cf. P. Rev. Laws xxiv-xxxvii). In the Roman period it belonged normally to the ἱερατικά department of taxation (P. Ryl. ii, p. 297; in the case of γῆ λιμνιτική it was included under διοίκησις), and as it is here coupled with ἱερὰ γῆ, the fragment perhaps belongs to a general report by πράκτορες or a bank upon the taxation of one or more villages, arranged according to the usual classification of taxes under the headings διοίκησις, ἱερατικά, and εἴδη; cf. 1436. 18, n. The payments for the two classes of ἀπόμοιρα are subdivided into those ἰσονόμου, an unusual survival of Ptolemaic expressions, on which see P. Tebt. i, p. 59 and, with regard to the ἀπόμοιρα in particular, P. Hibeh 109. 5-6, n. The figures relating to vine-land are not preserved; the rate of the tax upon garden-land was approximately 12½ silver drachmae per arura where an agio was charged, and 11½ where copper was accepted at par. These rates are more than double those found in earlier papyri for ἀπόμοιρα upon garden-land; cf. ll. 2-3, n. The difference between the rates ἰν ἀλλαγῆ and ἰσονόμου was only 6 per cent.; cf. B. G. U. 915. 2 (about A.D. 100),
where 1 dr. ½ ob. are paid for ἀλλαγή upon 12½ dr. for ἀπόμ., a charge of just over 8 per cent. Usually the charge for κόλλυβος, when ἀπόμ. was paid in copper dr., was about 2 per cent.; cf. P. Ryl. 192. 10. n. The rate of exchange naturally varied. At Oxyrhynchus, e.g. in 242, the copper drachma was reckoned as \(\frac{7}{10}\) of a silver dr.; but \(\frac{7}{10}\) was its normal value where this class of tax was concerned (cf. P. Ryl. ii, pp. 246–7 and 421), and was probably meant by the ἵσονόμου rate here. Why in reckoning the προσδιαγραφόμενα a deduction of about 23 per cent. was made on account of a ‘difference’ is not clear; cf. l. 8, n.

\[\gamma(\text{𝑖𝑛𝑜𝑛𝑡αι})\]

17 (ἤτους) \(\dot{\check{\varepsilon}}\)μπελ(ῶνων) ὰν ἀλ(λαγῆ) (ἀρουραί) ... (τάλαντα) ... (δρ.), προσδ(ιαγραφόμενων) (δρ.) 'Δρ χ(αλκοῦς) α?, ὰν σὺν διαφό(ροις) (δρ.) 'Γρυθ (δυοβ.), ἵσονόμου (ἀρουραί) ... (τάλ.) ... (δρ.), παράδε(ισων) ὰν ἀλ(λαγῆ) (ἀρ.) ᾽διπτηρήμβιβ (δρ.) ψνα (δυοβολοὶ) (ἡμιωβ., ἵσονόμου) χ(αλ.) α,

\[\text{ἰσονόμου (ἄρουραι) ... (τάλαντα) ... (δρ.),} \]

… ισονόμου (ἀρουραί) ... (τάλαντα) ... (δρ.), παράδε(ισων) ὰν ἀλ(λαγῆ) (ἀρ.) ᾽διπτηρήμβιβ (δρ.) ψνα (δυοβολοὶ) (ἡμιωβ., ἵσονόμου) χ(αλ.) α.

\[\gamma(\text{𝑖𝑛όνται}) \text{ἀπομ}(\text{ϊ}ρας) (τάλ.) \eta (δρ.) \sigma(\text{τετρωβ}) \chi(\text{αλ.}) \beta, \]

\[\text{προσδ(ιαγραφόμενων) (δρ.) 'Δρ χ(αλ.) α, ὰν σὺν διαφό(ροις) (δρ.) 'Γρυθ (δυοβ.), ιερά(ς) γη(ς) (δρ.) ωπε (δυοβ.) χ(αλ.) β, πρ(οσδιαγρ.) (δρ.) νε (δυοβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) \chi(\text{αλ.}) \gamma, (δρ.) τρ(τετρωβ.) \chi(\text{αλ.}) \alpha.
\]

10 \[\gamma(\text{𝑖𝑛όνται}) \text{ἐπ}(i, \text{τὸ αὐτὸ}) (τάλ.) \eta (δρ.) 'Διγ (τετρωβ.) \chi(\text{αλ.}) \gamma.\]

[26 letters (δρ.),] ... (δυοβ.) (ἡμιωβ.) (χίαλ.) γ, (δρ.) τετρ(ωβ.) (χίαλ.) γ.

... 16th year. Vine-land upon which an agio is charged ... arurae, ... talents ... drachmæ, for extra payments 4,100 dr. 1 chalcus (?) vine-land at par ... ar., tal., ..., dr. Garden-land upon which an agio is charged 60½ ar., 75½ dr. 2½ ob. 1 chal.: garden-land at par 17½ ar., 20½ dr. 1 ob. 1 chal. Total for ἀφομοῖρα 8 tal. 213 dr. 4 ob. 1 chal., making with the difference 3,159 dr. 2 ob. 2 chal. Temple-land 885 dr. 4 ob. 1 chal., extra payments 55 dr. 14 ob. 3 chal.; total 940 dr. 4 ob. 1 chal. Total of the whole 8 tal. 4,313 dr. 4 ob. 3 chal.'

2–3. ὁμελάσκων are regularly contrasted with παράδεισοι in connexion with the ἀπόμοιρα. Since no προσδιαγραφήμενα occur in ll. 4–6 and this entry apparently occupied two lines, the details given in l. 8 are probably to be restored here, especially as ὁμελ(ῶνων) is inadmissible in l. 3. ὀδυ ἀλ(λαγῆ) or (ἀρουραί) [ might be read in place of ὀδυ σὺν διαφό(ροις), and with either of those readings a reference to ἀπόμοιρα (cf. l. 7) probably followed ὁμελ(ῶνων).]
in l. 2; but if l. 3 began ἰδιὸς ἰδιόν (λαγη) it ought to have been uniform with ll. 4 sqq. instead of being indented. The objection to introducing a reference to προσδιαγραφόμενα here is that they do not occur in connexion with the parallel παραθ(είσων) ὧν ἀλλαγή in l. 5, and may have been mentioned for the first time in l. 8; but this is less likely; cf. the calculations of προσεμετρούμενα in 1445. The rate of προσδ. in the case of ἀπόμοιρα was usually ⅛ of the main sum (cf. P. Ryl. ii, p. 245), so that 4,100 dr. for προσδ. implies 20,500 dr. for ἀπόμοιρα. The customary rate of that tax was in the first and second centuries 10 dr. per arura upon ἀμπελῶνες, and 5 upon παράδεισοι, but in P. Hamb. 40-1 and 46-51 (A.D. 213-19) the rate was apparently 3,750 copper dr. (12½ silver) per arura upon both classes (cf. P. Ryl. ii, p. 250, where 1487 is alluded to in n. 5), and since 12½ dr. is the charge upon παράδεισοι in l. 5 the same rate may be taken for granted in l. 2 upon ἀμπελῶνες. 20,500 dr. would therefore imply 1640 arurae, and perhaps these figures should be restored in l. 2; but the entries before l. 2 may have also referred to ἀπόμοιρα, though in a different year (cf. e. g. 1438), and in that case the 4,100 dr. in l. 8 are the sum of several items, of which ll. 2-3 are only one.

5. χ(αλκοῦς) a: it has been sometimes supposed that the lowest denomination of the coinage at this period was the δίχαλκον (cf. P. ΒΥ. 192. 10, n.); but 1 chalcus also occurs in ll. 8-9, so that it presumably was represented by a coin, though perhaps an old one.

8. προσδιαγραφόμενα were often connected with an agio on payments in copper (cf. Wilcken, Archiv, iv. 146), but special payments for κάλλιςδος are usually associated with those for ἀπόμοιρα. The reduction of the 4,100 dr. in l. 18, which are ignored in the total in l. 10, to 3,159 dr. 2 ob. is inconsistent with the difference between the rate of the tax upon land ὧν ἀλλαγή and ἰσονόμου (cf. int.); and the difference here is probably due to other causes than a loss owing to the exchange. If our restoration of ll. 2-3 is correct, the διάφορα upon προσδιαγραφόμενα were mentioned there in connexion with land ὧν ἀλλαγή, where a reference to a difference on exchange would be quite intelligible; but if the διάφορα meant only that, the absence of any mention of them both in l. 5 with παραθ(είσων) ὧν ἀλλαγή and in l. 7, the total for ἀπόμοιρα, is difficult to explain. It is moreover unsatisfactory to suppose that by προσδ. ὧν ἰδιὸς ἰδιόν (λαγη) a the writer meant not that actual sum in silver but an amount of copper nominally (i.e. at the ratio of 300:1) equivalent to it. If he had meant copper, he would have been expected to be more explicit. διάφορα is used quite vaguely of losses in P. Cairo 1037. 8 (= W. Chrest. 11 B), and the word is not in papyri elsewhere specially connected with a difference of exchange, though διαφ(ερ) μέτρ(ων) occurs in P. Cairo Maspero 67055. i. 1.

1438. LIST OF ARREARS OF TAXATION.

17.3 X 11.7 cm. Late second century.

On the recto of this fragment are parts of two columns of a taxing-return, probably written by a comogrammateus, like 1434. Only the ends of lines of Col. i survive, and of Col. ii the top is much damaged. The return, so far as can be judged, was concerned with arrears. Lines 10-13 give a list of three persons not forthcoming (?), who owed money for the trade-tax on cloth-weavers (l. 12, n.); this is followed by a section in a different hand concerning persons owing sums for various taxes, who had disappeared. The only individual concerning whom details are preserved was one of the three persons already mentioned. That
Nεβώ, a new village mentioned in l. 16, was in the Oxyrhynchite nome is not certain; but an identification with Ναβοώι, a village in the Ἀπολλωνοπολίτης Ἑπτακωμίας (e.g. P. Gieszen 58. i. 29), is unlikely. Of the taxes some are familiar, such as the λαογραφία, χωματικόν, and δεσμοφυλακία, others rare, e.g. the ἐπιστολ(ικόν ἢ), or new (e.g. l. 19 ἐξαδραχμία ὄνοι, l. 18 λεμλ( ), and those in ll. 21–2). The collective classification of them as ἐπικεφάλια, i.e. taxes levied per capita (l. 14, n.) is interesting, for that word has hitherto been misunderstood. ἐπικεφαλ( ) also occurs twice in the upper part of Col. ii, of which one line begins μέρους ἐγ(λόγου?) ὀθονιηρ[ᾶς (cf. 1448. 13, the μερισμὸς ἐνδεήματος ὀθονιηρᾶς in P. Ryl. 214. 42–3, and 1414. int.). At the ends of lines the extent of the lacuna, which is the same in ll. 11–22, is uncertain, but probably does not exceed thirteen letters, and may be much less. Lines 11 and 18–21 are compatible with a loss of only one or two letters, but in l. 14 a participle is required and abbreviation unlikely. The handwriting indicates a late second-century date.

On the verso are the ends of eleven lines, and beginnings of a few more in a second column, from a taxing-list of lands with amounts in arurae and artabae, mentioning κατεξυσμ(ένη), for which cf. 1434. 19.

Parts of 9 lines.

10 Σαραπάμμω(ν) Ψόιτο(ς) Ὁνύριοι(s) 14 letters

11 εἰς ἀγνωσμένους τόπους· [12 letters]

12 Νεβώ, [2 letters]

13 Σαραπάμμων Ψόιτος Ὁνύριος . [12 letters]

14 λαογραφία(ς) (δραχμαί) 15, λεμλ( ) (τριώβολων), δεσμοφυλακία(ας)..., (ἐξαδραχμίας) ὄνων(ι) (δρ.) ἐ(δολ.), ἐπιστολ(ικόν) (δρ.) δ(13 letters?)

15 χωματικόν (δρ.) (ἡμιωβ.), μερισμ(οῦ) διπλ(ῶν) [13 letters?] ἡμίωβ.(?) (τετράβ. ?).

16 Ἡλιοπ(ολιτικῶν) (δρ.) . (τετράβ. ?).

17 Ονύριος II.

18 . . . Sarapammon son of Psois son of Inuris . . . , Arius whose other name is Amois, son of Amois son of Apollonius, for cloth-weavers’ tax. Total 3 persons not traced (?) And from personal dues upon certain individuals who have gone away to unknown places:
at Nebo, Sarapammon son of Psios son of Inuris, for poll-tax 16 drachmae, for . . . 3 ob.,
for prison-guards' tax (?) . . . , for the six-drachmae tax on asses 5 dr. 1 ob., for . . . 4 dr., . . .
for embankments-tax 7 dr. 3 ob., for the rate for διπλα . . . , for Heracleopolite pairs (of 
loaves ?) 10 ob. . . . , for(Heliopolite . dr. 4 (?) ob.

11. ἀνθ᾽ (ο脱发): this expression indicates an alternative name; cf. Wilcken, Archiv, iii.
124, Viereck, Stud. Pal. xiii. 4, and 1145. 8 'Ομη[ο] σεικεχωρτος ἀνθ᾽ δῶν 'Αμμών(ος) Πει-
χωρ(τος).

12. λυσιν(δέκων for the χειρωνάξιοι ον λυσίφυ ιο Σ. 1414. int.
13. ἀγ(μα) perhaps has its ordinary sense 'with no distinguishing mark'.
14. ἐπικεφαλίων is neuter, not masculine; cf. B. G. U. 1. 15 ὑπὲρ ἐπικεφαλίον τῶν ἐπικεφάλων, 833. 27 ἐγγυᾶται ἡμ[ᾶς] ἐπικεφαλίων, Milne, Theban Ost. 136. 1

15. λογ(ους) ἐξουσία ἐπικεφαλίων Παήρίζος, De Ricci, C. R. Acad. des Inscr. 1905. 160
(= W. Chrest. 28) καὶ[ο] ἀπὸ τὰ ἐπικεφάλια τελοῦν, Cicero, ad Att. v. 16 audivimus nihil aliud
nisi imperata ἐπικεφάλια solvere non posse. The word has generally been regarded as
equivalent to ἐπικεφαλίων, and, since ἐπικεφαλίων is used in Egypt for poll-tax (e.g.
1187. 14), the ostracon in which ἐπικεφαλίων apparently referred to χειρωνάξιοι naturally
caused a difficulty ; cf. P. Ryl. 191. 7, n. The present passage indicates that ἐπικεφαλίων
is more general than ἐπικεφαλίων and applies to taxes other than the poll-tax, but like
it based on captāta. The χωματικόν (l. 20) was known to have been a tax of this character,
and there is no difficulty in regarding the δεπ(μοφουκ(ακία) (l. 18), ἐπιστολ(ικόν ?) (l. 19), and
meρα(μου) διπλ(ῶν) (l. 20), or most of the new taxes, as levied uniformly, like the poll-tax.
In regard to the ἔξαδραχμία ὄνω(ν) (l. 19) the sum paid creates a difficulty in any case (cf. n.),
but this impost was, as its name implies, in origin a tax of 6 drachmae either for each ass
or for a licence.

18. λαογραφίας : this is so far the only example of a payment of this tax in an
Oxyrhynchite village, if Nebo belongs to that nome; cf. int. and 1436. 8, n.

λεμλής (για) : the word is unknown and perhaps Egyptian in origin.

δεπ(σμοφολ(κια) : this tax is often coupled with λαογραφία and χωματικόν, e.g. in P. Ryl.
185, 191, Tebt. 354. It was for the maintenance of prison-guards ; cf. the similar payments
for μαγδωλοφυλ(ακίας) in e. g. P. Ryl. 191. 5.

19. (ἐξαδραχμίας) διπλ(ῶν) : cf. l. 14, n., and 1457. int. The abbreviation consists of ζ with
a stroke over it, followed by the sign for drachmae. The relation of the ἐξαδραχμία to the
other known taxes upon asses is not clear. That the amount owing was less than 6 dr.
can be explained by supposing that part of the tax had been paid; but the λαογραφία and
χωματικόν represent the charges for a whole year, and the difference between 6 dr. and 5 dr.
1 ob. is not likely to be connected with the exchange, for the χωματικόν includes the
προσδιαγραφόμενα ; cf. l. 20, n.

ἐπιστολ(ικέων) (διπλ(ῶν) 8 : 20 drachmae for . . . ἐπιστολ( ). . . occur in B. G. U. 653. 13,
a monthly return by πράκτορες, and payments for ἐπιστολ( ) ranging from 8 obol 2 chalci to
4 ob. are found in P. Tebt. 355. 544, 638. a is just possible here in place of δ. The
termination of ἐπιστολ( ) has not yet occurred written out, and the meaning of the tax is
unknown.

20. χωματικόν(ον): ωμ was written very cursively, if those letters were indeed intended,
and the a is represented by a flourish: perhaps χω(ματικόν) should be read. 6 drachmae
4 obols were the usual amount of this tax, but 7 dr. 3 ob. occur in P. Tebt. 353-4,
Ryl. 194. 3 (where the δρ. are ρωμαρι), and higher rates in Theban ostracon. That the
difference was due to the inclusion of προσδιαγραφόμενα, as suggested in P. Tebt. 353. int.,
was confirmed by a Strassburg ostracon (Wilcken, Archiv, iv. 146); cf. P. Ryl. 194. 3, n.
μερα(μού) διπλ(ῶν): cf. Wilcken, Ost. ii. 163-4, P. Ryl. 214. 9. Elsewhere the tax is
called διπλῶν simply (e.g. in P. Tebt. 355), except in P. Fay. 53. 6 διπλῶν διπλά (ἄν?)
the sums paid for it are often smaller than 1 drachma. In P. Brit. Mus. 844. 5, 7 (iii. 55) it is coupled with ποτ(αμο)γφυλ(ακία). διπλά are commonly jars of wine, but the
meaning here is uncertain.

21. Ἡρακλεωτικῶν ζευγῶν : Ἡρακλεωτικῶν = Ἡρακλεοπολιτικῶν; cf. B. G. U. 934. 4 Ἡρακλεωτικῶν πόλεως. A Ptolemaic receipt for τὸ καθῆκον τέλος ζευγῶν πεντακόσια (which
Wilcken corrects to πεντακοσίων, but may be for πεντακοσίας, sc. δραχμάς) occurs in Οστ. ii. 1028; cf. i. 219. Wilcken doubtfully interprets ζεῦγος as a pair of oxen or a cart, but the
commonest meaning of the word in papyri is for a pair of loaves. χιτῶνες also are measured
by ζεῦγος in P. Leipzig 57. In P. Brit. Mus. 1157 (iii. 61) a tax called δραχμῆς ζευγματικῶν
occurs among various imposts on land (cf. 1442. int.), being perhaps concerned with sluices,
and ζεῦγος (μάκων) strongly favours the reference to bread.

22. ζευγῶν is probably to be supplied with Ἡλιοπολιτικῶν; cf. the preceding note.
Possibly the lacuna at the end of l. 21 only contained a sum in obols; cf. int.

1439. Customs-Receipt.

5·3 × 5·3 cm. A.D. 75.

This is the first example from Oxyrhynchus of a class of tax-receipts which
is common in Arsinoite papyri, concerning octroi-dues levied upon traffic across
the western desert; cf. P. Fay. pp. 195 sqq., Wilcken, Οστ. i. 354 sqq. and Archiv,
ii. 134, P. Ryl. 197. int. The general character of the formula resembles that of
the other first and early second century instances, in which παρέσχηκε or παρῆξε is
used in place of the later τετελώνηται, e.g. P. Brit. Mus. 1265; but it is noteworthy
that the tax is only ίο and is called διαπυλίο(υ), a word which here appears for
the first time in a papyrus, whereas the Arsinoite receipts mention two taxes, of
ιο and ιο, which are not further specified, διὰ πύλης with the name of a village
occurring immediately after the verb. In the present case produce was being
transported probably from the Small Oasis (where the tax was paid) to
Oxyrhynchus rather than vice versa. The Small Oasis was united to the
Oxyrhynchite nome for some purposes in the later Roman period; cf. 888. 8
(about A. D. 300) Ἔφηγητη ὡχρυφχίτου καὶ Μικρᾶς Ὡδασως, 485 (A. D. 178), where
an inhabitant of the Oasis came under the jurisdiction of the Oxyrhynchite stra-
tegus. In other cases the Oasis was more distinct; cf. 1118. 1 (about A. D. 100),
which mentions the strategus of the Small Oasis, 1498. 6 (before 299) οτρα(τηγία)
Ὡδασως (sc. Μικρᾶs ?), and 1210. 16 (about A. D. 1), where the [κ]ωμογράμματες ὡχρυφχίτου.
The absence of the usual πεντηκοστῆ ἐξαγωγῆς or εἰσαγωγῆς (cf. 1440) may be due
to the circumstance that none was levied upon traffic between the Oasis and the
nome, and in any case a contrast is to be drawn between the ἑκατοστῆ διαπυλίον,
which was levied at πύλαι in the villages bordering on the desert, and the πεντη-
The writing is across the fibres, and, as usual, there is a seal, which is undecipherable.

Παρέ(σχηκε) Σαραπίων (ἐκατοστήν) διαπυλίω(ν)
'Οάσ(εως) κριθῆς ὅνον ἕνα καὶ
σκόρδου ὅνον ἕνα. (ἐτοὺς) β
Οὐεσπασιανοῦ τοῦ κυρίου
5 Μ[ε]χερ ἐβδόμη, 5.

1.  ρ ι.

'Sarapion has paid the tax of ¼ for customs-dues of the Oasis upon one ass-load of barley and one of garlic. The 2nd year of Vespasianus the lord, Mecheir the seventh, 7.'

1440. Customs-Receipt.

5.4 × 8.8 cm. A.D. 120.

A receipt, apparently issued by a tax-farmer, for the payment of the duty of 1/60 levied upon produce exported, probably from the Hermopolite to the Oxyrhynchite nome (cf. l. 3, n.), by water or land. Corresponding receipts issued by τελῶναι πεντηκοστῆς λι(μένος) Σοήνης or τελ. πεντ. Ἑρμωνθ(ίτου) occur on ostraca (cf. Wilcken, Os?. i. 276 sqq.); the Arsinoïte πυλη-receipts associate the πεντηκοστή with a ἐκατοστή, the nature of which is at length cleared up by 1439; cf. int.

Προσβ(εβληκε) πεντηκο(σ)τὴν τοῦ ἐνεσ[τῶτος]
πέμπτου ἐτους Ἀδριανοῦ [Καίσαρος]
τοῦ κυρίου ἐξακοκῆς κωμῆς Σίν[, ]tauη [.........]
Στεφάνου τῶν ἀπὸ Ἰβιῶνος Τα[υ]ν? [.........]
5 réos τῆλεως ἀρτάβας εἴκοσι πέντε,
/ τῆλ(εως) (ἀρτάβαι) κε. ἔσχον τὸ καθέκον τέλος
dιὰ Τοῦθης νομοφύλ(άκος) Φαδφί κα.

3. τοῦ κυρίου added above the line. 1. ἐξαγωγῆς. 5. 1. ἀρτάβων. 7. 1. Τοῦθος.

'Paid the tax of 1/60 for the present 5th year of Hadrianus Caesar the lord on export at the village of Sin... tape by... son of Stephanus, inhabitant of Ibiōν Ταν... reōs,
upon twenty-five artabae of fenugreek, total fen. 25 art. I received the due amount of the
tax through Tothes, nomophylax, on Phaophi 21.

1. προσβ(έβληκε): cf. e.g. P. Amh. 122. 1, Ryl. 200, 1, 217. 1. προσβ(αλή), which
Preisigke prefers in P. Cairo 10264 (= his 29), does not so well balance μεμέλ(ημα), which
is there used as an alternative, but it is possible here, in which case πεντηκο(σ)τ(ῆς) is to be
read. The construction of ll. 1–5 is confused, ἀρτάβας being written as if ἐξαγωγή, not
ἐξαγωγή, had preceded. ἀρτάβας cannot be the object of προσβ(έβληκε), as becomes
clear in ll. 6–7.

3. Σωΐ. Σενατή: a Hermopolite village Σενατή is known from P. Cairo Preisigke 8. 9,
and Ἱβιών Σενατή is perhaps identical with the Hermopolite Ἱβιών Ταν ... ( )
in P. Amh. 126. 12. Several other villages called after ibis-shrines, and generally dis-
tinguished by particular names, are known in the Hermopolite, Arsinoite, Heracleopolite,
and Apollinopolite (Heptac.) nomes, and in the Oxyrhynchite nome Ἱβιών Χύσιος, Ἱβ. Κ[1442. 2, n.), ῾Ιβ. Ἀμμώνιου (492. 3), and perhaps another Ἱβιών (158. 1, 998, 1071. 5). There
is no antecedent probability that the villages in 1440 are Oxyrhynchite, though with
the division Σω[.].Σα Πηΐ... the Oxyrhynchite Σενέπτα, which was in the middle toparchy
(1285. 120), might be meant. That name rather suggests the modern Sandafa on the
right bank of the Bahr Tisuf opposite Oxyrhynchus; but if that was the site of Σενέπτα,
the village would be expected to be more prominent in Oxyrhynchus papyri than it is, and
Oxyrhynchus itself was in or bordered upon the western toparchy (cf. 1475. 22, n.). Πηΐ-
is not at all a common beginning of a personal name in Egypt, and in view of the
resemblances between the place-names in 1440 and known Hermopolite villages and
the use in l. 1 of προσβ(έβληκε), which is common in Hermopolite papyri but rare elsewhere,
that name is more likely to be meant than e.g. the Cypopolite. Σω[.].Σα Λαβή, a Hermopolite
village found in B. G. U. 553 n. 4, cannot be read.

5. For the cultivation of τῆλις in the Arsinoite nome cf. P. Tebt. i, pp. 562–3. The
fruit was used for unguents (P. Petrie ii. 34 (6). 9), and bread (1572. 3).

7. νομοφύλακας: whether νομο- refers to νόμος, νομός, or νομή (cf. πεδιοφύλαξ, αἰγιαλοφύλαξ)
is not clear; cf. P. Amh. 108. 8, Ryl. 122. 7, n. This official is not found elsewhere
engaged in tax-collections, his main duties being those of a policeman (B. G. U. 759. 20
νομοφύλακα καὶ ἀρχέφοδον). The νομοφύλακες at Alexandria in P. Halle 1 were different.

1441. RECEIPT FOR CROWN-TAX.

The recto, to be published in Part xiii, contains part of a late second-century
account of payments to workmen. On the verso is a receipt for στέφανος, i.e. aurum
coronarium, giving some details concerning the mode of assessment, which in
the present case was based upon land. ἰδιωτικῆ γῆ was taxed at the rate of 8 drachmae
per arura; upon another kind of land, probably βασιλικῆ, the rate is not stated,
the payment being on account. The only other instance of this method of levying
the στέφανος-tax is Milne, Theban Ost. 96, where 4 dr. are paid for στεφ(ανικοθ)
χρήμ(ατος) on ½ arura in probably A.D. 222, a rate which is three times as high
as that in 1441, if the land was in the same category. No. 95 of the same
collection, a bilingual receipt for 3 obols for στεφ. χρήμ. in the second century,
mentions palm-trees in the demotic portion; but usually no indication of the system of assessment is given. Payments for στέφανος occur sporadically in the first and second centuries; cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 299 sqq., Milne, Archiv, vi. 131, P. Tebt. 353. 25, 640, B. G. U. 1123. 5, P. Ryl. 213. 352, 386. In the reign of Septimius Severus the mentions of it become frequent (1441, P. Brit. Mus. 474. (ii. 107), Ryl. 341. 4, B. G. U. 62), and still more so in the reign of Elagabalus (e.g. B. G. U. 452), third-century payments being generally in multiples of 4 drachmae (in 1522 200 dr. are paid in the course of a year by two persons in instalments of 40 dr.). 1441, being dated by Severus and Caracalla without Geta, belongs to the 6th-9th years. For later mentions of στέφανος see 1413. 25 sqq. (Aurelian), P. Brit. Mus. 966 (iii. 58; early fourth century), P. Fay. 20 (Julian?).

"Ε τους Ἀνωκΐου Σεπτιμίου Σενούηρου
[Ενος]βούς Περτίνακος καὶ Μάρκου
[Αυρη]λέου Ἀντωνίου Καισάριον τῶν κυρίων.
διήγα(ψαυ) Πλούτατοι καὶ μ(ετόχοις) πρά(κτορσι) στεφανικῶν
5 κληρονόμοι) Διονυσίου Ἀσκληπιάδου ἰδιω(τικῆς)
(ἄρουρον) γάλη δραχ(μᾶς) εἴκοσι ἑννέα, / (δραχμαὶ καθ')
βασ(ι(λεῖς) διομοῖος ἐπὶ λόγ(ο)ν) δραχμᾶς δεκακτω,
5. Second a of asclespiadou corr. from δ.  θ. ἐπὶ λογ(ον added later.

'The [.]th year of Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesars the lords. The heirs of Dionysius son of Asclepiades have paid to Plution and partners, collectors of the crown-dues, upon 38 arurae of private land twenty-nine drachmae, total 29 dr.; likewise upon State land on account eighteen drachmae, total 18 dr. Signed by me, Sarapion.'

1442. RECEIPT FOR TAXES OF ONE DRACHMA AND TWO DRACHMAE.

The two taxes mentioned in this receipt, signed by a δεκάπρωτος (cf. 1410. int.), for a payment of 36 drachmae by a woman are identical with two taxes in P. Brit. Mus. 1157 (iii. 62; probably A. D. 226-7 rather than 197-8, since a δεκά-
πρωτος is mentioned), abbreviated β+ and α+. The first also occurs probably in 1217. 3 of the same collection (iii. 61; A. D. 246; cf. Archiv, iv. 534) Βου(νών)
Κλε(ο)πάτρας β+ in conjunction with the ναβθίων impost (cf. 1436. 6, n.), which is also found in 1157 together with τέλεσμα δμπελόν and παραδείσων, all those taxes
being classed as γνήσια τέλη (cf. P. Amh. 86, 10, where γνήσια δημόσια means ἄρταβιεία and ναύβιον). The tax α+ is often followed in 1157 by ζευγ(ματικῶν), which is written out in l. 28 and sometimes stands by itself, but in place of α+ ζευγ, in ll. 51 and 67 δραχμ( ) ζευγμ. occurs. As we have already suggested (1157, 6, n.), α+ there probably means 1 drachma, β+ meaning 2 dr., and this view was confirmed by the evidence of 1185 that η+ meant an 8 drachmae tax. It is tempting to connect the α+ and β+ with the ἐπαρούριον, which was one of the regular taxes upon vine and garden land (cf. 1436. 10, n.) and is not mentioned in 1157, where its presence is expected. That impost is lost sight of after A.D. 219, and before that date land-taxes called 1 or 2 dr. are not known. It is noticeable that the rate of the ἐπαρούριον was sometimes 1,000, sometimes 2,000, copper drachmae (equivalent to about 3½ or 6½ silver dr.) per arura; but 'Α+ and 'Β+ cannot be read in 1442 or P. Brit. Mus. 1157, and in view of the equivalence of α+ and δραχμ( ) it is best to expand δραχμ(ῆς) and regard this tax as an impost for ζευγματικά, whatever that may mean. The editors of P. Brit. Mus. 1157 suggest that it refers to sluices or bridges (cf. 1437. 21, n.). The β+ tax might still be the successor of the ἐπαρούριον; that it was a tax on land is in any case probable.

On the chronology of the reign of Gallus and Volusianus, in which 1442 is dated, and concerning which the evidence of papyri and coins presents some special difficulties, see 1476. int.

B (ἔτους) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Γάλλου καὶ Οὐολουσιανοῦ
Καὶ(ά)ρων Σεβαστῶν Φαρμοῦθι η. Ἦβιωνος Χύσεως
ὑπὲρ β (δραχμῶν) καὶ α (δραχμῆς) τοῦ αὐτοῦ β (ἔτους) Αὐρηλία Μαξίμα
Άμμιν
νίου [ἀυξήθη δραχ(μάς) τριάκοντα ἐξ, γ(ίνονται) (δρ.) λεγ. (2nd hand) Α(ὐρήλιος)
Τριάδελ(φος)
5 ὁ η(α) Σαραπίων γυμνασ(ιαρχήσας) κ(αὶ) ὡς χρημ(ατίζω) δεκάπρωτος (δρ.)
τριάκον-
τα ἐξ σεσημ(είωμαι). ΧΧ

2. ήβιωνος Π.

'The 2nd year of our lords Gallus and Volusianus, Caesars Augusti, Pharmouthi 8, at Ibion Chuseos for the 2 drachmae and 1 drachma taxes of the said 2nd year Aurelia Maxima daughter of Ammonius, citizen, (paid) 36 drachmae, total 36 dr. I, Aurelius Triadelphus also called Sarapion, ex-gymnasiarch, and however I am styled, decaprotus, have signed for 36 drachmae.'
1442. TAXES OF ONE DRACHMA AND TWO DRACHMAE

2. Ἰβιῶνος Χύσεως: this village is new. In P. Giessen 115 Ἰβιῶν, which occurs in a list of villages in the 9th pagus (towards the north of the nome; cf. 1425, 4, n.), is likely to be different; for Χύσις was in the ἄνω (i.e. southern) toparchy (1285, 67), and Ἰβιῶν Χύσεως was probably in the vicinity of Χύσις: cf. 1440, 3, n.

1443. REPORT OF SITOLIGI TO A STRATEGUS OF THE ANTAEOPOLITE NOME.

This return, addressed to a strategus by sitologi of a village in the Antaeopolite nome (cf. P. Giessen 48, int.), concerning their receipts during two months, has lost the conclusion and about ten letters at the ends of lines; these can, however, be for the most part restored by a comparison with the similar returns by sitologi in the Oxyrhynchite nome (1525-6), Arsinoite (B. G. U. 64, 529, 534, 585, 835, P. Fay. 86 (a), 332, Tebt. 339, 538, Strassb. 45, Thead. 28), Mendesian (P. Tebt. 340), and Apollinopolite Heptacomias (P. Giessen 63, Flor. 330); cf. also 1444, int. The papyrus was written probably in Hathur (cf. ll. 5-6) of the 7th year of a reign which must be later than that of Caracalla, since several Aurelii are mentioned, and is likely to be that of Severus Alexander (i.e. A.D. 227) rather than of Gordian (243) or the Philippi (249); a later date is unsuitable on palaeographical grounds. The report is divided into three sections dealing with (1) receipts of corn and other produce, with various extra charges upon the wheat similar to those in P. Tebt. 339 (ll. 8-12); (2) arrears (ll. 13-14); (3) a transference ordered by the basilicogrammateus (ll. 15 sqq.).
σὺν δὲ ταῖς τοῦ μετρήμιον (πυρ.) (ἀρτάβαις) ροη [(πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) ρημα
ξς] ὡ μη'.
καὶ ἐκλόγου τῶν αὐ(τών) μη(νῶν) ἐλοιπογραφήθησαν [(πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) ..
κριθῆς] (ἀρτ.) ν., φακοῦ (ἀρτ.) λ., γεννηματος τοῦ σ? (ἐτοὺς).
15 [καὶ] μετέβληθσαν ἐξ ἐπιστάλματος [Δήμηλου
Σ[α]ραπίων τοῦ καὶ ᾿Ηρακλείδου βασιλικοῦ γραμματέως] ..
[. . . . . μ]ετρημιόν] ὧλλαν] (α[x]) τὰς τις . . . .
Traces of 2 lines.

4. Ψινομερπ(ις) Π. 7. ὑπερ Π. 8. ἑρα(τικὸς) Π. 10. βη τοῦ Π. Π. II. = τοῦ . .
kai ρημα Π.

'To Aurelius Dionysius also called Ag ..., strategus of the Antaeopolite nome, from
the Aurelii, Dios, Melas and ... and their associates, sitologi of Psinomerp ... Summary
account of payments to us for the months Thoth and Phaophi of the present 7th year, and
further of payments on account of the past 6th year, as follows. For the general revenue
and temple revenue, in payments 170 artabae, loans 8 art., barley .. art., lentils 70 art.,
vegetables 75 art., and for extra payments upon the wheat, for the two-artabae for storage
3½ art. of wheat, for 1 per cent. upon the storage-charge , for , upon the storage-
charge , total for storage and percentages 32 art. of wheat, making with the 178 art.
of wheat of the payments 1812 art. of wheat. And for arrears of the said months there
was entered a deficit of ... art. of wheat, 50 art. of barley, 30 art. of lentils, from the produce
of the 6th year. And there were transferred by order of Aurelius Sarapion also called
Heraclides, basilicogrammatius, ...'

1. Ἀγ: ι, λ, or υ can be read in place of γ.
4. Ψινομερπ(ις) : or Ψινομερπ(ις), if the semicircular sign simply represents abbreviation.
The village is unknown. For ἐν κεφαλ(αίῳ) cf. e.g. P. Tebt. 339. 6.
In P. Tebt. 339. 10 διοικήσεως καὶ ὁποιακῶν occurs in a similar context.

μετρήμιον (ἀρτάβαι): an abbreviation or symbol of πυροῦ is inadmissible, though wheat
is clearly meant (cf. l. 10). μετρήμιον (ἀρτάβαι) forms a suitable contrast with δα(ν)οῦς, i.e., returns
of loans of seed-com (cf. 1527), but in ll. 12 and 17 is abbreviated μετρήμιον ( ),
and possibly
should be read here and (ἀρτάβαι) omitted. ποδῷ is inadmissible, for δα has a stroke above
it. (ἀρτ.) η is restored from l. 12, on the supposition that 178 art. there is the sum of the
two items in l. 8. Possibly / (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) ροη followed, in which case there is not room for
a mention of barley; but cf. l. 14.

9-11. For επὶμερτιπον, which was suggested by Prof. Smyly, cf. P. Tebt. 92. 11, where
2 artabae per cent. are charged for it, corresponding to the (διαρτήσια) ποδῷμιον (αρως) here. τὰς
before τοῦ (πυα) is in any case superfluous, for there is a space after (πυροῦ) which renders
the reading τὰς τοῦ (πυρ.) μ (ἀρτάβαι) unsuitable; and since the α of τας seems to have been
crossed through, the word was probably intended to be omitted. With the (διαρτήσια)
ποδῷμιον (αρως) and the percentages upon it cf. the (πυρατήσια), which is distinguished from the
προσμερτρομένα in 1445. 3, and P. Tebt. 339. 17-18, where 3½ art. are charged for 2 ἱεροστοι
ἐπὶ μεροῦς (ματος) upon 176 art. of wheat, besides 3¼ art. for (ἱεροστο) ποδῷμιον (αρως) and ¼ for
[(ἡμι)πράσιον] πο, similar charges for 2 (ἱεροστο) πο, and (ἡμιπράσιον) πο, also occurring
1443. REPORT OF SITOLOGI TO A STRATEGUS

in P. Tebt. 538; cf. 339. 17, n. πόδωμα is found in the Ptolemaic period in P. Ryl. 71 and a papyrus to be published in P. Tebt. iii. The word refers to storage of δέματα, for which cf. 1444. int. In l. 11 (εκατοστῶν) could be read in place of πρ(οσμετρουμένων), the symbol being ambiguous; cf. crit. n.

12. ἤ: the last figure is nearly certain; cf. l. 8, n. Possibly (ἀπράβας), not (ἀπράβαις), should be read before it, and the 178 art. regarded as the sum of the items in ll. 8 and 10-11; but the arrangement adopted in the text is preferable in view of τὰς.


1444. REPORT OF A DECEMPRIMUS TO A STRATEGUS.

32-7 x 12 cm. A.D. 248-9.

On the recto of this papyrus is a return similar to 1443, but from a decemprimus (cf. 1410, int.) instead of sitologi, and giving a list of individual payments of corn in several months, not a summary; cf. B. G. U. 552-7, 743-4, and 1443. int. One column, dealing with receipts at the granary of Tanais, a village in the middle toparchy, is nearly complete, but was probably succeeded by other columns which are lost, referring to different villages; for on the verso is the beginning of a speech by an Attic orator (1886), which continued in the same direction as the writing on the recto. The heading of the return is by a practised hand, the list by an unskilful scribe, whose spelling and grammar are irregular. In the entries the nominative, dative, and possibly the genitive (l. 35) are employed without distinction, and the use of ὁ αὐτὸς and ἑαυτοῦ is confused. The numbers of the days of the month have strokes under them, and as the left-hand margin is not preserved and the column slopes away to the left, the names of the months may have been inserted, e.g. in ll. 10 and 15. The payments are under the three heads of πολιτικά, κωμητικά, and θέμα, the first two referring to rent or taxes, the third to private deposits of corn in the State granary; cf. 1525-6, 1539-41. In 1145, part of the day-book of a sitologus, θ( ), which is prefixed to most of the entries, is more likely to mean θ(έμα) than θ(άνατος) or θ(ησαυρός).

[ 16 letters ] [ στρατηγῷ Ὀξυρυγχίτου
[παρὰ Αἰὐρηλίου Ἡρακλείδου τοῦ καὶ Διονυσίου καὶ Αἰῳρηλίου τοῦ Καὶσάρων]
[τῶν] κυρίων Σ᾿ εβαστῶν.

ἔστι δὲ

2nd hand θησαυρὸς Τανάεως Μάρκου Διώρηλου
κληρ(ονόμοι) Τανακλῆδος τῆς καὶ Μεγίστης (ἀρτ.),

Πανετζείδος ἑρείδος (ἀρτ.?) .

κληρ(ονόμοι) Τανακλῆδος τῆς καὶ Μεγίστης (ἀρτ.).

Διονυσίου διὰ Σεραπιώνος.

Πατετέους ἱερεὺς (ἀρτ.) Διονυσίου διὰ Σεραπιώνος.

Διονυσίου διὰ Σεραπιώνος.

Τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἰστροίς καὶ Παχνούβι διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ Ἰστροίς καὶ Παχνούβι διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ Πανετεί καὶ ἡ γυνὴ Τανάγεως κωμ(ητικὰ) (ἀρτ.) .

τοῖς αὐτοῖς Ἰστροίς καὶ Παχνούβι διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ Πανετεί καὶ ἡ γυνὴ Τανάγεως κωμ(ητικὰ) (ἀρτ.) .

Ἰζηνδύοις ὀφείλεις τοῖς αὐτοῖς Τανάγεως κωμ(ητικὰ) (ἀρτ.) .

Ἰζηνδύοις ὀφείλεις τοῖς αὐτοῖς Τανάγεως κωμ(ητικὰ) (ἀρτ.) .

Ἐρμάμμωνος ἡ αὐτή κωμητ(ικὰ) (ἀρτ.) .

Ἐρμάμμωνος ἡ αὐτή κωμητ(ικὰ) (ἀρτ.) ιο .. Ἰσίδωρος τοῦ καὶ Φιλίσκου (ἀρτ.) .

Ἰσιδώρου τοῦ καὶ Φιλίσκου (ἀρτ.) .

Ἐρμάμμωνος ἡ αὐτή κωμητ(ικὰ) (ἀρτ.) .

Ἐρμάμμωνος ἡ αὐτή κωμητ(ικὰ) (ἀρτ.) .

Ἐρμάμμωνος ἡ αὐτή κωμητ(ικὰ) (ἀρτ.) .

Ἐρμάμμωνος ἡ αὐτή κωμητ(ικὰ) (ἀρτ.) .

Ἐρμάμμωνος ἡ αὐτή κωμητ(ικὰ) (ἀρτ.) .
1-15. 'To..., strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Heraclides also called Dionysius, senator of Oxyrhynchus, decemprimus of the middle toparchy. Detailed list of wheat entered on the books as measured and paid through me from the produce of the present 6th year of the Marci Julii Philippi Caesars the lords Augusti, as follows. At the granary of Tanais the Marci Aurelii, heirs of Taapollos also called Megiste, ...; 1st, paid by Heraclides also called Serapion for city dues at Tanais 20 artabae; 1st, the same for deposit 20 art. ; total the aforesaid. Panetbeus, priest, ... art.; 4th, paid by Ko... son of ... for village dues at Tanais 4 art.; 1st Aurelius Achilles, Roman knight, for deposit 16 art.'

2. Διονυσίου βουλευτοῦ : decemprimi were generally, perhaps always, senators; cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 217.

3-4. For καὶ ἄνδρα χειριστικοῦ πυροῦ cf. 1526. 4, and Wilcken, Ost. ii, Nos. 888-90, where l. χειριστικοῦ rather than χειρ(μενοῦ) before (πυροῦ). χειριστικὸς is not elsewhere applied ἵπ πυρός. In 1257. 10-11 τοῖς λόγοις τῆς δεκαπρωτείας, τῷ τω ἑτερὲς τῷ χειριστικῷ διὰ [πρ]οσέλαβε καὶ τῷ κατ᾽ ἄνδρα τῷ ἐν δήμῳ μοναχὸς κατὰ κειμένῳ, τὸ χειριστικὸς seems to mean the current accounts (similar to e.g. 1145), as opposed to formal documents like 1444; cf. n. ad loc. The division of lines is not quite certain in ll. 3-6, the initial lacuna being of the same size throughout, and four or five letters being lost in l. 2.

4. διεσταλμένου δι᾽ [ἐμοῦ : μεμετρημένος refers to wheat actually brought to the θησαυρός, διεσταλμένος to wheat paid by deducting from an account of a deposit at the θησαυρός ; cf. Preisigke, Gießwein, 88. There were usually two δεκάπρωτοι for each toparchy; cf. Wilcken, op. cit. 218. The δεκάπρωτος in 1444 was clearly concerned with only a portion of each month's receipts.

8. Μάρκοι Αὐρήλιοι : for this heading referring to the following names in general cf. e.g. 1526. 7.

10. Z is probably, as Smyly suggests, a degeneration of Ζ, i. e. με( ), a common abbreviation in Ptolemaic times for μέτρον or μεμέτρηται (or μέρος). It recurs in l. 14, and possibly in ll. 31, where part of a stroke is visible before δι( ), but since a similar stroke occurs in l. 34 before ἐντούς, in both ll. 31 and 34 it probably refers to the number of the day. δι( ) suggests some part of διασταλέων (cf. l. 4, n.), but με(τρομα) δι(εσταλμένοις) is not a very satisfactory combination, though in B. G. U. 652. 16 διαστολὴ hardly seems to differ from διαγραφή (cf. 1436. 18, n.). No special stress is to be laid on the dative Ἡρακλείδῃ, which is equivalent to the nominative (cf. e.g. ll. 13 and 23), unless δι(α) Ἡρακλείδου τ(οῦ καὶ Σεραπίων) be restored.

11. πολ(ίτικα): cf. 1418. 2, n. πολ(ίτων) could be read, with κωμητ(ῶν) instead of κωμητ(ίων) in ll. 19, &c., on the analogy of P. Strassb. 45. 20 ; but πολ(ίτικα) balances θέμα (l. 33) better.

12. The abbreviation of γ(ιονταί) (cf. critical n.) is unusual, but the reading γυ(20½ art.) leaves the following word unexplained, and γ(ίνε) αἱ π(οικ.) is very common in this class of accounts, e. g. P. Strassb. 45. 9.

13. The supposed sign for αρπάξαμε has no trace of the dot under the horizontal line, and there is a space after it, so that the letter at the end of the line is perhaps not a figure. 18-21. ἡ αὐτὴ in ll. 19 and 21 is superfluous unless (ἀπότ.). be restored at the end of ll. 18 and 20, and the same difficulty arises in ll. 28-9, where the retention of ἡ αὐτὴ is particularly difficult; cf. n. κληρ(ονόμοι) in place of κληρ(ονόμοι) would perhaps render ἡ αὐτὴ in l. 19 easier, but in l. 21 ἡ αὐτὴ would have to refer to Tisois, Pachnubis being ignored, and διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ in l. 20 is in any case obscure. The writer is somewhat confused; cf. ll. 28-9, n.

22. Ίστρου : another village in the middle toparchy, like Ρημί (i. e. 'Ισμή) in l. 34; cf. 1285. 98, 108.
23. There is no apparent point in ἑαυτῷ, which here would have to be constructed with θέμ(α), and in l. 34 ἑαυτός does not suit πολ(λοί), so that probably in both places there is a confusion with τῷ αὐτῷ or τοῖς αὐτοῖς. Panetbeus was mentioned in l. 13.

28-9. ... Ἰριον must be a woman’s name in the nominative or accusative, but γυνὴ cannot be read, and, since neither γυνὲ nor Φαρβαιτιωνος suggests a place-name, γυν(ὴ) Φαρβαιτιωνος is probably to be restored and ἡ αὐτή ignored; cf. ll. 18-21, n.

31. δ( ) : cf. l. 10, n.

34. ἑαυτός : cf. l. 23, n., and for ἱερὶ see l. 22, n.

35. Ἰτίός : Ἰτία occurs in B. G. U. 926. 7 and Ἰτία(ου) in e. g. P. Ryl. 210. 6; but the name here is probably longer and in the nominative.

1445. REPORT ON UNPRODUCTIVE LAND.

15 × 25.3 cm. Second century.

The recto of this papyrus contains the ends of sixteen lines of one column, the middle part of another, and a few letters from the beginnings of lines of a third, from a report on land at a village, probably addressed to a strategus by a comogrammateus, like P. Giessen 60 and Wilcken, Chrest. 341. While those two papyri, so far as they go, give lists of land available for cultivation at the village of Naboö in the Apollinopolite nome, the intelligible portion of 1445 is concerned with the rent and taxes upon land which was out of cultivation for various reasons; but 1445 may have belonged to a comprehensive report which included the information found in the Apollinopolite texts. Similar reports by a comogrammateus in the Ptolemaic period are extant in P. Tebt. 74-5. The land was divided into two main classes, δημοσία and ἰδιωτική, these being subdivided into νῆσοι and ἴπειροι. i. 1 is concerned with διάψιλοι νῆσοι in the δημοσία γῆ, the items being added in ll. 2-4 to various others which had preceded and probably concerned other kinds of νῆσοι, e. g. ποταμοφόρητοι (cf. l. 13). The προσμετρούμενα are nearly ½, the barley being also subject to a special impost of 5 per cent. (l. 3, n.). In l. 5 is an entry concerning a small amount of δημοσία γῆ on the mainland, which for some unspecified reason was out of cultivation, the totals for δημοσία γῆ being calculated in ll. 6-7. There follows in ll. 8-9 the account of ἰδιωτική γῆ, which is taxed approximately at the rate of 1 artaba per arura, with extra charges, including one for the comogrammateus himself (l. 9, n.). These items are added in ll. 10-12 to the figures of the δημοσία γῆ. In l. 13 a new section begins concerning the 18th year, the preceding one referring probably to the 19th or 17th. The writing clearly indicates the second century, and the reigning Emperor is more likely to have been Hadrian or Antoninus than Trajan or Marcus. δημοσία γῆ on νῆσοι ποταμοφόρητοι is the subject of ll. 13-14, which correspond to ll. 1-2; public land on the ἴπειροι, corresponding to that in l. 5, is enumerated in l. 15, after which the column breaks off. The rents were chiefly in wheat, with a small amount of barley; references to a trifling
payment in a third kind of produce (l. i, n.) have been deleted. The average rate (reckoning barley at \( \frac{3}{2} \) the value of wheat; cf. P. Tebt i, p. 560) was from 5 to 6 artabae of wheat per arura, apart from extra charges.

On the verso is the conclusion of a tale in honour of Sarapis (1382).

Col. ii.

\[ \text{[di]axeilov (dpourei) } \eta \beta' (\text{vupoi}) (\text{ar}tai) \lambda \theta\delta' \kappa' \delta' \kappa \rho i \theta(\eta) (\text{ar}t) \kappa a\zeta' \kappa' \delta', \]

\[ \text{[ko( ) } L\gamma'] \]

\[ \text{/ (dpourei) } \eta \beta' (\text{vupoi}) (\text{ar}t) \mu \xi \gamma' \kappa \rho i \theta(\eta) (\text{ar}t) \nu \beta \lambda \gamma' \beta', \]

\[ \text{pros} \mu\mu(\text{etroumennov}) (\text{vupoi}) (\text{ar}t) \eta \beta' (\text{ar}t) \mu \gamma' \alpha \iota \kappa' \rho i \theta(\eta) (\text{ar}t) \xi \gamma' \beta' \mu \eta', \]

\[ \text{(pe-} \text{tartabias) } \beta \lambda \eta', \]

\[ \text{/ (ar}t) \eta \lambda' \kappa' \delta' \mu \eta', \]

\[ \text{/ (vupoi) (ar}t) \nu' \delta' \kappa \rho i \theta(\eta) (\text{ar}t) \xi \gamma' \eta' \mu \eta'. \]

5 \( \eta \pi e\iota \rho \nu \delta \mu o \sigma i a \lambda\) (\text{arou}) \( \delta' \eta' (\text{vupoi}) (\text{ar}t) \lambda \delta' \mu \eta', \]

\[ \text{pro} (\text{etroumennov}) (\text{vupoi}) (\text{ar}t) \nu \beta \gamma', \]

\[ \text{/ (vupoi) (ar}t) \nu \gamma' \beta' \mu \eta', \]

\[ \text{pro (etroumennov) (vupoi) (ar}t) \nu \beta \gamma', \]

\[ \text{/ (vupoi) (ar}t) \nu \beta \gamma', \]

\[ \text{[detai] } \eta \mu a (\text{arou}) \eta \delta' \eta' \xi' \lambda' \beta' \xi' \delta' (\text{vupoi}) (\text{ar}t) \xi \eta \gamma' \beta' \mu \eta', \]

\[ \text{[ko( ) } L\gamma'] \]

\[ \text{kai } \tau \iota (\text{et}e) \nu \rho i \sigma o v \text{potamof} \iota \rho(\text{t}e) \text{o} \text{(ar}ou) \delta' \xi' \gamma' \beta' \mu \eta', \]

\[ \text{/ (vupoi) (ar}t) \text{ke} \lambda' \delta', \]

\[ \text{pro (etroumennov) } \gamma' \beta' \eta', \]

\[ \text{/ (vupoi) (ar}t) \text{ko} \gamma'. \]

15 \( \eta \pi e\iota \rho \nu \nu \iota \lambda \xi' \delta' (\text{vupoi}) (\text{ar}t) \xi \gamma' \kappa' \delta' \mu \eta', \]

\[ \text{pro (etroumennov) } \beta' \gamma' \kappa' \delta', \]

\[ \text{/ } \xi [L\gamma'] \mu \eta'. \]

1. \( \text{ko( ) } L\gamma', \) which is added below the line, is bracketed, as in l. 12.

3. \( \text{(pe} \text{tartabias) is written } \epsilon \text{ } \omega, \) as in l. 11.

’ . . . bare (islands) 83 1/4 arurae, 39 7/8 arurae of wheat, 21 5/8 art. of barley; total 72 27/8 art., 34 7/8 art. of wh., 52 1/8 art. of barley, for extra payments 52 2/4 art. of wh., 74 5/8 art.
of barley. For 5-art. percentage 28%, total 102% art. of barley. Public land on the mainland 3% ar., 42% art. of barley, for extra payments 4%, total 42% art. of barley. Private land for the whole assessment 45% ar., 42% art. of barley, for salary 3%, for extra payments 2%, total 40% art. of barley. On the mainland 42% ar., 41% art. of barley, for tax 3%, for extra payments 2%, total 53% art. of barley. And on islands carried away by the river in the 18th year 4% ar., 25% art. of barley, for extra payments 3% ar. of barley, total 28% art. of barley. On the mainland 42% ar., 41% art. of barley, for extra payments 2%, total 53% art. of barley.

1. διαψείλων: sc. νήσων; cf. l. 13. Land which after the inundation had become too dry to be cultivated is meant; cf. 707. 23, n., Crönert, Stud. Pal. iv. 95, P. Hawara in Archiv, v. 397, where in a φοινικών the portion which was διαψείλων is distinguished from the ψιλος, which was included in the φόριος.

2. κο(λοκυνθίνου): cf. 1. 12, where from the context κο appears to be the name of some kind of produce rather than an impost, though the bracketing, i.e. cancelling, of the entry in both places renders that argument uncertain. A small extra charge for κοσκινευτικόν (in P. Petrie iii. 129 abbreviated ko) is common in Ptolemaic papyri, but has not yet appeared in the Roman period, and κο(λοκυνθίνου) (cf. Rev. Laws xxxix. 6) or κο(λοκυνθίνου) (cf. P. Tebt. 314. 17) is more probable.

3. (ἐκαστοῦσι): cf. l. 11 and 1443. 10, (διαρρατου) παθών(ατος) there corresponding to the (ἐκαστοῦσι) β of P. Tebt. 339. This extra charge of 5 ar. per cent. upon barley can now be recognized in P. Giessen 60 (cf. int. p. 31), where the editor reads ε or ει and suggests ἐπ(ιγραφῆς) (cf. l. 8, n.). The amount of the 5 per cent. impost is there calculated on the main amount of barley + the προσμετρούμενα, but here only on the main sum (l. 2, 521/2 art.).

8. ὅλῃ τῇ ἐπιγραφῇ: the point of this phrase is that the ἐπιγραφή was not subdivided in detail like the δημοσία into νήσου and ἃπειρος, probably because the amount was small. ἐπιγραφή in papyri of the Roman period is used in the wide sense of ‘assessment’ in connexion with many kinds of taxes upon land; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 195. 3 (P. Ryl. ii, p. 255), and a Hawara papyrus in Archiv, v. 397; but in Ptolemaic times (cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 194 sqq., P. Tebt. 5. 59, n.) it means ‘impost’, either in general or a particular tax upon land, coupled with διαρρατία in P. Tebt. 99 and ἡμιαρτάβιον in Milne, Theban Ost. 13-14. Here the ἐπιγραφή happens to be concerned with land-tax, 45/2 ar., yielding 41/2 barley, so that some part was assessed at less than the very common rate of 1 ar. per arura (cf. 1450. 11, n.), but, as the other Roman instances show, the word applies primarily to the arurae, not to the aratae.

12. For the cancelled item cf. l. 1, n.

15. The number of the arurae was probably 2 or 3; cf. int.

1446. LIST OF CULTIVATORS OF STATE LANDS.

On the recto of this papyrus are parts of the last two columns of a somewhat novel kind of survey-list. The first section, ll. 1-91, gives a list of former cultivators of State lands, either βασιλική, προσόδου, or ἱερά, at the neighbouring
Arsinoite villages of Theadelphia (Hartt), Euhemeria (Kasr el Banât), and Polydeucia (perhaps Gebâla; cf. P. Fay. p. 14), with the amounts of their holdings, the rents, and the names of the present cultivators. In l. 92 there begins a series of different and shorter entries mentioning an ἐπίσκεψις, a strategus, several other villages in the Θεμίστου μερίς, and 'the 23rd year of the deified Aelius Antoninus'. Since the verso contains 1408, part of which is a copy of a proclamation issued in A.D. 210–14, the document on the recto must fall within the half century following the death of Antoninus. In Col. i about 3/4 of each line is missing at the beginnings, and in Col. ii. 60–93 about the same amount at the ends; the rest of the second section (l. 94–103, below which is a blank space) is hopelessly broken.

1446 is concerned with κοινὴ γεωργία (cf. l. 92), and the first section follows a regular formula, beginning with the names of one or, more frequently, two of the associates. In some cases the abbreviation ἄπο/, of which the resolution is uncertain (cf. l. 84, n.), follows the first name, but τετελ(ευτηκότες), which regularly follows καὶ (μέτοχοι), may qualify all the persons previously mentioned in the entry. The amounts of the holdings were generally between 30 and 60 arurae. A classification of the rents, which are remarkable on account of the unusual fractions of the artaba, is appended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Rents in Artabae.</th>
<th>Lines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theadelphia</td>
<td>βασιλ.</td>
<td>3 1/2 12 2 1/2 1/2</td>
<td>4, 9, 13, 16, 20, 22,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25, 28, 35, 39, 42,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>46, 48, 52, 53, 54,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16, 89.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4, 9, 13.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euhemeria</td>
<td>βασιλ.</td>
<td>5 1/2 10 5 50 12 2 1/2 1/2</td>
<td>5. 10, 17, 25, 42,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[53], 66, 70.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polydeucia</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 1/2 10 15 1/2 1/2</td>
<td>28, 36, 46, 48, 56, 73, 78, 86, 90.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>[29], 36, 56, 63, 73, 78, 81, 87, 90.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>προσόδ.</td>
<td>6 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The artaba is commonly divided in the series \( \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \) (but no further), and in the series \( \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{32} \ldots \); \( \frac{1}{8} \) and \( \frac{1}{16} \) also occur (cf. e.g. P. Fay. 101), but the only parallels for the irregular fractions in 1446 are in P. Tebt. 341, where the fractions \( \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{20} \frac{1}{24} \) (? \( \frac{1}{24} \); but cf. 1446. 99), \( \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{5} \) and \( \frac{1}{15} \) are found, and 986, where the fractions \( \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{20} \frac{1}{24} \frac{1}{30} \) and \( \frac{1}{24} \) occur, in both cases in the rents of State lands, as here. Since the corn is described in P. Tebt. as καθαρός, probably here too the presence of the curious fractions is due to a deduction for κάθαρσις (cf. P. Tebt. 92. 9, n.) or κακομετρία (cf. 1447. 6). The position occupied by the fraction \( \frac{1}{16} \) in the wheat payments for βασιλικὴ γῆ at Theadelphia violates the rule that fractions are placed in a descending scale. In one place (l. 55) the difficulty can be avoided by interpreting \( \tau' \beta' \) as \( \frac{1}{16} \) instead of \( \frac{1}{30} \frac{1}{16} \), but in the other instances, in all of which \( \tau' \beta' \) follows \( \rho' \nu' \), it is necessary to alter \( \tau' \beta' \) to e.g. \( \tau' \beta' \), in order to prevent an exception to the rule. Since there are too many instances to make the hypothesis of omission probable, we prefer to suppose that the variation in this group of entries was due to the addition of an extra \( \frac{1}{16} \) artaba to the rent, like that mentioned in l. 35.

With regard to the size of the artaba, many of the small fractions, e.g. \( \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{30} \frac{1}{60} \frac{1}{72} \frac{1}{120} \frac{1}{180} \frac{1}{300} \frac{1}{600} \), would suit an artaba of 30 choenices, others, e.g. \( \frac{1}{20} \frac{1}{30} \frac{1}{60} \frac{1}{72} \), an artaba of 40, or, in the case of \( \frac{1}{16} \frac{1}{30} \frac{1}{60} \frac{1}{72} \), one of 25 or even 50 choenices. There is still much uncertainty concerning the normal standards of measurement in Egypt. Viedebant (Hermes xlvii. 422 sqq., 562 sqq.) wished to abandon two points which had been generally regarded as fixed, the sizes of the chous and choenix; but his scheme of the artaba leaves out of account some important evidence of the papyri, especially P. Hibeh 85 and Leipzig 97, and the most recent evidence does not help to make the problems any easier. P. Ryl. 166 shows that the δρόμων-measure at Euhemeria in A.D. 26 contained \( 33 \frac{3}{5} \) choenices, whereas elsewhere that measure appeared to contain 42. An unpublished Fayum loan of A.D. 87 mentions artabae μέτρῳ τετάρτῳ Φιλίππου τῶι τῷ Μάρκου 'Αντωνίου (the lender), which disposes of the view that the μέτρον Φιλίππου in P. Brit. Mus. 265 referred to a private person at Hermopolis called Φιλίππος. 1640. 4 mentions an artaba μέτρῳ πρὸς ἑκατοστὰς δέκα, but not many of the fractions in 1446 are ἑκατοσταί.

We omit some of the entries, which contain nothing of special interest except the following rare or unknown names (all genitive and masculine except where otherwise stated) : 'Αρείτος (fem.), Γερθιάνις, Δημοκρίτους, Δραύκου, Θανατίδις, Καλαβάτου, Καλακαίλεως, Νέων, Πανούτως, Πανογνών (nom.) Πουσίμεως, Σαμάδου (cf. the Oxyrhynchite village in 1428. 6), 'Αρείου ἐπι(καλουμένου) Σακίστου(οῦ?), Σερώτου, Σίφωνος, Σαταρκής (nom. fem.), Τσαπούτου (nom. fe.), Τσαπυτοῦ (fem.), Τκαίστου (fem.), Φιλούτος (fem.), Χαρίτωνος, Χιάσεως.
1446. LIST OF CULTIVATORS OF STATE LANDS 127

Col. i.

Ends of 3 lines.

4 [ 20 letters καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευτηκότες) Θεαδελ(φειας) βασιλ(ικῆς)
γ(ῆς) ἀ(νὰ) (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας) γς' ρ' υ' ι' β' φακὸῦ (ἀρτάβην) αρ' κ'
(ἀρουραί) θεῖος, προσοδ(οῦ) ἀ(νὰ) (πυροῦ) εἰ' ο' φ' φακὸῦ

5 [(ἀρτάβης) σ' μ' σ' (ἀρουραί) . . , Εὐν(μερείας) βασιλ(ικῆς) γ(ῆς) ἀ(νὰ)
(πυρ.) εγ' ι' χ' κ(ριθῆς) (ἀρτάβης)] σ' κ' σ' φα[κοῦ (ἀρτάβης) ζο' ε'
(ἀρουραί) ζ', νυνὶ γεωργ(οῦμεναι) ὑπὸ 'Αφροδεισίου

6 [ 31 letters Ἐως Μυσθάρατος καὶ Ἰσχεῖτος ἀδελ(φοῦ) καὶ Ὀμόνων
Εὐδαίμωνος

7 [καὶ 28 letters Ἰσάτου Ὀμόνου τυφλοῦ καὶ Ἡράσκου Ἀκοίκεως καὶ
Ποσείτος Θέωνος

8 [καὶ 28 letters Ἰσᾶτος Ὀμόνου τυφλοῦ καὶ Εὐδαίμωνος

Ends of 4 lines.

9 [ 22 letters καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευτηκότες) Θεαδελ(φειας) βασιλ(ικῆς)
γ(ῆς) ἀ(νὰ) (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) γς' ρ' υ' ι' β' φακὸῦ (ἀρτ.) αρ' κ'
(ἀρουραί) ιε'θ' (ἀρτ.) άροῦν.]

10 [ (ἀρουραί) . . , νυνὶ γεωργ(οῦμεναι) ὑπὸ 17 letters καὶ σεραμέως καὶ
Αἰώνεος Τρύφωνος καὶ Παβοῦτος Παβοῦτος καὶ

11 [ 31 letters καὶ τοῦ ἀδελ(φοῦ).

12 [ 21 letters καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευτηκότες) Θεαδελ(φειας) βασιλ(ικῆς)
γ(ῆς) ἀ(νὰ) (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) γς' ρ' υ' ι' β' φακὸῦ (ἀρτ.) αρ' κ'
(ἀρουραί) ιε'θ'

13 [ (ἀρουραί) . . , κ(ριθῆς) (ἀρτ.) . . (ἀρουραί) . . , Εὐν(μερείας) βασιλ(ικῆς) γ(ῆς)
(ἀρτ.) άροῦν.] εγ' ι' χ' κ(ριθῆς) (ἀρτ.) σ' κ' σ' φακὸῦ (ἀρτ.) ζο' ε'
(ἀρουραί) ζ', νυνὶ γεωργ(οῦμεναι) ὑπὸ Δαυκάτος

14 [ 31 letters καὶ Ἀμμονάτος Πετερμούθεως καὶ Κοπρῆτος ἀπ(άτω-
πος) μη(τρός) Σαραπάτου καὶ

15 [ 32 letters ] καὶ Ἀμμονάτος Πετερμούθεως καὶ Κοπρῆτος ἀπ(άτω-
πος) μη(τρός) Σαραπάτου καὶ

Ends of 5 lines.

16 [ 20 letters καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευτηκότες) Θεαδελ(φειας) βασιλ(ικῆς)
γ(ῆς) ἀ(νὰ) (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) γς' ρ' υ' ι' β' φακὸῦ (ἀρτ.) αρ' κ'
(ἀρουραί) κθ', Εὐν(μερείας) βασιλ(ικῆς) γ(ῆς) ἀ(νὰ) (πυρ.) εγ' ι' χ' κ(ριθῆς) (ἀρτ.)
σ' κ' σ'
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

26 [φακοῦ (ἀρτ.) ξοῦ ιά (ἀρου.)..., νυνὶ γεωψ(ούμεναι) ὑπὸ το letters Χωρουν καὶ Λακοῦτι[τ]ος Πεσοῦρεως καὶ Ωνεσως Πανούρεως καὶ Χρωνουν καὶ Λακοῦτι[τ]ος Ακούντος ὑλιῶς.

27 [30 letters καὶ Δαλάτος Ακούντος ὑλιῶς.

28 [10 letters καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευνηκότες) Θεαδελ(φειας) βασιλ(ικής) γῆς) đ(να) (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) γζ'ρ'ν'ί'β' φακοῦ (ἀρτ.) αρ'κ' (ἀρου.) κηλ', Πολυ- δεκ(ειας) βασιλ(ικής) γῆς) [[d(να) (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.)]] đ(να) (πυρ.) γλκ'ρ'ν' φακ(οῦ) (ἀρτ.) γ'ι'ε'ρ'ν'

29 [(ἀρου...)..., đ(να) κ(μθ.) (ἀρτ.) εβ' (ἀρου.)..., νυνὶ γεωψ(ούμεναι) ὑπὸ το 'Χρωνενίου Χώνσεως καὶ Κυμπρητός ἀθέλ(φοι) καὶ Σπαταλοῦ.

30 [30 letters καὶ Άκοῦντος Ακούντος.

Ends of 4 lines.

35 [10 letters καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευνηκότες) Θεαδελ(φειας) βασιλ(ικής) γῆς) đ(να) (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) γζ'ρ'ν'ί'β' φακοῦ (ἀρτ.) αρ'κ' (ἀρου.) μαλ,' đ(να) κ(μθ.) (ἀρτ.) βι'β', καὶ εξ ἐπ(ισκέψεως) ὡρίσθ(η) Δλ(λο) κατὰ (ἀρουραν) καὶ (μθ.) (ἀρτ.) γ',

36 [(ἀρου...)..., Πολυδεκ(ειας) βασιλ(ικής) γῆς) đ(να) (πυρ.) γλκ'ρ'ν' φακοῦ (ἀρτ.) γ'ι'ε'ρ'ν' (ἀρου.) ες, đ(να) κ(μθ.) (ἀρτ.) εβ' (ἀρου.) ες, νυνὶ γεωψ(ούμεναι) ὑπὸ Καήτεως Φουώνσεως

Ends of 2 lines.

39 [30 letters καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευνηκότες) Θεαδελ(φειας) βασιλ(ικής) γῆς) đ(να) (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) γζ'ρ'ν'ί'β' φακοῦ (ἀρτ.) αρ'κ' (ἀρου.) νζλδ'η', đ(να) κ(μθ.) (ἀρτ.) a (ἀρου.) γ,'

40 [νυνὶ γεωψ(ούμεναι) ὑπὸ καὶ Χαρῆμοντος Ἀσκληπιάδου τετελ(ευνηκότος) διὰ 'Αουτίου νιυ καὶ

Ends of 11 lines.

52 [12 letters καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευνηκότες) Θεαδελ(φειας) βασιλ(ικής) γῆς) đ(να) (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) γζ'ρ'ν'ί'β' φακοῦ (ἀρτ.) αρ'κ' (ἀρου.) λ, ὕπαθ(σ) đ(να) (πυρ.) de' (ἀρου.) ωζλη', Εὐη(μερείας) βασιλ(ικής) γης)

53 [(d(να) (πυρ.) εγ'ι'ν'ξ' κ(μθ.) (ἀρτ.) εζ'ε'φ' φακοῦ (ἀρτ.) λο'ε' (ἀρου)..., νυνὶ γεωψ(ούμεναι) ὑπὸ το...]αιαπεῖτος Σαταβοῦτος καὶ τῶν τέκνων καὶ Μαρίωνος Ἀρωνος

54 [30 letters μυλ(ωνικοῦ) καὶ τοῦ νιου καὶ Σαραπιώνος Μυσθοῦ καὶ λαμίων ἀσθελφου.

55 [10 letters καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευνηκότες) Θεαδελ(φειας) βασιλ(ικής) γης)
LIST OF CULTIVATORS OF STATE LANDS

"Ἡρων Ἰσίωνος ἀπο( ) καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευτηκότες) Θεαδελ(φείας) βασιλ(λικῆς) γῆς ἀνὰ (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) γ(ς) ρ(υ) ε(ς) (ἀρτ.) φ(ακοῦ (ἀρτ.) αρ(κ) (ἀροῦ.) μηί(τρὸς) ᾿Ισεῖτος καὶ "Ηρωνος Σαμβᾶ καὶ ၊Ορσύθμεως Ῥἐκιεσλάκι(ο)ς...

πατο(ροσ) Ῥεῖτος καὶ τοῦ ἀδελ(φοῦ καὶ Κάστορος Ῥῶδον [...

Παξὼν Ῥακλείδου καὶ Παχων Ῥακλείδου καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευτηκότες) Πολυδευκείας βασιλ(ικῆς) γῆς ἀνὰ (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) γ(ς) ρ(υ) ε(ς) (ἀρτ.)... υνυὶ γεωργ(ούμεναι) ὑπὸ Πνεφερῶτος καὶ ᾿Εσούρεως υἱοῦ.

Deῖος ᾿Απολλωνίου ἀπο( ) καὶ Φασεῖς Τεσενοῦφεως καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευτηκότες) Θεαδελ(φείας) βασιλ(ικῆς) γῆς ἀνὰ (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) γ(ς) ρ(υ) ε(ς) (ἀρτ.)... καὶ (μέτοχοι) τετελ(ευτηκότες) Πολυδευκείας βασιλ(ικῆς) γῆς ἀνὰ (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.)... καὶ Πτολεμαίου κοινῆς γεωργίας ἐξ ἐπί(ςκέψεως) ὁρίο(δε) δείκτου ὡρίσθ(ησαν) ἀνά (πυρ.) βελ(β) καὶ ἐκ τῆς γενο(μένης) τῷ Κ...
4-8. '... and ... and associates, deceased, at Theadelphia 59$\frac{3}{8}$ arurae of Crown land rented at 3$\frac{4}{10}$ artabae of wheat, 91$\frac{4}{10}$ art. of lentils, ... ar. of confiscated (?) land at 54-νσ, art. of wheat, Σ 690 art. of lentils, at Euhemeria 7 ar. of Crown land at 54$\frac{1}{10}$ 690 art. of wheat, $\frac{2}{3}$ 400 art. of barley, $\frac{2}{7}$ 70 art. of lentils, now cultivated by Aphrodisius son of ...,...son of Mustharas and Ischeis his brother, Horion son of Eudaemon, ... , Isas son of Horus, blind, Heraiscus son of Akoikis, Poseis son of Theon, ... , priest.'

4-5. For the restorations of the village-names and rents cf. the table in int. For προσόδου γῆ cf. 13434, 7, n.

17. The rent collected in barley at Theadelphia was probably either 2$\frac{1}{2}$ art. (cf. l. 35) or 1 art. (cf. l. 39) per arura; cf. l. 56.

18. ἀπ(άρος): this abbreviation is common in Preisigke, S.B. 5124.

35. On the extra $\frac{1}{12}$ art. of barley added to the rent cf. l. 92 and int.

53. Μαυστείου: possibly καὶ Ἀπείτου; but there is not room for another name unless there was some omission in the usual statement of the rents.

54. μολ(ωνίου): the abbreviation recurs in l. 68; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 335. 7 (ii. 191) Παπεῖτος μολοικοῦ, μολ(ωνίου) (cf. e.g. 1042, 19), μολ(ωνίου) (cf. P. Cairo Maspero 67142. i. 3), or μολ(ουργοῦ) is also possible.

55. τ'β': probably $\frac{3}{10}$ 9 $\frac{1}{12}$; cf. int.

56. Cf. l. 17, n.

57. Ἐσκυλαίκα(ος): or ἐπ(καθολομένου) Κεισλάκα(ος) x.

58. ἀποβάλλα (‘distorted’) seems to be a new form.

84. ἄπο(γένευς): cf. l. 98. The abbreviation, which recurs in l. 60-83, ends with a horizontal stroke above the last letter, which elsewhere in the case of καὶ (μέτοχου), ἔσχατος (μετερίας) and ἐκείνου (μονος) is really a degeneration of μ, but with γεωργ(ούμεναι) and apparently ὁρισ(τα) (l. 92, n.) merely indicates abbreviation. ἄπο(γένευς) or ἄπο(δημος) (cf. 1547, 23) is possible, if the word is contrasted with τετελεύτητος.

92. ἀρτ(τείτου): the end of a horizontal stroke (not δ) above the last letter is visible; cf. l. 84, n. For an ἀναμέτρησις by this official cf. Wilcken, Chrest. 240.

93. The 23rd year of Antoninus was a census-year, and καὶ ὁδὶ ἀπογράφηκε can be supplied with τῆς γενο(μένης) ; but e.g. ἐπισκεψιως (cf. l. 92) would rather be expected in this context.

99. For $\frac{5}{9}$ art. cf. P. Tebt. 341, quoted in int. The second figure may be β here.

1447. RECEIPT FOR CORN-DUES.

13.2 X 21.7 cm.

This receipt, issued by a sitologus in the reign of Claudius, for corn-dues of an unspecified character is parallel to 287 and 383-4 (reign of Tiberius), and differs somewhat from the stereotyped formula of this class of receipts from the
1447. RECEIPT FOR CORN-DUES 131

reign of Domitian onwards (cf. e.g. 1541-2). The payer was a woman, not a tax-collector as apparently in 287, and the dues were probably not rent of State lands, but land-tax on other kinds of land; cf. P. Fay. 81. int., Ryl. 202 (a), 8. n. There are three special points of interest, the ἡμέρα Σεβαστή (l. 2, n.), the mention of the artaba καγκέλλῳ, which has not previously been recognized before the sixth century (l. 4, n.), and the explanation of the 4 ἐκατοσταὶ added to the main payment as due to κακομετρία (l. 6, n.). The writing is along the fibres of the verso, the recto having only a date in a different hand.

"Ἔτους δ' Τιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος [Σεβαστόν]ο Ἑρμανικοῦ Ἀὐτοκράτορος Ἐπείφ καὶ [Σεβαστή]. Ἐκον ὅ συνοι ὕπερ Πέλα τὸν[ους] μεμέτρη[μαι] παρὰ Απ[ι]...


On the recto

2nd hand δ' (ἔτους) Τ[ιβερίου Κλαυδίου Καίσαρος].


'The 4th year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germ. Imp., Epeiph 21, dies Augustus. I, Theon, sitologus of the district of Pela, have had measured to me by Ar... daughter of Phatris son of Apollonius through Heras son of Onnophris 114 artabae of wheat in all, by the cancellus measure, and the 4 hundredths required as compensation for the faulty measure. (Endorsed) The 4th year of Tiberius Claudius Caesar,'

2. Ἐπείφ καὶ [Σεβαστή]: on the ἡμέραι Σεβασταί see Blumenthal, Archiv, v. 337 sqq. The evidence collected by him is supplemented by four instances in the reign of Gaius in the Rylands papyri (167. 34 Sebastus 3, 230. 13 Neus Sebastus 6, 144. 5 Pauni 2, 151. 21 Soter 20), and two in the reign of Trajan (P. Ryl. 202 (a), 4 Thoth 21, P. S. I. 40. 16 Mecheir 16), besides the present passage. Some of the days are no doubt rightly explained as monthly commemorations of the birthday or accession-day of the Emperor or his predecessors. The 21st as Σεβαστή occurs in 288. το (Pauni of the 10th year of Tiberius ; but the reading of the figures is uncertain) and in P. Ryl. 202 (a), 4, where it is the actual anniversary of Trajan's birthday. This number does not suit the birthdays or accession-days of Tiberius, Gaius, and Claudius, which are all accounted for in the ἡμέραι Σεβασταί by other numbers (cf. Blumenthal, l.c., P. Ryl. ii, p. 142); but, especially if the reading in 288. 19 is correct, the 21st may well be connected with Augustus, who assumed that title on Jan. 16, corresponding to Tubi 21, and possibly the instance in which Thoth 21 is Σεβαστή in Trajan's time is also to be explained as a survival of the same commemoration.
If the 21st in the Tiberius-Claudius period is not connected with Augustus, it presumably commemorated some member of the Imperial family; cf. Blumenthal, op. cit. 341.

3. Πέλα: a large village in the western toparchy; cf. 1285. 81.

4. Ἀπο(λλωνίου ἢ) δι(ὰ) "Hparos: the o of ἀσο is not much higher than usual, and δι(αστολῆς) or δι(αγραφῆς) might be read, but is unsatisfactory in this context, whereas δι(ά) is expected. Possibly ἀσο(δήμου) is the word, as in 1446. 84; cf. n. Ἐπάρος can be either masculine or feminine.

5. σ(ὐμ)πα(ντὰ): cf. 287. 6 πυρ(οῦ) [σύ]νπαντα (the final a is written above the line), 384 πυροῦ τριω( ) σύνπ(αντα), 289. 2, 15, &c., where l. σ(ῦμ)πα(ντα) before (δραχμάς), and 574.

6. τὰς δεο(ύσας): the reading is far from certain, for ἡ is slightly preferable to v and after o is a stroke which is not elsewhere employed by the writer in forming a, though it is hardly long enough for i, and may represent merely a false start. ἴησιας suggests only γνήσιας, for which γνήσια δημόσια in P. Amh. 86.10 (cf. 1409. 20, n.) is not a very close parallel, ἑκατοστὰς τέσσαρας was not written, but, unless a substantive can be read in l. 5, seems to have been meant, the error being due to the preceding genitive.

6. For κακομετρία the lexica quote only Eustathius, who uses it for 'bad metre'; it has not occurred previously in papyri, though additional ἑκατοσταί are found frequently for adulteration (708) or unspecified reasons (e. g. 1443. 10). A μέτρον πρὸς ἑκατοστά δέκα occurs in 1640. 5.

1448. List of Arrears of Clothing.

25.3 x 17 cm. About 318.

This list of arrears of clothing owed by a number of villages was found with 1424–5 and is of approximately the same date. It is remarkable for the minute fractions of the στιχάρια and παλλία, which are divided, like the artaba (cf. 1446. int.), in the two series \( \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{8} \) and \( \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{24} \frac{1}{48} \). An instance of the division of χλαμύδες into similar fractions, which had occurred in P. Brit. Mus. 1259. verso (iii. 239), now loses its singularity. Of the seventeen villages mentioned the first four, which were formerly in the Thmoisepho toparchy (cf. 1285. 122 sqq.), are known from P. Giessen 115. ii to have been in the 8th pagus at this period, and Dositheou (l. 8), which was formerly in the lower toparchy (1285. 139), was in the same pagus (1425. 6), while Souis (l. 7) occurs next to Dositheou in 1285, and Tholthis (l. 6) was formerly in either the Thmoisepho or the lower toparchy (1285. 123, 141). The ten villages from l. 10 onwards are, with one or two
exceptions (ll. 10, 12, nn.), new, and probably smaller than the first seven, two of them being called ἐποίκια and one (l. 15) a χωρίον, a term which after the fourth century tends to supersede κώμη; cf. P. Tebt. ii, p. 365. The whole list is likely to refer to the 8th pagus; cf. 1425. 4, n. Some marginal notes have been inserted, referring to partial payments of the arrears. On the collection of clothing for military purposes in the Byzantine period see P. Leipzig 59–60, Goodspeed, Class. Philol. io (Preisigke, S. B. 4421), 1136, 1428, and for the earlier δηπουηρά 1414. int.

1448. LIST OF ARREARS OF CLOTHING

"Εθεσις στιχαρίων καὶ παλλίων"

Τῆσις στιχ(άρια) δβ’ παλ(λιού) Λ,
Κεσούχεωσ στιχ(άρια) ββ’ παλ(λιού) Σγ’κ’δ’,
Παλώσεως στιχ(άρια) αβ’ παλ(λιού) αγ’,
Πασέως στιχ(άρια) γβ’ παλ(λιού) Σγ’κ’δ’,
Θώσθεως παλ(λιού) γ’,
Σ[ο]σισέωσ στιχ(άρια) γγ’ παλ(λιού) ββ’κ’δ’,
Δοσιθέουσ στιχ(άρια) [[δ]] ξι’β’ παλ(λιού) ξλ’,
δν ἀπηνεγκάμην παλ(λιού) α,

eποικίου Γεροντά παλ(λιού) γ’,
Πετροκ( ) στιχ(άριου) ζ’κ’δ’ παλ(λιού) ι’β’,
Σκυταλίτιδος Δαγγού στιχ(άρια) ακ’δ’ παλ(λιού) γ’,
εποικ(ου) Σαραπά στιχ(άρια) δ’κ’δ’μ’η’ παλ(λιού) η’,
Νααλ( ) παλ(λιού) γ’ι’β’,
χωρίου Σερήνου και Νεμεσίωνος
στιχ(άρια) ζ’κ’δ’ παλ(λιού) ι’β’,
Πελαίτου στιχ(άρια) ι’β’μ’η’ παλ(λιού) κ’δ’,
Στρούθου στιχ(άρια) δ’κ’δ’μ’η’ παλ(λιού) η’,
Ψανωρμᾶ στιχ(άρια) ι’β’μ’η’ παλ(λιού) η’,
Θαλασσόκαπρου στιχ(άρια) δ’κ’δ’μ’η’ παλ(λιού) η’.

On the verso

"Εθεσις στιχαρίων καὶ παλλίων.

14. νααλ( ) Π. 17. πελαίτου Π.

2. The marginal note ‘They have received 3 στιχάρια of Melas’ refers to the 43 στιχάρια in this line. Melas is presumably a personal name, not a place-name.
5. The marginal note ‘Diotimus, inhabitant of Dositheou, has paid for them 3½ στιχάρια’
refers to the 3\textsuperscript{3} στιχ. The final ε of Διότι(μος) is not raised above the line, and a μ or a stroke above the line ought to have been visible, but διότι ιον cannot be read.

10. ἐποικίου Γεροντᾶ: Γεροντᾶ(ον) occurs as a village-name on a potsherd in *Arch. Rep.* 1904-5, 15 (= Preisigke, *S. B.* 1945), but cannot be read here, the a being nearly certain; cf. int.

11. Πετροκ( ): or possibly Πετροβί( ).

12. Σκυταλίτιδος Λόγγου : cf. Σκοταλίτιδος in a sixth-century list of Oxyrhynchite villages in P. Iand. 51. 6, where probably Σκυταλίτιδος is to be read.

14. Νααιλί( ): κ or π is possible in place of λ.

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V. DECLARATIONS TO OFFICIALS.

1449. RETURN OF TEMPLE PROPERTY.

Fr. 1 20-6 x 7-6 cm. Fr. 4 19-4 x 10 cm. A.D. 213-17.

This elaborate return of dedicated offerings, drawn up by the priests of various temples at Oxyrhynchus and in the Oxyrhynchite and Cynopolite nomes, is parallel to parts of B. G. U. 590 + 162 (W. Chrest. 91), 338, 387, 488, 590, 1023, P. Rainer 8 ap. Wessely, *Karanis* 59, Brit. Mus. 353 (ii. 112), all from the Arsinoite nome, P. Ryl. 110 (Hermopolis), and 521, a list of temple property at an Oxyrhynchite village or possibly the metropolis. B. G. U. 781, which has been sometimes regarded as a similar list, probably refers to a private deposit; cf. Wilcken, *Archív*, vi. 302. The deities worshipped at the shrines in question were in all Zeus, Hera, Atargatis Bethennun[is?], Core, Dionysus, Apollo, and Neotera (ll. 1-2; cf. 1-5, nn.), other references to these cults at Oxyrhynchus being scarce. Probably all the six temples at Oxyrhynchus enumerated in ll. 3-6 were much less important than the two chief ones, the Serapeum and Thoëreum, both of which gave their names to ἀμφοδα and appear in 1453 and in the list of the city buildings in 48. verso. Another probably minor temple, mentioned incidentally in l. 5, was the Demetreum. The return, like B. G. U. 387, was unaddressed, and may have been intended for the strategus or basilicogrammateus, to one or both of whom the annual γραφαὶ τερέους καὶ χειρισμοῦ, exemplified by P. Tebt. 298 and the Berlin and Vienna papyri mentioned above, were sent in the first and second centuries. The address to those officials was often omitted in Oxyrhynchite ἀπογραφαῖ (e.g. 1109 and 1548). The date, however, of 1449 (Hathur of the 22nd–25th year of Caracalla; cf. ll. 7, n., and 53) is subsequent to the establishment of senates, which became largely responsible for the temple administration, and one of the third-century parallels, P. Ryl. 110 (A.D. 259), was addressed to an ἀρχιπροφήτης of Alexandria. A contrast also seems to be drawn in l. 16 between 1449 and ordinary γραφαὶ, and since 1449 was certainly confined, like P. Ryl. 110, to a list
of the χειρισμός, the question which official was addressed remains uncertain. The omission is in any case to be connected with the fact that 1449 is a rough draft or copy, as is clearly shown by the frequent abbreviations and abrupt conclusion, without any signatures or date.

The four extant fragments do not join. Frs. 1 and 2, which come from the beginning, are separated by a gap, of which the size can only be determined with any approach to certainty in the case of ll. 1 and 7-9. Line 7 requires at least 27 letters between ἀναθημάτων and Μάρκου. A much longer restoration, inserting Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος or τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Αὐτοκράτορος, as in ll. 40 sqq., before Μάρκου, would by itself be quite as satisfactory, but does not suit the corresponding lacunae in ll. 8 (of the same size) and 9 (5 letters longer), where the obvious restorations yield 24 and 32 letters respectively, and is only compatible with the corresponding lacuna in l. 1 (3 letters shorter) on the supposition that both the priest whose name is lost and his father had double names. The arrangement of Frs. 1 and 2 adopted in the text is therefore more probable. The ends of lines are also missing, but the certain restoration at the end of l. 8 serves to fix the approximate length of the lacunae in the other lines, though there may have been some irregularities; cf. l. 7, n. In l. 12 there is a change of hand, the second being slightly smaller than the first. Fr. 4 consists of the first halves of lines belonging to the last column of the document, there being a blank space below l. 65. Whether this column immediately followed the first is uncertain. The list of temples in ll. 3-7 does not correspond exactly to the later details, so far as these are preserved. Lines 8-11, and probably ll. 11-31 also (cf. l. 11, n.), refer to a temple of Neotera which seems to have been mentioned at the beginning of l. 5, unless it is the temple of Apollo and Neotera in l. 4; ll. 40-1 apparently refer to one of the other five Oxyrhynchus temples, and ll. 42-53 to the Cynopolite village-temple mentioned in ll. 6-7 (cf. l. 42, n.); but ll. 54-65 are concerned with temples at various villages of the Oxyrhynchite nome which were not mentioned in ll. 3-7. There is not room in Col. i, of which the height is uncertain, but which is not likely to have exceeded 50 lines, for the account of the four remaining temples of Oxyrhynchus, if the dedications were at all numerous like those in the temple of Neotera; but there are indications that the account of the temple to which ll. 40-1 refer occupied only 2½ lines (l. 40, n.), and if the other four were also dealt with briefly or partly omitted, there were only two columns in all. Hence we have provisionally assigned Fr. 3, which contains the ends of 8 lines, to the lower part of Col. i. The few details preserved in it suggest that it refers to the same temple as ll. 8-31, for the objects described previously do not recur in it, and there is no trace of a mention of a new temple. But since no combination of Fr. 3 with ll. 8-31 is practicable,
the list of objects at the temple of Neotera, if it continued up to l. 39 or
beyond, leaves only about 10 lines in Col. i available for the four temples not
accounted for; and if one or more columns intervened between Cols. i and ii,
Fr. 3 may equally well belong to the interval.

The unusually detailed list of offerings, including the donors' names where
known (cf. ll. 9–12), though much obscured by lacunae, presents a number of
points of interest. The first place in each section referring to a particular temple
is given to an εἰκονίδιον (e.g. ll. 8, 42, 54, 63) of the reigning Emperor with his,
parents: the material of these triads is not stated but is likely to have been stone.
There were also numerous statues or statuettes of gods, a ἕδανος of Demeter
partly in Parian marble, partly in wood (ll. 10–11), one of Neotera in bronze
(l. 12), and another affixed to an uncertain object (l. 13), and one of an uncertain
deity, partly in marble (l. 14), figures of Typhon (l. 14) and Harpocrates (l. 24),
a gold statuette of Aphrodite (l. 33), ἄνθρωπον of Zeus and Hera (l. 58) and
perhaps of Demeter (l. 49, n.), silver figurines of Core (l. 44) and apparently Bubastis
(l. 19) on lamps, and a rudder representing Neotera (l. 14?). The other offerings,
classified according to their materials, comprise (1) gold, lamps (ll. 15, 48), armlets,
and finger-rings (l. 16; cf. l. 12), spoons and pen (l. 17), pendant (στραγγαλις, l. 23;
cf. l. 18, n.), 2 κρικός (l. 24), crescent (μυρισκων, l. 26; cf. l. 18, n.) and other
objects (ll. 17, 19 with a προσκυνητήριον ?), 21, 25; (2) silver, pens (l. 17), armlets
of different kinds, crescent and pendant (l. 18), mirror (l. 19), lamps (ll. 19, 22; cf.
l. 44), altar (l. 49), besides uncertain objects (ll. 22–3); (3) bronze, mirror (ll. 21–2,
56), spoons (l. 30), lamps (ll. 35–8), altar (l. 47), trencher (μαζόνη, ll. 58, 60),
uncertain (l. 29); (4) stone, Iacchus-shrine (l. 46) and other objects (ll. 14, 20, 24);
(5) wood, probably a table (l. 23), couch (l. 41), part of a lamp (l. 44); (6) clothing,
green robe (l. 13), cloaks (παλλίολον, ll. 32, 39), ἰμάτια (l. 51), coverings (περι-
στρωμα, ll. 55, 62); (7) miscellaneous, pearl necklaces, one containing 52 pearls
(l. 25), a pair of κορδίκια (l. 53, n.), and a daily supply of oil (l. 65). Many of
these objects are not found in the other lists of temple property; cf. Otto,
Priester und Tempel, i. 327 sqq.

Col. i. Frs. 1 and 2.

1 Π[α]ρὰ Αὐρ(ηλίων) Ζωί(ου) Ἄπουλλωνίου μητ(ρὸς) Αὐρ(ηλίας) ᾿Αχιλλίδ(os)
καὶ 14 letters μη(τρὸς) Αὐρ(ηλίας) Τααφύγχι(ιος) καὶ τῶν σὺν ἱερέων Δ(ιὸς καὶ Ῥας καὶ Ἀραπύδρις)
καὶ Κόρης καὶ Διονύσου καὶ ᾿Απόλλωνος καὶ Νεωτέρας καὶ τῶν συννάων
θεῶν καὶ κορματῶν προτομῶν τοῦ Κυρίου Ἑβαστοῦ καὶ νίκης [αὐτοῦ προαγούσης καὶ]
10

3 Ιουλίας Δόμνας Σεβαστής καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ? Σεουήρου . . . . . ] ἐν τῇ μητροπολ(είᾳ) ἐπὶ μὲν τῷ Διονύσου ἐπ᾽ ἀμφόδ(οι) . . .

4 Δρόμου(οι) Θοῆμιδ(οι), τοῦ δὲ ἐτέρου Απόλλωνος . . . .[ 21 θ. μεγ. ἀρχαίου δαίμ(ονος) καὶ Νεωτ(έρας) [ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ δοῦ λό(ων) τῆς πολείως ἐπὶ ἀμφόδ(οι)] Χ(ωτῆς) [μέρεσιν ἐπὶ ἀμφόδ(οι) . . . . ( ),

5 καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ νότου ἐπὶ λίβα μέρεσι τῆς πολείως ἐπὶ ἀμφόδ(οι) . . . . ( ) Νεωτ(έρας)? καὶ ἐπὶ ἀμφόδ(οι) πλατ(είᾳ) ἐπὶ νότου(οι) τοῦ Δημητρ(είου) Διὸς καὶ Ἡ[ταργάτ(ιδος) Βεθεννύν(ιδος)] καὶ Κόρης, καὶ ἐπὶ ἀμφόδ(οι) . . . .

6 φ[δ(οι)] Δρόμου(οι) Γυμνασίου(ος) Διὸς καὶ Ἡ[ρας καὶ Ἀταργάτ(ιδος) Βεθεννύνιδ(ος)] καὶ Κόρης, καὶ ἐπὶ ἀμφόδ(οι) τοῦ κ. (ἐτους) Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεουήρου Αντωνίνου Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου Βρεταννικοῦ Μεγίστου Εὐσεβοῦς ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ.

7 τοῦ Κυνοπολ(ίτου) Διὸς καὶ Ἡ[ρας. γραφὴ ἀναθημάτ(ων) ἐπὶ τοῦ Κυνοπολ(ίτου) Διὸς καὶ Ἡρας]

8 ἔστι δὲ τῶν μὲν ἐν τῷ τῆς Νεωτ(έρας) ἱερῷ ἱερῷ, εἰκονείδιον τοῦ κυρίου Σεβαστῆς Σεουήρου καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ Σεουήρου, ἐπιϊκειμένων ἐπὶ τινῶν ἀναθημάτ(ων) τὰ ὀνόματ(α) τῶν ἐπὶ γὰρ ἄλλων μὴ γεινώσκειν ἡμεῖς τοὺς ἀναθέντας διὰ τὸ τὰ ἀναθήματ(α) ἀπὸ ἀρχαίων χρόνων ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ εἶναι, ἐδοὺν Δήμητρος θεῶν, ἤπειρας τῆς Παρίνης, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα μέρη τοῦ σώματ(ος) ξύλινα, ἐν τῆς ἐπὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἀνωθεν συνηθείας καὶ εὐχὴν καὶ εὐσέβειαν ἀνιερωθέντων, ἔπεισεν Πολύναρος Ὁρῆωνος, (καὶ) ξόανον Νεωτ(έρας), ἀλλὰ μεικρὸν, δακτύλιοι ἐπὶ ἀνατεθέντες ὑπὸ Διδύμου, στολὴ καλλαΐνη ἀνατεθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῆς μητί(ρος) Καστοῦς Ἀσκληπίαδου, ἔπεισεν Νεωτ(έρας), ἤπειρας τῆς ἐπὶ νότου(οι) ἡμέρας, ὥστε καὶ τὰ περίαπτα ἐπίπλαστα, Τυφών τινων μερῶν καὶ . . . .
32) παλλ[όλ(ον)]. 33) Ἀφρο [δείτ(η) χρυσ(α). 34) γυμένη 35) λύχνος μεστός. 36) μ, λύχ(νος) χα(λκοῦς). 37) ἀνατέθεν 38) ᾿δ(λ(ος). λύχνος 39) τον παλλιόλ(ον). 40) τοῦ κυρίου ἠμῶν Ἀὐτοκράτορος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεουήρου Ἀντωνίνου Ἐντυχεῖσθαι Εὐσεβεῖς Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ. 41) Σεουήρου καὶ Ἰουλίας Δόμνας τῆς κυρίας Σεβαστῆς, κλείνῃ ἐξελ(ίνη) 57) letters. 42) τοῦ Κμισσ(ολότου) ικονείδιον τοῦ κυρίου ἠμῶν Ἀὐτοκράτορος Μάρκου Ἀὐρηλίου Σεουήρου Ἀντωνίνου Ἐντυχεῖσθαι Εὐσεβεῖς Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ. 43) πατρὸς αὐτοῦ Σεουήρου καὶ Ἰουλίας Δόμνας τῆς κυρίας Σεβαστῆς. 59) λυχνῖς ὀλκῆς λίτρας. 44) λαμπ(είς) σύν ἡρακλείδου Σ᾽ αραπίωνος, ἄλλος βωμ(ὸς) ἀγ(ρυφος) λάκ(ής) λίτρας. 45) μητ(ρός) Ἐντυχεῖσθαι Δεούμενος Ἀντωνίνου Ἀυτοκράτορος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεουήρου Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ Σεουήρου καὶ Ἰουλίας Δόμνας τῆς κυρίας Σεβαστῆς. 59) λύχνος ὀλκ(ῆς) λίτρας. 46) Θοῶθ ἐν ιερῷ τῆς Κόρης ξύσανοι. 47) Ἀνατεθὲν ὑπὸ Κόρης ἀργυρῷ ἀσῆμῳ ἄλλος βωμ(ὸς) λαμπ(είς) λίτρας. 48) βωμ(ὸς) ἀγ(ρυφος) λάκ(ής) λίτρας. 49) μεγίστης λιτρῶν ἀνατεθί χα(λκοῦς). 50) τοῦ Κυνοπί(ολίτου) ἰκονείδιον τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Αὐτοκράτορος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεουήρου Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ. 51) μηδὲ ἴχνη [601. 52) καὶ τῷ διελθόντι μη(νὴ Θὼθ ἐν ἱερῷ τῆς Κόρης ξύσανοι]}.
From the Aurelii, Zoilus son of Apollonius and Aurelia Achillis, and... son of... and Aurelia Taaphunchis, both... and their associates, priests of Zeus, Hera, Atargatis, Core, Dionysus, Apollo, Neotera, and the associated gods, and celebrants of the busts of the lord Augustus and his advancing victory and Julia Domna Augusta and his deified father Severus, at their... temples situated in the metropolis, in the case of Dionysus in the quarter of the Square of Thoéris, in the other case, that of Apollo... the great god and good genius, and Neotera, in the south-east part of the city in the quarter of... , in the south-west part of the city... and in the Broad Street quarter to the south of...
the shrine of Demeter that of Zeus, Hera, Atargatis Bethennunis, and Core, and in the
Gymnasium Square quarter that of Zeus, Hera, Atargatis Bethennunis, and Core, and in
the Cavalry Camp quarter, Patemit street, that of Zeus, Hera, Atargatis, and Core, and
in . . . of the Cynopolite nome that of Zeus and Hera. List of offerings for the 2[.] year of
Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus Parthicus Maximus Britannicus Max. Germanicus
Max. Pius Augustus, as follows. Objects in the temple of Neotera, a representation of our
lord the Emperor M. Aurelius Severus Antoninus Felix Pius Augustus and Julia Domna
the lady Augusta and his deified father Severus, some of the offerings being inscribed with
the names of the dedicators, . . . while in other cases we are ignorant of the dedicators,
because the offerings have been in the temple from antiquity; a statue of Demeter, most
great goddess, of which the bust is of Parian marble and the other parts of the body of
wood, . . . was not disclosed to us. And with regard to other offerings, which were
dedicated in accordance with ancient custom for vows or pious reasons, . . . dedicated by
Phraegenes(?) son of Horion, a small bronze statue of Neotera, 5 rings dedicated by . . .
son of Didymus, a green robe dedicated by the mother of An . . ., . . . dedicated by Castor
son of Asclepiades, a small . . ., on which is a statuette of Neotera . . ., a stone . . . of well-
cut stone, a rudder representing Neotera, a statue of . . ., of which the bust is of Parian
marble and the amulets are of plaster, a statue of Typhon, part of which . . . joined
together in the middle, and the . . . in a casket, 2 small gold full sacred lamps dedicated by
Sarapion son of Sarapion, another small gold full sacred lamp dedicated by Saracea daughter
of Achill . . ., (another lamp) dedicated by Pioleais wife of . . ., of which the weight is
described in the periodical lists, 10 armlets for a child and 1 ring for a child, making in all .
quarters of gold, . . . 2 gold spoons, 1 small gold pen, . . . 1 small . . ., making in all .
quarters of gold, 1 gold . . . well cut and decorated with silver, weighing 2 quarters, . silver
pens, . . . a silver bracelet for a child, . . . 2 silver armlets, a . . . silver crescent . . ., in all
weighing 8 drachmæ 3 obols, a silver pendant . . ., a gold . . . with a shrine . . ., weighing
4 dr. 3 ob., a silver mirror for a child, 6 small silver . . ., fine silver lamps (representing?)
Bubastis . . ., in all weighing . . .'

40-65. ' . . . (a representation) of our lord the Emperor M. Aurelius Severus Antoninus
Felix Pius Augustus and his deified father Severus, and Julia Domna the lady Augusta, a wooden
couch . . . In . . . of the Cynopolite nome a representation of our lord the Emperor M. Aurel.
Sev. Ant. F. P. Aug. and his deified father Sev. and Jul. Domna the lady Aug., . . . a lamp
with a small figure of Core in unstamped silver weighing r lb., the interior being of wood,
having . . ., dedicated by the mother of Dionysia daughter of Diu, of Oxyrhythchos, in
accordance with the agreement of Aurelius . . ., and a small shrine of Iacchos of foreign
stone, dedicated by Andromachus . . ., a bronze altar dedicated by Smaragdus, freedman of
Apollonius son of Sarapion, in accordance with the agreement of . . . Likewise added in
the 1st year, a gold lamp having in the middle . . ., (an altar) . . ., dedicated by Heraclides
son of Sarapion, another altar of silver weighing r lb. 5½ oz . . ., a statue of . . . the most
great goddess weighing 15 lb., dedicated by Aurelius Julius in the 1st year, and in the
4th year . . ., r . . . decayed and useless and all the clothing decayed with age and useless,
having no traces of . . . Added in the 6th year in the month of Thoth at the temple of
Core, a statue . . ., dedicated by . . . ex-gymnasiarch, and in the past month Phaophi a pair of
kôpîkai . . . In the villages of the nome, as follows: at Sinaru a representation of our lord
the Emperor M. Aurel. Sev. Ant. F. P. Aug. and his deified father Sev. and Jul. Domna the
lady Aug . . ., a dark red covering decayed and useless, r bronze folding mirror in new
and his deified father Sev. and Jul. Domna the lady Aug., in the temple r bronze trencher,
2 statuettes of Zeus and Hera, most great gods. At . . . a representation of our lord the
Aug., 1 bronze trencher and... At... ἃ representation of our lord the Emperor M. Aur. Sev. Ant. F. P. Aug. and his deified father Sev. and Jul. Domna the lady Aug., 1 covering decayed and useless. At Kerkethoéris and Kerke... In the said villages two representations of our lord the Emperor M. Aur. Sev. Ant. F. P. Aug. and his deified father Sev. and Jul. Domna the lady Aug., and there is provided by... , ex-gymnasiarch, daily $ cotyle of oil, which goes to...

1. ᾿Αχίλλίδ(ος) : cf. e.g. 1494. 12.

ἀμφοτέρων [:...]: the lost title was probably προφητῶν (cf. B. G. U. 488. 3) or στολιστῶν (cf. P. Tebt. 298. 3) or προσβεζ(ίων) (cf. B. G. U. 387. i. 7).

Δίας κτλ.: cf. ll. 5-6. Zeus probably = Ammon; but with whom Hera was identified is uncertain; cf. 483. 3 ἵππων Διὸς καὶ Ἡρας καὶ... , and 1285. 7-11 quoted in l. 2, n. For Atargatis cf. l. 5, n.

2. Κόρης : cf. ll. 5, 44, and 52. A temple of Demeter and Core in the Arsinoïte nome is known from P. Petrie 97. 5, and they are mentioned in a stele found at Philadelphia in the same nome (Lefebvre, Annales, xiii, 99). In the Metelitae nome Core was identified with Isis (1880. 72).

Διονύσου: cf. l. 46 ᾿Ιαχχάριον. A Ζευς, οἵ... , καὶ τῶν συνναών ἰεον κτλ. : οἵ, 1265. 7-11 (A. Ὁ. 336) ἱερέως ἱεροῦ Διὸς καὶ Ἥρας καὶ τῶν συν. θ. μεγίστων ἱκαὶ κωμαστοῦ θίων προτομῶν καὶ νίκης αὐτῶν προα(γ)ούσης. The θείαι προτομαί there refer to the Emperor and his family, as here, and the temple was one of the three temples of Zeus and Hera in ll. 5-6. θεῶν μεγίστων can be read for θεῶν, if Newrépa and συννάων were abbreviated.

καὶ τῶν συνναών: cf. 1449 where she is apparently mentioned in conjunction with Apollo, and l. 8, where a temple of her alone occurs. This was presumably different from the temple in l. 4, and the only suitable place for it in ll. 3-6 is in l. 5; for, though τῶν συνναών might be read in place of τῶν Διονύσου in l. 3 with Διον(ύσου) for Newt(ερ) in l. 5 or καὶ Διονύσου after ᾿Απόλλωνος in l. 4, the order of the temples in ll. 3-6 would then bear no relation to that of the list of gods in ll. 1-2. With the restorations adopted in the text the temples of the first four gods are accounted for in ll. 5-6, those of the last three in ll. 3-5, but inside each group the order corresponds to that in ll. 1-2. To suppose that the temple described at the end of l. 4 refers to καὶ Newt(ερ) alone is unsatisfactory, for the preceding words θεῶν μεγίστων ἑρωτικῶν θεῖα κοινὸς τόπος συνναών suit Apollo, not the name of an ἄμφοδον. A dedication Νεωτέρα θεᾶ μεγίστη occurs in a Dendera inscription of Trajan's reign, C. I. G. 4716 (c). 3-4; cf. ll. 20-1 Φροντιστοῦ ἱεροῦ ᾿Αφροδίτης θεᾶς νεωτέρας. Franz supposes that Plotina, the wife of Trajan, is identified with Aphrodite, but it is not clear that a subordinate shrine rather than the chief temple of Dendera is indicated. Cleopatra is called θεία Νεωτέρα upon coins, and Νεωτέρα in 1449 no doubt means Hathor-Aphrodite, though ᾿Αφροθεία occurs in l. 33 and νία is a special title of Isis in 1880. 85.

καὶ τῶν συνναών θεοῦ κτλ. : cf. 1285. 7-11 (A. Ὁ. 336) ἵππων ἵππων Διῶν καὶ Ἡρας καὶ τῶν συν. θ. μεγίστων καὶ καὶ κομαστοῦ ἱεόν προτομῶν καὶ νίκης αὐτῶν προα(γ)ούσης. The θεῖα προτομαί there refer to the Emperor and his family, as here, and the temple was one of the three temples of Zeus and Hera in ll. 5-6. θεῶν μεγίστων can be read for θεῶν, if Neowtéra and συνναών were abbreviated.

3. ᾿Απόλλωνος [:...]: k αί might be read, but the insertion of another male deity at this point is not wanted; cf. l. 2, n.
5. For the supplement Newr(επας) cf. l. 2, n. Twenty-eight letters are expected in the lacuna before Πλατ(είας), and the restoration in the text is rather long (32 letters) if πόλεως was written out as in l. 4; but to connect ἐν’ ἀμφότερον Πλατ. with τῆς πόλεως is unsatisfactory, for there is already one additional piece of topographical information after Πλατ., so that another before ἐν’ ἀμφότερον would be quite superfluous; cf. l. 2, n. The missing name of the διοίκος either here or at the end of l. 4 may well have been Κρητ(ικός), which in 43. verso iii. 15 is mentioned next before the νοτιῶν πύλη.

Δημητρ(είου) : cf. 1435. 3. Several temples of Demeter in the Arsinoite nome are known (cf. Otto, op. cit. ii. 379), her cult being sometimes associated with that of Core ; cf. ll. 2, 49, nn. and 10–11.

'Αταργάτη[ὸς] Βεθεννύνιδ(ος) ἢ καὶ Κόρ(ης) : Atargatis was a Semitic deity, a form of Astarte, worshipped in Syria and sometimes identified with Isis (1380. 100, n.). This is the first definite mention of her cult in Egypt, but she was presumably meant by θεᾶ Συρία in P. Magd. 2 (cf. Strack, Archiv, ii. 547). Beethoven[ὸς] (or -ῆς) appears to be a Semitic compound of beth and another word. A village called δηθεννὺσία near Caesarea occurs in Joseph, Bell. Jud. iv. 4. For Core cf. l. 2, n.

6. Ἀρμοῦ[νος] Γυμνασίων: the context suggests that the Gymnasium was in the south-western part of the city (l. 5); in 43. verso it occurs in iv. 6, between buildings in the south (iii. 17 νοτίων πύλη and 19 νοτ. ἐκκλησία) and places on the river-bank, i.e. east (iv. 24 Καίκων Βεθεννύνας, v. Ι μικρῶν Νειλομέτριον), the northern and western parts of the city apparently occupyingCols. i–ii.

Πατρία[ὶ οἴνοι]: the lacuna is rather narrow for νῦν, but Πατρία[ὶ] as the name of a street is confirmed by the existence of a Πατρία[ὶς] toparchy in the Hermopolite nome (e.g. P. Ryl. 123. 12). For the termination cf. P. Amh. 35. 21 ἐπὶ τοῦ Πατρία[ὶ] at Scopneaei Nesus.

7. The year cannot be earlier than the 22nd owing to the occurrence of the title Germanicus Maximus; cf. 1406. int. For the omission of Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος cf. int. and e.g. B. G. U. 534. 19. The omission of Ἐβρυχόν, which is uniformly found elsewhere in 1449, is common. The insertion of it would make this line project considerably, but in Col. ii the lacunae at the ends of lines range from 52 letters (l. 40) to 65 (l. 59), though commencing at the same point.

8. For Neor[επας] cf. l. 2, n., and for εἰκονίδιον (a new diminutive) int. p. 136. There would be room after εἰκον, for an abbreviated adjective, e. g. λίθ(ινος), but elsewhere in 1449 εἰκονίδιον is found without an epithet.

9–10. For [καὶ τοῦ θεοῦ κτλ. : cf. l. 3, n. The clauses ἐπὶκειμένων... ἱερῷ εἶναι seem to be awkwardly placed after the enumeration of objects had begun, and the grammar is defective; cf. the crit. nn. γενόμενων appears to be governed by δηλοῦμεν understood. A parallel phrase γενόμενων ἡμεῖς ἡμεῖς occurred in B. G. U. 590. 6. τὸ καὶ τὰ (ἀνδρὰ) or τῶν are less probable readings than τῶν.

10–11. Δημητρ(είος) Θεᾶς ἔγχρωμης : cf. ll. 49 and 5, 14, nn. For οὔ ἡ προσωπή | Παρίνη cf. l. 14 and B. G. U. 387. ii. 3, where a similar phrase is indicated by οἱ προσωπαί [ following ἀνδρειντάρειαν (l. ἀνδρειντάρεια?)]

11. καὶ ἐπὶ [ . . . . . . . . . . . . : ἄλλων is rather short for the lacuna, and the construction is not clear. κατὰ τὴν might be substituted for ἐκ τῆς in spite of the following κατ’ εῶς (ὑπ’), and possibly καὶ ἐπὶ . . . is connected with the preceding clause instead of being, as we suppose, a heading corresponding to ἐπὶκειμένων ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ἄνθρωπ(ων) and ἐπὶ γάρ ἄλλων in ll. 9–10. The offerings enumerated in ll. 12–14 in any case seem to belong to the same temple as those in ll. 8–11, and that καὶ ἐπὶ . . . is contrasted with τῶν μὲν ἐν τῷ τῆς Νεωρ[επας] ἱερῷ in l. 8 is unlikely.

13. BelAevewro{s}: there is hardly room for ν after ρο. No word ending -γκωτος seems to be known, but βελενκώθια καὶ σηστρίδια ὡς ἐς ξυλαμήν occur in P. Fay. 118. 20, where instruments of some kind appear to be meant.

ἀποθ. ἶ: ἀποθήϊκη, 'casket' (beginning a new entry), is possible, but the vestige of a letter after ι rather suggests a or ε.

14. τῆς [Newr(épas): cf. ll. 8, 13, and 2, n. Representations of deities are often found as the παράσημα of boats, i.e. on the prow, but not elsewhere in papyri upon the rudder. ἦς. [ἐὔπλαστ(α) (ΕἼ εὐτοίμο )) is possible instead of ἐπίπλαστ(α).

Τυφών: i.e. Set, who in ancient times was the chief deity of the Oxyrhynchite nome.

15. κατὰ μ(ε)σον: cf. l. 48.

μεστ(α) (cf. ll. 20, 22 (λαμπάθ), 23 and 25 (in both cases followed by θείος, as here), 31, 35 (λύχνος), P. Hamb. 23. 34 μεστά ἄγγελα, and n.


πε[ριδέξι]: cf. l. 18. πε[ριαπτ]α (cf. l. 14) is less probable. For ἐπί το ἀ(υτό)

cf. l. 17.

17. μεστ(ρα): cf. l. 30 and 921. 25. μεστ(α) (cf. l. 15, n.) is inadmissible.

ορι: cf. ll. 23 and 18, n. It seems to be a new substantive.

ἀργυρωστε(υτε): or ἀργυρωστε(υτε), since the object contained 2 τέταρτα of gold.

18. πε[ρισδέξη(α)] ... μπηρικ(ων): cf. ll. 26—7 and P. Hamb. 10. 44—5, nn.

τυφών(αλίφ): cf. l. 23 and LXX Judges vii. 26. qf may well be either a repetition of ἄργυρης or ώρα ... (cf. l. 17, n.).

dι[χ(υ) πρ]: δι[χ(υ)](νο) might be read, but the weights in drachmae and obols appear to be silver, not gold; cf. l. 19—20.

19. πε[ρι(ο)]πυρηνηρικ(η): this word is found elsewhere only in Byzantine writers. Cf. 

βωμός in l. 47.

Βουβαστί(α): this is more likely to refer to the goddess Bubastis than to be an adjective referring to the town of Bubastus (cf. the lamp σὺν ζῳδίῳ Κόρης ἄργυρῳ in l. 44); but, since the preceding letter is not a figure, Bουβαστία as a distinct item is unsatisfactory. χ, μ, or 

πε[ριδέξι]: cf. l. 16. μεστ(α) (cf. l. 17, n.) could be read for μεστ(α). For χυτ(ῶν) λιθ(ινον): cf. l. 24. Neither that passage nor l. 23 favours ἐνκεκολλημ(ένον) for ἕν κεκ. here. For a number not expressed by a figure cf. l. 63.

21. κάτωτρον: χαλκ(οῦν) vewreplex(dv): οἵ. l. 56, and for νεώτερα, 'new style', contrasted with ἀρχαῖα in similar lists Otto, op. cit. i, 330. νεωτερικ(ός) may however be parallel to παιδικός (ll. 16, 19).

24. δυσκόλλητος is known, but not εὐκόλλητος.

25. For ἢντι following μεστός cf. l. 15, n. πεινώτιον is not attested, but a pearl necklace suits the context. For κατά μέσον cf. ll. 15, 48.


28. Possibly κεφαλάτος (cf. l. 15 τὰ ἐν γλασσ[οκόμῳ], but κεφ[ι] can be read.

35. λύ[χνος μεστό(ο)](x): cf. ll. 36, 38, and 15, n. The Χ is, however, very doubtful, the traces rather suggesting ] nos.

40. The last word of the preceding column was no doubt εἰκονείδιον, and probably this was the first entry under a new temple; cf. int.

42. τοῦ Κυνο(αλτού): the Cynopolite village mentioned in ll. 6—7 is expected to be identical with this one, but had a temple of Zeus and Hera, whereas this village, to which all ll. 42—53 apparently refer, had a temple of Core (l. 52; cf. the ζῴον Κόρης in l. 44), and the Ιαχχάριον in l. 46 suggests that Dionysus was also worshipped there; cf. int. On
the combination of the Cynopolite with the Oxyrhynchite nome for administrative purposes see 1453. 13, n.

46. θεοῦ is more probably the termination of the patronymic of the dedicator (e.g. Δωσίθεου) than θεοῦ.

Ἰαχχάριον: the diminutive seems to be new. Cf. Δωσίθεον in l. 2.

49. Δωσίθεος: the weight is slightly less than that of the silver Βωμός in B. G. U. 781. vi. 1 (1 lb. 9 oz. and a fraction). For Δήμητρος cf. l. 10,

50. For σοφήμεν cf. l. 51 and ll. 56, 62, where it refers to a περίστρωμα, which is hardly suitable here.

52. ἐν ἱερῷ τῆς Κόρης : cf. l. 42, n.

53. κορδικίων ζεῦγος: κορδίκιον only occurs elsewhere in P, Brit. Mus. 429. 11 (ii. 314; about A. D. 350), where one κορδ. is valued at 5 talents. The meaning is unknown. Wessely (Wiener Stud. xxiv. 134) supposed that it was a Latin word Graecized.

54. [ἀ]Ινατεθ(είς) : βωμός probably preceded; cf. ad(Aos) Bop(ds), which might, however, refer back to l. 47. The weight (1 lb. 5½ oz. of silver) is slightly less than that of the silver Βωμός in B. G. U. 781. vi. 1 (1 lb. 9 oz. and a fraction). For Δήμητρος cf. l. 10.

55-6. For περίστρωμα | cf. l. 62. περιστρώματα were a speciality of Oxyrhynchus, as appears from B. G. U. 781. 10 περιστρ. Ὀξυρυγχιτικ(ὰ) B. φοινίκινος, which generally refers to palm-oil or wine, is here apparently used of colour.

56. δίπτυχον: cf. B. G. U. 717. 12 κάρυκος δίπτυχον. Τακόνα, Ταλαώ (both in the lower toparchy; 1285. 130-1), and Τακολκίλεως (both middle top.; 1285. 99, 113). Taμπέτω, Ταμπέτι, and Ταρουθίνου (all eastern top.; 1285. 88, 612, 384).

58. κατοπτρον δίπτυχον. For ἀνδριαντάρια cf. ll. τοι, ἢ. Before εἰκονείδιον a village-name probably occurred; cf. ll. 42, 54 and int.

60. Κόρης is known. For εἰκονείδιον, preceded by a village-name, cf. l. 58, n.

62. περίστρωμα: cf. ll. 55-6, n. Κερκεθῦρις was in the western toparchy (1285. 70). The village Κερκεθῦρις... here coupled with it was in a different toparchy, if it was Κερκεθῦρις (upper top.; 1285. 66), or Κερκεθῦρις (both in the middle top. and perhaps identical; cf. 1285. 23 and 116). But it is more likely to be an unknown village near Κερκεθῦρις.

64-5. This entry concerning oil is of a different character from the rest of the list, which was perhaps left unfinished; cf. int. εἶς λυχναψίαν is not improbable; cf. 1453. 4, n.

1450. ESTIMATE OF REPAIRING A. PUBLIC BUILDING.

This detailed estimate of the cost of roofing (1. 8 ἐπιστέγωσις), plastering, and otherwise repairing a public building, addressed probably to representatives of the senate by a master-builder or carpenter (l. 27, n.), would, if more complete, have thrown some valuable light on the building-trade, concerning which not much is known (cf. Reil, Beiträge, 25 sqq.); but owing to the loss of both the beginning of the document and more than half of each line, as appears from the date-formula at the end, little reconstruction of the fragment is practicable in the absence of a parallel. The only other papyri which are of much assistance with regard to the technical terms are C. P. Herm. 127. verso, a fragmentary
nearly contemporary account of expenses for public buildings at Hermopolis, and P. Stud. Pal. x. 259 (6th cent.), a builder’s account; cf. also the Ptolemaic contracts for public works in P. Petrie iii. 43. The building in 1450 had a room or court for playing ball (ll. 5, 7 φαραστήριον, which has not occurred previously in papyri) and apparently five furnaces (l. 5, n.), and is therefore likely to have been a gymnasion or, better, a public bath; cf. l. 10, n., and 54, an application to a gymnasiarch and exegetes in A.D. 201 for a payment on account of repairs at the baths of Hadrian. Lines 1-11 give details of the estimated costs of various items, which were apparently summed up in l. 12; ll. 14-24 provide for possible modifications in the estimate owing to various contingencies connected with the materials or the workmen, concluding with a reference to the supervision of the work.
1450. ESTIMATE OF REPAIRING A PUBLIC BUILDING 147

ei de potē μὴν αὔξονται, ποτὲ δὲ μιοῦνται ἢτοι ἐκ προτρο-
[πῆς:]

η ἐπίστεγώσεως τεχνειτῶν ἢ καὶ ἐκλημπτόρων ἢ
]

ἐν εὐσχολίας τεχνειτῶν καὶ ἐκλημπτόρων ἢ 

τῶν; προεστῶτων ἢ καὶ ἐπιμελουμένων τῶν ἔργων

[ἔτους Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Γαίου Μεσσίου Κυίντου Τραγανοῦ Δεκίου

Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ

2nd hand ἄρξη τεκτῶν ἐπιθέωσα.

6. πὸ Ὑ.

1. εὑμβαθὸς(ῶν) ποθὸς(ῶν): 'square cubits'; cf. 669. 6.
2. δοκῶν: these cost 4 dr. 5 ob. each in C. P. Herm. 127. verso i. 13.
3. ἐπιθετα: cf. l. 21 ἐμφανέστηκα ποτὲ δὲ μιοῦνται.
4. οἵ ἐξ ὑπαρκίας τεχνειτῶν ἢ καὶ ἐκλημπτόρων ἢ μὴ εὐσχολοῦντων, ἢ μὴ εὐσχολοῦνταν ἢ 

προεστῶτας ἢ καὶ ἐπιμελουμένων τῶν ἔργων.

6. komarais: cf. l. 4, ἢ. ἐπειδῆ ἐπιθέωσα is clearly used in a concrete sense, but whether it means tools or workmen is not clear.
8. ἐπιστεγώσεως: this word seems to be new. The blank space after it (cf. l. 4, n.) may have extended to the end of the line; cf. ll. 11-12, n.
9. γραφῶν can mean 'paintings'. ὅγραφαν is not a correct form, but perhaps ὅγραφαν should be read, or ὅγραφον dependent on another substantive.
10. το[ι ἢ ἐγένετο] and ἐπιστεγώσεως (I. 4) may have begun. For ἐπιστεγώσεως cf. C. P. Herm. 127. verso Fr. 4. 4. The use of potsherds in making mortar was an ancient Egyptian custom; cf. Erman, Life in Ancient Egypt 419.
11-12. After χρὴ is a blank space of about 12 letters up to the end of l. 11; cf. l. 8 n. The next line may well have begun ὥστε εἶναι τὸ πῶς ἢ τῆς δαπάνης, followed by a sum. For ἐκ συν[άφεως cf. C. P. Herm. 127. verso Fr. 12. 5, besides ll. 17, 20 below, and P. Stud. Pal. x. 259. 1 σύνοψις ἀνάλωμ(ῶν).
an ἀρχιτέκτων occurs in a list of trades; cf. Reil, op. cit. 31. Some of the details, e.g. the δοκοί in l. 2 and ἐπιστέγωσις in l. 8, suit a simple τέκτων ('carpenter'); cf. Reil, op. cit. 76 sqq.; but the fact that οἰκοδόμοι, ἑργάται (l. 3), and κονιαταί (l. 6) were under his direction suits 'master-builder' better.

1451. Epicrisis of Roman Citizens and Slaves.

16-2 x 9-3 cm. A.D. 175.

Of this valuable text ll. 1-10 contain the conclusion of a declaration addressed to a magistrate by a Roman woman, Trunnia... This announced the enclosure of (1) an extract from the official records concerning the examination (ἐπίκρισις) of her natural son L. Trunnius Lucilianus and daughter Trunnia Marcella, and three young male slaves, by a praefect of the fleet on behalf of the praefect of Egypt G. Calvisius Statianus, (2) declarations by three witnesses that Marcella was the sister of Lucilianus, and ended with an oath concerning the writer's relationship to her children, and the date. The extract itself follows in ll. 11-33, and the whole document apparently closed with the autograph signatures of Trunnia... and the witnesses (ll. 33-4). The papyrus is incomplete on all four sides, but at the end not more than three or four lines are likely to be missing, and at the beginning not more than seven or eight, for neither a column in excess of fifty lines nor the loss of a previous column is at all probable. The extent of the total gap between one line and the next is clearly fixed by the date formula in ll. 8-10 and other certain restorations, derived from parallels, in ll. 11-12, 13-14, 16-17, 21-22; the approximate starting-point of each line is determined by the heading in l. 11.

The extract from the τόμος ἐπικρίσεων of the praefect, which was certified by a βιβλιοφύλαξ of a record-office, probably at Alexandria (l. 3, n.), adds another second-century specimen to an important class of documents, of which most are badly preserved, but several can now be emended; cf. the commentary. It stands closest to B. G. U. 1032 and Bull. de la soc. arch. d'Alex. xiv. 196 sqq. (P. Alex.), which both record the epicrisis of illegitimate sons of Roman mothers, and to B. G. U. 1033, which concerns the epicrisis of slaves. Of the other examples, B. G. U. 113 and 265 (= W. Chrest. 458-9), 780, and P. Hamb. 31 and 31 a refer to the examination of veterans, while the status of the persons in B. G. U. 847 (= W. Chrest. 460) is disputed, a new interpretation of it (that they were Roman citizens) being proposed by us in l. 21, n. P. Flor. 382. 67-91 (= 57 = W. Chrest. 143), which records the epicrisis of an Alexandrian candidate for the status of ephesus before an exegetes, is also somewhat similar. The principal discussions of the relation of the extracts which do not concern veterans (all discovered recently) to the rest and to the epicrisis of οἱ ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου, μητροπολῖται δωδεκάδραχμοι, and
other privileged classes in the nomes (cf. 1452. int.) are in Wilcken, Grund. 196 sqq. and 395 sqq., where the earlier literature is reviewed, and Jouguet's commentary on P. Alex.

The most striking point in 1451, which admits of an almost complete restoration, is the association of a Roman girl of 11 (or possibly 1) on equal terms with her brother, aged probably 23 (ll. 23-4, n.), in the epicrisis conducted as usual by a military representative of the praefect of Egypt. Wessely (Epikrisis 8, Sitz.-Ber. Wien. Akad. 1900) had already called attention to the circumstance that the title on the verso of B. G. U. 113 appeared to indicate the epicrisis of the daughter of a veteran with her father, and, in spite of Wilcken's rejection of that view in Chrest. 458. 16, n., P. Hamb. 31, in which a veteran is associated with his son and daughter in an epicrisis, shows that θυγατρὸς αὐτοῦ in the title is dependent upon ἀντίγρ(αφον) ἐπ[ικρί(σεως): the preceding words may well be καί followed by a proper name or ἄν[ής. Slaves were not more eligible for the army than women, and the epicrisis in a family group of a girl and three young slaves beside a youth of military age, and of a daughter beside her father, shows that, even if the current view concerning the military character of the epicrisis of youthful Roman citizens before the praefect be accepted, these examinations served other purposes which cannot have been military at all. Elsewhere the epicrisis of women is only known for certain in the case of a Jewess, subject to the taxes called 'Ιουδαιων τέλεσμα and ἀπαρχὴ in her 61st year although ἐπικεκριμένη in her 59th (P. Stud. Pal. iv, p. 71, ll. 159, 184 = W. Chrest. 61). In l. 86 of the same papyrus Θ(ε)ιερο)μουθαρίου ἐπίκεκριμένης δ]μοίως ἀδελφῆς, referring to a woman whose parents obtained Alexandrian citizenship, was doubtfully restored by Wessely, but not accepted by Wilcken, and it is noticeable that in P. Flor. 382 the evidence of status produced by an Alexandrian woman is not an epicrisis-certificate but a payment (?) of ἀπαρχὴ, apparently corresponding to the payment of poll-tax adduced as evidence in e.g. 1452. 21. Poll-tax was not paid by women in Egypt, so that no epicrisis for their admission to the privileged class of μητροπολῖται δωδεκάδραχμοι was necessary. Hence it has been generally assumed that they required no epicrisis before assuming the title of ἀπὸ γυμνασίου; but this is not quite certain, for in P. Amh. 99. 4 Ἐρμιὼν ἡ διὰ ἐπικρίσεως Μία ἡ καὶ Ἐρμιώνις occurs, and though this can be explained away, as is done by Wilcken, following us, διὰ ἐπικρίσεως may refer to an ἐπίκρισις of the woman herself. But whatever may have been the case with regard to the epicrisis of Graeco-Egyptian women in the nomes, it is now clear that Roman girls—probably in order to prove their legal status—sometimes or even regularly underwent the same epicrisis as their brothers or fathers before the praefect of Egypt or his military deputy.
Secondly, the ages of the persons subject to epicrisis in 1451 and the evidence produced in support of their claims lend no support to Jouguet's view (op. cit. 213) that Roman and Alexandrian male citizens were subject at the age of 14 to a "financial" epicrisis, resembling that of μητροπολῖται δωδεκάδραχμοι, before a military epicrisis at the age of about 20. If Lucilianus had already undergone epicrisis nine years before the date of 1451, the circumstance ought to have been mentioned in ll. 22–6 along with or in place of the μαρτυροποίησις of his birth. That Marcella and the slaves had never been subject to epicrisis previously is obvious, and the reason which led Jouguet to infer the existence of a "financial" epicrisis of Roman citizens at the age of 14, the possibility of evasions of poll-tax from the age of 14–19 by persons falsely claiming to be Roman citizens, seems to us insufficient in the absence of any direct evidence for his view. Male Roman citizens were not, so far as is known, brought up for epicrisis before the age of 20 or 23 (1451. 23–4, n.); but women appeared at the age of 11 (1451. 32) and slaves at the age of 19 (B.G. U. 1033. 17), 11 or 12 (B.G. U. 1033. 18, 33), 9 (1451. 32), and 5 (1451. 33). Since the examination was apparently held as a rule at Alexandria, so that a journey was in many cases necessary, it may have been the custom to present the whole family when the time came for the epicrisis of the father or son.

The occurrence of the epicrisis of girls by a praefect of the fleet on behalf of the praefect of Egypt opens, however, a wider question concerning the fundamental meaning of that term. Owing to the accident that the earliest papyri which mention epicrisis to be discovered either referred to veterans or introduced references to soldiers, the term was at first supposed to have a definite military significance, and though the subsequent evidence adduced by Kenyon (P. Brit. Mus. ii. 43 sqq.), ourselves (257. int.), and Wessely (op. cit. and Stud. Pal. iv. 58 sqq.) established the existence of a financial epicrisis conducted by local officials in the χώρα, epicrisis at Alexandria before the praefect or military officers has continued to be regarded as in the main a military proceeding with the object of enrolling recruits. From this point of view the badly written B.G. U. 143 (= W. Chrest. 454) ἐπεκρίθη Γάιος Πετρώνιος Σερῆνος ὑπ[ὸ] Κρ[ίπου ἐπάρχο(υ)] Καρ[υδάρχον] Σερὴνος τῷ (ἔτει) και ᾿Αντωνίνου Καίσαρος τοῦ ᾿Αλεξανδρείας τῷ (.RemoveEmptyEntries) τοῦ κυρίου Φαῖψι ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς Γάιος Πετρώνιος Μαρκελλίνος is usually explained as a recruiting-certificate of a soldier employed in the fleet, and B.G. U. 142 (= W. Chrest. 455) ἐπεκρ. Ἰσίδωρος Γερμανοῦ ὑπὸ Πρίκου ἐπάρχον κλάσ. 'Αλεξ. κυ (ἔτ.) 'Ἀντ. Καίσ. τοῦ κυρ. Φαῖψι ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατιωτῆς Οἰλίπα ἔπιε[ς] τῷ (эфф) τοῦ τρώυς 'Αποκλαμαρίου ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἰσίδωρον as a certificate of the transference of a soldier from a cohort to the fleet. Presumably, however, the epicrisis in those two cases was of the same character as that of Lucilianus, Marcella, and the slaves by Juvencus Valens in 1451, where there is no indication
that the praefect of the fleet was anything more than the deputy of the praefect of Egypt. In B. G. U. 1033 the epicrisis was held, partly at any rate, by the praefect of Egypt himself, and instances of the delegation of the judicial powers of that official to military praefects occur in C. P. R. 18 and 237. viii. 3. Probably the epicrisis for the whole country, so far as Romans and Alexandrians were concerned, was being conducted in 175 by Juvencus Valens, as is indicated (1) by a comparison of 1451 and its parallels with P. Flor. 382, where it is expressly stated that the presiding exegetes was concerned with a particular γράμμα, (2) by the arrangement of the numbering of the σελίδες and the local subdivisions in the headings of these extracts (l. 17; cf. l. 3, n.). Marcella and the slaves were not recruits for the fleet, and that all the youths examined at the same time as Lucilianus were intended for the fleet is highly improbable, while in the case of e.g. P. Alex. it is very unlikely that all the youths examined with G. Julius Diogenes were intended for the cohort of the president. In fact we are prepared to go a step further, and maintain that, just as the epicrisis of veterans on settling in the country was quite distinct from their formal discharge (ἀπόλυσις) from the army (cf. e.g. 1508, where veterans from the fleet are discharged διὰ τριη(ζραχῶν), so the epicrisis of youths of military age was quite distinct from their enrolment in the army. B. G. U. 143 we regard as a certificate that Marcellinus had undergone an epicrisis similar to that described in 1451. His father seems to have occupied the position of Lucilianus' mother (1451. 20) and that of the πατίηρι, if that is the right restoration (cf. l. 31, n.), in B. G. U. 847. 11. The word to be supplied before ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς is probably either μενος or γνωστευόμενος, as in P. Flor. 382. 80. Marcellinus, like Lucilianus and Diogenes, may have been intending to become a soldier, but not all Roman citizens in Egypt entered the army. In B. G. U. 142 the circumstances were different. Here the examinee was a soldier, but the supposed transfer from one branch to another rests on a forced interpretation of ἐκ, which as e.g. P. Grenf. ii. 51. 5 διπλοκάρις ἐξ ἰππεὺς ἐπικεκριμένος ὑπὸ Σεμπρωνίου Λιβεράλιος (praefect in 154–9) and probably was not an Alexandrian, much less Roman, citizen before he entered the army (cf. Wilcken, Chrest. 455. int.) as parallel to that of Sempronius Herminus in B. G. U. 447. 20. This person was a ἱππεὺς ἐλης Μαυριτανῆς ἐπικεκριμένος ὑπὸ Σεμπρωνίου Λιβεράλιος (praefect in 154–9) and probably was not an Alexandrian, much less Roman, citizen before he entered the army (cf. Lesquier, Rev. de phil.
1904. 30), for he is mentioned together with a number of Graeco-Egyptian inhabitants of an Arsinoite village. The strongest argument for the military character of epicrisis in certain cases is the apparent correspondence of ἐπικεκριμένος to probatus in the phrase tirones probati voluntarii in B. G. U. 696. i. 28 and tir. prob. in 1022. 4 (= W. Chrest. 453), which is parallel to Trajan's phrase (Plin. Ep. x. 30) dies quo primum probati sunt (sc. tirones illi voluntarii). Probatus is the nearest equivalent of ἐπικεκριμένος: that this term ever corresponds to ἠναταλισμένος, lectus (ἡρημένος; cf. B. G. U. 435. 4), or missus (ἀπολελυμένος), as supposed by Lesquier, op. cit. 21, we do not believe. But it is quite impossible to attach the technical military sense of probare to ἐπικρίνειν when this term is applied to veterans, girls, and slaves, and the proceedings connected with epicrisis before the praefect of Egypt or his representative do not in the least resemble a dilectus. That ἐπικρίνειν approximates to ἐξετάζειν was shown by B. G. U. 562 (cf. Wessely, op. cit. 25), and that it does not imply selection was proved by 39 (= W. Chrest. 456), a certificate of ἀπόλυσις concerning a weaver of Oxyrhynchus, ἐπεκρίθη ἐν Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ being added three times at the end, and probably representing the signatures of different officials in the original document of which 39 is a copy. That papyrus has generally been considered to refer to rejection from the army, but we now prefer to regard it, with Wessely, as referring to a discharge from a liturgy of some kind; cf. 1415. 9.

To sum up the evidence concerning epicrisis by the praefect of Egypt, the following different classes can be distinguished: (1) veterans; (2) other Ῥωμαῖοι, whether of advanced years (P. Stud. Pal. iv. 69. 342, though the reading of the figures νο is doubtful and possibly the individual was a veteran) or of military age; (3) Roman women; (4) Alexandrians; (5) freedmen and (6) slaves of Romans (or Alexandrians); (7) others, i.e. Graeco-Egyptians, whether soldiers or not (B. G. U. 142 and 39). The examination was generally held by a military representative of the praefect, but the majority of the persons examined was not eligible for military service, and probably the object of the procedure was in all cases the same, i.e. the determination of legal status, corresponding to the epicrisis of Graeco-Egyptians in the χώρα, which, as is now clear (cf. 1452. int.), was by no means confined to the question of remission of poll-tax. Whether epicrisis was universal in the case of Roman citizens in Egypt is uncertain. Out of the ten extracts or certificates concerning them, five refer to veterans (in one case with a daughter) and three to illegitimate sons (in one case with his sister); there are only two cases (B. G. U. 143 and 847) in which an apparently legitimate son is presented by his father. Since these veterans may only have obtained Roman citizenship by enlisting, and there is no evidence that they had ever gone through the process of epicrisis as youths, there is a presumption that epicrisis
was not resorted to in the case of Romans until or unless circumstances required a legal definition of their status. But this question can hardly be settled unless the use made of these extracts can be determined, and it remains to consider the declaration to which the extract in 1451 was appended.

Here the loss of the beginning of the document unfortunately renders the object of the declaration in ll. 1–10 obscure. The date shows that it was not a κατ᾽ οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή, and the census held a year or two before the declaration is actually referred to in l. 26. The other extracts from the τόμοι ἐπικρίσεων of praefects do not help, being all independent documents. In P. Flor. 382 the ἀντίγραφον ἐπικρίσεως of an Alexandrian citizen (cf. p. 148) is appended to a petition from him to a praefect many years later; but the declaration on oath in 1451 is of a different character. P. Hawara 401 (Archiv, v. 395) bears more resemblance to 1451, and ll. 1–7 may be restored as follows: ¹'Ευρήκου ἱερεί βεβαίως τοῦ Ἀρσινοΐτου? ²παρὰ Γαίου Θεόνου Ὀρλίνου οὐζεραμοῦ τῶν ἐντίμως ἀπολελυμένων, ³ὅς ἢ πρὸ τῆς σημαντικής ἐκθέσεως ⁴πόλεως ἀναγραφής ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἀρσινοΐτων ἄνασαν, ⁵ἵνα ἕνα μαμήτα. ⁶τὸν τῶν ἐντίμως ἀπολελυμένων ἀδελφοῦ (name) ἐπεμνήσθην καὶ τὴν τοῦ πρὸς τὸν πατρὸς ἀδελφοῦ (name) πρὸς τὸ ἐμὸν τὰ μὲν ἀκόλουθα πρακτικά ἐπενήνοχά σοι τὴν ἐπίκρισίν μου καὶ τὴν τοῦ πρὸς κτλ. ἐπενήνοχά σοι τὴν ἐπίκρισίν μου καὶ τὴν τοῦ πρὸς κτλ. ἐπενήνοχά σοι τὴν ἐπίκρισίν μου καὶ τὴν τοῦ πρὸς κτλ.

That the general arrangement of the declaration in 1451 was similar is not improbable, though the end was different, and soi in l. 3 may well be the exegetes or strategus, the document in any case probably being a notification of the epicrisis to a local official for a special purpose. That it refers to a change of residence is possible; cf. the phrase βουλόμενος παρεπιδημεῖν πρὸς καιρὸν ἐν τῷ Ἀρσινοῖτη regularly found in the extracts concerning the epicrisis of veterans. But a close parallel for 1451. 1–10 is not at present obtainable.
[κταΐ, μετὰ προσφώνησεως μαρτυριων τριων περι του ειναι την Τρουνιαν Μαρκελλαν
[αδελθην του Τρουνιου Δουκιλλιανοθ, και των δουλων μου Ευφροσυνου και ....... ολοτου,
και Πλουταρχου, και ομων των Θειμων και δρκων ειναι αυτως ερανης ειναι.
και μηδενι άλλοιτως κεχρησθαι, η ενοχος ειν τω δρκφ. (ετους) [ιτ (οι ις) Αυτοκρατο
[ρος Καισαρος Μαρ]κου Αυρηλου 'Αντωνιου Σεβαστου 'Αρμενιακου Μηδικου Παρθικου
10 [Γερμανικο Σαρματικο Μεγιστου μηνος Αδριανου.
[αντιγραφου επικρισεως, εκ του επικρισεων Γαλου, Καλουσιου Κασιουνου Επαρχου
[Αγυπτου οδ προγραφη οι υπογραμμενου οντων και Πρωμαιοι και
[αι λευθε- [ρου και δουλου και] επεκρηθησαν υπο Καλουσιου Στανιου Επαρχου
[Αγυπτου
[δια 'Ιουουενκου Θειαλεντος Επαρχου στολου Σεβαστου 'Αλεξανδρου Αντωνιου
15 [του ιε (ετους) Αυρηλου] 'Αντωνιου Καισαρος του κυριου εως Παυλου του
[αυτου (ετους), δε παρεδεν
[to δικαιωματα τω θρογραμμενω Ιουουενκου Θειελαντου Εκαστω υνωματι
[παραεις, [μεθ' άτερα σελιδων] θι 'Οξυρυγχειτου 'Αντωνιους Τρουνιους Δουκιλλιανος
[σπουριου
[vidis eton , Τρουνια Μαρκелла αδελφη αυτου eton , δουλοι Ευφρο-
[sunos [ετων ...........Δλυγεροσ ςετων , Πλουταρχους ςετων .... επηνεγευν
[ι των προκει
20 [μενων παιδων μητηρ των δε δουλων δεσποινα Ε[... .]α Τρουνια 101.
[. . . . προφητειουςα τεκνων δικαιο εαυτης δελτων προφητειουςαινος επι σφαγι
[δων κεχρονισμενην τω ει (ετει) θεου Αδριανου και των παιδων [δελτων μαρτυροποιη
[ςεως δυο επι σφαγιευσων κεχρονισμενας την μεν Δουκιλλιανου ιτ (ετει)
θεου 'Αντωνιου
II.  gamma kalouiasion II; so in l. 13.  16. iouvenew II.  25. vious II.  28. ermaioskon ioulioos II.

... to produce for you the record of the examination held by Calvisius Statianus, praefect of Egypt, through Juvenecus Valens, praefect of the Imperial Alexandrine fleet, on the ... of Phamenoth of the 15th year of Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord, certified by the record-office at ... through Anubion also called Dionysius, keeper of the records, of which a copy is appended, with declarations of three witnesses to the effect that Trunnia Marcella is the sister of Trunnius Lucilianus, and of the examination of my slaves Euphrosynus, ... olytus and Plutarchus; and I swear the usual oath made by Romans that they are my children and I have made no false return, under penalty of being liable to the consequences of the oath. The 16th year of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus Armeniacus Medicus Partithicus Germanicus Sarmaticus Maximus, in the month Hadrianus.

Copy of an examination-certificate. Extract from the volume of examinations held by Gaius Calvisius Statianus, praefect of Egypt, of which the heading is "The hereinafter named veterans, Roman citizens, freedmen, slaves and others were examined by Calvisius Statianus, praefect of Egypt, through Juvenecus Valens, praefect of the Imperial Alexandrine
fleet, from Phamenoth of the 15th year of Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord until Pauni
of the same year. The claims presented by them to the aforesaid Juvenecus Valens are
affixed to each name." After other details, sheet 74: "Oxyrhynchite nome: Lucius
Trunnius Lucilianus, illegitimate, aged years, Trunnia Marcella, his sister, aged years;
slaves, Euphrosyynus aged years, . . . olytus aged years, Plutarchus aged years.
The mother of the aforesaid children and mistress of the slaves, E... ia
Trunnia ..., acting by the tis liberorum, produced concerning herself a tablet of declaration
under seal dated in the 15th year of the deified Hadrianus, and concerning the children two
tablets of evidence under seal, dated, that of Lucilianus in the 16th year of the deified
Antoninus, and that of Marcella in the 4th year of Aurelius Antoninus, in which the aforesaid
Trunnia ... testified that the persons under examination were her children by unlawful
marriage, and concerning the slaves the certificate that they were born in the house, and
census-return of the 14th year of Aurelius Antoninus, in which the slaves were registered.
Trunnia also provided as certifiers ... Heraeti... and two Julii, Hermippus and ... , who
declared jointly with her that no fictitious evidence had been used." And (a copy) of the
description made by the aforesaid Juvenecus Valens, in the case of the aforesaid Trunnius
Lucilianus "illegitimate, 23 years, with no distinguishing mark", in that of Trunnia
Marcella "illegitimate, 11 years, with no distinguishing mark", and with regard to the
slaves, in the case of Euphrosynus "9 years, with no distinguishing mark", in that of
. . . olytus "[.] years with no distinguishing mark", and in that of Plutarchus "5 years,
with no distinguishing mark".

Presented by me, Trunnia ... I, Gaius Caecilius Clemens also called Berenici-

ianus, ...'
Hermopolite nome may date from a period long after his epicrisis at Alexandria, the Florence papyrus does not really provide any argument for supposing that the records of epicrises held at Alexandria were sent away from that city, and since the position occupied by the place-name in E451. 17 and similar extracts suggests that the σελίδες refer to the whole of Egypt, not the particular nome, 'Αλεξανδρεία or some locality within it is on the whole more probable than 'Οξυρυγχείτου νόμος in l. 3. Another alternative is στήριγμα τοῦ νομοῦ (cf. B. G. U. 73, 13); but τῶν στήριγμάτων would be expected.

5. μετὰ προσφωνήσεων: καὶ προσφωνήσεως is less likely, especially as τῶν δούλων in l. 6 appears to be dependent upon ἐπίκρισιν, there being no room for another accusative after it. The name of the first witness probably occurs in l. 34; he was not identical with any of the three γνωστοί in l. 28.

5-6. For the restoration cf. l. 18.


8. 5τοὺς [εἰς: ζ] ἐπικρίσεως is equally possible, for the association of Commodus with Marcus Aurelius, which took place in the 17th year, is ignored in papyri written in Tubi (P. Amb. 170) and Mecheir (P. Brit. Mus. 1265.f) of that year, i.e. later than Hadrianus-Choiak (l. 10). Juvenicus Valens is not called γενόμενος ἐπάρχος in l. 1, but whether Calvisius Statianus was still in office when the declaration was written is uncertain. He took part in the revolt of Avidius Cassius and was superseded by Pharmouthi 6 of the 16th year (April 1, 176; B. G. U. 3271).

11. ἐνκτήσεων τοῦ νομοῦ (cf. B. G. U. 73, 32. verso 1, P. Flor. 382).

67. If ἀντίγραφον was written out, this line probably projected by about 3 letters; for an addition of 3 letters to the lacunae at the beginnings of lines would cause a large increase in the number of words divided between two lines.

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For the restoration cf. l. 18.

12-13. Cf. P. Alex. 2-3 'Ρωμαίοι καὶ ἀπελευθεροί (καὶ) δούλοι. 'Αλεξανδρεία, which follows 'Ρωμαίοι in B. G. U. 1033. 2, can be substituted for ἀπελευθεροί.

14. ἐπάρχου στόλου Σεβαστοῦ ᾿Αλεξανδρίνου: cf. B. G. U. 142-3 (quoted on p. 150), 1033, where in l. 8 στόλου ἐπίστρωσε σεβαστοῦ καὶ ἐπίστρωσε παράκειται and in l. 34 ἐπάρχου στόλου are certainly to be restored, and 1032. 16, where ἐπάρχου στόλου seems more likely than ἐπάρχου στίλους. The classis Augusta Alexandrina occurs in C. I. L. iii. 43, &c.

14-15. For Φαμενωθ cf. l. 2, where Θωθ is the only alternative but is excluded by the mention of Παύνων here, the period of epicrisis usually occupying three months or less; cf. B. G. U. 265. 14, where it began and ended a month earlier than in 1451, and P. Hamb. p. 1321. For the omission of the day cf. B. G. U. 780. 5, 847. 5. There is hardly room for the insertion of it twice here, even though a day may well have been mentioned in l. 2. For ἀδε in κρα. cf. P. Alex. 8, B. G. U. 1033. 7.

17. The figures, of which the reading ὀδ is very uncertain, had a stroke over them. 'Οξυρυγχείτου confirms Wilcken's reading 'Αρσινοί, which he referred to the village of Pelusium near Theadelphia, where the papyrus was found. A nome, however, is usually mentioned at this point (cf. B. G. U. 1033. 9 'Αρσινοί, and Pelusium in P. Alex.) we think, more likely to be the well-known city, which issued separate coins corresponding to those of the nomes and stood apart from the Sethroite nome; cf. 1880. 74, n.
17-18. For Σπουρίου vids cf. P. Alex. 11, B. G. U. 1032. 17. The omission of the numbers referring to the ages is usual at this point, but they were inserted in the σημείωσις; cf. ll. 23-4, n.

18-19. For the names of the slaves cf. ll. 32-3. Ὑπόλυτος is too short in both places, only a brief space being left blank after ἐτῶν here.

19-20. προκειμένων (cf. l. 30) suits the space better than ἐπικρινομένων, found in P. Alex. and B. G. U. 847, ii.

20. δούλων δέσποινα: on this analogy B. G. U. 1033. 19, where the editor reads δούλῳ μαρτυροποίησις Σπουρίου ἐπίκρισιν ἐπεί (…|ۚ|ۚ) ἐπείκρισις τῶν δούλων; only a brief space being left blank after ἐτῶν here.

21. δέλτον προφεσιῶνος: cf. B. G. U. 1032. 1-2. For examples of Latin professions of birth see the Cairo tablet Inv. 29807 and 894 (= W. Chrest. 212-13). The word is also to be recognized in B. G. U. 847, 16 (= W. Chrest. 460) where the editors read δούλων ὡς ἐπείκρισιν ἐπείκρισις τῶν ἐπικρινομένων πατίρων!

22. For the restorations at the beginning cf. l. 23, and for those at the end P. Alex. 18, B. G. U. 1032. 3. In P. Alex. the μαρτυροποίησις concerning a twin sister of Diogenes was also produced, but she was not included in the epicrisis, being perhaps dead.

23-4. The dates of the two μαρτυροποίησεις are no doubt the years of birth, as is shown by P. Alex., where the correspondence between the year of Diogenes' birth and the date of his mother's μαρτυροποίησις is not only to be inferred, as is done by Jouguet, from the circumstance that the μαρτυροποίησις was made in the same year as the mother's enfranchisement, but was actually stated in the undeciphered last word of the papyrus, which is εἴκοσι, ἐτῶν being omitted, as in 1451. 31-3. Concerning Lucilianus' and Marcella's age all that is quite certain is that he was aged either 3, 13, or 23 in the 15th year (l. 31), and that the μαρτυροποίησις of her birth was made in the 4th or 14th year of Marcus. There is a slight space between ἐτῶν (ἐτῶν) in l. 24 and the lacuna, which favours the 4th as against the 14th year, and though one of the slaves was aged 5 (l. 33), and in P. Tebt. 316 Alexandrian boys became ephiebi at the age of 3 and 7, the epicrisis of a girl under 2 is improbable. Hence the 4th year may be taken with much confidence as the year of Marcella's birth, especially as this suits the restoration of the lacuna in ll. 31-2. The circumstance that the 4th year, which belonged to the joint rule of Marcus and Verus, is ascribed in the 15th year to
Marcus alone is not a serious objection; cf. the references to the 1st and 6th years in 1449, written after the death of Septimius Severus. The age of Lucilianus is more open to question. There is hardly any presumption that he was older than his sister simply because he is mentioned first, for a girl would in any case be likely to be mentioned after a boy; cf. the arrangement of the sexes in κατ᾽ οἰκίαν ἀπογραφαί, e.g. 1547–8. The age of the youth in P. Alex., 20 years, suggests 23 in l. 31, although it occurs in l. 22. With the omission of εἴκοσι in l. 31, Λουκιλλιανοῦ τῷ Σπουρίου υἱοῦ τρειῶν would be sufficient for the lacuna in ll. 30–1, and the insertion of εἴκοσι not only makes the end of l. 30 rather long, but requires in ll. 23–4 Λουκιλλιανοῦ τῷ Σπουρίου υἱοῦ τρειῶν (ἔτει) Αὐρηλίου ᾿Αντωνίνου | τὴν δὲ Μαρκελλῆς (ἔτει), omitting τῷ before the numbers (cf. l. 2), although it occurs in l. 22. There is hardly any presumption that Lucilianus and Marcella were not 23 and 11 but 13 (or 3) and 1, that only serves to strengthen the argument on p. 150, against the military character of epicrisis. A higher age for Lucilianus than 23 is excluded by the term σταδίων in l. 22.

25–6. υἱοῦ: P. Alex. 21 in referring to a son and daughter uses τέκνα. For τοὺς ἐπικρειμένους κτλ. cf. B. G. U. 1032. 10, P. Alex. 18, 23.

26. Cf. B. G. U. 1033. 22 sqq., where a κατ᾽ οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή and two οἰκογένειαι are produced as evidence at the epicrisis of slaves. The census of the 14th year of Marcus is the only one that could have included slaves of which the eldest was 9 (l. 32).

27–8. Three was the regular number of the γνωστῆρες (certifiers to identity) in this context; P. Alex. 24–5, where καὶ in the lacuna before the third name is to be omitted, B. G. U. 1032. 11–13, and 1033. 28 sqq., where ἐδακρύνεται γνωστήρια Λιμιλλίους | δύο... καὶ... | ἵδι... καὶ τῶν τριῶν | συγγραφαί... αὐτῶν ἑκάστου μηδὲ τοῦ (οὗ ἴδιον) ἀλλοτρίῳ μηδὲ ἐκ τῆς γνωστῆς (cf. 1266. 35) κτλ. καὶ τὸν ὅρκον is to be restored. [ληρίδο τοῦ ἀλλοτρίῳ was also written in P. Alex. 26, the lacuna at the beginning of the line requiring 3 not 5 letters, and though B. G. U. 1032. 14 suggests that it is there an error of the copyist for μηδενί, μηδὲ τοι seems possible in B. G. U. 1033. Probably τῶν τῶν Ῥωμαίων in P. Flor. 79. 16 refers to γνωστῆρες, as suggested by Wilcken, Chrest. 145. 13, n. For other kinds of γνωστῆρες cf. 1490. 2, n., and P. Hamb. p. 137.

30. σημείωσεσ : cf. P. Alex. 27 and l. 3, n. The genitive is dependent on ἀντιγραφον understood.

31–2. On the ages of Lucilianus and Marcella see ll. 23–4, n.

33–4. Τρούννια is written thicker than one of the other two: l. 34 is distinctly not by the first hand, and presumably contains the signature of one of the three witnesses mentioned in l. 5, not a writer on behalf of Trunnia, who is unlikely to have been illiterate. ἐπιδέδωκα καὶ ὁμώμοκα τῶν ὅρκων is expected after Τρούννια on the analogy of e.g. 1266. 41; but, unless the following name (cf. ll. 20–1 and 24–5) was omitted here, as in l. 27, there is not room for more than ἐπιδέδωκα. Κλήμηκεν καὶ Βερεικλήνος is possible, but less satisfactory.
1452. TWO EPICRISIS-RETURNS.

18-8 x 8-8 cm. A.D. 127–8.

These two epicrisis-returns concerning a Graeco-Egyptian boy of thirteen called Sarapion, both sent simultaneously by his uncle to the strategus, basilicogrammateus, and other officials (l. 2, n.), are parallel to several published papyri from Oxyrhynchus. The first, which is a claim for the admission of Sarapion to the class of inhabitants of the metropolis paying 12 drachmae for poll-tax (less than the normal amount; cf. 1436. 8, n.), closely resembles 258, 478, 714, 1028, 1109, 1306, and Wilcken, Chrest. 217; the second, a somewhat different claim for his admission to the privileged class of οἱ ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου, corresponds to 257 (= W. Chrest. 147; A.D. 94–5) and 1266 (A.D. 98). Both returns break off just before the point at which the parallel documents give the ancestry on the mother's side; but since Sarapion’s father and mother were full brother and sister (ll. 10–12, 36–9), no separate statement of his ancestry on the mother’s side is required, and it is probable that practically nothing is lost in either return except the customary oath, signature, and date.

The occurrence of these two distinct returns side by side serves to throw light on several disputed points in connexion with the much discussed subject of epicrisis (cf. 1451. int.). The view of Schubart (Archiv, ii. 157) and Lesquier (op. cit. 26), that these two classes of Oxyrhynchite claims were not really different from each other, but alternatives, and that οἱ ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου were equivalent to μητροπολῖται δώδεκάδραχμοι, which was controverted by Wilcken (Grunds. 199) and Jouguet (Vie munic. 79–80), is shown to be incorrect. The references in the second return in 1452 to οἱ ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου also tend to confirm Wilcken’s and Jouguet’s wide interpretation of that expression, i.e. ‘belonging to the gymnasium’, not ‘descended from a gymnasiarch’, as suggested in 257. int. Though some points remain in doubt (cf. ll. 34–5, 53, 54, nn.), the second return, like 257 and 1266, traces the ancestry back through the epicrisis of A.D. 72–3 (cf. ll. 44–6, n.) to the γραφή of A.D. 4–5; but it does not describe the individual entered in the γραφή as either the grandson of a gymnasiarch (257. 20), or a guard of the palaestra (1266. 8). Probably, however, descent from a member of that γραφή, rather than actual membership of a gymnasium, was the main qualification for admission into the class of οἱ ἐκ τοῦ (or ἄπο) γυμνασίου, or, as it is called in 1202. 18, the τάγμα τοῦ παρ' ἡμῖν γυμνασίου: for in P. Amh. 75 and Ryl. 102, two Hermopolite returns which correspond with some variations to the second return in 1452 and trace descent back to the reign of Nero, women are called ἄφηλικες of that category (P. Ryl. 102. 34).
The Arsinoite epicrisis-returns, B. G. U. 109, 324, 971, P. Gen. 18, 19, Grenf. ii. 49, Fay. 27, 209, 319, Tebt. 320, Hawara 401. 8 sqq. (cf. 1451. int.), Ryl. 103-4, all belong to the same class as the first of the two in 1452. The formula naturally differs to some extent from that of the Oxyrhynchite examples, but Wilcken, Grundz. 199-200, somewhat exaggerates the amount of the variation. The Arsinoite examples do not insert the phrase εἰ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων γονέων μητροπολίτων δωδεκάδραχμῶν εἰσίν (1452. 7-8), and the evidence in them is mainly that of census-lists, which are seldom, if ever, adduced as evidence in the Oxyrhynchite returns (cf. l. 27, n.), these referring to payments of poll-tax (e. g. l. 21) or ἐπικρίσεις (e. g. 478. 31); but the evidence adduced in the Arsinoite examples, where it is not stated that κάτοικοι are concerned and ἐκκοσθέαραχμοὶ are probably meant, proves that the boy was εἰ ἀμφ. γον. γονᾶ τὸ δίκαια refers, not to the details immediately following (census-lists, sometimes supplemented by ἐπικρίσεις of members of the family), but to quotations which were written on a separate papyrus, originally enclosed but not preserved. ὑποτάσσειν is commonly used with reference to something included in the same document (e. g. 1470. 6), and μὲν οὖν, which follows in e. g. P. Tebt. 320. II, indicates that the δίκαια were given in the next sentence. συμπαρεθέμην, which Wilcken regards as parallel to ὑπέταξα, seems rather to be contrasted with it. Concerning Hermopolis fresh information is afforded by the unpublished P. Brit. Mus. 1600 (Bell, Archiv, vi. 107-9), a series of applications for epicrisis, one of them written by a Ἑเทพολίτης ἀπὸ γυμνασίου δωδέκαδραχμοῦ. The evidence of that papyrus, and still more that of 1452, serves to settle the question discussed by Jouguet (Vie muni. 83–5) about the relation of the returns concerning οἱ ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου to those referring to μητροπολίται δωδεκάδραχμοι. It is now clear that these terms are not mutually exclusive, and that the epicrisis in the case of οἱ ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου had a different object from that attained by the other class of returns, which were concerned with the remission of poll-tax. Probably the local officials were chosen from οἱ ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου, who must have been less numerous than the μητροπολίται δωδεκάδραχμοι or δωδέκαδραχμοὶ. Admission by epicrisis into οἱ ἐκ τοῦ γυμν. was also a necessary preliminary for attaining to the ἐφηβεία; cf. 1202, P. Flor. 382, Jouguet, op. cit. 150 sqq., Wilcken, Grundz. 140-3. Before becoming an ephesus, however, an ἐπικρίων was necessary, and applications concerning admission to the ἐφηβεία were addressed in the first instance to the exegetes of Alexandria in the case of Alexandrian citizens resident in the χώρα (477 and P. Flor. 382), or to the exegetes of the nome in the case of ordinary Graeco-Egyptian youths (P. Flor. 79, Ryl. 101), not to the strategus, basilicogrammateus, &c., as is the case with 1453 and no doubt 257 and 1286 (which
have lost the address, if it was ever written). Hence the latter class of returns stands apart from those referring to ephēbi, and nearer to the epicrisis-returns concerning μητροπολίται, though the epicrisis of οἱ ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου was of a municipal rather than financial character.

The following list of the successive generations in Sarapion’s ancestry combines the evidence of both returns; cf. ll. 27, 44–6, and 57–8, nn. (1) Pkaēs (?), (2) Ammonius, (3) Ptolemaeus, included in the γραφή of A.D. 4–5 (ll. 53–4), (4) Diodorus, ὑπερετής in 72–3 (ll. 4, 26, 51), (5) Plution, ἐπικριθεῖς in 72–3, registered in the census (?) of 89–90, and dead before 127–8 (ll. 3, 25, 49), (6) Sarapion, ἐπικριθεῖς in 95–100, married to his full sister Tnephersois, registered in a poll-tax list of 123–4, and dead before 127–8 (ll. 11, 20, 37, 56), (7) Sarapion, born in 113–14, ἐπικριθεῖς in 127–8 (ll. 13–14, 39–40).

Above each column is a cross like a large χ, as in 1028 and 1547.

Col. i.

'Αγαθῷ Δαίμονι στρατηγῷ καὶ
Τέρακι βασιλ(ικῷ) γραμματεῖ καὶ οἷς ἄλ(λοις) καθήκε(ει)
παρὰ Διοδώρου Πλουτίω(νος)
τοῦ Διοδώρου μητρὸ(ς) Τάτρείφιο(ς)
κατὰ τὰ κελευσθέντα περὶ ἐπικρίσεως) τῶν
προσβεβηκότων εἰς τριςκαιδεκαετεῖς εἰ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων
gονέων μητροπολίτων (δωδεκάδραχμῶν) εἰςίν,
ἐτάγη ἐπὶ ἀμφότο(ροὺ) Κρητικό(ῦ)

10 ο τῶν ὁμοπατρίων μου ἀδελ(φῶν)
Σαραπίω(νος) καὶ Τνεφερσό(τος)
μὴ[τρόδς] Δωγύμεως νίδος
Σαραπίων προσθῆκοι(eis) eis (τρισκαιδεκαετεῖς) τῶ
διελθόντα (ἔτει) Τραϊανοῦ

15 Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου
οθεν παραγενόμενοι(νος) πρὸς τὴν
τοῦτον ἐπίκρισι(αί) δηλῶ [εἰ]να(λ)
ἀντίν (δωδεκάδραχμοι), καὶ τὸν ὁ(λοῦτο)
πατέρα ἐμοῦ δὲ ὁμοπά-

20 τον ἀδελ(φὸν) Σαραπίωνα τετελεικτήκεναι
τῷ π(ρίν) διντα (δωδεκάδραχμοι) δι' ὁμολογ(ου) λα[ο]γρα(φίας)
ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΚΡΙΣΙ-ΕΠΕΠΤΩΝ

11. 28-32 = 1-5.
33 κατά τὰ κελευσθέντα περὶ ἐπικρίσεως τῶν προσβεβηκότων εἰς τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου ἐτάγη ἐπὶ ἀφόδου Κρητικοῦ ὁ τῶν ἀδελφῶν Σ᾽ ἀραπίων καὶ Τνεφερσόιτος ἀμφότερων μητίρος

40 εἰς (τρισκαιδεκαετεῖς) τῷ διελθόντι ια (ἐτεί) Τραϊανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου όθεν παραγενόμενος πρὸς τὴν ἐπίκρισιν δηλῶ κατὰ τὴν γενομένην.

45 Σωσίβιου στρατηγήσαντος καὶ Νικάνδρου γενομένου βασιλικοῦ γραμματέως καὶ ὧν ἄλλων καθήκει τῶν ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου ἐπικρισθεὶ τὸν πατέρα ἡμῶν τοῦ ἀφήλικος πάππον Πλουτίωνα ἐπὶ ἀφόδου Δρόμου Τυμνασίου ἀκολουθεῖ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ ἐν ὑπερχετέσιν ἐπήνεγκε ὡς καὶ ὁ αὐτοῦ πατὴρ Πτολεμαῖος ἐστιν ἐν τῇ τοῦ θεοῦ Καίσαρος γραφῇ α. [.]([.),

55 [τετελει] ἐπικρισθεί τῷ πρίον, θ(α) [τῶν τ]οῖον ἀφήλικος πατ[έρα] [ἔμοι] δὲ ὀμοπάτριον ἀδελφόν Σαραπίων[να] [ὁμοί] ἐπικρισθεί [θ(α)] τῷ γ (ἔτει) θ(εοῦ)
To Agathodaemon, strategus, and Hierax, basilicogrammateus, and the other proper officials, from Diodorus son of Plution son of Diodorus, his mother being Tatriphis daughter of Amois, of Oxyrhynchus. In accordance with the orders concerning the examination of boys who have reached the age of thirteen years, if both their parents are inhabitants of the metropolis rated at 12 drachmae, Sarapion the son of my brother and sister on the father's side Sarapion and Tnephersois, whose mother is Dogumis (?), was put in the list at the Cretan quarter as having reached the age of 13 in the past 11th year of Trajanus Hadrianus Caesar the lord. Wherefore coming forward for his examination I declare that he is rated at 12 drachmae, and that his father, my brother on the father's side Sarapion, died some time ago being rated at 12 drachmae in an undisputed (?) poll-tax list of the 8th year of Hadrianus in the quarter of Pammenes' Garden, and the father of my brother and sister on the father's side and grandfather of the minor, Plution son of Diodorus, died some time ago, being rated at 12 drachmae, who was also registered (?) in the 9th year of Domitian...

To Agathodaemon, &c. In accordance with the orders concerning the examination of those who have reached the class of persons belonging to the gymnasium, if they are of this descent, Sarapion, son of my brother and sister on the father's side Sarapion and Tnephersois, whose mother is in both cases Dogumis (?), was put in the list at the Cretan quarter as having reached the age of 13 in the past 11th year of Trajanus Hadrianus Caesar the lord. Wherefore coming forward for his examination I declare that at the examination of those belonging to the gymnasium held in the 5th year of the deified Vespasian by Sutorius Sosibius, then strategus, and Nicander, then basilicogrammateus, and the other proper officials our father, the grandfather of the minor, Plution, was examined as resident in the Gymnasium Square quarter in accordance with the proofs adduced by his father, who was over age, that his father also, Ptolemaeus son of Amnonius son of Pkaes (?), was in the list of ... of the 34th year of the deified Caesar, which Plution died some time ago, and that the father of the minor, my brother on the father's side, Sarapion, was likewise examined in the 3rd year of the deified Trajan by Dionysius (?), then strategus, and the other proper officials, as resident in the aforesaid Gymnasium Square quarter...

1. ᾿Αγαθῷ Δαίμονι: cf. 1422. 3 (year lost). He was succeeded by Asclepiades before Hathur 17 of the 14th year (1024. 1).
2. ῾Ηιράκι: he was still in office in the 14th year with Asclepiades as strategus (1024. 7), for whom he became deputy (1024. 43, undated). The Hierax of 579, who was contemporary with Apollinarius, strategus in the 20th–22nd years (1472. 1, 484. 2), was probably a different person.

ὁ άλλος καθήκε: by these are meant the two βιβλιοφύλακες και ἐπικρίται and the γραμματεῖς πύλεως (714. 5 sqq.; cf. 1028. 3, where ᾿γραμματεῖς πύλεως) probably implies βιβλιοφύλακες, as remarked by Wilcken, Grundz. 201, and there are two γραμ. πόλ.). In the other Oxyrhynchite parallels mentioned on p. 160 the address is omitted, as in P. Ryl. 104.
12. Δωγύμεως (?): the name seems to be abbreviated in l. 39. Δωμυλας or Διδύμης cannot be read.

21. ὁμολόγ(ου): the latest discussion of this obscure term is in P. Ryl. 209. 10, n., where it is sought to show that it means 'undisputed' in all cases.

27. θ (τίτι) Δ[ωμιτανο]; this was a census-year, and the verb may have been ἀπογεγράφθαι; cf. the Arsinoite parallels discussed on p. 161. [ὁ καὶ κτλ. in any case probably supplied the evidence for Plution being a δακτάδραχμος, and corresponded to δι᾽ ὁμολόγ(ου) λαογραφίας in l. 21. There is hardly any doubt about the reading, e being much less suitable than θ, and neither β[εού Τίτοι] or Τραμανο; nor ο[ὐσπασιανο]; being admissible. Plution underwent epicrisis in the 5th year of Vespasian, so that ἐπικεκρίθη cannot be restored here; but his age at the time of that event is not clear; cf. ll. 44–6, n.

34–5. ἐκ τοῦ γένους τούτου (εἴσιν): if η is η, these words can be construed as they stand; but the correction of η to ei is suggested not only by the parallel passage in l. 7 and by the use of η for ei at the corresponding point in Wilcken, Chrest. 217. η, but also by the Strassburg papyrus quoted by Wilcken, Grundz. 200, in which some persons undergo epicrisis ei εἶ δμιοτέρων γαναίν το μπροστολεκτεύων γένος σάζουσι, οἱ δ᾽ ἐκ τοῦ γνωρισθεισιν ei ἀπ᾽ αὐτοῦ τοῦ τάγματος εἰσί (cf. p. 160). η εἰσι or η εἰπε might be read, but is unsatisfactory. With η would be a contrast between persons who were actually members of the gymnasia and those who were descended from such persons, but this does not suit the usage of ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου, since ἀπὸ γυμνασίου is applied to women and children (cf. p. 160) and designates a class. That the ancestry was an essential point of the evidence is indicated both by the details found in all epicrisis-returns concerning οἱ ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου and by 1202. 20 ἐπικριθέντα κατ᾽ ἀκολουθίαν τῶν ἔτων καὶ τοῦ γένους. The age at which young Graeco-Egyptians frequented the gymnasia is not directly attested, but has generally been assumed to be 14, that being the age of epicrisis and normally of ἐφηβεία. But at Athens the period of ἐφηβεία (from 18–20) followed after that of education at a gymnasia, and since Egyptian youths became ephebi younger than Athenians, they may have also frequented the gymnasia at an earlier age.

44–6. Cf. 257. 12–15 and 1266. 25–9: in the latter case the praefect is mentioned as well as the local officials. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that the same epicrisis of 72–3 is referred to in all three papyri, suggests that the epicrisis at Oxyrhynchus in that year, which coincides with the date of the returns made by Heraclides for Arsinoé in P. Stud. Pal. iv. 62 sqq., was not an ordinary epicrisis such as was held at Arsinoé every year after 54–5 for κάτοικοι. At Oxyrhynchus the earliest mention of an epicrisis is in 60–1 (257. 33), and P. M. Meyer (Heerwesen, 230) supposed that epicrisis of οἱ ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου was not introduced before that year. By 94–5, the date of 257, it had evidently become annual. The origin of epicrisis is still obscure (cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 190–200), and that Plution was aged exactly 14 in 72–3 is very doubtful, since his father was then over 60 (l. 51) and the ages of the κάτοικοι at Arsinoé επικεκριμένοι in 54–5 range from 18 (not 8, as stated by P. M. Meyer, op. cit. 116) to 62; cf. 257. 12, n. Plution's son, Sarapion (cf. the list on p. 162), was, however, born probably in 85–6, since he was apparently aged 14 in 99–100 (ll. 57–8, n.), and a date approximating to A. D. 58–9 is the most suitable for Plution's birth.

51. δ παρ(ἡ) is Diodorus; cf. l. 4. For έν ετι(ερετεσι) cf. Wilcken, Grundz. 197.

53. Πκαῆτ(ός) ἐστιν: the name is remarkable, and the omission of τού before it is not in accordance with l. 4 and the usual practice. 257 and 1266 do not give a third name at this point, but have έτις (l. υδώνος) γυμναστηρίου έτις (257. 20), κ[ε... ] (257. 36), or simply έτις (1266. 10). θ can be read in place of κ and λ instead of α, but there is nothing after τ to indicate that the writer meant π(ροσ)λήθ(ός) or π(ροσ)βληθ(ός), which would have to mean 'added', and neither of those words is satisfactory in that sense.
54. γρα(φῇ) α. [.](): 1266. 11 has γρ. τῶν ἐκ τοῦ γυμνασίου παρά... μενος, 257. 21 γρ. τῶν ἐκ τ. γυμμ. ἐπὶ ἀναφοδόρφωσε[ι]ν, 257. 37 [γρ. ἐπ.] ἀμφότερον τοῦ αὐτοῦ. A particle or ὃν καὶ (cf. l. 27), to connect ἐπικεκρίσθαι, is expected; but there is no room available in l. 55, and since δὲ|λὲ cannot be read in l. 54, an asyndeton seems likely. ἐφηβίων is also inadmissible.

57-8. θεοῦ | Τραίανοῦ ὑπὸ Διον(υσίου): the name of the strategus is very uncertain, the lacuna having barely room for Δ, if Tραίανοῦ is right. This can hardly be doubted, for Δομι[τια]νοῦ cannot be read, and θεοῦ | Τίτου would make the date of Sarapion's epicrisis, presumably at the age of 14, 80-1, which does not combine suitably with the dates of the epicrisis of his father Plution (72-3) and his son (127-8, certainly at the age of 14). On the other hand 99-100 is just midway between 72-3 and 127-8, as is quite natural if Plution was not much over 14 in 72-3; cf. ll. 44-6, n.

1453. DECLARATION OF TEMPLE LAMPLIGHTERS.

32.5 x 13.5 cm. 30-29 b.c. Plate II.

This declaration on oath, addressed by four lamplighters (λυχνάπται), two from each of the two principal temples of Oxyrhynchus (cf. 1449. int.), to the officials called οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν ἱερῶν (l. 13, n.), is especially noteworthy as being the earliest extant papyrus of the Roman period. The date in ll. 29-30 is for the most part lost, but the lamplighters undertook to provide oil 'from Thoth 1 to Mesore 5 of the present 1st year of Caesar', as they had provided it up to the preceding 22nd and 7th year (of Cleopatra and probably Antony; cf. l. 22, n.), which, according to Porphyry (ap. Euseb. i. 168), was the last year of her reign. Alexandria was captured on Aug. 1, 30 B.C. (C.I.L. i. 327), and since the 23rd year of Cleopatra is not attested (Svoronos is certainly wrong in assigning a series of Cypriote coins ranging from the 1st to 23rd years without double dates to Cleopatra, instead of Ptolemy Auletes, to whom they are assigned by Poole and Regling), and the custom of starting a 2nd regnal year on Thoth 1 following an accession prevailed in Egypt after the third century B.C. (cf. P. Hibeh, App. i); it was not clear whether the 2nd year of Augustus was reckoned from Aug. 31, 30 B.C., or from Aug. 30, 29 B.C. In the case of Hadrian, whose accession took place on Aug. 11, 117 according to the Vita Hadr. 4, his 2nd year began on Aug. 29 of the same year, whereas the 2nd year of Tiberius, who acceded on Aug. 19, 14, began on Aug. 30, 15 (P. Brit. Mus. 276. 17, n.), the news of Augustus' death having evidently reached Egypt after Aug. 29, 14. 1453 is clearly inconsistent with the view that Augustus' 1st year in Egypt consisted only of Aug. 1-30, and demonstrates that his 2nd year began in 29 B.C., as maintained by Wilcken (Ost. i. 786-7); but a difficulty arises from the apparent inference to be drawn from l. 20 that Mesore 5 (July 30, 29 B.C.) was the last day of the 1st year. Probably there is an error of omission, for the
insertion of ἐπαγομένων after Μεσορή renders the passage normal and parallel to e.g. 1116. 12. The choice of Mesore 5 could, however, be explained without any alteration of the text by connecting it with the statement of Dio li. 19, that in 30 B.C. the senate decreed τὴν τε ἡμέραν ἐν ᾿Αλεξάνδρει ἐάλω (i.e. Mesore 6) διαθήγη το εἶναι καὶ ἐσ τὰ ἐπειτα ἐστά ἀρχήν τῆς ἀπαριθμήσεως αὐτῶν νομίζεσθαι. Wilcken (Hermes, xxx. 151 sqq., Ost. l.c.) connected this with the era of the κράτησις Καίσαρος found occasionally in papyri of Augustus' reign after his 30th year, and perhaps indicated by the mentions of his 46th year, which occur at least twice on coins, and are difficult on any other view to reconcile with the evidence pointing to the 43rd year as the date of his death (Hohmann, Chronol. 51, in discussing 721 overlooks the fact that the 44th year of Augustus in that papyrus is εἰσιόν). Owing to the agreement between the years of the κράτησις Καίσαρος and ordinary regnal years, especially in B.G. U. 174, written on Mesore 29 of the 36th year according to both systems, Wilcken concluded that the reckoning in both cases began on Thoth 1, 30 B.C., and if the reading [λ]5, not [λ]ς or [λ]ς, in B. G. U. 174. 5 is certain, it seems impossible to make any distinction between them. Since we are unwilling to suppose that the ordinary regnal years of Augustus ended on any other day than Mesore Epagomenon 5, we prefer the insertion of ἐπαγομένων in l. 20, though the chronology of the beginning of Augustus' reign is not yet quite clear. Cleopatra is thought by Wilcken and Bouché-Leclercq to have outlived the beginning of her 23rd year (Aug. 31, 30 B.C.), and the introduction of the 6th intercalary day appears to date from 22 B.C.; cf. Hohmann, op. cit. 48 sqq. In favour of the correction of l. 20 is the circumstance that the scribe of 1453 was in any case not very accurate, small omissions and other slips being frequent. Palaeographically the papyrus is valuable as a dated specimen of first-century B.C. uncial writing, resembling that of 650 (Part iv, Plate iii, Pindar's Παρθένεια) and Schubart, Pap. Graecae, Plate xia (Menander).

μεν Καίσαρος θεόν ἑκ θεοῦ 'Ηλιοδώροι
'Ηλιοδώρου καὶ 'Ηλιοδώρου Πτολεμαίου
tois ἐπὶ τῶν ιερῶν του 'Οξύρμ(γ)χίτου καὶ
Κυνοπολείτου εἰ μὴν προστατήσῃεν
toῦ λύχνου τῶν προδεδηλωμένων
ιερῶν καθὼς πρόκειται, καὶ χορηγήσειν
tὸ καθῆκον ἔλαιον εἰς τοὺς καθ’ ἥ-
μέραν λύχνους καομένους εἰς τοῖς
σημαινομένοις ιεροῖς ἀπὸ Θωῦ α
20 ὡς Μεσορῆ ἐπαγομένων ἐς τοῦ ἔνεστώτος α (ἔτους)
Καίσαρος ἀν[...] ἀκολο-
θως τοῖς ἕως τοῦ ΚΒ τοῦ κεχωρηγημένοις, ὄντων ἡμῶν
ἀλληλενγύων τῶν προγεγραμμέ-
25 νων, τῶν ὑπαρχόντων ἡμεῖν πάν-
tων ὄντων ἑπὶ τοῦ ποιή-
θως τοῖς ἕως τοῦ ΚΒ τοῦ κτεὶσαρος [...]
Pαᾶπις Θῶι(οὺ)ς
[ὁμώκα] καὶ ποιῆσω καθότι πρό-
πετόσιρις ὀμώκα καὶ ποιή-
40 [μὴ εἰδέναι αὐτὸν γράμματα. Θῶι(οὺ)ς
ὁμώκα] ὁμοίως καθότι πρό-
.NewReader's note: the image contains a page from a document written in Greek, discussing various topics related to the use of light in religious contexts, and the authorship of certain works. The text is a transcription of ancient Greek, and it seems to be discussing the decrees and rituals concerning the management of light and its distribution in various religious contexts. The text includes a note on the use of light in religious practices and the roles of different individuals in the administration of these rituals.
1453. DECLARATION OF TEMPLE LAMPLIGHTERS 169

'Copy of an oath. We, Thonis also called Patoiphis son of Thonis and Heraclides son of Totoēs, both lamplighters of the temple of Sarapis, the most great god, and of the Isis-shrine there, and Paapis son of Thonis and Petosiris son of the aforesaid Patoiphis, both lamplighters of the temple of Thoēris, the most great goddess, at Oxyrhynchus, all four swear by Caesar, god and son of a god, to Heliodorus son of Heliodorus and Heliodorus son of Ptolemaeus, overseers of the temples in the Oxyrhynchite and Cynopolite nomes, that we will superintend the lamps of the above mentioned temples, as aforesaid, and will supply the proper oil for the daily lamps burning in the temples signified from Thoth 1 to Mesore (intercalary day?) 5 of the present 1st year of Caesar ... in accordance with what was supplied up to the 22nd which was the 7th year; and we the aforesaid are mutually sureties and all our property is security for the performance of the duties herein written. If I observe the oath may it be well with me, but if I swear falsely, the reverse. The 1st year of Caesar ...' Copies of the signatures of the parties, those of Paapis and Petosiris being written by proxies.

1. ] a: this is perhaps a number (κα?), or possibly ἔἸγδ(όσιμον) (cf. 1548. 1), and may have been written in a different hand from that of the main text.

4. Τοτίή ?Jov : cf. 1. 38 Toroedrlos. Toros (gen. Toraļovs or Tororovs) is the usual nominative of this name; cf. e.g. P. Grenf. ii. 18.

λυχνάπτοι : λυχνάπται, the correct form, known only from Hesychius, cannot be read either here or in I. 8. Oil for λυχναψία was one of the chief items of expenditure in the accounts of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Arsinoē (B. G. U. 362 = W. Chrest. 96).

In the Roman period it was often provided by gymnasiarchs (cf. P. Amh. 70. 10 (=W. Chrest. 149) and 1449. 64–5, n.), who were also responsible for oil for λυχναψία (1418. 19, n.).

6. (I)γανον: this subordinate shrine in or by the Serapeum of Oxyrhynchus is mentioned next after the Serapeum in 43. verso ii. 14.

11. Καίσαρος θεον ἐκ θεοῦ: cf. B. G. U. 543. 2–3, an oath written in the 3rd year of Augustus, Καίσαρος Λεπτοκράτορος θεον ἱελόν, as in P. Tebt. 382. 21 (year uncertain) with Λεπτοκράτορα last.

13. τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν ἱερῶν : this title is found in the Ptolemaic period (cf. P. Tebt. 313 1–2, n.) apparently as a variant for ἐπιστάτης τῶν ἱερῶν. In P. Tebt. 313 (A.D. 210–1) an ἀρχιπροφήτης of the reigning Emperors was ἐπι τῶν ἐν Βασιλείῳ πόλει καὶ Ἀφροδιτής ἐπι τῶν, and since the Oxyrhynchite nome is here coupled for purposes of religious administration with the Cynopolite, as in 1449, where priests of temples situated in both nomes occur, the Aphroditopolis there may well have been the capital of the Aphroditopolite nome, which probably adjoined the south of the Heliopolite nome. The Oxyrhynchite and Cynopolite nomes were administered by one strategus in the second century B. C., as appears from a papyrus to be published in P. Tebt. iii.

19. Θωίθ a: δ or λ could be read instead of a, the bottom of the letter being lost; but Thoth 1, being new year's day, is so common in this connexion that there is hardly any doubt about the reading in spite of the difficulties discussed in int.; for even if people at Oxyrhynchus began dating by Augustus before Thoth 1 (Aug. 31), 30 B.C., which is improbable, it is very unlikely that 1453 was written before that day. The analogy of leases, which generally cover regnal years, and were usually written in Thoth, Phaophi, or Hathur (cf. Gentilli, Stud. ital. di Filol. xiii. 289), suggests one of those three months as the most probable supplement of the lacuna in I. 29–30, which is of quite uncertain length, since the blank space before ἀντεγρα[φον} may have extended to the beginning of I. 30.

20. Μεσορῆ ε: cf. int. ΜΕΣΟΡΗ[I] ε could be read, but there was probably a short blank space between ΜΕΣΟΡΗ and the number, as in I. 19 between Θωίθ and the number. The
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reading Μεσορὴ [i] is in any case most improbable, the line above the figure being no longer than that above the single figure in l. 19, and Mesore 15 being inexplicable as the last day of the year. Of the ε only the top survives, coming above the line like e.g. the first ε of κινοργίασθαι in l. 23, a circumstance which renders γ or σ, the only possible alternatives, much less satisfactory readings.

21. The word following Καίσαρος was probably an adverb (ἀνυπέρθετως ὃ), not Αἴρω[π][ḡρος], which is not very often used in mentioning Augustus and never occurs in date formulae of his reign (cf. e.g. ll. 29–30, where there is no room for it). Moreover, the vestige of the second letter suits ν but not υ, the tail of the ρ of ροπ ought to have been visible, and [αροπος] is rather too long for the lacuna.

22. κβ τοῦ καὶ ζ (ἔτους) : cf. int. and P. Ryl. 69 (18th and 3rd year). The nature of the second reckoning is disputed, Bouché-Leclercq and Svoronos referring it to Antony, Mommsen to a second reckoning of Cleopatra, Strack to Caesarion. The recent discovery by Lefeuvre of an inscription (Mélanges Holleaux) dated in the 11th year of the joint reign of Cleopatra and Caesarion confirms Porphyry’s statement that from the 8th to the 15th year only one reckoning was employed, but from the 16th to the 22nd two, thus disposing of Dittenberger’s restoration ἐτοὺς ἐ τοῦ καὶ β in Or. Gr. Inscr. i. 194, and rendering the reading ‘12’ much more probable than ‘16’ (either number can be read according to Spiegelberg) in the figures of the regnal year of Cleopatra and Caesarion in P. Cairo dem. 31232. Strack’s view fails to account for the introduction of a new system in the 16th year, and the numismatic evidence strongly favours the reference to Antony.

23–7. ὄντων ἡμῶν κτλ. : the construction is difficult, and would be improved either by the insertion of ἐκ before τῶν in l. 25 and the omission of ὄντων in l. 26, or, preferably, by the insertion of something like κατοχίμων or ἐκ κατοχῇ after ὄντων, and alteration of τοῦ to τῷ in l. 26. Probably the space left in l. 26 after ὄντων indicates something in the original which the copyist could not read.

29–30. There need not be any letters lost in l. 29 after Καίσαρος, but there is room for e.g. [Θάδ | ο Θᾶδ]. Part of l. 30 may have been blank; cf. l. 19, n.

38. Toroeiror: cf. l. 4, n.

1454. DECLARATION OF MUNICIPAL BAKERS.

28.7 × 21 cm. A.D. 116.

On the recto of this papyrus is 1434. The verso contains the concluding column of an undertaking (or of the signatures to an undertaking) by bakers, addressed to officials of some kind, concerning the manufacture and sale of bread, partly from wheat supplied to them by an agoranomus (l. 8). Arrangements were made for the quality and weight of the loaves, the transfer of the price, and the commission to be received by the bakers for their trouble. Concerning the municipal supply of bread in the Roman period in Egypt very little was known; cf. Jouguet, Vie muníc. 324–7, Wilcken, Grundz. 365–6. The only other papyrus which throws much light on the subject is 908, a contract between eutheniarchs in 199 for the grinding of wheat for bread. There is no evidence at present of the existence of distinct officials of this name so early as the reign of Trajan, to which 1454 belongs;
but after A.D. 150 the title ὁ ἐπὶ τῆς εὐθηνίας occurs at Alexandria either alone (Dittenberger, Or. Gr. Inschr. 705) or combined with that of agoranomus (B. G. U. 578. 9), and in the nome-capitals combined with the office of exegetes (P. Tebt. 397. 18) or cosmetes (P. Flor. 57. 75); cf. 1412. 1–3, n. Hence 1454 is more likely to have been addressed to a board of officials, perhaps including, besides local ἄρχοντες, the strategus, who in second-century papyri (cf. 1455. int.) is found managing ἄγοραι, than to agoranomi or eutheniarchs alone. It is presumably a copy or draft of the original, being written in a large, somewhat irregular hand with a thick pen.

5 [ . . . . . . καθ'] ἐκ[αστι]θον[.] γραμμ] του[.] σταθμου λείτρας δί[ου], λογιζομένων [ὑπὲρ εκάστης (ἀρτάβης)] ἀρεστοὺς ἀρτυμένους ὑμεῖς, καὶ τι[εμὴν ἀποκατάστησομεν ὑμεῖν, καὶ ἄρτους παραστήσομεν ὑμεῖν ὀπτοὺς ἠρτυμένους ἀρεστοὺς καὶ δαπάνης πάσης (ἀρτάβης) ὀβο(λοὺς) 1, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ὧς παρειλήφαμεν [καὶ δαπάνης] πάσης ἐκάστης (ἀρτάβης) ὀβο(λοῦς) 1, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἄρτος ἀρεστός παραστήσομεν [καὶ δαπάνης] πάσης ἐκάστης (ἀρτάβης) ὀβο(λοῦς) 1, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἄρτος ἀρεστός, δημοσίων μέτρων δημοσίων [καὶ] σταθμι[α]λείτρας δί[ου], λογιζομένων [ὑπὲρ εκάστης (ἀρτάβης)] ἀρεστοὺς ἀρτυμένους ὑμεῖς, καὶ τι[εμὴν ἀποκατάστησομεν ὑμεῖν, καὶ ἄρτους παραστήσομεν ὑμεῖν ὀπτοὺς ἠρτυμένους ἀρεστοὺς καὶ δαπάνης πάσης (ἀρτάβης) ὀβο(λοὺς) 1, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ὧς παρειλήφαμεν [καὶ δαπάνης] πάσης ἐκάστης (ἀρτάβης) ὀβο(λοῦς) 1, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἄρτος ἀρεστός, δημοσίων μέτρων δημοσίων [καὶ] σταθμι[α]λείτρας δί[ου], λογιζομένων [ὑπὲρ εκάστης (ἀρτάβης)] ἀρεστοὺς ἀρτυμένους ὑμεῖς, καὶ τι[εμὴν ἀποκατάστησομεν ὑμεῖν, καὶ ἄρτους παραστήσομεν ὑμεῖν ὀπτοὺς ἠρτυμένους καὶ δαπάνης πάσης (ἀρτάβης) ὀβο(λοὺς) 1, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ὧς παρειλήφαμεν [καὶ δαπάνης] πάσης ἐκάστης (ἀρτάβης) ὀβο(λοῦς) 1, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἄρτος ἀρεστός, δημοσίων μέτρων δημοσίων [καὶ] σταθμι[α]λείτρας δί[ου], λογιζομένων [ὑπὲρ εκάστης (ἀρτάβης)] ἀρεστοὺς ἀρτυμένους ὑμεῖς, καὶ τι[εμὴν ἀποκατάστησομεν ὑμεῖν, καὶ ἄρτους παραστήσομεν ὑμεῖν ὀπτο...]
from πρατός, but πράτης is much the commoner word (cf. 1455. 5, P. Ryl. 226. 5, and the ἀρτοπράτας in B. G. U. 304), and suits μὲνισ better; cf. also the πρατειν in l. 6.

4-5. ἄρτους is probably to be supplied in the initial lacuna of one of these two lines; but κατὰ μῆνα or an adverb may have occurred at the beginning of l. 4, and the construction of l. 5, where there has been a correction, is obscure. The alteration of λείτρας to λιτρῶν is attractive; for with ἔκτοτε in l. 5 σταθμὸν λιτρῶν would be expected; cf. 1449. 20. The description of the loaves seems to refer to the bread in general, not to a present for the officials, though e.g. ἐκατόν might be read in l. 5. But if καθ᾽ €[xaor]οε is right, the preceding word is likely to have been another adjective, or a participle in the nominative. For ὀπτούς cf. Hdt. ii, g2 ἄρτους ὀπτοὺς πυρί: τριβού κοπτούς (cf. l. 6, n.) is unsuitable. ήρτυμένουs probably refers to the leavening; cf. P. Tebt. 375. 27 ζύμης  ἰητρυμένης.

6.  δ[ορ]ω(ν) λ (μ is a less satisfactory reading) is expected at this point, 30 pairs (ζεύγη) of loaves being reckoned as 2 artabae (i.e. 30 loaves to 1 art., as here) in P. Brit. Mus, 18. 22 (i. 22); cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 755.  ξ[εύρ]ω(ν) and ξ[εύρ]ω(ν) are much less suitable readings, and, though an artaba of 30 choenices is known from P. Rev. Laws xxxix. 2, the particular kind of artaba meant here had probably been already indicated; cf. ll. 8–9 where a fresh number of artabae is stated to be μέτρῳ δημοσίῳ...


κοπτοπ(οιδίας does not suit the traces of the sixth letter so well, and to read ὀπτοπ(οιδίας (cf. ὀπτούς in l. 4), and suppose that the initial o was corrected from ω, is also unsatisfactory, χο here being written small, as in Δακικοῦ in l. 12.

8. ἠρτυμένουs probably refers to the leavening; cf. P. Tebt. 375. 27 ζύμης  ἰητρυμένης.

9. Before (διαφάνες) an abbreviation of ἄρτος λείτρας is not unlikely; cf. 1472. 19. The word in any case probably agreed with μέτρῳ. πυρί, if mentioned again (it must have occurred in connexion with the artabae to which ll. 2–7 refer), ought to have preceded μέτρῳ.

1455. DECLARATION OF AN OIL-SELLER.

A declaration on oath, addressed probably to a strategus, by an oil-seller of Oxyrhynchus, who undertook to sell fine oil (l. 10, n.) in the public market and to provide a surety. 83, a similar declaration to a logistes fifty-two years later by an egg-seller, differs by containing no mention of a surety and a more precise prohibition of any secret sale; B. G. U. 92, 649, and 730 are parallel declarations to the strategus of the Pharbaethite nome in the second century by owners of pigs, and several bonds of sureties for the performance of duties by dealers in supplies are extant in P. Brit. Mus. 974 (iii. 115; καρ-πώνης at Hermopolis, A.D. 305–6) and Strassb. 46–51 (butchers of various kinds at Antinoëpolis, A.D. 566); cf. also 1454. int. and the monthly reports of various guilds to the logistes in 85 and P. S. I. 202. The date of the papyrus, Phaophi 21 (Oct. 19 in 275) of the 7th year of Aurelian, is very important for the
chronology of that reign, being inconsistent with the scheme proposed by Preisigke, which allowed Aurelian only part of a 6th year as his last; cf. 1476. int.

Aύρηλιος Θεόδωρος ἀνεξάντια τὸν ὥμος 
καί ἐκάστῳ ποιήσω τὸν ὅρκον καὶ πρόκειται. Αύρηλιος Σαράπιαμος ὡς πρόκειται.
To Aurelius . . ., strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Theodorus son of Horion son of Thonis, his mother being . . ., of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus, seller of fine oil. I swear by the fortune of our lord Aurelianus Augustus that I will provide daily in the factory which I possess in the market-place fine oil for sale and service of the city, so that no fraud may ensue, under penalty of being liable to the consequences of the oath; and I have provided as my surety Aurelius Sarapammon son of Saprion and Thaesis, of the said city, who is present and gives his consent. The 7th year of the Emperor Caesar Lucius Domitius Aurelianus Germanicus Maximus Persicus Maximus Gothicus Maximus Carpicus Maximus Pius Felix Augustus, Phaophi 21.' Signatures of Theodorus and his surety, written by Aurelius Silvanus, and of another Aurelius.

1. Perhaps Αὐϊρηλίῳ Τερέντιῳ 'Αριστο: cf. ll. 34–5, n.

10. (ἵλαιων χρῆστον: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στόν: olive or sesame oil is probably meant; cf. P. Gen. 63. ili, where ἔλα. χρηί στό

1456. DECLARATION CONCERNING APPEARANCE IN COURT.

9.7 × 8.6 cm.  A. D. 284–6.

A declaration on oath, addressed to a strategus by a citizen of Oxyrhynchus, undertaking to appear at the session of the praefect's court about to be held at the city or in the nome (cf. l. 9, n.). The grounds of the action, which was directed against certain comarchs, were being stated when the papyrus breaks off. The date of 1456 is fixed within the period Oct. 284—March 286 by the mentions of Diocletian without Maximian, and of the strategus, who is known from other papyri (l. 1, n.). The praefect, M. Aurelius Diogenes, who was probably identical with Diogenes, a high official mentioned in P. Cairo 10531 (3rd-4th cent.), seems to have held office between Pomponius Januanarianus and Flavius Valerius Pompeianus (ll. 1, 8, nn.). Similar declarations are 260 (M. Chrest. 74), 1195, 1258, B. G. U. 891. recto, P. Leipzig 52–3, Hamb. 4; cf. Wenger, Rechtshist. Papyrusstud. 61 sqq.
To Aurelius Pliarchus also called Horion, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Zoilas son of Theogenes and Tauris, of the illustrious and most illustrious city of Oxyrhynchus. I swear by the fortune of our lord Gaius Valerius Diocletianus Caesar Augustus that I will present myself before our most eminent praefect, Marcus Aurelius Diogenes, when he auspiciously visits this place or the neighbouring nome, and will bring an action in his court against the comarchs from the nome now (?) present . . . on account of the . . . which they wrongly . . .

1. This strategus also occurs in 1260. 1 (where l. Φιλιάρχῳ for Φιλίππῳ: Pauni 18 of the 2nd year of Diocletian and 1st of Maximian, i.e. June 12, 286), P. S. I. 162. 1 (2nd and 1st year, month lost), and 1115. 1 (Pachon 26, i.e. May 21, of the 2nd year of an unnamed Emperor). In the last mentioned papyrus the praefect in office was Pomponius Januarianus, who is also to be recognized in P. Thead. 18. 3, where l. Πομπ[ω]νίῳ [᾿Πανοιζαριαν]ῷ, the year being the 2nd of a reign (l. 19), and the months Hathur and perhaps Mecheir occurring (the date in l. 22 is mainly undeciphered). A different praefect is found in 1456. 8, and in the 2nd year of Diocletian (A.D. 285–6) the elevation of Maximian to the rank of Augustus was known in Middle Egypt on Pharmouthi 5 (= March 31; B. G. U. 1090. 36) and Pachon 29 (= May 24; B. G. U. 922. 2), so that it must have taken place somewhat earlier than April 1, the date assigned to it by Idatius. Hence both 1115, which on other grounds appeared to belong to the reign following that of Probus (cf. int.), and P. Thead. 18 are to be assigned to the 2nd year of Carinus and Numerianus (i.e. 283–4) rather than to the 2nd of Diocletian (285–6), and Aurelius Pliarchus’ tenure of office lasted from May 21, 284, to June 12, 286. On Sept. 19, 287, the strategus was Apollonius, as is shown by a papyrus to be published in Part xiii. The accession of Diocletian took place in the autumn of 284, Carinus and Numerianus having entered on their third year in Egypt, as is shown by coins; cf. 1476. int. The date of 1456, which ignores Maximian in ll. 4 sqq., is thus limited to the period between Oct. 284 and March 286, and M. Aurelius
Diogenes (1. 8) was probably the immediate successor of Pomponius Januarianus and predecessor of Flavius Valerius Pompeianus (cf. 1416. 29, n.).

8. The deleted ἕθαδε looks like a mistaken reference to Ἀδριάνιος Σαλλούστιος, praefect in 280 (1191. 4), who was apparently succeeded by Pomponius Januarianus (cf. l. 1, n.).

9. ἐνθάδε : i.e. at Oxyrhynchus. In the Roman period the conventus of the praefect for cases concerning the Heptanomia and Thebaid was usually held at Memphis (705. 6–7; cf. Wilcken, Archiv, iv. 366 sqq.); but he probably held courts at various points of Middle and Upper Egypt more frequently than is allowed by Wilcken; cf. P. Ryl. 74. int.

10. ἀστυγείτων νομός (i.e. the Oxyrhynchite nome) is a novel expression in papyri.

12. Perhaps νῦνὶ ὧδε γεγομένους; but the second word is very doubtful. It cannot be read as an accusative ending in ε, and [ἐ]νθάδε (cf. l. 9) is also inadmissible.

κωμάρχας : OF κωμάρχ[ο]ς. There might be another letter or two at the end of the line, and e.g. ἐπιτηϊρήσεως is possible. ἐνκεκλημένους (or ἐνκ.) is unsatisfactory, though a participle is not unlikely.

1457. REGISTRATION OF ASSES.

16 x 8.4 cm. 4–3 B.C.

A return addressed to the farmers of the six-drachmae tax upon asses by a citizen of Oxyrhynchus, who registers two asses for the current year. This impost has previously occurred only in 1438. 19, but is clearly identical with the εἴδων δυνών in an unpublished Strassburg papyrus of A.D. 119–20 mentioned by Wilcken, Grundz. 205, which is also an ἀπογραφή to tax-farmers. It is remarkable that 1457 and that papyrus are the only ἀπογραφαῖ of asses which are known, although returns of camels, sheep, and goats are numerous (cf. Wilcken, l.c., and 1458), being addressed, unlike 1457, to the strategus and basilicogrammateus. For a return of a different character addressed to a tax-farmer cf. 262, a notification of death sent to an ἐκλήπτωρ yepdiaxod. The known imposts connected with asses are (1) a licence called the διπλωμα δυνῶν, which appears in B.G. U. 213 (A.D. 112), and for which 8 drachmae were paid annually on one ass, as in the case of the διπλωμα ἵππων 8 dr. 8 obols annually on each horse (cf. P. Hamb. 9. int.); (2) a tax of 4 drachmae per ass levied on purchasers (P. Hamb. 33, A.D. 150–200; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 305, which mentions in l. 2–3 ἐπιτη(ρη)τ(ατές) ἐκ... ( ) καὶ δέκα(άτης;) ἀγοράς Ἀλεξάνδρου, sc. Νήσου, and in l. 4 τέλος δυνῶν... ὁ ἡγ(ας), A.D. 144); (3) τέλος ὀνηλ(ατῶν ?), for which 2 dr. 1 obol. are paid in one case, but much larger sums (75 dr. and 150 dr.) when ὀνηλ(ατῶν) is coupled with ἁμαξ(ῶν); cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 272); (4) πενθήμερος δυνῶν, for which 8 dr. were paid in P. Ryl. 195. 5 (cf. 1409. 20, n.). All four seem to be distinct from each other, and though the ἐξαδραχμία is possibly identical with the διπλωμα, the sum found in 1438. 19 (5 dr. 1 ob.) does not accord with that in B.G. U. 213.
Ἀρίστωνι καὶ Πτολεμαίῳ ἐν τῇ ὑπαρχούσῃ ἰτοῖς ἐξειληφόσι τὴν ἑξαδραμίαν τῶν ὄνων παρὰ Θοώνι(ο)ς τοῦ Θόνιος. ἅπαγράφομαι εἰς τὸ ἐνεστηκὸς κτ(έτος) Καίσαρος τὰ ὑπάρχοντα μοι ὀψιτιαν ὑπαρχούσα καὶ θηλήας δύο λευκόχροας τοῦ ὀς Θοώνις τοῦ Οὸνος τοῦ δρόμου ἐργαζομένας μοι τὰ ἔργα εἰς τὸ ἐνεμένας μου τὰ ἴδια ἔργα. εὐτυχεῖτε.

'To Ariston and Ptolemaeus, farmers of the six-drachmae tax upon asses, from Thoönis son of Thonis. I register for the present 27th year of Caesar the two light-coloured female asses which belong to me at the house belonging to me at the Serapeum at Oxyrhynchus on the south of the Square, and are employed upon my own work. Farewell. Signed. The 27th year of Caesar, Tubi..'

The chief interest of this return of sheep and goats lies in the fact that the papyrus was written in the Athribite nome (in the south of the Delta), like 500. The formula differs a little from those of the second-century Oxyrhynchite (74), Hermopolite (P. Amh. 73), and Arsinoite (B. G. U. 133) parallels, and the third-century Herculopolite one (Hartel, Gr. Pap. Erz. Rain. 74), which is also addressed to a basilicogrammatēs, the others, as well as 245-8 (first century), having been sent to a strategus (καὶ οἷς καθήκει in 74). The papyrus is joined to a similar but fragmentary return by a woman Aurelia Ammonia (?) also called Heraclea, the ends of both documents being lost. They had been glued together as part of a series, and apparently brought to Oxyrhynchus, before the verso was used for writing a list of abstracts of contracts concerning land. The proper names 'Ἀρθῶνις, Δηνητρόθες, and Κεφαλοῦς, and 'Οξυρύγχων, πόλ( ) ἐκ τοῦ N.
To Aurelius . . ., basilicogrammateus of the Athribite nome, from Aurelius Aelurion, cosmetes in office and senator of Athribis, before he received Roman citizenship called Aelurion son of Zoilus, of the Neocosmian tribe and Althaean deme. I registered in the past 24th year at the metropolis 60 sheep, 7 male, 3 female, 1 goat, 2 lambs, in the 21st year 19 sheep, 1 goat, total 79 sheep, 2 goats, of which 16 are male, 63 female, 2 goats. Out of these there have perished . . . male, 11 female . . .

4–5. πρὶν δὲ κτλ.: cf. e.g. B. G. U. 1071. 5.
6–7. Νε[ο]κόσμιος ὁ καὶ Ἀλθαιεύς: the Neocosmian tribe at Alexandria is known from P. Flor. 92. 1, Hamb. 32. 4, but the combination with the well-known Althaean deme is new.
11. ὑποτίθ(ια): this spelling also occurs in the other return (cf. int.) and B. G. U. 629.
14, &c.
12. κα (ἐτη): κε or κυ cannot be read. There is no corresponding entry in the parallel returns from other nomes. As the reports were, so far as is known, sent in annually, the interval of three years between the dates in ll. 8 and 12 is somewhat remarkable.
This return sent to a basilicogrammateus by a veteran concerning his land, which had not been reached by the inundation and was dry (ἄμφως) or artificially irrigated (ἐπηντλημένη), is similar to 1113, 1549, and an Apollinopolite and several Arsinoite papyri (P. Hamb. ἱ. int.). Part of the land was βασιλική (ll. 12, 36); the rest, which was taxed at the usual rates of 1 or 1½ artabae per arura (cf. l. ἱ, n.), was apparently κληρουχική which had passed into private ownership, and may have been a grant to the veteran from the State (cf. P. Giessen ἵ. ἱ. int.). The names of the lessees (or in the case of βασιλική γῆ the sub-lessees) form a lengthy list, the property being situated mainly near Palosis, but partly near two other villages in the Thmoisepho toparchy. These returns were probably made not annually, but when there was a low Nile (cf. Eger, Grundbuchwesen, 188, Lewald, Grundbuchrecht, 79, 1113 ἱ. 14, ἱ.;) the orders in the present case are attributed to unnamed praefects and an ex-epistrategus, whereas in the other instances they were issued by a praefect or procurator usiacus.


[ ] γραμματεῖ ᾿Οξυρυγχείτου

παρὰ ᾿Ιουλίου Ὀρίωνος οὐετρανοῦ τῶν
ἐντείμων ἀπολελυμένων. ἀπογρά(φοι)

5 πρὸς τὸ ἐνεστ(ὸς) ε(ὗτος) Μάρκου Ἀυρηλίου Σεσοῦρου

῾Αλεξάνδρου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου κ[αὶ] τὰ τὰ κε-

λευθ(έντα) ὑπὸ τε ἡγεμόνων καὶ ᾿Ιουλίου Σω-

πάττου ἐπιστρατηγήσαντος ἦν ἐχω ἄβρο-

χ[ιη] καὶ ἐπηντηλ(ημένην) περὶ κόμην Παλῶ-

10 σιν ἐκ τ(οῦ) Ἀνδρωνοῦ σὺν τῷ Μενεσθ(έως) κλ(ήραρ)

eis Πέτσειριν Ἡρακλῆων α(ἀρτάβης) ἄβροχ(ου) (ἀροῦρας) β',

καὶ [ἐκ τ(οῦ) α(ὐτοῦ) εἰς Ἡρακλῆος Πετσειρίς βασιλ(ικῆς)

ἄβροχ(ου) (ἀροῦ.) ..., καὶ ἐκ [τ(οῦ) 13 letters ] [..

να Π[. . . . . . . .]) [.] [.] ἄβροχ(ου) (ἀροῦ.) α, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ

15 αὐτοῦ [eis ... . . . . . . Πανεχώτου α.] ἄβροχ(ου)

(ἀροῦ.) [.., καὶ ἐκ τοῦ λοιποῦ Μενεσθ(έως) κλ(ήρου) εἰς

Π[. 14 letters . . . ] [.] ἄβροχ(ου) (ἀροῦ.) Λ[δ']

κ[αὶ] [ἐκ τ(οῦ) α(ὐτοῦ) εἰς . . . . Ὀλεξάνδρου α(ἀρτ.) ἄβρο-

N 2
On the verso traces of an address (?).

1st hand

'To Aurelius Nemesion also called Dionysius, basilicogrammateus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Julius Horion, an honourably discharged veteran. I register for the present 5th year of Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander Caesar the lord in accordance with the commands both of praefects and of Julius Sopater, ex-epistrategus, the unwatered and irrigated land which I own: in the area of the village of Palosis in the holding of Andron with that of Menestheus, entered to Petsiris son of Heracleiis, rated at 1 artaba, unwatered, 2 1/2 arurae; and in the same holding, entered to Heracleiths son of Petsiris, Crown-land unw., . . . aru.; and in the holding of . . . , entered to . . . , unw., 1 aru.; and in the same holding, entered to . . . son of Panechotes, rated at 1 1/2 artabae, unw., . . . aru.; and in the remainder of Menestheus' holding, entered to . . . , unw., . . . aru.; and in the same holding, entered to . . . son of Alexander, rated at 1 art., unw., . . . aru.; and in the holding of . . . , entered to Thares daughter of Pausiris, rated at 1 art., unw., . . . aru.; and in the same holding, entered to Sarapiades son of Ammonius, rated at 1 1/2 art., unw., 3 aru.; and in the remainder of Menestheus' holding, entered to Thares daughter of Aristander, rated at 1 art., unw., . . . aru.; and in the same holding, entered to Sarapiades son of Ammonius, rated at 1 1/2 and 1 art., unw., 5 1/2 aru.; and in the same holding, entered to Petsiris son of Panechotes, rated at 1 1/2 art., unw., 2/5 aru.; and in the same holding, entered to Petsiris son of Pausiris,
1459. RETURN OF UNWATERED LAND

rated at 1 art., unw., 3 aru.; and in the same holding, entered to Thermouthion daughter of Aristander, rated at 2 art., unw., 13 aru.; and in the remainder of Menestheus' holding, entered to M. Petronius Priscus, rated at 1 art., unw., 24 aru.; and in the area of Nicostratou farmstead in the holding of Ptolemaeus and Philippus, entered to Petsiris son of Heracleus, rated at 1 art., unw., 24 aru.; and in the same holding, entered to Onnophris son of Petsiris, rated at 1 art., unw., 1 aru.; and in the area of Sepho in the holding of Parmenion, entered to Petsiris whose mother is Thaēsia, Crown-land, irrigated, 1 aru. Date and signature.

1. τῷ κ(αί) Δι[ο]νυσίῳ: cf. P. Hamb. 19. 1, where the same basilicogrammateus is mentioned, also probably in the 5th year.

7. Σωπάτρου: this new epistrategus is to be inserted between Aurelius, Severus, deputy-epistrategus (1202. 1, P. Flor. 382. 50; A.D. 222–3), and Di ... Balbinus (B. G. U. 659. 7; A.D. 228–9) in Martin's list, Epistrateges, 185. He may be identical with the judge Σωπάτρος in 1408. 1–10.

9. For the association of ἐπηνηλημένη γῆ with ἄβροχος cf. P. Giessen 4–7, Ryl. 96. 16. In the case of the former half of the charges was let off, in that of the latter the whole.

10. Ἀνδρονακη πῖν ὅ τοι Πολοσθ(ε)κ(λής): cf. 1044. 10, 23. That papyrus clearly refers to the village of Palosis, which also occurs as a personal name in ll. 6 and 19. Πέτσειρις Ἡρακλήου in 1. 19 might even be identical with the person of that name in 1459. 11, 32.

11. εἰς Πέτσειρεμ: cf. the preceding n. σοματιζομένας is to be supplied; cf. 1118. 17

1460. REVISION OF LISTS OF LAND-OWNERS.

9.8 × 9.2 cm.

This return of landed property, addressed to a strategus, is of an unusual character, being intended for a revision of the government survey-lists, in which the names of the cultivators had ceased to correspond to the facts; cf. the list of deceased cultivators of Crown-lands and their successors in 1446. The reign is fixed by the name of the strategus, Aurelius Harpocratocion, who is known from 1283. 1 to have been in office in the 2nd year of Elagabalus (A.D. 218–19); the year was apparently indicated in a marginal note at the top (3rd 7). Another strategus of the same name in A.D. 278 is known from 1409. 1, but the handwriting decisively indicates the earlier date. 6–8 letters are lost at the ends of lines, and the papyrus breaks off before reaching the main sentence, describing the writer's own land, but not without providing some interesting information about the nature of the revision. On the left it was joined to another document,
of which the ends of 14 lines survive, mentioning ἀκραίως ἡ κρατίστη τῇ ἐπιστραϊτῶ... τῷ...

'Αὐρηλίῳ Ἁρποκρατίῳ στρατηγῷ ᾿ΟἸξυρυγχίίτου
παρὰ Φλαυίας Μαρκέλλης χρηματιζούσῃ
Αὐρηλίῳ Ἁρποκρατίῳ στρατηγῷ ᾿ΟἸξυρυγχίίτου

Το Αὐρηλίον Ἁρποκρατίον, στρατηγόν τοῦ Ῥωμαίου ἀυτοῦ κατὰ τὰ Ῥωμαϊκά ἔθη ἀποτελεί

καὶ κατ’ ἐκάστης κώμης καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ποίου ἱδίου, τί ἱδιωτικῆς γῆς, τί δὲ δημοσίας, ποῖαι

καὶ κατ’ ἐκάστης κώμης καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ποίου ἱδίου, τί ἱδιωτικῆς γῆς, τί δὲ δημοσίας, ποῖαι

ὁ Ἰερημίας νομικός μαμτυρῶ ὃ καὶ...
1460. REVISION OF LISTS OF LAND-OWNERS 183

σωματίσας ἔγραψα, which is generally regarded as different from the use in e.g. 1044. 26 ᾠν (ἂνουρίῳ) ἑσωματιζόμεθαν 'Αρσινόῳ ἄρουρει η. An unpublished Byzantine ἐπίσταλμα σωματισμοῦ from Oxyrhynchus, similar to 126, has κούφισον . . . τελέσματα . . . ικ τοῦ ἄνουρος ἱούλιαν ν . . . καὶ ἔνεγκαν καὶ σωμάτισον εἰς τὴν ἑμῆν προσεγγίσεως, σωμάτισον there corresponding to θελήσῃ . . . βαρέσαι in 126. 8. The word seems, in spite of Preisigke, often to have a special reference to responsibility for taxes.

καταχωρισθῆναι: this word gives a suitable sense, but is rather long for the lacuna, which does not elsewhere seem to exceed 8 letters. καταγράφειν (in the sense of 'described') is the right length, but καταγράφων in connexion with land usually refers to transference of ownership.

16. γενήσαι is possible in place of γεν𝛃ον.

1461. REGISTRATION OF A SHOP. 17.5 X 7.1 cm. A.D. 222.

This registration (ἀπογραφή) of a vegetable-shop in the reign of Severus Alexander presents some novel features, being addressed apparently to a former ὑπομνηματογράφος and a former chief-priest. The papyrus is broken at the top, but the writing on the verso, which was subsequently used for an account of payments for rents (beginnings of 12 lines), has a margin above it, and probably nothing is lost before l. 1 of the recto, though it is possible that two former ὑπομνηματογράφοι were mentioned, not one. Property-returns, other than κατ

οἰκίαν ἀπογραφάι (with which 1461, as is shown by the date, has nothing to do) and returns of unwatered land (e.g. 1459), were usually sent to two βιβλιοφύλακες, and this may have been the actual rank of the two ex-magistrates in 1461; cf. the omission of the title βιβλιοφύλακες with the γ(υμνασιαρχήσαντες) in 1028. 3 (1452. 2, n.). As a rule ex-gymnasiarchs are found as βιβλιοφύλακες, but several instances of other ex-magistrates in that position occur (cf. Preisigke, Beamtenwesen, 34–9). Of the two in question here one had held a higher, the other a lower, office than that of gymnasiarch; cf. 1412. 1–3, n. The shop was owned by the Imperial fiscus, and the writer of the papyrus, who was apparently the lessee, was liable for the repairs, appending a receipt for payments which he had made to an ἀπαιτητής (cf. 1419. 4, n.). General ἀπογραφαὶ of property according to the rules laid down by Mettius Rufus in 237. viii are not known to have taken place in the third century, and are not certainly attested after A.D. 131. 1461 seems to belong to the same class as P. Brit. Mus. 940–5 (iii. 117–21), but to have been sent in unduly late. Sellers of vegetables were apparently subject to a tax called διτ(λώματος) κακα(νοτολοῦ); cf. P. Tebt. 360.

...
To Aurelius . . ., ex-hypomnematographus, and Aurelius Horion, ex-chief-priest, from Aurelius Heraiscus. I register the fact that I have a vegetable-seller's shop in working order from Pachon of the 3rd year up to the present day, situated in the said 3rd year at Psou in Imperial ownership in Broad street, and have paid for repairs 20 drachmae more through Dioscorus, collector, as stated in the receipt. The 2nd year of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander Pius Felix Augustus, Hathur 20. The copy of the receipt is as follows: For the vegetable-seller's shop of Heraiscus I have received through Dioscorus for repairs 20 drachmae more; the 4th year on account 20 dr.; item 20 dr.; item 20 dr.; item 20 dr.; item the remaining 24 dr.; total 124 dr. 'To Aurelius . . ., ex-hypomnematographus, and Aurelius Horion, ex-chief-priest, from Aurelius Heraiscus. I register the fact that I have a vegetable-seller's shop in working order from Pachon of the 3rd year up to the present day, situated in the said 3rd year at Psou in Imperial ownership in Broad street, and have paid for repairs 20 drachmae more through Dioscorus, collector, as stated in the receipt. The 2nd year of the Emperor Caesar Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander Pius Felix Augustus, Hathur 20. The copy of the receipt is as follows: For the vegetable-seller's shop of Heraiscus I have received through Dioscorus for repairs 20 drachmae more; the 4th year on account 20 dr.; item 20 dr.; item 20 dr.; item the remaining 24 dr.; total 124 dr.'

6-7. énerg(ós): or énerg[ou] (with λαχανοπωλ(είου) preceding; cf. l. 22) or énerg[ou] (ν); cf. crit. n. 7. γ (ἐτους): sc. of Elagabalus, the mention of whose name is avoided, as in l. 25. 8. το (ου) ανο (ου) γ (ἐτους): the number was apparently α, at any rate originally, but this is inconsistent with το (οι) ανο (ου), and, as β (cf. l. 15) cannot be read, it is best to suppose that some superfluous ink above the end of the α represents the cross-bar of a γ, the loop of the α being left uncorrected. 9. προς το Ψου: an island called Ψω near Syene is known from Dittenberger, Gr. Or. Inschr. i. 168. 42 (cf. ii. 547), and -ψω with the prefix Τερσων (found in several Hermopolite villages) occurs in P. Ryl. 168. 12. Ψου seems to have been a building or τόπος, but the last letter is doubtful, being perhaps η. Ψω cannot be read, if η is right; and, as the vestige before ν suits ε better than α, Ψοφ (τ) or Ψον (τ) is unsatisfactory. 10. The Πλατεία gave its name to an δμφωδον at Oxyrhynchus; cf. e.g. 248. 17. 12. δά (λας) (δραχμάς) κ: cf. l. 24, to which this payment refers, having been made apparently in the 3rd year of Elagabalus. κ suits the vestiges better than any other number,
REGISTRATION OF A SHOP

κό or ρεά (cf. ll. 29-30) being inadmissible. It is not possible to read αὶ λ(οιπάς) here (cf. l. 29) and regard it as a mistake for τὰς λ(οιπάς), though in l. 24 the writer seems to have confused αὶ λ(οιπάς) with αὶ λ(οιπάι).

22. λαχανοπωλεῖο[υ]: or possibly λαχανοπωλίου, but not πωλοῦ or πωλικο[Ὁ].
23. ἔσχον: who issued the receipt is not stated.
24. αἰ(ς) λ(οιπάς): cf. l. 12, n.

TWO NOTIFICATIONS OF CESSIONS.

These two documents, addressed to the official in supreme charge of the administration of catoecic land (καταλοχισμοί), were joined together and numbered probably in the office of the local agent of the department (ll. 2-3, n.). They were written by persons to whom landed property had been ceded (at any rate in the second case by purchase; cf. ll. 29-30, n.), but owing to the loss of the conclusions the precise purpose of the notifications is obscure. Probably, however, they exemplify the process of μετεπιγραφή, i.e. transference of ownership in the official register of catoecic land, referred to in 273. 18 sqq. (= M. Chrest. 221) καὶτοιϊκῆς γῆς ἀρούρας πέντε ὅς καὶ ἐξέσι ται[ῃς ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρούρας] τῇ Ταλία... ἀπὸ τῆς... δι' ἑαυτῆς μετεπιγράφεσθαι ἰδιὰ τῶν καταλοχισμῶν. The communications addressed by the office of καταλοχισμοί to subordinates (P. Flor. 92) or to agoranomi (e.g. 45-6) are likely to have been the direct consequence of similar notifications. On the general evidence concerning the transfer of catoecic land see 45. int., Preisigke, Girowesen, 497 sqq., where the process as explained is probably much too elaborate, Mitteis, Grundz. 111-12. Both documents in 1462 mention contracts made through village γραφεῖα, i.e. parallel to those drawn up in the ἀγορανομεῖον or μνημονεῖον of the metropolis, which are probably indicated by the ὁμολογία in 45. 7 (cf. Mitteis, Chrest. 222. int.). In the second case there was an interval of at least three months between the date of the contract (Pauni of the 2nd year, l. 35) and the notification (in the 3rd year), which is accounted for by the fact that the contract was made in a distant part of Egypt; in the first case the interval is likely to have been less, especially if Παῦλος (the 9th month of the year) in l. 14 is right. But in any case the procedure seems to have been slower than that exemplified by 45, where the officials of the καταλοχισμοι-office are found communicating with the agoranomi on the day on which the sale was drawn up. With regard to the nature of the contracts we share Mitteis's objections to Preisigke's hypothesis that two different ones were necessary, and regard 273 as on a level with C. P. R. 1 (M. Chrest. 220) and an example of the kind of agreements indicated in 1462.
To Tarutillius, superintendent of the distribution of lands, through his agent Plutarchus, from Demetrius son of Callias, inhabitant of the village of Sinaru in the lower toparchy. I have had ceded to me together with other property subject to the €yxixdvov-tax, by a contract executed through the record-office of Nois and other villages in the territory of the Alexandrians in the month of Pauni of the past second year of the Emperor Caesar Domitianus Augustus Germanicus, from Eutych...son of...son of...

These lines must have projected if the restoration is correct, for only 14 and 13 letters would be expected in the two lacunae. Possibly a whole line is lost at the top, but Col. i is already higher than Col. ii. For πρὸς τοῖς καταλοχισμοῖς cf. P. Grenf. ii. 42. Πύρρος ὁ πρὸς τοῦ καταλοχισμοῦ τῶν κατοίκῳ τῆς Αἰγύπτου in A.D. 88. Tarutillius was already in office in A.D. 81 (165). Ηρακλείδης Ταρουτιλλίου ὁ ἀσχολοῦμενος τῶν καταλοχισμῶν τοῦ Ἑρμοπολίτου in A.D. 84 (P. Flor. 92. 1) may have been his son. For Πλούταρχος...
1462. **TWO NOTIFICATIONS OF CESSIONS**

6–7. For the Alexandrian tribe-name there are several possibilities, but of the known deme-names Ζήνειος is the only one short enough for l. 7. It occurs in combination with the tribe-names Προπαπποσεβάστειος and Σωσικόσμιος, which are both unsuitable here; cf. the list in Jouguet, *Vie municip.* 130–1.

9–10. Ἦραιν[η] κατά: Ἦραιν is a very common feminine name, but it is not easy to fill up the lacuna. Ἦραινας is fairly common.

19. [. . . . . .]κοίνων; the vestige before σ suits ε or α better than η, and to [ὕμων]σιον there is the further objection that the word following [κοινος] (or κοινος) in l. 20 is not Δισακάρον (cf. l. 4), although apparently a proper name. [ληθαίον] ‘adopted’ is not an attested form (though cf. δῆφασιον).

32. Νώεως: this village was unknown. For the Ἀλεξανδρέων χώρα see 1273. 8, n.

1463. **APPLICATION FOR EXAMINATION OF A SLAVE.**

An application for the examination (ἀνάκρισις) of a female slave, sent to the nomarch of Antinoopolis (l. 1, n.) through his deputy by the intending purchaser, with her signature and that of the seller. All this part of the papyrus is very well preserved, but the last few lines (26–35), which contain a letter from the deputy-nomarch, either issuing the required certificate of ἀνάκρισις or authorizing it to be made, are in the essential portion too much damaged to be intelligible. The application was written a few years after the constitutio Antoniniana, and naturally all the persons referred to are Aurelii. The mention in two cases (those of the guardian of the purchaser and his proxy; ll. 5 and 20) of Alexandrian tribe- and deme-names is not surprising (cf. e.g. 1458. 6); but, since the buyer was resident at Oxyrhynchus and the seller in the Heracleopolite nome, it is remarkable that the question of ἀνάκρισις should be referred to an Antinoite official. Apart from the present document, all that is known about that process is that it was preliminary to the sale of a slave and was conducted by various officials; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 251. 6–8 (ii. 317 ; = M. Chrest. 270) ἀναδέδωκαν δὲ οἱ ἀποδόμενοι τῇ ἡττῇ ἄνακρισις τῶν οἰκετῶν ἀνάκρισιν οὖσαν τῇ ἐνεστῶσῃ, P. Leipzig 4. i. 15–17 (= M. Chrest. 171) ἥνπερ ἀσφάλειαν μετὰ καὶ τῆς ἀργυρηφιάδος καὶ ἀνακρέσεως ἃς πεποίηται τῶν ἀνάκρισις τρεῖς ἡ ἢ Ἰππία τοῖς ἄξιοις ὑπομνημ(ατογράφοις) μετὰ καὶ τῆς... προκτητικῆς ἄσφαλειᾶς... ἀνέδωκεν δὸ ἀποδόμενος, 1209. 19–21 ἀνακριθήσοντας τῆς Τερεύτος ὡς διὰ τοῦ προτέρου χρηματισμοῦ [ἡλούται]. Mitteis (Grundz. 192) explains ἀνάκρισις as...
a permit for the sale, Preisigke (Fachwörter, s.v.) as a certificate containing an official description of the slave. The fact that a precise description of the slave is given in the application (1463. 10–11), and that γνωρίζων occurs in the letter of the deputy-nomarch (l. 30; cf. the γνωστὲς who appear in connexion with the ἐπίκρισις of slaves and others in 1451. 27), indicates that the ‘examination’ was intended to establish the identity of the slave, and somewhat resembled the process of ἐπίκρισις; cf. 1451. int. The intervention of the Antinoite nomarch may have been due to the circumstance that the birth-certificate of the slave was deposited at Antinoöpolis during a former period of residence of her mistress at that city. The beginnings of ll. 30–1 are on a separate fragment, of which the exact position is uncertain; it can be assigned to the beginnings of ll. 28–9 or 29–30.

Αὐρηλίωι Ἀμμωνίου νομάρχῃ 'Αντινών πόλεως
διὰ Αὐρηλίου Ἀπόλλωνος τι[ού] καὶ Σερήνου διαδόχου
παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Κλαυδίας Σαραπιάνος ἀπ’ Ὀξυρύγχων
πόλεως μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἑαυτῆς ἀνθρώπων Μάρκου Αὐρη-
λίου Ἀμμωνίου Διονυσίου τοῦ 'Αμερίμνου Σωσι-κοσμείου τοῦ καὶ 'Αλβαίεως. βουλομένη ὀνήσασθαι παρὰ
Αὐρηλίας 'Αρτεμείτος Ἀμβρόσιος μητρὸς Ταφαμότιος
καὶ Αὐρηλίου Σωσικοσμείου τοῦ 'Ερακλεοπολείτου νομοῦ
χωρὶς κυρίου χρηματίζοντος δικαίων τέκνων δούλην

10 ὁνόματι Τυραννίδαν γένει Ἀσιαγενὴν λευκόχρουν
ὡς (ἐτῶν) καὶ καὶ τι(νι) ἐτέρῳ ὀνόματι καλεῖται,
ἀξιῶ τὴν ταύτης ἀνάκρισιν γενέσθαι κατὰ τὰ κε-
λευθέντα. διευτύχει. (ἔτους) καὶ Ἀὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σωσικοσμείου Ἀντωνίνου
15 Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου Ἔρεμικοῦ Μεγίστου Γερμανικοῦ
Μεγίστου Εὐσέβους Σεβαστοῦ Θωθ η. (2nd hand) Αὐρη-
λία Καλλίνικος Ἡρακλείδου μητῆρ

20 μονος Φυλαξιθαλάσσιος ὁ καὶ Ἀλθαιέως
ἔγραψε ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μη εἰδἰοὺς γράμματα.
{μη εἰδιδο[ῶν] (4th hand) Αὐρηλίου Ἀρτεμείτος Ἑρωδοκ. Αὐρηλίου
Καλλίνικος ὁ καὶ Κοπρέας 'Ἡρακλείδου μητῆρ}
'Ισεῖτος ἀφ᾽ Ἡρακλέους πόλεως ἔγγραφα ὑ-
25 [περ] τῆς τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ γυναικὸς γράμματα
[μὴ εἰδύιας. (5th hand) Ἀὐρήλ(ιος) Ἄμμωνίος νομάρχης Ἀντί-
[νὸν πόλ(εως) διὰ Ἀὐρήλ(ιοὺ) Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ καὶ Σἐρήνου διαιδόχου
[ 15 letters ] ἄντι ἀποθ[ 20 l.
[ 14 letters ]ίους τῷ ὑπ[ 29 l.
30 εὐ[ .... ] γνωρίζων [ 19 l.
ἐπιτελε[ .... ]μον κειδή[ 17 l.
δῷ [ 11 l. ]η. ἑσμιοσάμην. (ἐτοὺς) κℏ
Ἀντικ[ατόρος] Καίσαρος Μ[άρκου] Αὐρήλου Σερόνου Ἀντωνίου
Παρτικ[οῦ] Μεγ[ίστου] Βρετανίκου Μεγ[ίστου] Γερμανικοῦ
35 Μεγ[ίστου] Ἐβ[ρυκοῦ] Σ[εβαστοῦ]

7. ταφαμοῖτος Π. 9. 1. δικαίω. 11. επ of επερα corr. from ω (7). 15. βρεττα-
17. ω of επερα δικαίω κατ. 21. ὑπερ Π; so in l. 24. 24. ἰσεῖτος Π. 34.
1. Παρτικ[οῦ].

To Aurelius Ammonius, nomarch of Antinoopolis, through Aurelius Apollo also called
Serenus, his deputy, from Aurelia Claudia daughter of Sarapion, of Oxyrhynchus, with her
guardian, who is her husband, Marcus Aurelius Ammonius son of Dionysius son of
Amerinnus, of the Sosicosman tribe and Althaean deme. As I wish to buy from Aurelia
Artemeis daughter of Amo's and Taphamois, from Choinoiithis in the Heracleopolite nome,
acting without a guardian by the us liberorum, a female slave called Tyrannis, of Asiatic
descent, white-skinned, aged about 24 years, or by whatever other name she is called, I request
that her examination may be held in accordance with the orders on the subject. Farewell.'

Date, signatures of Aurelia Claudia and her guardian, the latter written by Serenus, and of
Aurelia Artemeis, written by the brother of her husband, and part of a letter from the
nomarch, through his deputy.

1. νομάρχης Ἀντινῶου πόλεως: the nomarch at Antinoopolis seems to have taken the place
of the strategus at other nome-capitals; cf. Kuhn, Antinoopolis, 143 sqq.
8. The early Ptolemaic form of Χοινῶθις was Χοιβνῶτμις, found in P. Hibeh 112. 26 and
68. 3, which also indicates that it was in the Κωνίτης toparchy (cf. 1416. 13, n.). Χοινῶθις
occurs in P. Stud. Pal. x. 8. 2 (4th cent.).
11. εἰ καὶ τιι(ε) ἐγέρ(ε) ὑδιματι: this is the regular phrase; cf. B.G.U. 316. 12,
P. Strassb. 79. 2.
22. The fact that Aurelia Artemeis, though acting without a κύριος (l. 9), was unable to
write is noticeable in view of the importance elsewhere attached to a knowledge of writing
as a condition for dispensing with a κύριος; cf. 1407. int.
27. Ἀπολλωνίου: in l. 2 Ἀπόλλωνος.
28. Perhaps ἀντι ὑποθέσεως, sc. of the charge for ἄνακρισις.
29. τῷ ε[φ]: possibly τῷ ιντ[ε], with ἐπε[φ] in the next line; but the bottom of ε, if that
letter followed ε[φ], would be expected to be visible, and the position of the fragment con-
taining the beginnings of l. 30–1 is uncertain; cf. int.
31. ἐπιτελε[ν ... seems to be a participle, but ἐπιτέλει[ is possible.
On the recto of this papyrus is a *libellus* of the period of the Decian persecution, containing a declaration of conformity to pagan worship, like 658. Examples of these *libelli* from the Arsinoite nome are now numerous; cf. P. M. Meyer, *Abhand. d. Berl. Akad.* 1910 and *Griech. Texte*, 15-17, and P. Ryl. 12, 112. The present specimen differs slightly from the normal type, mentioning a θεία κρίσις (i.e. Imperial decree) in l. 6, and indicating that part, if not all, of the writer's family associated with him was represented by himself (l. 10, n.). The official signatures appended to most of the Arsinoite *libelli* are here absent. 658 is incomplete at the end, but in the light of 1464 the signature in the last extant line of that papyrus is almost certainly that of the writer of the document.

The verso contains parts of ten lines of an account of names (e.g. Βησᾶς, Ὑμαμοῦνος) and drachmae, written soon after 250.

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[Τοῖς] ἐπὶ τῶν θυσιῶν αἱρεθεῖσι τῆς
[Ὁ]ξυρυγχειτῶν πόλεως
[παρὰ] Δαυρηλίου Γαῖωνος "Αμμονίου
[μὴ]πρὸς Ταεῦτος. ἀεὶ μὲν θύειν καὶ
5 [σπένδειν καὶ σέβειν θεοῖς εἰδομένος
[kαὶ]ν θυσίαν ἐφιπτοῦν καὶ σπέν-
[δω]ν καὶ γεν[σ]άμενος τῶν ἱερείων ἄμα
[Τα]ῷστι γυναικὶ [κ]αὶ Ἀμμοῦνι καὶ Ἀμμο-
10 [νικάνω νιότι καὶ Θέκλη θυγατρί δι’ ἐρωτό [κὰ]]
[ἀξιόω] ὑποσημιώσασθαι μοι. (ἔτους) α’
[Ἀθ]οκράτορος Κ[α][σαρός] Γαῖου Μεσσίου
[Κυῖ]ντον ἤταίανος Δεκίου Εὐσεβοῦς
[Ἐ]ὐθυχοῦς Σαβαστοῦ ’Επειφ γ. Ἀυρήλιος
15 [Γαῖ]ιόν ηπιδέδωκα. Ἀυρήλ(ίος) Σαραπίων
[ό κέας] Ἰαυρήμων ἐγρ[αφα] ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν μὴ [εἰδό-
[tos] γράμματα.

3. γαῖων Π; so in l. 15 γαῖαν. 7. έμον Π. 8. ήρειον Π. 12. γαῖαν Π.
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'To the commissioners of sacrifices at Oxyrhynchus from Aurelius Gaian son of Ammonius and Taeus. It has ever been my habit to make sacrifices and libations and pay
1464. DECLARATION OF PAGAN SACRIFICE

reverence to the gods in accordance with the orders of the divine decree, and now I have in your presence sacrificed and made libations and tasted the offerings with Taos my wife, Ammonius and Ammonianus my sons, and Thecla my daughter, acting through me, and I request you to certify my statement. The 1st year of the Emperor Caesar Gaius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius Pius Felix Augustus, Epeiph 3. I, Aurelius Gaion, have presented this application. I, Aurelius Sarapion also called Charemon, wrote on his behalf, as he is illiterate.'

1. [Τοῖς] ἐπὶ τῶν θυσιῶν αἱρεθεῖσι: this, with the perfect in place of the aorist, is the usual title of the commissioners; in 658. 1 they are called τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν θυσιῶν. 5. σέβειν: in the Arsinoite libelli εὐσεβεῖν is used, more correctly.
9. [Τα]ῶτι: cf. e.g. 256. 4, B. G. U. 26, 18, and Ἐπειφ in l. 4. 10. Θέκλᾳ: cf. e.g. 1059. 2 (5th cent.). Whether δὲ ἐμοὶ refers to her alone, or to the wife and sons also, is not clear; cf. int. In 658 a son and daughter are mentioned; but the Arsinoite libelli generally mention one person only, even when ὑμᾶς occurs in the attestation of the officials.

sali: this is superfluous, as the writer has participles instead of indicatives in ll. 6–7; cf. 658. 11–12.

VI. PETITIONS

1465. PETITION CONCERNING THEFT.

14.3 x 10.5 cm. First century B.C.

A petition to an official, complaining of a theft of corn and asking for the arrest of the suspected thieves. The script is practically uncial, resembling that of 1453 (30–29 B.C.), and the phraseology of the concluding section (ll. 9–16) is in the Ptolemaic style, so that the papyrus is as likely to have been written in the reign of Cleopatra (or possibly Ptolemy Auletes) as in the early part of the reign of Augustus. Owing to the loss of the beginning it is uncertain which magistrate is addressed, but the phrase καταστῆσαι ἐπὶ σέ (l. 12) suggests the strategus or ἐπιστάτης φυλακιτῶν: cf. e.g. P. Ryl. 136. 14, 149. 23. Pauses are indicated by short blank spaces after κοιταζομένους (l. 9), προσαγγέλλων (l. 10), and κομίσωμαι (l. 13).

[ἀνελθεῖν ἀπὸ ἧς ἔχω ἅλω
περὶ τὸ Πεκύσιος Ἰσιεῖον ἀπηνέγ-
καὶ τοῦ λαστρικῶι τρόπωι εἰς (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβαξ) ὃ,
ὁμοίως καὶ ἀφ᾽ ἔχω περὶ τὸ αὐτὸ]
5 ᾿Ισιεῖον ἄλλης ἅλω ἧς yewpyar
βασιλικῆς [γ]ῆς εἰς ἄλλας (πυροῦ) [(ἀρτάβας)] δ. 
καθυπονοῶν οὖν εἰς Σαραπίωνα
ἄλωνοφύλακα [κ]αὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς ἐκεῖ
κοιταζομένους, δῶν χάριν ἴνομη-
10 μ[έ]νος προσαγγέλλων, ἀξιῶ συν-
τ[ά]ξαι ἐις Ιζητόσαντας τοὺς αἰτίους
καταστῆσαι ἐπὶ σὲ, ὅπως ἐγὼ μὲν
πρὸς ἐπίστασιν ἄλλων, ἰν' ὁ ἀντει-
λημμένος.

ἐυτύχει.

8. φυλακ[κ]α of ἁλωνοφυλ. above the line.

... before I returned, thievishly carried off from the threshing-floor, which I own near Iseum Pekusios, as much as 4 artabae of wheat, and likewise from another threshing-floor, which I own near the same Iseum for the Crown-land cultivated by me, as much as 4 more artabae of wheat. I have suspicions against Sarapion, guard of the threshing-floors, and the others who sleep there. Wherefore having been wronged I appeal to you, and request you to give orders (to your subordinates) to search out the guilty persons and bring them before you, in order that I may recover the stolen property, and the persons who shall be proved guilty may receive due punishment, so as to prevent others, and that I may obtain relief. Farewell.’
A request for the appointment of a guardian, addressed to the praefect Valerius Firmus by a woman, in both Latin and Greek. The writing is across the fibres, and the right-hand half of the document is lost, but can be restored by the aid of 720 (= M. Chrest. 324), a similar request in Latin to the same praefect two years later, and 1201, a bilingual application for agnitio bonorum possessionis in A.D. 258. The Latin cursive writing is much smaller and more rapidly penned than that of those papyri and 1114 (A.D. 237) and 1271 (A.D. 246). 720 was the original petition, containing the actual signatures of the applicant and her proposed guardian (both in Greek), with the answer made in the office of the praefect and a remark of assent, probably in the praefect's own handwriting. 1466 also has at the bottom the answer to the petition, but in Greek, not Latin, and since the signatures appended to the Greek text are not autographs, the document is clearly a copy made in the praefect's office, the Greek docket appended to the Latin text giving the number of the original petition, which had been entered in the praefect's books. The Latin version is probably only a partial copy of the original, the Latin date and answer being omitted in l. 2, but translated in ll. 6–7 and 10; cf. 1201. 21–2, where the Latin answer of the praefect is translated. Lines 1–3, which are close to the upper margin, may even have been written after ll. 4–10. The lower part of the papyrus contains traces of an earlier document which has been expunged, and on the verso are three widely separated lines, apparently of an account, in a different hand, besides traces of other writing at right angles, all of which seem to have been intentionally obliterated. The text of the account is 1 λ . e . ηον είς σφ( ) ρ . [, 2 Αυρη- λ(ιου) 'Αχιλ(έως) v(υ) φ, 3 Αυρηλ(ίου) 'Αμμωνίου Κεφα( ).

The juristic aspects of 720 in relation to the other evidence concerning the appointment of guardians are discussed by Mitteis, Zeitschr. f. d. Savignyst. xxxix. 390 sqq., Grundz. 248 sqq. Local magistrates were also competent to appoint them before and after the constitutio Antoniniana (cf. 1478. 20, n.), and whether the guardian appointed by the praefect was permanent or πρὸς μόνην τὴν οἰκονομίαν (5θ. 16) is not clear. Incidentally 1466 provides the earliest date for the praefecture of Valerius Firmus, which is carried back to Pachon 26 (May 21), 245. In P. Flor. 4. 5, written in the same month without mention of the day, a different praefect is found, Aurelius Basileus. The latter is also mentioned in 1277. recto as holding office on Mesore 25 (Aug. 18) of the 5th year of an unspecified reign, which is more likely to have been Gordian's (i.e. A.D. 242) than that of the
Philippi (248), which was suggested in 1277. In 241 the praefect seems to have been Annianus (P. Strassb. 41. 17), and C. Julius Priscus was vice-praefect about this period (C. I. L. vi. 1638).

1 Valerio Firmo praef (ecto) Aeg(ypti) ab Aurelia Arsinoe. rogo, domine, des mihi auctorem e lege Iulia et Titia Aurelium. 
erωτῶ, κύριε, δοῦναί μοι.
2 Erminum. (ἔτους) β Παχὼν κτ. κόλ(λημα) 9 θ (τόμος) ἐις.
3 ἐρμηνεία τῶν Ῥωμαϊκῶν.

2nd hand
4 Οὐαλερίῳ Φίρμῳ ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου πα[ρὰ] Αὐρηλίας Ἀρσινόης. ἐγράψα, κύριε, δοῦναί μοι.
5 κύριον ἐπιγραφόμενον κατὰ νόμον 'Ιούλιον κ[α]' Τίτιον Αὐρήλιον Ἐρμεῖνον. ἐδόθη?
6 πρὸ 16 καλανδῶν 'Ιουνίων Αὐτοκράτορι Φιλίππῳ καὶ Τιτίανῳ.
7 υπάτοις. Αὐρηλία Ἀρσινόη Σαραπίων ἐπιγραφόμενον ἐπιτέθη τῶν Ἀυρήλιον Ἐρμεῖνον.
8 νον κύριον μου ἐπιγραφήναι. Αὐρήλιος Τιμιάγγενης 11 letters ἐγραψά ὑπὲρ αὐτής.
9 μη εἰδυίης γράμματα. Αὐρήλιος Ἐρμεῖνος Διονυσίου εὐδοκῶ τῇ δήσει. (ἔτους) β Παχὼν κτ. 9

3rd hand
10 ei μη ἑχεις ἑτέρου κύριον δίκαιον ὅν πλησίον. οἴτε ἐρωτῶς σὲ. διδομι.

2. 7) II.

'To Valerius Firmus, praefect of Egypt, from Aurelia Arsinoë. I ask you, my lord, to give me as guardian according to the Julian and Titian law Aurelius Herminus. The 2nd year, Pachon 26. Sheet 94, vol. 1.

Translation of the Latin:

To Valerius Firmus &c. Presented on the 12th day before the calends of June in the consulship of the Emperor Philippus Augustus and Titianus. I, Aurelia Arsinoë daughter of Sarapion, have presented the petition, requesting that Aurelius Herminus should be appointed my guardian. I, Aurelius Timagenes(?) son of ..., wrote for her as she is illiterate. I, Aurelius Herminus son of Dionysius, consent to the petition. The 2nd year, Pachon 26.

Unless you have the right to another guardian, I grant you the guardian for whom you ask.'

1. The restoration is derived from 720. 3-4, where et is omitted before Titia, whereas in l. 14 it was inserted, as probably here, since καὶ in l. 5 is practically certain, Ti[τιον] being inadmissible. rogo, domine, des mihi also occurs in 1201. 3. Line 1 seems to have been in any case longer than ll. 4-8, and probably no word corresponding to ἐπιγραφόμενον in l. 5 (inscribendum?) occurred in it.
2. The Egyptian date, which perhaps occurred also in l. 9, here belongs to the docket, the original Latin date corresponding to that in l. 6 being omitted; cf. int. The τ of τ(όμος) (cf. crit. n.) was written like a ν, as in 1201. 11 τ(όμος) εἰς.
4. ἐρωτῶ ... μοί: cf. 1201. 15.
5. ἐπιγραφήμενον was probably not represented in the Latin; cf. l. i, n. For 'Ιουλίου Θέοδοτος cf. l. 1, n., and for ἐπίδοθη 1201. 16.
6. For εἰπείδηθα cf. 1201. 5 (in 720. 8 there is a lacuna), and for ἀπολογία 1201. 6.
7. Τιμαγένης: the reading is very uncertain. The first letter might be Ε or Θ, but 'Ερμείσανος (cf. l. 9) is unsuitable.
8. εὐδοκῶ τῇ δεήσει: οἵ. 720. 9-10. The insertion of the date is suggested by 1201. 21, but the space may have been blank.
9. εὐδοκῶ τῇ δεήσει: cf. 720. 9-10. The insertion of the date is suggested by 1201. 21, but the space may have been blank.

10. 720. 12-15 has quo ne ab [iusto tutore tutela] (so Wilcken, comparing Lex Salpensana l. 43) abeat, Plutammonem et lege Iul. et [Tit. auctorem] do, which means the same. The point of the reservation is illustrated by P. Tebt. 397. 25-6 ἐνδοικοίσα μη ἔχουσα τὸν ἐπιγραφήμενον μου κύριον τόν συνόντα μοι ἄνδρα ... ἐπὶ ξένης ἐϊναι καὶ μὴ περιεῖναι μου πατέρα μηδὲ τοῦ πατρὸς πατέρα μηδὲ ἔχων με ἀδελφὸν ἢ υἱόν. That papyrus dates from before the constitutio Antoniniana, but Graeco-Egyptian law did not differ appreciably from Roman law on this point.

1467. PETITION FOR IUS TRIUM LIBERORUM.

This interesting document is a petition to a praefect from a woman, Aurelia Thaisous also called Lolliane, claiming the right to act without a guardian in virtue of her possession of three children and ability to write, and asking for official sanction of her application. This was duly granted by the response added at the end, which is in the same hand as the petition, showing that the document is a copy, not the original. The beginning is lost, but evidently only a few lines containing the address are missing before l. i. The date (l. 29) is the 10th year of an unnamed Emperor, who is almost certainly Gallienus both on palaeographical grounds and because the same woman, with her alternative names generally reversed, recurs in 1475 acting without a guardian in the 14th year of that Emperor. The only other possible reign here is that of Severus Alexander; but the handwriting and the use of the epithet διασημότατος applied to the praefect strongly favour the later date. The praefect therefore is likely to have been Aurelius Theodotus, who is known from P. Strassb. 5. 6-7, 18 to have been in office on Mesore 21 of the 9th year and in an unknown month of the 10th year. On or before Pharmouthi 2 of the 13th year the praefect was Κουσσώνιος Ι... (P. Ryl. 165. 9), and perhaps another praefect who held office shortly before the 14th year was Claudius Theodorus (C. P. Herm. 119. recto iv. 25).

There are frequent references in papyri, especially after the constitutio Antoniniana, to Roman women acting χωρὶς κύριου τέκνων δικαίως κατὰ τὰ Ρωμαίων.
ἔθη; cf. 1463. 9, Kübler, Zeitschr. f. Savignyst. xxx. 156 sqq.; but this is the first papyrus to illustrate the process by which the right was secured. The fact that so high an official as the praefect was addressed on the subject indicates that the privilege was by no means a ‘reichsrechtliche Floskel’, as suggested by Partsch in reviewing Kübler (Archiv, v. 472). The only extant parallel for 1467 is 1264, an application from an Oxyrhynchite citizen to the local magistrates for recognition of the right to ἀπὸ τῶν νόμων δικαίωσις, which was based (the correction εὐπαιδείας for εὐναιδείας in l. 18 is confirmed by 1467. 11) upon the ius liberorum established by the Lex Iulia et Papia Poppaea; cf. 1264. int. The mention in ll. 4-5 of the number of children (by Roman law three in the case of a Roman woman, four in that of a freedwoman; cf. Kübler, i.e.) conveys the impression that they were all living, but it is not certain that the survival of the children was necessary for the granting of the ius trium liberorum. That a knowledge of writing was also generally required, though not an absolutely necessary condition (ll. 8-10, 13-15; cf. 1463. 22, n.), is new and interesting. Neither Roman nor Graeco-Egyptian law was known to have laid stress on this condition in connexion with the independence of women, though in the light of 1467 the point of ἐπισταμένη γράφαμα in 56. 12 is now clear; cf. 1473. 21.

ἀσφαλείας διὰ τούτων μου τῶν βιβλίων προσφατονύμω
τῷ σῷ μεγέθυ πρὸς τῷ δυνάμενυ ἀνεμποδίστως ἃ ἐν-
τοῖ τοῖς ἐπισταμένοις, καὶ αὐτὴ τοῖς ἐν
μέν κόσμῳ τῆς εὐ-
παιδείας εὐθυχήσασα, ἀξιῶ ἔχειν χρηματίζειν ἐν αἷς ποι-
ἀδιαπάσσεσθαι. ἀξιῶ ἐχεῖν αὐτὰ ἀπροκρίτως τοῖς δι-
καίως μὲν ἐν τῇ σῇ τοῦ δια-
σηματάτου τοῖς ἐπισταμένοις, καὶ αὐτὴ τοῖς ἐν τῇ
σῇ τοῦ δια-
ν indications in 56. 12 is now clear; cf. 1473. 21.

14. κ of εὐκοπῶς above β deleted, and or possibly corr. 15. ὑπ’ Π. 24. ἵν’ Π. 27. θαύμωος Π.
1467. PETITION FOR IUS TRIUM LIBERORUM

... (Laws have been made), most eminent praefect, which enable women who are
honoured with the right of three children to be independent and act without a guardian in
all business which they transact, especially those women who know how to write.
Accordingly I too, fortunately possessing the honour of being blessed with children, and
a writer who am able to write with the greatest ease, in the fullness of my security appeal
to your highness by this my application with the object of being enabled to carry out without
hindrance all the business which I henceforth transact, and beg you to keep it without pre-
judice to my rights in your eminence's office, in order that I may obtain your assistance
and acknowledge my unfailing gratitude. Farewell. I, Aurelia Thaisous also called
Lolliane, sent this for presentation. The roth year, Epeiph 21.
Your application shall be kept in the office.'

1. Something like νόμοι γεγένηται is expected, and νόμοι | [πά]λαι γεγέ
γενηται is possible; but the vestiges are too slight to afford a real clue, and the verb may have been [. .]ραθ. κατὰ τὸν νόμον takes the place of κατὰ τὰ Ῥωμαίων ἕθη in P. Strassb. 29. 29.
13. καὶ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα: οὐσα [καὶ] τὰ cannot be read.
17. προσφώνων: of the supposed φ only the tail survives, and the top of the σ is lost.
προσ[ή]νοι and προσ[ά]νοι are both unsatisfactory.
22. ἀπροκρίτως: cf. P. Leipzig 64. 17, where it seems to mean 'provisionally', and
P. Flor. 68. 13 υπόζη τούκτης [ν]ιὸτος.
24. τάξι: cf. l. 30, B. G. U. 981. i. 10 τὰ τῆς τάξεως βιβλία, and the τάξις ἐπάρχου in e. δ.
1422. 2. The meaning 'list' (cf. e.g. 1551. 16) is inapplicable here.
25. εἰσαλεῖ διοικος: the supplement is rather long.

1468. PETITION CONCERNING OWNERSHIP OF SLAVES.

25 × 14.9 cm. About A.D. 258.

A petition to the deputy-praefect, L. Mussius Aemilianus (ll. 1–2, n.),
concerning the rightful ownership of some slaves. After a prelude in general
terms (ll. 4–10; cf. 1469. 3–5), the writer accuses Syrus, his great-uncle, of
having made a false claim to the ownership of two slaves born to a female
slave belonging to his mother. This attempted fraud had been accidentally
detected, and the writer's mother had taken steps (by petitioning a praefect?)
(cf. l. 28, n.) to vindicate her rights, which remained undisputed during her lifetime.
Shortly before the date of the petition she had died, and complications had
evidently arisen in connexion with the bequeathal of the slaves; but after
l. 32 the papyrus, which becomes seriously damaged after l. 25, ceases to be
intelligible, and soon afterwards breaks off, apparently at the point where
the writer, having finished his narrative, was asking for assistance. Blank spaces,
indicating a pause, occur after διήγησιν (l. 11), [ἐκαφνήν (l. 17), -θεν (l. 20),
lουσ] (l. 26).
On the verso are traces of an expunged document.
Δουκίω Μουσσίῳ Αἰμιλιανῷ τῷ διασημοτάτῳ διέποντι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν
παρὰ Δυρηλίου Θεωνείνου τοῦ καὶ Ἀφύνχιος Διοσκόρου μητρὸς Τα-
αφύνχιος ἀπὸ Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως. τοῖς κακουργεῖν προχεῖ-
5 ρος ἔχουσιν τέχνην ὡς δικαίας ἐπινοίας πρὸς τῷ μηθὲν ὄφελος ἔχειν ἐτὶ καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νόμων ὴριστοῖς ἐπιτειμίοις ὑποβάλλει ὡς ἐτὸν καὶ περὶ πάντα ἀκοήμη-
τος πρόνοια. τοιούτων εὑν κατ’ ἔμοι ἐπιχειρεῖμεν επὶ τὴν σὴν ἀνδρείαν καταφεύγοι ϑαρρῶν τευχεῖσθαι τῶν προσ-
10 στὶν μοι δικαίων ἡγεμών γνώμης. τὰ δὲ τοῦ πράγματος τοιαύτην ἔχει τὴν διάγησιν. γέγονεν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ μη-
τρὶ Τααφύνχιοι ἀπὸ κληρονομίας τῆς μητρὸς αὐτῆς ᾿Αφύνχιος ἀπὸ Ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως. τοῖς κακουργεῖν προχεῖ-
πόσῳ καὶ τῷ μηθὲν ἐχουσίν ἐπικρατεῖν πρὸς τῷ μηδὲν ὄφελος ἔχειν ἐτὶ καὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῶν νόμων ὴριστοῖς ἐπι-
τειμίοις ὑποβάλλει τὴν σὴν ἀνδρείαν καταφεύγοι ϑαρρῶν τευχεῖσθαι τῶν προσ-
15 στὶν μοι δικαίων ἡγεμών γνώμης. τὰ δὲ τοῦ πράγματος τοιαύτην ἔχει τὴν διάγησιν.

10 θεν. τῶν γὰρ πρὸς μητρὸς ᾿Αφύνχιας κατ’ ὦ κιαν ἀπο-
γραφὴ καὶ τῇ τὴν δεσποτείαν καὶ τῇ νυκτὶν ἔχειν αὐτῆς ὄνομα τό ἐστιν ᾿Αφύνχιος ἀπὸ 
κληρονομίας τῆς μητρὸς αὐτῆς ᾿Αφύνχιος. ταύτην τὴν δούλην ἀπογραψαμένη τῇ 
πρὸς τὸ θ (ἔτος) τῆς θεοῦ ᾿Αλεξάνδρου βασιλείας κατ᾽ οἰκίαν 
γραφῇ Καλὶ τὴν δεσποτείαν καὶ τὴν νομὴν ἔχειν ἐτὶ καὶ κυρίας 

20 αὐτῆς ἔδωκεν δὲ ποτὲ ποιουμένη περὶ τῶν ἐν τῷ τόπῳ 
οἰκοτηρίων ἀναπηρεῖσθαι. τὸν γὰρ πρὸς μητρὸς ἀποδείξει 

25 δὲ οὐκ ἂν διαγαγεῖν τους ἀλλοτρίους 
[δω] [...]. τῆς μητρὸς μὴ σιωπήσῃ μαλλον 

30 [σβηθητοῖ δέ] εὐγένουτο ὡς τῆς Ἅρσείας τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου 

35 [δέων ἄποθεσεις [...].] ποτὲ τους κληρονομηθέντας
1468. PETITION CONCERNING OWNERSHIP OF SLAVES

To Lucius Mussius Aemilianus, the most eminent deputy-praefect, from Aurelius Theoninus also called Aphunchis, son of Dioscorus and Taaphunchis, of Oxyrhynchus. The wicked designs of those who are ready to commit crimes by artifice are not only made to be no avail, but are subjected to the decreed penalties of the laws by your active and in all cases unresting vigilance. Accordingly I, being the victim of such designs, appeal to your nobility with the full confidence that I shall obtain the rights due to me, my lord praefect. The statement of my case is as follows. My mother Taaphunchis obtained by inheritance from her mother, Thatres daughter of Apollonius, a serving-maid Thaesis, daughter of a slave born in the house, called Taaphunchis. This slave she registered in the house to house census in the 9th year of the reign of the deified Alexander, and held the ownership and possession of her for herself. On one occasion, when conducting an inquiry concerning building-land and examining the documents in the local public archives, she discovered that a fraud had been committed. She saw that her maternal uncle Syrus son of Apollonius and his wife registered ... the children born to Thaesis, Apollonius and Harseis, and alienated the rights of lordship and ownership, which was ... and wrong, nay more it was (intolerable ?) that they should take away slaves which did not belong to them as if they were their own. ... (my mother) did not maintain silence about this fraud, (but presented a petition?) to Titianus Clodianus; and during her lifetime the ownership of Harseis and Apollonius and usufruct of them were undisputed, that is to say ... After my mother's death, months ago, ... the heirs of the aforesaid ... (made) new (declarations) concerning the slaves ...'

1—2. Mussius Aemilianus is also called διέπων τὴν ἡγεμονίαν in Euseb. Hist. Eccl. vii. ii. 9, and in 1201. 14 on Thoth 27 of the 6th year of Valerian and Gallienus (Sept. 24, 258). In 1201. 1 (the same day) he is styled praef(ecus) Aeg(yp'ti), as in P. Ryl. i. 10. 7 ὁ δια-σηματαστας ἡγεμών on an unnamed day of Phaophi of the 7th year (Sept. 28—Oct. 27, 259). The holders of the praefecture during the reigns of Gallus and Aemilianus, and the first five years of Valerian and Gallienus are unknown; in Decius' reign Aurelius Appius Sabinus was praefect on July 17, 250 (C. P. R. 20. ii. i), and for the praefects from the 9th to the 14th year of Gallienus cf. 1467. int. A coin with the inscription Λ(υσιρα). Η(ερ) ΜΙ Αιμιλιανος, ascribed by Poole to this Aemilianus (cf. 1201. int.), is, as Mr. Milne informs us, a tooled coin of Philippus I, and therefore not really inconsistent with the names Lucius Mussius, of which the praenomen occurs only in 1468.

18. οἰκο[πέδων : οἴκο[γεζνῶν (cf. l. 13) is inadmissible.
24. ἀφαγεῖν or ἀπαγαγεῖν. ἀφ[ε][κτῶν cannot be read here, but ἀφ[ε][κτῶν is possible in l. 25.
25. ὑπαγαγεῖν is not quite certain whether the supposed tail of a ρ (or possibly ι) before ἀφ belongs to this line or to the line below. ὑπαγαγεῖν is possible in place of ἀπαγαγεῖν.
26. λαογράφων: λαογραφ[ι]ῶν might be read; but the λαογράφου received census-returns (e.g. P. Flor. 4. 1; cf. 1468. 14—15), and the two slaves, being described as παῖδες in l. 22, may have been under the age (14) for paying poll-tax. For the stop after ἔτο[υ]ς cf. int. The first word of l. 27 may be a participle [. . .]. σαπ[εννον]
27-8. $\sigmaιωπή[σασσε]$ : $\sigmaιωπή[σασσε]$ is inadmissible, but the dative is difficult, and perhaps $\sigmaιωπή[σασσε] \ η\ $μέρη should be read or $\sigmaιωπή$. There was a correction in l. 27 (cf. crit. n.), and the construction of ll. 26–9 is very obscure.

28. Titianus Clodianus may well have been a praefect. The application to him was made after A.D. 230 (l. 15) and some little time (cf. l. 29) before the date of 1469.

33. $\ οἱ\ κληρονόμοι :$ or possibly $\ οἱ\ κληρ. ;$ but the termination of the word before $\ νεαρ[ά]ις$ in l. 34 does not suit $\ επιστομόμυ[θε]$. 

35. Perhaps $\ ποιή[ν]ος$.

1469. PETITION OF VILLAGE-REPRESENTATIVES.

A well preserved petition to Aemilius Rusticianus, an otherwise unknown deputy-praefect (l. 1, n.), from two comarchs on behalf of the village of Paimis which was situated in the western toparchy near the metropolis (1475. 22, n.). Their complaint was concerned with the repair of an embankment, and illustrates the difficulties experienced in carrying out the regulations which had been laid down a few years previously by the dioecetes in 1409. For this state of affairs the multiplication of officials was largely responsible. The embankment in question having broken down was first inspected by the δημόσιος γεωμέτρης, who estimated that 400 ναύβια (about 600 cubic metres) were required to repair it. The duty of supplying these was imposed upon the village by the χωματεπείκτης, and 250 ναύβια had already been dug. With these two officials the villagers seem to have been quite satisfied; their complaint was directed against a subordinate of the strategus, who intervened at this point, being apparently responsible for the ultimate disposition of the earth among different embankments. This individual from corrupt motives, as the villagers hint, credited them with only 100 of the 250 ναύβια which they had dug, the remaining 150 being apparently transferred to another village, and the praefect was accordingly requested to set matters right. P. Thead. 17 (A. D. 332) is another petition to a praefect from a village, represented by three persons of whom at least one, Sakaon, was probably a comarch, though $\ εν\ δεσποταί$ in l. 4 represents, as is remarked by Wilcken, Archiv, vi. 300, $\ επαρχε\ δεσποτα$, not $\ εν\ δραχ\ δεσποτα$. The writing of 1469 is across the fibres of the recto and is continued on the verso, which is unusual. Evidently it was a draft or copy, the month being omitted in the date in l. 25, and the signature in ll. 23–4 being in the same hand as the rest of the document. The Greek is of poor quality; cf. ll. 8–10, nn., and ll. 16–17.

τῇ κώμῃ ἡμῶν εξ οὗ καὶ τὰ ὅλα τοῦ χώματος ναύβια ν ἐπέκειτο ἡμῖν ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν χώματος ἀναβαλεῖν,


On the verso.

ὁ δὲ ὡς ἐφη διὰ λήμμα εἰς τὸ προκείμενον χῶμα διέταξεν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ ναυβίοις ρ,

15 ἡδὲ σὺν ἀναβαλόντων ἡμῶν, δὴλοντι τὰ λοιπὰ ὑπὸ ναύβια ἐτέρως παρασχεῖν ἔθελον. τοῦ οὗν πεπιστευμένου τὰ χώματα ὑπὸ τῆς ἡγεμονίας, καὶ οὕτως ἔλλοι τῶν μάρτυρος ἀμείνονος, τὴν γενο[μένην] υφ' ἡμῶν ἀπεργασίαν ἐπισταμένο[ν], καὶ τῆς τοῦ βοηθοῦ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ κακουργίας καταφανοὺς οὔσης, τὴν πρόσοδον ἐπὶ σὲ
To Aemilius Rusticianus, the most illustrious deputy in the most eminent office of praefect, from the inhabitants of the village of Paimis in the western toparchy of the Oxyrhynchite nome, through us, the comarchs of the present year, the Aurelii Pibemis and Nemesianus. It is with difficulty, my lord, that even when justice is shown to us in commands concerning us we could accomplish in full our duties, since, if any advantage of us is taken, our weakness will leave us no escape. There is a public dyke to the south of our village, in which there is a gap and places washed away, naturally requiring embankment. This dyke was estimated by the public land-surveyor to require 400 naubia, and the overseer of labour on dykes set us, the local inhabitants, to work, and made us bank up 250 naubia. Nor was this all that was imposed upon our village, since it resulted in the overseer of dykes making us responsible for the whole 400 naubia; but when the distribution of earth for the said dykes was made by the assistant of the strategus, who came first, probably for the sake of base profit—for it is the practice of the public land-surveyor, being cognizant of the localities themselves, to assign the repairs of each dyke to the neighbouring population in accordance with the size of each village—he for gain, as I said, credited us with 100 naubia, although we had already banked up 250, clearly proposing to assign the remaining 150 naubia to others. Since the official entrusted with the dykes by the praefecture than whom there is no better witness, knows of the work done by us, and the unfairness of the assistant of the strategus is evident, we appeal to you by this petition, entreating you to order by your sacred signature whomsoever your highness may approve of, or the overseer of dykes, to measure the embankment again, and to credit us with the naubia which we have previously banked up on the said dyke, we being ready to perform any other work which you may choose for us in the locality to which we were ordered.

We, the Aurelii Pibemis and Nemesianus, sent the petition to be presented. I, Aurelius Plution, wrote it on their behalf at their request, as they stated that they were illiterate. In the consulship of Anicius Paulinus for the second time and Virius Gallus.'
1469. PETITION OF VILLAGE-REPRESENTATIVES

frequently in inscriptions, especially those referring to praefects of the Praetorian guard or of Syria (cf. Magie, De Roman. vocab. sollemn. 103–4), but in Egypt is very rare. The only instance seems to be P. Cairo Masp. 67009. 1–2 τὴν ἐξοχ[ω]τάτηϊν φιλανθρωπίαν, referring to a dux of the Thebaid. The division of Egypt into three provinces, Jovia, Herculia, and Thebais, is generally assigned to A.D. 297, i.e. the year before that in which 1469 was written, so that Aemilius Rusticianus might be a praeses Hercul[iae]; but petitions to the praefect of Egypt from inhabitants of Herculia in the reign of Diocletian or shortly after are common, e.g. 1470 (cf. Gelzer, Studien, 5), and that official is more likely to be meant here. The ordinary epithet of both the praefect of Egypt and the praesides of Herculia and Thebais was διασημότατος (perfectissimus) at this period. On Aug. 19, 299, the praefect of Egypt was Aelius Publius (1416. 29, n.).

10. ἐπειδὴ: this sentence is incomplete, the writer starting on a parenthesis in l. 11, and having forgotten the construction when l. 14 is reached.

21. ναύβια: ναύβια (σὺν (cf. 1, 15) is improbable; for there is no sign of ν here being intended for a figure, and the preceding a is corrected; cf. crit. n.

1470. PETITION CONCERNING OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

The chronological order of the three documents on this papyrus is the reverse of their actual order, the second and third being enclosures; cf. 66–7 and P. Thead. 18. The earliest (ll. 9–18) is a petition to the praefect Flavius Philagrius (l. 4, n.) from a woman called Theodora, whose father, a veteran, had shortly before his death purchased a piece of land in her name. Although the price had been paid to the seller, possession of the land had somehow passed to the seller’s brother, Demetrianus, and since he refused to give it up Theodora appealed for assistance. This was granted her by a letter (ll. 6–8) from the
praefect to an official of the Oxyrhynchite nome, forwarding the petition and giving instructions for the settlement of the dispute. A copy of this letter was forwarded by Theodora to the official, with an explanatory note (ll. 1–5), the document having been drawn up probably in his bureau. The loss of 25–30 letters (in ll. 1 and 9, where the restorations are certain, 28 and 27 letters) at the beginnings of lines, though these are often capable of restoration, leaves some points obscure, especially the nature of Demetrianus' claim to the land, and the rank of the nome-official addressed in the first two documents. In A.D. 336 the logistes or the defensor rather than the strategus would be expected to be found in such a context; cf. 1426. 3–4, nn. But the name of the logistes on the 30th of the month in which 1470 was written is known from 1265. 5 to have been Αὐρήλιος Παράνιος καὶ Μακρόμιος, for whose full name there is not room in l. 3 (in l. 6 probably only the title was given); and two months later than 1470 Φλαούιος 'Ιουλιανός διοίκων ἐκδικίαν Ὀξυρυχίτου occurs in 901. 3, so that it is almost equally difficult to suppose that the defensor was addressed, especially since the Nilus (?) who is mentioned in l. 16 may be identical with the official addressed in ll. 3 and 6. Hence there are strong grounds for supposing that the official in question was the strategus, who in 357 is coupled with the logistes in 66, an application corresponding to 1470 with the addition of the answer of the officials addressed. 67, which is arranged on a similar plan, is addressed to a προπολιτευόμενος, but this is too long a title for l. 6.

1 [Μετὰ τὴν υπατείαν Ἰουλίου Κωνσταντίνου πατρικίου ἀδελφοῦ τοῦ δεσπότου ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίνου Ἀγούσιου καὶ Ῥούφιου θυγατρὸς ἑυδαίμονος ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτής πόλεως.

2 [18 letters] υπάτους Φαμενώθ.

3 [στρατηγῷ Αὐρήλιας Θεοδώρας θυ(γατρὸς) Εὐδαίμονος γενομένου οὐετρανοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτής πόλεως.

4 [ἐπέδωκα λιβέλλου προσφέυγοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν τοῦ κυρίου μου Φιλαγρίον τοῦ λαμπροτάτου ἐπάρχου τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ οὐ ἔτυχον.

5 [παρ' αὐτοῦ χρηματισμοῦ ἐντεταχότος ἐπὶ πέρας ἀχθῆναι τὰ κεκελευσμένα ἐστὶν ἀντίγραφον.

6 [Φλαούιος Φιλάγριος στρατηγῷ Οξυρυχίτου. Διορθώσεως χρηματισμοῦ ἐπίδοσα οὗ τὸ ἀντίτυπον ὑποτετάκται εἰς τῇ δια-

7 [27 l. . . . ταῖς χρηματισμοῖς ὃ ὑμολογοῦντων αὐτῶν ταῦτα αὐτή ἀποδοθοῦναι, ἐπὶ] ἀντίληψιν.

8 [29 l. . . .] σοί ἐς τῆς] ἀντίληψιν. ἔρρωσο. ἀντίγραφον λιβέλλου.
The year after the consulship of Julius Constantius, patrician, brother of our master Constantinus Augustus, and Rufius Albinus, under the consuls to be appointed, Phamenoth.

To ..., strategus (?) of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelia Theodora daughter of Eudaemon also called ... , formerly a veteran, of Oxyrhynchus. My father in his lifetime bought from Pasipentotis son of Melas, of the said city, in the area of the village of Sento of the Oxyrhynchite nome in the holding of Apollophanes, plot 109, registered in the name of Se. onius Pasis and Inarous ... , one and a quarter arurae, 14...
aru., of... land, and paid him in full the price agreed upon... in accordance with the sale which had been effected and had been arranged in my name. Somehow Demetrianus... Demetrianus, the brother of the man who sold the land to my father, hoping to alienate this land and despising my orphan condition. Wherefore I need your protection, most illustrious praefect, and beg you to give orders through... Nilus(?), if you so decide, that the said Demetrianus should be compelled to restore the land to me... in order that I may by recovering it be enabled to... Presented by me, Aurelia Theodora”.

1. Cf. 1265. 1–4. This line apparently projected to the left. On Pachon 6 (May 1) the consuls of the year were known (901. 1).
3. Νείλῳ should perhaps be restored; cf. l. 16, n., and int.
4. Φλαουίου: this praefect is known from references in St. Athanasius to have held office from 334–6 and again from 338–40 (cf. Cantarelli, Prefettì, ii. 25–6); but he has not previously occurred on a papyrus.
5. For χρηματισμοῦ cf. 1472. 3. 66. 20 has ἀποφάσεως at this point.
6. ἀντίτυπον: the use of this word as equivalent to ἀντίγραφον seems to be new.
7. Φιλαγρίου: this praefect is known from references in St. Athanasius to have held office from 334–6 and again from 338–40 (cf. Cantarelli, Prefettì, ii. 25–6); but he has not previously occurred on a papyrus.
11. κοιτῶν εὐφρατῶν: κοίτη as a parcel of land is used in Hermopolite papyri where Arsinoite papyri have φιλαγρία. For the numbering of φιλαγρίæ and κοῖται in the wider sense of subdivisions of village-lands cf. 918 and Preisigke, S. B. 4296, 4325.
12. The initial lacuna no doubt contained a patronymic, followed by an adjective such as σιτικής.
13. Δημητρι[ανός: or possibly Δημήτριος, since Δημήτριον is admissible in l. 16 and Δημητριανὸς in l. 14 might be a different person.
16. διὰ...] Νείλου: cf. int. and l. 3, n. Φλαουίου or Λυρηλίου is possible. Ναδων or Νατων could be read, but suggests no suitable name; διήνεξα (cf. e. g. 1499. 20) is unlikely, though a name without a title is not very satisfactory.

VII. NOTIFICATIONS TO ARCHIDICASTAE

1471. CONTRACT OF LOAN.

22.5 × 9.4 cm.

A.D. 81.

A contract for the loan of 38 drachmae for four months at the usual 12 per cent. rate of interest, in the form of a συγχώρησις addressed to the otherwise unknown archidicastes Pallas, who may have been related to the well-known freedman of that name in the reign of Nero. This class of public contracts, as distinguished from private χειρόγραφα, is illustrated by numerous Alexandrian papyri of the reign of Augustus in B. G. U. iv; cf. Koschaker, Zeitschr. f. Savignyst. xxviii. 270 sqq., Schubart, Archiv, v. 47 sqq., Lewald, Röm.-ägypt.
Grundbuchrecht, 87–91, Mitteis, Grunds. 65–7. As is the case with most of the later συγχωρήσεις, one of the parties was a Roman citizen; cf. 727. int. 1471, of which the formula closely resembles that of B.G.U. 1056 and 1147. 1–22, is interesting on account of the occurrence of the ἀγώγιμος clause (Il. 22–3), found only in the Alexandrian συγχωρήσεις. The distinction between the right of personal execution conferred by it and by the ordinary clause τῆς πράξεως οὐσίας ἐκ τε αὐτοῦ . . . καθάπερ ἐκ δίκης (cf. Il. 29–32) is discussed at length by Lewald, Zur Personal-exekution im Recht d. Pap. 27 sqq., but without attaining to a very definite conclusion. Apparently some kind of immediate obligation to personal service was meant; cf. Mitteis, Grunds. 46. In the Alexandrian συγχωρήσεις containing this clause, with one exception (B. G. U. 1156), the debtor who was ἀγώγιμος was a Persian of the Epigone, and it has been generally supposed that there was a special connexion between that class and this mode of execution. 1471 is incompletely preserved at this point (I. 7); but the reading Περσίνης is preferable there to τοῦ [...], and is confirmed by 1639 (22 B.C.), where the debtors who are ἀγώγιμοι are again Persians of the Epigone. The document has been crossed through, showing that the loan had been repaid.

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1471. CONTRACT OF LOAN 207

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To Pallas, priest, archidicastes, and superintendent of the chrematistae and the other courts, from M. Longinus Castresius, an honourably discharged veteran, and from Teteoris daughter of P .. ., Persian, with her guardian, her son . . ., both inhabitants of the metropolis of the Oxyrhynchite nome, Teteoris acknowledges that she has received from M. Longinus Castresius from hand to hand a loan of 38 drachmae of Imperial silver coin at the interest of 1 drachma per mina each month, which she is to pay regularly to M. Longinus Castresius, and is bound to return the capital in four months from Tubi of the present 1st year of the Emperor Caesar Domitianus Augustus without any delay; otherwise she is liable to arrest and detention until she pays in full to M. Longinus Castresius forthwith the loan of 38 drachmae of silver increased by one half, and the interest, and the interest for overtime at the same rate, M. Longinus Castresius having the right of execution upon both Teteoris and all her property, as if by a legal decision.

Date and signature of an official (?)

1. The numbering of συγχωρήσεις by κολλήματα is common in the Alexandrian examples.
5. Καστρησίου: cf. ll. 12, 17, 24, which show that it is part of M. Longinus' name, though in origin probably a title meaning 'born in the camp'; cf. καστρησίος in P. Hamb. 31. 14.
7. Περσίνης: cf. int.
16. εὐτακτήσεις corresponds to διδοῦσα . . . εὐτάκτως in B. G. U. 1147. 12. In e.g. B. G. U. 1107. 11 the word is used in the middle, εὐτακτομένη . . . τροφείου.
1471. CONTRACT OF LOAN

25. παραχρῆμα: in the Alexandrian συγχωρήσεις concerning loans this word precedes ἀγώμεν (cf. l. 22), where it is more suitably placed.

32. Συγχωρήσεις usually have ἀξιοῦμεν at the end before the date, but ἀξιοῦμεν is also omitted in B. G. U. 741.

34. Τῦβι ε (οἵ. 1. 19) = Dec. 31. The accession of Domitian, which took place on Sept. 13, was known in Egypt before Dec. 6 (P. Brit. Mus. 283).

35. This line, below which probably nothing is lost, presumably contained the signature of an official in the office of the archidicastes. At this point 268 has a name followed by κατακέχρρισται, 727 a name and an abbreviated word, B. G. U. 729 an undeciphered Latin subscription.

1472. APPLICATION CONCERNING DEPOSITS.

15 x 12.8 cm. A.D. 136.

An application, similar to 1270, to a strategus from a man who had lent some corn on deposit and wished to recover it from the heir of his debtor, enclosing an authorization from the deputy-archidicastes (ll. 8-13, n.) to the strategus for the serving of notice (μετάδοσις) upon the heir (ll. 4-7), this being an answer to an application from the creditor (ll. 8 sqq.). The conclusions of the two applications, corresponding to 1270, 50-61, are lost.

This class of papyri concerning the archidicastes and arranged on the same plan falls into four main groups: (1) B. G. U. 239, 614, 832, 1038, P. Flor. 55-6, Giessen 34, in which the applicant cites in his favour the ὑπογραφή of a praefect to a petition or the result of legal proceedings before the archidicastes; (2) 286, 485, B. G. U. 888, P. Flor. 68, 86, in which the contract violated was a δημόσιος χρηματισμός (i.e. either a notarial agreement, or a συγχώρησις like 1471, or a διαγραφή of a bank; cf. Mitteis, Grundz. 58-72), and the substance of it was quoted; (3) 719, 1473-4, 1560, B. G. U. 578, P. Flor. 40 (?), Griech. Texte, 6, Freisigke, S. B. 5692 (?), in which the contract in question was a private χειρόγραφον, so that the application was for registration at Alexandria (δημοσίωσις) as well as μετάδοσις, the contract (in Griech. Texte, 6 an ἐπίσταλμα to a banker) being quoted in full; (4) 1200, 1475, 1561, B. G. U. 455, 717, P. Leipzig 10, P. S. I. 74, in which the application was for δημοσίωσις only, with a view to the information of the βιβλιοφύλακες τῶν ἔγκτήσεων, the contract being, as in (3), quoted in full. With regard to 1270, 1472, and P. Brit. Mus. 908 (iii. 132) the difficulty arises that while only the substance of the contracts is given, as in (2), these are described in terms which do not necessarily imply that they were δημόσιοι χρηματισμοί (ἵμαλογία in 1270. 21, ἐγγραπτοὶ ἀσφάλειαι in 1472. 16, ἐνεχυρασία coupled with ἕτερα χειρόγραφα in P. Brit. Mus. 908. 34; cf. e.g. the ἀσφάλεια in 1473. 26, 1474. 10, which required δημοσίωσις). Possibly, as suggested in 1270. int. with reference to the ὁμολογία in question, the contract
was really notarial in all three cases, and these do not really differ from the examples in class (2); but private χειρόγραφα seem to have been accepted as evidence in actions at law, at any rate in the second century (cf. 1408. 5, n.), and the practice of δημοσίωσις clearly became much more general in the third century, when a clause concerning it was regularly inserted at the end of certain classes of contracts (e.g. 1473. 17–18). A comparison of the dates of these three papyri and those in class (2) with the dates of those in classes (3) and (4) rather suggests that before the reign of Marcus Aurelius (P. Flor. 40) or Commodus (B. G. U. 578) applications to the archidicastes for μετάδοσις were made without much respect to the question whether the contract in question was δημόσιος.


῾Ἀπολιναρίωι στρα(τηγῷ) ἐπὶ Ἡρακλάτος τοῦ καὶ Ἡρακλείδου Ἰ᾿Οξυρύγχων πόλεως.

5 τοῦ ᾿Οξυρυγχείτου στρα(τηγῷ) χαίρειν. τοῦ δεδομένου ὑπομνήματος ἀντίγραφον ὑπόκειται.

Δημήτριος ὁ καὶ Δομίτιος ὁ διέπων τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχιδικαστίαν

παρὰ Ἡρακλάτου τοῦ καὶ Ἡρακλείδου Ἀβραάμιον Σαράπιδον ἐπίάρχου σπείρης δευτέρας

10 Κομμαγηνῶι ἵπποις ἤπειροι ἀρχιδικαστῇ καὶ πρὸς τῇ εἰ-πιμελείᾳ τῶν χρηματιστῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κριτηρίων,

διὰ Δημητρίου τοῦ Δομιτίου ἀποδεδειγμένου ἐξηγητοῦ διέποντος τά κατὰ τὴν ἀρχιδικαστίαν,

παρὰ Ἡρακλάτου τοῦ καὶ Ἡρακλείδου Ἀβραάμιον Σαράπιδον ἐπίάρχου σπείρης δευτέρας
Το άλμενα του δεκαπούττου έτους άναρχης παραγότης πυ[ρ]ον μέτρῳ δημοσίω ἡμιαρταβίῳ ἀρταβῶν εἴκοσι τεσσάρων χοιν[εί]κα(ν) τριῶν, ὧν πάντων τὴν ἀπόδοσιν ὡμολόγησεν ποιήσατε μοι ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν αἱρῶμαι, ἔτι δὲ και belongs to the public 3-artaba measure, and the second in Phamenoth of the said 12th year, likewise for deposit, 24 art. 3 chœn. of wheat by the public 3-artaba measure, all of which he agreed to repay me whenever I choose, in addition to taxes on sale and assignment of land, and whereas the periods have elapsed and no repayment has been made and Diogenes has died leaving as his heir his son . . ., I beg you to give instructions for a letter to be written to the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, stating that he is to serve a copy of this memorandum upon . . .’
1. Ἀπολιναρίωι: he was still strategus on Mecheir 3 of the 22nd year (484. 2; cf. 579, which is undated).

7. The signature of a subordinate of the archidactes and that of the clerk who wrote the οἰκονομία (cf. 1474. 6–7, nn.) are customary after the date at this point.

8–13. Neither Aelianus nor his deputy Demetrius also called Domitius was known previously. A year before the date of 1472 Claudius Philoxenus was archidactes (B. G. U. 73. 3–5, 136. 23–4), and two years after it Nicolaus was deputy (P. Brit. Mus. 1222. 3 = iii. 126). For the association of the office with that of νεωκόρος of Sarapis cf. Koschaker, op. cit. 261. The occurrence of an ex-soldier as archidactes is somewhat unusual; cf. Koschaker, op. cit. 260. The cohors ii Flavia Commagenorum equitata is only known to have been stationed in Dacia (cf. Fauly-Wissowa, Realencycl. iv. 274), and seems to have been different from the σπεῖρα deur(é)pa Κομμαγηνῶν ἱππική: but a προσκύνημα of soldiers belonging to an εἰκόνα Κομμαγηνῶν occurs in C. I. G. 5057, an inscription at Talmis; cf. Freisigke, S. B. 4575. The mention of the rank of Aelianus' deputy (exegetes-elect) is interesting, since the other references to deputy-archidactae give no information on this point. The office of archidactes was sometimes combined with that of gymnasiarch (B. G. U. 614. 10 Ἀπολλωνίωι τῷ πρὸς τῷ μέρει τοῦ τῆς πόλεως γυμνασίου ἱερεὶ ἀρχιδικαστῇ), but, as the order in B. G. U. 614 indicates, was superior to it, the exegetes ranking next below the gymnasiarch at Alexandria, as in the nomes; cf. 1412. 1–3, n.

15. Cf. P. Brit, Mus. 908. 22 sqq. (iii. 133; = M. Christ, 229), where in the restoration of l. 23 καθ ἂν is to be omitted, and in l. 26 Ἀφροδίσιον to be supplied.

19. ημιαρταβίῳ is new in connexion with μέτρῳ, but is perhaps to be restored in 1454. 9. μέτρον ἑξαχοίνικον and μ. τετραχοίνικον are common.

24–5. ὁπηνίκα ἐὰν αἱρῶμαι was the usual stipulation with regard to the return of para-
θηκα, e. g. P. Tebt. 387. 9. For ἐκλήσεων ἐνκυκλίου καὶ καταλοχισμῶν see 1462. 29–30, n.

25–7. καὶ, ὑποθέσει and υἱὸς were on a separate fragment, which is not certainly placed here, especially as καὶ is not very satisfactory and καὶ χι might be read. γεγονυας is however the regular word at this point; cf. e. g. 1474. 23.

27. The word after υἱὸς is presumably a proper name; cf. Griech. Texte, 6. 22–3. ἡμετέρῳ ὁ in l. 29 suggests ἡμετέρῳ ὁ (cf. e. g. P. Flor. 56. 14), but ἡμετέρῳ ὁ does not fill the lacuna.

28–9. For εἰο[φ]ο[ν]ὶ[ς, cf. 455. 29; but the vestiges do not suit very well, and it is doubtful whether there is room for εἰο[φ]ο[ν]. For the restoration of the end of l. 29 cf. l. 27, n.

33. ἐπὶ τοῖς might belong to μένος[πο[ν]]; κυπλᾶν: cf. 1270. 52–3.

Fr. I. 2. ἦν does not belong to ἄρρητον (φυον) in l. 29.

3. ἀφην[τοὺς] ὅλη [καθ] ἀφην[τοὺς] ὅλη (cf. e. g. 455. 30); but that phrase would be expected in l. 31, and the slight traces of ll. 30–2 do not fit into the formula of 455 or 1270.

1473. APPLICATION CONCERNING A REMARRIAGE.

An application to a strategus from Horion, enclosing an authorization from the archidactes for the serving of notice (μετάδοσις) upon Horion's wife Apollo-
narion, following upon the registration at Alexandria (ἱμμοσίωσις) of the contract for their remarriage; cf. 1472. int. The earlier part of the papyrus, which is lost, but must have corresponded in arrangement to e. g. 1474, contained...
(a) the beginning of the application to the strategus, (b) the authorization of the archidicastes, and the beginnings of (c) Horion's application to the archidicastes and (d) the contract. Lines 1–36 give the rest of (d), including in ll. 19–33 (c) an application from Apollonarion to the deputy-strategus for the appointment of a guardian ad hoc, and his authorization. This is followed by the conclusion of (c) (ll. 37–42) with copies of the signatures of a scribe of the archidicastes (ll. 42–3 ὡς καθήκει... ᾿Αθὺρ ά), and the archidicastes himself (l. 43 έϊσιμωσάμην), and the conclusion of (a) (ll. 43–5). The documents are arranged, as usual, in the reverse of their chronological order.

The contract for remarriage is of an uncommon type; cf. B.G. U. ii101 (13 B.C.). The date of the original marriage does not appear, but it must have taken place before 194, since the offspring of it was aged 5 in 198–9 (l. 10). Apollonarion, who owned property (l. 13) besides her dowry (l. 5), became indebted both to the State in connexion with some vine-land (l. 3, n.) and to other creditors (ll. 4, 7–8, 15), and these debts may well have been connected with the separation. In Thoth (Aug. 29—Sept. 27) 197 the claims of the original contract were disposed of by a document of the nature of a divorce, apparently drawn up by a bank (l. 6, n.). By this the wife's dowry was repaid by Horion to Apollonarion, who made it over to her creditors (l. 5), and the legitimacy of the offspring was recognized (l. 9). Horion did not, however, break off relations with his former wife, for in the course of the same year 197–8 he lent her money to pay her dues to the State (ll. 26–7), and before Pharmouthi 1 (March 27) had arranged to remarry her (l. 32). The actual contract, which was between the husband and wife like the Alexandrian πυγχωρήσεις concerning marriage in B.G. U. iv, and not, as in most other marriage-contracts, between the husband and the parents of the wife, was drawn up on Pharmouthi 13 (April 8). There was probably no fresh dowry, such as is found in B.G. U. ii101, for there is no reference to a repayment of it in the provisions concerning divorce (ll. 11–16; cf. 1273. 25 sqq.); but Horion lent Apollonarion 23 talents (ll. 34–5), and received security for the repayment of her debts both to himself and other creditors, being empowered to receive the revenues of her property until all claims had been satisfied (ll. 1–8, 12–16). The legitimacy of the offspring was the subject of a renewed declaration (ll. 8–10).

The application for a guardian and the response (ll. 19–33) are parallel to P. Tebt. 397, Brit. Mus. i164. (a) (iii. 156; cf. Wilcken, Archiv, iv. 550), and 56 (application only). The concluding sections (ll. 37–45) follow the formula of 719, so far as that papyrus goes, and show the correct restoration of a rather important lacuna in it (ll. 37–8, n.). The brief request to the strategus for
μετάδοσις (Il. 43-4; cf. 1270. 57-8) does not indicate any breach of the contract, and seems to be merely a precautionary measure, the δημοσίωσις of contracts becoming frequent in the third century; cf. ll. 17-18, n. and 1472. int. The strategus himself is likely to have been Dioph(anes), who was in office at the end of the 8th year (199-200); cf. 899. int.

5...
ἡ πάντων ἀπόδοσις γένηται, ἐκτοτε ἡ Ἀπολλωνάριον ἀντιλήμψεται τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῆς, ἐπὶ δὲ πάντων καθότι πρὸς ἀλλήλους συνεχώρησαι. κυρία ἡ συγγραφὴ ἦπερ ὅπηνικα ἐδώ συμβαίνει, οἱ γαμοῦντες ἢ καὶ τις αὐτῶν καὶ διὰ δημοσίου ἀνοίασον, τῶν τελῶν καὶ γραμματικῶν ὅπως πρὸς ἀμφότερους. (ἐτοὺς) ἡ Αὐτοκρατόρων Καίσαρϊον Σευνῆρον Εὐσεβός Περτίνακος Ἀραβικὸν Ἀδιαβηνικὸν Παρθικὸν Μεγίστον καὶ Μάρκου Ἀυρηλίου Ἀντώνινον Σεβαστῶν Φαρμοῦθι. ἐστὶ δὲ τῆς αἰτήσεως τοῦ κυρίου πρὸς μόνην τὴν οἰκονομίαν, ἐςημωσάμην. (ἐτοὺς) Καίσαρϊον Σευνῆρον Εὐσεβός Περτίνακος καὶ Μάρκου Ἀυρηλίου Ἀντώνινον Σεβαστῶν Φαρμοῦθι. ἀμμωνιανῷ βασιλικῷ γράμματεῖ διαδεχομένῳ καὶ πρὸς τὴν οἰκονομίαν ἐπισταμένη γράμματα κυρίῳ χρήσασθαι τῷ Εὐδαίμονι πρὸς μόνην [ταύτην τὴν οἰκονομίαν, ἐςημωσάμην. (ἐτοὺς) Καίσαρϊον Σευνῆρον Εὐσεβός Περτίνακος καὶ Μάρκου Ἀυρηλίου Ἀντώνινον Σεβαστῶν Φαρμοῦθι. ἀμμωνίανῳ βασιλικῷ γράμματεῖ διαδεχομένῳ καὶ τὸν γεγονότα ἡμεῖν ἐξ ἀλλήλων υἱὸν Χαιρήμονα τὸν καὶ Φαῦσίτον, ἅμα καὶ ταῖς διὰ τῆς συγγραφῆς ἐνγραφησομένας ἐξ συμφώνου περὶ τῆς συμβιώσεως ἡμῶν διαστολαῖς.
δικώ. Ἀπολλωναρίου Χαίρειν τῷ πρωϊν[τῇ ἰσῷ[ρί] Ὁρείων πρὸς γάμου κοινωνίᾳ(ν), καὶ ἔσχον τὰ τοῦ ἀργυρίου τάλαντα βῆχαι, γείνοντα δι[ραχμαί] καὶ μύρια επτακισχεῖλια, κα[λ] εὐ-
δοκήν πάσι τοῖς προκειμένοις. Εὐθαίμοι Ἀγήνορος αἰτήθη
35 εἰνε[τα] γείνεται διπλα μύριαι ἑπτακισχείλιαι, Καλλιδοκῶ πᾶσι τοῖς προκειμένοι. Εἰὐδαίμων Ἀγήνορος αἰτηθεὶς ἐπιγέγιραμαι τῆς ᾿ἀπολωναρίου κύριος. "Qpeiwy Ἰεράκος συνλθεῖν τῷ ἀπολωναρίῳ πρὸς γάμου κοινωνία(ν) ἐπὶ πάσι τοῖς προκειμένοις, καὶ συνεθέμην τῇ ᾿Απολλωναρίῳ ἐπὶ[άν] ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ ἀναλαβόντας αὐτὸ παρ’ ἐμοῦ ὑπομνήματι τὸ μὲν αὐθεντικὸν εἰς τὴν Ἁδριανὴν βιβλειοθήκην, τοῦτον [δὲ] τὸ ἴσον εἰς τὴν τοῦ κυρίου αὐτῆς συγγραψαμένου καὶ τὴν τελευταίαν
40 [ἐμοῦ τοῦ Ὑπερδωνών, συνκαταχωρίσαι αὐτὶ τἀ τὸ ὑπομνήματι] τὸ μὲν αὐθεντικὸν εἰς τὴν Ἁδριανὴν βιβλειοθήκην, τοῦτον [δὲ] τὸ ἴσον εἰς τὴν τοῦ κυρίου αὐτῆς συγγραψαμένον καὶ τὴν τελευταίαν

Fr. 1.

]αυτ. [ ]κρ[ ]

2. ὑποστήλ] Π. 5. ὑπὸ Π.; so in ll. 7, 38 (twice). 7. σφ[ρατ(είον)] inserted above the line. 

Fr. 2.

[αυτ. [ ]κρ[ ]

5. ὑπὸ Π.; so in ll. 7, 38 (twice). 7. σφ[ρατ(είον)] inserted above the line. 

Fr. 2.

[αυτ. [ ]κρ[ ]

8. ὑπὲρ Π.; so in l. 14. 9. ἑπτακισχεῖλια. Π.;
so in l. 27. 10. συνεβιοῦ II. 11. s of διαφόρας corr. from l. 12. a of πληρωθηναι corr. from e. 13. ὑπαρχοντων II; so in l. 16. 14. χορηγῶν. 20. γραμματεύς. 24. ποιομένη. 25. τερακος II; so in l. 35. Dots are placed over κατα συν. 29. µ of ενδιάμενα rewritten. 30. διέγραψα. 33. κορντ. 34. πεντακισχίλιαι. 37. Third o of βουλομενος corr. from η. 40. ὑπομηματι. First β of βιβλειοθηκην corr. 41. ισον II, Second o of νομου corr. from υ. 42. τὸν II. 45. υν of ταυτι κορ. from χο.

... drachmae at the interest of 1 drachma per mina each month, apart from the three talents and more paid by Apollonarion, including the dowry provided by her parents to Horion at the time of their marriage, which contract was discharged in the past 6th year in the month of Thoth through the bank of the Serapeum at Oxyrhynchus. With regard to her other debts at interest Apollonarion shall be responsible for them, delivering to Horion the documents of settlement until the rest of her debts are paid off. Both Apollonarion and Horion acknowledge the son born to them, who was also acknowledged in the deed of divorce, Chaeremon also called Faustus, aged 5 in the present 7th year. Let the parties to the marriage therefore live together blamelessly, as they did formerly, observing the marriage-rights, and let the husband provide the wife with necessaries according to his means; but if, which heaven forbid, they part from each other owing to a dispute, if this takes place before Horion recovers the aforesaid 2 talents 3,000 drachmae and the accrued interest, Horion shall take the revenues of Apollonarion’s property until he recovers the debt, paying the taxes upon them, and for subsistence providing Apollonarion annually with 50 artabae of wheat by the aforesaid measure and 55 jars of wine, and shall repay the other creditors who may appear up to that time. But from the date on which all the debts are paid off, thenceforth Apollonarion shall take her own property, all the provisions of the contract being observed. This contract is valid, and whenever the parties to the marriage or one of them choose they shall effect the publication of it, both parties being responsible for the taxes and scribes’ charges. The 7th year of the Emperors Caesars L. Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Arabicus Adiabeniicus Parthicus Maximus and M. Aurelius Antoninus Augusti, Pharmouthi 13. The copy of the request for a guardian is as follows: Ammonianus basilicogrammateus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, deputy-strategus. If there is no objection, no public or private interests being injured, you are at liberty, as you request, since you know how to write, to employ Eudaemon as your guardian for this transaction only. Signed. The 7th year of L. Septimius, &c., Pharmouthi... To Ammonianus, basilicogrammateus and deputy-strategus, from Apollonarion daughter of Chaeremon... of Oxyrhynchus, her mother being Carpocra... As I know how to write, and am making a marriage-contract with my former husband Horion son of Hierax, ex-exegetes of Oxyrhynchus, by the terms of which Horion obtains security for the sums which he lent me and paid in the past 6th year into the public bank on account of the revenue of vine-land... demanded from me, and further am acknowledging with him the son born to us jointly, Chaeremon also called Faustus, together with the other provisions concerning our cohabitation to be inserted in the contract by joint agreement, I request that you may appoint as my guardian for this transaction only Eudaemon son of Agenor also called Theoxenus, son of Apollonius, his mother being Taeus also called Demetrous, of the said city, who is present and gives his consent. I have paid the prescribed tax for my request. The 7th year &c., Pharmouthi 1. I, Apollonarion daughter of Chaeremon, have presented the application. I, Eudaemon son of Agenor, consent to it. I, Apollonarion daughter of Chaeremon, have been united to my former husband Horion in marriage, and have received the 2½ talents, total 15,000 drachmae, of silver, and consent to all the aforesaid terms. I, Eudaemon son of Agenor, at her request have been appointed guardian of Apollonarion. I, Horion son of Hierax, have been united to Apollonarion in marriage upon all the aforesaid terms, and have agreed, whenever, which
heaven forbid, we are divorced, to give Apollonarion the right of inhabiting her paternal house in the quarter of the Tenth.

And whereas I desire this contract to be publicly registered, I give to the city, because it is single and does not contain the provisions concerning the disposition (?), the prescribed 12 drachmae, and request you on receiving it from me with my attestation that the signatures appended to it are autographs, the first of Apollonarion, the second of her guardian and co-signatory, the last of myself, Horion, to register it together with this application, the original at the Library of Hadrian and a copy of it at the Library of the Nanaeum, and to give instructions for a letter to be written to the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, stating that he is to serve a copy of this application upon Apollonarion, in order that she may herself know that henceforth the rights in virtue of it are assured to me, as by a public deed.

Let the proper steps be taken. The 9th year &c., Hathur 3. Signed.

This being so, I request that it be served upon Apollonarion in the proper way. The 9th year &c., Pauni το.

3. ἀμπέλου πρόσοδος: cf. l. 27, which shows that it was a tax, not one of Apollonarion's own πρόσοδος (l. 13), and int. The impost προσόδ(ων) or -δ(ων) ἀμπελ(ῶνων) or -λ(οῦ) occurs in the nearly contemporary 1046. 3, and is parallel to the impost προσόδων φοινίκ(ων) or -κ(ώνων) in Wilcken, Ο.δ. no. 276; but the relation of it to the other known taxes upon vine-land is uncertain. 1436. 13, where οὐσιακός φόρον παραδίκτην occurs in a list of taxes, suggests that ἀμπέλου πρόσοδος might be equivalent to ἀμπ. φόρος, i.e. rent of vine-land belonging to the State; but πρόσοδος might refer to προσόδου γῆ (cf. 1446. 4, &c.). The present passage, especially if ὑπέρ is restored before λόγου, seems to connect the πρόσοδος with the 8-drachmae tax, which is known to have been levied upon vine-land, and was generally called σπονδή in the Oxyrhynchite nome; cf. 1436. 11, and P. Ryl. 216. 128, nn. For λόγου ἀκαθάρτικον cf. P. Ryl. 186. 3 λόγον (ὀκταδρ.) νομ(οῦ)[, the preceding entry recording a payment for ἀμπέλουν.]

4. Χειλίων is unsatisfactory, for that word is spelled χειλίων later in the line, and if the letter before οῦ was ι, the tail of it should have been visible. After δραχμῶν either [τετράκις] ἀμπέλην [σχείλιων or [πενήντα] σχείλιων can be read.

6. ἐλύθη: for λέγω in reference to payment of debts cf. P. Hamb. 1. 14, n., P. Ryl. 176. 6. The mention of the bank (cf. P. Ryl. 176) also indicates that the repayment of Apollonarion's dowry by Horion is meant; cf. int. and l. 9, n.

9. περιλύσεως: cf. 129. 12 περιλύσεως ἀκαθάρτων, and P. Giessen 30. 15 τὰ τῆς περιλύσεως, both referring to divorce. Probably this document was identical with that concerning λύσις implied in l. 6; cf. int.

10-12. συμβιούτωσαν... ἀλλήλων: the usual formula; cf. e.g. 1273. 22-5.

17-18. ἦπερ δημιουργική κτλ.: this is the earliest example of the stipulation at the end of contracts concerning marriage, sale, &c., which became stereotyped during the next thirty years in a slightly different form (e.g. 1273. 37-40, 1475. 33-4), omitting the references to taxes. The τέλη consisted of (1) the usual 12 drachmae for Alexandria (l. 38; cf. 1475. 41), (2) the obscure τοῦ τιμήματος τέλη (1200. 45, P. Leipzig 10. ii. 21), which correspond to τὸ ὑπὲρ τῆς δημοσιώσεως ἀμφίμενου in 1475. 42 (cf. n.), and to which the payment for δημοσιώσις (σις) in P. S. I. 109. 2 and the sums sometimes acknowledged by the first signatory to the authorization of the archidicastes (cf. 1474. 6, n.) apparently refer. The γραμματικά, i.e. payments to the scribe of the καταλογος who drew up the οἰκονομία (1474. 7, n.), are not mentioned elsewhere, but probably correspond to the σπονδαί in P. S. I. 109. 7. The sharing of the expenses is not in accordance with the evidence (e.g. in ll. 37-8) that the person who made the application for δημοσιώσις was actually responsible for the charges.
20. Ἀμμωνία(νό)ς: cf. 899. 34, where he was deputy-strategus on Pachon 27 (May 22) of the 7th year, the reading of the figure there being confirmed by the dates in ll. 22-3 and 31 here. On the competence of the exegetes, as well as the strategus, to appoint guardians see P Tebt. 397. 4, n. ὑπομνηματογράφου (cf. 1412. 1-3, n.) were also competent, as is shown by 1645; but sometimes the praefect was petitioned on the subject (1466).


23. It is improbable that Fr. 1, which might be Πίαυνι[, is to be placed after Σεβαστῶν, for Παυνί is not a suitable month for the response, the application having been made on Pharmouthi 1 (l. 32), and the contract dated on Pharmouthi 13 (l. 19). In P. Tebt. 397 the response is dated, but not the application; in P. Ryl. 120 the date of the application corresponds to that of the response, but is a later insertion.

27. ἀμπέλου πρὸσοδοῦ: cf. 1. 3, n., and int.

30-1. ἀναγγέλων πρὸς μόνην τὴν οἰκονομίαν: which, cf. 1472. 12 and 1487. int. In P. Ryl. 120. 25 εἰ μηδὲν is more probable than εἰ δέ τῆι before ἀντιπείπτει.

32. ἵνα ἀφετηρίζῃ ἐννέα ἕμισυ διέγραψα ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλει δημοσίαν τράπεζαν.

33. πρωτά(ντι) : προσυνότι (cf. 1. 25) cannot be read, but may have been meant, if the scribe wrote πρωυνότι, as is possible. For πρ(αⱼ)ντι cf. e.g. P. Ryl. 154. 4, referring to a previous period of ἄγραφος γάμος.

34. τάλαντα β_invite: cf. 1. 12.

38. ὡς καθήκε: cf. 1270. 54, 1475. 50, nn. In the corresponding passage Griech. Texte, 6. 35 P. M. Meyer reads γ(ινέσθω) ὡς καθ.: but the γ is not certain and in any case is omitted in the Oxyrhynchite examples. This endorsement was written for the archidicastes by a γραμματεύς, the signature of the archidicastes himself being ἐϊσγμιωσάμην in l. 43; cf. Griech. Texte, 6. 38.

40. On the two Alexandrian libraries see 84.

44. ἵνα ἀφετηρίζῃ ἐννέα ἕμισυ διέγραψα ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Ἑρμοῦ πόλει δημοσίαν τράπεζαν.

45. Geta occurs in the date-formulae in Egypt in the 9th year of Severus on Tubi 13 (P. Brit. Mus. 347. 4 = ii. 71); cf. l. 43 where he is not mentioned on Hathur 3. B. G. U. 156. 11-12 (= W. Chrest. 175) of the 9th year is said to have ἔφ(ε)φ after Εὐσεβοῦς, omitting Σεβαστῶν and Geta; but we suspect a misreading of Ἐβα(στῶν) Ὁ(τιος).
1474. APPLICATION CONCERNING A LOAN.

13.6 x 18.3 cm. A.D. 216.

An application, similar to 1473, to a strategus from a woman with reference to the return of a loan, enclosing copies of (1) an authorization from the archidicasts for μετάδοσις (ll. 3–8), (2) her application to him for δημοσίωσις and μετάδοσις of the contract (ll. 8–11, 23), and (3) the contract itself (ll. 11–22); cf. 1472. int. The conclusion, corresponding to 1473. 37–45, is missing. The reference to a payment of 14 drachmae by the applicant at the office of the archidicasts (l. 6, n.) explains the corresponding passage in B. G. U. 578, which has hitherto been misunderstood. The terms of the loan, which was without interest, but subject to an increase of one-half if not repaid at the proper time, are somewhat unusual; cf. l. 18, n. A few corrections have been made in a different hand.

Αὐρηλίῳ Α’Νουβίωνι στρα(τηγῷ) Οξυρυγχίτο[υ]
παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Διδύμης τῆς καὶ Διονυσίας καὶ ως χρηματίζει διὰ Αὐρηλίου
Νείλου γραμματέως. οὗ ἐπόρισα ἀπὸ διαλογῆς χρηματισμοῦ ἐστιν ἀντίγραφον. Αὐρηλίος
Κάσιος ὁ ιερές καὶ ἀρχιδικαστής στρατηγῷ Οξυρυγχείτου χαίρειν. τῆς τετηλιομένης δημο-
σίωσεως ἀντίγραφον μεταδοθῆτω ως ὑπόκιται. ἔρρωσο. (ἔτους) καὶ Αὐρηλίου Σεουήρου
Ἀ’Ντωνίνου Καίσαρος
tοῦ κυρίου Με[ηχεί]ρος. Μάρκος Αὐρηλίος Ἀρπογρατίων σεσημίωμαι (δραχμὰς)
id. Μάρκος Αὐρηλίος Νε-
μεσιανὸς καὶ Εἰρηναῖος καὶ ως χρηματίζω γραμματέως καταλογίου τὴν
οἰκονομίαν ἔγρα-
ψα. Λουκίῳ Σεπτιμίῳ Αὐρηλίῳ Κασίῳ άρεί ἀρχιδικαστή καὶ πρὸς τῇ ἐπι-
μελείᾳ τῶν χρημα-
τιστῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κριτηρίων παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Διδύμης τῆς καὶ Διονυσίας
cαὶ ως χρημα-
tοῦ κυρίου Με[ηχεί]ρος. Μάρκος Αὐρηλίος Ἀρπογρατίων σεσημίωμαι (δραχμὰς)
id. Μάρκος Αὐρηλίος Νε-
μεσιανὸς καὶ Εἰρηναῖος καὶ ως χρηματίζω γραμματέως καταλογίου τὴν
οἰκονομίαν ἔγρα-
ψα. Λουκίῳ Σεπτιμίῳ Αὐρηλίῳ Κασίῳ άρεί ἀρχιδικαστή καὶ πρὸς τῇ ἐπι-
μελείᾳ τῶν χρημα-
τιστῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κριτηρίων παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Διδύμης τῆς καὶ Διονυσίας
cαὶ ως χρημα-
tοῦ κυρίου Με[ηχεί]ρος. Μάρκος Αὐρηλίος Ἀρπογρατίων σεσημίωμαι (δραχμὰς)
id. Μάρκος Αὐρηλίος Νε-
μεσιανὸς καὶ Εἰρηναῖος καὶ ως χρηματίζω γραμματέως καταλογίου τὴν
οἰκονομίαν ἔγρα-
ψα. Λουκίῳ Σεπτιμίῳ Αὐρηλίῳ Κασίῳ άρεί ἀρχιδικαστή καὶ πρὸς τῇ ἐπι-
μελείᾳ τῶν χρημα-
τιστῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κριτηρίων παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Διδύμης τῆς καὶ Διονυσίας
cαὶ ως χρημα-
tοῦ κυρίου Με[ηχεί]ρος. Μάρκος Αὐρηλίος Ἀρπογρατίων σεσημίωμαι (δραχμὰς)
id. Μάρκος Αὐρηλίος Νε-
μεσιανὸς καὶ Εἰρηναῖος καὶ ως χρηματίζω γραμματέως καταλογίου τὴν
οἰκονομίαν ἔγρα-
ψα. Λουκίῳ Σεπτιμίῳ Αὐρηλίῳ Κασίῳ άρεί ἀρχιδικαστή καὶ πρὸς τῇ ἐπι-
μελείᾳ τῶν χρημα-
τιστῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων κριτηρίων παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Διδύμης τῆς καὶ Διονυσίας
cαὶ ως χρημα-
Διονυσία καὶ ὡς χρηματίζει διὰ Σουχάμμων ἀπελευθέρου τοῦ πάππου σου Αὐρηλίου Delta-
ογένους χαίρειν. ὄρμλογω ὀφίλειν σοι ὡς ἐσχήκειν παρά σου ἐν χρήσι πυροῦ ἀρτάβας τεσσερά-
κοντα πέντε, καὶ ταυτάς ἀποδώσιν σοι χωρὶς διαφόρου τῷ 'Επειφ μηνί τοῦ ἐνεστῶτος κυ (ἔτους)
15 πυροῦ ναίον καθαροῦ ἀδόλου ἀβόλου ἀκρίθου καικοσκινεμένου καὶ εἰς δη-
μοσίου με-
τρομιμένου ἐνυάδε ἐν τῷ 'Οξυρυγχείτῃ μέτρῳ παραλημπτικῷ σου κώμης Σύρων
τῶν σῶν
μετρούντων, πάντα δὲ χωρὶς υπερθέσεως, εἶ δὲ μή, ἐκτείσω σοι τοῦ ὑπερ-
πεσόντος χρόνου
dιάφορον ἢ ἡμισείας, τῆς πράξεως σου ὡς ἐσχήκειν ἐν τῷ ὑπερ-
πεσόντος χρόνου
πάντων. κυρία (ἡ) χεὶρ τισσὴ γραφεῖσα πανταχῆ ἐπιφερομένη καὶ παντὶ
tῷ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ᾿Οξυρυγχείτῃ μέτρῳ παραλημπτικῷ σου κώμης Σύρων
τῶν σῶν
3. ἵερευς ΤΠ; so in l. 8 ἱερ. 4. 1. τετελειωμένης. 5. αὖ of αὐρηλίου corr. from μα.
6. l. 'Αρποκρατίων: ἀρπ corr. from σαρα. 7. l. γραμματείς. 9. 1 of κριτηρίων corr. from τ.
10. προϊστορος π. 1 of μοι corr. by a second hand from με, and δ of δισσῆς from τ. 11. θ
of τεθύτων corr. from τ. 12. First π of παππου corr. from το. 13. e of ὡς inserted above
the line by a second hand. 15. 1. νέον ... ἀδόλου ... κεκοσκινεμένου. 16. τῆ.
of οξυρυγχείτης corr. σαμ. 18. 1. σαμ. 19. 1. δισσῆς. 20. os of καισαρος corr. from
ων (?). 23. 1. ἀποδώσεως ... δισσῆς.

'To Aurelius Anubion, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelia Didyme also
called Dionysia, and however she is styled, through Aurelius Nilus, scribe. A copy of the
communication which I have received from the bureau is as follows.

Aurelius Casius, priest and archidicastes, to the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome,
greeting. Let a copy of the publication which has been effected be served, as follows,
Good-bye. The 24th year of Aurelius Severus Antoninus Caesar the lord, Mecheir 5. I, Marcus Aurelius Harpocration, have signed for 14 drachmae. I, Marcus Aurelius Nemesianus also called Irenaeus, and however I am styled, scribe of the bureau, wrote the document.

To Lucius Septimius Aurelius Casius, priest, archidicastes, and superintendent of the chrematistae and other courts, from Aurelia Didyme also called Dionysia, and however she is styled. Appended is a copy of the bond issued to me in duplicate and of the signature beneath it. "Pekusis son of Peusirion and Tetheus, of Oxyrhynchus, to Aur. Didyme also called Dionysia, and however she is styled, through Suchammon, freedman of your grandfather Aurelius Diogenes, greeting. I acknowledge that I owe you the 45 artabae of wheat which I received from you on loan, and will repay these to you without interest in the month of Epeiph of the present 23rd year in wheat that is new, pure, unadulterated, unmixed with earth or barley, sifted, and measured into the public granary here in the Oxyrhynchite nome by your receiving-measure of the village of Syron, the measurement being performed by your agents, all without any delay, or, if I fail, I will forfeit to you interest for the overtime at the rate of half the capital, you having the right of execution upon both my person and all my property of every kind. This bond, written in duplicate, is valid wheresoever it is produced and whosoever produces it on your behalf. The 23rd year &c., Choiak 20. I, Pekusis son of Pausirion, have received the aforesaid 45 artabae, and will repay them as aforesaid." The period of the loan having expired and no repayment having been made, I desire that of this duplicate bond [a single copy should be sent to the Library of Hadrian &c.]

1. Αὐρηλίῳ ᾿Ανουβίωνι: cf. 1432. 1, n.
4. τετ(ε)λ(ω)μένης δημοσιώσεως: so 1200. 7, 1475. 5 in the secondary application to the archidicastes, to which there is nothing corresponding in the earlier examples such as 1474. The archidicastes himself in the letter corresponding to 1474. 3–6 there uses τετ(ε)λ(ω)μένης προσφω(νήσεως) (1200. 2, 1475. 1). The usual phrase at this point is δεδομένου ὑπομνήματος, e.g. 485. 5; but B. G. U. 578. 4 has δημοσιώσεως χρήματιου where 1474. 3 has χρηματισμοῦ.
6. σεσημίωμαι (δραχμὰς) 8: cf. B.G.U. 578.8, where the words after σεση(μείωμαι), which Mitteis (Chrest. 227. 8, n.) did not understand, are (δραχμὰς) ε. This entry apparently corresponds to that in P. Leipzig 10. ii. 32–3, to which 1200. 4 and 1475. 3 (cf. n.) are parallel, and the first of the two signatories usually found at this point (e.g. 485. 7–8) was probably ὁ πρὸς τῇ διαλογῇ τῆς πόλεως, the second being regularly, as here, a scribe of the καταλογεῖον (in B. G. U. 888. 4 called νομογράφος ἀγορᾶς), who wrote the document (οἰκονομία: cf. l. 7, n.). The 14 drachmae here may include the 12 drachmae regularly paid to Alexandria (e.g. 1473. 38), but part of the sum presumably belongs to the τοῦ τιμήματος τήλη (1473. 17–18, 1475. 42, nn.), like the 5 drachmae in B. G. U. 578, and the whole 14 drachmae may well be exclusive of the 12 drachmae for Alexandria. Perhaps they include γραμματικά (cf. 1473. 17–18, n.). The payments of 16 drachmae 1½ obols and 12 dr., [.] ob. in P. S. I, 109. 9, 23 seem to be for the δημοσίω(σις) of contracts, including σπονδαί, and to be of the same nature as the payment of 14 drachmae here.
7. οἰκονομίαν: Mitteis (Chrest. 239, int.) refers this only to the ὑπογραφή of the archidicastes, but the whole document is probably meant, especially if οῖκονομίαν τῆςσαν is right in B. G. U. 578. 9.
8. This archidicastes was previously unknown.
14. διαφόρωσ πρακτικά = τόκον: cf. l. 18, n., and 1040. int.
16. μέτρῳ παραλημπτικῷ: cf. 101. 41, where it is τετραχοίνικον χαλκόστομον. This measure was formerly explained by Wilcken (Osī, i. 772) as that used by officials called παραλήμπται,
but he abandoned that explanation (Archiv, i. 131') in favour of the view that it was equivalent to ὑ καὶ παραμερήμενα. This is, we think, unlikely, for in 1040. 17–19 μὲν [τε] παραλ. σοῦ ὑ καὶ παραμερήμενα occurs. In favour of Wilcken's earlier explanation can be urged the parallelism of μέτρον σιτολογικόν (740. 17); but a 'receiving-measure' may be a technical expression like the δοχικόν or παραδοχικόν measure, which was contrasted with the ἀνηλωτικόν measure (P. Hibeh 87).

Σύρων: a village in the western toparchy (1285. 75).

18. διάφορον ἐξ ἡμισείας: i.e. if the debtor failed to repay the 45 artabae in Epeiph, he had to pay 67, i.e. the ἡμιολία. It is more usual for a διάφορον of 3 to be charged in place of interest, apart from penalties for delay; cf. 1040 and the ἡμιόλιοι τόκοι in P. Reinach 15, &c. In 1640. 7 διάφορον ἐκ τρίτου occurs in a similar context, and in P. Strassb. 71. 8–9 l. ἐκ τρίτου for the unsatisfactory μο[υ | τρίτου. That passage means that the borrower had to repay 4 artabae in place of the 3 which he received, not, as Preisigke supposes, that he actually received only 2 out of 3 artabae nominally lent to him.

23. Twenty-seven letters are expected in the first lacuna, and the first καί may be omitted; cf. 1472. 25–7, n. τῆς δὲ προθεσμίας διελθούσης (485. 27) is rather too long.

1475. APPLICATION CONCERNING A SALE OF LAND.

This long and well-preserved papyrus is closely parallel to 1200, and is mentioned in 1200. int. It was written a year later than that series of documents, and, like it, contains (a) an application to an archidicastes (l. 1, n.) concerning the δημοσίωσις of a sale (ll. 6–9, 41–7), (b) a copy of the sale (ll. 10–40), (c) a further application to the archidicastes for the communication of the δημοσίωσις to the βιβλιοφύλακες τῶν ἐγκτήσεων (ll. 4–5, 48–9), with (d) an endorsement on his behalf (l. 50), and (e) the required letter to the βιβλιοφύλακες inserted in the upper margin (ll. 1–3). (d) and (e) are in the same hand as 1200. 1–4 and 1561. 20–1 (A.D. 269), where the line corresponding to 1200. 4 and 1475. 3 occurs at the end of the document, as in P. Leipzig 10. The body of the document was written in the three cases by different scribes, that of 1475 employing a more cursive hand than the other two, and in his ligatures sometimes approximating to the style of the letter of the archidicastes (cf. Part ix, Plate vi). The decipherment of the difficult line 1200. 4 in the Alexandrian chancery script can now be carried a stage further, though one word is still uncertain; cf. l. 3, n. The maker of the application, Aurelia Thatisous also called Lolliane (l. 5, n.), is known from 1487, where she claimed the right to act without a guardian. 1475 does not contain at the end a subsequent endorsement by her corresponding to that in 1200. 57–61, where in l. 58 the date is to be read (ἐραυνοῦ) a καὶ (ἐραυνοῦ) δ, i.e. the ordinary reckoning of Aurelian and Vaballathus, not (ἐρ.) γ καὶ (ἐρ.) α. As in 1200, there are a few marginal notes in a third hand (different in the two papyri), these having been made in the βιβλιοθήκη τῶν ἐγκτήσεων (l. 1, n.).
παρεθη. «αυρηλίος Γαίος ὁ καὶ Ἁρποκρατίων ἱερ(εύς) καὶ ἀρχιδικ(αστής) βιβλιο(φύλαξι) 'Οξυρυ(γχίτου) χαί(ρευ). τῆς τετελεσμένης προσφω(νήσεως) ἀντίγραφον ὑπόκειται. ἔρρωσθαι. (ἔτους) ιὸ Γαλλινοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Φαρμοῦτι ἑπ.

ὁ πρὸς τῇ διαλογῇ τῆς πόλεως διέγραψεν Ἀυρηλίου Ἀδλεξάνδρου χρη(ματίζοντο Ξ).

καὶ Ἁρποκρατίων καὶ τῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ τῶν χρηματιστῶν καὶ τῶν άλλων κριτηρίων παρὰ Αὐρηλίας Θαϊσοῦτος τῆς καὶ Δολλιανῆς. τῆς τε(τελειωμένης) δημοσιώσεως ἀντίγραφον ὑπόκειται.

Ἀυρηλίος ᾿Αγαβεϊνος καὶ ᾿Ωριγένης Οὐαριανοῦ τοῦ καὶ Κλάρου μητρὸς ᾿Ωριγενίης τῆς καὶ Ταύριος ἀπὸ ᾿Οξυρύχων πόλεως Ἀυρηλίᾳ Θαϊσοῦτι καὶ Δολλιανῇ θυγατρὶ Σ᾿ αραπίωνος τοῦ καὶ Ἀγαθοῦ Δαίμονος ἀγορανομήσαντος τῆς ᾿Οξυρυγχιτῶν πόλεως. τῆς προειμένης μοι δισσῆς ἀσφαλίας σὺν τῇ μετὰ τῶν χρόνων ὑπογραφῆς ἀν(τί-)γραφον ὑπόκειται.

10 Αὐρηλίος Ἀγαθε[ι]νος ἡ Ὀρυχενησ Οἰκαριανοῦ τοῦ καὶ Κλαροῦ μητρὸς Ὀρυχενης τῆς καὶ Ταῦροῦ απὸ Ὀξυρύχων πόλεος Ἀυρηλία Θαϊσοῦτε τῇ καὶ Δολλιανῆς θυγατρὶ Σαραπίωνος τοῦ καὶ Ἀγαθοῦ Δαίμονος ἀγορανομήσαντος τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως μητρὸς Διονυσίας τῆς καὶ Διαίνης ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως χορίς κυρίος συνεργάσιμος τῆς τεκνών δικαίως χαίρειν. ὡμολογοῦν πεπρακέναι καὶ παρακεχωρηκέναι σοι ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἵνα τῇ μετὰ χρόνων ὑπογραφῆς ὑπάρχουσαν πρὶν τὸν ἀεὶ χρόνον τὰ ὑπογεγραμμένα ὑπάρχοντα μοι ἀγοραστικῷ δικαίῳ πρότερον σοῦ τῆς ὄνομαμενὶς περὶ κώμην

Παείμων [τῆς] πρὸς λίβα τοπαρχίας του αὐτοῦ Ὄξυρυγχίτου νομοῦ ἐκ τοῦ Νείκῶνος ανθ’οῦ Νεικομῆδου κλήρου στικας καὶ ἐτέρας ἀρούρας ἕνδεκα, ἐν αῖς λάκκος συνερευκός καὶ ὁ τροχὸς ὅμοιος συνερευκός ἐκ μέρους σαμβωτικώς συν οὖν τῇ ἐπικειμένη µηχανή. ὢν δὲ ὑπὸ [τῆς] νότου καὶ λιβὸς διώρυξ καὶ ἀλλα, βορρᾶ πρῶτερον Ιουλίων Θεώνος, ἀπηλιώτου τὸ Οξυρυγχίτου μετὰ τὰς οἰκόπεδα καὶ ψυλλοι τόποι καὶ τὸ ὑπὸ πομάριον, καὶ ἐν τῇ αὐτῇ κώ-
1475. APPLICATION CONCERNING A SALE OF LAND 225

μη ἐν τοῖς ἀπὸ βορρᾶ καὶ λιβὸς μέρεσι τῆς αὐτῆς κώμης οἰκίας δύο καὶ τὰ τούτων χρηστήρια καὶ ἀνήκοντα

πᾶντα καὶ[ι] τοὺς ἐκ βορρᾶ καὶ λιβὸς τούτων ψειλο[ῦ]ς τόπου[ς] καὶ τὸ μετοξὸ πωμάριον νῦν ἐν χέρσῳ ἀρούρης

ἡμῖσου [τετάρτου] ἐκκαίδεκάτου ἐπὶ τὸ πλέον [ἡ] ἐλαττον καὶ τὸ ὅν ἐν ἐν χέρσῳ ἀρούρῃ ἀνοίκον 

τὸν [καὶ π]ωμαρίων ὑπὸ ὑπὸ μᾶλλον ὅπως καὶ[ι] ἐπὶ τὸν περὶ τῆς 

κώμης[ς] ἀπηλιώτων ἱεράκιου, λιβὸς τὰ προκείμενα στικτὰ ἐδάφη, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ἀκολούθουσι

τῇ δικαιᾷ πράσι καὶ παραχωρῆσι. τὰς δὲ συμ[π]ερατωμένας πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἦν τῆς ἀνοίκος καὶ παραχωρητικοῦ

τῶν προκείμενων πληρο[ὶς] Σεβαστοῦ [νομόμ]ατος ὅπως ἐν [ε]κκαίδεκτας, ἀλλὰ ἐπὶ 


ἐπιστημονείν τῶν παραχωρώμενων ὡς πρόκειται καὶ ἔξοισαι [ἐ]χειν καὶ χρᾶσθαι καὶ οἰκονομεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν ως ἔνων αἱρή,

ἀπὸ καὶ [ἐπ]ανάχομος Παρεξ[αι] [ο]ῦ [κ]αθαρὰ ἀπὸ μόνου τοῦ 

ἀπὸ σοῦ τὸν ἀνέσχον παρὰ σοῦ, ἀρκομένης σοι τῇ ἐς με 

ἀπὸ σοῦ βεβαιώσω τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ 

dιελθόντων καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ διελθόντος ἐν (ἔτους) διὰ τὸ ἐν (ἔτους) 

φρέατος ἐνθαρρύνεις, πρὸς Ἰη καὶ εἶναι τὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ τοῦ 

καλανδῶν τελέσματα. κυρία ἡ πράσι

καὶ παραχώρησις διοική γραφεία, ἕνεκεν δημοσιώσεις διὰ τοῦ καταλογίου οὗ προσδέθηκα 

μοὺ εὐθυκόσιως διὰ τὸ ἐνετθέν εὐδοκίας με τῇ ἐσομένῃ υπὸ σοῦ δημοσιώσει. περὶ 

35 δὲ τοῦ ταύτα ὁ ὁμόδο ταῦτα ἡμέρας

(ἔτους) ιδ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Q
Aurelius Gaius also called Harpocration, priest and archidicastes, to the keepers of the property-registers of the Oxyrhynchite nome, greeting. A copy of the communication which has been executed follows. Good-bye. The 14th year of Gallienus Augustus, Pharmouthi 18. The examiner-in-chief of the city: she has paid (?), Aurelius Alexander acting.

To Aurelius Gaius also called Harpocration, priest, archidicastes, and superintendent of
the chrematistae and other courts, from Aurelia Thaisous also called Lolliane. A copy of
the publication which has been executed follows.

To Aurelius Gaius, &c., from Aurelia Thaisous also called Lolliane, daughter of
Sarapion also called Agathodaemon, ex-agoranomus of Oxyrhynchus. A copy of the bond
issued to me in duplicate with the signature succeeding the date follows.

"Aurelius Agathinus also called Origenes, son of Varianus also called Clarus and
Origenia also called Tauris, of Oxyrhynchus, to Aurelia Thaisous also called Lolliane,
daughter of Sarapion also called Agathodaemon, ex-agoranomus of the said city, and of
Dionysia also called Diaena, of the said city, acting without a guardian by the ius liberorum,
greeting. I acknowledge that I have sold and ceded to you from the present time for ever
the property below written, which is mine by right of purchase and formerly belonged to
you the buyer, in the area of the village of Palmis in the western toparchy of the said
Oxyrynchite nome in the holding of Nicon also called Nicomedes, consisting of 11 arurae
of corn-bearing and other land, in which is a tank in disrepair and the water-wheel likewise
partly in disrepair with the apparatus belonging to it, the adjacent areas of the whole being
on the south and west a canal, &c., on the north land formerly belonging to Julius Theon,
on the east the buildings, open spaces, and existing orchard mentioned below, and in the
said village in the northern and western parts of it two houses with all their fittings and
appurtenances and the open spaces to the north and west of these with the intervening
orchard which is now dry, of the extent of 1 1/3 arura more or less, and the existing well, the
adjacent areas of these buildings, open spaces, and orchard, when they are surveyed in one
piece, being on the south the parts of the metropolis along the desert, on the north the
circumference of the village, on the east a hawk-shrine, on the west the aforesaid corn-land,
in all respects according to just sale and cession. And I have herewith received from you
from hand to hand in full the sum jointly agreed upon for the price and cession-money of
all the aforesaid property, 9,700 drachmae of Imperial silver coin, making 1 talent 3,700
dracmae of silver. Wherefore you and your descendants and heirs are masters and owners
of the property ceded by me as aforesaid, and have power to use and administer it as you
choose, and I am bound to deliver it to you guaranteed and free from claims in my name
only or by any one else in my name, you being satisfied with the guarantee from yourself to
me concerning all charges up to and including the past 13th year, because the products of
the property from the present 14th year henceforth belong to you the buyer, who are also
responsible for the taxes beginning with the calends of the said 14th year. This sale and
cession, written in duplicate, is valid, and whenever you choose you may publish it through
the record-office without requiring further concurrence on my part, because I hereby
concur in the publication to be made by you; and having been asked by you the formal
question whether this is done rightly and fairly I have given my consent. The 14th year of
P. Licinius Gallienus, &c., Hathur 23. I, Aurelius Agathinus also called Origenes, have
sold and ceded to Lolliane also called Thaisous the aforesaid property and all the con-
structions appertaining to it, and have received the 1 talent 3,700 drachmae of silver for
the price, and will guarantee the property from claims in my name only, and I consent
to the publication to be made by you, and in answer to the formal question have given
my consent."

Wishing that one copy of this duplicate bond should be made public, I pay to the city
the prescribed 12 drachmae and the sum prescribed for the publication, and request that,
on receipt of the bond from the person whom I have dispatched, Aurelius Nlius, with his
attestation that the signature after the date is the autograph of Aurelius Agathinus also
called Origenes, you will register the original with this application in the Library of Hadrian,
and a copy of it with the application in the Library of the Nanaeum, in order that the rights
derived from it may be assured to me, as from a public deed, because Aurelius Agathinus
also called Origenes has consented to the publication of the bond. The 14th year of Gallienus Augustus, Phamenoth 24.

And whereas I desire that this should be communicated to the keepers of the property-registers of the Oxyrhynchite nome, I request that, on receipt of the aforesaid publication duly signed, you will give instructions for a letter to be written to them for their information.

Let due steps be taken. The 14th year of Gallienus Augustus, Phamenoth 27.'

1. The marginal note παρετ(έθη) is absent in 1200. It means that the document was entered in the διαστρώματα of the βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων: cf. 1547. 1, 1552. 1, Mitteis, Grunds. 103 sqq., Lewald, Römisch-Aegypt. Grundbuchebrrecht, 38 sqq. The marginal note in the same hand against l. 17 corresponds to that against 1200. 18 (in a different hand), showing that the annotations in 1200 were also made at the βιβλιοθήκη.

Τάιος 6 καὶ "Αρπ[οκ]ρατίων: this archidicastes was previously unknown. In Paunio of the 13th year (1200. 3, 56) Didymus also called Sarapion was in office, as in P. Giessen 34, where in ll. 4–5 there is some mistake in the dates. The number of the year is read doubtfully as ιγ in ll. 4 and 9, the day being in the latter case Pachon 28, which is in accordance with 1200. In l. 5 Φαῶφι ιδ is restored, but this date must be later than Pachon 28 since ll. 5–9 are an enclosure in ll. 1–5, and either Επεί[φι or (more probably) Μεσο[φ] must be read in l. 5, unless (ἔτους) ιδ can be read in l. 4.

3. Cf. P. Leipzig 10. ii. 32–3 (=M. Chrest. 189) οἱ πρὸς τῇ διαλογῆ τῆς πόλεως· διέγρα(ψεν) Αὐρηλίου Σαραπάμμωνος χρημ(ατίζοντο). Concerning the name Αὐρηλίου Ἀλεξάνδρου here, as in 1200. 4, 1561. 20 (cf. int.), there is little doubt, and if διέγρα(ψεν) is certain in the Leipzig papyrus that is probably the preceding word in the Oxyrhynchus examples also. The abbreviation is more like διέγρα(ψεν) in 1475 than in 1200 and 1561, and ἀπέχει Ἀλεξ. or ἀπέζ(χει) Αὐρ(ηλ.) Ἀλεξ. (cf. 1200. 1–4, n., Wilcken, l. c.) is most improbable. διέγρα(ψεν) refers to the payment of the τέλη; cf. 1474. 6, n. χρη(ματίζοντος) was supposed by Mitteis and Wilcken to mean 'performing his office' in connexion with the payment, but it might refer to the scribe who wrote the οἰκονομία; cf. 1474. 7, n. In P. Leipzig 10. ii. 32 there is stated to be no change of hand corresponding to that in 1561. 20.

5. Θαϊσοῦτος τῆς κα[ὶ Λολλιανῆς: the order of the names is the reverse in l. 37, as in 1467.

10. Aurelius Agathinus also called Origenes is probably identical with the agoranomus of that name in 1208. 16 (A. D. 291). 1642 is concerned with his appointment to that office.

17. For the marginal note cf. l. 1 and 1200. 18, nn.

22. νόστον παρόμοια τῆς πόλεως: from this it appears that Paimis (l. 23) was on the edge of the desert near Oxyrhynchus on the north, so that the western toparchy (l. 15) was in that region; cf. 1421. 3, n. For παρόμοια cf. 1118. 17 and P. Flor. 50. 9, 86 (ἡ παρόμοια). A village called Μέγα Παρόρ(ιον) is known from 154. 12 and P. Iand. 51. 8, and Παρόριον is coupled with Senokomis (cf. 1506. 2) in 1545. 5.

24. δικαίᾳ: δι᾽ ἐμοῦ might be read, but is less likely.

30. ἀπὸ σοῦ βεβαιώσι: the present buyer had owned the property previously, and sold it to the present seller; cf. l. 14 and 1635. 23 (A. D. 249) ἀρκουμένου σοῦ τῇ ἐκ με ἀπὸ τοῦ προτεταγμένου μου προκήρυγρος. . . βεβαιώσει.


41. βουλόμενος for βουλομένη, as here and in l. 48, occurs in the corresponding passages of 1200.
42. τὸ ὑπὲρ τῆς δημοσίωσεως ὡρισμένον corresponds to τὸ τοῦ τιμήματος τέλος in 1200. 45; cf. τὸ τοῦ τιμ. τέλη in P. Leipzig 10. ii. 21. In the latter instance τίμημα has been explained as a penalty for delay (Gradenwitz, Koschaker) or as an ad valorem tax (Mittels). 1200, where there is no question of delay, does not at all favour Gradenwitz’s view, but neither the new evidence concerning the amounts apparently paid for the τίμημα, 14 drachmae in the case of a deposit of 45 artabae of wheat (worth about 500 drachmae), 5 dr. in the case of a loan of 1,200 dr. (cf. 1474. 6, n.), nor the present passage provides any definite support for Mittels’s view, though not incompatible with it, if the 14 drachmae in 1474 include the usual 12 dr. for Alexandria. The technical sense of τίμημα in the phrase ἰδίῳ τιμήματι (85. 7), and ἑαυτοῦ τιμήματι (1208. 4; cf. 1562. 3), is also obscure, and whether the meaning ‘valuation’ is implied in τιμήματος τέλη is very doubtful.

48. προσφαίηθῆναι: so in 1200. 53 and probably in B.G.U. 825. 13, where in a similar context Schubart (ap. Preisigke, Berichtigungen, 70) reads προ[.].....θῆναι.

50. ὡς κα[θη]κ(ει) : cf. 1478. 42, n. In 1200. 56 (which was perhaps written in the same hand as 1200. 1-4) there is an interval of only two days between the dates in ll. 3 and 56, whereas here the corresponding interval is twenty-one days; cf. l. 2. In Griech. Texte 6 the day is the same in ll. 6 and 37.

VIII. HOROSCOPES AND CHARMS

1476. HOROSCOPE OF SARAPAMMON.

This horoscope of a person born on Phaophi 2 of the 1st year of Macrianus and Quietus (the earliest certain date by those Emperors), which year corresponded to the 8th of Gallienus (cf. P. Strassb. 6. int.), was found with 1563, another, but less well preserved, horoscope of a person born two years earlier, in the 6th year of Valerian and Gallienus, Thoth 27. In both papyri the positions in the signs of the zodiac occupied by the sun, moon, five chief planets, and ὥροσκόπος (point on the horizon which was rising; in 1564-5 called ὥρα) were indicated by degrees and minutes, as in P. S. I. 23 and the much more elaborate horoscopes P. Brit. Mus. 98, 110, 130 (i. 126-39); the other horoscopes of the first four centuries (235, 307, 585, 596, 804, 1564-5, Class. Rev. viii. 70, P. S. I. 22, 24-5) give the signs only, with occasional descriptions (e. g. in 1565) of the relation of the body in question to the sign, such as are also found in 1476.

1476 and 1563-4 are the only horoscopes which belong to the period of uncertainty concerning the chronology of the Roman Emperors in Egypt from Decius to Diocletian (A.D. 250-284; 1565 belongs to 293). Decius died in the spring or summer
of 251; his 2nd year in Egypt, which began Aug. 29, 250, is not attested later than March 4, 251 (C. P. R. 37), and there are no Alexandrian coins of a 3rd year. The argument from the silence of coins is by no means conclusive, for there are no Alexandrian coins of the 1st year of Decius' successors, Gallus and Volusianus, and only one—and that not absolutely certain—of their 2nd year, though papyri of their 2nd year are numerous (e.g. 1442); but there is no reason to suppose that Decius' reign extended into the year beginning Aug. 30, 251, which was the 2nd of Gallus and Volusianus. Their 3rd year, as appears from 1119. 5, 14, 40, was reckoned at Oxyrhynchus as still current on Aug. 16 and 22, 253. This circumstance is less surprising than is implied in 1119. 5, n. (where 1119 is wrongly referred to the year 254): for coins of their 3rd year are very common, while those of Aemilianus, their successor, all belong to his 2nd year, and it is probable that Aemilianus' 1st year consisted of only a few days. The only extant dating by that emperor is 1286. 10 (2nd year Phi[ao[phi], i.e. Sept. 28—Oct. 27, 253). Valerian and Gallienus are known from C. I. L. viii. 2482 to have been recognized in Numidia before Oct. 22, 253, but apart from coins 1187. 21 (June 20) is the only record of their 1st year in Egypt, which is generally supposed to have been 253-4, not 252-3. A census-return for the 5th year of an unnamed third-century reign (P. Stud. Pal. ii. 32), which is apparently that of Valerian and Gallienus, strongly supports the usual view, since these returns were made at intervals of 14 years and 257-8 is the right year for a census. After the revolt of Macrianus and Quietus (about Sept. 260—Nov. 261) and the restoration of Gallienus the chronological difficulties increase. The accession of Claudius was in 1906 placed by Preissigke (P. Strassb. 6. int.; cf. Hohmann, Chronol. d. Papyrusurk. 54—7) in the autumn of 268 (between Aug. 29 and Oct. 16, so far as Egypt was concerned) on the apparently conclusive evidence of P. Strassb. 7 and 10—11 (subsequently confirmed by P. Tebt. 581) that the 15th year of Gallienus was followed by the 1st of Claudius. Earlier writers had usually accepted the statement of the Vita Claud. iv. 2 that his accession took place in March (268), or, like the editors of the Prosopogr. Imp. Rom., placed that event between Jan. 1 and July 1, 268, in order to make the 15th year of Gallienus coincide with the 1st of Claudius. Claudius is generally thought to have died in his 3rd year (270—1 according to Preissigke, 269—70 according to most earlier writers). The few weeks' reign of Quintillus is attested in Egypt by coins only, and the accession of Aurelian (who in Egypt at first had to admit the association of Valaballatus) was placed by Preissigke between Aug. 29 and Dec. 31, 270 (he was consul in 271), while most other writers, including Homo, Essai sur l'empereur Aurelien, 340, assigned it to the spring of 270. The accession of Tacitus, which was preceded by an interregnum of uncertain length, is universally assigned to Sept. 275, so that it occurred in the 6th year of Aurelian according to Preissigke, who ignored the Alexandrian coins of the 7th year, in the 7th year according to others. Tacitus, who was consul in 276, did not live until Aug. 29 of that year, the latest date by his reign being on June 8 (P. Strassb. 8. 17), and the accession of Probus is assigned to the spring or summer of 276. The coins credit him with 8 years (Homo, op. cit. 337—8 by misstating the figure as 7 vitiates his chronology of Probus and Carinus), and, though papyri do not reach later than Sept. 29 of his 7th year (P. Brit. Mus. 1243; cf. Archiv, iv. 553), the accession of Carus with Carinus and Numerianus is generally assigned to the autumn (Oct. ?) of the year beginning Aug. 29, 282. 55, dated April 7 of their 1st year, is the only Egyptian record of their reign apart from coins of the 1st and 2nd years of Carus and 1st—3rd years of Carinus and Numerianus, and 1564 (March 23 of the 1st year of Carinus alone, the papyrus having probably been written soon after the death of Carus). With the accession of Diocletian firmer ground is reached, especially as datings by consuls began to supplement, before they supplanted, those by regnal years, and there is no reason to doubt that his 1st year in Egypt began soon after Aug. 29, 284, from which the era of Diocletian dated.
The new evidence already adduced in the present volume, besides suggesting doubts as to the correctness of the received chronology of Valerian and Gallienus (1407. int.), has confirmed the evidence of Alexandrian coins with regard to the existence of a 7th year of Aurelian (1455. 20), and a reconsideration of the chronology of the whole period from 250-284 is necessary. Under these circumstances the opportunity afforded by the horoscopes of verifying on astronomical grounds dates by the regnal years of Valerian and Gallienus, Macrianus and Quietus, and Carinus is particularly welcome, since it enables us to decide whether the evidence of 1455 can be reconciled with that of the Strassburg papyri and P. Tebt. 581 either by pushing back the accession of Valerian and Gallienus from Sept.–Oct. 253 to a month before Aug. 29 and not later than June of that year (on account of 1187, which would have to belong to June 20, 253, instead of June 20, 254), or by making the accessions of Tacitus, Probus, and Carus with his sons take place a year later than on the received chronology. One of those two alternatives seems at first sight to be the only method of accounting for a 16th year of Gallienus as well as a 3rd of Claudius and 7th of Aurelian; but either of them would lead to difficulties, the second by upsetting the received dates of the consuls in 276-284, the first by necessitating the elimination of Aemilianus (on the hypothesis that Valerian ignored him and dated from the death of Gallus), or the deduction of a year from the reign of Gallus and Volusianus, and in either case making 1187 earlier than 1119 (cf. p. 230).

Dr. J. K. Fotheringham, whose authority on matters relating to Graeco-Roman chronology is well known, has kindly computed from Neugebauer's "Tafeln zur astronomischen Chronologie, ii (1914), the correct position of the heavenly bodies indicated in the four horoscopes of this volume, and we present his results in tabular form. In the case of 1563, where the figure of the hour is obliterated, it is assumed that the middle of the sign Capricorn (in which was the ὡροσκόπος) was on the horizon, i.e. 1.45 p.m. Egyptian time (which = 11.45 a.m. Greenwich time). In 1476 the '10th hour completed, 2 minutes' is regarded as 3.48 p.m., and the '1st hour' in 1564 as 6.59 a.m., but in 1565 as 6.35 a.m., the hour in all three cases being reckoned as 4, of the interval between sunrise and sunset at Oxyrhynchus. In the case of 1563 and 1476 computations have been made both for the years according to the generally received chronology of Gallienus (A.D. 258 and 260 respectively) and for the years preceding (which in 1476 involves a difference of 1 in the Julian equivalents of the days owing to intercalation). A.D. 257 and 259 would of course only be applicable if the accession of Valerian and Gallienus took place before instead of after Aug. 29, 253. In the case of 1564–5, where details of the astronomical positions were not given, the computations for the generally received dates are sufficient; for in any two consecutive years the signs occupied by at any rate Mars and the moon would inevitably be quite different, so that the agreement between the statements of the horoscopes and the facts with regard to those bodies in the years 283 and 293 is adequate proof of their disagreement in the years 284 and 294.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Horoscopes</th>
<th>Sept. 24, 258</th>
<th>Sept. 24, 257</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1563</td>
<td>Saturn: Pisces 2°</td>
<td>Pisces 7° 21'</td>
<td>Aquarius 23° 41'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mars: Cancer</td>
<td>Cancer 21° 20'</td>
<td>Libra 19° 43'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jupiter: Cancer</td>
<td>Cancer 10° 52'</td>
<td>Gemini 16° 4'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Venus: Leo 19°</td>
<td>Leo 19° 44'</td>
<td>Virgo 22° 38'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sun: Libra 3°</td>
<td>Libra 0° 43'</td>
<td>Libra 0° 58'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mercury: Libra 3°</td>
<td>Libra 12° 45'</td>
<td>Libra 25° 22'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Moon: Capric. 2°</td>
<td>Capric. 29° 26'</td>
<td>Virgo 19° 46'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Horoscopos: Capric. 1°</td>
<td>Capric. 15°</td>
<td>Capric. 15°</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dr. Fotheringham writes 'It is clear that the data given on the horoscopes are obtained by computation, not by observation; for all the horoscopes are cast for some time during the day, when the stars were invisible, and even the moon was above the horizon on only one of the four occasions (1476). The agreements for the years 258, 260, 283, 293 are so close as to remove all possible doubt of the dates for which the horoscopes were cast. In comparing the signs given on the horoscopes with those found by computation, it should be observed that the horoscopes always name them in order, either beginning or ending with the Horoscopos. The bodies falling within six signs after the Horoscopos would normally be below the horizon, and those within six signs before the Horoscopos would normally be above the horizon.' The order of the signs to which he alludes is also observed in most other horoscopes, but not in 585, P.S.I. 22. 29-38, 23. 1-12, 24. 11-19, and 25: it is sometimes a useful help in supplying gaps; cf. 1476. 12. n., 1563. 8.

The valuable results of the astronomical evidence are thus to confirm the generally accepted dates of the accessions of Valerian and Gallienus (between Aug. 29 and Oct. 22, 253) and Carinus (about Oct. 282), and there is no longer any doubt about the Julian years corresponding to their regnal years, or any reason to question the accuracy of the consul-lists between 251 and 284. The period of uncertainty in the datings by regnal years is now limited to 268-75. Here there must be some errors in the evidence concerning the duration of reigns, and if the limits securely fixed by the horoscopes are observed, either the last year of Gallienus was really his 15th, not 16th, or that of Claudius his 2nd, not 3rd, or that of Aurelian his 6th, not 7th. The papyri which give the fullest information on this period are P. Strassb. 6-8, a series of receipts for payments of 2,000 drachmae a year, generally in two instalments, by the same persons on account of sheep-tax; these begin in the 2nd year of Valerian and Gallienus, and proceed regularly through the reign of Macrianus and Quietus up to the 15th year of Gallienus, when 1,000 dr. were paid on Sept. 14, 267, and March 20, 268. The next entries are 1,000 dr. on Nov. 5 and March 26 of the 1st year of Claudius, on Sept. 21 and July 17 of his 2nd, and Sept. 20 of his 3rd, [καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν] being a certain
restoration in the last line of P. Strassb. 7. P. Strassb. 8 records the usual payments on March 31st of Aurelian's 1st year (the earliest extant reference to him) and on Nov. 17 and April 13 of his 2nd year, after which there was no further payment until Nov. 5 of the 5th year (the reading of the month and the figure of the year is somewhat doubtful), when 4,000 dr. were paid on account, followed by a payment of 3,000 dr. on account on June 8 of the 1st year of Tacitus (i.e. 276). P. Strassb. 10. 25 has the earliest reference to Claudius (Oct. 16 of his 1st year), and P. Strassb. 11. 9–15, written on March 10 of his 1st year, mentions the 'past 15th year', sc. of Gallienus. This evidence in favour of Claudius' accession between Aug. 29 and Oct. 16, 268, fits in very well with P. Tebt. 581. 1–3 τέτευτες τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Κλαύδιου Σεβαστοῦ Φαῶφη a' (there is no real doubt about any of the readings, a' being much less suitable than τε'), which is the only direct reference to the 16th year indirectly implied by the Strassburg texts. The 3rd year of Claudius is also mentioned in 1646 αἴτους (i. e.) τρίτου Κλαυδίου Σεβαστοῦ Φαῶφη [τρίτη 

From this impasse there seems to be only one method of escape, since the astronomical evidence bars the two simplest ways out of the difficulty. A year has to be eliminated, and the choice is in the last resort best left to the coins. These support the 3rd year of Claudius and 7th of Aurelian, but not the 16th of Gallienus. Sallet (Die Daten der alex. Kaiser-

If he really came to the throne in July 268 shortly before the close of Gallienus' 15th year, it is quite possible that coins of the 1st year were minted at Alexandria, but that the news of his accession did not penetrate into the upper country until Sept.–Oct., thus giving rise to a second system of dating, according to which Gallienus entered upon his 16th year and Claudius' 1st and 2nd years corresponded to his 2nd and 3rd by the official reckoning. It is true that in the case of other emperors who came to the throne shortly before Aug. 29, e.g. Tiberius and Hadrian, no trace of a double system of reckoning their regnal years is found (cf. 1453. int.); but 1208. 11 is, so far as we are aware, the only example of a clear divergence from the official mode of reckoning an emperor's reign, and may well be more than a mere slip. P. Strassburg 10 and 11 can easily be explained as examples of the Upper Egyptian reckoning parallel to 1208, while P. Tebt. 581, dated by Gallienus probably two months or more after his death, is not more remarkable than e.g. 104, which is dated by Domitian more than two months after his death, or
B. G. U. 515, which is dated by Commodus five months after his death; cf. Wilcken, *Ost.* i. 802, Hohmann, *op. cit.* 51 sqq. The only really serious objection to the hypothesis that the dates in the early part of the 1st year of Claudius refer to a different system from that implied by the coins and papyri which extend to the 3rd year, is P. Strassb. 7, which has two entries in his 1st year, two in his 2nd, and one in his 3rd. In order to reconcile that papyrus with the chronology of Claudius which we prefer (July 268—Jan. 270), it is necessary to suppose that the scribe has confused the two systems, and has put down two entries too many. This is not very satisfactory, but is preferable to supposing that coinage was issued in Aurelian's name for a year which did not come into existence, and that 1455 was written a whole year after Aurelian's death, in the 2nd year of Probus.

*A* (ἔτους) Μακρ{υ}ιανόθ καὶ Κυιήτου
Σεβαστὸν Φαώθι β ἡμέρας
ἀρ(α) i πεπληρωμένη μοι(ρῶν) β.
ἀφοσκόπος 'Τῇρχ[ῳ] μοι(ρῶν) κή,
5 Κρόνον Κρεί[φ] ἐα λεπ(τῶν) λβ ἀκρόνυ-
κτος ἀφαιρετ[iκός],
'Ἀρης Δέουρι αὐ . [.]τερος,
'Αφροδητη Παρθένῳ η ις,
10 Ἐρμής Παρθένῳ κυ μδ,
ἡλιος Ζυγο[ν] η,
σελή[νη] (Ἀλγόκερφ) μοι(ρῶν) η λεπ(τῶν) λβ.
Σαρπ(άμ)ουνοι.

5. 1. Κρόνος.

5-6. ἀκρόνυκτος: with this spelling cf. ἀκρόνυχος for ἀκρόνυχος in P. Hibeh 27. ἀκρόνυκτος is the word used by Ptolemy for an opposition, as Dr. Fotheringham informs us. Cf. l. 11, where the position of the sun is nearly exactly six signs distant from that of Saturn, and int. ἀφαιρετ[iκό]: Dr. Fotheringham writes 'A planet is said to be ἀφαιρετικός when the inequality in its longitude resulting from its anomaly or epicyclic motion is, if positive, diminishing, or, if negative, increasing. Substituting the heliocentric for the epicyclic theory of the motion of the planets, this would in the case of one of the outer planets, such as Saturn, mean that the planet would be ἀφαιρετικός when the excess of its geocentric over its heliocentric longitude was diminishing, or the excess of its heliocentric over its geocentric longitude increasing. Putting l for heliocentric longitude, λ for geocentric longitude, and t for time, the condition is that \( \frac{d}{dt} (l-\lambda) \) is positive. This condition is fulfilled by Saturn at both the dates for which the computation has been made.'

7. αὐ . [.]τερος: π can be read in place of τ, but ε is almost certain. The actual position of Mars at the beginning of Leo (cf. p. 232) suggests that the adjective corresponds to ἀρχάς in 1565. 8, and in that case it would be expected to begin αὐτο- or αὐθ-. αὐθ[ε]τος is unsatisfactory. Or it might begin with αὐθ(ή) and be contrasted with ἀφαιρετικός in l. 6; but the
usual opposite of that term is προσθετικός. Dr. Fotheringham remarks ‘Mars is προσθετικός at both dates. But in the absence of any numeral to express the position in Leo it is practically certain that the mutilated word means “at the very beginning”, and has nothing to do with anomalistic motion.’

12. (Αἰγόκερῳ) was supplied by Dr. Fotheringham from the astronomical calculations, and is in accordance with the position of this entry at the end after that dealing with Libra (l. 11); for the starting-point of the entries was Aquarius (l. 4), and between Libra and Aquarius there are only Scorpio, Sagittarius, and Capricorn. A regular order was usually observed; cf. p. 232.

1477. QUESTIONS TO AN ORACLE.

The recto of this papyrus contains part of a list of payments by γεωργοί (1532), written late in the third century. On the verso, probably written in or shortly before the reign of Diocletian, is part of a curious list of questions to a deity, which are similar to those found in P. Fay. 137–8, B. G. U. 229–30, Wessely, Script. Gr. Spec. 26, P. Brit. Mus. 1267 d (Archiv, iv. 559), 923, 1148–9, and 1218. Each question was numbered consecutively; those preserved are nos. 72–92 with slight traces of a preceding column, and there is likely to have been at least one later column, unless the papyrus was much reduced in breadth before the verso was used. There seems to be no particular plan in the arrangement of the questions, which are of a general character, suitable for persons of various ranks, not one particular individual, and apparently intended to cover the principal subjects on which people were accustomed to appeal to the gods for information. The numbering suggests a possible reference to a spell of some kind as the mode to be employed in obtaining answers, but the purpose of the document as a whole is quite obscure. A high stop is employed after the figures.

οβ, εἶ λήμψομαι τὸ ὄψωνιον;
ογ, εἶ μενῶ ὅπου ὑπάγω;
οδ, εἶ πωλοῦμαι;
οε, εἶ ἔχω ὠφέλιμαν ἀπὸ τοῦ φίλου;
5 σε, εἶ δέδοται μοι ἐτέρφι συναλλάξαι;
οζ, εἶ καταλλάσσωμαι εἰς τὸν γόνον;
οη, εἶ λαμβάνω κομίατον;
οθ, εἶ λήμψομαι τὸ ἀργύριον;
π, εἶ ζηὶ ο ἀπόθημος;
10 πα, εἶ κερδαίνω ἀπὸ τοῦ πράγματος;
πβ, εἶ προγράφεται τὰ ἐμά;
1 sqq. 1. ἢ for εἰ. 7. First a of λαμβανω corr. from η. 21. ἢ[io]ν II (?) .

' 72, shall I receive the present? 73, shall I remain where I am going? 74, am I to be sold up? 75, am I to obtain benefit from my friend? 76, has it been granted to me to make a contract with another person? 77, am I to be reconciled (?) with my offspring (?)? 78, am I to get furlough (?)? 79, shall I get the money? 80, is the person abroad alive? 81, am I to profit by the transaction? 82, is my property to be sold by auction? 83, shall I find a means of selling? 84, am I able to carry off what I am thinking of? 85, am I to become a beggar (?)? 86, shall I take to flight? 87, shall I become an ambassador (?)? 88, am I to become a senator? 89, is my flight to be stopped? 90, am I to be divorced from my wife? 91, have I been poisoned? 92, am I to get my own? .'

1. ει is probably for ἢ rather than εἰ; cf. 1148. 2, n.
2. Cf. P. Fay. 137. χρημάτισόν μοι ἦ μείνωι ἐν Βακχιάδι ; ἦ (or ἢ) μέλ(λ)ω ἐντυνχάνιν ;
5. δέδοται : οἴ. 1218, 4 and n.
6. γόνον is not very satisfactory, especially as the first letter is more like σ than γ. But the third, if not ν, must be ς or μ, and there is no room for σν by followed by a word beginning with ο, unless the latter was abbreviated.
7. κομίατον apparently = commeatum, and might mean ' provisions '.
8. βιόπρατος or βιόπρωτος can be read, but neither word is known. βουλευτής is admissible.
16. Whether πρεσβεύσω refers to rank or age or an embassy is not clear. A βουλευτής πρεσβύτατος occurs in P. Giessen 34. 2; cf. the next line here.

1478. GNOSTIC CHARM FOR VICTORY.

A short Gnostic charm, containing a prayer for the success of a certain Sarapammon in a race. The efficacy of the amulet depended on ten or eleven magical symbols and the invocation of a mysterious deity, whose name is written in larger letters. P. Brit. Mus. 121. 390–3 (i. 97), entitled νικητικὸν δρομέως, is similar. The writing is across the fibres.
1478. Gnostic Charm for Victory

Neiketikov Σαραπάμμωνει νιφ Άπολ-
λωνείου. magical symbols.
dős neíkyn óloklhrían σ(τ)αδίου καὶ
dχλου τῷ προκειμένῳ Σαραπάμμων
5 ἐξ ἀνόματος ΣΤΑΙΚΣΗΣΟΤ.

5. l. δόματος. Cf. ανομσια in 1566. 10.

'Charm for victory for Sarapammon son of Apollonius... Grant victory and safety
in the race-course and the crowd to the aforesaid Sarapammon in the name of Sulicusesus.

3. σ(τ)αδίου; cf. P. Brit. Mus. 121. 392 δός μου... χάριν εν τῷ σταδίῳ.
5. The beginning of the name recalls that of Συλιήλ, an angel at the end of the list in

IX. Private Correspondence

1479. Letter to Thracidas from Alexandria.

The concluding part of a letter to Thracidas from a person who had
apparently gone to Alexandria in connexion with a law-suit, Thracidas, who had
been with the writer, having left him shortly before (cf. l. 7). It is joined
on the right to another letter from a different person to the same Thracidas, of
which the beginnings of eight lines survive. The handwriting in the two cases
leaves no doubt that the reign mentioned in l. 14, where the number of the year
is lost, was that of Augustus. The first letter is a palimpsest, but the earlier
writing was completely obliterated.
(ἐτοὺς) [. .] ὑγιαί(νῃς).

On the verso

3. γ of ἐγ inserted above the line (?). π of οὐσιων corr. from λ. 8. ὦ of ἄρμοσσω above the line. 13. ὑγιαί(νῃς).

I received the letter of Thrasybulus at Canopus; accordingly I have not yet obtained the documents, but they are lying collated. Apis the advocate has not yet examined the documents, but has delayed from day to day. Since you went away on the 16th, Sabinus has been acting in the business. I told Philomusus to come to you. Send a decoction of cabbage for Ptollas in the load. Homerus salutes you and Tahermas and Phileros and his wife: Take care of yourself, so that you keep in good health. Goodbye.’

Date. (Addressed) ‘To Thracidas.’

1480. LETTER OF HERMGENES TO A PROPHET.

30 × 5.8 cm.

An incorrectly spelled letter, written in the reign of Tiberius to a prophet by a friend, with reference to a delay (?) in making some payment, in which a complongmaeus and eclogistes (auditor of accounts of the nome; cf. 1436. 23, n.) were concerned.

Ἐρμογένης Ἀρυπὴ, τῷ προφήτῃ καὶ φιλιτάρῳ πλίστα χαι(ρεῖν) 15 τοῦ τοῦ ἐκλογιστοῦ ὡς Ἐρμογένει, ἔνα μὴ σχὴ τ[. . . ] . . .
καὶ διὰ παντὸς ύπνε(νιν). παρακαλῶ [σε με-
γάλως πτέμψαι
20 τῷ τίθο μιν φά-
σιν μοι λ[. . . . .
περὶ αὐ[τοῦ . . . .
καὶ γράψ[ον μοι περὶ
25 με κα[i] ἠδῆ[ος
ποῆσω. έρραίσο.
(ἐτοὺς) ἐν Τιβερίῳ Καίσαρος
Σεβαστοῦ Μεχ(είρ) 1θ.

On the verso
[ἀπόδ(ος) 'Αμφάτῃ προφήτῃ παρὰ Ἐρμογ(ένους) Ἡρακ(λ. )].

'Hermogenes to Haruotes the prophet, my dear friend, greeting and best wishes for your continual health. I did not neglect your instructions: I went to Hermogenes the comogrammateus, and he consented to make the delay. He has made it as far as the eclogistes is concerned (?) For the rest, if you can get a letter from the eclogistes himself for Hermogenes, in order that he may not keep the . . ., I urge you strongly to send my son a message for me . . .; and write to me concerning what I can do, and I will gladly do it. Good-bye. The 18th year of Tiberius Caesar Augustus, Mecheir 19. (Addressed) Deliver to Haruotes the prophet from Hermogenes son of Heracl(.)'

11. ἀναβολήν : this word is generally used in papyri in a literal sense (e.g. with ναύμπλων in B. G. U. 593. 3), and the meaning here is uncertain.
18. παρακαλῶ, instead of being the apodosis of (ἐ)ν ἠδῆ[ος, may start a fresh sentence.
23. γράψ[ον : or γράψ[αι or γράφ[ειν.

1480. LETTER OF HERMOGENES TO A PROPHET 239

1481. LETTER OF A SOLDIER TO HIS MOTHER.

9-3 × 12-5 cm. Early second century.

The first part of an early second-century letter of more than usual interest, written by a soldier in camp to his mother, reassuring her about his health, acknowledging the receipt of various presents (II. 7-9 δαλλία and θαλλός), and expressing his general satisfaction. B. G. U. 423 (= W. Chrest. 480), the well-known letter from Italy of a soldier serving in the fleet to his father, which is
a little later in date, was written in a still more cheerful tone; cf. also Griech.

Texte 20. The writing is across the fibres.

Theonas Tetheut ηι μητρι και κυρια πλειστα χαι(rei).

γεινωσκειν σε θελω οτι δια τοσοου χρονου ουκ α- 

πεσταλκα σοι επισπειριον διοτι εν παρεμβολη ημι και 

ου δι' ασθενειαν, οστε μη λουποι. λειαν ο ελοιπονη 

ακοινος στι ηκουσας ου γαρ δεινως ησθενησα. μεμ-

φομαι δε των ειπαντα σου. μη όχλου δε πεμπειν τι η. 

μων. εκομισαμεθα δε τα θαλλια παρα του {του} Τεθευ-

δων. Διονυτας δε ο αδελφος μου ηνεγκε μοι των θαλ- 

λων κα(τι ην] επιστολην [σου] ξε[μειση[η]υν. ευχαριστω 

In the left-hand margin at right angles

μη επιβαρον πεμπειν τι ημιν τω[

On the verso

ἀπὸ Θεωνάτος [Τεθευτι .

3. l. ειμ. 4. l. λυποου ... ελοιπονην.

‘Theonas to Tetheus his lady mother, many greetings. I would have you know that the reason why I have been such a long time without sending you a letter is that I am in camp, and not that I am ill; so do not grieve about me. I was much grieved to hear that you had heard about me, for I was not seriously ill; and I blame the person who told you. Do not trouble to send me anything. I received the presents from Heraclides. Dionytas my brother brought me the present, and I received your letter. I give thanks to (the gods) ... continually, ... (Postscript) Do not burden yourself to send me anything... .

(Addressed) From Theonas to Tetheus... .’

7. θαλλια: in P. Brit. Mus. 335. 20 (ii. 192) θαλ(λ)εία corresponds to θαλλο in l. 17; cf. θαλλων in l. 8 here and Wilcken, Archiv, ii. 131. The instances of θαλλος are collected in P. Ryl. 166. 18, n.


1482. LETTER OF MORUS TO A FRIEND.

21.4 x 12.2 cm. Second century.

On the recto of this papyrus are the beginnings of the first seventeen lines of a letter from Epimachus to Panares written about A.D. 120-60. The only passage that is intelligible is ll. 4-5 πεμπειν ουν μοι δφειλεις τας προς του | αδροικαστην επι-
στολάς. On the verso is a letter to the same Epimachus from a friend called Morus, who together with Panares had been winnowing some barley under difficulties caused by the weather. Storms such as that described in ll. 6–9 are not uncommon in January at Oxyrhynchus. The script is the rude uncial of an illiterate writer, who makes numerous mistakes of spelling in spite of several corrections.

Μῶρος Ἐπιμάχῳ τῶι κυρίῳ μου
χαίρειν.

γράφω σοι ἵν' ἰδῇς ὅτι λελικμήκαμεν

τὴν κριθὴν τοῦ Ἀβασίτου τῇ η, καὶ οὗ

οὕτως αὐτὴν λελικμήκαμεν μετὰ

κόπου. ὁ Ζεὺς γὰρ ἔβρεχε καὶ ἄμάχητος

ἡν ὁ ἄνεμος, καὶ Πα(νά)ρες οἴδε ὅσα πεπο(ή)κα-

μεν ἵνα εἰσχύσωμεν ὅλος μετενέγκαι τὰ ἄλλα

σὺν θεοῖς. ἐξέβησαν δὲ τοῦ ὅλου ἀρτάβαι λν Χύνικε(ς) δ'.

τ(ο)ύτων κατέθβακα ἀρτάβαις ἵν' χύνικα(ς) ν.

ἐξήτασα δὲ περὶ τῆς θειμῆς τοῦ ἄρτου

τοῦ ἐφετινοῦ, ἑπράθη δὲ ἐν ἔν τῇ κώμῃ ἐξ

ἐπτά δραχμῶν τὸ ἀγώνιμω τοῦ Πα(νά)ρες δὲ

οἴδε. πολλὰ δὲ ἐξάτασας εὑρὸν Ἐ[η]ρά.

καὶ οὖκ εὐθύχαλκα, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τετρά-

μηνο. δοκιμάσις δὲ τῶι βαστά-

ζι καὶ ἄν οὖ δοκῆ γράψις μοι περὶ τούτων,

καὶ πόσον μέρος καταφθάνω τοῦ μεγάλου

κλήρους, καὶ ἡ θέλης μεῖξαι ταῦτα τοῦ Ἀβασί-

του μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων. ἐν τῷ δὲ τόπῳ τοῦ πα-

τρός σου ἀποτέθηκα τὴν μερίδαν τοῦ προσκοίνημα σ(οὴν ποιῶ καὶ τῶν τέκνων

τῶν ἀδελφῶν) ἐπὶ πάντων

καὶ ἐρρῶστέ σ᾽ εὔϊχομαι,

κύριε μου.

3. ἵν Π. 7. 1. Πα(νά)ρης (cf. the recto); so in 1. 13. 8. 7 of ῾ην above ἵν, and ω of εἰσχύσωμεν above ο. ὅλος above the line. 9. τοῦ ὅλου above the line. 1. χύνικα(ς). 10. 1. χύνικα(ς). 11. 1. τῆς. 12. ε of δε above the line. 13. ε of παρες corr. from α. 14. ο of πολλα rewritten. εκεντας corr. from εκενθης. 16. 1. συ βαστατες(ς) δ. 17. 1. σοι. 18. ε of μερος above ν, which is crossed through. 19. σ of κληρους above the line. 1. ε
Morus to my lord Epimachus, greeting. I write to inform you that we have winnowed the barley of the man from the Oasis on the 8th, and we never had so much trouble in winnowing it; for it rained and the wind was irresistible, and Panares knows how we worked to succeed in transferring all the rest with the help of the gods. The total result was 38 ar tabae 4 choenices; of these I have disposed beforehand of 12\ 4 artab. 8 choen. I made inquiries about the price of annual grass: it was sold in the village at 7 drachmae the load, as Panares too knows. After many inquiries I found some that was dry, and not to be paid for in ready money, but after four months. You will examine the question how you are to transport it, and, if you please, write to me about this, and say what proportion I am to dispose of beforehand from the large holding, and whether you want me to mix what belongs to the man from the Oasis with the rest. I have stored my share in the room belonging to your father. I supplicate on behalf of you and all your children and all your brothers and... I pray for your health, my lord.'

7. ςτo(ή)καμεν: or ςτo(ν)καμεν. ςτo(ω)καμεν is less likely.
12. ἐφετινό: ἐφέτειος occurs in MSS. as a variant of ἐπέτειος and aspiration before τος is common in papyri, but ἐφετινός is apparently a new form.
15. εὐθύχαλκα: a rare adjective, for which Ducange cites Basilic. 9. 3.
16. The object of Bacragi(s) (cf. crit. n.) is probably the barley (cf. l. 19), not the grass.
24. και was followed by a name, or και ὁνόμα can be read.
25. ερρῶστε: the last two letters could be στε, but the first two cannot be read as ερρῶσταμι or ερρῶστε.

1488. LETTER OF REPRIMAND TO A SUBORDINATE.

A sharply worded letter from Dius to Zoilus, who, though called the writer's friend in one of the two addresses on the verso, is blamed for his absence and for having presented an unsatisfactory account of payments in connexion with a vineyard or garden-land. At the end Dius threatens to take measures against Zoilus' surety, and throughout writes in the tone of an official superior. Not improbably he was an ἐπιτηρητὴς and Zoilus a χειριστής, the land belonging to an οὐσία, or being at any rate administered by the government. The date of the letter is probably the period from Commodus to Caracalla.
1483. LETTER OF REPRIMAND TO A SUBORDINATE

ἐξωδιακέναι κεράμια ἐγγυητήν σου Κατέχω
πουροῖς καὶ μόσχους δύο οὕς
tέθυκας, καὶ ἐξωδίασας τοῖς αὕτοῖς ὅν οὐδὲ ἤποις
μὴ παρεδέχατο τιμὴν ὡς σοῦ λαβόν.

On the verso

Ζωΐλωι π(αρά) Δίον φίλ(ου).
(In the reverse direction) ἀπόδ(ος) Ζωΐλ(ῳ) καὶ Δείου.

1. ζωΐλωι II; so in ll. 22–3. 8. νο of δυν cor. 10. ίς II. 15. ἱσθει II.
23. λ of ζωϊλ(ω) cor. from ι.

' Dios to Zoilus, greeting. You arranged with me to come before the 25th of the month of Tubi, and you have not come. When you went away, you rendered to me an account consisting of a list of what you had spent yourself. You write that you spent 33 jars upon the gardeners and two calves which you sacrificed, and you have spent upon them things of which absolutely no one has received the value, since you had it. Other claims are being made against you in the vineyard, of which you will have to render an account at the reckoning-office. Know that, unless you pay all quickly and discharge the claims made against you, I shall seize your surety, until you pay me the value of the claims. I pray for your health. (Addressed) To Zoilus from his friend Dios. Deliver to Zoilus from Dios.'

2. μή can equally well be read, but does not suit the context.
5. ἀναγραφῆς: for the use of this term in connexion with taxation-lists cf. P. Amh. 77.
13 ἀντίγραφον τῶν ἀναγραφίων τῶν διὰ τῆς πύλης εἰσαχθέντων. διὰ γραφῆς is inadmissible.
23. The second address is possibly in a different hand.

1484–1487. INVITATIONS TO FEASTS.


These four invitations with 1579–80 are of the type which has been made familiar by Oxyrhynchus papyri (110–11, 523–4, 747, 926–7, 1214; cf. P. Fay. 132), but present some new details of interest. 1484 (second or early third century) is another invitation to dine 'at the table of the lord Sarapis' (l. 3, n.), a meal which was here held in the temple of Thoéris (cf. 1453) not, as in 110, at the Serapeum, nor, as in 523, at a private house, and was apparently connected with a festival in honour of ephebi. In 1485 (second or early third century) and 1486 (third or early fourth century) the invitation was for the same day, not, as usually, for the day following. In 1485 the entertainer was an exegetes, and the meeting-place the temple of Demeter (cf. 1449, 5). 1486 and 1487 (fourth century) fix the 8th hour for the feast, like 747 and 1580, while 1485 fixes the 7th, like 1214: the 9th hour
(generally about 3 p.m.) was more usual, but whether the difference was real or due to the change of the time of sunrise (which varies about two hours in Egypt) is uncertain. The new words μελλοκούρια (1484. 4, n.) and λύκανον (1486. 2; meaning obscure) occur. The writing is across the fibres except in 1485. It is noticeable that in the course of the third century καλεῖ takes the place of the earlier ἐρωτᾷ.

1484. 3.1 × 4.9 cm.
Ἑρωτᾷ σε Ἀπολλώνιος δειπνήσαι εἰς
[k]λείνην τοῦ κυρίου
Σαράπιδος ὑπὲρ μελ-
5 λοκουρίων τῶν
[ἀδελφῶν ?] ἐν τῷ Θ[ο]ρ(ας) ζ.

1484. 3. [κ]λείνην τοῦ κυρίου Σαράπιδος: Wilcken (Chrest. 99. int.) regards this as a cult meal, to which view Mr. Milne objects, comparing Aristides εἰς Σάραπιν 27, where it is said that people make S. their companion at feasts, προϊστάμενοι δαιτυμόνα αὐτὸν καὶ ἑστιάτορα.

4. μελλοκούριων: probably a festival in honour either of μελλόφθησι (cf. 1202. 17), or of persons ceasing to be ἀφῆλικες (at the age of 25; cf. 491. 16), or possibly in honour of an approaching marriage, if [ἀδελφῶν] refers to a brother and sister.

1484. 1485. 1, 1486. 1. 1. σε. 1487. 6. θ corr. from η by a second hand.

1485. 1, 1486. 1. 1. σε. 1487. 6. θ corr. from η by a second hand.

1484. 'Apollonius requests you to dine at the table of the lord Sarapis on the occasion of the approaching coming of age of his brothers at the temple of Thoëris . . .'

1485. 'The exegetes requests you to dine at the temple of Demeter to-day, which is the 9th, at the 7th hour.'

1486. 'Xenicus also called Pelius invites you to his wedding . . . to-day, Pharmouthi 22, at the 8th hour.'

1487. 'Theon son of Origenes invites you to the wedding of his sister to-morrow, which is Tubi 9, at the 8th hour.'
1488. LETTER OF SARAPAMMON TO HIS SISTER

20-3 x 5-5 cm.

A letter from a man to his 'sister' (the expression may be conventional; cf. 1296. 15, n.), giving various directions about some wine (ll. 3-13) and a mortar (ll. 13-19; cf. l. 14, n.). A curious reason for the writer's postponement of his return is assigned in ll. 22-5.

Σαραπάμμων Ὁδεῖ τῇ ἀδελ(φῇ) χαίρειν. λεῖ ἐστι Καλῇ ἔρρωδιεπεμψάμην σοι οἴνου κεράμιον διὰ διεπεμψάμην σοι ἡ ἐν τῷ αἰθρίῳ οἴνου κεράμιον διὰ διεπεμψάμην σοι ἡ ἐν τῷ αἰθρίῳ οἴνου κεράμιον διὰ 5 Πατᾶ τίνος ναυτικοῦ, ὅπερ εἰ ἐκομίσω σοι γενοῦ εἰς τὸ γναφεῖон Ἡρακλείου καὶ ἢ δέξατε τοῦ με ἀνελθεῖν. Ἡρακλείου καὶ ἢ δέξατε τοῦ με ἀνελθεῖν.

15 καὶ μάθε [εἰ ἐν ἄσφαλτε] λεῖ ἐστι κα[ὶ ε] ἔρρωται ἢ ἐν τῷ αἰθρίῳ κειμένη μεγάλη θυία, καὶ πῶς ἔχεις 20 γράψον μοι. ἔμελλω δὴ λογοκοιρεθέμην ἔστιν. ἐν μάθω πότερον ἔρρωσθαί σε εὔχομαι. γενοῦ εἰς Χοῖ(ακ) ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχομαι.

10 φεῖον Ὁρακλείου καὶ θη αὐτοῖς καὶ δέξατε τοῦ με ἀνελθεῖν. Ἡρακλείου καὶ θη αὐτοῖς καὶ δέξατε τοῦ με ἀνελθεῖν. Ἡρακλείου καὶ θη αὐτοῖς καὶ δέξατε τοῦ με ἀνελθεῖν.

το φεῖόν Ἡρακλείου καὶ ἤ ἐς τὸ ᾿Ισεῖον ὥστε Θάήσει πίαρὰ γναφεῖον Ἡρακλείου. γναφεῖον Ἡρακλείου: γναφική was one of the monopolized trades (cf. P. Fay. 36. int., Wilcken, Grundz. 250), and Ἡρακλείου is therefore probably a village, not a person, in spite of the fact that (τὸ) Ἡρακλείου was in the middle toparchy (1285. 100); cf. l. 28, n. Cf. Brit. Mus. 286. 13 (ii. 184) γναφικὴν κω[μῶν Νείλου πόλεως καὶ Σοκρατείου Νησίων.

On the verso

eἰς τὸ ᾿Ισεῖον ὅστε Θαήσει π(αρᾶ) Σαραπάμμων(ος).

19. θυία II. 22. ὑπερεθέμην II. 24. Ἰσας II.

‘Sarapammon to his sister Thaësis, greeting. I sent you a jar of wine by one Patas, a sailor. Let me know whether you received it; for if it was not brought to you, go to the fuller’s shop at Heracleum (?) and find out whether it was delivered to them and get it. Go also to the workshop and find out whether the large mortar placed in the portico is safe and sound, and write to me how you are; for I intended to come back, but put it off until I learn whether Isas is in love or not, and whether there is need for me to come back. I pray for your health. Choiak 24. (Addressed) To Iseum for Thaësis from Sarapammon.’

9-10. γναφεῖον Ὁρακλείου: γναφικὴ was one of the monopolized trades (cf. P. Fay. 36. int., Wilcken, Grundz. 250), and Ὁρακλείου is therefore probably a village, not a person, in spite of the fact that (τὸ) Ὁρακλείου was in the middle toparchy (1285. 100); cf. l. 28, n. Cf. Brit. Mus. 286. 13 (ii. 184) γναφικὴν κω[μῶν Νείλου πόλεως καὶ Σοκρατείου Νησίων.]
14. ἐργαστήριον: this may well have been used for making oil, mortars being often mentioned in connexion with the oil-manufacture (cf. Otto, Priester und Tempel, i. 295). Mortars may have been used also in the γναφεῖον, as they were in the milling-industry (λίθος σιτοκοπικὸς σὺν θυείᾳ occurs in an unpublished Byzantine contract from Oxyrhynchus), but the ἐργαστήριον here does not seem to be connected with the γναφεῖον.

28. τὸ Ἰσεῖον: several Oxyrhynchite villages called after Isis-shrines are known, being usually distinguished from each other; (1) 1539. 11 Ἰσίου Ἀν(ω), (2) 897. 7 Ἰ. Ζαπίτου (?), (3) 1285. 32 Ἰ. Κάτω, (4) P. Giessen 115 Ἰ. Κερκί, (5) 1285. 56 Ἰ. Παγγᾶ, (6) 1465. 2 Ἰ. Πεκύσιος, (7) 1285. 138 Ἰ. Πρόφωνος. (1), (3), (7), and probably (4) were in the κάτω, (5) in the ἄνω toparchy; of (2) and (6) the toparchy is unknown.

Which village is meant here is uncertain; cf. ll. 9-10, n.

1489. LETTER OF SATTOS TO HIS SISTER.

9.4 x 13.1 cm. Late third century.

A letter in vulgar Greek from a man to his 'sister' (cf. 1488. int.), giving various directions about a cloak which he had left behind, &c., and referring to his debts. The writing is across the fibres in a small cursive hand of the period from Gallienus to Diocletian.

Σάττος Εὐφροσύνη ἄσπαϊ! ἄσπαϊ! καὶ Τεκοῦσα καὶ τοὺς ἡμῶν πάντας παρὰ τὸν ἄνω Ἀντινοαίων. τὸ κιθώνιν ἐπιλέλισμε παρὰ Τεκοῦσα εἰς τὸν πυλῶνα: πέμψον μοι ἡμεῖς μην ὑπὲρψεις μοι. καὶ ἐνοχλεῖς μοι ὅτι ὀφείλεις Ἀγαθόν Δαίμονι χαλ-5 κόν πεπλήρωσα αὐτῶν. ἡ πεποι(ή)κατε ψωμία, πέμψον μοι, ὅσ τοῦ ἄλλο(υ) μνήμον ἐλεύσομε. εἶδεν πάντας πεπλήρωσα ὅσ Ἀγαθόν Δαίμον. ὅπως ὑμένος ἀνάδοχος. ἤσθε ἔχεις πράγμα: μὴ ἐνοχλεῖς ἃν ἐμός. ἠ πεποι(ή)κατε ψωμία, πέμψον μοι, ὅσ τοῦ ἄλλο(υ) μνήμον ἐλεύσομε. εἶ διέφρων: ἂν ἐγὼ τὸ ἄλλο μὴν ὑπὲρψεις μοι. παράδοτο τὸ κιθώνιν μοι Κεραθέος τῇ κουρίδι. ἀσπάζων Στράτασιν καὶ Στρατονείκη καὶ τὰ πεδία τῶν αὐτῶν. ἐρρῶστε σε εὐχόμαι.

On the verso

[τῇ] ἀδελφῇ Ἑλφροσύνη Σάττος Ἀρσεκράτου.

2. 1. Ἀπιασίων. 3. 1. ἐπιλέλισμα. 4. 1. Ἀγαθός. 5. 1. πεπλήρωσα... εἰ. 6. 1. ἐλεύσομαι... Ἀγαθόν Δαίμον. 7. 1. ἐμός. 8. 1. ἐρρόσω... ἀλλο. 9. 1. Στρατονείκη... παιδία. 10. 1. ἐρρόσωθαί.
Deliver my cloak to Kerarea, the hairdresser. Salute Stratus and Stratonice and their children. I pray for your health. (Addressed) To my sister Euphrosyne from Sattos son of Harpocrates.

1. Sātros: or Sātrus, with π(αρά) [Σάτταρος] for Σάττος in l. 11.
11. Cf. l. 1, n.

1490. LETTER OF HERACLIDES TO AN OFFICIAL.

Late third century.

On the recto of this papyrus are the ends of thirteen lines, and beginnings of fourteen more in a second column, of an account of various payments in drachmae (αἱρέσι τί, φολέτρο(υ) [; διανο(μῆς) (ἀρουρῶν) [, &c.), written in the latter part of the third century. On the verso is a letter written nearer the end of the century to Sarapion, probably an official of some kind (cf. l. 1, n.), by Heraclides, asking him to help a γνωστὴρ (l. 2, n.) who was in difficulties. The ink is much obliterated in places.

'Ἡρακλείδης Σαραπίωνι τῶι ἄξιολογωτάτῳ χαίρειν.
Δημήτριος ὁ γνωστὴρ ἠξίωσέν με λέγιν σοι
ἐι ὅποι παλιν δύνῃ ἐκπλέξαι παρὰ σεαυτῷ, τύχῃ
tῇ ἁγαθή. εἰ δὲ μὴ γε, ἐπιστειλόν τί θέλεις ἕτοι-
το διότι κτήνη οὐκ ἔχομεν οὐδὲ χοίρους.

3. ὑπὲρ II. 9. ἰσχύοις II.
1. ἀξιολογωτάτῳ: this term is used of strategi, logistae, and senators; cf. Zehetmair, De appellacionibus honorificis, 44, and 1408, int.

2. γνωστήρες: in the third and fourth centuries γνωστήρες are generally found presenting persons for liturgies; cf. P. Hamb. 31. 20, 1451. 27-8, nn.

4. ὅτι ὠφελήσα αὐτόν: Demetrius' actual words are quoted, αὐτὸν being Sarapion.

5. νῦν (ζητεῖται was suggested by Mr. E. Lobel... ν δύναται is possible; but it is difficult to find any suitable infinitive, even if ἀννζόναγαν or ἀννών(αν) be read in place of ἀννων.

6. ἐκπλέξαι: cf. P. Tebt. 315. 21 κἀγὼ αὐτὸν ἐκπλέξω, P. S. L. 93. 16 (from Oxyrhynchus) πέμ ἴ)ψαι αὐτῷ ἐπιστολίδιον ὅτι ἐξεπλέκη. In P. Brit. Mus. 988. 9 sqq. (iii. 244; cf. Archiv, iv, 558) ἰ δ᾽ οὐ (or ἰδοὺ) σὺ οὐκ ἠθέλησα αὐτὸ (sc. α διαστολικὸν) ἐκπλέξαι, is μεγάλα πράγματα ἀπήλθαμεν, the sense is different, and in P. Strassb. 73. 17-18 the context of ἐκπλέξας is unintelligible.

9. ἄλλῳ is unsatisfactory, and, as Lobel remarked, seems to have a line drawn through it. ἄλλον Or ἄλλως cannot be read.

1491. LETTER OF ALYPIUS TO HIS BROTHER.

The recto of this papyrus contains part of a series of receipts for official payments written in A.D. 292-304, to be published in Part xiii. On the verso in a large cursive hand of the early part of the fourth century is a letter, with an autograph signature, from a man to his 'brother' (cf. 1488, int.), hoping for his support and asking for information concerning a purchase of barley. An earlier letter in the same hand, beginning ᾿Αλύπιος Θοταλύθι καὶ Σαραϊπάμμωνι] (cf. 1491. 1) χαίρειν, and ending ἐρρῶσθαι υμᾶς εὔχομαι, has been washed out.

᾿Αλύπιος Σαραπάμμωνι
do

ἀδελφὸς χαίρειν.

θαρρῶ πρῶτον μὲν

περὶ τῆς ὀικίας ὅτι

5 ὀχλησὶς ἐὰν ὑπὸ προ-

ιστασαὶ ἤμων, καὶ

ἀξίω σε μαθεῖν

πόσου ἡμῖν συν-

αλλάσσει κριθῆν

10 [ἡμῖν] ὁ τρόφιμος

tοῦ Διονύσιος ὁ ἐπι-

σφραγιστής τῆς

Ταμπέμου, ἵνα

προνοήσωμαι ἀργυρί-

ου. ἐρρῶσθαι

σε εὐχομαι,

ἀδελφός.

ἀδελφός.

2nd hand ἐρρῶσθαι

σε εὐχομαι,

11-12. l. Διονύσιου τοῦ ἐπισφραγιστοῦ.

'Alypius to his brother Sarapammon, greeting. I am confident in the first place about my household that if there is any trouble you are supporting me, and I beg you to find out at what price the foster-son of Dionysius, the sealer of Taampemou, is contracting to get
barley for me, in order that I may provide for the money. I pray for your health, brother. (Signed) I pray for your health, brother.'

11. ἐπισφραγιστὴς τῆς Ταμπέμου : the ἐπισφραγιστὴς was an official attached to the village granaries; cf. P. Tebt. 340. 14 (Mendesian nome). Ταμπέμου is the more usual spelling; cf. 1421. 3, n.

1492. CHRISTIAN LETTER.

22.6 x 10.3 cm. Late third or early fourth century.

This letter, 1493–4, and 1592 have a special interest as being among the earliest Christian documents from Egypt and approximately contemporary with the well-known letter of Psenosiris (P. Grenf. ii. 73); cf. also 1161–2 and 1495, which are somewhat later. 1492, from Sotas to his son, begins with a somewhat unusual formula (cf. l. 1, n.), and after pious reflections (ll. 4–8) proceeds to give directions about the ‘separation’ of some land which the son intended to present to a τόπος in accordance with ancient custom (ll. 8–15). Possibly this refers to a gift for religious purposes. The script is a good-sized cursive. P. S. I. 208, a fourth-century letter on vellum from Sot[as] to his ‘brother’ Peter, which recalls the phraseology of 1492 (cf. the nn.), was possibly written by the same person.

On the verso

τῷ ἱερῷ υἱῷ Δημητριανῷ πίαρᾷ Σώτου.
of good cheer. Salute all who are in your house. I pray to God for your continual good health in every respect. (Addressed) To my holy son Demetrianus from Sotas.'


2. εἰρ[ε]: cf. l. 21 and 1592. 7.

3. προσαγορεύω: this word (cf. l. 17), though rather long for the available space, is employed at this point in 526. 2, P. S. I. 206. 2, 208. 3, Flor. 140. 2.

6. The word lost is probably an adjective balancing εὔθενον.


1493. CHRISTIAN LETTER.

The first part of another interesting early Christian letter (cf. 1492. int.), from a man to a friend or relative with reference to the addressee's son, who had been entrusted to the writer's charge. κύριος is contracted, but not θεός; cf. P. Grenf. ii. 73 and 1495, where both are contracted, and 1592, where κύριος and πατήρ are contracted.

Θώνις Ἡρακλήῳ τῷ φιλτάτῳ
πλείστα χαίρειν.
πρὸ μὲν πάντων εὔχομαι σε ὅλο-
κληρεῖν καὶ νιένειν παρὰ τῷ κύριῳ
5. θεῷ. γινώσκειν σε θέλω, ἀδελφέ,
ὅτι κατὰ τὴν ἑ τοῦ ὅντος μη-
νὸς Θὼθ ἐκομισάμην σου τὸν
υἱὸν εὐφροσυνήτα καὶ ὁλοκλη-
ροῦντα διὰ παντός. τοῦτον ὅν
10 τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν ποιήσω ὡς
θίουν υἱόν. οὐκ ἀμελήσω δὲ
ἀναγκάζειν αὐτὸν παραπροσέ-
χειν τῷ ἑρψθαφ, ἐκ τοῦ θεοῦ
[. . ]ρε. [ 13 letters ἱολο].

On the verso vestiges of an address.

4. υἱόν II. 1. ἵγαίνειν. π of para over κ . . (καί?), which has been expunged. κῶ II.

7. τῶ II. 8. ὑιόν II.
Christian Letter

'Thonis to his dearest Heracleit, many greetings. First of all I pray for your prosperity and health before the Lord God. I would have you know, brother, that on the 10th of the present month of Thoth I received your son safe and sound in every respect. I shall take care of him as if he were my own son. I shall not neglect to make him attend to his work, ...'


Christian Letter

Another early Christian family-letter, badly spelled, which has lost the beginning. The handwriting suggests a date not much later than A.D. 300, while the high price of olives (3 talents for a κνίδιον in l. 17) indicates a reign not earlier than Diocletian's. The verso contains, besides the address, two lines written at right angles to it in a different hand († Ταυρία 2 (ἔτους) € Αθύρ.), which seem to have no connexion with the letter. This dating presents a difficulty; for the reign of Constantine seems too early, and there is no suitable reign in the fourth century, during which the dating by more than one regnal year was employed, where regnal years were used at all. Possibly one of the various Oxyrhynchite eras beginning in A.D. 307, 324, &c., was meant; cf. 1481. 5, n.
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...I had to come down to Panga in order that, if God so wills, there may perhaps be something to sell. It will be most necessary for you too to pray on my behalf, in order that God may thus hear your prayers, and a straight way be made for us. I salute my sweetest brethren, Dionysodora and her slave Achillis. I salute my sister Macaria and Romana and all our friends by name, and, if you like, I will buy some old jars of olives at 3 talents the jar. If I am to receive ..., write to me. I pray for your health. (Addressed) To ... from Boéthus son of Achillion. Thoth 28."

3. Παγ[γ]ᾶ: i.e. Ἰσεῖον Παγγᾶ; cf. 1488. 28, n. In 250. 5 l. Παγγᾶ Ἰσείω[ι] for ΠαιταιείαΙι.

1495. CHRISTIAN LETTER.

26 x 11.5 cm. Fourth century.

A letter from Nilus to his 'brother', asking him to pay a debt on his behalf. The biblical contractions of κύριος and θεός occur; cf. 1492. int. The handwriting suggests about the middle of the fourth century.

Κυρίῳ ἀδελφῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ
Νεῖλος χαίρειν.

πρὸ μὲν πάντων εὐχομαι σοι
τὴν ὀλοκληρίαν παρὰ τῷ κυρίῳ

θ(ε)ῷ. πάν ποιησαι, ἀδελφέ,
δῆς τῷ ἀδελφῷ μου Ζακάωνι
πλακουνταὶ εἰς λόγον μου
ὡς τεσσαράκοντα τάλαντα,
καὶ δήλωσόν μοι δῶ τὰς ἴσας

On the verso

Κυρίῳ ἀδελφῷ Ἀπολλωνίῳ Νεῖλος.

4-5. κω δω Π.

'To my lord brother Apollonius Nilus, greeting. First of all I pray for your prosperity before the Lord God. By every means, brother, give my brother Zakaon the confectioner about forty talents on my account, and let me know if I am to pay the equivalent amount where you are, and you shall have it, since ..., as he could not bring it with him. Pray do not neglect this, brother, for you know my debt (?) in that quarter. I pray for your continued health, my lord. (Addressed) To my lord brother Apollonius from Nilus.'

7. πλακουνταῖ: πλακουντᾶς (cf. e.g. ἀρτυματᾶς in 1517. 14) is an apparently new variant of πλακουντάριος (πλακουνταῖα) in P. Klein. Form. 1053) or πλακουντόποιος (Preisigke, S. B. 984. 5). In P. Klein. Form. 694 and 967 the form is uncertain owing to abbreviation. With the reading πλακουνταῖ there is no construction for ὡς τεσσαράκοντα τάλαντα.
11. Another person, to whom αὐτοῦ and ἐδυνήθη in l. 12 would refer, was perhaps mentioned in this line; but l. 12 may refer to Zakaon. ἐπὶ presumably = ἐπεί, in spite of ἐπιδή in l. 12, and αὐτοῦ = αὑτοῦ.

15. δῆλειαν: this form seems to be new, and perhaps [\"] ὕπλα [\"] λαύ should be read.

X. MINOR DOCUMENTS.

(1) The Senate of Oxyrhynchus.

1496. 22·3 x 18 cm. On the verso of 1414. Parts of two columns of a list of money payments made in several months of the 5th year (of either Aurelian or Probus; i.e. A.D. 273-4 or 279-80; cf. 1418. int.) by various persons, including a prytanis and probably two individuals (Xenicus and Euporus also called Agathodaemon) who are known from 1418. 22 and 29 (cf. the nn.), so that all the payments are likely to have been by municipal officials or senators, for e.g. oil; cf. 1418. 19-24. Of Col. i only the ends of 19 lines survive, the payments being uniformly 1 talent, except for one instance of 2 tal. Col. ii 20 ἵγ, Σ[\"]κὸς δὶ(ά) Τρωίλου (τρωίλος, Π, as in l. 22, 34) πατρός (τάλ.) [, 21 ὄ, Κάλλος δὶ(ά) Διογένους πατρός (τάλ.) α, 22 κε, Ξενικὸς δὶ(ά) Τρωίλου πατρός (τάλ.) α, 23 λ, Εὐθαύμως οῦ καὶ Θεόν δἰ(ά) κλη(ρονόμων) Νείλου υἱοῦ Μηγένως 24 'Ακού(σιλάου) ὑπομη(ντογράφησαντος) Τῦβη εἰς (τάλ.? ), 25 (after a space) καὶ [. . .] ἀπὸ τοῦ Τῦβη εἰς (ἐτος) ἔως [Παρμοῦθι]. [20] Τῦβη (εἰς) ἔτους ἔτους 27 εἰς (ἐτος) Τῦβη . 28 [. . .] ο ὑπάτιαι δὶ(ά) τοῦ υἱοῦ τοῦ Περσούνος καὶ Νείλου (οὐ οὐδεμία) καὶ Μεγανέ. [20] Τῦβη (εἰς) ἔτους ἔτους 27 εἰς (ἐτος) Τῦβη . 28 [. . .] ο πρύτανις δὶ(ά) τοῦ Φιλοσόφου. 29 [. . . .] εἰρήνειος Τῦβη εἰς (ἐτος) ἔως [Παρμοῦθι]. [20] Τῦβη (εἰς) ἔτους ἔτους 27 εἰς (ἐτος) Τῦβη . 28 [. . .] ο πρύτανις δὶ(ά) τοῦ Φιλοσόφου. 29 [. . . .] εἰρήνειος Τῦβη εἰς (ἐτος) ἔως [Παρμοῦθι]. [20] Τῦβη (εἰς) ἔτους ἔτους 27 εἰς (ἐτος) Τῦβη . 28 [. . .] ο πρύτανις δὶ(ά) τοῦ Φιλοσόφου.

1497. 11 x 12·7 cm. About A.D. 279. The upper portion of an official report of sums paid to Epimachus son of Philosophus, ex-gymnasiarch (cf. 1413. 20, n.), as the price of (1) 12 talents of pitch at 3,400 drachmae each, and (2) pottery jars, apparently purchased through him for the municipal Treasury, to which he was accountable. For official accounts mentioning pitch cf. 1286 and P.S.I. 83, which also belong to the second half of the third century. 1[A]δό[γος πρὸς Ἐπίμαχον γυμ(νασιαρχήσαντα) νῦν Φιλοσόφου. 2 φαίνεται δεδομέναι αὐτῷ τῷ δ (ἐτεί) τοῦ κυρίου 3 ἡμῶν Πρῶτον Σεβαστοῦ ἀπὸ τῆς
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI


1498. 27.2 x 12.4 cm. Written on the recto of 1416 in a large cursive hand about the reign of Probus (276–82), in any case before 299; cf. 1416. int. A list of persons of various official ranks, in some cases with a statement that they were under or over age. About 8–10 letters appear to be lost at the beginnings of lines. 1 ν Σαραπίωνος ἀπὸ τιμ[ῶν] (cf. 1413. 6) παρῆλιξ, 5 Πατβῶτος (πατρίδος) ἀπὸ τιμ[ῶν] ἀφῆλιξ, 5 Ἶν, 5 ου, 5 ου . . . Αὐλεξ(ανδρείας) ὑπομν(ηματογράφος or -γραφήσα, 5 Διοσκόρου νει τιμ[ῆς] κούφ[ων] (cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 766) παρασχεθέντ[ων] αὐτί[ῷ] ὑπὸ Θέωνος ὃ κεραμεύς Πέλα ἀξ ὑπαγορεύσι(εως) τοῦ α[ὐτοῦ] Θέωνος 10 [10 letters] αὐτοῦ τῶν [. . .]( ). . . ένχώριον . . .

1499. 8.2 x 13.5 cm. A.D. 309. Order, similar to 1500 (cf. also 1419. int.), from a prytanis to a banker to pay three attendants of the public bath (cf. 1430. 13) their monthly wage, amounting in all to 1 talent. 1 Π(αρὰ) ἀπὸ του πρυτάνεως Ἀποκλωνίῳ τραπ(εζίτῃ) χα(ίρειν). 5 δὸς Αρπάλῳ καὶ Χωοῦτι καὶ Τελώνῃ παρα- 5 χρ̄̄τας δημ(οσίου) βαλανεύτη ὑπ(ερ) μισθ(ῶν) τῶν ἀπὸ 4 έτος λ Παχοῦ ἀργυρίῳ τάλαντον ἐν, / (τάλ.) a. 5 (2nd h.) σεσημ(είωμαι) τάλαντον ἐν, 6 (τάλ.) a. 7 (1st h.) ιζ (ἔτους) (sc. of Galerius Augustus) καὶ ε (ἔτους) (sc. of Maximinus Augustus, the Caesars Constantine and Licinius being ignored; cf. 1542. 12 and 1410. int.) Πάντα ιω.

1500. 8.2 x 8.3 cm. A.D. 229. Order to a banker, similar to 1499 and probably from a prytanis to pay a bath-attendant a month's salary. The handwriting is third century, and the 9th year is probably that of Severus Alexander, Macrianus and Quietus being still in occupation of Egypt in Thoth of the 9th year of Gallienus; cf. P. Strassb. 6. 37–8 and 1476. int. 1 Αχιλλᾶ τραπ(εζίτῃ). 2 δὸς Ερμαίσκοβα βαλ(ανεύτῃ) ὑπ(ερ) δραχμάς ὅκτω, / (ἐτος) ιζ (ἔτους) (Θωθ) 4 δραχμάς ὅκτω, / (ἐτος) ιζ (ἔτους) Θωθ ἦ ιδ.

1501. 9.5 x 11.1 cm. Late third century. Beginning of an acknowledgement by a treasurer of the senate (cf. P. Ryl. 86. 2, n.) for the return of a loan made by him to another senator, probably from the city-funds; cf. C. P. Herm. 23. 1. 7 ἐδαυλ[έσατο] ἀπὸ τοῦ πολιτικοῦ χρήματος, and 1416. 3, n. 1 Αἱρήλιος 'Αμμώνιος
THE SENATE OF OXYRHYNCHUS 255

[Translation of Greek text]

1502. 8-2 x 11-8 cm. About A.D. 260–1. The upper parts of two columns, Col. i belonging to a report of a trial for assault, and mentioning a new deputy-epistrategus of the Heptanomia, Metrodorus (1. 4). A report of a public physician (I. 1; cf. e.g. 51–2) and a petition to the strategus Aurelius Ptolemaeus also called Nemesianus, who is known from 1411 and 1555 to have held office in 260, were tendered as evidence. Line 8, if correctly restored, indicates a loss of 38 letters at the beginnings of lines. 1 — μανος δημοσιος λατρος προσφωνησ. 2 — διειπε την επιστρατηγιαν και εκελευ- 3 [se —] κος ρητωρ (? ) επιναυει. Θαλς (Θανι) Σερήνου αντινυχανει (cf. P. Tebt. 335. 1–2) κα τα ης (κτω). 4 — Μηπρόδωρος διεπω την επιστρατηγιαν αυτω. 5 [επιναυει. — la ?] διο προσφωνησις γεγενηται εγραφας. 6 — αι δεδου. 7 πιηνηγον ουν εις ης φης, πεμπθον εις τα τατε Αυρηλιαν Πολυμαει τω και Νεμε- 8 [σιανιος στρατηγης Οξυνυχηνο καπα Θαλδος Σερηνου απ τ Οξυραχων πολιως δι(α) του πρεσβυ(τερου) 9 — τος παρα Ήρακλιανω καταστας προς. 10 — ην εν αις δηπολεειαν διαθηκας καρπειαν τω. 11 — . ηγης μετα την εκελου τελευτην . . . Col. ii (2nd h.) has only the beginnings of 9 lines (12 του Μελανος ως ...). and may refer to something different. On the verso (3rd h.; after A.D. 260) is a complete extract from a lease of land at Iseum Panga (cf. 1488. 28, n.), which had been injured by floods and was to be cultivated with grass. This land belonged to a δεκαπροτα, like that in P. S. I. 187, where too υποστελλουτων του δεκαπροτα, (cf. ll. 3–4) occurs in l. 7, the lessor being a δεκαπροτα, as was no doubt the case here. τα υποστελλουτα refers, we think, not to public land within the administrative competence of δεκαπροτως, but to land owned by them jointly in consideration of the arduous character of their duties (cf. 1410. int.). 1 Peri το Ισεαν Παγγα εκ του Θεοφι- 2 λων και Ήρακλειου κλημαυ 3 απο των υποστελλουτων τη δεκα- 4 πρωτα τω Θεουγενων Διονυσιου λεγομενοι Πασωτος, (-σωτως) 6 διασεθαυκαις και νυλοβγηθεις. 7 sas (δραφας). δ, οστε ξυλαμησαι χοτρηφ.

1503. Height 26 cm. A. D. 288–9. Three fragments, the largest containing the beginnings of the lines, of a report of a trial before the praefect Valerius Pompeianus (cf. 1416. 29, n.) apparently concerning the status (ll. 4, 7 πολετεια, 7–8 επιτημια or δημια) of Demetrianus and Phileas, a prytanis and the...
praefect being the chief speakers. The position of Fr. 2 (near the ends of ll. 9–20) is fixed by the suitable combinations in ll. 11–12, 13–14, and 16–17; but the position of the small Fr. 3, which is assigned to the middles of ll. 15–19, is uncertain. It may belong to ll. 9–13, but hardly to ll. 12–16. The lines were of great length. 1' ΄έτως [ε] καὶ έτους δ' τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Διοκλητιανοῦ καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ Σεβαστῶν — 2 Σαραπίαν(οις) έξ' επίκαιρου προσελθοῦντων [ — 3 Γυμνάσιος πρ(ύτανις) επί(ειν) δημητριανός καὶ Φιλέας — 4 ή δ' πολιτεία τοπλάκαι καὶ μεικρ[α] ή ας[ε]. [ — εμ[ε] φαϊξ ἀμφισβήτημα γέγονεν ε[ι]ς — 6 Φιλέαν καὶ πάλιν ἐκείνοις εἰς αὐτοὺς δ. [ — 7 τούτῳ σε προβαίνειν δες [ε]ς [τ]ε[σ]τικαὶ πολιτείαι — επι— 8 τιμία ἐμπεσοῦσα διέστησαν πολλ[α] — 9 καὶ τύχη συνεπεγγοῦντα το αὐτό — | ἀρχιδικαστὴς μὲ ν [. . . . 10 της τῶν μιαίων Εἰρηναίων δα — ] καὶ εξ(ε) λέγοντος γ. [. . . .


1504. 13·6 x 8·2 cm. Late third century. On the verso of 1515, in a large cursive hand. Beginnings of lines from the bottom of a column of a report of a trial before a praefect; cf. 1503. 1. [,],. . . τεγ[ — —] δ' ἡμερήμορα | (σημότατος above a deletion) ἐπαρχ(ος) Αἰγ(ύπτου) επί(ειν). — 3 ἐπι δέκ . . . ντες — 4 ὁ Σεβαστὸς ἡμῶν κύριος — 5 αἰτιαρχ(ος) (1. ἐπαρχ.). Αἰγ(ύπτου) επί(ειν). — 6 οὕτως ἐξει — 7 καὶ τά εξης. με[τ]' [α]λλα — 8 ἐπολει του (1. λαις) δ' ἐπι — 9 υπομνήματα — 10 τοιαύτην ἀπο — ὁ διαισθητότατος ἐπαρχος Ἀιγ(ύπτου) επί(ειν). — 12 καὶ ὁμα ται (1. τε) εἰδο — 13 γεγομένων αὐτ — 14 δ' διαισθητότατος ἐπαρχος Αἰγ(ύπτου) επί(ειν). — 15 τών θείαν δορ[ε]αι — 16 μετα ἀρσαλεία — 17

1505. 11·8 x 20·7 cm. Fourth century, written across the fibres. Order from Dioscorus, a strategus or praepositus or police-officer, to the irenarch of Taampemou (cf. 1421. 3, n.) to send three persons with money which they owed. Similar orders are 64–5, 1193, 1506–7, Preisigke, S. B. 4422, &c. On the various classes of police-officials in the third and fourth centuries see Jouguet, P. Thead. 17. 15. n. 1Π(ορ) Διοσκόρου 2εἰρημαρχ(ος) Τααμπέμου. Ἄνωβαν καὶ Διονύσιου 3 καὶ Ἀμμώνιο(ν) ἡ τούτων τὰ γένη [καταγομε — 4(νοις]


1506. 6·1 x 18 cm. Early fourth century, written across the fibres. An order, similar to 1505 and 1507, from a praepositus to the irenarch (cf. 1505. 2) of Senokomis (in the western toparchy) to send a certain individual.

1 Π(αρὰ) τοῦ πραιποσίτου κόμης Σενοκώμεως. αὐθωρὸν (cf. 1198. 2, n., where 1506 is referred to) δεξάμενός μου τὰ γράμματα πέμψον ἅμα τῷ ἀποσταλέντι Παελένην ἀναγκαίας (αναγ᾽ κ.) χρείας ἑνεκεν. 

1507. 7·9 x 9·8 cm. Third century, written across the fibres. An order, similar to 1505–8, from irenarchs (sc. of the whole nome; cf. 80. 7, 118. 14) to the comarchs and ἐπιστάτης εἰρήνης (cf. 64. 2) of Teruthis (probably the Oxyrhynchite village in the eastern toparchy known from 1285. 87, not the Cynopolite village, for which cf. P. Hamb. 17. ii. 11 and 1254. 18, where 1. Τερύθεως) to send certain ex-overseers and come themselves.

1508. 8·3 x 10·6 cm. Second century. The bottom of a column containing extracts from προσφωνήσεις concerning a veteran, M. Julius Valerianus. Lines 5–8 begin somewhat to the right of ll. 1–4, which have lost a few letters at the beginnings. Lines 2–4 are concerned with the veteran’s dismissal from the fleet, which was effected by trierarchs (cf. p. 151); ll. 5–8 refer to his purchase from the State of unproductive land at Senepta (in the middle toparchy; cf. 1285. 120) as a colonia, on which see Wilcken, Archiv, v. 434, Grundz. 403, P. Giessen 60. int., p. 29. ἐγείρει Μάρκον Ὄουϊαλεριανὸν ἐκ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀπιστθεμένων ἀπὸ στόλου διὰ τῶν προ- ἔκειμεν τῶν τριηδαρχῶν (1. τριηραρχ. ; cf. 48. verso ii. 27 ἐν τῇ Λιβικῇ πύλῃ τριηδάρχου). ἃ δὴ ἠκολούθησε ἐκ τῶν κολωνείας τῆς Σενεπτᾶ ἐκ τοῦ Δ[όϊρκωνι] σὺϊν ἃ τῷ Ἀλεξάνδρου πρότερον Μένωνος κλῆρου. The papyrus is valuable as throwing light on the method by which veterans in coloniae obtained their land; cf. P. Giessen 60. iii. 6, where κολωνίας as a heading follows ἐπορεύματα and is a subdivision of κληρουκή γῆ. On the verso is 1536.

1509. 7·6 x 9 cm. Early fourth century. A short letter from a συντάγματος (cf. 1116, 1581, P. S. I. 164, Wilcken, Grundz. 353), informing Aphunchius that by order of the catholicus (cf. 1410. 2–4, n.) he had been appointed ἀπηρέτης of Dioscurides, who is possibly identical with the logistes of
1510. 8.2 x 7.2 cm. Second or early third century. An incomplete acknowledgement to the sitologus of an unknown village by his scribe (cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 660) for the receipt of his salary and expenses for forwarding his books, probably to the ἐκλογιστής of the nome at Alexandria (cf. P. Amh. 69 = W. Chrest. 190). Cf. P. Grenf. ii. 63, an acknowledgement of the payment of an ὀψώνιον to a βοηθ(ὸς) σιτολόγων. ἀνεδόθης εἰς ὑπηρεσία © Διοσκουρίδου κατὰ κέλευσιν © τοῦ διασημοτάτου καθολικοῦ. 

Διοσκουρίδης ᾿Αφύγχιος τοῦ Σαραπᾶτος μητρὸς ᾿Αθηναΐδος * am’ ᾿Οξυρύγχων πόλεως * Θέωνι σιτολόγῳ ᾿Εντελεύ τόπ(ων) χαίρειν. ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ © τὸ ὀψώνιον καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἴ δαπάνην τοῦ καταχωρισμοῦ τῶν μισθῶν πᾶσαν ἀργυρίου δραχμὰς ... 

1512. 15:1 x 11.0 cm. Fourth century; written on the verso, the recto being blank. A list of δεκανίαι, which are numbered from 1 to 10, at Tholthis (three villages of this name are known; cf. 1285. int.), 1 being assigned to one individual, 4 to another, and 5 to a third. δεκαν(ίαι) occur in various positions, generally in connexion with guards or boats; but a δεκανία πυροῦ is found in B. G. U. 894. 11, and the meaning of the numbered δεκανίαι is obscure; cf. P. Ryl. 196. 6–9, n. Another example of them probably occurs in Milne, Theban Ost. 138. 1, where Δεκ(ανίας) λα ἤως λε may well be restored on the analogy of 1512. ᾿Αχιλλέως (ἄλευς), ὅ ε΄ καὶ ς΄ καὶ (ζ΄ καὶ ς΄ καὶ & δεκ(ανίαι) δ΄ Αμμωνιανός. 

1513. 25.6 x 5.8 cm. Fourth century. Account of beer supplied to Dalmatian soldiers (apparently not mentioned elsewhere in Egypt), and of meat (?) for their officers. The measuring of beer by λίτραι is remarkable; but cf. the λίτρα ἢ τοῦ ἐλαίου καλομείνη described by Galen (Hultsch, Metrologie, 120), which was ⅓ a sextarius. ποδοκέφαλον (l. 13) is a new word, apparently
corresponding to ἄκρον in 108. i. 3; cf. ποδοκύλιον (= ποδοκοκύλιον) in Preisigke, S. B. 22.53. 16. 1Χοίκοι λ. 2 Δαλμάταις τοὺς 3 ὑπὸ Λουπιανοῦ (νον corr. from α) 4 πραπσώτειν 5 λυ(α) Δισοφαί ὑπερ- 6 ὦνος 7 α', ξυπολ λ(τα) νε', 8 β', ξυμ. λ. νε', 9 γ' ξυμ. λ. νε', 10 δ, ξυμ. λ. νε', 11 ε χυμ. λ. νε', 12 (added later) ς', χυμ. λ. νε', 13 (after a space) ποδισφάλων 14 δμο(ως). 15 πραπσωτέιν ε, 16 πρέγκπτοι α, 17 πρεμικήρα α.

1514. 7 x 11.3 cm. A.D. 274 or 280. Order to a πραγμα(τευτή) (cf. 1544. 1, 1569. 7) or πραγμα(τευτής) (cf. 899. 17, n., P. S. I. 249. int.; either word would mean a subordinate official of some kind) to pay 2 artabae of barley to the driver of riding-asses (βαδιστηλάτης; cf. P. Tebt. 262, Ryl. 236. 8, n.) of the brother of the οὐσιακός (sc. ἐπίτροπος). The 5th year probably refers to Aurelian or Probus. 1Π(αρὰ) Νεμεσᾶ Ἐρμωνίας Μάξιμος πραγ(ματευτή) χα(ίρει). 2 δός βαδιστηλάτη τοῦ κρα(τίστου) 3 οὐσιακοῦ κριθῆς δραχμάς δύο, 4 / κριθῆς (δρ.) β. (2nd h.) κριθῆς (δρ.) δύο ἐσ(ημειωσάμην). 5 (1st h.) (ἐτους) ε Παῦνι 1β. On the verso 6 πραγμα(τευτή).

(3) Taxation.

1515. 13.6 x 8.2 cm. Late third century. Parts of two columns of a list of payments for an unnamed tax by various persons of both sexes, the prytanis paying on behalf of Oxyrhynchus (cf. 1413. int. and 1414. 2, n.). Of Col. i only the ends of 23 lines survive, the amounts ranging from 8 to 70 drachmae, whereas in Col. ii they range from 10 dr. 2 obols to 23[.] dr. Col. ii: 1 Οὐκρι- ν西省 πολ(εως) δι(α) Θεονείτον 2 τοῦ κ(αὶ) Σαραπι(ως) εὐαρ(χιστο) πριν- 3 τάνεως (δρ.) ΙΔιν(οδοίου), 4 Τείρων δ καὶ 'Απολλω(νίου) (δρ.) ρ., 5 Καλιν(οδού) καὶ 'Αρσ(τής) 6 Σαραπι(ως) 'Ηρωνίων(ίους) ? 7 καὶ ἕλε(κτο) ὁνόματα (δρ.) .., 8 Σαραπιών ὦ καὶ Διαδεξ. [..-9 τιος καὶ 'Απολλωνία. - 10 πολ(εως) (δρ.) μ., 11 κλ(ηροί) Μίας τῆς Διανοί' (διονού) δι(α) 'Απολλω(νίου) [(δρ.) ..], 12 Καλινία Κλεοπάτ(ρα) ὐ καὶ 13 Ημιοδώρα (δρ.) μ., 14 Ερμίας δ καὶ Μάξι- μος (δρ.) ρ. [ 17 κλ(ηροί) Μιᾶς τῆς Διανοίγου] 15 Δεῖος Ζωίλου καὶ τὰ τέκ(να) (δρ.) .., 16 Ἡρᾶς δ καὶ Μάζι- μος (δρ.) ρ. [ 17 κλ(ηροί) Μιᾶς τῆς Διανοί(γου)] 16 Τείρων δ καὶ Λαμπρό- μο(νίως) (δρ.) π., 18 Πολε- μάτης η [καὶ Στίθρα] Διοδάμη θυ[τη] (δρ.) .., 19 Ταύσσεις 'Αλλα[. ...] (δρ.) ς[., with traces of 3 more lines. For Τείρων ὦ καὶ 'Απολλωνίω(νος) (I. 4) cf. 1416. 1 (about 299). There are also traces of an earlier document, apparently an account. On the verso is 1504.

1516. 7.1 x 7.3 cm. Late second or early third century. Fragment from the middle of a column of a taxing-list, recording payments by inhabitants of Oxyrhynchus, who are classified according to μερισμοί of their δίμος, for, probably, poll-tax (cf. 1436. 8, n., and 1520) and pig-tax (cf. 1436. 9, n.). The entries, besides being divided by paragraphi, have a marginal cross against them, indicating that payment had been made; cf. 1436. int. 1 μερίδους (συμμοί) Δρόμου Γυμνασίου — 2 ὄσι(ν) ὦ (ντο) καὶ Ἐρμο — 3 μερίδους (συμμοί) Ποιμεν(νίων) 1Ηρακλ[ — 4 δ) α(ντο) καὶ Ἐρως ὦ (ντο) ? — 5 (ν) [ο] α(ντο) [—

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5 μερ(ισμοῦ) Δράδ(νου) Διογάς [—, with traces of another line. On the verso is a fragment of a comedy (1400).

1517. 13 x 11.8 cm. A.D. 272 or 278. On the verso of 1555, which was written in A.D. 260–1. A list of money-payments on Phamenoth τὸ for Mecheir of the 3rd year of an Emperor, who being later than Gallienus (cf. the recto) must be Aurelian or Probus, since Claudius and Carinus are unsuitable (cf. 1476. int.). The trades of the payers are usually given, which suggests that the impost was the χειρωνάξιον (cf. 1518–19 and 1432. int.); but in l. 6 the payment seems to be for oil, and the charge may have been of the same nature throughout. If so, since the account is clearly official, the oil-monopoly must have continued to a later date than has generally been supposed. At the bottom, written in the opposite direction, is a note concerning arrears from two villages Θῦρις and Δάχμων (gen.), which are otherwise unknown and perhaps were not Oxyrhynchite. 1 Δόγος εἰσπράξεως μηνὸς 2 Μεχειρ (ἐτους). γ Φαμεινώτ. Ἴ. 3 Διονύσιος ταπτάς (cf. 1431. 2, n.) (δρ.) ῥπθ, 4 Καλλίνος (δρ.) ρκ, 5 Εὔδημος (λ. Εὐδημόων, as in 1. 9) ἱπταν (λ. ἱπτηγής?) (δρ.) ρκ, 6 Διόγος εἰσπράξεως εἰνα (λ. ἰναί) (δρ.) ξ, 17 Διομοῦς (δρ.) ξ, 8 Χοίσιων δαιλάτης (δρ.) ξ, 9 Εὔδημος Βίανος (δρ.) ξ, 10 Θοίων ἀλείπας (δρ.) ντ, 11 Δίνυμος Κύτος (λ. Κότον?; cf. 1536. 2 Κόττος) (δρ.) υβ, 12 μολυβάτας (δρ.) μη, 13 'Απολλώνιος Κότ(ντων) (δρ.) μ, 14 Ζωρωρος (λ. Ζωτωρος) ἀρτυματὰς (δρ.) μ (in B. G. U. 1087. ii. 9) the monthly χειρωνάξιον of ἀρτυματὰταις is 36 dr.; cf. Wilcken, Archiv, v. 274). In the reverse direction 15] Δόγος εἰσπράξεως γ τῶν Δ. 16 πὸ Θύριος Μεχεϊρ (δρ.) φκδ, 17 ὁμύως (λ. ὁμοίως) καὶ τοῦ Φαμεινώτ. Ἴ. ἀτάνα ταῖς (δρ.) ΑΧ. The numbering of the ἐκθεσις in 1. 15 is unusual; cf. 1448. i. and 1519. i.

1518. 22.3 x 6.2 cm. Second century, in the 16th year of an Emperor (Hadrian or Antoninus?). Fragment of a taxing-list of persons arranged according to their trades, barbers being taxed at the rate of 6 drachmae each (probably for a month; cf. Archiv, v. 274) and κλειδοποιοί at perhaps the same rate, with additions in a smaller hand (printed in thick type) sometimes concerning pig-tax (cf. 1436. 9, n.). 1 [Σ]τέφανος Καβεροῦτος — 2 λε [3 / iε. 4 iε (ἐτους) [— 6 κο[υρέων ἐκ (δραχμῶν) η, 6 Δωσιάθης Στέφανος [— 7 / μερ(ισμοῦ) ἤκ(ῆς) η[— 8 Πολυ- δεύκης Δεξιώθης Θείων? ] — 9 λτ 10'Αμοίς Αμοίας τ[οῦ οὐ — 11 δρ(ιόωσ) ] — 12 Δέων ἀδελ(φῶς) λοκ(πι) [— 13 δρ(ιόωσ) ] — 14 Δέων Δεξιώθης Δεξιωμάτων — 15 δρ(ιόωσ) [— 16 / 17 διαμπό ηγη( ) πανεγίγ( ) η[— 18'Α]μοίς Θειώφ(πως) η[— 19]ετ(κ) λτ 20 / α ιε(ἐτους) (δρ.) λ[— 21] [κ]λειδοποιοῦν ὤμοιοι — 22 Πετεμοῦις — 23 μερ(ισμοῦ) ἤκ(ῆς) η[— 24 Πετεμε(ίων) —. On the verso is an account of clothes, to be published in Part xiii.

1519. 10.5 x 8.5 cm. The upper part of a column containing (1) in ll. 1–9 a list of arrears of taxation, ranging from 4 to 32 drachmae, due from various
persons whose trades were generally stated, possibly because the tax was the χειρωνάξιον (cf. 1517–18); (2) in Il. 10–14 part of a similar list of arrears of rent for buildings owned by the State (cf. 1461), the figures being omitted. κωδᾶς (l. 4) and πορτᾶς (l. 7) seem from the context to be new titles for sellers of fleeces (for κώδια cf. e.g. P. Fay. 107. 4) and calves (?), and parallel to e.g. ὀρνιθᾶς in 1568.1, not proper names. The title on the verso mentions the current 5th year of a joint reign, which was probably that of the Philippi (A.D. 247–8) or Valerian and Gallienus (257–8). 1 Λόγος ἐχθέσεως "* (apa) Maxptvov yepdiov (3p.) ἡ (corr.), * π(αρὰ) Φανκειὲμ (δρ.) η, * π(αρὰ) ᾿Αβινοῦ κωδᾶτίος ἢ) (5p.) κ, ὃ π(αρὰ) Επαρος υἱοῦ (ὕι.) Δημᾶ(τος) (ὃρ.) ὃ, ὃ π(αρὰ) Βησάμ- * ὀρνιθᾶς (δρ.) € (πεντώβολον ?), ἴ π(αρὰ) Πτολεμαίου πορτᾶ(τος) (8p.) x, ὃ π(αρὰ) Ηρακλήου ἐνπόρῳ (1. ἐμπόρου) (δρ.) η, ὃ π(αρὰ) Χαρμείνου οἰνοπώλ(ου) (ὃρ.) 16. ἐνοικίων οἰκοπέδων" 11 Μελετέα (second ὑικ.; -οῖα) ὃς παρὰ (δρ.), 12 Κορνήλιο(ς) (ὃρ.), 13 'Αντώνι(ο)ς (δρ.), 14 Οὐνος πολκητής (1. ποικιλτής) (ὃδρ.). On the verso 15 λόγος ἐχθέσεως τοῦ ἐνεσ- 15 τῶτος ε (ἔτους) τῶν κυρίων.

1520. 6×7.4 cm. A.D. 102. A receipt for instalments of poll-tax and pig-tax (cf. 1436. 8–9, nn., 1516, 1521) paid to tax-collectors of Oxyrhynchus, similar to 733, &c. 1 "Ετους πεί[πτου Α]υτοκράτορος 2 Καίσαρος Νερο[ῦ]α Τραίανος Σεβαστοῦ 3 Γερμανικοῦ Πλατείας (an ἄμφοδον) ; cf. 1520. 4, 1521. 3–4.

1521. 8.8×6.1 cm. A.D. 113. A receipt, similar to 1520, for an instalment of poll-tax (?), with an extra charge. 1 Στέφανος (ἔτους) Τραίανος Καίσαρος 2 Του κυρίου ᾿Αθύρ ε. διέγρα(ψε) Διοφ(ωνίων) μητροπ(ολιτικῶν) Aπολλω(νίας) τοί) α(ὐτοῦ) χ(αλκοῦς β.

1522. 12.5×12.2 cm. A.D. 220–22. A series of receipts for payments of the στέφανος tax (cf. 1441. int.) by a senator and his grandson, in two columns. Of Col. i only the ends of lines are preserved, recording several payments of 40 drachmae on account in the 4th year of Elagabalus to Aurelius Apion. Col. ii deals with the next two years, 200 drachmae in all being paid in the 5th year. 1 e (ἔτους) Μάρκου Αυρηλίου Αὐτωκράτορος Σεβαστοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς 2 Εὐσεβέστερος καὶ Μάρκου Αυρηλίου Α[λεξά]ββδοτος 3 Καίσαρος Σεβαστῶν Χοίακας ὑπ(ὲρ) β ἐπ(ιμερισμοῦ) μέ(σης) τοπ(αρχίας) λη(μάτων) Ἰπτερο(νοὺς) Τραίανος (ὠς παρὰ καὶ Μάρκου Αυρηλίου Αὐτωκράτορος 3 Καίσαρος Σεβαστῶν Χοίακας) 3.
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avdpos βουλ(ευτὴς) καὶ ὁ υἱωνὸς (x. 6 v. above the line) στεφα(νικῶν) ἐπὶ λ(όγου) 
δ Σεπτίμιος ᾿Αλέξανδρος (cent. ad. above the line) δραχμ(ὰς) τεσσαράκοντα, / (δρ.) μ. ἴ Αὐρήλ(ιος) Βησάμ(μων) 6 κ(αὶ) Σαρᾶς σεσημ(είωμαι). ὃ καὶ τῇ ι τοῦ ἑξῆς μη(νὸς) Τῦβι οἱ α(ὐτοὶ) ἄλ(λας) ἐπὶ Ady(ov) ὃ δραχμ(ὰς) τεσσαράκοντα, / (δρ.) μ. Αὐρήλ(ιος) Βησάμ(μων) 19 ὁ καὶ Σαρὰς χ(ειριστὴς) σεσημ(είωμαι). Lines 11--21 record similar acknowledgements by Besammon for payments of 40 dr. on account on 
Mecheir 11, Phamenoth 11, and Pharmouthi 11 of the same year, and on 
Hathur 10 of the 2nd year of M. Aurelius Severus Alexander Caesar the lord 
and a later month (lost). On the verso is a short account of corn received 
and expended, in a different hand, written after A.D. 222. ?'Aypds (i.e. 'the 
land produced ') (ἀρτάβας) νδ΄ x(οτοξας) ς. 22 (Ξε ὧν) εἰς τὸ μυλ(αϊο») (ἀρτ.) 
αζ, ὃ Ταλθυβίῳ (ἀρτ.) κη, * εἰς τὸ μυλαϊζο)ν (ἀρτ.) ιβ2, > Evxaipa (ἀρτ.) a. 1523. 15-2 x 8 cm. Third century. An interesting tax-receipt of a somewhat 
novel character, but incomplete at the top, where several lines belonging to 
the date formula are lost, and wanting about 5–7 letters at the beginnings of 
lines (cf. ll. 4, 7), while large portions are hopelessly obliterated. The pay- 
ment (164 drachmae ?) was made to ἐπιτηρηταὶ ἐγκυκλίου καὶ κομακτορίας (a new 
word) τῶν ἐκ [......] κυρουμένων by the purchaser of two slaves; cf. P. 
Strassb. 79,a contract for the purchase of slaves diὰ κομακτόρων (=coactores). 
Preisigke, following Premerstein καὶ Pauly-Wissowa, Readencycl. iv. 126, 
gregards κομάκτορες as a species of bankers; but it is clear from 1523 that 
the conduct of a public auction (in P. Strassb. 79. 3 ἀπαρτ(λ)α corresponds 
to the word lost after ἐκ here) was the essential part of their duties. The 
ἐγκύκλιον was normally 10 per cent. in the Roman period, but a higher rate 
(73 dr. 5/2 ob. or 3/15 dr. 5/2 ob.) is found in A.D. 250; cf. 1284. int. For 
ἐπιτηρηταὶ cf. 1418. 10, n. After traces of I line 5 ΣεβαστόςΦαρμοῦθι 
ięερά(ψεν) καὶ τοῦ συν αὐτὸ(ν) ἐπιτηρητ(αίς) 4 ἐμπνεύσων καὶ 
κομάκτοριας τῶν ἐκ 5 [. . . . .] κυρουμένων Ἀρσενίου Δι. 6 [. . . . .] ἀριθμωσὶ ὁργογχιτῶν 
λογ(ού) Α(ὐρηλίου) Ἐνδίαμους τοῦ κ(αί) 7 [. . . . .] καταταῦ δοξακονως σω- 8 [ματῶν 
δί[α] Σαραπα . . .], the rest of this line and 1. 9 being obliterated, 10 [. . . . . .]. ὃ ἀκτὴν 
tετράβολον 11 [. . . . . .] λογον δραχμᾶς ἐκατον 12 ἐξήκοντα ἡ[ξα] ἐκατον, 
/δραχμαί ρῆς, [. . . . . .], followed by traces of 3 lines.

1524. 13 x 9·2 cm. Early fourth century. A receipt for payments in gold 
and silver (cf. 1480. int. and P. Thead. 33) for an unspecified tax. 1 Παῦνι 
(1 corr.) λ, Α(ὐρηλίου) Ἀπάμων χρυ(σοῦ) γρ(άμμα) α, 2 [γ(υναικαί) χρ. γρ. α, ἀσή(μον) 
gρ. i μόνας]. 3 [Α(ὐρηλίου)] Κοπρεὺς σεσημίω(μαι). 4 Ἐπεὶφ κη ὁμοίως χρ. γρ. ήμισι 
6 ἀσή(μον) γρ. πέντε, γ(υναικαί) χρ. γρ. ἀσή(μον) γρ. ε. 6 Α(ὐρηλίου) Κοπρεὺς σε- 
σ(ημείωμαι). 7 (2nd h.) Μεσηρῆ κὸ ὁ αὐτὸς ὁμοίως 8 χρ. γρ. ήμισι ἀσή(μον) γρ. 
πέντε, 8 γ(υναικαί) χρ. γρ. ήμισι γρ. ε. 10 Ἑλλόγνοιος σεσ(ημείωμαι).
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1525. 14 × 6-7 cm. A.D. 216. Beginning of a report concerning payments of corn in Mesore, similar to 1443-4 and 1526, sent to a strategus by the sitologi of Nemera, a village in the middle toparchy, probably in Thoth. About 9 letters are lost at the beginnings of lines. 1[Αὐρηλίων Α' Αντωνίου (cf. 1432. 1, n.) οστα(ηγπ) 'Οζ(ωρυγχώτων)] 2[παρὰ Αὐρηλίου] 3[Πασίλων και Σαραπίζωνος] 4[καὶ τῶν σύν α(ύτοις) συσολ(όγων) μέσης τοσ(αρχίας)] Νεμέρω(ν) 5[τῶν(ων). λόγος(ος) στ(ου)] τοῦ καὶ ἐκμετερη(μένου) καὶ 6[διεσταλ(μένου)] (cf. 1444. 4) ύψθ' ἡμίῳν γενήμα(τος) τοῦ διενθ(ώτου) κδ (ἔτους) 6[Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεούρου 'Αντωνίου] 7[Καίςαρος τοῦ κύριου. ἔστι δὲ 8] λη(μμάτων) Μεσορη(ν) διατάξεως κατ᾽ ἄνδρα θ. Στὸν Καίσαρον τοῦ κυρίου. ἔστι δὲ; 9 Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεούρου τοῦ κυρίου. ἔστι δὲ; 7 Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου (cf. 1444. 8) 8 Ἡράκλεος Βαυθλάτος (second a corr. θέμα (ἀρτάβας) ηγ, 9 Πέπκυλος δ καὶ Θέων γυμ(ναρχήσας) δι(ὰ) Ἡθήνης Σεούρου δι(ὰ) τοῦ α(ὐτοῦ) θέμ(α) (ἀρτ.) ν, followed by parts of 5 more lines and beginnings of the first 11 lines of a second column, the names having opposite to them strokes in the margin (indicating revision), as in 1436.

1526. 13-8 × 23 cm. A.D. 222-3. Part of a report, similar to 1525, sent by the sitologi of Psobthis in the middle toparchy, but unaddressed (cf. e.g. 1449). The payments were usually described as θέματα: cf. 1444. int. 1 σ...[above a...[crossed through; perhaps a number] 2[Παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Θέων καὶ...]] τοῦ καὶ 3[Δημητρίου σιτολόγων] με[σης τοσ(αρχίας) Ψώζθ(ως) τῶν(ων) καὶ θέματος του] 4[καὶ ἀνδρα] χειριστικοῦ (cf. 1444. 3-4, n.) πύρου γενήματος τοῦ 5[λυστητῶ] καὶ 6[κόλλους] Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεούρου ᾿Αλεξάνδρου Καίσαρος κατ᾽ ἄνδρα καὶ ἐκμετερη(μένου) καὶ 7[διεσταλήθη] (cf. 1444. 4). "Γενήμα(τος) τοῦ διεστάληθη (cf. 1444. 4). "Γενήμα(τος) τοῦ κατὰ δεκαπρωτίαν διεστάληθη (cf. 1444. 4).

1527. 13-6 × 5-1 cm. A.D. 261-2. Joined to an obliterated document and another papyrus, 1573. 1-10 being on the verso of 1527 and the obliterated document. Beginning of an official account of produce in arrear from the 6th back to the 1st year of, probably, Gallienus, the reign of Macrianus and Quietus being ignored (cf. 1476. int.). In some cases the produce was destined for loans to γεωργοί, but had not yet been issued; references are made to a more detailed account arranged by δεκαπρωτίαν. 1[Γενήμα(τος) θ (ἔτους)] ἐδηλ(ώθη) λοιπ(ογραφεῖσθαι) [[(πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας)... 2κριθῆς] (ἀρτ. θα, φακίοθ(ως) (ἀρτ.)... 3δὲν τὸ κατὰ δι(εκ(α)κατ(ρωτίαν) διεστάλ(η) (cf. 1444. 4). 4[γενήμα(τος) η (ἔτους)] ἐδηλ(ώθη) λοιπ(ογρ. (ἀρτ.)... 5κριθῆς] (ἀρτ.)... 6δὲν εἰσὶν αἱ λοιπ(ογραφούμεναι) ἐπὶ (προχρείας) καὶ μηδὲν(ο) ἐν δανε(ίῳ)... 7δὲν τὸ κατὰ δεκαπρωτίαν δι(εστάλ(η). 8γενήμα(τος) (ἔτους)] ἐδηλ(ώθη) λοιπ(ογρ.) (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.)... 9κριθῆς] (ἀρτ.)... 10φακι(οθ) (ἀρτ.)... 11γενήμα(τος) θ (ἔτους)] ἐδηλ(ώθη) λοιπ(ογρ.)
(πυρ.) [(ἀρτ.) . . κριθ(ῆς) (ἀρτ.) . . 12 ἐκακ(ῶς) (ἀρτ.) τε, ὧϊν εἰσιν αἱ Aov(m)ov) ἐπὶ
15 τοῦ κατὰ δεκαπ(ρωτία) διεστάλ(η) . .

1528. 17.7 x 7.1 cm. A.D. 266-7. An account, probably written by a sitologus or
decaprotus, of payments in corn for the 13th and 14th year of a reign, which was
more probably of that of Gallienus than that of Septimius Severus with his sons,
from four villages, which are all known to have been in the western toparchy
(cf. 1285. 70-83). 1 Iγ (ἔτους) Ὡρακλεῖον (oikión) (ἀρτάβαι) μηζ, 2 Σερφύφ(εως)
(ἀρτ.) ιρες, ἀλ(λαι) ῥυ(παραὶ) (ἀρτ.) κη, 3 Σύρων (ἀρτ.) κη, Σενοκόωμεως 4 (ἀρτ.)
νηλῆς (οῖκων) της, 5 / (ἀρτ.) σοης β' (οίκων) της, ἀλ(λαι) ῥυ(παραὶ) (ἀρτ.) κη. 7 ιο (ἔτους)
'Ηρακλεῖον (oikión) (ἀρτ.) ιρα (corr. from τ.), 8 Σερφύφ(εως) (ἀρτ.) σθ, 9 Σύρων
(ἀρτ.) κη, 10 / (ἀρτ.) της, 11 / λόγ(ων) β (ἀρτ.) ἐμς ῥυ(παραὶ) (ἀρτ.) κη. 12 υποστ(έλ-
λονται ?) (ἀρτ.) οξ (ἀρτ.) της, 13 καὶ ὀνό(ματος)
Διοσκ(όρου) ἀπὸ (απο above the line) (ἀρταβῶν) ρξς γ΄ 15 (ἀρτ.) πρ(οσμετρουμένων) (ἀρτ.) της, 15Χ.ὄ (ἀρτ.) της, πρ(οσμετρου-
μένων) (ἀρτ.) ιγ′. Ιπ. 5 278 should be 282,
and in l. 11 646 should be 6463 (or, allowing for the mistake in l. 5, 6503).
πρ(οσμετρουμένων) is written p) in ll. 12-15 (cf. 1448. 11), but πρ(οσμετρου-
μένων) cannot be read for ῥυ(παραὶ) in ll. 2, 6, and 11. In l. 12 υποστ(άσεως) is possible; cf.
P. Tebt. 336. 7.

1529. 17.3 x 12 cm. Third century. The lower portion of a list of payments
of corn by different villages, all of which except Μουχινγάλη and 'Ασσύα
(Μουχwy new, 'Ασσύα new as regards the Oxyrhynchite nome; cf. 1416. 13, n.),
are known to have been in the lower toparchy (cf. 1285. 129-41). Two
columns of numbers are given, the second series, in which the figures are
about 25 per cent. higher than in the first, probably including προσμετρούμενα
(cf. 1445. int.). 1 Ξίφθα ([(ἀρτάβαι)] —, 2 Θάληθεως [(ἀρτ.) —, 3 [Πυ]χμήναγων (cf.
1285. 129, where Τυχμήναγων is to be read) (ἀρτ.) —, 4 Ταπά (ἀρτ.)
φι —, 5 'Ισιδώρα Κάτω (ἀρτ.) χρβ (ἀρτ.) —, 6 'Ισίου Τρόφωνος (ἀρτ.) ἐξακ' (ἀρτ.)
νι —, 7 Κόβα (cf. 1285. 135, where Κόβα is probably meant) (ἀρτ.) χαζ (ἀρτ.)
χο —, 8 Ψάθθεως (ἀρτ.) κε (ἀρτ.) ιε [9 Τακώνα (ἀρτ.) σ (ἀρτ.) σφι], 10 Μουχινγάλη
(ἀρτ.) Ἀσ (ἀρτ.) 'Ασ (αρτ.) 11 Ασσύα (ἀρτ.) ν (ἀρτ.) φι. 12 (2nd h. after a space)
[. .?]δις 'Ισίου Τρόφωνος (ἀρτ.) τοεγ'η'ή'η', 13 πλέω (ἀρτ.) ιο (ἀρτ.) της, (referring to the second
total of Ιεσυμ Τριφύνης or to another village).

1530. 14 x 6.7 cm. A.D. 215-6. On the verso of 1525. An account of corn
due to sitologi at Phthochis, a village of the eastern toparchy (cf. 246. 8-9),
in the 24th year of Caracalla). 1 Στιλογίας Φθάχ(εως) κό (ἔτους) 2 καὶ προσμετροῦμενα
'Ισιδώρα (ιεδ., as in l. 22) η καὶ 'Απία (1. Ισιδώρας τῆς κ. 'Απίας, as in l. 22)
8 διὰ Πανοικίου καὶ Κουλατ(ος) (ἀρτ.) ξίθ'α'χ' (οίκων) [β], 4 διὰ θέμ(ατος) (ἀρτ.) θόθ' χ' (οίκων).
β, 5 'Ομοφύφρος (ἀρτ.) τεγ' χ' (οίκων) β, 6 Πρόημου Νεχθ(οεληζίως ?) (ἀρτ.) τεγ' χ' (οίκων) β,
TAXATION 265

Lines 4, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17 were inserted later, recording actual payments, which were in all cases somewhat less than the amounts due.

1531. 27.6 × 11.6 cm. Before A.D. 258, 1637, which is a contract on the verso, having been written during the praefecture of Mussius Aemilianus (cf. 1468. 1-2, n.). A list of payments in corn by γεωργοί and κωμητῶν at Kerkeura (cf. 1285. 116) and probably another village in the middle toparchy; cf. 1444.

1530. The amounts are lost in nearly all cases. 1 Πατᾶτος αἱ διὰ Παυσίριου καὶ Σιλβανοῦ καὶ Σιλβανοῦ ὑποκέιμεναι, which was in that toparchy, in l. 12), and possibly at Νικοστράτου ἐποίκιον or Palosis, if the Πτολεμαίου κλῆρος (1. 4) is identical with the Πτολ. καὶ Φιλ. κλ. in 1459. 32. The papyrus was probably drawn up by a comogrammateus; cf. 1445. int. Col. contains the ends of 14 lines, mostly referring to ἐσπαρμένη, but with one reference to βασιλική: cf. 1534. The personal name Πειωοῦς ἢ Πειωοῦς ἢ and the Δορκάωϊνος κλῆρος (cf. 1508. 7 Διόκητας) occurs. On the verso is 1421.
THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

1535. 22.5 x 6.3 cm. Third century. Parts of 24 lines of a list of landholders with descriptions of their tenure; cf. 1534, 1537. The proper names Ιεραπάρθενος (l. 4) and 'Αρπεβῆκις (l. 6) occur. 3]. ( ) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐν Ψιλ(ῇ) ἵν (cf. 1445. 1, n.) (ἀρτάβης) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν (ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν. 24. καὶ Χἴρωσε εἰς κηδίαν τοῦ Ἰαί πατρὸς ἡμῶν 12 ὑπὸ "Αλιτ(ος) ἰσίδωρος (ίσιδ.) σεσημίωμαι. ( ) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐν Ψιλ(ῇ) ἵν (cf. 1445. 1, n.) (ἀρτάβης) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν (ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν. 24. καὶ Χἴρωσε εἰς κηδίαν τοῦ Ἰαί πατρὸς ἡμῶν 12 ὑπὸ "Αλιτ(ος) ἰσίδωρος (ίσιδ.) σεσημίωμαι. ( ) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐν Ψιλ(ῇ) ἵν (cf. 1445. 1, n.) (ἀρτάβης) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν (ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν. 24. καὶ Χἴρωσε εἰς κηδίαν τοῦ Ἰαί πατρὸς ἡμῶν 12 ὑπὸ "Αλιτ(ος) ἰσίδωρος (ίσιδ.) σεσημίωμαι. ( ) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐν Ψιλ(ῇ) ἵν (cf. 1445. 1, n.) (ἀρτάβης) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν (ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν. 24. καὶ Χἴρωσε εἰς κηδίαν τοῦ Ἰαί πατρὸς ἡμῶν 12 ὑπὸ "Αλιτ(ος) ἰσίδωρος (ίσιδ.) σεσημίωμαι. ( ) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐν Ψιλ(ῇ) ἵν (cf. 1445. 1, n.) (ἀρτάβης) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν (ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν. 24. καὶ Χἴρωσε εἰς κηδίαν τοῦ Ἰαί πατρὸς ἡμῶν 12 ὑπὸ "Αλιτ(ος) ἰσίδωρος (ίσιδ.) σεσημίωμαι. ( ) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐν Ψιλ(ῇ) ἵν (cf. 1445. 1, n.) (ἀρτάβης) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν (ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν. 24. καὶ Χἴρωσε εἰς κηδίαν τοῦ Ἰαί πατρὸς ἡμῶν 12 ὑπὸ "Αλιτ(ος) ἰσίδωρος (ίσιδ.) σεσημίωμαι. ( ) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐν Ψιλ(ῇ) ἵν (cf. 1445. 1, n.) (ἀρτάβης) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν (ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετά) ἵσθηζσαν) ἐπὶ τὸ αicmp(ετα
landowners at Ἦρακλείδου ἐποίκιον (cf. 1528. i), arranged according to σφραγῖδες (cf. 918), followed by an unusually elaborate statement of the adjacent areas of the group of holdings described. 1 ἐπ(ὶ τὸ αὐτὸ) αἱ π(ροκείμεναι), ἐπ(ὶ τὸ αὐτ)
logus of Pakerke or his assistant, crediting payments of wheat, in the first case from the private account of a gymnasiarch or ex-gymnasiarch to the metropolis as represented by himself (cf. 88), in the second from an individual to the sitologus of Pakerke. 1 Διεστάλ(ησα)ν (πυροῦ) γενήμ(ατος) τοῦ διελθ(όντος) κζ (ἔτους) Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Κομμόδου ὃ Αμμώνιος σεση(μείωμαι). Lines g-11=1-3. 15 δι(ὰ) σιτο(λόγων) μέσης τοπ(αρχίας) Πακέρκη τόπ(ων) ἀπὸ θέμ(ατος) δΠασίωνος ᾿Αχιλλίωνος γυμ(νασιάρχου) τῇ πόλει δι(ὰ) αὐτοῦ θέμα(τος) ἀρτ(άβαι) ἑκατον εἴκοσι, ἀρτ(άβαι) δυοί, ἀρτ(άβαι) αἱ ἕβδομαι, ἀρτ(άβαι) τριάκοντα, ἀρτ(άβαι) ὑπόκειται τὸ δημό(σιον) πυροῦ συναγο(ραστικοῦ) γενήματος τοῦ διελθόντος ἁμώνιος, / (πυρ.) (ἀρτ.) ὑγίζω. 8 Ἀμμώνιο(υς) σεση(μείωμαι). The writing is across the fibres.

1541. 10x11.7 cm. A.D. 192. Receipt, similar to P. Tebt. 369, issued by a sitologus for payments by two persons, one a Roman citizen, amounting to 125 artabae of πυρὸς συναγοραστικός (corn bought for military and perhaps other purposes; cf. Wilcken, Grunds. 359). 1 Μεμέτ(ρηνται) εἰς τὸ δημό(σιον) πυρὸν συναγο(ραστικοῦ) γενήμ(ατος) τοῦ διελθόντος αβ (ἔτους) Λουκίου Αὐρηλίου Κομμόδου 3 Καίσαρος τοῦ κύριον διὰ σιτο(λόγων) τοπ(αρχίας) Πακέρκη τόπ(ων) ἀπὸ θέμ(ατος) δΠασίωνος ᾿Αχιλλίωνος γυμ(νασιάρχου) τῇ πόλει δι(ὰ) αὐτοῦ θέμα(τος) ἀρτ(άβαι) ἑκατον εἴκοσι, ἀρτ(άβαι) δυοί, ἀρτ(άβαι) αἱ ἕβδομαι. The writing is across the fibres.

1542. 14x13.7 cm. A.D. 307. A counter-receipt (made out by the payer in the first person; cf. P. Gen. 36, B.G.U. 927, 974, Wilcken, Archiv, ii. 336, iii. 395) for various payments of corn to sitologus of Seruphis (cf. 1421. 3, n.) from γεωργοῖ on behalf of, probably, owners of ἰδιωτικὴ γῆ. 1 Ἀ[ντώνιος] τοπ(αρχίας) ἀρτάβ(ας) ἕβδομαι, ἀρτάβ(ας) εἰκοσιάκον ἀρτάβ(ας) ἑτέρους. The writing is across the fibres.

1548. 8.5x9.3 cm. About A.D. 299. Beginning of a receipt for chaff supplied
to soldiers on the march through Oxyrhynchus from an unknown place; cf. Wilcken, Ost. i. 162–4, Milne, Theban Ost. 103–12. 1Ἐλίτρισεν (a new word meaning 'measure by λίτραι'); cf. λιτρισμός) ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως 2πρὸς διάδοσιν τῶν διοδέων; 3αὐτοὶ γενεατάτοι (l. γενεατός) στρατιώτας 4ἀπὸ τοῦ (l. τῆς?) Νήσου Ἀ...μινώς ἀδηλοφος Ἀμύτου ἀχύρου ἐκ (ἐτούς) ἀπὸ (ἐτούς) Ωχαρίου τεσσαράκοιντα ... Written across the fibres, but apparently on the recto.

1544. 20.1 x 8.9 cm. A.D. 284–304. Receipt in a large cursive hand from a πραγματευτής (cf. 1514. 1) of Aurelius Ammonion, who is called κρατίστος like Ἀμμώνιος ἐπείκτης δημοσίου σίτου in 1412. 9 and might even be the same person (cf. 1412. int.), to another πραγματευτής, acknowledging 100 artabae of wheat, which the writer had put on board a ship at Pelusium. The dating by consuls (whose names are omitted) indicates a reign not earlier than Diocletian's, and the handwriting does not favour a later Emperor. 1Ἀφ(ήλιος) Φιλόμους πραγμα- 2τητής τοῦ κρατίστου 3Ἀφ(ήλιον) Ἀμμώνιων 4Ἀφριλίω Μαξίμω πραγματευτή (πραγ. above the line) χαίρειν. ὃ ἔσχον παρὰ σοῦ ἃς καὶ ἐνεβαλλόμην ἐν τῷ Πη- 8 ἔσκου (ἦραισ.) ναυτικοῦ πυροῦ ἐκατόν, 10/ἀρτάβας ρ. 1. 11 ἐπὶ ὑπάτω ρ. Φαῦρι Κγ.

1545. 17.9 x 8.1 cm. Fourth century. List of places ordered to supply meat, probably for military purposes (cf. 1513), Oxyrhynchus providing for 10 days' supplies (l. 11) and various villages for lesser periods, the length of which is probably a rough criterion of their comparative sizes. The papyrus belongs to the period after the division of the nome into pagi in place of toparchies (cf. 1425. 4, n.) but there is no indication that the villages belonged to any one pagus. Taampemou was in the eastern toparchy, Seruphis (which is mentioned next; cf. 1421. 3, n.) in the western, like Senokomis, which is here coupled with Παρόριον (cf. 1475. 22, n.). Teis was in the Thmoisepho top., Petne in the middle top.; Milon[os?] and Severias were previously unknown. 1Ἀφ(ήλιος) ὑπ[η]ρεσίας κρεῶν 3Παχὼν ις΄ > Τααμπέμου ὑπὲρ ἡμερ(ῶν) >, Σερύφεως ὑπὲρ ἡμερῶν ζ, ὅ Σενοκώμεως καὶ Παρό- ὡς ρίου ἡμέρας δ, ὅ Τήεως ἡμέρας β, 8Πέτ(η)[ν] ἡμέρ(ας) δ, 9Μίλων[ος?] ἡμέρ(ας) γ, 10Σενηριάδος ἡμέρ(ας) δ, 11καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ [τ]ῆς πόλεως 12ὑπὲρ ἡμερῶν ι.

1546. 16 x 11.2 cm. Late third century. An incomplete account rendered by χωματεπεῖκται or χωματεπιμεληταί (cf. 1409. 13–14, n.) to a superior (the strategus?) concerning work done on the repairs of dykes by different villages, giving the number of ναόβια dug and the number still due; cf. 1409 and 1469. The μερίς in l. 3 would be expected to refer to a toparchy rather than to a pagus (cf. 1425. 4, n.); but Seruphis (l. 5) was in the western toparchy, Teis (l. 10) in that of Thmoisepho (cf. however 1545, where those
towards two villages occur in the same list), and Phoboou (l. 11?) in the eastern.

1 Παρὰ Αὐρηλίων Σιλβανῶν (1. -ανοῦ) καὶ τοῦ 2 σὺν αὐτῷ χωμα(τεπεμελητοῦ) τῆς νοτινῆς μερίδος. Λόγ(ος) ἀπεργούσας τοῦ κατὰ κό. 4 μην εἰς κς Φαρμοῦθι. (2nd h.) ἐστι δὲ 5 (1st h.) Σερύφης ἀπὸ μὲν Τιθέ, 6 [ἐπε]ργάζεσαι πρ(ε)ι(α) Βεθγα, λο(υπὰ) Ἀυλβ. 7 Τ [. . .]. Λει ἀπὸ σκ ρξ, λο(υπὰ) ξ. 8 Τ [. . .] (possibly Π[λιας] ἀπὸ ρξ, λο(υπὰ) 5. 9 ἀπὸ τῆς να(ύβια) μὲ. 10 Τήεως [ . . .] να(ύβια) μδ. 11 Φοβία(ου) να(ύβια) .

(4) Declarations to Officials.

1547. 23·9 x 11 cm. A.D. 119. Census-return of an inhabitant of Oxyrhynchus, similar to 171 (ii, p. 208), 1548, P. Flor. 4, P. S. I. 53. The middle and lower portions are much damaged. At the top is a cross, as in 1452. 1 Δημητρίωι στρα(τηγῷ) καὶ οἱς ἄλλοις καθ(ηκε) (cf. 1452. 2, n.) 2 (2nd h.) [π]αρὰ Πετοσίριος Διονυ(σίου) τοῦ Πετοσίριου μητ(ρὸς) 3 Μιεῦτος "Ωρου τῶν ἀπὸ Ὀξυρ(ύχων) πόλεως. κατὰ τὰ κε- 4 (1st h. μπα(τεπεμελητοῦ) τῆς νοτινῆς μερίδος. Λόγ(ος) ἀπεργο(ύ)σας τοῦ κατὰ κό. 4 μην εἰς κς Φαρμοῦθι. (2nd h.) Παρὰ Αὐρηλίων Σιλβανῶν (1. -ανοῦ) καὶ τοῦ 2 σὺν αὐτῷ χωμα(τεπεμελητοῦ) τῆς νοτινῆς μερίδος. Λόγ(ος) ἀπεργο(ύ)σας τοῦ κατὰ κό. 4 μην εἰς κς Φαρμοῦθι. (2nd h.) ἐστι δὲ 5 (1st h.) Σερύφης ἀπὸ μὲν Τιθέ, 6 [ἐπε]ργάζεσαι πρ(ε)ι(α) Βεθγα, λο(υπὰ) Ἀυλβ. 7 Τ [. . .]. Λει ἀπὸ σκ ρξ, λο(υπὰ) ξ. 8 Τ [. . .] (possibly Π[λιας] ἀπὸ ρξ, λο(υπὰ) 5. 9 ἀπὸ τῆς να(ύβια) μὲ. 10 Τήεως [ . . .] να(ύβια) μδ. 11 Φοβία(ου) να(ύβια) .

(4) Declarations to Officials.
'Αδριανὸν Σεβαστόν ἑξ ἐξ [43 [γιοῦ]] καὶ ἑπ' ἀλήθειας ἐπιδεδωκέναι ... (cf. P. S. I. 53. i. 19). On the verso 44 Τῷ η.

1548. 21⅓ x 9 cm. A.D. 202–3. Census-return of an inhabitant of Oxyrhynchus, similar to 1547 and breaking off at about the same point. The officials addressed are, as often in returns to the strategus (cf. e.g. 1111), not stated, though the document in a marginal note at the top is called an ἐγδόσιμον, i.e. an official copy; cf. 494. 25, n., Mitteis, Grundz. 63. 1 ἐγδ(όσιμον)

2 Πάρα Πλουτίωνος Πλουτίωνος τῳ Πλουτίωνος μητ(ρὸς) Ταψίτος ἀπ' Ὀξυρύγχων πόλ(εως) τῷ Κάλ(λιτος) ὑπὸ Μαϊκίου 5 Λαίτου (cf. 1111. i. 3, P.) τοῦ λαμπρότατον ἥγεμ(όνος) ἀπογρά(φαι) πρὸς τὴν τοῦ δι(ε)λθόντος τό (ἐτος) 7 Καισάρων τῶν κυρίων Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Ἀρτεμίδος Σεβαστῶν καὶ Λουκίου Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Πουβλίου ...

459. 12⅓ x 13⅓ cm. A.D. 240. Two returns of unwatered land at Peenno (a village near Nemera; cf. l. 23 and 1112. 7) from Aurelius Theogenes, similar to 1549 and numbered 13 and 34 in a series of documents glued together, of which nos. 31 and 32 form 1488. The first is addressed to the basilicogrammateus, like 1459. 1 λύς Ἀυρηλίῳ Πτολεμαίῳ βασιλ(ικῷ) γρα(μματεῖ) Ὀξυρυγχί(ε) παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Θεογένους Ἀπολλωνίου Διογένους τοῦ Καίσαρος Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυχοῦς, the end being lost. The second return, addressed to a comogrammateus (cf. 1113) begins 23 Κωμογρα(μματεῖ) Νεμέρων καὶ Λοίπων τῆς μέσης ἀρχῆς καὶ ἄλλων κωμῶν τῆς μέσης ἀρχῆς ὡς (ἐτῶς) παρὰ κτλ., as in ll. 4–21, except for the insertion of κλήρου after
1550. 16 × 4.7 cm. A. D. 156. Notice of the death of two relatives, sent to the scribes of the city by a ἱεροτέκτων (cf. 579, Milne, Greek Inscriptions of the Cairo Museum, 9313) of Thoéris, Isis, Sarapis and the associated gods (cf. 46. 8), similar to 78, 262, 1030, 1188, but incomplete at the end. 1[A]πολλών[φ]
κ[α]ὶ[λ] Παρειμένης in 1. 35, and concludes Σεβαστοῦ ** Φαμενώθ. "[Αὐρήλιος Θεογένης]
καὶ Ὕπαρκος . . .
1551. 14-I × 8-2 cm. A. D. 304. Notice of the death of the writer's son, addressed to a συστάτης (cf. 1509). This is the latest extant example of this class of documents upon papyrus, and at the end the formula has a clause which is absent from the earlier notices, e.g. 1080. 1 Ἐπὶ ὑπάτων (ὕπ.) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν * Αὐτοκρατόρων Διοκλητιανοῦ 3 τὸ ἐνατον καὶ Μακρὸν ἡμῶν ἡμῶν ὁ πάππος Παῦλος (ε)corr. from ε: Παῦλος Πετεύριος 7 (πολεμών) Ἰσιδοῖς καὶ Σαράπιδος καὶ τῶν συνανωτῶν θεῶν μεγίστων καὶ τῆς Σαραίατος τέτεικτης . . .
1552. 12-3x9:7cm. A.D. 214-5. Registration (ἀναγραφή) of a recently-born boy, addressed to an ἀμφοδογραμματεύς and closely resembling 1267 ; cf. also Ρ. 5.1. 164, a similar return sent to a συστάτης. Part of the date and the signature are missing at the end. The age of the boy in 15 is not quite certain, but a is supported by 1267. 18 (3 years and 5 months), and the editors of P.S. I. 164 do not seem justified in restoring [18] in the corresponding passage. Παρετέθη (cf. 1475. 1, n.) Βειθαρίωνι τῷ καὶ Δημητριανῷ ἀμφότεροι τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν ἦδη, with traces of another line.
DECLARATIONS TO OFFICIALS

1553. 13·7 x 7·2 cm. A.D. 214. Conclusion of a declaration on oath concerning a voyage to Alexandria (Ὁ) and surety in connexion with an official position of some kind, probably that of κυβερνήτης; cf. 1554-5, which are addressed to strategi, as 1553 may well have been, and 1197, where ll. 17-18 are to be restored on the analogy of 1553. 7—9 [παρέϊσχον δ᾽ ἐμαυτοῦ ἐνγυῆ τὴν Σαραπίωνα. 1. − 2 πῖ... ‘Αλεξανδρίας δρίας [− 4 ἐπιτροπῇ Αὐτοκρ., Καίσαρος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Σεουήρου Ἀντωνίνου Παρθικοῦ Μεγάλου Βρεταν(ν).

1554. 13·7 x 8·3 cm. A.D. 251. Conclusion of a declaration on oath for surety of a boat-owner, addressed to a strategus (cf. 1. 8 with 1555. 14), similar to 1555; cf. also 1553. 1. "Αφρίλιου Γάλλου Οὐελδουμπανίου... 2. Οὐελδουμπανίου Εὐσεβίου Εὐσεβίου Σεβαστοῦ τύχῃ...

1555. 13 x 11·8 cm. A.D. 260-1. The upper part of two declarations on oath to a strategus concerning surety, probably for appearance at an inquiry, though no definite indication is given; cf. P. Grenf. ii. 62, 79. Col. i: 1. "Αφρίλιος Πτολεμαῖος τῷ... 2. Νεμεσιανῷ στρατηγῷ Οὐελδουμπανίου... 3. Σεβαστοῦ... 4. Μέγα Μάρτος Βησίπαρος Κάσσιος Αὐτολκανίου, followed by traces of 2 lines.
7 Ἰημών Μακριανοῦ καὶ Κυήτου ὃ Σεβαστῶν τύχην ἐνγυᾶσθαι Αὐρήλιον 1 Σερῆνον Κάστορος 12 μητρὸς Θερμουθίου ἀ- ὃ ὀξυρύγχων πόλεως, 13 ὃν καὶ [παραστήσω σοι... Col. ii (2nd h.) has the same formula, Aurelius Asclepiades also called Sarapion, son of Pausirion, becoming surety for Aurelius Aphunchis son of Thonis. On the verso is 1517.

(5) Petitions.

1556. 9·2 × 6·1 cm. A.D. 247. Conclusion of a petition concerning an assault, no doubt addressed to a strategus (cf. l. 1 with P. Tebt. 303. 13–14). 

1557. 10·5 × 8 cm. A.D. 255. Conclusion of a petition (to a strategus?) concerning a robbery of cattle.

1558. 9 × 10·3 cm. A.D. 267. Fragment from the end of a petition by a woman, with two ὑπογραφαί of officials, of which the first (ll. 6–8) was apparently translated from Latin and may well have been that of a praefect. The 'laws of the Egyptians' are contrasted with the 'Roman constitution' (ll. 3–4). The 14th year in the date (l. 5) probably refers to Gallienus. The length of the lines is uncertain. 

1559. 9·5 × 15 cm. A.D. 341. Beginning of a petition to the ἐπόπτης εἰρήνης, the chief of the police of the nome in the fourth century (cf. 991 and Jouguet,
PETITIONS

P. Thead. 17. 15, n.) from a senator, complaining of his treatment by Besammon. A new praefect of Augustamnica (cf. 1428. int.), Fl. Julius Ammonius, occurs in l. 8. 14. Ταπεινὰ Άντωνιου Μαρκελλίνου καὶ Πτερωνίου[ν] Προδίνου 2 τῶν λαμπροτάτων Αθήνης ι. Αὐρηλίου Διοσκόρος ἐπότης εἰρήνης Οὐφυγχίτου 4 παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Αριστίωνος Πτολεμαίου ἄρξατος βουν. 5 λευτοῦ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. Οὐκ (οὐκ) ἄξια τετόμηκαν 6 κεν οὕτω τῆς ἐνυμημάς τῶν ἐνυχρονίτων ἀρχιδικαστῶν τοῦ. τῶν καρών οὔτε τοῦ φόβου τοῦ κυρίου μου διασημοτάτου 8 ἤγεμόνος Αἰγουσταμνεῖκης Φλαουίου Ιουλίου (Ιουλ.) Ἀμμῳνίου 9 Βησάμων τις Απολλωτος ἀπὸ κώμης Πανευείς (sc. πάγου; cf. 1425. 4, ἢ. and P. Flor. 71. 324, where πάγου is omitted after 5') 19 παρὰ Ταμόι. (τὸς ἢ 30 Λ...)

(6) Registration of Contracts.

1560. 1οΧ9 cm. A. D. 209. Fragment from the beginning of an application to a strategus (ll. 2–5), enclosing a letter (ll. 5–8) of the archidicasts Eudaemon also called Asclepiades, who was previously unknown, authorizing the μετάδοσις of a ὑπόμνημα, of which a copy is appended (ll. 8–12), together with a copy of the contract in question (ll. 13 sqq.). The whole document is similar to 1474; cf. 1472. int. The applicant, Aurelius Horion, who is also known from 706, bears an interesting list of Alexandrian titles; cf. 1412. 1–3, n. While the total length of the lacuna between the lines is clear from the certain restorations in ll. 4–9, the point of division is not quite certain; but probably the fragment belongs to a point near the ends of lines. 1 (in the upper margin) — οὐ (probably not στρατηγῷ). 2 [. . . . . . . . στρατηγῷ οἱ Αμμῳνίου διαδικόντω λεγομένων τῶν λαμπροτάτων λεγομένων τοῦ Φλαουίου Ιουλίου Αμμῳνίου Διοσκόρου καὶ τῶν χρηματίσαντος ὑπόμνημα Αὐρηλίου Αυγουσταμνεῖκης Φλαουίου Ιουλίου (Ιουλ.) Ἀμμῳνίου Βησάμων τις Απολλωτος ἀπὸ κώμης Πανευείς (sc. πάγου; cf. 1425. 4, ἢ. and P. Flor. 71. 324, where πάγου is omitted after 5') 19 παρὰ Ταμόι...
1561. 16.9 x 17.3 cm. A.D. 268. Conclusion of a series of documents concerning the δημοσίωσις of a loan on mortgage of house-property, closely resembling 1200 and 1475, but having the very cursive signature of an official in the office of the archidicastes at the end; cf. 1475. int. Lines 3–6 correspond to 1475. 33–5 ὡμολόγησα, followed by ἔτους β Κλαυδίου Σεβαστοῦ Θώθ. ἴ Αὐρήλιοις Σαραπίων 6 καὶ ᾿Απολλώνιος ἔσχο» παρὰ Σαραπίων τὰς τοῦ δανίου * δραχμ[ὰ]ς πεντακισχειλίας διακοσίας π[έν]τη (1. π[έν]τε) καὶ ἴκοσι ἰτόϊκων δραχμιαίων καὶ ἀπο- 9 δῶσω ως πρόκειται, καὶ ὑπεθέμην τὴν προκειμένην μοι οἰκλαν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς 10 προκειμένοις, καὶ εἰδοκοὶ τῇ ἐσοϊμένῃ δημοσιώσει, καὶ ἐπερωτηθέως ὡμολόγησα. 11[βο][δμε][ος] δὲ ἀπό τῆς τίς τρισ[εφα]λείας Μοναχὴν ἐν δημοσίῳ γενέσθαι κτλ., as in 1475. 41–6. 20 (2nd h.) ὡ τῇ διαλ(ογῇ τῆς πόλεως) διέγραψεν Ἀὐρ(ηλίου) ᾿Αλεξάνδρου χρη(ματίζοντος). 21[έτους β] Κλαυδίου Σ[εβαστοῦ Θώθ] ἑν. 1562. 22.7 x 8.8 cm. A.D. 276–82. Beginnings of lines of a contract by Demetrianus for the ἐκμαρτύρησις of a διάλυσις (l. 25) by Ammonius (? his brother; cf. ll. 3–4). The reign was that of Probus (cf. l. 7 with l. 27), and in spite of the great length of the lines (110–120 letters are lost at the ends; cf. ll. 1 and 26) much of the ἐκμαρτύρησις (ll. 1–5 and 29) can be restored from the nearly contemporary and completely preserved parallel, 1208. On the nature and purpose of ἐκμαρτύρησις see 1208. int., Jörs, Zeitschr. f. Savignyst. xxxiv. 107 sqq. The contract of διάλυσις (ll. 5–28) concerned house-property which was to have been conveyed (καταγράφεσθαι) to Demetrianus by Ammonius (l. 12); but before payment was made the agreement was interfered with by the claims of a third party (apparently the Eudaemon mentioned in ll. 9 and 18), who demanded from Ammonius the repayment of a debt concerning the Treasury (ll. 14–16). The matter was brought before a deputy-epistrategus (l. 17), an extract from the proceedings being quoted in ll. 18–19, which are indented, with the result that the original contract of καταγραφή deposited in the archives was annulled (ll. 19–21) and Ammonius undertook to waive any claims against the original purchaser. 1["Ετοὺς [, Ἀυτοκράτορος], Καίσαριος Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Πρóβου Περσικοῦ Μεγίστου Γοθικοῦ Μεγίστου Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου, ἀδελφοῦ του Περσικοῦ Μεγίστου, ἀδελφοῦ του Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου, ἀδελφοῦ του Γοθικοῦ Μεγίστου, ἀδελφοῦ του Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου, ἀδελφοῦ του Περσικοῦ Μεγίστου, ἀδελφοῦ του Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου] (month and day) 2[ἔτι] τῆς ἐκμαρτύρησις ὁ ἀδελφὸς ἢ αὐτοῦ ᾿Αμμώ[ιος] βουλευτὴς τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως ἱδιογράφη τῆς πόλεως, ἦς μοναχὸν ἐν μνημ[ονίῳ συγκαταχωρισθεῖσαν εἰς τὸ ἐπὶ τῶν βιβλιοφυλάκων, ἦς ἐστιν ἀντί-
Horoscopes and Prayers.

1563. 11.1 x 19.3 cm. A.D. 258. Horoscope of a person born on Thoth 27 (Sept. 24) of the 6th year of Valerian, Gallienus, and Saloninus, who is here called Augustus, as on coins (cf. 1278. 44, where he is called Caesar, apparently in the 7th year). The positions of the heavenly bodies are defined by degrees and minutes, as in 1476. On the importance of this astronomical date for the chronology of Gallienus see 1476. int. 1S (ἔτους) τῶν κυρίων ἡμῶν Οὐαλεριανοῦ καὶ Γαλλιηνοῦ καὶ Κορνηλίου Σαλονείνου (first ocorr. from @) ὦ Σεβαστῶν ὥρᾳ, ἡμέρας. *Κπδος Εἰξ Ὑδο μοι(ρῶν) β, 4”Αρης Ζεύς Καρκίνῳ μοι(ρ.) [.].κ [.]. τοι ( [.].κ[α][πο]υ), ἀπροδεητή Λέοντι μοι(ρ.) ιθ, 6 ἥλιος Ζυγῷ μοι(ρ.) γ, ᾿ ᾿Ηρμῆς Ζυίγφ) μοι(ρ.) γ, ὃ σεϊλήνη Αἰγόϊκερῳ (cf. p. 232) μοι(ρ.) κί., λε(πτῶν») ὡροσκόπιος ἀληθεύεται μοι(ρ.) . 2° Εύνοφα.. (a proper name; cf. 1476. 13).

1564. 9.3 x 13.8 cm. A.D. 283. Horoscope of a person born on Phamenoth 27 (March 23) of the 1st year of Carinus; cf. 1476. int. 1Γένεσις Πιχιμέ 2α (ἔτους) Καρίνου Φαμενώθ 3κ’ ὑμ(ρ) a ἡμέρας. 4 ὡρα (cf. 1565. 4 and p. 229) ἡλιος
278 THE OXYRHYNCHUS PAPYRI

Κριῴῳ, Ἔπν Ταύῳ, σελήνη Ζεὺς Καρκίνῳ, Κρόνος Αἰγόκερῳ, Ἑρμῆς Ἀφροδ(ίτη) ΙΧθύς (ἴχθ.), διευτύχι.

1565. 9:2 x 8:9 cm. A.D. 293. Horoscope of a person born on the last day of the 9th year of Diocletian (Aug. 28); cf. 1476. int. 1 Θ (ἔτους) καὶ η (ἔτους) καὶ (ἔτους) πληρούμενων ἡ ὥρᾳ 

1566. 23:5 x 14:3 cm. Fourth century. A badly-spelled Gnostic invocation of the Deity under various names, several of which are non-Greek words, with an address on the verso; cf. B.G.U. 1026. xxiii. There are traces of an earlier document which has been washed out. 1 Χαῖραι (l. χαῖρε, as elsewhere) Ἡλιαὶ (l. "Ηλιε), 5 χαῖραι Σαπειφή, 3 χαῖραι σωτῆρ, 4 χαῖραι ὁ βασιλεύς ἐν Θείῳ, 7 χαῖραι Ἐλευθερίῳ, χαῖραι Πεταλεῖ—(πετ᾽ κηϊε.). ὃ χαῖραι ᾿Ηλουαί, ὃ χαῖραι ᾿Ελουείν, χαῖραι Πεται—πετενταετκηρκειειχινδορουβι (-ταετ᾽ κηρ-: -κηρκει -ουβι in the margin), °'Ομαρας 'Ομαρας βᾳσιλεύς, 1° Τιπαρκαμειτεῦ, ἀνομασία (l. ὀνομ. ; cf. 1478. 5 ανομασίας. On the verso 11 ἀπ(όδος) ἐiesel τὴν οἰκία.

(8) Orders and Demands for Payment.

1567. 3:7 x 10:7 cm. Fourth century. A short order connected with the finding of an animal. 1 Εἰ Θαεὶς εὗρεν τοῦτο τὸ ἑτατόπων (l. -δον), ἐνεργήτω (l. ἐνεργείτω). ὃ τοῦτό μοι ἐξω (or ἐνεργήτω τοῦτό μοι ἔξω). The writing is across the fibres.

1568. 3:9 x 9:8 cm. A.D. 265. Order to a poultry-dealer (ὀρνιθᾶς, an apparently new word) to supply two hens (τοκάδες ; cf. ὀρνίθων τελείων τοκάδων in 1207. 9) and twenty eggs for a birthday-festival. The 13th year in the date probably refers to Gallienus. 1 Θωμᾶ ὁριθᾶ π(αρὰ) Σαραπίωνοι. 2 δὸς εἰς γενέσια Πανάρους τοκάδες δύο, / β, 3 φὰ εἰκοσι, / φὰ κ. (ἔτους) τυ Φαώφι α. 4 (2nd h.) σεσημ(είωμαι). On the verso parts of 3 lines of an account.

1569. 8:6 x 7:9 cm. Third century. On the verso of the ends of 8 lines of a letter mentioning οἰκοδόμοι and a λογιστήριον, which was written in about the middle of the third century across the fibres. Order to an agent (πραγματευτῆς : cf. 1514. 1) from a woman to pay a builder six jars of wine, dated on Choiak 21 (Dec. 17) of the 1st year of an unnamed reign, which was probably that of Macrianus and Quietus, Claudius, Aurelian, or Tacitus ; cf. 1476. int. 1 Π(αρὰ) Ἀναρίλας Διογενίς. 2 δὸς Διομευσίῳ οἰκοδόμῳ 3 ἀπ’ (π’ : π corr.) οῖς βούλεται λῃσου 4 ὠνου κεράμα [ε]Ϛ, 5 γ(ινεται) ὠνου κερ(άμ). σ. 6 (ἔτους) ἀ Χοιακ κα.
ORDERS AND DEMANDS FOR PAYMENT

ORDERS AND DEMANDS FOR PAYMENT

1570. 6·8 x 9·2 cm. After 250. On the verso of part of a lease written in the 4th year of an unspecified reign, which was probably that of Valerian and Gallienus or Aurelian or Probus, to be published in Part xiii. Order for the payment of 480 drachmae to ἀπαιτηταὶ ταύρων (or Ταύρων as a place-name; for ἀπαιτηταὶ cf. 1419. 4, n.), written in the 4th year of probably the same reign as that mentioned on the recto. 1 Π(αρὰ) Διογενίδος Σαραπίων 2 πάμμων χαίρειν. ὁ δὸς ᾿Ισιδώρῳ (ἱσιδ.) καὶ "Hpaxde- 5 ἀργυρείου δραχμὰς τε- ὃ τρακοσίας ὀγδοήκοζντα, γ(ίνονται) (ἀρτ.) υπ, λαβὼν αὐτῶν τὰ σύμβολα. ὁ (ἔτους) ἔρρωσο.

1571. 14·5 x 10·4 cm. Α. Α. 297. Order to a γεωργὸς to pay 23 artabae of wheat to a δεκάπρωτος (cf. 1410. int.). ᾿Απολλώνιος ὁ παραμέτρησον Δημή- 3 παρὰ Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ γεωργῷ χαίρειν. 3 παραμέτρησον Δημή- 4 τρι[α]μφο δεκαπρώτου (I. τρι[α]μφο) ὑπὲρ τοῦ ιν. (ἔτους) καὶ ιβ (ἐτ.) καὶ ε (ἐτ.) παρὰ τοῦ ιβ (ἔτ.) Μεσορὴ ἴ. 19 ᾿Απολλώνιος ᾿Ηρᾶ.

1572. 8·2 x 12·6 cm. Α. Α. 299. Order to supply a baker with 50 out of 100 artabae of τῆλις (‘fenugreek’; here employed for food, not unguents), countermanding a previous order for the employment of the artabae for military purposes. 1 Π(αρὰ) Σαραπίων Δημητριανῷ ὁ χαίρειν. ὁ δὸς ᾿Επαφροδίτῳ ἀρτοκόπῳ ἀπὸ τῶν ᾿Απολλώνιος ὁ γεωργῷ καὶ ε (ἐτ.) παρὰ τοῦ ιβ (ἔτ.) Παχὼν ἴ. 19 ᾿Απολλώνιος ᾿Ηρᾶ.

1573. 12·4 x 15·6 cm. Late third century. Three orders for payment addressed to the same person, the first two, which are in the same hand, being written on the verso of 1527 and another document joined to it, of which the writing is obliterated, while the third was written across the fibres on the recto of a piece of papyrus which was originally distinct. The first order (II. 1–5) is from a ὑπηρέτης and concerns the payment of 92 drachmae for τιμὴ οἴνου, apparently a tax of some kind, which was defined in an obscure marginal note. The second order (II. 6–10), written on the same day, concerns a payment of 112 drachmae for τιμὴ οἴνου provided on account of the annona of the epistrategus Demetrius, who is not otherwise known. The third order (II. 11–16), which is from a gymnasiarch or ex-gymnasiarch and has lost a few letters at the beginnings of lines, concerns the payment of a number of items, of which the total was 768 drachmae, on account of a...
monthly instalment of a tax; but the nature of it is not made clear. 1° Ermias ὑπ(ηρέτης) Sarapiou eis chaírein. 2° δός κλή(ρο) νομοι Sarapoudorou ὑπὲρ τιμης οἶνου ὀραχιᾶς 4 ἐφένδυκα (l. ἐνετής) δύο (in the right-hand margin εἰς διαγρα(φήν) παραδ ( ) Πεμαται(ος). 3° Ἐπίρα ὑπ(ηρέτης) Sarapiou eis chaírein. 4° δός Πολυθείκη (η corr. from ou) ὑπὲρ τιμης οἶνου οὖ παρέσχε 8 [ἰς άγον] ἀνωθεν ὑπὲρ τοῦ κράτιστου ἐπιστρατήγου (η corr. from i) 9 [Δη] μητριὸν ὀραχιᾶς ἐκατὸν δοθέα, 10 γ(ίνοντα) (δρ.) μιβ. 2° Αθύρ άδελφῳ χαίρειν. 2 δὸς τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς οἴνου κνίδ(ιον) ἕν. ὃ ἐρρῶσθαί σε εὔχομαι. 3 (ἔτους) ἡ (ἔτ.) Τῦβι κς. Ῥ. 5.1. 205. 4 (ἔτους) καὶ ἐνάτου καὶ a (ἔτ.), which the editors assign to 294-5, supposing two errors in the figures, is dated like 1574, and refers to 316-17; cf. 1410. 5, n. 1575. 5:9 x 14 cm. A.D. 339? On the verso of 1589. Order to the writer's sister to give their brother 1 artaba of barley, dated by three different eras of Oxyrhynchus, the first being probably that of A. Ὁ. 307, the second being lost, the third apparently that of 334 (a might be read for e in the third figure); cf. 1578. I1 ἀντελλόγησον) 18 drachmae, the price of two jars of wine sold by the φροντιστῆς. Written in the 2nd year
of an unnamed Emperor, the reign being very likely the same as that in 1578 (4th year), which was found in the same mound and may refer to the same estates. 

1 Αὐρη(λίῳ) Ηρακλείδῃ ἐπιτρόπ(ῳ) * π(αρὰ) Αὐρηλί(ίου) φροντιστ(οῦ) Στεφανείτιδος. αἰτοῦμαι ἐπισταλῆναι * εἰς χοβάριον κτήματ(ος) Στεφανείτιδ(ος) ὃ τοῦ καθήκ(ον) μέρους (δραχμὰς) ἢ καὶ εἰς τιμὴν καλάμης τού[ον] (τοῦ) μέρους ὁ(μοίως) ἐπὶ λόγου (ὁ[δρ.]), τῇ, κάμοι ὑπὲρ ὁ(μοίως) τῶν ἀπὸ Χοίακ ἐως 9 Μεχείρ μηνῶν γ (ὁ[δρ.]) ρπ. 10 γ(ινονταί) τῆς αἰτήσεως (ὁ[δρ.]) ὑπέ. 11 εἰς ὀντο(μάτις) ὑπὸ τιμῆς ὀψώνια 12 ὑπὸ τιμῆς ὀψώνια κεραμίων 13 (ὁ[δρ.]) θ (ὁ[δελού]) (ὁ[δρ.]) ὑπὸ (ὑποδολού). 14 (ἐτοὺς) ἐπί Μεχείρ ε. 15 (2ν[δ] h.) Αὐρηλίος Ἀρθῶνις επιδέδωσα. 16 (3ν[δ] h.) Αὐρηλίος Ηρακλείδης ἐστημ[ιω].

1578. 17.6 x 18.3 cm. Third century. Three demands, which were originally separate, similar to 1577, addressed in successive months to Sarapammon, overseer of the estates of the heirs of Claudia Isidora, by a φροντιστής of Tholthis in the Thmoisepho toparchy. Col. i has only a few letters from the ends of lines. In Cols. ii–iii money was required for the writer’s salary, grass-seed, seed-corn, expenses, and unspecified ἔργα. A deduction for wine sold at the same rate as that in 1577. ii occurs in l. 11. All three columns contain the signature of Sarapammon authorizing the payment (cf. 1577. 16), and in Col. iii a different person has added a note ordering the payment of a sum due to Didymianus for an ἐπιθήκη (note of credit; cf. 1055. 6, B. G. U. 1064. 11). Written in the 4th year of an unnamed Emperor; cf. 1577. Col. ii: 1 Ἀὐρη(λίῳ) Σαραπάμμων ἐπιτρόπῳ κληρονόμων Κλαυδίας ἰσιδ.) 2 παρὰ Αὐρη(λίου) Ἀρείου φροντιστοῦ Θώλθου [Επὶ τε. 3 αἰτοῦμαι ἐπισταλῆναι ὑπὲρ ὀψίων ὀντοῦ μηνὸς Ἀθύρ (ὁ[δρ.]) ῥ[κάς]. 5 καὶ ἐς (ἐς) συνωνίῳ χρυσοτεπέρου 6 καὶ κατασκοπά...
(9) Private Correspondence.

1579. 2-8 × 5-4 cm. Third century. Invitation to a marriage-feast, similar to 1580, &c.; cf. 1484-7. int. 1 Καλεῖ σε Θερμοῦθις δ[ει]- 2 πνῆσαι εἰς γάμους θυγατρὸς αὐτῆς ἐν [τῇ θύγατρος αὐτῆς αὗριον] ητις ιείς καὶ αὐτῆς αὐριον [ητις εστιν η ἀπὸ ἀρ(ας)]. Written across the fibres.

1580. 2-6 × 6-4 cm. Third century. Another invitation to a marriage-feast; cf. 1484-7. int. 1 Καλεῖ σαι (l. se) Θέων εἰς γάμους τῆς ἀδελφῆς αὐτοῦ αὔριον ἀπὸ ἀρ(ας) η.

1581. 13-4 × 10-6 cm. Second century. A letter, not quite complete at the end, from a woman to her 'brother' (the use of such terms is often conventional; cf. 1296. 15, n.), urging him to make Sarapion (a son or younger brother?) work (cf. 1493. 11-14), and promising to send some bread, besides other messages. 1 'Α[πα Ζωίλωι τῶι] ἀδελφῶι χαίρειν. ὃ πρὸ πάντων εὔχομαι σε ὑγείαν, ἀδελφέ, ὅ Σαραπίωνα μὴ ἀφῇς ἀργείν 5 καὶ ῥέμβεσθαι, ἀλλὰ εἰς ἐργασίαν (corr. from τὸ...) 7 αὐτὸν βάλε. ἐγὼ μὲν 8 τοὺς ἄρτους ἐπόθισα. τέμψω δὲ 9 τοι διὰ Πτολεμαίον ὅταν αὐτὸς ὁ 10 Πτολεμαῖοι λάβῃ. ἀσπασάμενον ἔκ τοῦ Ἱππαρ(αδώσει) καὶ τὸν υἱὸν. ἐγὼ μὲν 11 δεστᾶν καὶ τὸν υἱὸν. ἱππαρ(αδώσει) καὶ τῷ Μοδεστῷ ἐσπάσαμεν. Μοδεστῖ δέ τοῖς ἀποστολεῖσθαι κατὰ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ἀνείσῃ. ἐρωτηθείς, ἀδελφέ, ἄσπασαι καὶ Ἠρμίᾳ καὶ Ἑρα... 18 καὶ δὲ καὶ τῷ Μοδεστῷ ἀφ ὧν ἐὰν κομισθῇ σοι. διὰ πάντων ἐρωτηθείς, ἀδελφέ, ἄσπασαι καὶ Ἠρμίῳ καὶ Ἑρα... 18 καὶ δὲ καὶ τῷ Μοδεστῷ ἀφ ὧν ἐὰν κομισθῇ σοι. διὰ πάντων ἐρωτηθείς, ἀδελφέ, ἄσπασαι καὶ Ἠρμίῳ καὶ Ἑρα...

On the verso 13 π(αρὰ) Ἀπίας Ζωίλωι [ἀδελφός?]

1582. 14.5 × 12.7 cm. Second century. Conclusion of a letter from a man to his 'brother', written across the fibres, expressing joy at the recovery of a friend from fever, &c. ἅμα τῷ Σερῆνῳ τὸν χρυσοχοῦν τὸν φίλον ἥκειν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀκούντα ἀκούν. ἅμα τῷ Σερῆνῳ τὸν χρυσοχοῦν τὸν φίλον ἥκειν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀκούντα ἀκούν. ἅμα τῷ Σερῆνῳ τὸν χρυσοχοῦν τὸν φίλον ἥκειν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀκούντα ἀκούν. ἅμα τῷ Σερῆνῳ τὸν χρυσοχοῦν τὸν φίλον ἥκειν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀκούντα ἀκούν. ἅμα τῷ Σερῆνῳ τὸν χρυσοχοῦν τὸν φίλον ἥκειν πρὸς ἡμᾶς ἀκούντα ἀκούν.
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περὶ τῶν ὄντων [ὄντων] καὶ τὰ γενό- 12 μενα. ἀσπασε (1. -σαι) ῾Εὐπλία[ν] ἐρ(ρ)ῶσθαι σ᾽ [ὑμᾶς] 13 εὔχομαι. Οn the verso 14 ἀπόδοσ Διοσκ[ο]δη. 1584. 20.8 x 7.8 cm. Second century. A letter from Theon to his two 'sisters' (cf. θυγάτηρ ὑμῶν in l. 31), announcing the dispatch of various articles of clothing, &c. 2-7 letters are lost at the ends of lines. Θέων Διογενίδι ἰδίαις * ἀδελφαῖς χαίρειν. ὃ ὧν ἐν τῇ Σεναὼ (in the western toparchy; cf. 1285. 78) πρὸ τῶν αἰῶνων 4 γράφω ἀσπαζόμενος [τὰ 5 τέκνα ὑμῶν. τῇ Ετεοκλεῖα- 6 κλειδα ἐπετειλάμην 7 περὶ τῶν φαινολίων καὶ διὰ 8 ἐπιστολῆς ἐντελλομαί 9 εἰ (l. ἤ) ἐμοὶ ἐς (l. ἤ) Πάννῳ. περὶ- 10 γνωτε δέ μοι μη γρ[α] 11 ψαντί ὑμεῖν, τὰ γάρ [. . . ἄ- 12 γνοεῖτε. λέγει τῆ[ν] [yan 13 σοι κίστην εν τῇ Κήλ[ω ν] β. γυναικι [δ] ἐς ἐ- 14 ὁκα (δραμάς) ε. ἐκομισάμην 31 καὶ διὰ τοῦ αὗτον σφιρίδα 22 ἐν κύθρᾳ μέτρον, κρομύων χοίνικας [. . . διὰ 21 Σένου (ὁρ). ὑμ. ἀσπασαι Διογενεῖ. 25 αὐτὸς καὶ τῶν Πάννου πάντας καὶ τὴν ὁμοία. ἐγὼ ἀσπαζομαι. Θωθ ὁ. ἀσπασ כי Κεφαλίωνα. On the verso 32 (2nd ἢ?) ἀπὸ Πάννου (cf. l. 9) Ἐτεοκλεία (cf. l. 5) τῇ ἀδελφῇ. 1585. ιο-3 x 5 cm. End of the second or early third century. A letter from Severus to Euplois, inquiring about the vintage and proposing to send a boat for the wine. 1 Ζ[Π/pro] Σεουήρου Εὐπλόῳ. μεγάλως (π. οὐκ ἔπες πέμψαι μοι φάσιν 3 περὶ τοῦ κτήματος, πότερον ἐτρυγήσατε ἢ οὖ, [ία] αὐτάρκες πλοῖο τῶν (ὅλων παραλαβὼν ὃ πέμψω. εἰ οὖν ἐτρ(υγήσατε, ἄνελθε φέρον μοι "τὴν φάσιν, ἵνα ἐξαυτῆς καὶ τὸ πίλοϊον ἐξέλ- Τ[θῃ εὗρον γάρ. ὑπὲρ (ὕπ.) τοῦ οὖν μίηδαμῶς ἀργηθῆ- ναι αὐτὸ εὐθέως ἀνελθε οὗτοι ἀπὸ τῇ θυγάτηρ 'Αξ... 7. ὦ παρα- μείναι... ᾿. 1586. 12.5 x 9.5 cm. Early third century. A letter from a man to his 'sister', consisting of the conventional good wishes and salutations. A midwife (ἰατρίνη) is mentioned in l. 12. Ἀρποκρατιών ᾿Ηραίδι τῇ ἀδελφῇ χαίρειν. 5 πρὸ τῶν ὄντων εὔχομαι 4 σε ἐνεκαθεῖν μετά τῶν τέ- 5 κων σου καὶ τῶν σῶν πάν- 6 των. γράφω δέ σοι καὶ ἐγώ 7 ἐρρωμένος καὶ εὐχόμενος 8 σοι τὰ κάλλιστα. ἄσπασαι Ἶ- 9 πολλώνιον καὶ Διονύσιον καὶ 10 Πλουτογένειαν καὶ Εὐνυχίαν καὶ τούς τούς αὐτῆς καὶ τὴν θυ- 12 γατήρα. ἦ ᾿ιατρίνη (ἰατρ.) σε ἀσπάζει- 13 ται καὶ Διονύσιος καὶ ᾿Ηρων 14 καὶ οἱ ἰμοὶ πάντες σε προσαγο- 15 βίον. ἐρρῶσθαι ἐυχόμενος [πι]ανοικεί. Οn the verso 16 Ἀγριλία [Ηραίδι] τοιᾳ[ν] ἀδελ(φοι) Ἀρποκρατίων.
1587. 20.8 x 8.7 cm. Late third century. A letter chiefly concerning various documents. A few lines at the end and probably 15–19 letters at the beginning of each line (cf. ll. 5 and 19) are missing. 1 Χαίροις (or Χαῖρε), κύριέ μου (?) Σαραπίων. ᾿Αμμώνιός σε προσαγορεύω (cf. 1492, 3, η.). ἃ —lavrwv ἀκρειβῶς κατέχω (or κατεχώΐρισα) "τὸ βιβλίδιον ἐπεσκεμμένον (cf. 1451. 3) ἐκ τῆς βιβλιοθήκης τῶν ἐγκτήσεων (or δημοσίων λόγων). Ἡρακλείδης ἐπέστειλέ μοι ὃς ἔδωκα τῷ ἐπιστολαφόρῳ τὰς ἀβέβαιος τοῦ ὑπολόγου (ὕπ.) μέχρι σήμερον 19—οὕτω ὅτι ἐπιδίδωμι ὃ ἔδωκέ μοι βιβλίον αὐτῷ τὴν διαγραφήν. τὸ δὲ Ἰηθήσεται ἐπεὶ θορυβούμεθα τοῦ Κτησιδήμου ἀκρειβῶς παρὰ Ἰ ἐὰν δὲ μάθηται (1. -ητε) αὐτὸν καταλείψατε μοι ἓν (iv) εἰδώ. οὕτω 15—ὁν οὐκ ἀμελῶ 39—Ἰοι συστατικῶν γραμμάτων μοσθίον διαλαμβάνει Ἀηδίφος ὃ ἡγούμενος αὐτοῦ **—πρὸς τὸν Ποσιδώνιον καὶ ἄσπασαι τὸν κύριόν μου Κυ…

1588. 12.7 x 11.3 cm. Early fourth century. A letter, incomplete at the end, from Dorotheus to his father about demands for money which were being made by creditors, assisted by a soldier in attendance upon the epistrategus, this being one of the latest mentions of that official. The reign is not earlier than that of Diocletian, as is indicated both by the handwriting and the mention of a talent in l. 11. 1 Δωρόθεος ᾿Αφυγχίῳ τῷ πατρὶ χαίρειν. ὃ ἡ φιλικὴ σχέσις πρὸς σὲ καὶ τὸν υἱόν σου ἐλπίζει μεγάλην ἔχθραν (ν of both words above the line) ὅ περι τίνος καὶ αὐτός. ἕως γὰρ οὐκ ἠνωχλοῦ ὅ μην ὑφ᾽ ὧν εἴληφας δι᾽ ἐμοῦ τὰ ἀργύρια, Ἰ περὶ ὧν πολλάκις σοι ἀπαντήσας ὃ ὡμείλισα, ἡ.

1589. 5.9 x 14 cm. Early fourth century, 1575, which was apparently written in A.D. 339, being on the verso. A letter in two short columns, of which the first has only a few letters from the ends of lines. In Col. ii the writer is concerned with an ἀπογραφή and speaks of coming "in order to Egypt", but concludes with directions for sending some wine, so that probably he was at Alexandria, which is distinguished from Egypt in e.g. the praefect's titles. An unknown word μοσθίον, a diminutive of μοῦστος, meaning apparently a jar or some other measure of wine, occurs in l. τό. Col. i: 1 χαίρειν. 3 ἔγραψάις μοι. γίνωσκε δὲ ὅτι ἐξ ἐμοῦ ἀπογραφή ἐγένετο, προτρέψας αὐτῷ τὸν φύτων ἀπογράψασθαι ἐν(a) κάγῳ δυ- 13 μηθώ τὰ ἑσα (ἴσα)
ἀντιγράψε (l. -ψαι) μοι πρῶτον μὲν περὶ τῆς σου, δεύτερων (l. -ρον) καὶ
περὶ ὧν βουλής παρ' ἐμοὶ ἀντίγραψόν μοι, ἐμοῦ ἡδέως ἔχοντι (l. -τος).
ἀσπάζομαι τὸν πατέρα ἡμῶν, τουτέστιν σοῦ, ἀδελφὲ. ἀσπάζομαι Σαραπίωνα.
μαί τοὺς ἡμῶν πάντας κατ' ὄνομα. ἐρρῶσθα, σε εὖχομαι πολὺς χρόνως. On the verso ἀπόδος Ἀσκυρίωπι ἀδελφῷ πάρα Κ...
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I. KINGS AND EMP Emperors.

CLEOPATRA VI and ANTONY.

JULIUS CAESAR.

THOΣ 1453. 11

AUGUSTUS.

TIBERIUS.

CLAUDIUS I.

VESPAPIAN.

DOMITIAN.

TRAJAN.

HADRIAN.
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ANTONINUS PIUS.

'Antonínus Kaíσ. ὁ κύρ. (ἐτ. ἰ) 1435. 18; (ἐτ. κ) 1436. 36; 1550. 32.
θεὸς 'Antonínus (ἐτ. ἰγ) 1451. 23. θεὸς Λελίος 'Anton. (ἐτ. κγ) 1446. 93.

MARCUS AURELIUS (COMMODOUS).

Λύρηλιου 'Antonínus (ἐτ. ἰ) 1451. 24; (ἐτ. ἰ) 1451. 27.
Αὐρ. 'Anton. Καίσ. ὁ κύρ. (ἐτ. ἱ) 1451. 2, 15.
Ἀν. Καίσ. Μάρκος Αὐρ. 'Anton. Σεβ. 'Αρμενικὸς Μηδικὸς Παρθικὸς Γερμ. Σαρματικὸς Μέγιστος
(ἐτ. ἱο ὁ ἱα) 1451. 8.

Λύρηλιου 'Antonínus καὶ Κόμμοδος Καίσαρες οἱ κύρ. (ἐτ. ἰθ) 1589. 2.

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Μ. Αὐρ. Κόμμοδος 'Αντων. Καίσ. ὁ κύρ. (ἐτ. κθ) 1540. 2, 10.
Λούκιος Αὐρ. Κομμ. Καίσ. ὁ κύρ. (ἐτ. λθ) 1541. 2.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS (CARACALLA, GETA).

Δ. Σεπτίμιος Σεουῆρος Εὐσεβὴς Περτίναξ καὶ Μ. Αὐρ. 'Αντων. Καίσαρες οἱ κύρ. 1441. 1.
Ἀντοκράτορες Καίσ. Δ. Σεπτ. Σεου. Εὐσ. Περτ. 'Αραβ. 'Αδιαβ. Παρθ. Μέγ. καὶ Μ. Αὐρ. 'Αντων. Σεβαστοὶ (ἐτ. ξ) 1473. 18, 31.
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Δ. Σεπτ. Σεου. Εὐσ. Περτ. καὶ Μ. Αὐρ. 'Αντων. Εὐσ. Σεβαστοί (ἐτ. κβ) 1432. 18.
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Δ. Σεπτ. Σεου. καὶ Μ. Αὐρ. 'Αντων. Σεβαστοὶ (ἐτ. ι) 1548. 7. Καίσαρες οἱ κύρ. Σεουῦρος καὶ 'Αντων. [καὶ Γέτας Καίσαρ Σεβαστὸς (ἐτ. ἱ) 1548. 7.
θεὸς πατήρ αὐτοῦ (sc. Καρακάλα) Σεουῦρος 1449. 3, &c.
Ἰουλία Δόμνα Σεβαστή 1449. 3; (ἡ κυρία Σεβαστής) 1449. 9, &c.
ἐτος ς 1405. 13.

CARACALLA.

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Ἀντ. Καίσ. Μ. Αὐρ. Σεου. 'Αντων. [...] (ἐτ. κβ) 1432. 18.
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ὁ κύρ. ἡμῶν Ἀντ. Μ. Αὐρ. Σεου. 'Αντων. Εὐσ. Σεβ. (ἐτ. κ) 1449. 8 sqq.
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ἐτος α 1449. 48, 50. ἔτ. γ 1449. 50. ὑφ. κα 1458. 12; 1536. 1. ἔτ. κγ 1530. 20; 1552. 15. ἔτ. κδ 1458. 8; 1530. 1.

ELAGABALUS (SEVERUS ALEXANDER).

Μ. Αὐρ. 'Αντων. Εὐσ. Εὐσ. Σεβ. (ἐτ. δ) 1452. int.
Μ. Αὐρ. 'Αντων. Εὐσ. Εὐσ. καὶ Μ. Αὐρ. 'Αλεξανδρός Καίσαρ Σεβαστοὶ (ἐτ. ε) 1522. 1.
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M. Aevp. Sen. 'Aléf. Kaio. ò kûp. (étr. β) 1522. 11 sqq.; 1526. 5; (étr. ε) 1459. 5.
θeou 'Aréxánrdrou vaxaileia (étr. θ) 1468. 15. étos θ 1500. 5.

PUPENUS AND BALBINUS (GORDIAN III).

bêis Eôr. Sêb. kai M. 'Antónios Borbíndos ò ierôstatos Kais. (étr. a) 1433. 16.

GORDIAN III.

M. 'Antónios Borbíndos Eôv. Eôr. Sêb. (étr. β) 1433. 45; (étr. γ) 1549. 18, 43.

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Márko. 'Ioúlîos Filîptos Kais. ò kûp. Sêb. (étr. ζ) 1444. 5.
étos β 1466. 2, 9 (?). ét. ζ 1556. veiso (?).

DECIUS.

1464. 12.

GALLUS AND VOLUSIANUS.

Avtokrátòres Kais. Γ. Oüíbios Trepòwianòs Gàllios kai Γ. Oüíbios 'Aphiños Gàl. Oüéloímnianòs

VALERIAN AND GALLIENUS (SALONINIANUS).

(étr. β) 1557. 13.
oi kûp. jmôw Oûlê. kai Gàllì. kai Kòmpûlìos Sàllòwion Sêbàstoi (étr. ζ) 1563. 1.
etos ζ 1407. 8.

MACRIANUS AND QUIETUS.

Makp [w] iânw kai Kûítòs Sêbàstoi (étr. a Fâôfì β) 1476. 1.
oi kûp. jmôw Makp. kai Kûít. Sêb. 1555. 6.
etos [prw] tôn 'Aðbr κη) 1411. 20.

GALLIENUS.

Gàllînìos Sêb. (étr. ιδ) 1475. 2, 47, 50.
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U
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AURELIAN.

Αὐτ. Καίσ. Λ. Δομήττιος Ἀυρηλιανὸς Γερμ. Μέγ. Περσ. Μέγ. Γοθθελός Μέγ. Καρπικὸς Μέγ.
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Ἀυρηλιανὸς βασιλεύα 1562. 7.

PROBUS.

ὁ κύρ. ἡμῶν Ἁ. Αὐρήλιος Πρόβος Ἐυσ. Εὐτ. Σεβ. (ἔτ. α ϕαῖνεω) 1409. 6.; (ομ. Μ. Λέρ.; Εὐσ.) 1497. 2.

CARINUS.

Καρίνου (Εὐσ. Α. Θαμενώθ Εὐσ.) 1564. 2.
ἔτος [β] 1412. 21.

DIOCLETIANUS (MAXIMIANUS).

ὁ κύρ. ἡμῶν Γ. Ουαλέριος Διοκλητιανὸς Καίσ. Σεβ. (ἔτ. α or β) 1456. 4.
oi κύρ. ἡμῶν Διοκλῆς καὶ Διομήνιος Σεβαστός (Εὐσ. Σεβ. 1508. 1; (ομ. Σεβαστός) 1551. 1.
ἔτ. α, η, α 1566. 1. Εὐσ. Α. Εὐσ. 1410. 5. Εὐσ. ε, ι, ε 1571. 5, 5. Εὐσ. ι, ι, ι 1572. 6.
ἔτος α 1543. 6. Εὐσ. ι, ι, ι 1429. 6.

GALERIUS (MAXIMINUS).

ἔτος γ, ε 1542. 12. Εὐσ. ε 1499. 7.

CONSTANTINE ( LICINIUS).

ὁ δεσπότης ἡμῶν Κωνσταντῖνος Λεγομενός 1470. 1.
ἔτος τα, τα, η 1574. 4.
oi δεσπότης ἡμῶν Διοκλῆς καὶ Κρίστου ὁ ἐπιφανέστατος Καίσ. 1425. 1.
Ἰουλίου Κωνσταντίνου πατρίκιου αδελφοῦ τοῦ δεσπ. ἡμῶν Κωνσταντῖνος Λεγομενός 1470. 1.

UNCERTAIN.

ος Εὐσ. Εὐσ. Εὐσ. (Valerian or Gallienus ?) 1407. 9.
oς Εὐσ. Εὐσ. Εὐσ. ... τὸ τρίτον ὕπατος πατὴρ πατρίδος (Claudius II or Aurelian ?) 1407. 17.
oι Σεβαστός 1407. 1407. 1 (Σεβαστός); 1416. 28. Σεβαστός 1523. 2.
oι κύριος (Εὐσ.) 1519. 16.
ἔτος α (Χοίακ εὐσ.) 1569. 6. Εὐσ. β 1577. 14. Εὐσ. γ 1427. 6; 1517. 1. Εὐσ. δ 1570. 9;
1576. 5; 1578. 4. Εὐσ. ε 1494. int.; 1514. 5; 1519. 16. Εὐσ. ε 1535. verso 15. Εὐσ. η 1503.
13. Εὐσ. ι 1435. 4; 11. Εὐσ. γ 1568. 3. Εὐσ. ε 1436. 14, 27; 1437. 2; 1518. 4, 20.
Αὐτ. Η 1445. 13. Εὐσ. ι 1436. 43. Εὐσ. κ 1436. 39.

θεία διάταξι, δωρεά, κρίσις, θείον νόμισμα. Αὐτ. Καίσαρος λόγος 1434. 16.
κυριακὸς οἶκος 1578. 7. κυριακὴ κτήσις 1461. 9.
Σεβαστός, Σεβαστῶν νόμισμα. Αὐτ. Καίσαρος λόγος 1434. 20. Σεβαστῶν νόμισμα 1451. 1, 14.
II. CONSULS AND ERAS

Consuls.

Αὐτοκράτορι Φιλίππῳ Σεβ. καὶ Τιτιανῷ ὑπάτοις (245) \(\text{1466. 6.}\)

Νουμμίῳ Τούσκῳ καὶ Μουμίῳ [Βάσσῳ ὑπάτοις (258) \(\text{1407. 7.}\)]

ο[...]

[...]

ἤπει ὑπάτων τῶν κυρ. ἡμῶν Αὐτ. Διοκλητιανοῦ τὸ \(\theta\) καὶ Μαξιμιανοῦ τὸ \(\eta\) (304) \(\text{1551. 1.}\)

[...]

ὑπατείας τοῦ δεσπ. ἡμῶν Λικινίου Σεβ. τὸ \(\delta\) καὶ Κρίσπου τοῦ ἐπιῴφαν. Καίσ., τὸ \(\alpha\) (318) \(\text{1425. 1.}\)

τοῖς ἐσομένοις ὑπάτοις τὸ \(\delta\) (324) \(\text{1430. 1.}\)

[...]

[...]

[...]

πρὸς τὴν ὑπ. ᾿Ιουλίου Κωνσταντίου πατρικίου ἀδελφοῦ τοῦ δεσπ. ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίνου Αὐγούστου καὶ 'Poudiou ᾿Αλβίνου τοῖς ἀποδειχθησυμένοις ὑπάτοις (336) \(\text{1470. 1.}\)

ὑπ. ᾿Αντωνίου Μαρκελλίνου καὶ Πετρωλίου Προβίνου τῶν λαμπροτάτων (341) \(\text{1559. τ.}\)

[...]

[...]

[...]

[...]

[...]

[...]

[...]

Eras of Oxyrhynchus.

ἐτος λα, εγ, \(\delta\) (337-8) pp. 89-90.

ἐτος λβ, [ε], ε (?) (338-9) \(\text{1575. 4.}\)

ἐτος με, κή, \(\lambda\wedge\) (351-2) \(\text{1431. 5.}\)

ἐτος \(\mu\wedge\gamma\wedge\), θ, β (353-4) pp. 89-90.

ἐτος ε (?) (early fourth cent.) \(\text{1494. int.}\)

III. MONTHS AND DAYS.

Thoth

Phaoph

'Abir

Χολάκ ('Αδριανός \(\text{1451. 10}\)

Tebi

Μεχείρ

Φαμενόθ

Φαρμουθ

Παχόν (κύ = πρὸ \(\iota\) καλανδόν 'Ιουνιών \(\text{1466. 6}\)

Παύοι

'Επείθ (α Σεβαστή \(\text{1447. 2}\)

Μεσορί

ἐπαγγέλματι ήμεραι (1565. 2 ; cf. \(\text{1453. 20}\)

Aug. 29–Sept. 27

Sept. 28–Oct. 27

Oct. 28–Nov. 26

Nov. 27–Dec. 26

Dec. 27–Jan. 25

Jan. 26–Feb. 24

Feb. 25–March 26

March 27–April 25

April 26–May 25

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June 25–July 24

July 25–Aug. 23

Aug. 24–8
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