PREFACE

Except for the sub-literary Greek-Latin Glossary (3315), all the items in this volume are documentary. They have been chosen for a variety of reasons. Perhaps the greatest general interest will be roused by 3285, which is a Greek version, written down in the second half of the second century A.D., of a legal text known hitherto from a Demotic papyrus of the third century B.C. Its implications for legal and historical studies will need further investigation. The persistent ill fame of the emperor Elagabalus is illustrated in 3290-9, texts of the late third century. Several items concern the prosopography of Roman officials in Egypt and the chronology of their terms of office; for example, there is a new prefect of c. A.D. 300-1 in 3301-3, a new first-century epistrategus in 3273, and a new head of the idous logar in 3274-5, of the reign of Trajan. Many of the remaining documents concern officials and institutions involved in the local administration of Oxyrhynchus.

All the items have been edited by Dr. Rea, who also compiled the indexes. He would like to thank the other General Editors and Dr. Coles for their constantly available aid and comfort, Professor G. R. Hughes and Dr. W. J. Tait for specialist Egyptological advice on 3285, and Professor O. Neugebauer for expert advice on astronomical matters in 3298-9. The technical and scholarly work of the Oxford University Press and its readers has also made its usual invaluable contribution to the volume and is very gratefully acknowledged.

P. J. PARSONS
J. R. REA
E. G. TURNER

General Editors
Greek-Roman Memoirs

August 1977
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All dates are A.D.
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NOTE ON THE METHOD OF PUBLICATION
AND ABBREVIATIONS

The method of publication follows that adopted in Part XLV. As there, the dots indicating letters unread and, within square brackets, the estimated number of letters lost are printed slightly below the line. The texts are printed in modern form, with accents and punctuation, the lectional signs occurring in the papyri being noted in the *apparatus criticus*, where also faults of orthography, etc., are corrected. Iota subscript is printed where written, otherwise iota subscript is used. Square brackets [ ] indicate a lacuna, round brackets ( ) the resolution of a symbol or abbreviation, angular brackets ⟨ ⟩ a mistaken omission in the original, braces { } a superfluous letter or letters, double square brackets [ ] a deletion, the signs † ‡ an insertion above the line. Dots within brackets represent the estimated number of letters lost or deleted, dots outside brackets mutilated or otherwise illegible letters. Dots under letters indicate that the reading is doubtful. Lastly, heavy arabic numerals refer to Oxyrhynchus papyri printed in this and preceding volumes, ordinary numerals to lines, small roman numerals to columns.

The use of arrows (→, ↓) to indicate the direction of the fibres in relation to the writing has been abandoned for reasons put forward in a paper given to the XVth International Congress of Papyrology (Brussels, 29 August–3 September, 1977) by E. G. Turner. In this volume most texts appear to accord with normal practice in being written parallel with the fibres on sheets of papyrus cut from the manufacturer's roll. Any departures from this practice which have been detected are described in the introductions to the relevant items.

The abbreviations used are in the main identical with those in E. G. Turner, *Greek Papyri: an Introduction* (1960). Some titles published too late to be included in that list, e.g. P. Petras, P. Yale, are abbreviated according to the one given in BASP 11 (1974) 1–33. It is hoped that any new ones will be self-explanatory.

NOTE ON INVENTORY NUMBERS

The inventory numbers in general follow a set pattern, of the form 20 3B.37/D(3)a. Here '20' is the number of the present cardboard box; '3B' refers to Grenfell and Hunt's third campaign at Oxyrhynchus; '37' is the series number given within that year to the metal packing box; 'D' indicates a layer of papyri inside that box. A few inventory numbers have the form A. B.3.2/A(6); these refer to a separate series of boxes.
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO PAPYRI PUBLISHED BY THE EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY

I 87 (= W. Chr. 446) 14-15. For [Σελενύς ὁ μαχητής] read [Σελενύς ὁ μαχητής]. See 3308 b n.

27. For Ἱδεῖ[ν] read Ἱδεῖ[ν]. Ibid. 59.
50. For ἢλθεν read ἢλθεν. Ibid. 59.

VI 861 1-2. For [Ἐφής ἐξεύρεσεν Καπραστέαν Καρπάτου] read [Ἐφής ἐξεύρεσεν τοὺς φιλοτιμόρου τοὺς Καπραστέαν Καρπάτου]
7. For ὁ δὲ... read ὁδοίᾳ ὑπנים. See 3297 a n.
A photograph shows that the trace after the break is rather high, much more suited to theta than to nu. The resulting date, 1 Maximinus, Thoth 1, is impossible, but it is quite easy to accept that this lease for the year 2 Maximinus, A.D. 255/6, was drafted at the end of 1 Maximinus, effectively summer A.D. 255, to refer to 'the incoming year' (line 6) and with a date clause referring to 1 Maximinus, and that the fair copy was actually made on the first day of 2 Maximinus, the scribe following his exemplar unthinkingly and adding the day's date without making the consequential changes. If that is the right date, the second date, A.D. 255 and ought to be have been expressed as 2 Maximinus, Thoth 1.


XII 1452 21. For αὐτός read κατά. See 3279 a b n.
On the interpretation of ἀρετή see ibid.
1545 14. For ἐπίθετον read Κοισιά. See 3288 a n.


ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS XV

2338. See ZPE 18 (1975) 199-204 for various corrections.

XXIV 2218 1. For ως read ὡς ὁμοίως. See ZPE 24 (1977) 199-200.
2242 48. For ἔχομενος read ἔχομενος (checked from the original); cf. XLIII 2325 5 and n. On the basis of this misreading Professor Youtie has suggested restoring Πινακών in P. Mich. X 609, 9-10, see ZPE 21 (1976) 216. This too should be corrected to Πινακών. J. W. Rea.

XXVII 2476. To the bibliography on the games at Panopolis add now A. Bernard, Pau du désert, No. 82 (pp. 293-41).

2551 verse 120. For Περίκλειον] to ἐπὶ τρέχειν Περίκλειον. See 3299 a 2 n.


XXXVIII 2843 25. For offox read ὀφθαλμοι. See ZPE 20 (1976) 38-60, which also treats the interpretation of this and the paralleled documents.
2849. For a comment on the background see ZPE 22 (1976) 44-6.
2905. For cf. ZPE 24 (1977) 417-21, esp. 419-20; a new inscription, assigned to the middle of the second century A.D., from Thrace in Lydia, refers to one of the xeropotami πέτρων. The names of the stele suggests an organization similar to that of Oxyrhynchus.


XLI 3064. This letter is addressed, 'To Euthyches who distributes branches (tisMaderas) under the gateway of the Serapeum by the great image'. Attention has been drawn in a reference in Collectanea Papyrologica: texts published in honor of H. C. Youtie, ed. Ann E. Hasson, I (= FTA 10), 51-2, n. 23, to the publication by Joubé, in Deutscher Arch. Jb. 75 (1956) 90-99, with the head and foot (Abb. 1 and 2) of an over-life-size statue of Sarapis alleged to come from Oxyrhynchus. It would be absurd to claim that the fragmentary statue and the pythia stele must be the same, but the comparison is undoubtedly interesting. J. R. Rea.

3099 5 n. The hypothesis that the Oxyrhynchite geraia was founded c. A.D. 255 is now disproved by W. P. Wise II 95, a document of a.d. 209.
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

3119. See ZPE 24 (1977) 187–96 for arguments tending to date the document to the persecution of Valerian in A.D. 259/60.

3122 5 n. To the references for the village of Ναυαγός add P. Mich. X, 602, 9–10 and XXIV 2422 38. See above under XXIV 2422 38.

XLIV 3151. Remarks on various sections by various authors are to be found in ZPE 21 (1976) 34, 35–6, 40.


P. Ant. III 144. Identified as Aelius Aristides, Panathineuns. See CIE 59 (1973) 197–201.


P. Tebt. I. Numerous items described in this volume are now published in full in P. Tebt. IV, see concordance ibid. pp. xii–xiii.


P. Tebt. II 335. 17. For μετατρέπων read probably μετατρέπουν. CIE 50 (1975) 207.


I. DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

3267–3270. LEASES OF FISHING RIGHTS

Leases of fishing rights are rare. The only certain example is P. Wisc. I 6, see the improved text in ZPE 12 (1973) 262–4. The fragmentary P. Strab. 569 may be another. In P. Mich. V 274, 317, and 322a and in P. Giss. Univ. Bibl. I 12 fishing rights are associated with the properties leased. Compare also P. Oxy. 12.

For state control of fishing and the regulations see R. Taubenschlag, LXX 4, 664–6.

Three of these four papyri are of interest also for the words χαμηλήθανε and χαμηλήθησαν. The first means a sheet of water, perhaps a pool of rough water at the foot of some lock-gates, see 3267 5 n. The use of it as a common noun meaning a whirlpool is recorded in LSY. The verb is entirely new and evidently signifies to fish in such a piece of water, perhaps by a particular method, see 3269 4–5, 3270 11 n.

3267

34 42.75 (C 1–51 C 7×10 cm.

C. A.D. 37–41

The back is blank.

5 ούκ έστιν Καύσων

10 έκ τούτου οὐκ έστιν

15 ἐστιν οὐκ έστιν οὐκ έστιν

11 1. ólēc
2 DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

1 'X agree to lease to Y? the pool (near the village of A of the B) toparchy (which he says he bought in) the...th year of Gaius Caesar Augustus Germanicus, on condition that each of them shares the supply of fishing tackle[?] and all... and that each takes a half share of all fish coming in. The lease will supply fishermen (in sufficient numbers)? None of the agreeing parties shall have power to contravene any of the agreed conditions...'

1-3 This passage remains rather intractable. The traces suggest ἐν οὗτοι ἔχει [προτ] ἐπικεφαλής τῆ...[προτ] ἔπεσον [πινακος] ὁμοίου (...οὸς), but this is hard to reconcile with the date in the dative and the isolated position of ἐπικεφαλής (5), and the presumed misspelling is also not encouraging. Possibly ἐπικεφαλής is the end of a relative clause which began with ὁς, defining the position of the pool and the date of its construction or acquisition. If ἐπικεφαλής is to be recognized, it is not preceded by ὁς or an infinitive ending.

4 Restore probably ἐμπρός ἢ [ὑπὲρ] κόσμου and the number of the regnal year. Regnal years of Gaius run from one to five. Only ἐπικεφαλής is excluded by the trace. The dative case makes it appear that this is some antecedent date and not the year for which the lease was agreed, but if it is right to take το... at the end of 2 as the article belonging to το... only the current year or the one immediately preceding are at all likely to be referred to and this would confuse the document to the reign of Gaius.

5 ἐπικεφαλής. In 3260 and 3270 the procedure denoted by the verb ἐπικεφαλήζεται is practiced in the vicinity of some locks. It looks as if the ἐπικεφαλής might be the pool of rough water at the foot of the locks.

In P. RyI. II 129 iii 11 Ἐπικεφαλής is interpreted as a village name, see index (p. 260) and WV III Abchis. viii a.c., but the detailed description of it by toparchy, village, and φημίζεται, indicates that it is a common noun at here.

See also Collections Palæographica (Texts published in honor of H. G. Touton, ed., Ammaz H. Armand, Part II (=- PTA 20) No. 69. One class of this hard level of a.c. 590-580 (17-22): -ἐν ὕπος ἄδεις τὸν ἐπικεφαλής ἧτοι ἄρη ὑπὸ θεοῦ ἐπικεφαλής τῆς ἡ προσκεφαλής Παιαὶς ἡθέλει διασκεδάζει Πλάτων ἔκτολος ἐπικεφαλής. ὁρθὸς ἀπὸ τῶν ἱστατῶν ἡμείς ἀπὸ τὸν ἀντίκειν. (1) ἐπικεφαλής. If we are to have, instead, the setting of the δνικες, which you please near the same Antispera Pella, close to the cement of Dógenes, and which is within(?) the pool of Pachón. It is not at all clear what sort of sheet of water the ἀπο βασιλεύω was, nor is it possible to show whether it formed part of the ἐπικεφαλής or not, since ἐπικεφαλής frequently means 'on this side of'.

6 ἐγκύκλιος. In X 1450 ἐγκύκλιος seems to have a concrete sense, 'tools or workmen', says the note. Here, if it is not abstract, it should mean 'tackle', since the fishermen are to be supplied by the lease (1:1). Restore, perhaps, something like τὸν ἐπικεφαλής ἐγκύκλιος καὶ τῆς (?) ἐγκύκλιος ἐπικεφαλής.


10 ἐμφεύζεται. The traces seem to be... 2:1 foot curved to left. 2:1 part of the left-hand side of a round letter. 3:1 part of a long descender. 1 or 3. The word is not ἐμφεύζεται, cf. P. Cair. Zen. IV 52983. 11, 16 ἐμφεύζεται διασκεδάζει. E. G. Turner has suggested συμφράζεται, 'insufficient', P. J. Parsons τὸν ἐγκύκλιος, 'adequate, capable'

Both words would suit the meagre traces, but this sense of ἐγκύκλιος (see LXX and ii, 2) is not certainly attested in the papyri. For ἐμφεύζεται cf. P. Lond. III 528 (p. 29), T 1374. ἐμφεύζεται ἐκ εἰκοσιὸς τὸν ἐγκύκλιος διασκεδάζει. For the order ἐκεῖνος τὸν ἐγκύκλιος, strange at first sight, cf. E. Mayer, Geschichte d. gr. Papyri ii 2 (64. pp. 57-8).

3268. LEASE OF FISHING RIGHTS

3268

37 x 11 cm.

Second century

The back is blank.

Δοκείοι καὶ τοὺς εἰν ἀυτῷ ἐπικεφαλής ἐκεῖνος ἔδωκεν νομοῦ

"Ὁ φιλαρχὸν

9 ἐπικεφαλής

5 ναρθαὶ Δημοκρίτου τοῦ Σαραπίνωνος. ἐκατον-

10 ἐκατον ἐπάνω τοῦ ἐκθεμένου ἔκτισεν διάκρισιν τοῦ διώροχος θεομο-

θείας εἰν ἐπικεφαλής

12-15 letters [ἐκ]...
3269

8×9 cm. Third century

The back is blank.

3270

18 28.75 cm. 14 September—15 October, A.D. 209

3269. LEASE OF FISHING RIGHTS

with the fact that Oxyrhynchus itself, which had two quarters called North Quay and South Quay (Buchta Barbotis, Menen K), was either in the western toparchy or adjoined it on its south side (XII 1475 22 m., XII 1423 3 m.);

Ta[ ]

The construction has changed since the subject is in 41 cf. το τε [451]; 14,

14 [...], [...]. Perhaps restore [ἀ]ν[θ]ρικής, with reference to the predilections mentioned above,


15 [...], [...]; This looks like a dactylic measure of two meters, as occurs commonly in third-century abbreviations. Possibly, however, it is a misprint of the text. So the word does not stand as any easy recognition of the text.

3270

18 28.75 cm. 14 September—15 October, A.D. 209

ἄρχεται ἐκ τῶν δεκατόν ἡμῶν Οὐσαλοῦ Λουκανίου

Λουκανίου Σεβαστοῦ καὶ Φλασκοῦ Οὐσαλοῦ Κωνσταντίου

ὑδρίον παλαιὸν ἐν τοῖς διακονίασι μαζικῆς

4 ούδένα ἐν τοῖς διακονίσεως ἑδύνεται τούτος ὁ ἱερὸς

5 [...], [...]; This looks like a dactylic measure of two meters, as occurs commonly in third-century abbreviations. Possibly, however, it is a misprint of the text. So the word does not stand as any easy recognition of the text.
6 DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

BECAUSE OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

The page contains text in Greek, discussing documents of the Roman period. The beginning of the text is visible, but the rest of the page is not. The text is written in Greek script, and it appears to be discussing historical or legal documents pertaining to the Roman era.

20 κύρια ἡ ἔπος ἐπέφειον ἔπειραι ἐκ τῶν φάρον ἄνωθεν

25 Μαξιμιανοῦ καὶ Ολοδεύρου Λευκανοῦ Λευκανοῦ

Toward the end of the page, there is a reference to the use of the Nile flood in connection with fishing. The text mentions the opening of the sluice and the time of the year when the flood occurs, which is significant for the fishing season.

The page seems to be discussing the importance of fishing rights and the role of certain individuals in the management of the fishing area. It mentions the names of individuals associated with the fishing activities, such as Aurelius and Maximianus.

The text is written in a formal and legal style, typical of historical documents from the Roman period. It is likely discussing the rights and responsibilities of individuals in relation to the management of natural resources, such as the Nile flood and its impact on fishing.

The page includes references to specific individuals and locations, which suggests that the text is an historical record or legal document. The language and style indicate that it is from a period when written records were important for governance and legal matters.

Overall, the page provides insight into the historical and legal aspects of the Roman period, particularly in relation to the management of natural resources and the rights of individuals associated with these resources.

The text is written in a clear and concise manner, using formal language appropriate for historical documents. It is likely that the document was produced for official use, possibly as a record of fishing rights or a legal agreement.
3271. Petition to a Prefect

39 3B:20(1-2c)

It is instructive because the petitioner is apparently the mother of two Roman citizens and householder of a house in the the Gamma district of Alexandria, and because it contains a word that has not yet appeared in the dictionaries.

The back is blank.

Γνώσις Οθωνίλλος Καπίτου δ.ό. δού νήκονο
Kaupion Ποιημάτος και Πολόκος( )
παρά Ἰωάννα της Λαμπαδιού(ε)
καὶ κατὰ δὲ τεκνοδέος Διανοού(ν)

"Το Γιαρελλίον Ἀργοθαλίκον καὶ Διονυσίου (ο) αἰὼν πατρίδος ἰους φοίνικας.

1 "Πατρίτικα "
2 "Ἀργοθαλίκον"
3 "Ἀργοθαλίκον"
4 "Διανοούν"
5 "Ἰωάννα αἰὼν πατρίτικα

"To General Virginius Capito by agency of (her) two sons Claudius Potamon and Claudius Apollonius! From Iasidea daughter of Apollonius but, by adoption, of Dionysius alias...onius, Alexandria, householder of a house in the Gamma district..."

3272. List of District Names

39 4B:20(1-9a)

The list occupies the middle of a tall strip of papyrus. Upside-down in relation to it was a list of personal names, with patronymics and ages, preceded by a heading which may be conjecturally restored as:

6-B-letter name κομογραμματείας Ταλαι(κ)ς
καὶ ἅγια λαγομάθαις τῆς ἱερᾶς ἱεροῦ

'N., village scribe of Talaios: individual list of the poll-tax for the sacred 8th year of Nero Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator.' On ἱεροῦ in this formula see O. Montecuccoli in Ἱεροτεχνίας 51 (1971) 212-20. If Professor Montecuccoli's theory is right the heading should be dated between 25 August and 12 October, A.D. 61, see op. cit. 215-17, but there is the possibility that the heading may have been copied late from a document out of which this list was extracted. Most of the meagre remains are of the ages and the ends of the patronymics.

At first sight it looks as if this list of names was the original use of the papyrus, which is blank. However, the displacement of one of the ages to a spot higher than the end of the patronymic which precedes looks as if it was done to avoid the end of the first line of the list of districts and indicates rather that the list of districts stood there first. A possible explanation might be that the piece which included the district list and the blank spaces above, below, and to the right, was cut from a used roll, and that on this a scribe wrote the list of personal names, avoiding the seven-line district list as best he might. The back is blank.

The interest and the puzzle of the district list is the meaning of the heading δὲ τῆς Ῥωμαίου κυριαρχής. Does it mean 'fourth roll for the nome capital' or 'fourth section of the..."
It is evident from the text that Oxyrhynchus lay in the division of Egypt administered by the epistrategus, but the division is not named. Oxyrhynchus lay well within the area known as the Heptanomia and presumably became part of it as soon as it was created, having previously belonged to the Thebaid. The creation of the Heptanomia 'cannot be later than Vespasian and may go back to Augustus' (J. D. Thomas in Akten d. XIII. Intern. Papyrologenkongress, p. 402 n. 18). However, no epistrategi of the Heptanomia are known before the reign of Vespasian, see M. Vandorpe, Gil Epistrategi, p. 21. The combination of uncertainties about the date of this document and the date of the creation of the Heptanomia make it impossible to say for sure whether Sanquinias was epistrategus of the Thebaid or of the Heptanomia.

The subject of the text is a mistake made in nominating to the office of sittologus a man too poor to guarantee possible deficiencies by confusion with another man who had the same name, but not the same patronymic, and who was rich enough to serve. Obviously the aim of the writer was to have the right man appointed, but the text breaks off before it becomes clear whether the document should properly be described as a report or a complaint or a petition. The sender's description of his own position is sufficiently ambiguous to add to the difficulty of deciding what his point of view was, see 2-3 n.

The back of the document is blank.

3273. COMMUNICATION TO AN EPISTRATEGUS

99 48.52/C(6-7)a 175 × 24 cm. First century

The recipient of this document is a new epistrategus, Q. Sanquinias... Anius Maximus, presumably related to the senatorial Sacquinius listed in PIR2 iii 170-3, No. 133-6. The last of these also had the praenomen Quintus and the cognomen Maximus; he was twice suffect consul and died in office as legate of Lower Germany just before A.D. 47. It might be that the new epistrategus is an adopted son of this Q. Sanquinius Maximus and that the damaged element of the name is his original nomem.

There is no internal evidence for the date except from the handwriting, a good-sized and carefully written documentary script. It is best paralleled in P. Lond. II 376 (p. 148; Facsimiles II Pl. 12, illustrated also in F. G. Kenyon, Palaographie of the Greek Papyri, Pl. IV opp. p. 42); that document dates from A.D. 15, but there is no guarantee that 3273 is very close to it in date. P. Lond. II 177 (p. 167; Facsimiles II Pl. 14) of A.D. 40-1 is also not very dissimilar. It would be reasonably prudent to put 3273 down as belonging to the first century and more probably earlier in that century than later.
To Quintus Sannius ... in the case of a minor, Euchardem, (slave?) of Marcus Antonius Sperdon collector. Among the men nominated to serve as sibolos in the Oxyrhynchos nome was listed by mistake instead of Bellos son of Dionysius, financially sound and fit for the service, another man of the same name, Bellos son of Pateromakhia, suit for the service and poor. Since they are both from the village of Tacona in the same Oxyrhynchos nome and since the sibolos was mixed up by mistake, as stated above, ...
DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

to the first Dacian war concluded in A.D. 102 since there is no specific mention that it was part of the second expedition (so Vogt, BCH 28 (1904) 486). Pfau repeats Grogol's argument that the absence of Dacian from Trajan's titles in the Argive dedication to the procurator of Achaia indicates that he held the post already in A.D. 102, that is after the victorious conclusion of the first Dacian war but before the bestowal of the title at the end of the same year. The same argument appears also in RE xxii 2 coll. 1967. Unfortunately the omission of Dacian is a modern error beginning, as far as I can see, with ILS 5865; at any rate Δακικός is in the first edition, BCH 28 (1904) 425, likewise in AE 1905. 6, and in R. H. Lacey, The Equestrian Officers of Trajan and Hadrian, 9. This procuratorship, a centenarian post, is attested for some moment after Trajan acquired the title Πατριάρχης. The charge of the 66666 was a ducesarian post which could well have been the next step in the same man's career, and I suggest that this is a likely hypothesis.

For the procurator of Achaia and other Præfentes of the same period see also RE xxii 2 coll. 1967-70, Suppl. Bd. xiv (1974) 484-5, and for another equestrian one see especially H.-G. Pflaum, Les carrétes 1 166-7 (No. 71).

This text is a petition to Aureus a leg. from a lady about her dead brother's estate. Half of it was confiscated by Aureus as a result of a case brought by an inforner and she claims that she had paid out the equivalent to settle the deceased's debts. Another brother had apparently taken possession of the estate in any case. The damaged and lost portions at the foot would perhaps have given us more details.

The tops of two copies survive in a rubbed and broken state. They were glued together edge to edge after being written, as is shown by the fact that the initial letter of line 46 is partly under the left-hand sheet. The writing is probably all by the same hand, though there is a possibility that two scribes wrote one copy each and that the resemblance is due to the use of the same style of handwriting. I am unable to say why the duplicate copies were filed in this way or whether they are from official or private records. The back was used, after the join was made, for some sort of account, probably arranged by daily entries, though the damage is so very severe that it is difficult to say anything about it for certain.

1

Ἀθην. Προφερέων Αληθοειδόν
3 ε. 8 καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ἰδρυὴν
4 παρὰ ε. 6 ἵππος τῆς Θέασος
5 Ἀγασπροκτοβριμὸν τὸν ἔρροιχον Πάλλιον
6 σφυρήνων Λύμα

2

Ἀθην. Προφερέων Αληθοειδόν
3 ε. 8 letters, καὶ πρὸς τὸν ᾽Ιδρυὴν
(α.α. Λώγος)
(α.α.)
παρὰ ε. 4 τής Θέασος διὰ
e. 8 letters Ἰάννες τὸν Λαμπρακτίαν τὸν ἔρροιχον Ὀξιαμάχου τῆς Ἕλληνος
παρὰ ε. 4 μετακάλλους Λήμματον Κατηγόροντος ἕρροιχον ἔτι σοὶ τῷ Κύριῳ
παρὰ Ψυχρόντων Διάκριμα τῆς ἐνδο-

3274. ΠΕΤΙΤΙΟΝ

2

Ἀθην. Προφερέων Αληθοειδόν
3 ε. 8 letters, καὶ πρὸς τὸν ᾽Ιδρυὴν
(α.α. Λώγος)
(α.α.)
παρὰ ε. 4 τής Θέασος διὰ
e. 8 letters Ἰάννες τὸν Λαμπρακτίαν τὸν ἔρροιχον Ὀξιαμάχου τῆς Ἕλληνος
παρὰ ε. 4 μετακάλλους Λήμματον Κατηγόροντος ἕρροιχον ἔτι σοὶ τῷ Κύριῳ
παρὰ Ψυχρόντων Διάκριμα τῆς ἐνδο-

15 Ἐν χρόνιοις αἱ ἁρματέρες διακοσμηθέντες.

20 ἐπ' ἐνδομέναι...
3274. PETITION

held by a procurator, and there seems to be no way of restoring here a formula with δικαστὴς or δικαστὴρ indicating a temporary administration, whether of this office or another. It is clear that 3275 gives Aquarius no additional office and fairly clear that P. Ryh. 291 does not do so either. The final traces to do not suggest, though they do not absolutely exclude, the same applies, of course, of course 3276. They consist of parts of an upright preceded by traces which would combine best to form a diagonal such as that of J. Alternatively, all the traces might be part of the right-hand half of J. and this seems to offer less grammatical difficulty. An escape from the implication that Aquarius held two posts might be to read 3277. The objection to this is that the custom of advertising official salaries in the inscriptions is first attested for the reign of Commodus, even though there are traces of an informal classification of posts by this criterion from the reign of Augustus, see RE v. coll. 1752–3, s.v. augustus.

It is perhaps worth noting that the remains do not suggest 3278. The traces on the edge of the break are indeed of iau, no alternative to 3279. It is offered by P. Durif–H. Hansen, Ridd. Wh. d. 47, Efremov, 23. See 3280. The line 30 suggests that 3281. χρυσόφρασις stands here, with χρυσόφρασις at the beginning of line 21.

3275. REPORT OF PRIESTS

33 49,45 (K3: 9)

The mention of Priscus Augustus, see 3274 introd., is the main point of interest in this text, which is a report from representatives of the priesthood of a village temple addressed to the governor of the district, who was apparently expected to pass on the information to the procurator in charge of the ἱδρος. The relations between the temples and the ἱδρος in this period are studied by P. R. Swarney, The Ptolemaic and Roman Ptolemaic and Roman Idols, 89–98.

The sheet, which is blank on the back, has been broken across the middle and the damage in the neighbourhood of this break is so severe that very little of the detail of the report can be recovered and it is not known how much may be missing between the two fragments. Only one of the several tiny scraps which are entirely detached bears ink and on that only a single iota can be read with confidence.

The number of priests was reported, and this was preceded by amounts in grain and money, some of which look as if they record expenditure.

No exact parallel has been identified, though we may compare in a general way parts of P. Tha. II 553 and VIII 1143–4. For the standard type of report from priests, the ὑπάρχων ἱερὸν καὶ χρυσόφρασις, which contained lists of priests by name and inventories of temple furniture, see E. H. Gilliam, "The Archives of the Temple of Sokobrais" in TFS 10 (1947) 181–281, esp. 191–8.
3275. REPORT OF PRIESTS

35 τιμοῦτας τοὺς ἐπίσκοποὺς 

39 τοὺς ἐπίσκοπους τῷ Ἰωάννῃ καὶ τῷ Συμφώνῳ

40 Ἰωάννῃ τῷ Νερόνῳ

45 καὶ Παύλῳ

44 Παύλῳ αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν δομήματον τούτου τοῦ θεοῦ.

43 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

14 Λατρεύειν τῷ θεῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸ τοῦ ποιεῖν τὰς προφητείας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς ἀθώσεις, γιὰ τὸν θεὸν, καὶ καὶ τὰς ἀθώσεις, γιὰ τὸν θεὸν.

15 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

16 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

17 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

18 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

19 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

20 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

21 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

22 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

23 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

24 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

25 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

26 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

27 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

28 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

29 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

30 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

31 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

32 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

33 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

34 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

35 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

36 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

37 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

38 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

39 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

40 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

41 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

42 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

43 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

44 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.

45 τοῦ δομήματος, αὐτῷ εἰς τὸν τοῦ θεοῦ.
3276–3284. APPLICATION FOR EPICRISIS

The items are the better preserved examples of the remains of a synodalesion or roll-file made up of applications for episcopis glued together side by side. When all the remains are put together in a logical succession the lower edges, though broken, give the impression of a straight line, indicating that the bottom of the roll was torn away while it was still rolled up and has not been preserved with the top. It is noticeable that the items were of different heights and that the top edge of the roll was uneven.

Each document has or had a number at the top and we seem to have remains of numbers 109 or 110 up to 121. These numbers all seem to be in the same hand, which may also have added the occasional annotations of district names.

3276 has a number at the top which might be either μ (≈ 110) followed by an oblique stroke or ρ (≈ 111). There are remains of the flanking numbers, 109 and 111, or 110 and 112. The first of these is too damaged to repay transcription; the second is 3277.

3278 has the number ρ (≈ 113); it therefore follows the previous group either immediately or after a gap which contained one item, no. 112. On the right of 3278 (113) are traces in a hand which matches remains adhering on the left of 3279, which should therefore be 115 (ρε). 3280 has the heading μ (≈ 116), and though there is no join to 3279, the last five items can be placed side by side on the evidence of overlapping text. Their transcription is assured by the clear heading μ (≈ 120) at the top of 3283. The damaged item between 3280 and 3281, which must have been no. 117, has not been transcribed.

The format, as reconstructed, may be summed up in the following scheme:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(109 or 110 or 111 or 112?)</th>
<th>113</th>
<th>(114)</th>
<th>(115)</th>
<th>116</th>
<th>(117)</th>
<th>(118)</th>
<th>119</th>
<th>120</th>
<th>(121)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>om. 3276 3277 3278 om. 3279 3280 om. 3281 3282 3283 3284</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The section of the roll from which the fragments came must have been about 10 cm. long, by very rough measurement. The greatest height preserved is c. 12.5 cm. (3797).

The episcopis has been studied recently in Acts of the XIVth International Congress of Papyrology, 297–39, by Professor O. Montevvecchi, who is preparing a re-edition of the texts relating to it. The new items are all concerned with the entrance to the gymnasial class as distinct from the metropolitan.

The chief novelty is an expanded version of a clause already known from X 1266 concerning admission to the gymnasial class of persons who had no ancestor in the list of the 34th year of Augustus. This special entry is dated to years 5 and 4 of Nero, A.D. 56/7 and 57/8, and the examining officer's name and rank are given in such a way as to clear up a confusion between him and a prefect of Egypt also called Paulinus, see 3279 20 n.
3277

\[(\text{vac.}) \begin{array}{c}
\text{Ἀρχαίων Περίμεθρος} \\
\text{παρά Πασανίδων τῶν Περὶ} \\
\text{Ιταλικῶν πόλεως} \\
\text{περί Πασανίδων τῶν Περὶ} \\
\text{Ιταλικῶν πόλεως} \\
\text{περί Πασανίδων τῶν Περὶ} \\
\text{Ιταλικῶν πόλεως} \\
\text{περί Πασανίδων τῶν Περὶ} \\
\text{Ιταλικῶν πόλεως}
\end{array}\]

3. The restoration at the end is standard but too long to have been written here in full; probably it was abbreviated, e.g. \(\pi\eta\upiota\alpha\nu\delta\) would suit. Cf. 4, 5 and 8.
4. Apparently \(\eta\pi\eta\alpha\nu\delta\gamma\) was written, cf. 4, 5 and 8. The beginning is also somewhat long; perhaps \(\eta\pi\eta\alpha\nu\delta\gamma\) was written.
5. \(\Pi\lambda\nu\mu\beta\lambda\delta\gamma\iota\): perhaps written \(\nu\pi\epsilon\theta\iota\), cf. 1 and 3, 4th.
6. To fill the gap we need the son's name, his mother's name preceded by \(\nu\pi\rho\rho\tau\), and her father's name. Since the space is so long, perhaps one of the three had a double name.
7. \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\gamma\iota\sigma\iota\nu\delta\alpha\) was presumably abbreviated to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\)
8. We expect here \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\) to extend to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\), but this gives only 96 letters before \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\), which seems too little for the space available. The meager traces at the beginning of 11 do not fit comfortably into the formula, though no letter there can be identified with certainty.

3278

\(\text{ποιον ἐπεφέραντες τοις} \\
\text{Μυκάλων μάρτυρα Θανίου Πονίκου} \\
\text{διορισμοῦ ἐπὶ Οἰκονόμων πόλεως}.
\)

5. \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\) to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\)
6. \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\) to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\)
7. \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\) to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\)
8. \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\) to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\)
9. \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\) to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\)
10. \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\) to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\)
11. \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\) to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\)
12. \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\) to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\)
13. \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\) to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\)
14. \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\) to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\)
15. \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\) to \(\epsilon\nu\rho\alpha\iota\gamma\eta\varphi\beta\nu\epsilon\sigma\omega\)

\(\text{ποιον ἐπεφέραντες τοις} \\
\text{Μυκάλων μάρτυρα Θανίου Πονίκου} \\
\text{διορισμοῦ ἐπὶ Οἰκονόμων πόλεως}.
\)

"From Terentius son of Diogenes grandson of Miccalus mother Thanis daughter of Podicenas from the city of the Oxyrhynchis. In accordance with the orders concerning scrutiny of those entering the gymnasia (to discover) if they are of this stock, my son Amos mother Thanis daughter of Podicenas was registered in the Upper Camp district as having entered the class of thirteen-year-olds in the present twelfth year of Antoninus Caesar the lord. Therefore I have presented myself for his scrutiny and declare that in the scrutiny which took place in the fifth year of the deified Vespasian my father Diogenes, the elder (f), son of Miccalus, was scrutinized..."
they are of this stock, my son Sarapis nathor . . . the daughter of Phaenostos was registered in the cavalry camp district as having entered the class of thirteenth-year-olds in the present twelfth year of Antoninus Gaius the lord. Therefore I have presented myself for his scrutiny and declare that in the scrutiny which took place in the fifth year of the defined Vestian period under Suostris Sothius the strategos and Nicander then royal scribes and the other proper persons my grandson Aperos (son of Aperos grandson of . . . house) was scrutinized among those over age in the same district in the category of those scrutinized in the third and fourth year of Nero by Curtius Paulinus military tribune and (I declare) that my father entered and took his place in the (subsequent) list of the gymnasiuoi in the same district . . .'

1) This item must be no. 115, post, because adhering to its left edge are remains of a document in the same hand as that on the remnant which adheres to the right of 3279, which is no. 115, post. The traces just before the break are mostly below the line; probably the explanation is that only part of the traces belong to ε, while below there is either stray ink or part of an annotation of the district name. We should perhaps print two lines, i.e.,

but since for τα Χριστον Παραμύθων, cf. 7-8, looks unsatisfactory, I am inclined to think that the remains are stray ink.

17) It looks as if the patronymic of this Aperos was the same, i.e., Παραμύθων, followed by τον and then by the grandfather's name, which must have been a short one with a vowel before the omega, e.g., Παραμύθων, or Παραμύθων.

18) The applicant's grandfather was scrutinized 'among those over age', which makes it clear that these words refer to the person scrutinized in and not to the person applying to have him scrutinized, as was supposed in ΧΙΙΙ 1452 44-56, s.v. In this case, however, it seems better to suppose that it means 'beyond the normal age of liability to poll-tax', that is, in the sixties, see ΙΕΩΣ 3 (1903-04) 282-3. In these cases, however, it seems better to suppose that it means 'beyond the normal age for scrutiny', that is, 'over thirteen'. Note that each of these cases refers to an important and anomalous stage in the development of the gymnasiuoi scrutiny, the new one to Δ. 56-8, that is in 1432 to the enrolment of Δ. 72/3, or next next:

20) Κατάληκτη Πανασίδια. The names is clear to read and the passage removes a difficulty from the list of prefects. This is the person mentioned in a similar connection in ΧΙΙΙ 1266 25, where the names was read by Grande and Hunt as Κατάληκτη and by C. H. Roberts as Κατάληκτη (JRS 44 (1954) 116-19, cf. ΧΙΙΙ 1452 85), the papryus, now Bodleian MS. gr. class. d. 119 (P7), has been inspected and does in fact have Κατάληκτη.

The passage of 1266, less precise than this one, seems to be dated to 5 Vestian = A.D. 72; consequently Paulinus was wrongly taken to be identical with the Paulinus Βασίλικος της Μικραίας in Josephus Ε7 vii 10, 4. Now 3279 not only reveals his true surname as Paulinus but shows that he was a military tribune active in 3 and 4 Nero, i.e., A.D. 56/7 and 57/8. The tribune Paulinus who interviewed Josephus in A.D. 67 (Ε7 viii 1) could perhaps have been our Curtius Paulinus, but, for more important, the way is now open to accepting the identification of the prefect Paulinus with the Valerius Paulinus described in PIB iii p. 373 (V 105), cf. H.-G. Pflaum, Lex Curti, i p. 94, No. 40. P. Strabo, 541 refers in a damaged context to a prefect with the same Valerius in the reign of Vespasian. The regnal year number is lost and so is the prefect's cognomen. Very possibly we should restore the cognomen as Paulinus. It should be noted that we have now no fixed date in the prefecture of Paulinus. Josephus tells us that he succeeded on the death of T.Iulius Luspus, last known in office some time in 5 Vestian = A.D. 72/3, cf. XXXVI 2757 i 9.

The words Βασίλικος της Μικραίας, used by Josephus to describe Paulinus, would in a document mean quite precisely 'then acting prefect'. In Josephus they may mean something less precise, 'the successor to the prefecture', but since Luspus died in office there is some suggestion that they should be taken in the narrower sense. The titles are in P. Strabo, 541 indicates that the Valerius there was a prefect in his own right, but it would be possible that Valerius Paulinus should have had his appointment as acting prefect confirmed by promotion to full prefect.
3281. APPLICATION FOR EPICRISIS

3281

[3281]


3282

[3282]

παρὰ Σαραπῆνος Λυκανθότης ἐπικρίνοντος τοῦ Ὀδυσσέα τοῦ Πηλίου τοῦ Λιγνίτης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρυθρίδης Ἐρ""""
DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

scrutiny of those entering the class of thirteen-year-olds (to discover) if they are born of parents both of the category of the gymnastic class. I was registered in the Tenth district as having entered the class of thirteen-year-olds in the twelfth year of the drifted Hadrian. Therefore I have presented myself for my own scrutiny and declare that my grandfather Sarapion son of Harpcration was scrutinized in the scrutiny which took place in the fifth year of the drifted Vespasian under Sutorius Sosibius then strategus and Nicander then royal scribe.

6-8 εἰς τοὺς ἄριστους ἔφαινε τῆς συναρείας τοῦ ἡμέραν τοῦ ποιήσαμεν. Apparently it has not occurred before in connection with gymnastic epiclesis, but cf. VII 1109, X 1106, PII X 1109, to all relating to the metropolitan epiclesis.

9-10 The applicant was thirteen years old in his Hadrian = A.D. 137/8 and therefore aged thirty-four at the date of the document, presumably in 138 = A.D. 134, like the other items in the roll. For late epiclesis in unusual circumstances see CP 31 (1956) 108-17.

3283

Διογένους Δειώνου ἔπ[α] ὀμορπής πεμ[π]εῖ

κατά τὰ κελευθερά περὶ ἐπιστᾶσεις τῶν προσευματί
tον εἰς τοὺς εἰς τὸ γυμνασίον εἰς τοὺς τέσσερα τοῦ ἑτήσιον ἀριθμὸς ἑπτάμηνος[πε].

10 Παντικεράτους Μακροίς Διήθεσις γεγονός (εἰναλλακτικής) τῷ ἱερωλογίῳ ἦν τῷ Ἱστορίαν Καίσαρος τοῦ Ἐρώτημα ὁ διὰ παν
tαγόνους τὸ Ρωμαίου Καίσαρος εἰς τὸν πολεμικόν ἐπτέρευς δηλοῦ κατὰ τίθι

γενομένον τὸ ε ὧν ὁδικ. Θεός[ο] νονοματικὸν ὅπως Πυρήνας Ὀμορπής[ε]πιστεύσατο περὶ τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ τους κατά τίθι

ἐπιτερακτίου τῶν πάσων μου Θεών Ἀμμοῦ[ν] ἐπὶ ἀμφοῦ[ο]

Παμφεῖνος Παραλύς(ε) ἀκολουθίας(ες) αὐτὸς ἐπιτερακτίου ἀποδέχεται ἐπὶ[ε] διὰ τῶν Παμφεῖνος Αμμοῦ[ν] ἐκεῖν ἐν τῇ τοῦ λήμματος[κα]

θεὸς Καίσαρος γραφεῖ καὶ τὸν πατέρα μου Θεῶν προε
tάτον εἰπακτίου τῷ ε ὧν Ἱστορίαν ἐπὶ τῶν προεξορισμῶν ἀπόδοξας ἀμφοῦ[ο] τῶν αὐτοῦ ἔμαθεν ἐπὶ προεξορίσσας γεγονοῦσα

ἐν τῇ τῷ ἱστορικῷ γραφεῖς εἰς ἀμφοῦ[ο] τοῦ α[(ο)] παμφεῖνος Παμφεῖνος

Παραλύς(ε) καὶ τὸν τῆς μητρὸς τῷ νόοι μου πρόπαπτον

5:35

3283. APPLICATION FOR EPICLESIS

No. 120.

'From Thoas son of Thoas grandson of Thoas mother Diogenes daughter of Dionysus from the city of the Ozyrynchi. In accordance with the orders concerning scrutiny of those entering the gymnastic class (to discover) if they are of this stock, my son, Psyced son Thoas daughter of Delythus was registered in the Cavalry Camp district as having reached the age of thirteen in the past eleventh year of Antoninus Caesar the lord. Therefore I have presented myself for his scrutiny and declare that in the scrutiny which took place in the fifth year of the drifted Vespasian under Sutorius Sosibius then strategus and Nicander then royal scribe and the other proper persons my grandfather Thoas son of Ammatus was scrutinized in the Panones' Garden district in accordance with the evidences which he presented that his grandfather Thoas son of Ammatus is in the list of the thirty-fourth year of the drifted Caesar, and (I declare) that my father Thoas entered and was scrutinized in the eleventh year of Domitian on the aforesaid evidences in the same district, and that I entered and took my place in the gymnastics list in the same Panones' Garden district, and that the great-grandfather of the mother of my son...

11 (ἐπίστασις). This is the minimum required to supply the sense, cf. e.g. 3278 14, and is usually all that is present. One document has ἐπίστασις τῶν ἐν τῷ γυμνασίῳ at this point, 3276 12-13, 3277 10-11 had something similar but apparently longer.

16 11 Domitian = A.D. 91/2.

3284

διὲ ἐν οἰκ. παρὰ τὴν ἑλένην [...]

5 τοῦ τοῦ ὑματίας εὐθυγράμμως Στράτηγε 

5 τοῦ τοῦ Ἱστορίαν ἐπιτερακτίου τῷ ε ὧν Ἱστορίαν ἐπιστεύσατο περὶ τοῦ πάσων μου Ἀμμοῦ[ν] ἐκεῖν ἐν τῇ τοῦ λήμματος[κα]

4 ἐν οἰκ. ἐν οἰκ. ἐπιθύμησιν εἶναι αὐτοῦ ἀποδέχεται ἂν (εἰς τοῦ τοῦ Ἱστορίαν ἐπιστεύσατο περὶ τοῦ πάσων μου Ἀμμοῦ[ν] ἐκεῖν ἐν τῇ τοῦ λήμματος[κα]

No. 121.

'From Callias ... from (τοῦ) the royal scribe of the nome Serenos alias Sarapion by ... concerning the necessity of proving here that my brother Harpastos is in the category of the gymnastic class by (φόροι), and having received official instructions from Serenos alias Sarapion to make inquiry concerning him I declare that (to) the class of thirteen-year-olds in the current twelfth (or past sixth) year of Antoninus Caesar the lord and that he is...

3-4 After ἐν it might be possible to read τὸν Πολλὸς. The name of Herculatopolis cannot be read, nor can any other possibility that has been thought of. It is not even certain that a place-name is required here, though it looks likely.

In the absence of a parallel it is not possible to say exactly what is happening here, though it is clear that the case was not quite routine. The fact that Callias applies on behalf of his brother probably means that the father was dead and his death may have occasioned the neglect of some proper procedure.
3285. Legal Code

23 3b.3/H4-5/R5

8½ x 14 cm. (fr. 1)
7 x 14 cm. (fr. 2)
Second half of the second century A.D.

For the moment the chief interest of the text from which these fragments come is the surprise of its mere existence. It was a Greek version, written down in the second half of the second century A.D., of a legal code which has survived in part in a famous demotic papyrus of the third century B.C., lately published as G. Matha, The Demotic Legal Code of Hermopolis West (IFAO, Bibliothéque d'Étude xlv, Le Caire, 1975).

Until the experts in juridical papyrology have discussed the subject and agreed, only very tentative suggestions can be made about the implications of the existence of this copy. A basis for the discussion might be the hypothesis put forward here that 3285 and the demotic document represent what is referred to in Greek papyri of the Ptolemaic period as the ἐφεσύς τῆς γένοσις and in Roman papyri as the ἐφεσύς or ἰκεχλία τῶν Ἀγέρερων. The suggestion that the two are the same or equivalent was made by Professor J. H. Wolf, ÆRG 70 (1955) 43-4. There is a convenient discussion of this and other views by Professor J. Modřicevský in Proceedings of the Xth International Congress of Papyrology, 331-4, where it is pointed out that Roman judges were not bound by this codification but delivered judgements sometimes accepting it and sometimes in disagreement with it.

It is clear enough from the references to the ἐφεσύς τῶν Ἀγέρερων that it did in the Roman period form a basis on which people founded their actions and that Roman judges were accustomed to take advice from experts (πρὸς τὸν πρὸς) on questions relating to it, see XLII 3015 and perhaps XXXVI 2757. P. Tebt. II 438 refers to it in connection with building in a way which very well could, though there is no absolute certainty that it does, regulate to the regulations about illegal construction in fragment 1 of this papyrus, which are the equivalent of col. vi 3-11 of the demotic document.

The hypothesis, therefore, seems to explain why the provisions set down in demotic in the third century A.D. should be worth preserving in a Greek version in the second century A.D. If it is correct, this Greek version is probably the descendant of a translation made in the early Ptolemaic period.

The circumstances of the compilation of the code can only be guessed at. It is

recorded that Darius I ordered his satraps to have Egyptian scholars make a compilation of Egyptian laws in Aramaic and demotic, the first obviously in the lingua franca of the Persian empire for the use of the officials of the occupying forces (W. Spiegelberg, Die sogenaunte demotische Chronik, 30-1). Later the occupying Greeks would soon feel the need of a similar version of their own and may even have taken the code of Darius as a basis. I owe both the reference and the tentative suggestion to Professor G. R. Hughes, to whom I am also very grateful for much information from the demotic code given in advance of Matthä's posthumous book, which he revised for publication and furnished with additional notes and a glossary. Passages of translation from the demotic marked (GRH) are cited from a new version kindly supplied by Professor Hughes.

I must also acknowledge here a great debt to Dr. W. J. Tait, who removed some misunderstandings arising from my ignorance of demotic from a draft of this edition and made many helpful suggestions.

The remains written along the backs of the fragments are very much damaged and are in difficult documentary hands. Consequently the nature of the texts has not been determined, but it is clear that on the back of fr. 2 there are two hands both different from the one on the back of fr. 1. The code may have been written on the back of a roll file of related documents (ὑπάλληλος ἀποθηκηφόρου), or a roll may have been made up out of used pieces of papyrus specially to take the code.

A useful date is given in fr. 2 back 10, which reads: ἡ ἐτήσια ἡμισέβεια ἐν ἑτήσιῳ ἀποθηκηφορ Λιγανοῦ; the abbreviations are in the forms L, aυ'[α], ττ', αρ.'

Regnal year 13 Ptolemy II is equivalent to a.D. 149/50. This is therefore the earliest possible year for the writing of the code, since it is clear that the code was written on the back of a roll made up of these documents. The ill-written documents look as if they were ephemeral and likely to be regarded as waste paper not very long after this date, so it will probably be safe to assign this copy of the code to the period a.D. 150-200, which also suits the handwriting.

The regulations are written in a careful documentary hand across the fibres. A top margin of c. 2 cm. is preserved on fr. 1, which contains lines 1-23, and, although the top of fr. 2 is more damaged, there was clearly a space there which was probably again part of a top margin. From the demotic text a very rough calculation can be made which shows that fr. 2 is not likely to come to the column succeeding that of fr. 1, but was probably separated from it by anything from two to seven columns. The calculation is as follows:

1-23 = M(19th) vi 3-11; 25-48 = M. viii 14-22, i.e. 18 demotic lines = 45 Greek.
Between M. vi 11 and M. viii 14 there are about sixty-six demotic lines. If 18 demotic = 45 Greek,
then 66 demotic = \[
\frac{45 \times 66}{18} = \frac{7900}{18}
\]
= 435 Greek.
DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

If 24, the first line of fr. 2, is the top of the column succeeding fr. 1, the height of fr. 1's column is 23 + 16 = 180 lines, which is absurdly high and virtually impossible. If one column of text of x lines is missing, 2x = 180, x = 90 lines.

If two columns are missing, 3x = 180, x = 60 lines;
if three columns are missing, 4x = 180, x = 47 lines;
if four columns are missing, 5x = 180, x = 36 lines;
if five columns are missing, 6x = 180, x = 30 lines;
if six columns are missing, 7x = 180, x = 27 lines;
if seven columns are missing, 8x = 180, x = 23 lines.

Since we can see that the columns were at least 15 lines high in both fragments, seven columns missing is the absolute maximum possible number. There is no way of ascertaining which of these formats is the correct one. A column of about ninety lines is not outside the bounds of possibility, cf. C. H. Roberts, Greek Literary Hands, No. 15 c, with 87–93 lines to the column, but it is not very likely, because it would in this hand require a very tall roll of r. 55 cm. Among the other possibilities there is nothing to choose. Anything from two to seven columns missing would produce a reasonable format.

The calculation necessarily assumes that the Greek followed the dactylic text fairly closely. This is an assumption which such Greek text as appears survives, but it does remain possible that there were discrepancies even greater than those which can be observed in fragment 1.

It is also tentatively assumed that the Greek comes from a complete text or at least from a continuous text of a substantial portion of the code. Even if what we possess is an excerpt or excerpts, the implication is strong that the code existed in a complete Greek text.

fr. 1

τὸν κύριον, πατρὸς καὶ οὖρα, κατευθυνόμενον μᾶλλον τι αὖ-
κοινότερον, τότε ἂν αὐτὸν εἶναι καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ, ὃς ἐνοχὴν αὐτῷ κατὰ εὐγραφήν, ὃς ἐν καταθέσει τῆς τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἱγραμμάτι ἐκ εὐγραφῆς, ἐπικοινωνίαι ὑπὲρ εἰς ὑποκείμενον τῷ κατατάχθην εἰ ἄρας αὐτοῦ ἐπιθέξεως ὡς εἶναι τὸ ὑποκείμενον αὐτῷ καὶ τοῦ πα-
τρὸς, ὃς ἐνοχής αὐτῷ κατὰ εὐγραφήν, τῇ τοῦ κατα-
τάχθην καθότερον προεξορθάσωται. ὡς ἐάν ὃς καταθέσεις
dοκῇ ἐπικοινωνίας αὐτῷ καὶ ἐπιθέξεως (e. 12–14 letters

3 7. e. euγραφήν

13 1. euγραφήν 15 d e corr. from e
11–15 letters 16 d.
12. 19 L. euγραφήν

3285. LEGAL CODE

χορεύρας τῇ οἰκίᾳ τῆς καταθέσεως καὶ ὑπάρκει[α αὐτῷ ὃ κατα-
θήσεις ἐπικοινωνίας ἐπεκτάσωσ]εν.

15 ἡλικίας μητρὸς καθὼς τὴν οἰκίαν ἢν αὐτῇ πρὸς ὑπο-
κείμενον εἰς τὸ ἱγραμμάτι καὶ ἱγραμμάτι[α τὰ ἱγραμμά-
τα] ἐπικοινωνίας ἐν καὶ ἱγραμμάτι ἱγραμμάτι καὶ ἱγραμ-
μάτι . (vac.)

16 ἐνδείκτης τὴν οἰκίαν ἡ οἰκίας ἡ καταθέσεως ἐπεκ-
τάσωσ]εν ὡς ἔναν αὐτῷ τὸ ἱγραμμάτι[α], προεξορθάσωι αὐτῷ ὁ

20 διείκτης ἐπικοινωνίας, καὶ [ἐπικοινωνίας] ἡκτερίες οἰκίᾳ.

(vac.)

17 ἐνδείκτης ἐπικοινωνίας

......

18 ἐνδείκτης ἐπικοινωνίας

21 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας (vac.)

22 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας

23 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας

24 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας

25 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας

26 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας

29 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας

30 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας

31 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας

32 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας

33 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας

34 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας

35 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας

36 ἐνδείκτης τῆς οἰκίας
DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

3285. LEGAL CODE

The restoration at the end of a is rather short, nine lines instead of the usual eleven to fifteen lines, but 6-7 seems to be a good parallel and probably the text here was not longer. The traces do not suit ἀξιόξωμα, so it is not possible to use 4-5 as the model for the restoration here.

The demotic apparently has no space for an equivalent at this point. Cf. 7 n.

The senuwāy has no relevance to the real procedure under Roman rule. Obviously the Roman procurators used the regulations as a guide line only.

For the restoration of ἀξιόξωμα, cf. ἀξιόξωμα (18) in a passage answering to this one. The demotic has 'if it happens that you have worthiness' (M. vii 9), previously interpreted as 'if you are able', see Matthys, op. cit., p. 14 n. 9, line 9, but it looks rather as if the Egyptian expression meant 'think it' and had a derivation similar to that of ἄξιος from ἄξιον. However, it should be noted that ἀξιόξωμα in 18 does not correspond to the same demotic phrase—the demotic in that place (vi 8) has simply, 'If the man against whom action is brought says to the judges, 'Let him who brings action against me prove' etc.'

So the basis of the interpretation of the demotic suggested here is not strong. Note also, however, that the Greek text has hardly adapted itself to the sense 'he is able', e.g. ἐν δὲ ἑαυτόν ἀξιόων or ἐν δὲ ἑαυτόν ἀξιόων, because this requires the use of a different verb for the second half of the sentence and space seems too limited to allow one.

ἀξιόξωμα καὶ ἀξιόν εἰσὶν. At this point the demotic (M. vi 5) has again apparently no space for an equivalent, cf. 4 n.

7-8 (§ τῶν καταφθάνοντος ἦν Παῦλος προφήτας. It is clear that the last two words are intended to save writing out again ἦν Παῦλος de... καταφθάνοντος καὶ ἦν 6-7, which in the indirect speech of the Greek would have been word for word the same. The ellipse is very abrupt. It would be more comfortable if we could restore ἦν Παὐλοῦ before καταφθάνοντος, as I have felt obliged to add (to prove) in the translation, but the space does not allow it, and no better form of words has been discovered.

Dr. Tait informs me that harsh ellipses, sometimes by a method rather like the English use of 'that', are not uncommon in demotic. He cites OMY 44 (1956) 14 n. 3, Eucharis (1975) 33-6, and P. dem. Zn. 22 11 12 et al. (Telf 10). Some such demotic usage may be reflected in the Greek text here.

9. ἀποκριτοῦμαι. Cf. 16. 9-10 There appears to be no demotic equivalent to this passage, though there is a short lacuna (M. vii 7). No really satisfactory reconstruction of the Greek text has been achieved. The only hypothesis which I can put forward must assume that καταφθαρεῖν in 10 is a mistake for καταφθάνειν. This is a very dangerous assumption, but it can be pointed out in extenuation that the demotic in M. vii 7 has 'to the one against whom complaint is made' (GRH) when the sense requires 'to the one who complains', as is also confirmed by the Greek, τῷ καταφθαρείν (12).

The hypothesis depends on an analysis of the classes in both demotic and Greek. Both documents preserve that the judges are to ask the defendant whether he chooses to have the case depend on the proof of title which he himself advances or on the proof of title presented by the plaintiff. After this the eventualities considered in the clauses of the demotic may be summarized and tabulated as follows:

1. The defendant chooses to give proof of title and fails (M. vii 6-8).
2. The plaintiff is required to give proof of title and succeeds (M. vii 8-11).
3. The plaintiff is required to give proof of title and fails (M. vii 11).

It is very plain that one important eventuality is not considered, namely, what happens if the defendant chooses to give proof of title and succeeds.

The Greek may be summarized as follows:

1. Uncertain (9-10).
2. The defendant chooses to give proof of title and fails (11-12).
3. The plaintiff is required to give proof of title and succeeds (12-21).
4. Uncertain (22-3).

The order of eventualities is not the same, and if it is in fact a separate eventuality, even though it is not framed in a conditional sentence in the same way as the others, the Greek contains one more eventuality than I and IV could represent the demotic eventuality 3 and the missing eventuality of the defendant choosing to give proof of title and succeeding.

1-21 These lines are equivalent to Matthys vii 9-11. The order of sections is not the same, i.e. Matthys vi 7-8 = vii 11-15, M. vi 8-10 = 16-21, M. vi 10-11 = 16-17. There are difficulties in matching 9-10 to the demotic and there are other discrepancies in detail. The chief difference, however, is that the Greek makes use of indirect speech, a construction which does not exist in demotic, wherever it is appropriate.

 Cf. 4, 6, etc., but discussed in 29, 23, and 29. The form ἀξιόξωμα had disappeared from the papyri by the first century n.c., according to Mägkyland, i.e. J69, 5 (p. 505); the weakening of the aspirate made it indistinguishable from ἀξιόμα, ibid., no. 1, cf. § 4 (p. 199), ii 4 66 (pp. 71-3). Very likely the forms ἀξιόξωμα and ἀξιόμα (if correct) go back to a version of the early Ptolemaic period.

2-3 & καταφθάνειν καὶ καταφθάνειν, Cf. 4-3 and especially 6-7. In the same text and a similar context the demotic has 'he wrote for me concerning it' (M. vi 4: GRH) and 'he was written for expediting (M. vi 6: GRH), which seem to refer to a deed by which the fathers confer title on their sons rather than to the deeds of purchase by which they acquired it.
DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

The only way I have found of restoring the text in this way involves the correction of the text mentioned above, viz.:

1. (Musing from the domestic?):

2. (The domestic):

3. (The plaintiff: 'it is granted [to the man complained against (to proceed) as he likes] and on his giving proof [that the] plot [is his] the plaintiff writes for him [in relinquishment].'

For such domesticus cf. 13, but it is perhaps slightly too long. An alternative might be simply "domesticus", cf. P. Grec. I 11 ii 13 and Ætius 11,12 10 13. Moreover, if IV is equal 3, it is very difficult to account for ογγοςονεσε in 22. So little remains that some emendation might possibly be found, but I have been forced to make the same emendation again, viz.:

22. εἶ τῷ ογγοςονεσε (ἐὰν τῇ κατοικίᾳ) οἰκισμὸς ἐπιστάσεως μὲ ἐπέκτασιν, εἰς τὸ διατάξει τῆς κατοικίας.

The plaintiff on being required to give proof does not give proof, the house is conceded to the man complained against.

If the analysis is basically correct, the Greek text seems to have a more logical order. First it considers what happens if the defendant chooses to prove title himself and divides the clauses according to his success or failure. Then it considers what happens if the defendant requires the plaintiff to prove title and divides the clauses according to the success or failure of the plaintiff.

Nevertheless, we can perhaps retain the advantage gained from the analysis and yet escape from the disadvantage of being forced to extend the text in 22. It was pointed out to me by Dr. Tall that the provision that the builder may, if he chooses, remove his construction instead of ceding it to the landlord (4-17), occupies a different place in the domesticus. Its position in the Greek is logical, for it follows and accommodates the eventuality that the builder agrees to give proof of title and fails. In the domesticus its position is also logical, but it follows and accompanies the eventuality that the landlord chooses to give proof of title and succeeds (M. vi. 10). Now this suggests that the domesticus should have had this provision twice and that the Greek may indeed have it twice, the second version beginning in 22, viz.:

εἶ τῷ ογγοςονεσε (ἐὰν τῇ κατοικίᾳ) οἰκισμὸς ἐπιστάσεως μὲ ἐπέκτασιν, εἰς τὸ διατάξει τῆς κατοικίας.

In this version, besides some abbreviation of the first version, we would have ογγοςονεσε in 14, οἰκισμοὶ instead of οἰκισμὸν (13, 17), and κατασκεύα (instead of εἰσδοχὴν) (16). Still, this result seems more satisfactory than omitting ογγοςονεσε to κατοικία. To retain the analysis of the clauses of the Greek given above, we have to do is to attach lines 22-23 to clause II and assume that clause IV, the equivalent of the domesticus eventually 5, came after the point where the Greek text breaks off.

There is still, obviously, considerable room for doubt about the relationship between the Greek and the domesticus and about the reasons for the different versions. It should perhaps be mentioned that the Greek of 5-10 could be restored to be consistent with itself but contrary in sense to the domesticus, i.e. read and restore in εἰσδοχὴν not εἰσδοχῆς, in 7-9 εἰσδοχῆς not εἰσδοχῆν, in 7-8 εἰσδοχῆν not εἰσδοχῆς. The sense would then be: '... the judge and the plaintiff if he wishes himself to give proof that the ground belongs to him and his father, who bought it by contract, or (if he wishes) the defendant (to give proof) as before. Whatever the plaintiff decides is conceded to him and if he gives proof that the ground belongs to him, the defendant writes for him in relinquishment.'

However, this is clearly only an accident of the state of preservation of the Greek. Besides the evidence of the domesticus, the Greek itself in 18-19, εἶ τῷ ογγοςονεσε (ἐὰν τῇ κατοικίᾳ) οἰκισμὸς ἐπιστάσεως, εἰς τὸ διατάξει τῆς κατοικίας, shows that the choice of procedure is given to the defendant.

3. The right arm of the final hypopus is prolonged as a thin horizontal, acting as a filler sign, running across all the unassembled papyri at the end of the line.
3286. PETITION TO THE TOWN COUNCIL

48 5R. 28/A(1)a A.D. 222/3

An early attestation of the process of nomination (δοξοεισε) in the town council is

given here, the next earliest dating from A.D. 247, see A. K. Bowman, Town Councils,

98-9. The writer, who had previously served as gymnasiarch, was nominated again to

that office on the same day on which he submitted this petition protesting that it was

beyond his ability and appealing to the prefect.

A diagonal line begins in the left margin opposite line 7 and runs into the middle of

the top margin. Also in the top margin is a trace of a very much shorter diagonal

above and to the left of the first and parallel to it. The longer line might have been

the beginning of a cancellation by chiasm, cf. P. Mich. XI 613 and Pl. III, but if so the

process was never finished and it is a process usually adapted to nullify contracts.

On the back are the top 11 lines of a very much damaged document addressed to

Flavius Harpocrates, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, already attested by XII

1433 (September/October, A.D. 238) and XLIII 3133 (25 January, A.D. 239). The

sender is a former gymnasiarch and mentions of the town council, appeal, and petition to

an unmentioned epistrategeus suggest that it concerns another case of contested nomination.

The hand is different from that on the front.

3287. APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT

58 4B. 45/G(1-2a) A.D. 238?

This document is addressed to Genius Valerianus, ο ἀριστεύτας ἐπιτρόπος,

known also from VIII 1114 5, and described in CPR V 4, 12-13 as head of the idia

logos, cf. also XLIII 3103 introd. He is the last holder of the post whose name is known
to us and I have suggested in XLV 3263 introd. and in CPR V 4, 12-13 n. that his
department may have been abolished during the financial reforms of Philip the Arabian.

The applicant is described as ὤδης (περικτικος) ὁΦισίων, which probably means that

he was the steward of property administered by the idia logos in the neighbourhood of

that village and he applies for an additional allowance of 700 drachmas to be spent on

agricultural work on land described as ἐδώιος (νομίμως). Probably this means that

the estate was worked by tenant farmers under the supervision of the steward, as was

normal in Egypt, see Studies in Roman Property, ed. M. I. Finley, 45. See P. R. Swarne,

Idia Logos, 111-19, for the functions of the idia logos as administrator of government

property.

The back of the sheet is blank.
This is a fragment from near the foot of a petition concerning a dispute about the boundaries of agricultural land, cf. e.g., P. Petau 24, and, for the law, R. Taubenschlag, *Opena Minoa* ii 395-6, *Laud* 254-5. The petitioner had previously taken his case to the dioeceses, who had issued an order instructing the recipient of this petition to survey the land and determine the boundaries.

The name of the dioeceses, Septimius Apollonius, and the date allow a misunderstanding to be cleared away. He has appeared also in P. Théad. 14, 18-19 and is there described as *κεκομισμένον την διοικησθεν*, which means that at the date of that reference he was out of office. P. Théad. 14 is assigned to the fourth century A.D. by the first editor, to the third century by V. Martin in *Archae* 6 (1913) 170 n. 3 [followed by G. Bastiani, *Gli stratifici dell'Artemisia*, 50], and to the end of the third or the beginning of the fourth by J. Lallemand, *L'Administration*, 82 n. 9. To judge from a photograph a date inside the third century would be quite acceptable, though it is not impossible that proceedings before a procurator could still be worth citing half a century later. Whatever the date of P. Théad. 14 may be, the new document makes it clear that the Septimius Serenius Apollonius, *χάριν επιτρόπου*, who acknowledged the return of a loan in A.D. 333, see XIV 1716, cannot be identified with the dioeceses, as tentatively suggested by Lallemand, op. cit. 90 n. 4, 262. On the other hand it may very well be that the *κεκομισμένον* in SB VI 9337, 11 is the same man, since he receives a petition relating to an *οἰκεία*.

The back of the papyrus is blank.
3289. Petition to a Strategus

This is a straightforward report of thefts from the house of the petitioners’ father. There is a person suspected of having made away with the papers and other lost articles. The date clause, though not complete, gives us more information about the length of the term of office of the strategus concerned, see 1 n.

The back is blank.

"To Aurelius Sarapion, strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome, from Aurelius Theonius alias Sarapion, ex-chief-priest, and Aurelius Thron, both curators, counsellors of the city of the Oxyrhynchites. While our father, Sarapion son of Sarapion, ex-curates of the same city, was still alive and living by himself, each of us also departed to his own house, and after he died, with us and another brother of ours, Ammonius, as brethren to the will which he left and which was opened after his death, when we visited his property we discovered that there had been thefts of papers and not a few other [articles]. To secure ourselves in respect of these we submit this petition so that it may be upon record, in order that, if after inquiries we find out anything, our case may continue to lie against those who shall be discovered to have perpetrated the theft. Year 6 of Imperators Caesaris Publius Licinius Valerianus et Publius Licinius Valerianus Galliae Romaniae Germaniae Pii Felix et Publicus ..."

1. The strategy is otherwise known from P. Mich. IX 514, 1 and 2895, 5, both undated. It could easily be incontestably assumed from P. Mich. 614, 7, which gives a date sometime in 3 Valerian and Gallienus (A.D. 253) for a communication addressed simply 'to the strategus of the Oxyrhynchite nome’, that Aurelius Sarapion was in office in that year. However, we know from XXXIV 2714 that on the first day of 4 Valerian and Gallienus (29 August, A.D. 256) the strategus was Aurelius Sabius. The present document, therefore, gives the best evidence for the date of Aurelius Sarapion, sometime in A.D. 253-5, though it seems not unlikely that the communication mentioned above, which was eventually delivered to Aurelius Sarapion, reached him sometime in A.D. 256. His successor is first known in office on 25 November, A.D. 260, according to a justifled restitution of XII 1411, cf. 3292 1-8 n.

2. Although the names are common, it is quite likely that Theonius alias Sarapion is the same as the prytanis known from the undated XII 1513 (lines 1-2). If so, 3289 dates from before his service as prytanis and provides a terminus post quem of A.D. 253/6 for 1515, which is assigned to the late third century.

Incidentally, instead of Copht, in 1515 14, a photograph shows Copt. Delete the entry for the former in NB.

8 decree. The use of the imperfect is unusual. Cf. perhaps B. G. Mandllars, The Verb in the Greek Non-literary Papyri, §§ 289-92, on the aorist imperfect.

13 biblin. These are most likely, though there may have been papyri of some kind. There is admittedly a possibility, though nothing can now be made of it, that they were books, e.g. Julianus, Ep. 38, on the library of George, late bishop of Alexandria. Julian writes to Porphyrius the rationalis instructing him to
3290. Application for Payment

43 B.C.-70 C (14-17) a

Another mention of the strategus Aurelius Sarapion occurs in this document, cf. 3290 1 n. The earliest limit of its date is established by the mention of Musius Aemilius as prefect of Egypt. He was promoted from acting prefect between 24 September, A.D. 258, and September/October, A.D. 259, see XLIII 3112 intro. By 24 November, A.D. 260 Sarapion himself had been replaced by the next strategus, see 3292 1-2 n.

The application comes from a known person, Aurelius Spartiates alias Chaeremon, see 1 n., who requests payment for wine supplied by him to provision troops serving, apparently, under the direct command of the prefect. See 3292 intro. for the probable cause of this military activity. Other references to provisioning troops in this period are XLIII 3111, a freight contract for wine, and P. Wisc. I 3, a petition from an unwilling liturgist who had just performed duties connected with supplies for troops.

On the military annals of the time see D. van Berchem, 'L'amnire militaire au III siècle', in Mémoires de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires 10 (1937) 117-202.

On the back is the left half of a six-line letter written downwards along the fibres, which is transcribed as item 3291.

146/25 C (14-17) a

Another mention of the strategus Aurelius Sarapion occurs in this document, cf. 3290 1 n. The earliest limit of its date is established by the mention of Musius Aemilius as prefect of Egypt. He was promoted from acting prefect between 24 September, A.D. 258, and September/October, A.D. 259, see XLIII 3112 intro. By 24 November, A.D. 260 Sarapion himself had been replaced by the next strategus, see 3292 1-2 n.

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Aurelius Sarapionetēs ὁ καὶ Χαερεν-

5 Aulii Salpionis στρατηγὸν Ὀξείων-

10 τῶν ἔργων ἔργων άντι

5 2 οὖν τοὺς ἔργον καὶ Σταυρῶν καὶ ...
3292. COMMUNICATION TO A STRATEGUS

6:5 x 10 cm. e. a.d. 259-64

This document, probably either a report or a petition, breaks off at an interesting point just when it seems to be about to speak of the events of a sudden dawn attack, presumably on the village of Nosemnis, from which the sender came.

By mentioning the name of an approximately datable official and specifically describing the tribe of the Goniota as Libyan it draws together into a single period several items of evidence about barbarian raids on Egypt, cf. J. Lallemand, L'Administration, 31. We may plausibly conclude that the Libyan invasion which reached Philadelphia in the Fayum in a.d. 258 (P. Princ. II 29), the undated disturbances by the Goniota and Maïtoda in the region of Heracleopolis (BGU III 935), and the undated appearance of these two tribes in the Oxyrhynchus area (XXXIII 2681), are all episodes of the same series and to be connected with the invasion mentioned in this document of e. a.d. 259-64.

As the evidence accumulates it grows more and more likely that the troop movements under Marcus Aemilius, acting prefect and then full prefect of Egypt, and under the two commissars of this period, were associated with disturbances like these, cf. 3290, XLIII 3111, 3112 introductions. The back is blank.

Διονυσίου Πτερείαντος τῷ καὶ Νεκταίαρχος εὐτρήτηρι τῷ Οἰκετηρίῳ παιδί τῶν Διονυσίου Πτερείαντος χιώνω μητρὶς τιμήθηκεν

τοις ἡγεῖσθαι καὶ προφῆται τῷ Ἱσσακίῳ καὶ τῶν εὐπλούτων τιθὲν μνήμητον

εὐγενῆς 8 μικρῆς κυρίας

3293. NOTICE TO SERVE AS A COMES

11 x 8.5 cm. 26 May a.d. 265, 266, 264, or 263

Similar documents to this are XLIV 3182 (gymnasarch, a.d. 257), VI 891 (exequites, a.d. 264), 3297 (cometes, a.d. 264), and P. Ant. I 31 (cometes, a.d. 347).

It is interesting that here the comes is given notice to serve by the strategus, whose involvement in the business of the town council and the boards of magistrates was not expected, see 3182 introd., where the possibility that the sender of 3182 might have been the strategus was regarded as unlikely. The similarity of the new text now makes
it very likely. Since the dates in 3182 are within a week of that of XXXIV 2714, it may well have been sent by the strategos Aurelius Sabinus acting through his deputy Aurelius Petroinus.

It is not yet clear whether a magistrate could expect as a matter of routine to receive notice both from the local prytanis and/or council and from the strategos as the representative of the Roman government, or whether the strategos only intervened in exceptional circumstances. In this connection we should note that in 3182 the gymnasiarch is liable only for a quarter share of the duty for one day, and that in 3293 there is a passage, unfortunately damaged, which seems to refer to the absence of one of the interested parties, see 15-17 n.

The remains of the date clause and of the name of the strategos show that a previously unknown strategos was the sender of this notice, cf. 1-2 n. We also learn the name of a new prytanis. The back is blank.

5
6
10
15
20

3293. NOTICE TO SERVE AS A COSMETERS

(m. t) [τὸν] . . . Δ' όσικτογένεσιον Κολώσσεως Πολίσθου Λατρεύειν Γαλασὶος Γερμανικός

23

Μεγάλὴν Ἑλλαδοῦ Εἰς πυργοῦς

Σεβαστῶν] (vacc.) Πάνας π' 9

'Aurelius P. . . ali . . . strategos of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to Aurelius Diodorus son of Chosion, cosmeter, his dearest colleague, greeting. The most excellent town council of the local people in a communication addressed to me by agency of Aurelius Thoon son of Sarapion, prytanis in office, has declared that you are required to put on the crown of the office of cosmeters from the first to the nth of the current month of Pyan . . . For your information, then, dearest colleague, and so that you may make provision for matters relating to the magistracy, I have sent you this communication. (and hand) I pray for your health, dearest colleague. (vacc hand) 1 Aurelius Sarapion, assistant, sealed the notice. (vacc hand) Year (9-127) of Emperor Caesar Publius Licinius Gallienus Germanicus Maximus Flav Felix Augustus, Pyan 9.

1-2 The strategos is evidently new. Since the remains do not suit the formulas indicating an acting strategos—διαδρομής & c. with τῷ . . . τῷ πυργῶν or the like—the spacing probably indicates that he had an alias. Of the numerous patterns theoretically possible the best are Παλ., . . . [τὸν] . . . οἰκ., Κ. . . . n. and Παλ., . . . [τὸν] . . . οἰκ., . . . [τὸν] . . . οἰκ., Κ. . . . n. His term of office must fall between those of Aurelius Phelaknon alias Nemisianus, for whom 24 November A.D. to is the one virtually certain date, see 3292 1-2 n., and Aurelius Heracleus alias Antonius, first known on 17 October, A.D. to (P. Glin 34). For the date of this papyrus see further 22-6 n.

3-4 The cosmeter has not been identified elsewhere.

6-8 The prytanis is new. Since the office is an annual one, see A. K. Bowman, Town Councils, 61-5, there is a hope that the exact year of this document may one day be fixed by a new papyrus. Cf. 23-6 n. for the possible years.

13-14 τὸν πουκάμισον οἰκ.ἴον γιὰν . . .] 'ομον τὸ τῆς πολιτείας τῆς Πολίσθου

15 τοῦ Νέας Πολίτης. The date of the start of the cosmeter's term of service is given here as the first of the current month, which is Pyan according to line 26, where the ambiguous trace of the number of the day must consequently belong to a. It is a little surprising, perhaps, that the document is dated on the very same day, 26 May, as the start of the term of service. One would have expected that longer notice would have been given, see XLI 3182, where service begins on 27 August, the notification is dated 24 August, and the delivery of it took place on 25 August; also P. Ami. I 51, where the notice is dated 29 July and the service begins on the next day. Cf. 3297 1 n.

There is, of course, no way of guessing what figure between 2 and 30 inclusive stood at the end of line 13.

15-17 One can only guess at the meaning here. By way of conjecture I suggest τὸν τὸν θεοῦ [τὸν θεοῦ κυρίον] τὸν πουκάμισον τὴν Κολώσσεως Πολίσθου, 'because the person who is associated with you do to a half share of the duty is out of town'. The daera of the articular infinitive is comparatively rare according to B. G. Mandilaras, The Verb in the Greek Non-fictional Papyri, 337-81; to his examples can now be added one which seems particularly relevant here, XL 2903 6-10 ομοιοῖοι θεοῦς διακεκρίθης, 'up to now not having answered to my name because of having been away from home on unavoidable duty following the army'. For διακεκρίθης τὸν πολιτείας τῆς Πολίσθου τὴν Κολώσσεως Πολίσθου, 'because I was away from home I was also mistakenly passed over'. For the rest I have no single convincing parallel. For the sharing of public duties see 3162 introd., 7-8 n., Xi. 2915 17, 2940 5.

15-16 For the restoration of τὸν αἰτίον ῥα[τοῦ] οἰκ. eius. W. C. 93 16-19, τὸ νὰ, τὸ νὰ διακεκρίθης [ἐν τῇ ἐνσωματων] τὸν πουκάμισον τὴν Κολώσσεως Πολίσθου. 21-2 The name in 22 is not mentioned elsewhere in the text. Though the position is different, it probably belongs to a delivery docket corresponding to XLI 3182 17-18. Aurelius Hisoe τὸν πουκάμισον τὸν πουκάμισον τὴν Κολώσσεως Πολίσθου. Here no date was necessary because the notice was only written on the day of the commencement of service, see 13-14 n., and delivery must have taken place on the same day.

The beginnings of the lines appear to be blank and this does not seem to be due to abrasion of the
2914. NOMINATION TO PUBLIC SERVICE

The writing is blurred and looks as if it was rubbed while the whole of the written part of the surface was damp, but there seems to have been no deliberate attempt to wash off the ink.

The back is occupied by 3300.

The date assigned to the strategus Aurelius Turbo in XL 2923 1, 8 n. m. is here confirmed, and since that dating itself depended on the dates assigned to the prefect Statilius Ammius, those too receive general corroboration. We also learn the name of a new phylarch (3-4). Two features of the format of the document are puzzling. First, the top margin is unusually deep, e. 8-9 cm. Second, the plural formula—εις τους ἄγαλματας χραῖς δίδωμι τοῖς ἄγαλματας—suggests that it should be followed by the titles of at least two offices and the names of at least two persons, but the blank space which follows the body of the document and precedes the date clause is deep and wide enough for only one short line.

Probably the top margin was intended to contain annotations for official use. In the Petaea archive documents which needed to be forwarded from the village scribe’s office were copied out on a fresh sheet with a space left blank at the top for a covering letter, see P. Petaea p. 110, a reference which I owe to Professor E. G. Turner.

The Press reader has pointed out that, as well as leaving too little space after 13, the clerk slipped into the singular, writing τοὺς ιάς for τοῖς ιάς. The sheet was probably regarded as spoiled for this use and put aside for the back to be used for a less formal purpose.

256. The date clause is that of the sole role of Gallienus, which contained years 9-15. A.D. 261/9, 262/3, and 263/4, which in its earlier part was designated a Magister and Quietus, but when I saw PSI IX 1970 on two occasions in 1970 in the Laurentian Library in Florence I concluded that the figure for the year was extremely doubtful and that the traces would be much consistent as a with β. Since Aurelius Dionysius alias Sabinius is attested in XVII 2199 as the prytanis of Macrina and Quietus, when I saw PSI IX 1970 on two occasions in 1970 in the Laurentian Library in Florence I concluded that the figure for the year was extremely doubtful and that the traces would be much consistent as a with β. Since Aurelius Dionysius alias Sabinius is attested in XVII 2199 as the prytanis of Macrina and Quietus, PSI 1970 may well belong to that year. However the doubtful figure should not be used to prove that Sabinius was in office as prytanis in two successive years, though this was accepted by Dr. Rowan, op. cit., p. 63.

For this document, therefore, years 9-12 of Gallienus are available and the possible dates are 9 May, 261/2, 263/4, 264/5, and 265.

The figure for the day is much damaged. It is consistent with a and this is the only date which will suit the details given in 11-14, see note.

Below and to the left of Ἴδιν in this line there are some traces of ink, which might possibly be remains of a further short line, but they are so slight that it seems more likely that they are accidental.

2924. NOMINATION TO PUBLIC SERVICE

Between 20 August, A.D. 271 and 4 March, A.D. 272

Aurelius Turbo, strategus of the glorious city of the Oxyrhynchians, from Aurelius Stephanus son of Hecles, phylarch of the glorious city of the Oxyrhynchians for the present second year and fifth year.

"To the undermentioned I nominate the person named herein, so that each may (take up? his own?) service. Via! (blank!)."

Year 2 of Emperor Caesar Lucius Domitius Aurelianus Pius Felix Augustus, and year 5 of Julian Aurelius Septimius Valerianus Attinerides, the most glorious...
3295. REGISTRATION OF A CHILD

The standard analysis of documents of this type is to be found in P. Mertens, *Les services de l’état civil*, 38-65. Examples published later are XXXVIII 2855, 2858, XLIII 3136, 3137, XLIV 3183, and P. Köln II 67.

This new one is interesting for its date in the first year of Diocletian and for the exceptional address, best paralleled in P. Köln 87 of A.D. 271: ἡ αυτοῦ διώκεσθαι τι κατὰ τὴν φαλ(αρχήν) τῆς ... πόλεως, ‘to the administrators of the affairs of the diocletian of the city’. One of the members of this board is Aurelius Horion son of Theon, who is known from later years as a systates, i.e. in XLIII 3137 of A.D. 290/5 and in P. Fuld I Univ. 13 of A.D. 297/8. The phylarchies of the tribes were replaced by systates near the beginning of Diocletian’s reign, the earliest systates being attested in A.D. 287 (PSI III 104), see Mertens, op. cit., p. 31 and n. 74. It is an obvious possibility that at the time 2935 was written the change was imminent or even in progress. Another possibility is that the particular phylarch to whom the application would normally have been sent was for some reason unable to act. In XL 2936 28-9 a subscription which would normally have been written by a phylarch was made by a person whose title should probably be restored as διώκει τῆς φαλ(αρχῆς) τῆς λαβαρίας καὶ διώκεσθαι τῆς οἰκονομίας τῆς πόλεως τοῦ ἐνηστάτου α (ἐπότου) ἐκ Αἰγυπτίων Μέλαιου Θέαμος καὶ Νίκαιας τοῦ

In the back is blank.

To the administrators of the affairs of the diocletian of the glorious and most glorious city of the Oxyrhynchites for the present 1st year, by authority of Aurelius Horion son of Theon and Aurelius Nikas alias Athenasius and Aurelius Melas son of Melas and their associates, from Marcus Aurelius Euloenianus, son of Theon, grandson of Dioscorus, mother Taris, from the same city. I wish to have registered for the first time in the district in which I am myself registered, the Canyly Camp district, the son born to me from my wife who lives with me, Aurelia Nic or Taia, from the same city, Aurelius Euloenianus, who is liable to the twelfth-stadium and of the gymnastic class and is in the present 1st year 21 years old. Therefore I submit the application, requesting that he be enrolled in the list of minors registered by you in the category of his coevals as is proper and I swear the oath customary among Romans that I have made no false declaration. Year 1 of Emperor Caesar Gaius Valerius Diocletianus Pius Felix Augustus, 2th intercalary day.
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(3rd hand) ‘Aurelius Rudencus, have submitted (the application) and I swore the oath, as aforesaid. I, Aurelius Ascius? wrote on his behalf because he does not know letters.’

(3rd hand?) ‘Cavalry Camp district . . .

3 'Epitauri: Θεομήν. See intro.

14 19. The reading is doubtful; it seems very likely and the fact that the son is to be enrolled in the list of minors (16–17) suggests that he was under fourteen years of age. It seems impossible to read the other theoretical possibilities, if and of.

The last three traces look like λύ, if so, this is the son’s age, i.e. ιερατή 40 (?), see 14 and n. It should be preceded at this point by his name, but this is difficult to verify. A possibility is Ηθήναφη, as XLIII 3136 18–19, though the nominative case is expected, see XXXVIII 2855 a6, XLIV 3183 92–93. F. Cornell 18, 26–9.

3296. PETITION?

28 q.R.G/G(24–25)′a

9 × 23 cm. 10 June, a.d. 291

The earliest known date for the prefect of Egypt Titius Honoratus was hitherto 21 (?), January, a.d. 292, see ZPE 17 (1975) 320. This document sets the date back some seven months to 10 June, a.d. 291. It also gives us the name of another equestrian official of high rank, Aurelius Antipates, sir perficaxius, and tells us that he was in office on and before the same fixed date. The loss of about forty-five letters from the ends of the lines deprives us of the knowledge of what that office was and makes it very difficult to gather what the document was about.

However, as far as at present understood or guessed, it seems to be a petition submitted by the heirs of Aurelia Sterticia and by a lady called Aurelia Lucilla alias Theonis. The story may have run somewhat as follows. On 10 June, a.d. 291 a letter dated Meccheir (January/February) of the same year was delivered. It is not clear by whom it was sent; very likely it was delivered to the petitioners. In the strangely long interval between the sending and the delivery of the letter proceedings had taken place in the court of Antipates, during which he delivered some pronouncement which prompted the petitioners to appeal to the prefect of Egypt, Titius Honoratus.

At this stage we reach the main point of the petition, which is even less clear than the rest. It seems most likely that the letter in question was an official or semi-official letter requiring some action which the petitioners wanted to postpone to await the outcome of the appeal to the prefect. Possibly they required a subscription from Antipates authorizing such a delay, but a clause mentioning the amount of the caution money payable in respect of the appeal may be the kernel of the matter. For the many difficulties and uncertainties see the notes.

On the back, upside down and across the fibres, there are the ends of 10 lines giving Oxyrhynchite place-names and areas of land in aruras, below which the papyrus is blank.

Апрелов Мурфисто тьо валийщетень
(µαζ"

20 n. 2) δ" ξενυμ Απρελов Северов, Пашев ет-.

(µαζ"

20 n. 3) Апрелов Мурфисто тьо валийщетень

20 n. 4) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

(µαζ"

20 n. 5) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

14 1 L 361601 15 θυεληθον θυεληθον 17 L " L' 18 L'"

(No continuous translation is possible. The notes contain translations of passages where some sense seems to emerge.)

2=3 Restore Άθρωκος. This may refer to Stratonice's father, but possibly the name of the subscriber of 29=1 appeared in 2, e.g. δ" ξενυμ Σενο Άθρωκος; cf. also 6 n.
5-8 In spite of the damage a clear grammatical relationship can be perceived: εἰς τὰς ἀκόλουθα ἡμέρας... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]. Today no-one delivered a letter dated in the month of Mecheir about (sumo owed?) by us... 6 ἀνέφερεν. This might denote an official procurator of some kind or a guardian. It might be that Sobar, the subscriber of so-o-1, was the guardian of so-o-1, cf. also 2-o-9 n. ἐνέφερεν. This word is sometimes used of the delivery of official communications by enérpeta, e.g. I.59 551, VI.599-600, XLI.3187 17, BGO IV 1760 13, 14. If the letter was equivalent to a summons delivered by an assistant of the strategos, that might explain why the strategos is apparently mentioned in 14.

6-7 Restore probably εἰς ἐνέφερεν ἡμέρας... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]. Why the letter took so long to be delivered (January/February to June) is one of the puzzling questions to act here. It suggests, however, that it was not a mere private letter, but probably a document passing through the machinery of the bureaucracy.

8 Restore perhaps εἰς ἐνέφερεν ἡμέρας... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]. The following outline can be conjectured: μάρτυς ὁ εἰς ἐνέφερεν... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]. This account was evidently some detail of the case before the court in accordance with (Lucilla). When the letter was drafted a long time ago, before the matter was heard in court, when (Lucilla) came before you represented by (her?) son Herodes and you delivered some pronouncements, ordering us to appeal and go before Honoreus, to whom we shall submit the rights that are ours.

10 εἰς ἐνέφερεν. In spite of the note to XVI 1829, p.34 explain that διάδοχος and διάδοχος technically refer to an "investigation" before a magistrate, all the passages cited in the dictionaries seem to suggest that they are used rather of solemn pronouncements, sometimes with an additional notion of commanding. 11... ἐνέφερεν. See intro. The verb itself immediately following makes it quite clear that he was still in office at the date of this document.

11-13 The main clause probably begins here with something like ἐνέφερεν τάς ἡμέρας... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]. The construction is much more dubious. Perhaps it was something like τάς εἰς ἐνέφερεν... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted]... [inserted], "the customary subscription be issued to us," cf. P.Lips. 495 17. Note that there does seem to be an official subscription at the foot of this document (24-6).

14 εἰς ἐνέφερεν. Cf. 6 n., but εἰς ἐνέφερεν is also at least a theoretical possibility, see J. Lallemand, J. Administration, 44, 44 εἰς ἐνέφερεν (L.-E.) ἡμέρας. The phrase occurs twice in Philo (De Joseth, 168; In Flaccum, 199), and seems to mean no more than "letter;" εἰς ἐνέφερεν is now in the paper. It is not quite clear that the letter is, or is to be, directed to the strategos (εἰς ἐνέφερεν...), but that seems most likely. εἰς τάς ἡμέρας perhaps introduced an artificial infinitive, the construction being equivalent to a final or consecutive clause, cf. M. G. Mandelaris, The Verb, § 10(1). 15-16 This passage was evidently about the sum awarded in cases of appeal, cf. N. Lewis in Le Monde grec (Hommages a C. Pauly), 762-3. In one of two cases in paper the survey of 7,928 drachmas was made up of a basic 1,000 dr. plus additional charges [peeubokeuroen] of 50 or 85 dr. amounting to 862 dr. (P. Ach. 8, 37-9) in the other the survey of 2,625 dr. is twiced the amount in P. Achim 8 and can clearly be regarded as made up in the same proportions of a basic 9,000 dr. plus 250 dr. (see CPR V 5). The sum here, 4,850 dr., cannot easily be divided in those proportions. No clear deduction can be made, but it is tempting to think that somehow the progress of inflation is reflected in these figures. The simplest hypothesis would be to divide the sum into a round 4,000 plus 650 extra charges, which would mean that the rates had risen from 89 dr. (ce 6%) to 790 dr. (ce 15.6%). There is also doubt about how many persons this sum covered. The figures here may be for each individual or for several together. In CPR V 5 the guarantors are paired and it is not clear if each is held responsible for 2,000 dr. plus charges or if they share the obligation.
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NOTICE TO SERVE AS A COSMETES

3297. NOTICE TO SERVE AS A COSMETES

restoring [δεινον και ἐνεργείαν τὸν... (τρέφων)...] [4] [εἰς τὴν προσώπου...], but that is too long for line 6, unless it was in eschatia, which seems improbable. Alternatively [δειν εἰς τὴν προσώπου... (τρέφων)] is perhaps a tolerable expression, cf. X 2552 verso 16 for [ἐνεργείαν in the sense of 'office'], but then it is not convincing simply to tack on (ἐν τῇ προσώπου and space for another verb to govern ἐνεργείαν is hard to find. In the circumstances the translation given above can only be a makeshift approximating to the right sense. Cf. 3293 11-13 for the natural expression ἐνεργείαν τοῦ κυριακοῦ τρέφων. By way of conjecture Mr. Parsons suggests ἐν τῇ προσώπου (in eschatia) ... (ἐν τῇ προσώπου... (ἐνεργείαν) τοῦ, Concerning your term of office ... so that you may attend (to everything) notice is sent to you."

7 16-20 Tybi = 13-25 January, cf. 1 n. 9. Perhaps restore [ἐνεργείαν], but this word could easily be dispensed with; a name or description of the festival is equally likely.

In all probability the festival is the one mentioned in XVII 2117 4 and in 142 2. The first passage records a payment apparently made in Pachom in respect of a festival held in Tybi, which involved a sacrifice conducted in the theater. In I 42 ([W. C. 374]) an official gave notice of a display of ephesuses which was to take place next day on 24 Tybi = 13 January, a.d. 353 and somehow provide a κόσμος ἔνεργειαν.

It is not clear from the interpolated text of 8-9 whether the festival occupied the whole of the period of office or, as seems more likely, only part of it. Nor is it clear from 42 whether the ephese display was part of the festival or a separate and later event. The phrase ὧδε ἔνεργειαν ἔφεσίτου gave some difficulty to the first editors and was translated as 'the distinguished character of the festival' in spite of a note showing unacceptability and their recognition that ἔφεσίτου ought to mean 'previous', see already VB κ.κ. ἕφεσίτου (?). However, even with this accepted the situation is still not clear. It seems that there are three possibilities. The most attractive to me is that 'the previous festival', which was over by 23 Tybi = 18 January, involved the ephesuses, and their display on 24 Tybi = 19 January, not connected with the festival, would give the spectators 'a double pleasure'. Secondly, 'the previous festival' might mean the same event in the previous year, but the promise of a κόσμος ἔνεργειαν tells against that. Lastly, and more remotely, ὧδε ἔνεργειαν ἔφεσίτου might possibly mean 'the festival up to now', 'the earlier part of the festival', in which case the display of 19 January would have been part of a celebration covering these two days and an unspecified period before them.

It is uncertain how much weight should be given to the fact that the ephesuses were the particular concern of the cosmates.

For other references to festivities in Tybi cf. CE 43 (1968) 344 line 5 with notes on 345-6, CE 49 (1974) 376 and n. 9. 11 Cf. 3293 19 n. 12 Cf. VI 891 17.

13 There is space to restore Εὔλυτα, following the lines of 891 16-17 Εὐλυτα ἔφεσίτου ἔσχον, ἐνοποίηταν εἰς, but the beginning of the line might have been blank.

There is a presumption that the subscriptions of both 891 and 3297 see are Aurelius Cornelia and indeed it seems likely that they are by the same hand, which uses, however, a broader pen in 891 19-19.

3298. HOROSCOPE AND MAGIC SPELL

38 χρ. Μ. (1-3) a 19 x 7 cm. Later third century

The lingering notoriety of the emperor Elagabalus is illustrated by the rare and opprobrious term, σατανία, 'catamite', applied to him in the date clause of one of these horoscopes, see 2 n. This description of him has been referred to by Dr. T. D.
Barnes in his article 'Ultimus Antoninorum' (Bennor IA 1A 1972 23-74) p. 53. In 3299 the disapproval is less colourfully expressed by calling into Đôoc
Aerovivno μυροιν. Official disapproval of Elagabalus resulted in a damatio memoriae, which has manifested itself in the erasure of his name from some inscriptions (e.g. ILS II 466, 468, 470-2; SB VIII 9997, 65). The references in P. Bureth, Les titulatures, 106-7, do not lead to any instance of the erasure of his name in the papyri, but there exists one example in a forthcoming papyrus, inv. 69/19(a). Various interrelated periphrases are employed to allude to his reign in the papyri of subsequent reigns. Two papyri of 13 Severus Alexander (A.D. 235/4) describe A.D. 241/2 by this method: τὸ μὲν τὸν ἵππον ίδε Χρυσότιμον μεγάλου αὐτου ἐπτόμησεν ζητείον; τὸν μετὰ τὸ καὶ καὶ (άπο) θηυτείον Κοσμοπολίτην δὲ ἔτει (P. Flor. I 56, 12-13); τῷ καὶ τὸ καὶ καὶ (άπο) θηυτείον Κοσμοπολίτην δὲ ἔτει (P. Lips. 6, 16). The same method is used in A.D. 221/2 in M. Mich. inv. 1935, 10 (ς ἐτείον τὸν ήτο Καισαρίου Θεού τὸν Ἐλαγαβάλου μεγάλον Λαοῦδα), and this papyrus dates from the reign of Aurelian. (The papyrus will be published in a Ph.D. thesis for the University of Michigan by Mr. Vincent P. McCarren, who very kindly communicated the text to me in advance of publication.) Similar is the use of τὸ θητείον τὸν Καισαρίου δυσκιού in M. Hamb. I 105, 1-3, ii 3, 8, 13, see the introduction there, p. 79.

In this connection it should be observed that the θὴτείον Θεού δυσκιού in XXVII 2746 ii is Caracalla, see n. ad loc., and not Elagabalus as implied by P. Bureth, Les titulatures, 107.

The date of the latest of the horoscopes gives a terminus post quem for the papyrus of A.D. 249/50, see line 22 and n. The hand looks as if it belongs still to the third century.

The foot of the sheet is lost. On the front, where the writing runs along the fibres, the left edge looks as if it has suffered very little damage and there are tops of two columns with a few complete lines as well as the beginnings of lines from a third column. On the other side there are complete lines only in the second column, to the right of which is a blank space c. 8.5 cm. wide. A few ends from a preceding column also survive.

Probably all the writing is by the same person, though the first two columns on the front and the first three lines of the third are in a good cursive, flowing but careful, while the rest is far more rapid and careless.

The second horoscope was cast for the son of the man named in the first. It is also noticeable that the first horoscope gives positions in degrees and minutes inside the zodiacal signs, while the second gives only the names of the signs. The others are too damaged to compare. The final, much damaged, item was a spell to conjure up a dream.

The impression given is that this sheet is not the work of a serious astrologer, so to speak, but rather of a person interested in the fates of particular people. He probably collected the horoscopes rather than cast them himself.

Professor Neugebauer was kind enough to make accurate modern computations for the horoscopes, which have been added in round brackets at the appropriate points in the translation.
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Back 30 ἢ ἄρας 6 (vac.)

Back 35 ἢ ἄρας 6 (vac.)

Back ii 5 (Εὐερες) Γερμανος, Τίθη 15 ἀπος β' ἡμέρας ἄρχειν(π)

Back 40 μέρος, Ἑλληνικός Κατσις

Back 41 ἀπορετήσας (vac.)

Back 42 γαρ θα θαυμάζω 70 δε υἱοίμα

Back 43 χειριστιάν

Back 44 τό εἰς διάλογον καὶ καὶ διά και [ . . . ]

Back 45 άυτο [ . . . ] τῆς [ . . . ]

Back 46 1 25. θορύβει 39 αυτ[ ] 40 στένει 41 το πρόγευμα 42 αυτό τον άρχον 45 τον άρχον 46 αὑτὸ τὸν άρχον

Birth of Apollinaris. Year 3 of Antonius the cataract, Pachon 22, night before 23, 7th hour. Horoscope: Moon 6°; Jupiter, Mars 6° 18'; (360° = Moon 10°); Moons, Saggittarius 3° (244° = Sagittarius 4°); Saturn, Scorpio . . . 225° = Scorpio 195°.


2. Request for a dream. Write the name (either on?) a piece of papyrus or on a leaf of . . .

3. σοφίας(ε). See L. S. V. III, where it is defined from Thrac, 40. 42. Schol. as an Alexandrine word corresponding to a διά οὖν ἐπιλώσεις. Other derivations are given in M. M. 533. 23. The word has remained unrecognized in a previous occurrence in a horoscope on papyrus dated by Elagabalus, see Aethiopis Presented to F. L. Griffith, 23° = P. Warren 81, 31 = O. Neugebauer, H. B. Van Hoen, Greek Horoscopes, No. 219 II 1 (p. 90). The plate in P. Warren (No. VII) is not entirely clear. Hunt’s description in the note suggests that we should read ειμι = σοφία(ε); the note in Greek Horoscopes, p. 58=59 on epsilon—might encourage us to read εἰμι = σοφία(ε). On the assumption that the phi was a cursive one with the roundness wholly to the left of the upright, I rather favour the first, but, whichever version is right, at least the word cannot now be in doubt.

The double still persists, however, for VII 536 = Γρεκοὶ Ηρωστείαι, 186. The date is given in Greek Horoscopes as 14 άρχον τον άρχον, two aures, and

3288. HOROSCOPES AND MAGIC SPELL

The last word is interpreted as the equivalent of aepy. The beginning ει is clear and from the published plate aepy would seem to be a possible reading, but computation for this date does not help to resolve the difficulties which abound in this text and the other on the same sheet, see Greek Horoscopes, pp. 45-7, and the presence of Ρεμάδος tends to confirm that aepy is intended. Possibly aepy would be an entire phonetic error for aepy, cf. Mayer-Schnell I p. 90.

The word may have occurred also in P. Tebt. II 414, where a woman writes to her sister ἄρας ἄρας ἄρας διότι διὰ ἀπελθόντος (i.e. 25. 7) and έπαιρεν και εν φωλίαι. Χαίρεν αἰ νεάνιον. (5-7), though the editors (7, 9) did not apparently realize this possibility and Λ. S. V. II shows a natural tendency to shy away from such a meaning in that context; not so, however, H. Maxe in GRBS 15 (1974) 370 n. 3. 2-9. The date is equivalent to 17/18 May, A.D. 219.

4. εἰς(ε). This notation has been added in a cursive hand and is badly blotted. It therefore looks superficially different from the rest, but seems to be the same hand still. It may represent some part of άρχον, referring to the doctrine of hostile places and stars, see Greek Horoscopes, 83-4. If so, it is unusual. Most horoscopes give only data related to astronomical facts, see ibid., p. 162.

4. There is a short rising oblique stroke in the left margin. Also possible is the form άρχον(ε). The correct marginal notation άρχον, which is undetermined, is followed by a round blot in a fainter ink. The first surviving letter does not look like ε, not that άρχον would make any obvious sense. Words ending in -απίσκεψει in Kretschmer-Locke, Ruhdt, W. d. p. Απίσκεψει offer no help, though aepy can apparently mean the track of a meteor.

8. The traces at the end of the line are raised. Possibly the first is part of the oblique stroke used to abbreviate μηνιον(ε) and the second a flourish on a figure such as π or ρ.

10-11. The date is equivalent to 4/5 October, A.D. 249.


For the present case the tables for A.D. 242 in B. Tuckerman, Planetary, Lunar, and Solar Positions A.D. 1 to A.D. 1679, place Saturn c. 160—165°, i.e. midway in Virgo, which covers 150—165°. For such a slow-moving planet this implies a large error. On the same day in the previous year Saturn was c. 149°, which would be very like the parallel case cited above. This date would also suit the data given for the Sun and Mercury, but would not suit Mars in Scorpio. Scorpio is right for A.D. 242, but in 241 Mars was in the beginning of Cancer. It is not clear whether άρχον implies that there was any real computation behind the data. It might be that the compiler simply found when he looked up the planetary tables (cf. 2939) for the first date in question that this was on or very shortly after the date given in the tables for the entry for Saturn into Virgo. If this was the method followed, the compiler’s eye may have strayed to the column for the previous year at this point.

17. 12. 19. The trace is a mere dot of ink from the top of a letter. Possible are Κήρυς Δικαίωμα, [Στεφάνος Αἰγους, and Μιθρυδάτης Παρνάβας]. The last is perhaps too long.

19. The year is A.D. 255/6.

20. This looks like άρχον, but in 3 and 11 άρχον falls after the first of the two days concerned, not after the second.

24. Cf. 5 and n. 74.

26. Either ήττος or ήττος could fit the traces; Ήττος and Κήρυς could not.

27. The genitive of a planet name would be θεός. Perhaps it was simply θεός Παρνάβας, i.e. a woman’s name, in which case the entry above was a truncated one like those in 18-40, 48-49.

27. Possibly Παρνάβα.

27. The date is equivalent to 11 January, A.D. 245.

41. For the word οροσκοπίας cf. K. Perissoudou, Paphiti Gorgos Magia, 1 1337 for similar spells cf. Ibid. XII 144-52, VII 535-69, 709-46, and others in the index under οροσκοπίας; one with specifically astrological terminology in VII 795-815. The traces here do not suit the commoner form διάλεξες.

42. The 5s would be a magical incantation, probably given below. Very possibly 3 5s should be read, but it has not been verified and the tiny traces cover rather a wide space for only four letters.

43. After 90x by no means the same of a planet, e.g. Μοιρας, Ενεσης, Μεταφα, and others in PGM Index s.v. οροσκοπίας (Voll. iii p. 198).
The only feature not found in one or other of the parallel texts is the sensibly convenient arrangement of reserving a separate column for each year.

Since there are no remains of the other half of a double leaf, there is no proof that the fragment comes from a codex, but that is the most likely hypothesis and upon it some calculations can be made.

The parallel tables have data only for the five planets mentioned above and there are traces here of the entry for the last one, Mercury, which should occupy about 12 to 15 lines, in only two columns. Adding these to the 51 lines surviving and allowing for a bottom margin we may conclude that the page was probably half as tall again or a little more, say in all 18-20 cm. This is a fairly normal format for a papyrus codex, corresponding to Group 8 in E. G. Turner's classification, see The Typology of the Early Codex, 20-1, 24, at least as far as the proportions of height and breadth are concerned, though the dimensions are rather smaller than normal.

Comparing page numbers and the standard layout on both sides we may calculate that the four pages missing at the beginning of the book can have contained the data for sixteen years at the most, less if there was preliminary matter. Therefore the tables cannot have begun earlier than A.D. 201/2 and cannot have extended back into the period covered by the other extant tables on papyri.

If this manuscript was a codex, its minimum capacity was three double leaves, making twelve pages in all. If the tables continued on the same plan, the last year on page 12 would have been A.D. 240/9. I had thought that, if the tables were intended for ordinary use, it was likely that they covered the extreme span of human life, say eighty or a hundred years. On this basis one might have calculated a likely date for the book at c. A.D. 300 to 300. Nothing in the palaeography contradicts this, though it would be uncomfortable to have to bring it very much later than A.D. 300. Tables for this period of time would occupy about twenty-five pages, say seven double leaves. However, Professor Neugebauer is sceptical of the romantic idea that the tables were based on the span of a lifetime. He writes in a letter, 'I have never seen tables adjusted to the length of human life. Much more plausible are planetary periods, e.g. 50 years, common for Saturn, Jupiter, not too bad for Mars.' Tables for sixty years would occupy only fifteen sides in a book of this format, say four double leaves. Of course other matter might well have been incorporated in the same volume.

Table A below gives the Greek numerals for the months of the Alexandrian calendar and their Julian equivalents. A more extensive and more convenient table for turning individual Alexandrian dates into Julian dates is given in P. W. Pettman, Chronographie égyptienne d'après les textes démotiques, facing p. 9. Table B gives the Greek numerals for the signs of the zodiac, with the range of degrees assigned to each, by which their positions are defined in B. Tuckerman, Planetary, Lunar, and Solar Positions A.D. 2 to A.D. 1649.
### Table A

**Leap Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Start</th>
<th>End</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hathyrs</td>
<td>28 Oct.-26 Nov.</td>
<td>29 Oct.-27 Nov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachon</td>
<td>26 Apr.-25 May</td>
<td>27 Apr.-25 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payni</td>
<td>26 May-24 June</td>
<td>26 May-24 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epeiph</td>
<td>25 June-23 July</td>
<td>26 June-24 July</td>
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### Table B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Degree</th>
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<td>Virgo</td>
<td>150-180°</td>
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<tr>
<td>Libra</td>
<td>180-210°</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scorpio</td>
<td>210-240°</td>
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<td>Sagittarius</td>
<td>240-270°</td>
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<td>270-300°</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aquarius</td>
<td>300-330°</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pisces</td>
<td>330-360°</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aries</td>
<td>1-30°</td>
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<td>Taurus</td>
<td>30-60°</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gemini</td>
<td>60-90°</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>90-120°</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leo</td>
<td>120-150°</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In the translation, exclamation marks after the name of a zodiacal sign warn that the entry does not agree with the modern tables of Tuckerman. Many of these disagreements can nevertheless be accepted as the result of differences between the ancient and modern calculations. It is suggested in many of the notes that larger discrepancies derive from errors of copying, but a convincing solution of this type cannot always be found.

Professor Neugebauer has been kind enough to give his expert advice on a typescript and has made valuable corrections at several places. He points out also that the exclamation marks in the translation may give a misleading impression of the quality of the text, which is really in unusually good agreement with modern computation.

---

1. An extra intercalary day (Epagomenae 6) is added in the summer preceding a Julian leap year i.e. in years whose A.D. numbers when divided by four leave a remainder of three.

2. Phamenoth 5 is always equivalent to 1 March.
3299. PLANETARY TABLES FOR A.D. 217-225

1° Year 1.
1° Saturn

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<th>Libra</th>
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1° Year 2.
1° Saturn

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**Notes:**
- "Page 6."
- "Alexander."
72

DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

19 (17 Sept. 223)
Libra

160
Hathyr
4 (1 Nov. 223)
Scorpio

160
Cheosac
15 (12 Dec. 223)
Sagittarius

160
Tybi
27 (2 Jan. 224)
Capricorn

160
Pharamonoth
3 (28 Feb. 224)
Aquarius

160
Pharosuhi
18 (8 Apr. 224)
Pisces

165
Phaosphi
20 (15 May 224)
Aries

165
Epeiph
4 (28 June 224)
Taurus

170
Moseor
30 (29 Aug. 224)
Gemini

170
Venus
1 (20 Aug. 223)
Cancer

170
Thoth
11 (9 Sept. 223)
Leo

170
Phaosphi
9 (7 Oct. 223)
Virgo

170
Hathyr
4 (1 Nov. 223)
Libra

170
Cheosac
21 (10 Dec. 223)
Sagittarius

175
Tybi

175

175

175

175

"Year 42."

180
Jupiter
Thoth
1 (25 Aug. 224)
Capricorn

180
Thoth
1 (25 Aug. 224)
Leo

180
Hathyr
14 (10 Nov. 224)
Virgo

180
Tybi
1 (7 Dec. 223)
Libra

185
Epeiph
19 (13 July 225)
Virgo

185
Phaosphi
5 (2 Mar. 225)
Cancer

185
Pachon
27 (22 May 224)
Leo

185
Epeiph
20 (14 July 225)
Virgo

190
Venus
Thoth
17 (14 Sept. 224)
Scorpio

190
Phaosphi
12 (9 Oct. 225)
Sagittarius

190
Hathyr
7 (Oct. Nov. 225)
Capricorn

190
Cheosac
13 (9 Dec. 224)
Aquarius

190
Pharaumothi
25 (21 Dec. 224)
Pisces

195
Caelum
? (Mar. Apr. 225)
Pisces

6-7 According to Tuscann Saturn was in retrograde motion inside Scorpio in this period, reaching its lowest point (211. 39°) in the period 7-12 July. There are differences here between the extent of motion and of timing.

14. The retrograde motion of the Sun in (X) is indicated by Tuscann's tables. On Tybi 7 = 1 January, A.D. 217. Mars was well within Libra; ten days later it was on the margin of Libra and Scorpius, still in Libra by modern standards but probably in Scorpio by the ancient method of measuring longitude, see n. 5.

15-17 Mars was in retrograde motion at this point, but according to Tuskann remained in Sagittarius.

18. Usually the first entry for each planet gives its position on Thoth 1, even when the planet enters a new sign during the month, see 45, 46, 7, 3, 85-6, 114-15, 133-4, 167-7, 178-9. There are only three other entries like this one; 61, 139, 145.

19-21 All these entries put the planets in the signs above that to which Tuscann's tables assign them, but they are mostly within the bounds of accuracy to be expected from ancient calculations, see Greek Horoscopes, 8, 8-9.

22. Ephesos 20 = 14 July, A.D. 219. It may be that the papyrus had καπα or καβ, which would also give a result near enough the expected degree of accuracy.

[Professor Neugebauer observes that for restorations it is best to use the difference-sequences of the text as a whole, not the agreement with Tuskann, which means very little for individual cases. His calculations and the graphs that he has plotted suggest that the most plausible restoration here would be κμ καβ, Ephesos 24 = 18 July.]

23. By 48 September Mercury was well past the middle of Libra, which was entered in the first three or four days of September. If we delete the kappa the date would be 6 September, which would be a satisfactory enough result, but it is hard to ascribe this simply to an error of transcription.


25. As for the period 11-16 February. In view of the good agreement of the modern tables with the modern tables it seems quite likely that the figure for the day has been wrongly copied as κμ instead of κμ, which would indicate 16 February.

26. The first reading was κμ καβ. Professor Neugebauer suggested that for the day figure it would be better to read κμ, and in fact it is better palaeographically to assign the first trace to the top of the alphabet of the figure and the text as the top of iota, though I had taken them together as kappa. After that the remains of a rounded top suit theta quite as well as iota.

27. According to Tuskann Saturn was at least a month later that Jupiter entered Gemini. If instead of Pharaumothi 29 = 25 March, the date was Pharaumothi 29 = 25 April, Jupiter would be near enough entering Gemini to afford a result satisfactory by ancient methods. It is unlikely that the month number 7 is mistaken for 8, but Pharaumothi and Pharaumothi are sufficiently similar to cause confusion and the error may have taken place at a stage when the names were still being used, cf. 185 n. For more elaborate tables which give the month names cf. PFE 7 (1977) 101-104.

28. Since there is no line across the columns above this entry it still belongs to Venus, which entered Virgo in the period 21-24 August, Mesore 48-Epaphonemion 1. If the last date is right it was probably written σ[η], cf. introd. para. 4.

[Professor Neugebauer calculates that the difference-sequences (cf. 44 n.) suggest that the table would have had here κμ καβ, i.e. Epaphonemion 4 = 27 August.]
3300. Extract from City Directory

Later third century

This extract from a list of properties in Oxyrhynchus occupies the back of 3299, written in A.D. 271/2, and is presumably of about the same date or not much later. The terminology is very similar to that of P. Oxy. III 111, though more information is included there under each house entry. Here the names of owners and occupiers only are given, sometimes with the addition of their occupations. In this it resembles rather the extensive document from Panopolis recently published by Z. Borkowski, Une description topographique des immeubles à Panopolis.

[[...]]

1 995, αγαμή 3 abl

[[...]]

4 λεγθομένη, εν 6 κυρία, ἑν τον θεόν 3 διοικητή, εν το ἑαυτόν 11 τον ἄρχον (and so throughout), εν τον 12 απόλλος 15 αρμοδίως 16 πραγμ [omitted 18 απόλλος]
Beginning from the house of Diogenes: Diogenes, Dionysiv (his) brother.
Next west: house of Heracleides: Heracleides himself.
Turning to the south: house formerly belonging to An ...: Aranai, caparius, Aquilanus.
Next north (sic; south?): house of Theonius (Thous, fisherman).
Next south: Posios, fisherman.
Next south: (house of) Proxenus son of Arnon: Phebus and Idicorus, Apollo and Eros.
Next south: Harpoios, boulter.
Next south: (house of) Aphynechis, embroderess: Aphynechis himself, Thous (his) brother.
Next south: (house of) Anicetus, dyeer: Anicetus himself.
Next south: (house of) Philemon, vegetable-seller: uninhabited.
Next south: (house of) Sarapis: Heracle.
Next south: (house of) Despots, linen-seller: Aerius.
Next south: (house of) Heracle: Heracle himself.
Next south: (house of) My ...: Payas son of Achil (his) son, Heracleus, another.
Turning to the east: (house of) Dicaxinos ... ias, carpenter.
Next east: (house of) Apol ...: Cichoios.
Turning to the north: (house of) Sarapians: Pagus.

The name Aranai is now. On caparius see P. Gaia. 39 introd. In P. Ocd. III 311. 233 wahl ( ) is taken to be a wrong spelling of wahl (rawl), but wahl (rawl), as the occupation of the person whose names proceed, may be a preferable expansion of the abbreviation.

It is very difficult to construct a diagram to show how this house could be to the north of the one in line 6 and also have on its south side the house in line 11. If this is a mistake for ebrere (ebrere), a perfectly straightforward plan emerges, viz:

```
   6  4  1
  9  11  12
  15  16
  19
  21  22
  24
  26
  27
  30  32  33
  35  36
```

Neither the reading nor the pattern of sense is clear. If only one inhabitant is listed in 26, the implication is that My ... is a woman, the owner of the house, which is inhabited by her son Payas, whose father is Achil ( ), and by Heracleus, another son. This possibility is used in the translation. As an alternative we might translate, 'Payas, Achil ( ) his son, Heracleus another'. I have not succeeded in matching the traces in 27 to any known name or to a word meaning 'mill'—compare the bakery below (35) and the melanto in Z. Berkowski, op. cit.

3301. REPORT OF SYPHATAR

35. 4B.64.9H (4-10) A.D. 390

Three syphtars, acting as a college, cf. XLIII 3137, report to the strategus in answer to his inquiry, which was itself prompted by an order of the prefect, that a wanted person's name is not to be found among their records. Since the syphtars was the chief administrative officer of the tribe, there may be an implication here that there were only three tribes in Oxyrhynchus at this date, though we cannot be taken as sure without confirmatory evidence, cf. XL pp. 6-7, XLIII 3095-8 introd. A change in the number of tribes may have been made at the same time as the introduction of the syphtars early in the reign of Diocletian, cf. A. K. Bowman, Town Councils, 152 n. 7.

This is the first such report from officers of the tribe and the damage to the ends of the lines deprives us of the exact wording at many places, but one may compare the reports made by property registrars of the results of searches in their records, XXXIII 2665, M. Chr. 156.

The back is blank.
3301. REPORT OF SYSTATAE

φοίλοι γενομένοι τούτων οόδωμι ἕκατον ἕκατον βιβλίαν φανερώοντος οὐδέποτε συνήθεσιν ἕκατον εἴρην ἐνίκηται καὶ διὰ τούτα προσφοβοῦμεν.

8 Ὅσια Χλαύδια Κλεοπατράς σε 3301–3330 in dieo. 12
33 συνήθεσιν... This is to be compared with the use of συνήθεσιν for συνήθως, cf. Mayer—Schmolz I 1 148–9 (336), and is the equivalent of συνήθως, cf. E. A. Spatholos, Lexikon, and F. Panos, Ομολ. Αθηναιων, s.v. I have not found the form with thecata elsewhere. It perhaps ought to be printed as two words, συνήθως, since I.33 τοις συνήθεσιν s.v. συνήθως I 53, cf. P. Flor. III 304, 84 480 ὄσια συνήθως μηδεν ἄλλοι τε παρέχοντες τοις εὐρήμασιν... The last letter of συνήθως now has a final which suggests that this is the end of the report, which would in any case be expected to end with this word. The second half of the line was probably blank. Underneath there is a blank margin of c. 2.5 cm. with a ragged edge; further down there was probably a date clause giving the month and the day.

3302. PETITION TO A PREFECT

29 ὧν 362 B.C. (A.D. 300)

A lady petitions the prefect for protection against tax-collectors. Apparently some persons who had tried to keep her out of her inheritance and had been ordered to make restitution were trying now to subject her to liability for taxes on the property for the period in which she had not enjoyed the income. If the addition of (οῖς) to the text in 12 is correct, see n., she was still dispossessed at the time of writing.

The text is much damaged and in addition the statement of the case is so general that we get very little idea of the circumstances.

For the prefect in question see 3301–3303 introd. The back is blank.

Κλαύδια Χλεοπάτρα τῷ διασχηματισθέντα ἐπάρχῃ, [Αὐτῆς] παρὰ Αὐρήλια Σερβιλίας θυγατρὶς, τῷ Χριστιάνου τοῦ καὶ Ἐσπερίου ἱππό τοῦ γενομένου ἔφαγεν γενόμενον, βουλὴν, τῇ λαῷ ἀπόστροφον, καὶ λαῷ (προσφοβοῦμεν... Ὀξίναρχον τοῖς κωπίοις χρώμα τοῦ κοινοῦ χρηματοδοτήσας τὸν καθήκοντα ζητοῦμεν. ἐξερχεῖται μή πρὸς τοὺς τοῖς ἀνεπικεφαλέως παρὰ τὴν τύχην μοι εὐθὺς... In 14 letters... ἐπιγράφει μὲ βιασύνη. ἀλλὰ γὰρ τῆς πρὸς τῶν ἐκείποι ἐνδεχόμενον εἰς μὴ καὶ τῶν καταλείποντων μοι μᾶλλον ἐπὶ ἑαυτοῦ τοῦ παθήσεως ὑπορεκίας ὅπως καὶ ὑποτελῶς περὶ τῶν παρακατασκεύασε... τοὺς πρὸς τὴν ἡγεμονία γεγονός ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ τὸ εἴρημα ἐπικρατεῖται καὶ προτιμάται ἐφίππος διὰ ἀποφάσεως καὶ ὑπογραφῆς ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ βαιδευκονίας γεγονός ὑπὸ τῶν...
3302. PETITION TO A PREFECT

2. The patronymic is restored from XLI 3139 2–9.
4 sqq.: The trace is 7, which suggests παραλλαγής or παραλλαγής. A subject for παραλλαγής may occupy the remaining space, e.g. μὴ δεῦρον or more probably something alluding specifically to her
appearance.
5. It might be guessed that Servilla was left an orphan and that her guardians are accused of misusing their powers. The περιγραφή may refer to measures taken to protect her interests after the death of her parents, e.g. τής... εὐχρηστομεῖν μοι ἡσυχασθείναι, when the provision made for me by my parents was held in contempt.
11 διαφορετικά τῆς καθαρρήσεως. This is the second papyrus to testify to the genuineness of the verb διαφορετικά (from διαφέρω), existing alongside διαφέρεται (from διαφέρω), see Men. Ἰθ. 76, with the commentary of A. W. Gesner and P. H. Sandbach, p. 415. In the documentary papyrus διαφορετικά occurs only here; διαφερόμενον appears in P. Cist. Zen. IV 59579, 5, P. Petrie II 40a. 13, PSI IV 536. 11, 315. 3, and V 513. 59; all of the third century n.c.
12 (et al.). The addition was suggested by the Press reader. The improvement to the sense and the run of the sentence makes the suggestion irresistible.
13 διαφορετικά. Probably this is simply a mistake for the plural. The shade of meaning is not entirely clear. For the translation adopted, putting my name forward, cf. WB 680 μηδείς ἰδοὺ (2).
14 It seems fairly clear that Servilla is being called upon to pay tax. Restore perhaps καὶ ἱδοὺ τὴν ἐξήγησιν, to make various payments.
15 θεατρού. Would be ἱδοὺ, 'to pay the state taxes', but the trace is better than the first uiprirt of g.
16 sqq., 30. The word required may be εἰσιν, 'prison'. For imprisonment in the προφανοῦς see WO IV 1289, 652–9, cf. G. Cholom, L’Histoire de Tibère Julius Alexander, 113–14, R. Trubenerich, Op. Aff. II 715, n. 22. It seems likely that this prison is the same as the one known to exist in the ἱστορία, see 15.15. The dativο τοιοῦτος looks alike, though after it as seems to have been written over something else, perhaps τοῦ ἱστορίας εἰσιν, etc.
17 Note that the προφανοῦς are not to be identified with the earlier προφανοῦς, see Ancient Society 7 (1970) 925–6 and n. 26. For ἵστορος see N. Lens, Inventory of Compilatory Sources, s.v. To judge from the passages referred to S. Darío, Spiegel Lexiarde, s.v. προφανοῦς, this variant is a general term for a tax-collector.
15 ἱστορία ἵστορος. For this office as the site of a prison see XLI 3104 8 n.
16–17 For the restoration of οἴκος cf. EJF 630 προφανοῦς II 2 & 3. The plural άδικοι may be equivalent to ἰδοὺ, cf. the use of ἱστορία in 12 and 20, or 'better, as Mr. Parsons suggests, it may mean 'us Egyptians'.
18 ἱδοὺ. Cfr. e.g. XLI 3123 7.
19 οἴκος. The traces are certainly not of a, rather of c, i.e. 7, or p. Nor are they of a, but possibly (οἴκος here written wrongly as οίκος), cfr. XLI 3130 20, ὁδός ἦν ὁδός ἦν, and Mayer-Scholl I p. 147 for r = 8.

3303. Edict of a Prefect

43 58.6(K:5–9)b
17'7.5 cm
c.a.D. 300–1

The ends of the lines are so much abraded that little can be made of the text of this edict. All that emerges is the name of the prefect, Claudius Cleophas, on whom see 3301–3303 introd., and the fact that he is pronouncing about the supply of boats.
If the boats were, as one might most naturally assume, for the transport of grain down the Nile to Alexandria after the harvest, the season of the year would probably be summer, say July or August. Since this prefect's predecessor, Aelius Publius, was still in office after 18th August, A.D. 99 (IX 1204), and his successor, Claudius Callicius,
was in office already by 6 June a.d. 301 (3304), the year in question would then be a.d. 300. The argument, however, is far from sure. The back is blank.

Claudius, 3-4: 1. ἀλήθειας 7 ἐπιφανεσ 8 ἐκπέπληκτος

Claudius Cleopatras, the most perfect prefect of Egypt, says:

"I observe that the owners of boats are not (obtaining?) much (share?) in the use of them? for a (short) time, when their service was considered (essential?), those put in charge of them were commanded by me to provide some boats to serve temporarily and to be returned (forthwith?) to their masters?"

(For the purposes of this highly conjectural translation I have assumed that certain of the unread tracts could represent μετέχουνω (3), ἔχων, τῆς ἐπώνυμος (4-5), διαφωνεῖ (5), and καθά (6). These could be right but are not verifiable. The whole sense might be quite different.)

Perhaps ἐπί τῇ γῇ, introducing another preliminary clause. Another, and perhaps a better, possibility is ἐπί τῇ γῇ τῆς, which itself cannot be read. At the end perhaps τῇ ἔργῳ would suit.

3304. AFFIDAVIT

G. 16 (B. 68) b 60 b 66 b C 6 (7-8) a

20 x 15.5 cm.

Prior together from three fragments found under two inventory numbers, this document mentions the prefect of Egypt Claudius Cleopatras and gives a date which is the earliest recorded for him. See 3301-3303 introd. for the effect of this on the list of prefects.

The affidavit was made by a systers of Oxyrhynchus affirming the misdeeds of a fellow citizen. A charge was to be laid in the court of the prefect of Egypt and the affidavit may have been chosen as the formal way of instituting proceedings because the defendant had taken flight, possibly to avoid public service. In W. Chr. 492 it seems that the form of an affidavit addressed to the prefect was adopted because the adversary refused to accept a communication. These two cases suggest that the affidavit was used particularly when one party to the dispute could not or would not participate in the legal procedure. This does not apply, however, to SB X 1088. On the ἀκεραίωσις as an αἰτία ἀκεραίωσις see E. Seid, Rechtsgeschichte Ägyptens ab dem. Provinz, 116-17.

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The back is blank.
3304. AFFIDAVIT

6 Εμνώ, Restore perhaps ἑκατοντάρχης, to be followed by another alias, or a patronymic, e.g., ἑκατονταρχᾶς, which could be followed by τοῦ and the grandfather's name.

7 For the restoration cf. P. Lisp. 39, 3-7, ἑκατοντάρχης ὢν ἑκατονταρχῆς (read -ας) ἐκεῖνος τέκνος τοῦ ἑκατονταρχῆς, 'since the outrage is awaiting judicial cognizance from His Valiance'.

8 Probably διηθέτες αὐθεντήτης, alluding to the prefect; cf. 10 and CPR V 7. 9 n. for the use of this title. By way of metaphor one might think of ἕνας [γενάτης ὡς τὸν τοῦ τουτοῦ ἐκεῖνος βασιλέα, 'since the outrage is awaiting judicial cognizance from His Valiance'.

9 Probably it is ἐπίσκοπος τῆς παρακολούθου, cf. VIII 1114 23-41; by way of stoppage restore e.g., διηθέτης ἐπίσκοπος τῆς παρακολούθου, 'he necessarily recorded (it) in this affidavit, followed by δι' (or μὲ) ἐπίσκοπος ἐπίσκοπος, cf. 21. 13-14. From 13 we may perhaps guess that his Valiance had been appointed to some public service and failed to perform himself. We might indicate παρακολούθου, e.g., γραφείον παρακολούθου, e.g., XXXIV 2744 5-6, but perhaps more likely is παρακολούθου παρακολούθου, 'less sustained by the public service'. This may also explain why the affidavit is drawn up by the scribe, who was responsible for the appointment of liturgists, cf. P. Mercedes, Les Scribes de l'État civil, 50-45, esp. 56-7. On the other hand the ambiguity of αὐθεντήτης in 1 leaves it doubtful whether the victim of the confidence trick was the wife of liturgists or of the scribes. If it was Didymus whose wife parted with the donkey, as seems more likely, that is sufficient reason for his action.

10 The whole word (read -ας). This word appears to be used in an unusual sense. According to LJS s.v. II 2, it can mean 'historical heightening by the use of a stronger root'. From this it might have come to mean by stages 'exaggeration', 'exaggerated claim', and here 'false claim'.

11 ἐκεῖνος stands probably for ἐπισκόπως, cf. M. Schmidl I 180-91 (simplification of doubled consonants), esp. 187 (for λαλ., and 184-5 (e for τα). In the translation this is regarded as transitive, 'took it away', but it may be intransitive, 'having secured it... made off', cf. LJS s.v. ἐκεῖνος A II.

12 Possibly, however, it might stand for ἔκκλησιά, 'drew it off', since reduplication frequently caused difficulties to writers of late Greek, see B. G. Mandel, Berit i den Græke Non-lyriske Fabels, 200-1.

13 ἐκεῖνος αὐθεντήτης. See Blas-Debrunner, Grammatik d. neutert. Griech., 95-6 (§§ 143-4), for the use of the nominative.

14 The superfluous trace at the end is perhaps a brazo, s, the first letter of the next word.

15 The substantival use of ἐκκλήσια, whether it is neuter or masculine in this instance. However, the suffix is also suspect. One might expect some δήμους δεκαετής ἐκκλήσιας, δήμου τῆς ἐκκλήσιας, 'to subject to the penal authority of none other than His Valiance'. But there is also the suggestion of contamination with another δήμου ἐκκλήσιας δῆμου τῆς ἐκκλήσιας, 'to subject to the penal authority of none except only His Valiance'.

16 Ἐκκλήσια. It looks as if the writer began to write Ἐκκλήσια and remembered in the process that Clodius was the correct name.

17 On the ἐκκλησιαστής see P. Carc. Inv. 64 intro.

3305. COMMUNICATION TO A LOGISTE

48 3βαθύτερος (-τερος) 105 x 55 cm. 16 March, A.D. 913

This scrap, containing only the ends of four lines and traces of a fifth from the top of a document addressed to the logistics Ammonius alius Gerontius, gives us a date
for him which is earlier by almost three years than the earliest hitherto known, that in VI 983 (= SB III 6003) 15 (cf. 4) of 21 February, a.d. 316, see 3 n.

The back is blank.

The next item also mentions Ammianus and very probably dates from the earlier part of his tenure.

τῆς τελευταίας ἡμέρας ἡμερήσιος Θεολόγος Θεολόγου Θεολόγος Θεολόγου Θεολόγου Θεολόγου Θεολόγου

5 c. 20–25 letters, τῆς ἡμερήσιον τῆς ἡμερής ἡμερήσιον τῆς ἡμερήσιον τῆς ἡμερήσιον τῆς ἡμερήσιον

c. 50 letters

1 φιλοτιμίας λαός, ἐπιστολή, ἐπιστολή

1 The consuls of our masters Galerius Valerius Maximinus and Flavius Valerius Constantius Emperors Augusti for the third time, Phrauntho 29. To Aurelius (or Valerius?) Ammianus alias Gerontius, logistae of the Oxyrhynchite nome. [From X... from?] the most glorious city of the Alexandrians. There belongs to...

1 The date is 16 March, a.d. 315. There is no possibility of restoring μέρας τῆς ἡμέρης in place of ἡμερήσιον and assigning the document to a.d. 314. Maximianus Dina died while retreatling before Licinius some time in summer a.d. 313 and was replaced by Licinius in the Egyptian dating formula between 29 July (XLIII 3144) and 13 September (P. Cair. Inv. 190, 20), cf. BGU II 499, 15 (25 November), BGU I 549, 14 (29 November). The post-consular dating of a.d. 314, therefore, named the consuls as Constantine and Licinius III, see P. Lond. III 572, 80 (p. 230).

3 For the question of which nome we should supply here, Oxyrhynchus or Alexandria, see 3306 1 n.

The date is 16 March, a.d. 315.

15 March, a.d. 315

18 March, a.d. 315

23 March, a.d. 315

30 March, a.d. 315

12 April, a.d. 316

1 November, a.d. 316

15 January, a.d. 318

31 January–February, a.d. 318

He also appears in XXXIII 6075, which is undated. The next logistae, Valerius Dioscorides alias Julianus, is first known in office 30 July, a.d. 311 from VI 1000 (= WC 457). For a.d. 311 as the date of 900 see P. Princ. Roll pp. 32–4. The old date of a.d. 321 is retained in the latest list of logistae (BASP 13 (1976) 39–40), which also omits XXXIII 6075 from the entries for Ammianus alias Gerontius.

3306. LETTER OF A LOGISTAE TO A PRYTANES

44 SB 65/G(2–3) a

The writer of this document broke off in the middle of the sixth line of text leaving the end of the line and two-thirds of the sheet blank. It is not obvious why he did so. The final word, which remains unread, may have contained some irreducible error,
3307. ASSESSMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER

This is an assessment of contributions measured in gold and silver bullion, listing numbers of persons who were liable according to the villages and smaller settlements of the eighth pagus. It is written across the fibres, though the back is blank. Possibly some stripping of the fibres of the back had already made it unfit for use in the normal way when the writer took it up.

No date is given, but the document must be subsequent to the creation of the pagi in A.D. 307/8, see J. Lallemant, L'Administration, 97–8, and a clue may be available from another papyrus from this layer, inv. 41 58,6/8/3a, which is addressed to the praepositus of the same pagus and dated to A.D. 309. However, 3307 cannot be firmly pinned down to this date. The handwriting would suit any date in the early fourth century.

The last two lines give the total number of persons and two weights of bullion, silver and gold. The weights are conveniently divisible by the number of persons, which strongly implies that each person was liable to contribute fixed weights of 2 grams or scruples (γραμματα) of gold and 1 ounce (= 24 grams) of silver.

If this list does indeed record a flat-rate individual contribution of 2 gr. gold and 1 oz. silver, the symmetry of these figures might suggest that the value of the contribution was theoretically supposed to be half of gold and half of silver at the proportion by weight of 1:12. Such evidence as we have indicates that the ratio of the monetary value of gold and silver fluctuated, see L. C. West and A. C. John, Currency, 76–7, 94–5, 103, 185–6, 189. H. M. Jones, The Roman Economy, 69. A similar and even lower fixed relation between gold and silver occurs in SB III 618 and XII 1524, where it is 1:10. In P. Brenn. 83 introd., one village total is given as 2 lb. of gold and 25 lb. of silver, i.e. 1:124, but it is not clear if this relation is maintained throughout. The evidence, in fact, is not enough to confirm that these ratios depend on notions of the values of the two metals. Other considerations may have influenced the fixing of the rates. However, the new fragments of the price edict from Aczani show that an official ratio of 1:12 was in force in A.D. 304, with gold bullion at 72,000 den. (28.1a) and silver bullion at 6,000 den. (28.9), cf. M. Giaccheri, Edictum Dioecletiani, 114–15.

The purpose of these contributions is not known. It will shortly be shown that P. Cair. Isid. 89, 11–13—missed by me in CE 49 (1974) 163–74—firmly links the bullion contributions which were assessed in proportion to the assessment of grain taxes with the compulsory purchases of bullion by the state, see works by R. S. Bagamal forthcoming in CE 53 (1977), P. Col. VI 19–24 introd. The flat rate contributions of 3307 should, therefore, be unrelated to the imperial bullion purchases. For the taxes which might be collected in bullion see P. Cair. Isid. 69 introd.
DOCUMENTS OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

3807. ASSESSMENT OF GOLD AND SILVER

Assessment

γ' = 5

γ(τοῦ) Ἀρτάκη, Διονυσίου

(ἀκτ.)

95 γ'(τοῦ) εἰπὲ τι ἅν(ται) ἀξιός(εκ) ἐποιεῖται (ζήτει) τις

ἀδύνατο λ(ήματι) λὴβη(θαντι) ἡγεῖ δὴ(κυρίων) ἡμῶν(οί)

β (λήματι) δήδη(κυρίων) 8° γεράμα(μετα) το

25 γ', = ἁμοῦ 'σιλβάς' 20 ζυγοὺς 'σιλβάς' 8° γεράμα(e)

Individual list of an assessment for the pagarchy of Teis, vix:

'Τείν 

Herois men

64

Ptoléis men

23

Crenthis men

11

Tholhis men

4

Sui men

6

Dositheus men

65

Inhabitants of hamlets likewise:

'Village of Poiomis:

Hamlet of Menē ..., (on property of?) Dionysius, (ex-?) Strategus

Treasury, once a hamlet belonging to the village of Dositheus(?)

Hamlet of Asclepiades, son of Pausiris

Hamlet of Petraκl., (on property of?) Didymus alias Eustachemon

Hamlet of Skyaltis, (on property of?) Asclepiades

The same hamlet of Skyaltis, (on property of?) Leucus

The same hamlet, (on property of?) Peredemos and his partners

Hamlet of Sarapous, (on property of?) the same and his partners

'Village of Sui:

Hamlet of Struthus, (on property of?) Artenisio

Hamlet of Albinus, (on property of?) Dionysius

Hamlet of Pausikrates

'Sum total of men liable:

346

Silver 28 lb. 10 oz.; gold 2 lb. 4 oz. 20 gr."

The meaning here appears to be 'assessment'. In the papyri the word is rare and usually refers to the operations of the ostraciōs who conducted land surveys in the last third and early fourth centuries, see CPh V 7. 7 ff.

εἴσεστιν. This appears to be an expression synonymous with 'θιν πῶς', see especially XII 1448, where the place-names offer many parallels to ours, and note the document referred to in the introduction here. The word ἐπαρχία is very uncommon before the sixth century, but a parallel is afforded by a probable use of eparchia in C. Theod. VIII 15. 1 (before Constantine's death in May A.D. 337) to mean 'as propitiatio pagi', see M. Gelzer, Studien 2, 9, 5. Vernism. Attica 6, n. 1, of XVII 1210. 4. (on eparchia in a papyrus of A.D. 370), J. Lallemand, L'administration, 133 n. 4.

1. ἕλεγχος. This hamlet is new. It is not Ρερεάρκειον (XII 2046 40), which is in any case in the territory of the village of Palerke (eastern toparchy, c.f. e.g. X 1285 89) but while this one is assigned to Poemis (formerly in the Thessalochori toparchy, c.f. e.g. X 1285 122). Since hamlets often derive their names from former owners, the attempt has been made to match the traces with personal names in NB, D. Foraboschi, Oikonomia, and W. Pape, W. d. gr. Eigennamen, but without success.
II. DOCUMENTS OF THE BYZANTINE PERIOD

3308-3311. DOCUMENTS ADDRESSED TO THE LOGISTAE SARAPODORUS

Sarapodorus, a logistos of A.D. 373-4, was not known hitherto, that is, he does not occur in the latest list in BASP 13 (1970) 30-40. These documents show a variation of his name between Aurelius and Flavius, which seems to be parallel with the use of both Aurelius and Valerius for the logistae Ammonianus alias Gerontius, see 3306 1 n. As suggested there, it looks as if logistae acquired the imperial name by a separate grant some time after their entry to the office, though the grant of the name was no doubt connected with the office. Another case described there, that of Valerius, or Aurelius, Heron alias Sarapion, suggests that the name was not retained after the expiry of the term of service in the imperial administration.

3308. UNDERTAKING ON OATH

| 39 110 | 120 | 7 | 17 January, A.D. 373 |
| f. 1 | 8 x 15 cm. |
| f. 18 | 10 x 15 cm. |

Besides the mention of Sarapodorus, see above, we find here a new praepras Augustanianus, Flavius Eunomius Parthenius, whose appearance allows us to assume that Oxyrhynchus remained in Augustamnia until at least this date, though other evidence had previously led to the conclusion that by A.D. 370 it had passed into Aegyptus, see 7 n.

The document is an undertaking to go somewhere and practice his trade, presumably in performance of a public duty, cf. H. Brauert, Binnenausdruck, 314-15, and the literature cited there. The damage makes it uncertain where he was to go. Fr. 1 has the ends of the first fifteen lines, which contained the prescript and the greater part of the body of the text. Fr. 2, slightly wider, has the last four lines, containing the subcription of an amanuensis, virtually complete. As little as one line may be missing between the fragments, but more could quite possibly be lost, see 14-15 n.

The back is blank, so far as it is preserved.

| 5-6 | λοιπόν, ἀποδοθέω τοῖς προστατεύσεσθαι θεον προς τῷ ἐξευρέσθαι τὸν καθίσταν μου τῷ λαμπροτάτῳ ἠγείρων ἀνέμου Ἐλθομποῦ |
| 1 6 | 2 λευκού |
| 7 | φλαμίνων |

3. For the restoration of Αἰγύπτιος see 3309 3. That document is clearly later than this one because the date chosen names the council of A.D. 373, whereas this see, of 17 January, still uses the post-consular date by the council of A.D. 372. Sarapodorus presumably acquired the name Flavius later in his term of office, cf. introd. 3308-3311, 3310 b, 3311 t.

4. For this form of C. XVI 2041 i ἠγείρων, VIIII A.D., PSI VIII 915, 177, ἠγείρων, VI A.D. The form most familiar in the papyri is λοιπόν. LSY puts this and other variants under λοιπόν.


The praes was announced before in P. Med. inv. 1055, 5, 15, 13, 12, see Agoraios 95 (1954) 40-62. That document is dated in a consulate of Valentianus and Valerius, c. a. A.D. 365, 368, 370, or 373, of which years the last is now seen to be the most likely. The first appearance of the praes was in a Θεβάδος, otherwise unattested. The plate (Tav. V) permits us to read Euboea, though the doubtful verse is very cursorily written. For α in place of θ see F. T. Gignac, Grammar, I 92. The persons concerned in the document come from the Oxyrhynchites and Hecatombaphite names, from which the editor properly concluded that the praes was governor of Augustamnia. It seems virtually impossible that he was praes Thebaidos because, firstly, we know of Julius Eubulus Julianus in that office in A.D. 372 and of a successor Flavius Eunomius in A.D. 373 (J. Lallemand, op. cit., 253), and secondly because Oxyrhynchus should not fall in the province of the Thebaid. He can only, therefore, be praes Augustamnia, and on this date, 17 January, A.D. 373. Oxyrhynchus must still fall in Augustamnia in spite of argument to the contrary, see J. Lallemand, op. cit., 54. The fact that in XVII 2110, of A.D. 370, the prefect of Egypt is said to have arranged official appointments affecting the Oxyrhynchite nome must be taken to show that the prefect retained certain powers in the province of Augustamnia, not...
3309. APPLICATION TO A LOGISTES

A 13th B 57(b)

10 x 6 cm.

A.D. 373

This is a mere scrap, with the central part of the top five lines of a document. The first two lines contain a date clause by the consuls of A.D. 373, the middle one an address to the logistos Sarapodorus, who here has the name Aurelius, see 3 n. and introd. 3308-3311, and the last two the names of persons applying to him.

The back is blank.

Art. 6 n. of the text reads: "Les archéologues, dans le cas où le texte est abîmé, peuvent estimer le document."

3310. APPLICATION TO A LOGISTES

40. 5B. 1129(1-3a)

12 3 x 3 cm.

26 January- 24 February A.D. 374

Very serious damage has reduced this document to three tattered fragments, the largest and the only one transcribed here containing the first four lines virtually complete, significant remains of the next four, and mere traces of four more before the text breaks off. The other two scraps are joined by only a single horizontal line of the front and the remains of writing are too damaged for any useful transcript to be offered.

The back, as far as it is preserved, is blank.

The information of value which the fragment offers is the latest date (if it is rightly read, see 3 n.) for the logistos Sarapodorus and the name Flavius, see introd. 3308-3311.

Mer à la suspension du décret de Flavius

Ovidianellovisis ouvōs aionios

Alkotodios to δ [Meo'ēio. (v.ac.)

Flavius Sarapodōrus ὁ γεγορητὴς Ὀξυμυρχάτου

parά Aργολίων Πα... Chōsanç ouvōs aionios... oikoupe[...]. ow[...]

[...]

ei tē autētēm píola afolevóthē tēs gegovnēmē tēs

ētē πραξιμ... ἀλλ' ἐμπροσ τὴν παλαιότητα τω[...].]

I. 59112
3311. PETITION TO A LOGISTES

The family relationships are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Castor</th>
<th>Rhodon</th>
<th>Ammonius</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Wife unnamed)</td>
<td>(Wife unnamed)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cyrilla          | Martha      | Gemellus |

All but Cyrilla and Martha were dead at the time of writing.

The document is blank on the back and virtually complete, though it has suffered some damage, especially to the lower left corner. The piece of papyrus seems to have been cut from near the beginning of a roll, because besides a normal join near the ends of the lines there is a join on the left and at that point the left-hand sheet shows vertical fibres. This suggests that it was the so-called protocolium, which was normally attached in this way to form a cover and guard sheet for the roll, see E. G. Turner, Greek Papyri, 5. The writing runs along the fibres of the second and third sheets except that in two places the crossbars of two letters have just strayed on to the protocolium (4, 9).

Φλωρίνον Σαραπαδόρου (v.a.) λογιστήν (v.a.) ὁ Ὀλυμπιάδης τοῦ Καριλλίων καὶ Μάρθας αἵματες ἐκ πατρός Κατορίῳ ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς πόλεως. [Ἡμεῖς] ἐνωτί ἔστη Ὀλυμπιάδης ἄτες θεοὶ ἔτυχε πατρός, ὡς καὶ δήλωσαν τὸ καταληφθέντα ὕμην αὐτὸ τῆς πρόγραμμας εἰς τοὺς τοὺς ἁμαρτωλοὺς ἡμᾶς. Ἀνεπτυχοῦσα δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν Λῃστῆρα ἀπεκατοστάσα τοὺς ὑμᾶς ἄστειν, ὡς πεύκων τὸν νῦν Ἐμμονίαν κεντηστὸν παρά τὸν πατρὸς αὐτῆς ἡμῶν ὑμᾶς ἀναγεννάω.

The two sisters who submitted the petition, Cyrilla and Martha, wished to recover the estate of a cousin on their father's side, Ammonius, who 'on the point of death allowed (? the property left behind by him (to come) under the control of' his maternal uncle, Ammonius (4–5). The text is doubtful here and it is not clear whether Ammonius became the full legal owner of the property or not. According to the women's narrative Ammonius died without leaving a will or naming heirs, but a certain Ammon was holding on to the estate unlawfully. They asked that he should be summoned and forced to make restitution to them.

Ammon is said not to be the heir (11), but probably this means only that he was not, according to the women, heir to the estate of Gemellus. Very likely he was next of kin and heir to Ammonius all right, but the textually doubtful and perhaps deliberately vague form of words in 4–5 was probably meant to imply that Ammonius was never the full legal owner of the estate of Gemellus. I am grateful to the University Press reader for suggesting this view of the case to me.
III. PRIVATE LETTERS

3312. Private Letter

Second century

Suddenly, among the routine final greetings of this fragment of a private letter, the recipient is offered a piece of news which is very relevant to the now fashionable studies of imperial slaves and freedmen; 'Herminius went off to Rome and became a freedman of Caesar in order to take up official appointments.' As so often in private letters we get only a tantalizing glimpse of an interesting process.

The handwriting probably belongs to the middle of the second century. In many ways it resembles P. Lond. II 178 (a) and particularly (b) of A.D. 145 (pp. 207–8; Plates II No. 52), and it is somewhat like P. Mert. II 73 of A.D. 164.

c. 12 letters

c. 10 letters

c. 2–4

[...]

34 48.74F (1–9) d

10.2 × 17.5 cm.
The document should probably be assigned to the second century. The main hand resembles that of the famous Gnomon of the Idios Logos, see R. Seider, Palographia d. gr. Topari, I Tac. 22, or BGU V Tac. 1, or W. Schubart, Griechische Paläographie, Abb. 36. This was possibly written down between A.D. 149 and 160, see BGU V P. 4, though it may possibly be somewhat later, see XII 3014 intro. The use of the term ἀπολύωνος makes it unlikely that 3313 could date from much later than A.D. 200, see 7 n.

Professor Turner would prefer to compare the hands of II 270 (PL VIII) of A.D. 94 and XXXI 6111 (PL X) of A.D. 193, which provide convenient termini, but he agrees with the suggested dating.
PRIVATE LETTERS

3313. PRIVATE LETTER

36 48θληση

49 Θεός enlarged from Θεός

The plighted of the writer, who lay injured and helpless after a riding accident, makes this letter more interesting than most. He was straddled in the Egyptian Babylon, about one hundred and twenty miles north of his home in Oxyrhynchus, after failing to find a passage on a boat. This is the letter he wrote to his father and his wife, asking the latter to come with her brother to look after him.

We might conclude from the names mentioned—Joas, Maria, Judas, and Isaac—that the letter originates from a Jewish family and circle, even though the writing indicates that it dates from the fourth century, when Christians began to use biblical names. Judas, because of the notoriety of Judas Iscariot, appears at first sight particularly improbable as a Christian name, cf. CYP II 501 introd., but Eusebius mentions a chronographer called Judas, living in the early third century, in words that make it virtually certain that he was a Christian (I.E., vi 7).

Moreover, in his mention of a 'cup of water' the writer may be alluding to the gospel of Mark 9:41, see 10–11 n. 3.

κυρίῳ μου πατρέ Ἰωάννη καὶ τῇ συζύγῳ μου Μαρίᾳ

'Ἰωάννης,

προσφέρομεν εὐχαρίστη τῇ θείᾳ προσωπί

περί τῆς ἤμων ἑαυτοκράτους ἱκανοῦ καὶ ἀνθρωποκράτους

ἔχων ἀπολύσεως. πῶς ἄν θησαυρόν κυρίῳ μου ἀδελφῷ, πρέσβῃ μου τῶν ἀδελφῶν των, ἐπιτίθη εἰς

Ἰωάννη 31, 49

ἐν 10–11 n. 3.
To my lord father, Jews, and to my wife, Maria, Judas. To begin with, I pray to the divine providence for the full health of you (both), that I find you well. Make every effort, my lady sister, send me your brother, since I have fallen into sickness as the result of a riding accident. For when I want to turn on to my other side, I cannot do it by myself, unless two other persons turn me over, and I have no one to give me as much as a cup of water. So help me, my lady sister. Let it be your earnest endeavour to send your brother to me quickly, as I said before. For in emergencies of this kind a man's true friends are discovered. So please come yourself as well and help me, since I am truly in a strange place and sick. I searched for a ship to board, but I could not find anyone to search on my behalf. For I am in Babylon. I greet my daughter and all who love us by name.' And if you have need of cash, get it from Isaac, the cripple, who lodges very close to you.' (end hand). 'I pray for the health of you both for many years.'

Address. 'Deliver...'

The divine providence appears in Christian contexts but is not specifically Christian, see M. Nahlin, Crinitimmeni, p. 14. For a Jewish example see Philo, In Flaccum 125; other very similar phrases are listed in the index to Clemen's edition of Philo, e.v. προφήτης.
IV. SUB-LITERARY TEXT

3315. GREEK—LATIN GLOSSARY

This scrap with parts of fourteen lines of Latin written in Greek letters comes from a glossary of the type described in the introduction to XXXIII 2660. It contains parts of two sections, one on the signs of the zodiac, the other on winds. Very similar sections appear in some of the glossaries published in GL Vol. iii, but in none of those do these two sections occur so close together. Nothing remains of the Greek equivalents.

The letters of the hand are upright informal capitals, clearly but not very evenly formed, with some unobtrusive scribbles. It may be compared with C. H. Roberts, Greek Literary Hands, 10 a, b, c, and should probably be assigned to the first century, possibly to the early second.

On the back in cursive writing running across the fibres and standing upside down in relation to the writing on the front is λόγος or λόγος...[1].

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Square brackets indicate that a word is wholly or substantially restored by conjecture or from other sources, round brackets that it is expanded from an abbreviation or a symbol. An asterisk denotes a word not recorded in LSJ or suppl. The article is not indexed.

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