
Ten Greek Papyri from Cairo Museum

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This edition of ten unpublished Greek Papyrus documents preserved in the Egyptian Museum of Cairo. The first eight of them dates back to the ptolemaic period, while the ninth and tenth to the Roman period. The documents No. 1-7 are from *Pathyrite nome*, the document No. 8 is from Gurob (Fayoum), The provenance of the document No. 9 is unknown. The last one No. 10 is from *Diopolite nome*.

<i>No</i>	<i>P.Cairo.mus. C.G.No.</i>	<i>Type of Document</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	10389	A fragment of a contract of sale	113-112 B.C
2	10353	A fragment an agreement for the surety of sale	107-98 B.C
3	10385	A small fragment of Papyrus	107-98 B.C
4	10358	A fragment of a contract of sale	109-98 B.C
5	10355	A fragment from the archive of Dryton	114-111 B.C
6	10365	A fragment of an unknown agreement	Later half of 2 nd cent. B.C
7	10390	A fragment of a loan of wheat	Later half of 2 nd cent B.C
8	10298	A fragment of a private letter	3 rd cent. B.C
9	10583	A fragment of an unknown contract	AD 166-167 or 198-199
10	10685	A fragment of a petition to the strategos	AD 222-235

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Pap. No. I

A Fragment of a contract of sale

P.Cair. Mus. C.G. 10389.
Pathyrite nome.

21 X 15.8 cm.
113-112 B.C.?

The papyrus lost from its left and right hand sides a strip which hold the beginning and the end of the lines. The upper and the lower margins are preserved, where there a piece of blank space at the upper one (ca. 4 X 7.7cm) and at the bottom (ca 4.2 X 15.8cm). At the end of line 7 there is a rounded spot of ink on the letters ρη of the word τετρημέν[ον]. At the end of line 11 there is a very small strip cut off horizontally but without damage of the text.

The papyrus preserved to us 11 lines, written by two hands. The lines 1-9 by one hand where the letters are of medium-size, cursive, and very clear, while lines 10-11 are written by another hand, where the letters are of small-size.

The letter Ψ of the patronymic Ψεμμίνιος (line 4) is too long that it attached the letters of lines 3 and 5. The verso is blank.

The date and the provenance of the papyrus are not mentioned, we can suggest that it dates between ca 113 to 112 B.C. and the provenance is the village Παθούρις the capital of Παθουρίτης *Nome*. Because we know that Ἀμμώνιος the scribe of this papyrus who is mentioned in line 9 as the agent of the ἀγορανόμος Ἡλιόδωρος held his post at Παθούρις during this time (see P. W. Pestman, *Agoranomoï et Acts Agaronomiques-Krokodilopolis et Pathyris 145-88. av. J.C.*, P. L. Bat.Vol. XXIII, Leiden. (1985). pp. 18-19.

The papyrus is a fragment from contract of sale. We suggest that the contract is sale of half-house. According to our study on the contracts of sale from *pathyris* the terms [ὠκο]δο<μη>μένης καὶ ἔστεγασ[μένης] built and roofed" (line. 1) and [γείτονες τῆς ὄλ]ης οἰκίας (line 3) are used in this kind of contracts (see the discussion on lines 1-3) .

The names of the parties are not preserved in the text, the purchaser is described in line 6 as a Persian of the mercenaries cavalry. The dimension of the house and the price of the sale are not preserved in the text too.

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The form of the contract here is belongs to that type of the objective notarial documents which are known as ἀπέδοτο A — ἐπρίατο B “so sold and so purchased”. This form is used in numerous sale-contracts from Παθύρις (see F. Pringshim: *The Greek Law of Sale*, Weimar, (1950), p. 103. and note 1). It consists three main items as the following:

I- The docket: which is contain date, ἀπέδοτο, name of the seller, the sold property, and the price the of sale. The docket was written in a separate column from the body of the contract (see as example *P. Lond.* III. 1204. p. 10 (113 B.C), *P. Strassb.* II. 87 (107 B.C.); 90 (99 B.C).

II- The body of the contract: ”begins with the date, the place of the transaction, and the name of the acting official, who is introduced by the preposition επι. Next follow a statement concerning the person of the vendor in the form ἀπέδοτο ὁ δεῖνα, the identification by situation, size, and neighbors of the property sold and the naming of the purchaser: ἐπρίατο ὁ δεῖνα. The conclusion of the document is a brief remark concerning the προπωλητης καὶ βεβαι-ωτής and his acceptance by the purchaser, and the whole is usually covered by the *agoronomie’s* note: κεκλημάτικα (see H. J. Wolff: *Registration of the Conveyances in Ptolemaic Egypt*, Aegyptus, Vol. 28, (1949), pp. 21-22).

III- The ἐγκύκλιον receipt: is the last item. It was ”a tax on transfer of the real property, and of certain other types of property” (see Wallace: *Taxation in Egypt from Augustus to Diocletian*, Princeton. (1938) pp. 227-228). The ἐγκύκλιον contains: the date, place of bank, names of the banker and purchaser, the sold property, its site and dimension, name of the vendor, the price of the sale, and the sum of the tax. The ἐγκύκλιον receipt comes after the signature of the ἀγορανόμος either in the same column of the body of contract as in *P. Lond. Vol. III. 1204. P10 (113. B.C.)* or in a separate column as in *BGU. Vol. III. 994 (113. B.C.); 996 (113 B.C.)*. as Pringshim says “from 140-88 B.C. these notarial documents show no change in from” (see. F. Pringshim op. cit. p. 103).

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For close parallels see:

P. Adler. Gr. 9, (104 B.C.). *P. Amh.* Vol. II, 51. (88 B.C.). *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 996 (113 B.C.), 997 (103 B.C.), 998 (101 B.C.), 999 (99 B.C.). *P. Koln.* I. 51 (99 B.C.). *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1204. P. 10 (113 B.C.). *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 87 (107 B.C.); 90 (99 B.C.) .

The scribe Ἀμμώνιος has abbreviated some words in the text by different ways thus:

1- Putting a sloping dash over the last letter of the word such as ἄρ(ιστερὸν) in line 7.

2- Writing the last letter of the word either over the preceded one such as Ἀμμώ(νιος); and κεχρη(μάτικα) in line 9, or under the preceded one such as Ἡλι(όδωρου) in the same line. The witness has abbreviated also the word προγεγραμμένης in line 11 by writing the letter α over the letter ρ. Likewise the witness used common symbol in line 10 for the word (ἔτων) "years". The papyrus ends with the signature of the witness (lines 10-11).

[-- οίκιας ὠκο]δο<μη>μένης καὶ ἔστεγασ[μένης ----]

[---τῆς ο]ύσης ἐν τῷ ἀπὸ βορρᾶ μ[ἔρει Παθύρεως -]

[---γείτονες τῆς ὄλ]ης οίκιας νότου οίκια Σπ[---]

[---οίκια---]εχουτου τοῦ Ψεμμίνιο[ς -----]

5 [---ἢ οἱ ἄν ὦ]σιν γείτονες πάν[τοθεν. ἐπρίατο ----]

[---Πέ]ρσης τῶν <μισθοφόρων> ἵππειω[ν ὡς ἔτων ---]

[---] ὡς ἄρ(ιστερὸν) τετρημένο[ν -----]

[---τῶν κατὰ] τὴν ὠνήν <ταύτην> πάντων [-----]

Ἀμμώ (νιος) ὁ παρ' Ἡλι(όδωρου) κεχρη(μάτικα)

(2nd. Hand)

10 [ἔγραψεν] Ταστῆς Φαγήριος Περσίνη ὡς (ἔτων).

[±4 τῆς] προγεγρα(μμένης) ὠνῆς.

Corrections:

6. ἵππέω[ν.] 7. οῦ.

Abbreviation:

7: ἄρ (ιστερὸν).

9: Ἀμμώ (νιος).

9: Ἡλι(όδωρος).

9: κεχρη(μάτικα).

11: προγεγρα(μμένης)

Symbol:

10: L. (ἔτων).

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Translation:

“.... [of a house], built, and roofed [which] is situated in the northern division [of *Pathyris* the boundaries of the whole] house: on the south, the house of *Sp* [the house of ...] *echoutes* son of *Psemminis*, [or whatever] the boundaries may be all round so called son of a Persian, of the <mercenary> horsemen [aged years] the left ear is pierced, purchased it [.....] of all the terms of this deed of sale”. “*I Ammonios* the agent of *Heliodoros* have registered”.

(2nd. Hand) “*Tastes* daughter of *Phageris* a Persian woman, aged about years [had written] of the aforesaid sale”.

Notes:

Lines 1-2:
[ἥμισυ οἰκίας ὠκο]δο<μη>μένης) καὶ ἔστεγας[μένης -----
τῆς ο]ὔσης ἐν τῷ ἀπὸ βορρᾶ μέ[ρει Παθύρεως -----] [”half of a house], built, and roofed which is situated in the northern part [of *Pathyris*”].

The first line of the fragment here is not the beginning of the contract since it contains only the description of the sold property, and preceded with a blank space (ca. 4 X 7.7cm). So the fragment here is a separate column of the contract, According to the order of the sale’s contracts of this type, we can suggest that it is the third column, where second one is the beginning of the contract; while the docket is the first one, if it was written in a separate column (see the introduction).

[ἥμισυ οἰκίας]. The property which is described here as ὠκο]δο<μη>μένης) καὶ ἔστεγας[μένης ”built and roofed” may be either οἰκία (house) as in *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 999, line. 5 (99 B.C.) where we have: οἰκίαν (L.οἰκίας) ὠκοδομημένης καὶ ἔστεγασμένης. Or ἥμισυ οἰκία (half of a house as in *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 87, lines. 4-5 (107 B.C.) where we have: ἥμισυ οἰκίας ὠκοδομη(μένης). But since the mention to the boundaries of the sold property here is introduced in line 3 by γείτονες τῆς ὅλης οἰκίας, which is used only in a case of sale half of

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house (see note on line 3). So the suitable word for the lacuna here is ημισυ οικια and the lacuna can contain it.

οικιάς: Should be put in genitive case as it is followed by ὠκο]δο <μη>μένης) καὶ ἔστεγασ]μένης.

ὠκο]δο<μη>μένης): Here the scribe Αμμωνιος wrote ὠκοδομένης instead the correct form ὠκοδο<μη>μένης. The same omission is found in *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 880. p. 8, col. II. Line 27. (*Pathyris* 113 B.C.).

ὠκο]δο<μη>μένης) καὶ ἔστεγασ]μένης. This is a part of the description of the house (cf. *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 999, line. 5. (99 B.C.). The lacunae at the end of line 1 and at the beginning of line 2, should contain the rest of the description of the house which may be:

1 - ὠικοδομημένης καὶ ἔστεγασμένης καὶ τεθυρωμένης ("built, and roofed, and furnished with doors") (see. *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1204. P. 10. col. III. lines. 18-19 (113 B.C.).

2 - ὠικοδομημένην κα[ι] ἔστεγασμένην καὶ τεθυρωμένην καὶ προσοῦ[σα]ν αὐλήν ("built, and roofed, and furnished with doors and with the attached courtyard").(see. *BGU.* Vol. III. 996. col. II, lines. 2-3 (113 B.C.).

3 - ὠικοδομημένην καὶ ἔστεγασμένην καὶ κεκαμαρω[μ]μένην καὶ τεθυρωμένην καὶ τὴν προσοῦσαν αὐλήν. ("built, and roofed, and furnished with doors and vaults and with the attached courtyard"). (see. *BGU.* Vol. III. 997. col. II, lines. 6-7 (103 B.C.).

4 - ὠικοδομημένην καὶ ἔστεγασμένην διστε[γον καὶ τε]θυρωμένην καὶ τῆς προσούσης αὐλῆς (L. τὴν προσοῦσαν αὐλήν) καὶ εἰσόδου (L.εἰσόδον) καὶ ἐξόδου (L.ἐξόδον). ("built, and roofed, furnished with two storeys and doors and with the attached courtyard and with entry and exit") (see *P. Koln.* 51, lines. 4-5 (99 B.C.).

A part from our concerned contract, there are another description for houses such as:

1 - ὠικοδομημένης καὶ κεκαμαρω[μ]μένης ("built, and furnished with vaults"). (see. *P. Adler.* Gr. 9. col. II. line.7 (104 B.C.).

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2 - ὠκοδομημένην καὶ δεδοκωμένην καὶ τεθυρωμένην (“built, and rafted furnished with doors”). (see. *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 51. lines. 23-24 (88 B.C.).

3 - ὠκοδομημένης καὶ τῆς προσούσης ἀύλης (“built, and furnished with the attached courtyard”). (see. *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 87. col. II. lines. 11-12 (107 B.C.)

4 - ὠικοδομημένην ”built” (see. *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 90. col. II. lines.15-16 (90 B.C.).

Line 2: [--- τῆς ο]ύσης ἐν τῷ ἀπὸ βορρᾶ μέ[ρει Παθύρεως ----] (“..... which is situated in the northern division of [*Pathyris*]”) After the description of the house the mention to its site, follow it.

μέ[ρει Παθύρεως: The name of the village which should put here is Παθυρίς. Because Αμμωνιος the scribe of this contract who is mentioned in line 9 as the agent of Ηλι(οδώρου), held this post at this village during 113–112 B.C. (see. *P. W. Pestman.* op. cit. pp. 18-19.) And for the reconstruction see *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 998, line. 8 (*Pathyris* 101 B.C.) where we have: τῆς ούσης ἐν τῷ ἀπὸ βορρᾶ μέρει Παθύρεως.

The village Παθύρίς was the capital of the Παθυρίτης *nome*. During this time it “occurs in Strabo under the name *Aphroditopolis*. In ancient Egypt it was Pr-H-t-Hr, in demotic *Phathor*, it was also known in ancient times as *Inti* ”the two redges” like *Gebelen* itself “the two hills” (see. *The Adler papyri* introduction p.65). This village “is stated in *Smith’s Dictionary of Greek and Roman geography* Vol. II. Lond. (1889). to be the western suburb of the *Thebes* on the opposite bank of the Nile to the main city” (see *P. Lond.* Vol. II. 218. P.15, note on line 1).

After Παθύρεως the lacuna at the end of this line should contain the dimension of the house and some special details concerning it. See *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1204. P. 10. III, lines. 19-20. (113) where we have:

τὴν οὔσαν (L.τῆς ούσης) ἐν τῷ ἀπὸ νότου μερει τοῦ ἐν Πα θυρει ὀχύρ-ωματ ος πῆχυν (L.πήχεως) στερεοῦ(ἡμίσου) οὔ μετεστι τὸ ἄλλο (ἡμισυ) Παν-οβξο ύνει Τοτοέους (L.Τοτοητιος) ἀδιαρέτου. ”which is situated in the southern division of the fortress of *Pathyris* half of a cubit, the other undivided half is own by *Panobchounis* son of *Totoes*”.

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Line 3: [--γείτονες τῆς ὅλης οἰκίας [”the boundaries of the whole] house”.

The lacuna at the beginning of this line should contain the mention to the boundaries of the house by the introductory words γείτονες τῆς ὅλης before οἰκίας. For the reconstruction see *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1204. p. 10, lines. 19-20. (113 B.C.) where we have: γείτονες τῆς ὅλης οἰκίας.

According to my study on the contracts of sale from the *Pathyrite nome* the using of γείτονες της ὅλης οἰκίας is used only in the sale’s contracts of half a house. See. *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1204. p. 11. col. III. lines. 18-20. (113 B.C.) where we have:

ἡμισυ οἰκίας ---- γείτονες τῆς ὅλης οἰκίας, and see also *P. Adler.* Gr. 9. col. II. lines 5-7. (104 B.C.), *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 87. col. III. lines. 11-12. (107 B.C.); 90. lines. 15-18. (99 B. C.). While ἡς γείτονες is used in the sale’s contracts of a house as in *BGU.* Vol. III. 997. col. II, lines. 6-7. (103 B.C.) where we have: οἰκίας ---- ἡς

γείτονες and see also *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 998, lines. 7-8. (101 B.C.); 999. line. 5; 7 (99 B.C.); *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 51. col. II, lines. 23; 25. (88 B.C.) and sometimes by using only the word γείτονες as in *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 996. col. III, line. 2-4. (113 B.C.) where we have: οἰκίαν --- γείτονες. So we can say that the sold property here is half of a house.

Lines 3-5: νότου οἰκία Σπ[---- οἰκία --]εχουτου Ψεμμίνιος [----] ”on the south, the house of *Sp*[...., the house of] ... *echoutes* son of *Psemminis*.

The lines here preserved to us the first boundary of the house (νότου) ”south”. So the lacunae should be contain the rest of the boundaries, see *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 996. Col. II. lines 4-7 (113 B.C.) where we have:

νότου οἰκία Πετοσίριος τοῦ ἱερέως καὶ Νεχούτου ἀδελφοῦ βορρᾶ οἰκία Πατουτος τοῦ Ἐρίεως ἀπηλιώτου οἰκία Πατητος τοῦ Πελαίου λιβὸς οἰκία Παουτος του Πελαίου, ”on the south, the house of *Petoiris* son of the priest and his brother *Nechoutis*, on the north, the house of *Patous* son of *Ieris*, on the east, the house of *Pates* son of *Pelaias*, on the west the house of *Paous*, son of *Pelaias*,“ and see also *P. Koln.* Vol. I. 51. line 7 (99 B.C.)

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where we have:
 νότου καὶ ἀπηλιώ(του) οἰκία Εριέως τοῦ Πατουτος, βορρά οἰκία
 Ἴμουθοῦ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, λιβὸς οἰκία Σιεποῦτος ”on the south and east the
 house of *Hrieos* son of *Patous*, on the north the house of his brother *Imouthes*, on
 the west the house of *Siepous*”.

Σπ[---]: The two letters Σπ are the initial letters of someone whose house is situated in the south of the sold-property. We have over 140 names which begin with Σπ (see. Preisigke. *Namenbuch*: Heidelberg. (1922), pp. 393-394, and D. Foraboschi: *Onomasticon Alterum Papyrologicum*, Milano (1971). pp. 298). We can not suggest an exact name here.

[---]εχουτου: The initial letters of the name have fallen in the lacuna at the beginning of line 4. The names which end with -εξουτου are: Νεχούτης and Ψενεχούτης (see. B. Hansen: *Rucklaufiges Worterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen*, Berlin, (1957). P. 178).

The name Ψεμμίνις is an Egyptian name meaning “son of Min”, parallels with the name Ψεμμοντής meaning “son of *Mont*”; it equalized with the Greek name Πανίσκος (see P. W. Pestman, *Les Archives Privees de Pathyris a l'epoque Ptolemaique*, P. L. Bat. Vol. XIX. Brill, 1965. pp. 59-60).

The first attestation of the name Ψεμμίνις is in *O. Bad. I. 310* (3 rd. cent. B.C.).

Line 5: [----- ἢ οἱ ἅν ὦ]σιν γείτονες πάν[τοθεν]”or whatever the boundaries may be all round”.

The lacuna at the beginning of line 5 should contain this final clause of the boundaries For the reconstruction see *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 996. col. III, line. 7. (113 B.C.) where we have: ἢ οἱ ἅν ὦσιν γείτονες πάντοθεν.

Lines 5-7: [ἐπρίατο -- Πέ]ρσης τῶν<μισθοφόρων> ἰππέω[ν (L.ἰππέων)ὡς (ἐτῶν) --] ὡς (L.οῦς)ἀρ(ιστερόν)τετρημέν[ον -----] ”a Persian, of the mercenay horsemen [aged years] the left ear is pierced, purchased it”. The lines 5-7. contain some of the personal description of the purchaser. According to the contracts of sale from *Pathyris*. The lines here should contain the introductory verb ἐπρίατο ”purchased”, the name of the purchaser, his age and his personal description such as his height, skin-

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color, hair, head, face, nose, and any distinguished scar see. *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 998, lines. 10-11 (101 B.C.) where we have:
ἐπρίατο Πετέησις Ὀνηοῦς Πέρσης ὡς (ἐτῶν)μ

[μέσος]μελίχρω (ς) ὑπόκλαστος σὺλή μετώπῳ ”*Peteesis* son of *Ones*, a Persian, aged forty years, of medium-height, honey-coloured, curly-hair, with a scar on the forehead, purchased”; and see also *P. Adler. Gr.* 5. col. II, lines. 9-10. (108 B.C.) where we have:

[ἐπρίατο Ὀρῶ Νεχούθου (L.Νεχούτου) Πέρσης] τῆς ἐπιγονῆς ὡς(ἐτῶν) λς μέσος μέλίχρως ὑπόκλαστος ἀναφάλανθος μακροπρόσω(πος) εὐθύρ(ιν) ὦς (L.δυσ) ἀρ(ιστερόν) τετρη(μένον) ”*Horos*, son of *Nechoutes*, a Persian, of the *Epigones*, aged about thirty six years, of medium-height, honey-coloured, curly-hair, bald on the forehead, long-faced, straight-nosed, the left ear is pierced purchased”.

Πέρσης: The letters ΠΕ of the epithet Πέρσης has fallen in the lacuna at the beginning of line 6.

Πέρσης τῶν <μισθοφόρων> ἱπέων: ”Persian of the mercenary horsemen”. The scribe forgot to write the word μισθοφορων ”mercenary” between the epithet Πέρσης and the word ἱπεων. it should be put here for these reasons:

1. we know that the regular troops of the Ptolemaic army were composed from Macedonian and many elements of the Graeco-Macedonian citizens of Alexandria and Ptolemais. While the mercenaries troops were composed from elements recruited by some condottiere at one of the soldiers-market of the Greek world such as *Taenarum* in the *Peloponesus* or *Aspidus* in Asia Minar, and from certain kind of national troops known by their experience of a certain weapon or by their nationality (see: E. Bevan: *A History of Egypt under the Ptolemaic Dynasty.* London. (1914). pp. 166-168).

2. All the documents from the Παθυρίτης *nome* prove that all the Persian whom served in the cavalry troops were μισθοφόρων such as Ἀμμώνιος Ἀρείου (the scribe of this contract); Ἑρμίας Ασκληπιάδου and Πτολεμαῖος Ἀσκληπιάδου (see. *S.B.* Vol. XVIII, 13168, lines. 25-26. (123 B.C.); Ἀρκόννησις Φιγηριος (see. *P. L. Bat.* 19. doc. 4, lines 22-23. (126 B.C.); and

Εριενούφης Ψεμμίνιος (see *P. Lips.*7, lines. 7-8. (107 B.C.). While those

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whom served as regular *ιππεις* in the cavalry were from Macedonian or Greek origin such as Δρύτων Παμφίλου; Πτολεμαῖος Πτολεμαίου (see *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 12, lines. 15,30. (148 B.C.); Ηρακλείδης Θεοδώρου (see. *S.B.* Vol. VI. 9366, lines. 2-3. (124 B.C.) and Ἴσιδωρος Θέωνος (see. *p. Ryl.* Vol. IV. 581. col. II, lines. 6. (121 B.C.). For the names of the mercenary and regular of the cavalry troops and their nationality see W. Peremans & E. Van T. Dack: *Prospographia Ptolemaica*, vol. II (*Studia Hellenistica*. 8. (1952), pp. 80-100, and J. Lesquire: *Institutions Militaire de Egypte sous les Lagides*. Paris. (1911), pp. 348-349). Since the purchaser is described here as Πέρσης so he belongs to the *μισθοφόρων ιππέων*. Accordingly the word *μισθοφόρων* should put here between Πέ]ρσης τῶν and *ιππέων*.

The omission of a word is found in the documents which are written by Ἀμμώνιος see for example:

1. *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 84. col. II, line.18. (114 B.C.) where we have: Τακμήτιος <μὲν> ἀνδρὸς; Σιεπιμούτος <δὲ> ἀνδρὸς.
2. *P.L.Bat.* Vol. XIX. doc. 6. col. II, line. 7; col. III, lines. 22,25 (109 B.C.: βασιλίσσης <Κλεοπάτρας> κα[ὶ] βασιλέως; ἄλλης <δὲ>; <γείτονες> νό- το υ; <πρὸς> (πυροῦ) (ἀρτάβας)
3. *P. Adler.* Gr. 3. col. II, line. 16. (112 B.C.) <δραχμάς> Βφ.
4. *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1208. P. 19. (97 B.C.) where he forgot to write the northern boundary of the sold land in this contract.
5. *P. L. Bat.* vol. XIX. doc. 7. A, line. 8. (109 B.C.) <ἐν Παθύρει> and <ἔστω> ποιεῖν.

The *μισθοφόροι* in the ptolemaic army were divided into two kinds of troops: the infantry (*πεζοί*); and the horsemen “*ιππεῖς*”, they were furnished with armour from the royal armouries, and their horses from the royal studs, they were received pay in kind-corn and forage for the horses (see: E. Bevan. op. cit. P. 174).

τετρημένον[ν -----]. After the description of the purchaser, the lacuna at the end of line 7 may contain the price of the sale, see *P. Adler.* Gr. 5. col. II, line. 10. (108 B.C.) where we have:

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ὡς (L.οὺς) ἀρ (ιστερόν) τετρη(μένον) χάλ(κου) (τάλαντων) ἕξ, and see also *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 882. P.13. col. II. Line 17. (101 B.C.) where we have: ὡς (L.ους) ἀριστερόν τετρημένον χάλκου (τάλαντου) ἐνός.

For the price of the houses at Παθύρις during this time, here a list of contracts of sale in chronological order:

I- sale of half of a house:

<i>Document</i>	<i>Date B. C.</i>	<i>Price</i>
1- <i>P. Lond.</i> Vol. III. 1204. p. 10.	26 Dec. 113.	1. Tal.
2- <i>P. Strassb.</i> Vol. II. 87.	24 Feb. 107.	2. Tal.
3- <i>P. Adler.</i> Gr. 9.	3 Sep. 104.	3000 Dr.
4- <i>P. Strassb.</i> Vol. II. 90.	19 Sep. 99.	2000 Dr.

II- sale of a house:

<i>Document</i>	<i>Date B. C.</i>	<i>Price</i>
1. <i>B.G.U.</i> Vol. III. 996.	Nov-dec. 113.	3. Tal.
2. <i>B.G.U.</i> Vol. III. 997.	27 Nov. 103.	3. Tal. & 2000 dr.
3. <i>B.G.U.</i> Vol. III. 998.	17 dec. 101.	4. Tal.
4. <i>B.G.U.</i> Vol. III. 999.	19 Sep. 99.	2000 dr.
5. <i>P.Amh.</i> Vol. II. 51.	6 Sep. 88.	1. Tal.

Lines

7-8:

[προπωλητής καὶ βεβαιωτής τῶν κατὰ] τὴν ὠνήν <ταύτην> πάντων [”the negotiator and guarantor] of all the terms of this deed of sale”.

The lacuna at the end of line 7 and at the beginning of line 8 should be contain the clause of confirmation βεβαιωτής τῶν κατὰ τὴν ὠνήν <ταύτην> παντων. For the reconstruction (see. *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1208. P. 19. col. II, lines. 15-16. (97 B.C.) where we have: προπωλητής καὶ βεβαιωτής τῶν κατὰ τὴν ὠνήν ταύτην πάντων

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The clause προπωλητής καὶ βεβαιωτής τῶν κατὰ τὴν ὄνην ταύτην πάντων was the usual ptolemaic sale-clause against eviction. The βεβαίωσις is a promise of the vendor, Firstly, not himself to intrude upon the buyer's possession and to defend his possession against challenge by third parties (see: F. Pringshim. op. cit. pp. 121; 357).

<ταύτην> Here again, the scribe forgot to write the demons. pron. ταυτην, between ὄνην and πάντων, but he wrote in *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1208. P. 19. col. II, lines 15-16 (97 B.C.): προπωλητής καὶ βεβαιωτής τῶν κατὰ τὴν ὄνην ταύτην πάντων and also in *P. Adler.* Gr. 21. col. II, lines. 10-11. (98 B.C.).

Line 8: [-- ὁ ἀποδόμενος δὲν ἐδέξατο --ὁ πριάμενος]

[“N.N, the vendor has been accepted by N.N, the purchaser”].

This final clause should put in the lacuna at the end of line 8, see. *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 51. col. II, lines 28-30. (88 B.C.). where we have:

Πετησις ὁ ἀποδόμενος δὲν ἐδέξατ[ο] Πελαῖας ὁ πριάμενος. “Thought originally in Egypt a buyer seems to have had a right to a warranty by προπωλητής (warrantor), he became more and more willing to accept the warranty of the vendor and eventually this acceptance became stereotyped. (see: F. Pringshim. op. cit. p. 440).

Line 9: Ἀμμώ (νιος) ὁ παρ’ Ἡλι(οδώρου) κεξρη (ματικα) Ἰ Ammonius, the agent of *Heliodorus* have registered”. For the reconstruction see. *P. Adler.* Gr. 3. col. III, line. L. 4. (112 B.C.). where we have: Ἀμμώ(νιος ὁ [παρ’ Ἡ] λι(οδώρου) κεχρη (μάτικα).

Lines 10-11: [ἔγραψεν] Ταστῆς Φαγήριος Περσίνη ὡς(ετων). [κατὰ τῆς] προγεγρα (μμένης) ὄνης ”wrote *Tastes.* daughter of *Phageris*, Persian woman, aged about years [in respect] of the aforesaid sale”.

It is expected here after the signature of the αγορανομος to find as usual in this type of contracts, the third item of it, which is the ἐγκύκλιον ”the tax-receipt of the sale” but here we have two lines of a subscription. For the absence of the tax receipt here. “It is of course possible that the payment of

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the tax was acknowledged on separate sheets as was done as in the case of *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 81, and 82, (see. *H. J. Wolff.* op. cit. p. 50).

[ἔγραψεν]: Should put here before the name of the witness. See. *P. L. Bat.* Vol. XIX. doc. 4. col. II, lines. 10, 14, 22. (126 B.C.) where the witness signs thus: ἔγραψεν Πατοῦς Εριεὺς; ἔγραψεν Πατοῦς Ὀροῦ; ἔγραψεν Ἀμμώνιος Ἀρείου.

I think that this is the first time to meet a subscription of a witness on a contract of sale from Παθυρίτης *nome*. The witnesses had appeared only in the testaments of *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 12, lines. 26-31. (151-145 B.C.); *P.L. Bat.* Vol. XIX. doc. 4, lines. 10-22. (126 B.C.); *S.B.* Vol. XVIII, 13168 lines. 24-31. (123 B.C.) and the deed of cession in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 27. col. III, lines. 7-9. (109 B.C.).

Ταστή: Fortunately the name of the witness is preserved in the text completely but it lost in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 20, lines 6-7: (127 B.C.) where we have: καὶ [.....] Φαγήριος Περσίνη μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ The editor suggested that the average of the lost letters of the daughter's name is six letters. It is corresponded with the name Ταστή here.

The witness Ταστή has been appeared in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 20 (127 B.C.) with her sons Σλήης and Ἀρμαίς, sons of Ὀρος as debtors of a loan of 2. Talent and 4000 Drachma from Ἀπολλωνία wife of Δρύτων (for Δρύτων see. Pap. No.V. note on line 5).

Φαγήριος: According to our search in *Duke. Data. Bank* the name Φαγήρις appeared only in five citations of the documentary papyri and Ostraca (see: Ostraca. Cairo. 1, line 3. (150-139 B.C.); *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 20, line. 6. (127 B.C.); *P. Strassb.* Vol. II, line. 21 (115 B.C.); *P. Adler.* Gr. 12, line. 3. (100 B.C.); 14. 13 (100 B.C.).

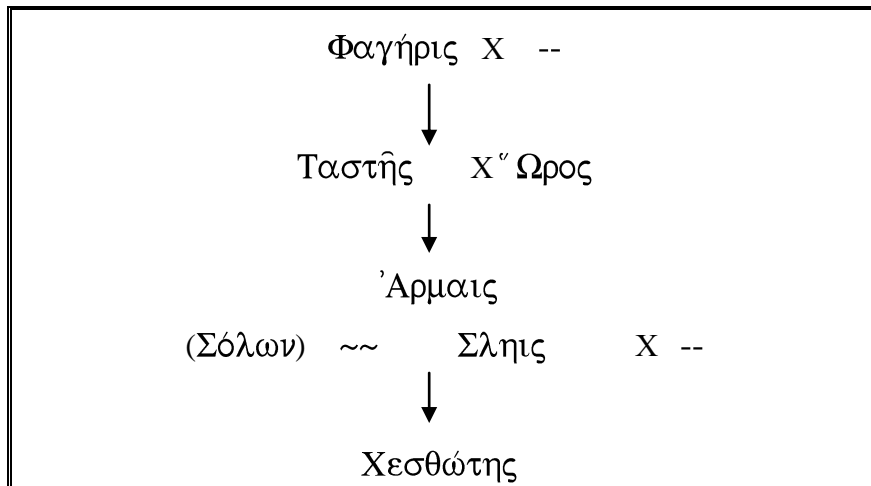
Περσίνη: "Persian woman". Is the same epithet which described Ταστή in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. lines. 20, 16 (127 B.C.).

ὥς (εἰτῶν): Here the witness used the common symbol for the word εἰτῶν "years". For the reconstruction see. *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 994. col. II, line. 10. (113 B.C.) where we have: Ταθῶτις Φίβιος Περσίνη ὥς (εἰτῶν) ν.

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After the symbol there is a dot of ink. It should be a trace of a letter refers to the age of Ταστῆς. unfortunately her age is not mentioned in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. line. 20. (127 B.C.) so we can not give any suggestion. It seems that the huge form of the symbol for ετων may indicate that the line came at its end. (i.e the witness is satisfied with the mention of the epithet Περσίνη and here age just as in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 20. line. 6. (127 B.C.).

From the papyrus here and from *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 20 (127 B.C.) and the mention of P.W. Pestman to the family of Ταστῆς in *Aegyptus.* Vol. XLIII (1963), pp. 22, 31, 46, 53, we can configure the family tree of Ταστῆς as the following:



Her son 'Αρμαις appeared in *P. Ryl.* dem. 19 (118 B.C.) as a vendor. Her grandson Χεσθώτης son of Σληις appeared in *p.Heid.* dem. 70. The Greek name of her son Σληις is Σολων as mentioned in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 20. lines. 4-5. (127 B.C.) (see. P.W. Pestman. op. cit. pp. 22, 31, 46, 53).

[κατὰ της] προγεγρα(μμένης) ώνης: We have no exact parallel to reconstruct the lacuna here. We suggest that it may contain the preposition κατa and the article τῆς for προγεγρα(μμένης) parallels with *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 83, line. 30. (114. B.C.); 85. col. II, line 28. (113 B.C.) where we have κατὰ τὰ προγεγρα(μμένα).

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προγεγρα(μμένης): The abbreviation should be resolved as singular feminine in the genitive case as it qualifies ὠνής.

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Pap. No. II.

A Fragment of an agreement for the surety of sale

P. Cair. Mus. C. G. No. 10353.
Crocodylopolis (Gebelen).

17.5 X 16.3 cm.
Ca 107-98 B.C.?

The papyrus cut off on all sides, except the upper one, where there is a large piece of blank space (ca. 5.5 X 11.7.cm) partly preserved. There is a vacant space between the lines 2 and 3 (ca. 1.7 X 9.2.cm), the papyrus has suffered of many small gaps on the lines 1, 6, 9 and under the lines 1,10.

The papyrus has preserved to us 10 lines, but the vacant space between the lines 2 and 3 may bear the rest of line 2 that has been lost in the lacuna. The last line of the papyrus has preserved to us traces of some letters.

The letters of the papyrus are of medium-size, cursive, very clear for reading. The writing on the recto runs along the fibers. The scribe put a horizontal dash over the letter θ in line 1 as the usual mention for number nine. He wrote the two letters $\gamma\gamma$ of the word $\sigma\gamma\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\acute{\eta}\nu$ in line 8 as if it is the letter π . He used also various forms for writing the letter upsilon. (cf. lines 8-10). The verso is blank.

The date of the papyrus is mentioned in line 1 as the ninth of the month *Thout* but the year is lost in the lacuna. However we may suggest that the year is between ca.107 to 98 B.C. because the scribe of the papyrus is the $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\alpha\nu\acute{\omicron}\mu\omicron\varsigma$ $\Pi\alpha\nu\acute{\iota}\sigma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ (see note on line 2), held this post at Κροκοδίλων πόλις of the Παθυριτῆ nome during this date (see. P.W. Pestman, *Agoranomoï et Acts Agoranomiques-Krokodilopolis, Pathyris. 145-88, av. B. C, P. L. Bat. Vol. XXIII. Leiden, (1985). p.12.*

The provenance of the papyrus as mentioned in line 1 is Κροκοδίλων πόλις of the Παθυρίτης nome .

The papyrus is an agreement for the surety of sale half of house. (see the discussion on line 9). The vendor is Τορτόμμινις daughter of Σχώτης , with her son Πανοβχοῦνις , son of Ἀρπαῆσις who acted as her guardian, and the purchaser is Πετεσοῦχος son of Πετεαρσεμθεύς , The dimension of the sold property and the price of the sale are not mentioned in the text. It should be mentioned in the original contract of this sale.

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The important term of the text here, is the site of the sold property, it mentioned in line 9 as ἐν τῷ προχείλωι, which is meaning literality with a prominent lip, i. e. prominent place. (see, Liddell & Scott, *A Greek English Lexicon*. Vol.II.Oxford.1939. προχείλος, S.V.).

We had checked in the Duke. Data. Bank but unfortunately we did not find exact parallel for this agreement

For further parallels see:

P. Adler. Gr. I (134 B.C.), 2 (124 B.C.), 13 (100 B.C.). *P. Heid.* 1278 (111. B.C.). *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 89. (111. B.C.), 87 (107 B.C.). *P. L. Bat.* Vol. XIX, doc. 7. A. B (109 B.C.). *P. Lips.* 7 (107 B.C.). *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 50 (106 B.C.). *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 24 (105 B.C.). *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 678. P. 18 (99-98 B.C.).

There is only one abbreviation in the text (line 5) where the scribe has abbreviated the word κυρίου "guardian" by writing the second letter υ over κ.

[ἔτους ----- μηνὸ Θ]ῶθ θ ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει
[ἐπὶ Πανίσκο]υ ἀγορανόμου τῆς ἄνω τοπαρχί[ας]
[τοῦ Παθυρίτου] vac
[ὄμολο]γεί Πετεσοῦχος Πετεαρσεμθέως
5 [Τορ]τόμμινει Σχωτου Περσίνη μετὰ κυ (ρίου)
[τοῦ] ἑαυτῆς υἱοῦ Πανεβχοῦνιος τοῦ Ἀρπαῆσ[ιος]
[ἐκ τῶν] φρουρῶν περὶ τοῦ ἕαν βεβαιώση
[αὐτ]ῶι ὁ ἐώνηται παρ' αὐτῆς μέρος ἡμισυ
[οἰκία]ς ἐν τῷ προχείλωι κατὰ συγγραφήν
10 [ὦν]ῆς τὴν τεθεῖσαν διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀρχείου [-----]
[-----] [±4] [-----]

Correction:

6: L. Πανοβχοῦνιος.

10: L. τιθεῖσαν.

Abbreviation:

5.Pap. κυ(ρίου)

Translation:

"[The year] the ninth of month *Thout*, at *Crocodilopolis*. [Before *Paniscus*], the public-notary of the upper *toparchy* [of *Pathyrite nome*].

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Pestouchus son of *Peteharsemtheus* agrees with [*Tor*]tomminis daughter of *Schotes*, Persian woman, with guardian, her own son *Panobchounis* son of *Harpaesis*, [one of the] guards, concerning of whatever will be guaranteed [for him], what he had purchased from her half share [of a house]at the prominent place, according to a contract [of sale] which was deposited through the same record - office “.

Notes:

Line 1: [ἔτους -- μηνὸς Θ]ῶθ θ ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει. This line contains the date of the agreement. So ετους --- μηνὸς should precede Θ]ῶθ θ. The space of the lacuna here can contain it since the lacuna at the beginning of line 3 contains [τοῦ Παθυρίτου]. For the reconstruction see *p. Lips.* 7, line. 1 (107. B.C.) where we have: ἔτους ι Χοίαχ κς ἐν κροκοδίλων πόλει.

ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει: The Κροκοδίλων πόλις here is not the town of that name in the *Arsinoite nome*. This one lies about 30 km. south of *Thebes* near *Pathyris*. (see. P.W. Pestman, *The new papyrological primer*, The 5th. ed, Leiden, (1990). p. 90). This city was situated in north probably as far away as the eastward bank of the river at *Rizequat*, about fourteen kilometres from *Pathyris* and not more than ten kilometres from *Hermonthis (Armant)*, *Crocodilopolis* is so named alike in the Greek papyri, and in *Strabo*. In demotic it was *Amwr*, representing the very ancient name *Iw-m-itr* “island in the river (see. *The Adler Papyri*, introduction. pp. 64-65).

Line 2: [ἐπὶ Πανίσκου]ν ἀγορανόμου τῆς ἄνω τοπαρχί[ας] ”[Before *Paniscos*,] the public-notary of the upper *toparchy*”.

[ἐπὶ Πανίσκου]ν: The lacuna at the beginning of this line should contain Πανίσκου as the name of the ἀγορανόμος for two reasons:

1. The ἀγορανόμοι who held this post at Κροκοδίλων πόλις and bore the title ἀγορανόμος τῆς ἄνω τοπαρχίας τοῦ Παθυρίτου are:

Σῶσος and Πανίσκος (see. P. W. Pestman, *Agoranomoi*. op. cit. pp. 9, 12).

2. The hand writing of the papyrus here is similar to the hand of *P.Adler*. Gr. 13 (100 B.C.) which is written by Πανίσκος, where the form of the letters especially the clause ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει ἐπὶ Πανίσκου

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ἀγορανόμου τῆς ἀνωτοπαρχίας τοῦ Παθυρίτου So the name of the ἀγορανόμος Πανίσκου should be fill the lacuna at beginning of line 2, preced with ἐπι. For the reconstruction see. *P. Adler*. Gr.13. col. II, line 3. (100 B.C.): ἐν Κροκόδιλων πόλει ἐπι Πανίσκου ἀγορανόμου τῆς ἀνω τοπαρχίας τοῦ Παθυρίτου.

Line 3: [τοῦ Παθυρίτου] [”of the *Pathyrite nome*”]. The word τοπαρχία[ς] at the end of line 2, should be followed by its proper name. As we know Κροκόδιλων πόλις of this document is situated in the τοπαρχίας τοῦ Παθυρίτου (see. P. W. Pestman, *The New. op. cit.* p. 90). So the name Παθυρίτου should be put in the lacuna between lines 2-3 followed by a vacant, since lacuna at the end of line 2 can contain only the rest of the word τοπαρχί[ας], For the reconstruction see. *p. Lips.* 7, lines. 1-3 (107 B.C.), where we have: ἐν Κροκόδιλων πόλει ἐπι Πανίσκου ἀγορανομού τῆς ἀνω τοπαρχίας τοῦ Παθυρίτου, and see also *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 678. p. 18, lines. 3-4. (99-98 B.C.); *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 5, lines. 1-3 (106 B.C.).

The Παθυρίτης *nome* is known in ancient times as “the two hills” and in Demotic by a name pronounced as *Intaiye* but written Ntr-wy (see, *The Adler papyri* introd. p. 65). The two *nomes* περὶ Θῆβας and Παθυρίτης were at the beginning one *nome* and about the middle of the second century B.C. they separated into two *nomes*. In the first century B.C. the Παθυρίτης *nome* was known by the name *Hermonthes* (*Arment now*) (see, Ibrahim Noshy: *History of Egypt in the Period of Ptolemies*, Vol. II. 5th. Arabic ed. Cairo. 1981. p. 386). For it’s capital Παθύρις see pap No. I. note on line 2.

There are “a group of more than 600 Greek and Demotic papyri, Ostraca and wooden labels which were found in *Pathyris*, they cover a period of about 60 years” (see, P. W. Pestman: *The new pap.* op. cit. p. 90).

Line 4: [ὁμολο]γεῖ Πετεσοῦχος Πετεαρσεμθέως
“*Petesouchus* son of *Peteharsemthus* agrees”.

[ὁμολο]γεῖ: The beginning of the verb of the agreement has fallen in the lacuna. For the reconstruction see, *P. L. Bat.* Vol. XIX. doc. 7. A, B. line 2. (109 B.C.), where we have: ομολογει

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Αρκοννησις Φιγηριος, and see also *P. Adler*. Gr. 2. line. 3. (124 B.C.):
ὁμολογεῖ Πανερεὺς Γούνσιος.

Line 5: [Τορ]τόμμινει Σχώτου Περσίνη μετὰ κυρίου) “with *Tortomm-
inis*, daughter of *Schotes*, Persian woman with guardian”.

[Τορ]τόμμινει: The initial letters of the name have fallen in the lacuna. The names which end in -τομμινις is Τορτόμμινις only. (see. B. Hansen, *Rucklaufiges Wörterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen*, Berlin. (1957), p. 109). The name Τορτόμμινις is a rare name. It appeared only in *P. Petrie*. Vol. II. 28, col. V, line 19, col. VIII, line. 8. (3rd. cent. B.C.): Τορτόμμινις Φαράτου. So it is the second time in the documentary Greek papyri to meet a person bearing this name, and the first time as a new inhabitant from Κροκοδίλων πόλις during this period.

The name Τορτόμμινις is an Egyptian name. It connects with the Egyptian god *Min* as the name Ψέμμινις (see. P. W. Pestman, *Les Archives*, op. cit. p. 60).

Line 6: [τοῦ] ἑαυτῆς υἱοῦ Πανεβχοῦνιος (L. πανοβχοῦνις) τοῦ Ἄρπαῆσ[ιος] ”here own son *Panobchounis* son of *Harpaeisis*”.

[τοῦ] ἑαυτῆς υἱοῦ: The article του should be put in the lacuna here before ἑαυτης υιου. For the reconstruction see, *P. Strassb*. Vol. II. 86. col. II, lines. 15-16. (111. B.C.) where we have:

Ταθῶτις Φίβιος Περσίνη --- μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ ἑαυτης υιοῦ Πατσεοῦτο [ς] τοῦ Πάτητος; πανεβχοῦνις (L. Πανοβχοῦνιος): The scribe confused here between ο and ε, he wrote Πανεβχοῦνιος instead of the correct form Πανοβχοῦνιος. He has repeated the same mistake in *P. Strassb*. Vol. II. 81, lines. 3, 12, 15-16. (107 B.C.). The correct form found in *P. Strassb*. Vol. II. 84, line. 5 (114 B.C.); 85. col. II, line. 17. (113. B.C.); *P. Adler*. Gr. 8, lines. 10, 12. (104 B.C.); and *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 1000, line. 3. (98 B.C.). For the confusion between ο and ε see: E. Mayser: *Grammatik der Griechischen Papyri aus der Ptolemairzeit*, Leipzig. (1906), Vol. I. p. 94).

Line 7: [ἐκ τῶν] φρουρῶν περὶ τοῦ ἕαν βεβαιώση

“one of the guards, concerning of whatever will be guaranteed”.

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[ἐκ τῶν]: We have no exact parallel to reconstruct the lacuna before the word φρουρῶν, but as the lacuna here can contain about five letters (this is based on the length of line 4). So we can put the preposition ἐκ and the article τῶν for the word φρουρῶν which goes grammatically with it and also with the context. The construction ἐκ τῶν φρουρῶν is similar to that in *P.S.I.*, Vol. IX. 1025. b. line. 14. (104 B.C.):

Πίκως ψέμμινιος τῶν ἐκ τῶν Μεμομείων παστοφόρων "Pikus son of Psemminis one of the idols-carries of Memomeion".

φρουρῶν: According to our study on documents from this *nome*. This is the first time to meet with a name of person belonging to the φρουροι "guards". For the names of the guards in Ptolemaic period see, P. W. Peremans, E. Van. *T'Dack Prosopographia Ptolemaica*. Vol. II, (*Stud. Hell.* Vol. 8, (1957), pp. 176-178. The φρουρός was a guard served in an garrison "φρουρά" which was the second main class in the Ptolemaic army during the peace times. The garrison was placed at the strategic points within the Ptolemaic empire both at home and abroad for the defence of Egypt and its possession in abroad. We hear of soldiers on duty at *Diopolis magna*, *Diospolis parva*, *Ptolemais*; *Hermopolis*, and *Aswan*. These garrisons were composed from the mercenaries. (see, Ibrahim Noshy. op. cit. Vol. I, pp. 403-404. The commandant of the φρουρά was called φρουραρχος. We has met Δημήτριος in Κροκοδίλων πόλις (*P.Grenf.* Vol. II. 11, col. I, line. 12, II, line 10.(157 B.C.) who was acted as φρούραρχος. He was the only person bore this title during the Ptolemaic period from this *nome*.

For the names of the φρούραρχος in Ptolemaic times see J. Lesquire, *Institutions Militaire de Egypt sous les Lagides*, Paris, (1911), pp. 332-333, and W.Peremans. op. cit. pp. 34-36. "It seems probable that considerable forces were kept in camps near *Gebelen* to watch *Thebes* and Upper Egypt after the suppression of *Ankhamakhi*, and that the soldiers and veterans acquired land built houses in more or less derelict communes of the *Pathyrite nome*" (see, *The Adler papyri*. Introd, p. 63.

βεβαιώση: Here the verb βεβαιωση is used after ομολογει (line 4) as a fact of future shall be perform by the vendor. The *Aorist* active subjunctive is used in the place of the future indicative. This due to the assimilation between them and also to the similar function in some cases of this two

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tenses which created the feeling that the two tenses were identical (see: B.G. Mandilaras, *The Verb in the Greek non-Literary Papyri*. Athens, (1973), pp. 245-246. I think that this is the first time to meet an ὁμολογία from this *nome* dealing with the surety for a contract of sale.

Line 8: [ἀὐτ]ῶι ὁ ἐώνηται παρ' αὐτης μέρος ἡμισυ
“[for him], what he had purchased from her half share”.

[ἀὐτ]ῶι: Unfortunately we have no parallel to reconstruct the lacuna here, but we can put the reflexive pronoun [ἀὐτ]ῶι as a dative of advantage. This based on two reasons: First, the guarantee that will be accomplished by the vendor Τορτόμμινις is for the purchaser Πετεσοῦχος (i.e. for αὐτῶι). Second, we have after ωι the construction ὁ ἐώνηται ”what he had purchased” which refers to Πετεσοῦχος. So [ἀὐτ]ῶι here is instead of the name Πετεσοῦχος.

Line 9: [οἰκία]ς ἐν τῶι προχείλῳ κατὰ συγγραφήν ”of a house in the prominent place according to a contract”.

The lacuna at the beginning of line 9 should contain the kind of the sold property. As the lacuna here can contain five letters. (this is based on the length of line 4.). So we put the word [οἰκία]ς. We have five contracts of sale half of a house form the same *Nome* (see, Pap. No. I. (113-112 B.C.), *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1204, P. 10 (113 B.C.), *P. Strass.* Vol. II. 87 (107 B.C.), 90 (99 B.C.) and *P. Adler.* Gr. 9 (104 B.C.).

Line10: [ὦν]ῆς τὴν τεθεῖσαν(L.τιθεῖσαν) διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἀρχείου ”of sale which was deposited through the same record-office”.

[ὦν]ῆς: The lacuna here should be contain the rest of line 9, concerning of the type of the contract which has deposited in the ἀρχείου. As the verb ἐώνηται ”has purchased” is mentioned in line 8 so the contract here is contract of sale. Accordingly [ὦν]ῆς should be put here. For the reconstruction see. *P. Heid.* 1278, lines. 5-6. (111 B.C.) where we have: κατὰ συγγραφήν ὦνῆς and see also *P. Adler.* Gr. 2, line. 8. (124 B.C.).

τεθεῖσαν (L.τιθεῖσαν): Here the scribe wrote the first ε instead of ι. It is known that ”After the document was drawn up and registered by the

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ἀγορνόμος, a copy was deposited in the local archive” (see. *J. G. Milne. op. cit. p. 8*).

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Pap. No. III

A small fragment of papyrus

P. Cair. Mus. C.G. 10385.

5.8 X 4.2 cm.

Pathyrite nome?

Ca. 107-98 B.C.?

A small fragment of a papyrus sheet, cut off on all sides except at the upper margin, where a small piece of blank space (ca 2.8 X 3.2 cm) is preserved. It contains 4 incomplete lines. There is a dot of ink under line 4, seems to be a trace of a letter from lost line. There is lacuna in the middle of line 4. The letters are of a small-size, cursive, and the writing on the recto runs along the fibers. The verso is blank.

The date and the provenance are not preserved. According to our study on the documents from Παθούριτης *nome* from (ca. 151 B.C.) (*P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 12) to 88 B.C. (*P. Amh.* Vol. II. 51) we can suggest that the date may be between 107 to 98 B.C., and the provenance is the village Παθούρις. The capital of the Παθούριτης *nome*. This suggestion is based on the following facts:

(1) The hand-writing here is similar to the hand of *P. Adler. Gr. 8.* (104 B.C.) which is written by the agent Ερμίας (see the photo of this papyrus in the *Adler papyri*, plate No. III) where the forms of the letters of βασιλέως and καὶ κληφόρου correspond to those here in line 1-2.

(2) We know that Ερμίας held his post at Παθούρις as the agent of the ἀγορανόμος Σῶσος (ca 109-108 B.C.), and of Πανίσκος (ca. 107-98 B.C.) (see p. W. Pestman, *Agoranomoi et Acts Agoranomiques-Krokodilopolis et Pathyris 145-98. av J.C.= P. L. Bat.* Vol. XXIII, Brill, (1985), pp. 13, 20-23).

(3) The space of the lacunae at lines 1-2 is suitable to contain only the titles of the king *Ptolemy X Alexander I* whose regnal years dates from (ca. 107 to 88 B.C.) (see A.E. Samuel. *Ptolemaic Chronology*, Beitrag, zur. Pap. Vol. XXXIV. Munchen. (1967). pp. 32-37). So the date should be between ca. 107 to 98 B.C., and the provenance is the village Παθούρις.

The exact nature of the fragment is unknown, owing to its fragmentary condition.

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For further parallels see:

Ch. M. 155 (106 B.C.). *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 88 (105 B.C.), *P. Lips.* 1. (104 B.C.), 2 (104 B.C.). *P. Adler. Gr.* 5 (108 B.C.), 7 (104 B.C.), 8 (104 B.C.), 9 (104 B.C.), 12 (101 B.C.), 13 (100 B.C.). *B.G.U.* Vol. II. 997. (103 B.C.). *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 33. (103-102 B.C.), 34 (102-101 B.C.).

[-----] βασιλέως Π[τολεμαίου -----]
 2 [----ἐφ' ἱερέων καὶ ἱερείων] καὶ κανηφόρου[τῶν
 ὄντων καὶ οὐσῶν -----]
 [-----] θυς ψεννήσιος[-----]
 4 [-----] ±4 [ὀ]φθαλμόν[-----]
 [-----].[-----]

Notes:

Lines 1-2: [---] βασιλέως Π[τολεμαίου ---- ἔτους ---- του καὶ ---- ἐφ' ἱερε
 ῶν καὶ ἱερείων] καὶ κανηφόρου[

[“The ... year which is the year of the reign of] the king [*Ptolemy* when the priests and priestesses and the *canephorus*”].

The beginning of these lines should contain the royal title of the *Ptolemaic* king (who is mentioned in the first line as βασιλέως Π[τολεμαίου], the date of year, and the priests, priestesses of *Alexander* and the *Ptolemies*.

As the scribe of this document, held his post as agent at Παθύρις from (ca. 109 to 98 B.C.), so the royal titles here may be of the king *Ptolemy IX Soter II* and his mother *Cleopatra III* (ca. 114-107 B.C.), or the king *Ptolemy X Alexander I* with his mother *Cleopatra III* (ca. 15 Nov 107/14. Oct. 101 B.C.) or with his wife *Cleopatra Berenike* (ca. 26 Oct. 101 to 6 Sep. 88 B.C.). For the regnal year of these rulers see, A. E. Samuel. op. cit. pp. 32-37.

[ἱερέων καὶ ἱερείων]: These are “the priests and priestesses of *Alexander* the great, and the deified *Ptolemies*. They officiate for one year. Originally they were named after the officiating priests (as the Roman did with consuls)”. (see, P.W. pestman, *The New Papyrological Primer*, 5th ed. Leiden, (1990), p. 93.

Lines 2-3: καὶ κανηφόρου [τῶν ὄντων καὶ οὐσῶν μηνὸς ----- ἐν

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Παθύειεφ Ἑρμίου τοῦ παρὰ Πανίσκου ἀγορανόμου] “and the *canephorus* [being now in the office, on the of the month at *Pathyris* before *Hermias*, the agent of the *agoranomos Paniscus* ...”].

The lacuna at the end of this line after the word *κανηφόρου*, should contain the rest of the formula: *των ὄντων καὶ οὐσῶν*, the name of the month, date, the name of the village, and that of the scribe. For the reconstruction see: *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 88, line, 16. (105 B.C.) where we have: *καὶ κανηφόρου τῶν ὄντων καὶ οὐσῶν μηνὸς Φαρμούθι κε ἐν Παθύρει- ἐφ Ἑρμίου τοῦ παρὰ Πανίσκου ἀγορανόμου*. For the village *Pathyris* (see *Pap. No. I.* note on line. 2).

Line 3: [-----]θυς Ψεννήσιος[----]”*thys* son of *Psennesis*”. This line contains the mention to the first party of the document.

]θυς: The initial letters of the name are lost in the lacuna, while his patronymic is preserved. The lacuna at the beginning of this line before the name, may contain one of the following items:

1- τάδε διεθέτο ὑ[γιαίνων ν]οῶν καὶ φρον[ῶν: as in the testament in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 12, lines. 14-15. (151-145 B.C.).

2- ὁμολογεῖ (+ name + description) παρακεχωρηκέναι as in the cession in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 27, lines. 6-8. (109 B.C.).

3- ἐκόντες συνεγράψαντο ὁμολογεῖ (+name+hisdescription) + διειρησθαι as in the deed of gift in *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 880. p. 8, lines. 9-10. (113 B.C.).

4- ἀπέδοτο: as in the contract of sale in *P. Adler.* Gr. 5. lines. 6-7. (108 B.C.).

[-----]θυς: For the names which end in- θυς we have:

Βαθύς, Βείθυς, Βίθυς, Βραδάμανθυς, Εὐθύς, Ἴχθύς, Κρίθυς, Νέφθυς Πείθυς, Ραδάμανθυς, Σανταβίθυς, Τηθύς (see, B. Hansen: *Ruklaufiges Worterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen*, Berlin, (1957), p. 306. Beside the previous names we have the name Σνέβθυς which appeared for the first time in *pap. No. IV*, line 9.

Ψεννησιος: The patronymic here is an Egyptian name meaning “son of *Isis*”. The name of the goddess *Isis* is attested also in others proper names

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belonged to this *nome* (Παθυριτης) during this time, such as the name Σεννήσις ("daughter of *Isis*"), and Ταρσήσις ("that who is made by *Isis*"). The worship of goddess *Isis* was known in the Παθυρίτης *nome*. Her chapels and temples are mentioned in the Demotic and Greek documents. Her priests were called Ισιονόμοι (see: P. W. Pestman, *Les Archives, privees de pathyris al'epoque ptolemaique* = *p. L. Bat. Vol. XXIII. Brill, (1985)*. pp. 54. 89-90, 100). As the name Ψεννήσις is connected with the goddess *Isis*, it was very common in the documentary Greek papyri, Ostraca, and inscriptions, its first attestation is in *S. B. Vol. XVI, 12772, line 2 (157 B.C)*.

Lines 3-4: Ψεννήσιος [---] ±4 [ὀ]φθαλμὸν[---] The lacunae at the end of line 3, and at the beginning of line 4, should be contain the complete personal descriptions of the second party of the document such as: his age, height, colour, hair, face, nose, and his special feature, see for example *B.G.U. Vol. III. 997, lines. 4-6 (103 B.C)* where we have: Ψενμεγχῆς Πανεχάτ[ο]υ Πέρσης τ[ῆ]ς ἐπι]γόνης ὡς μ μέσος μελίχρω(ς) τετανὸς ἀναφ-ἀλακρος μακροπρόσω(πος) εὐθύριν ἐπισχάζων (L.ἐπισκάζων) τὸν πόδα δεξι-ὸν [ο]ύλη παρ' ὀφθαλμὸν ἀριστερόν "Psenmenkhes son of Panekhates, Persian of the *Epigone*, aged forty years of medium-height, honey-coloured, straight-hair, bald, long-faced, straight-nosed, the right foot is lame, with a scar near the left eye".

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Pap. No. IV

A Fragment of a Contract of sale

P. Cair. Mus. C.G. No. 10358.

10.7 X 11.2 cm.

Pathyrite nome.

ca. 109-98. B.C.?

A fragment of a papyrus sheet, cut off on all sides except at the lower margin, where there is a blank space (ca. 1.7 X 10.5 cm). It contains 9 lines. The writing on lines 1-3 is somewhat not clear. There are two gaps on line 4. The letters are of medium-size, cursive, and the writing on the recto runs along the fibers. The verso is blank.

The date is not preserved in the text, but we suggest that this fragment may date to (ca. 109-98 B.C.) Our suggestion is based on the following facts:

1- The hand writing is similar to the hand of the agent Ἐρμίας. (see the photo of *P. Adler*. Gr. 8. Plate. No. III, which is written by Ἐρμίας, where the form of the letters are the same as here, and see also the photo of *P. Strassb.* Vol.II. No.88, and 90).

2- The abbreviated forms μελί(χρως) "honey-coloured", λι(βός) "west", and ἀπηλι(ώτου) "east" which are mentioned here in lines 3-4, 6-8 were very common in the contracts written by Ἐρμίας (see notes on lines 6-7).

3- We know that Ἐρμίας held his post as the agent of the ἀγορανόμοι Σῶσος and Πανίσκος at the village Παθύρις (ca. 109-98. B.C.). (see. P. W. Pestman, *Agoranomoi. et Actes Agoranomiques-Krokodilopolis et Pathyris. 145-88. av. J.C.=P.L. Bat.* Vol. XXIII. Brill. (1985). pp. 13,20-23).

The provenance as mentioned in line 5, is the village Παθύρις.

The exact nature of the contract is unknown, but the using of the word λι(βός) "west", and the word οικία "house" twice in lines 6-7 may indicate that the fragment here is from contract of sale two parts of vacant-ground or two houses.

The dimension of the sold-properties, and the price of the sale are not preserved in the text.

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The name of the vendor is Σνέβθυς. The names of her guardian, and that of the purchaser are not preserved in the text, but some of their personal descriptions such as age, height, skin-color, face, are mentioned.

The contract belongs to the common type from Παθύρις during this time which is known as ἀπέδοτο Α --- ἐπρίατο Β “so sold-so purchased. This type consists three main items:

- (1) The docket.
- (2) The body of the contract.
- (3) The ἐγκύκλιον “tax-receipt”.

For more details about the contents of these three items see. the introduction of *Pap. No. I*.

For close parallels see:

B.G.U. Vol. III. 996. (113 B.C.), 997. (103 C.), 998. (101 B.C.), 999. (99 B.C.). *P. Adler. Gr.* 9. (14. B.C.). *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1204. p. 10. (113 B.C.). *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 85. (113. B.C.), 87. (107 B.C.), 90 (99 B.C.). *S.B.* Vol. XVIII. 13168. (123 B.C.). *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 51. (88. B.C.). *P. Koln.* Vol. I. 51. (99 B.C.).

[---] ±4 ω [±2] λ [-----]
[---] ι.±6 οπα [-----]
[-- Περσί]η ὡς (ἐτών)[. ἐλ]άσσ <ων> μελί(χρωσ)
μα[κροπρόσωπος -----]
4 [----- εὐμ]εγέ[θ]ου<ς> μελί(χρωτος) κ[λ]αστοῦ
μα[κροπρόσωπου -----]
[----- ἐν τῷ περὶ] Παθύρει<ν> πεδίωι
<ὑπαρχούσης ἀντή> καὶ τοῖς [-----]
[---] Ἐσθωτου τοῦ Πακοίμιος λι(βος) οἰκία -----]
[--- ἀ]πηλι(ώτου) διῶρυξ λι(βος) οἰκία Πακοι[---]
8 [- Πέρσ]ης ὡς(ἐτών) λε μέσος μελί(χρωσ) τέταν[ος-]
[----- ὠνήν ταῦ]τήν πάντων Σνέβθυς Καν[-----]

Correction:

5. L. Παθύρι<ν>

Abbreviation:

3. μελί(χρωσ), 4. μελί(χρωτος), 6. λι(βος).
7. ἀ]πηλι(ώτου), λι(βος). 8. μελί(χρωσ).

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Symbol:

3,8. (ἐτῶν).

Translation:

“.... [Persian woman] aged about ... years, of short-height, honey-coloured, [long-faced of good-height], honey- coloured, curly-hair, [long-faced in the] plain near *Pathyris*, <belonging to her> and her *Esthoutis*, son of *Pakoimis*, on the west,[the house of] , on the east, the canal, on the west, the house of *Pakoi-* ... , [Persian] aged about thirty-five years, of medium-height, honey-coloured, straight-hair of all the terms of [this deed of sale] *Snebthus*, daughter of *Kan* ... “.

Notes:

Lines 1-2: These two lines do not constitute the beginning of the contract. since the upper margin is not preserved here. It contain traces of letters and some unclear letters, which made the reading of the contract is difficult and doubtful too. However the beginning of the contract, should run according to the contracts of the same type from the village of Παθύρις during this time containing the name of the *Ptolemaic* king (either *Ptolemy IX. Soter. II* (ca. 116-107 B.C.) or *Ptolemy X. Aelxander I* (ca. 107-88 B.C.) since the scribe Ερμίας who wrote this contract held his post at Παθύρις (ca. 109-98 B.C.) (see, P. W. Pestman, op. cit. pp. 13, 20-23), followed by his titles, date of year, the name of month, date of day, name of the village and the name of the ἀγορανόμος. see for example the beginning of the contract in *P. Adler.Gr.* 12, lines 1-3. (101 B.C.) where we have: [βασιλε]υόντος Πτ[ολ]εμαίου τοῦ ἐπικαλουμένου Ἀλεξάνδρου θε[ο]ῦ Φιλομήτορος ἐτ[ους][ιδ' ἐφ' ἱερέ]ων καὶ ἱερειῶ[ν] καὶ κανηφόρου τῶν ὄντων καὶ οὐσῶν μηνὸς Φαῶφι ι' ἐν Παθύρει εφ' Ἑρμίου]τοῦ πα]ρὰ Πανίσκου ἀγορανόμου ἀπέδοτο Κολλούθης Φαγήριος Πέρσης ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε μέσος μελίχρω (ς). in the reign of *Plotemy* also called *Alexander* god *Philometor*. “The 14th year, when the priests and priestesses and *the canephorus* now in office, on the 10th of the month *Paophi*, at *Pathyris*. Before *Hermias*, the agent of the *agoranomos Paniscus. kollouthes*, son of *Phageris*, Persian aged about thirty-five years, of medium-height, honey-coloured had sold”.

Line 3: [ἀπέδοτο Σνεβθυσ Καν ---- Περσίν]η ὡς(ἐτων) [.. ἐλ]ιασσ<ων>

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μελί(χρω) μα[κροπρόσωπος ---]. [“*Snebthus*, daughter of *Kan* ---, Persian woman], aged about ... years, of short-height, honey-coloured long-faced, sold

This line which contains the personal descriptions of the vendor, should precede the verb ἀπέδοτο “sold”, the name of the vendor, and the common epithet Περσίνη “Persian woman”, and the lacunae at the end of this line should contain the rest of the description such as the face, nose, and any special feature. see *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1204. p. 10. lines. 15-16. (113 B.C.) where we have: ἀπέδοτο Ταελολοῦς Τοτοέους Περσίνη ὡς (ετων) λ ἐλάσσων μελίχρω μακροπρόσωπος εὐθύριν. “*Taelolous*, daughter of *Totoes*, Persian woman, aged thirty years, of small-height, honey-coloured, long-faced, straight-nosed, sold”. and see also *P. Adler. Gr.* 7, lines 5-7. (104 B.C.) where we have: ἀπέδοτ[ο] Θαίβις Φί[ι]βιος Περσί[νη] ὡς (ἐτων)νη μέση με [λί]χρω(ς) μακροπρόσωπος εὐθύριν ὑπόσκιφος. “*Thaibis*, daughter of *Phibis*, a Persian woman, aged fifty-eight years, of medium-height honey-colored, long-faced, straight-nosed, rather short-sighted, sold”.

Line 6-7: [-----] Ἐσθώτου τοῦ Πακοίμιος λι(βός) ο[ικία----ἀ]πηλι (ώτου) διῶρυξ λι(βός) οἰκία Πακοι[-----]
“..... *Esthoutis*, son of *Pakoimis*, on the west the house of [.....], on the east a canal, on the west the house of *Pakoi* [....]”

Ἐσθώτου: This name may be preserved in the text completely, because it is found in this village. (*P. Lips.* 104. line. 21. (104 B.C.), or the initial letters of the name have fallen in the lacuna. In this case the names which end with -εσθωτης are: Χεσθώτης, and Σενχεσθώτης (see. B. Hansen, *Rucklaufiges Wörterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen*, Berlin. (1957), p. 74). According to Duke Data Bank there is also the name Νεσθωτης. As I know, the name Χεσθωτης has found already at the village Παθύρις during this time see for example *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1206. p. 15. col. II. line. 20. (99 B.C.) where we have: Χεσθώτου τοῦ Μελίπαιτος, while the names Σενχεσθώτης and Νεσθώτης are not attested there .

Πακοίμιος: The left foot of the first letter is not clear in the text. In my opinion the reading of the name as feminine Τακοίμιος seems unreasonable, because we deal here with a name of a man (i.e father of so

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called) not with a name of a woman. The name Πακοίμις, is a rare one, it has appeared already only once in *P. Cairo. Zenon*. Vol. II. 5917. lines. 8,27 (255 B.C.).

λι(βός): “west”. The agent Ερμίας used this abbreviated form in *P. Adler*. Gr. 9. line. 6. (104 B.C.), *P. Grenf*. Vol. II. 28. lines. 9, 15. (103 B.C.).

ο[ικία ----]: “house”. The half circle here is a remnant of the letter ο, and the dot of ink under line may be a remnant of the letter ι. So the word here is οικια as in line 7.

ἀ]πηλι(ώτου): “east”. The agent Ερμίας used this abbreviated form in *P. Grenf*. Vol. II. line. 13. (103 B.C.). He used also the abbreviated form ἀπηλιώ(του) in *P. Adler*. Gr. 8. line. 8. (104 B.C.), 12. line. 8. (101 B.C.), 14. line. 11. (100 B.C.), 16, line. 18. (99 B.C.), 18, col. II, line. 5. (99 B.C.).

διῶρυχ: “canal”. There were two canals at the village Παθύρις. The first is the canal of Τέλων which is mentioned in *P. Strassb*. Vol. II. 85, line. 15. (113 B.C.), *P. Adller. Gr*. 13. col. II. line. 12. (1100 B.C.), 16, line. 10. (99 B.C.), *P. Lond*. Vol. III. 880. p. 8. line. 14. (113 B.C.), *B.G.U*. Vol. III. 1000, line. 6 (98 B.C.). It was called also διῶρυξ βασιλικη as mentioned in *B.G.U*. Vol. III. 993, col. III, line. 8 (127 B.C.). This canal was parallel to the edge of the desert of Παθύρις to the westward. The second canal is the canal of Πμόης which is mentioned in *P. Lond*. Vol. VII. 2191. col. III, line. 20. (116 B.C.), this canal runs along the land of Τέλων near Παθύρις. Both two canals run alongside an enclosing dyke (see the sketch cited by P. W. Pestman in: *Les Archives*. op. cit. p. 18, and see also idem: *A Greek Testament from pathyris = J.E.A*. Vol. LV (1969), p. 142.

Πακοι[----]: The last letters of the name has fallen in the lacuna at the end of this line. The names which begin with Πακοι-are: Πακοῖβις, Πακοῖβ-κις, Πακοῖμις, Πακοῖρις, Πακοῖς, Πακοισῖς (see. F. Preisigke: *Namenbuch, Heidelberg* (1922). p. 258, D. Foraboschi: *Onomasticon, Alterum Papyrologium* Mailano. (1971), pp. 225-226). As I know there are two names from the previous ones which has found in Παθυρις, during this times: Πακοῖβις (*B.G.U*. Vol. VI. 1259. line. 8. (100 B.C.), and Πακοῖμις (here in line 6 here) .

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Line 8: [ἐπρίατο --- Πέρσ]ης ὡς (ἐτῶν) λε μέσος μελί(χρω)ς τεταν[ὸς].
“N.N Persian, aged about thirty-five years, of medium-sized, honey-coloured, straight-hair, purchased”. This line contains the mention of the age and some of the personal descriptions of the second party of the contract (the purchaser). So the lacuna at the beginning of this line should be contain verb ἐπρίατο (purchased), the name of the purchaser, the epithet Πέρσης, and the lacuna at the end of this line after the word τεταν[ὸς] should be contain the rest of the personal descriptions of the purchaser, such as, his head, face, nose, and the price of the sale, see *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 1000. lines. 7-8. (98 B.C.) where we have: ἐπρίατο Εὐνους Ἀσκληπιάδου Πέρσου (L.Πέρσης) ὡς (ἐτῶν) με μέσος μελίχρω<ς> τετανὸς [μακ]ρ[ο]πρόσω(πος) εὐθυριν χαλκοῦ δραχμᾶς δισχιλίας κ[α]ὶ [δι]ακοσίας ”*Eunous, son of Asklepiades, Persian, aged forty-five years, of medium-height, honey-coloured, straight-hair, long-faced, straight, purchased it, for two thousand and two hundred of copper drachmae*” and see also *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1207. p. 16. col. II. lines. 21-23. (99 B.C.), *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 1259. line. 8.(100 B.C.), *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 89. line. 10. (99 B.C.).

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Pap. No. V

A fragment from the archive of Dryton

P. Cair. Mus. C.G. No. 10355.

9.9 X 12.3 cm.

Pathyrite nome.

Ca. 114. 111 B.C.?

The text here is a fragment of papyrus sheet, cut off from all sides, except at the bottom, where there a piece of blank space (ca. 3.2 X 12.3 cm) is preserved.

The text contains 7 lines. The first line contains only traces of two or three unclear letters. There is a small vacant space in line 3 between the words γνώμης and ἀλλά. The letters are of medium-size, cursive, very clear for reading, except some letters in line 2. The writing on the recto is run along the fibers.

The scribe of the text did not follow one method in writing the same letter, see for example the letter α of ἀλλά (line 3), αυτων (line 5), and προσαποτι[σάτω] (line 6). As well as the letter κ of και (line 6), and of κυρια (line 7). Otherwise the letters τι of οἰκετικῶν (line 4) looks as the letter π. The letter ς of the verb προσαποτι[σάτω] looks as the letter *Omicron*. The verso is blank.

The date and the provenance are not preserved in the text. We may suggest that the text may be date between (ca.114 to 111 B.C.) and the provenance is the village Παθύρις, the capital of the Παθυρίτης *nome*. This suggestion is based on two reasons Firstly: the scribe of the text is the ἀγορανόμος Ἀμμώνιος, where the form of the letters here is very similar to the hand of pap. No. I. which is written by him (see Plate. No. I.). Moreover, the text has a certain marked characteristic as to the scribe's use of language, that the ἀγορανόμος Ἀμμώνιος is the only scribe of the *Pathyrite nome* who uses the particle δὲ in the construction: καὶ μηδὲν]

δ' ἦττον which is mentioned in line 7. He used it already in *P. L. Bat.* Vol. XIX. doc. 7. A. line. 17. (109 B.C.), while the other scribes used the construction καὶ μηδὲν ἦσσον such as the ἀγορανομος Σωσος in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 27. col. III. line. 15. (109 B.C.) and the ἀγορανόμος Ἑρμῖακς in *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 28. line. 21. (103 B.C). Secondly: we know that the ἀγορανόμος Ἀμμώνιος held

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his office at the village Παθύρις as acting ἀγορανόμος, then as ἀγορανόμος. From (ca. 114) to (ca. 97 B.C.) (see. P. W. Pestman: *Agoranomoi et Acts Agoranomiques-Krokodilopolis et Pathyris* (145-88. av. J. C.), *P. L. Bat. Vol. XXIII*. Leiden. (1985), p. 13). Finally: we know that the well known Greek officer Δρύτων, who is mentioned in line 5 died at Παθύρις (ca. 113-111 B.C.)(see. N. Lewis: *Greeks in Ptolemaic Egypt*, Oxford, (1986), pp. 88, 92). As the scribe Ἀμμώνιος held his office at Παθύρις (ca. 114 to 97 B.C.), and the death of Δρύτων dated (ca. 113-111 B.C.) Accordingly the date of the text may be (ca. 114-111 B.C.) and the provenance is Παθύρις.

The text belongs to the archive of Δρύτων son of Πάμφιλος. This archive contains some forty documents, including five Greek Ostraca, and a twelve Demotic papyri. the half of the Greek papyri are in *London* and the rest of the documents are distributed among collections in *Berlin, Cairo, Chicago, Freiburg, Giessen, Heidelberg, Mainz, Manchester, New York, Paris, and Strasbourg*. The documents were written (ca. 150-99 B.C.), in the *Thebaid*, in the area from *Ptolemais to Pathyris* (see. N. Lewis. op. cit. p. 88). We studied the documents of the archive, unfortunately the text here do not complete any document of them.

The text is an end of an agreement. Its exact nature is unknown, owing to the fragmentary condition of the papyrus, and to the contents of the text which has not preserved to us any term that can help us to determine the exact nature of the agreement. However the subject of the agreement is concerning the house-hold slaves οἰκετικῶν σωμάτων (line 4) of Δρύτων. We can suggest that the text may be a deed of gift or cession or renunciation of sale, and it may be also a deed of testament.

For further Parallels see: *P. Strassb. Vol. IV. 585* (153 B.C). *P. Adler. Gr. 2.* (124 B.C). *P. L. Bat. Vol. XIX. doc.7. A* (109 B.C).

[-----] ±3 [-----]
 2 [-----]. δ ±3 διαγραφ[ή -----]
 [----- τ]ῆς γνώμης ἀντὶ ἀλλά κυρ[-----]
 4 [-----]οἰκετικῶν σωμάτων ἀν[-----]
 [-----]οὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν Δρυτώνι ἢ τοῖς[-----]
 6 [-----]ι ἄκυρα ἔστω καὶ προσῆποτι[σάτω --]
 [---καὶ μη]δ' ἦττον. κυρία ἔστω ἡ δὲ ὁμολ[ογία ---]

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Correction:

6. L. ἄκυρος.

Notes :

Line 1: This line contain traces of two or three letters, unclear for reading.

Line 2: [-----] . δ ±3 διαγραφ[ή -----] This line and the following one (line 3) contain the details of the agreement. Unfortunately we have no parallel to reconstruct the lacunae of line 2. At the beginning of line 2 there is a dot from a trace of a letter, then the letter δ and three or four unclear letters, we can not suggest any reading for the word here, For the word διαγραφ[it may be read as a noun διαγραφή. The διαγραφή is a receipt given to the purchaser by the τραπεζίτης "banker" acknowledging that the purchaser had paid the sum due, so the purchaser regards the διαγραφή as his title deed to the property (see. *P. Lond.* Vol. VII. 2188. P. 297. note on lines 238-239). For the mention of διγραφή in the contracts from *Pathyris* see the contract of sale-house in *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 999. col. II. lines. 1-2. (*Pathyris*. 113 B.C.) where we have: τους ις Φαρμου(θι) κα τέ(τακται) ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν Κρο (κοδὶλων πόλει τρά (πεζαν) ἐφ' ἡ[ς] Πανίσκος ἰ ἐγκυ(κλίου) κα- τὰ <τὴν παρὰ> διαγρα(φήν) Πανίσκουτου πρ[ὸς] τῆι ὠνῆ διαγρα(φήν) "the sixteenth year, *Pharmouth* twenty-one, paid into *Paniscus* bank at *Crocodilopolis* for the ten per cent sales-tax according to certificate of *Paniscus* who engages with the certificate of the sale", and see also the agreement of sale land in *P. L. Bat.* Vol. XIX. doc. 7. B. lines.6-8 (*Pathyris*. 109 B.C.) where we have: ἦν ἐωνήσατο ἐγ(Λ.ἐκ) βασιλικῶ ἐν τῶ πεμπτῶι ἔτει πρὸς τὰ τῆς γῆς ἐκφόρια λαβὼν τὴν ἰθισμένην(Λ.εἰθισμένην) διαγραφήν "which purchased from the royal treasury in the fifth year, in respect of the rents of the land, he receive the accustomed certificate".

In a word the term διγραφή may be used here to assert the ownership of Δρύτων for his house-hold female-slaves.

Line 3: [---- τ]ῆς γνώμης ἀλλὰ κυρ[----] We have no parallel to reconstruct the lacunae of this line.

τ]ῆς γνώμης "of will". Before the word γνώμης, there is a clear ς, preceded with a trace of a letter. It may be the right foot of the letter *Ita*.

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So the lacuna should be contain the letter τ as the initial letter of τῆς, the feminine definite article in the singular genitive case to agree with the word γνώμης.

ἀλλὰ κυρ[---]: The reading here is uncertain. It may be ἄκυρος as mentioned in line 6 (ἄκυρα L. ἄκυρος), or κυρία as mentioned in line 7. If the first reading is ἀλλ' ἄκυρος as will mean “but invalid”, and if the second one is ἀλλὰ κυρία the meaning will be “but valid”.

Line 4: [---- τῶν] οἰκετικῶν σωμάτων αν [----]
“..... of the house-hold slaves”.

Unfortunately we have no exact parallel to reconstruct the lacunae of line 4.

The line here may contain special details of the agreement, concerning the house-hold slaves of Δρύτων. We can not determine their role in the agreement, This owing to the fragmentary condition of the papyrus. According to N. Lewis, (op. cit. pp. 88-92) who has been studied the archive of Δρύτων, we knew the following facts about his οἰκετικῶν σωμάτων:

They divided among his descendants, according to his last testament, his son Εσθλαδας took two and his five daughters took two. See. *Wilck. Chr* 302. Lines. 6-7 (126 B.C.) where we have: καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκετικῶν σωμάτων δ ὧν ὀνόματα Μυρσίνην καὶ ταυτης [θυγατέρα? τὰ δὲ λ]οιπῶθ[ηλ]υ καὶ β αἴς ὄνομα Εἰρηνην καὶ Ἀμπέλιον Ἀπολλωνίαικαὶ ταῖς ἀδ(ελφῶν) οὔσι ε ”and of the four house-hold slaves, the ones named *Myrsine* and her daughter, and the remaining two females whose names are *Irene* and *Ampelion*, to *Apollonia* and her sisters being five in all”.

(2) From the petition of *P. Lond.* Vol. II. 401. (116-111 B.C.) which sent by the daughters of Δρυτων, we know that they have inherited actually their share of the two female slaves. In this petition they ask the *strategos* of the *Thebaid* for the restitution of property inherited by them from their father, see *P. Lond.* Vol. II. 401. lines. 8-10. (116-111 B.C.) where we have:
μέρ[ους] ἡμίσους τῶν πατρικῶν ἐγγαίων ὄντων δ ἐν τέ τῶι Περ[ι Θ]ή- βας καὶ Παθυρίτηι ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ των οἰκετικῶν σωμάτ[ων] ”half share of lands belonging to our father. situated both in *Thebes* and *Pathyrite nome*, and the same of the house-hold slaves”.

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(3) The house-hold slaves are not freed by their master Δρύτων by a testament (see. S. B. Pomeroy: *Women in Hellenistic Egypt from Alexander to Cleopatra*, New York, (1980). p. 112). Accordingly we suggest that the οἰκετικῶν σωμάτων of Δρύτων here, may be a subject of deed of cession "παραχώρησις" or deed of gift "δόσις" or deed of renunciation of sale "ἀποστάσιον" made by Δρύτων to his escendants. Otherwise we know that "Δρύτων holds the record for the number of wills written by one person in Ptolemaic Egypt. They are no fewer than four" (cf. S. B. Pomeroy. op. cit. p. 106). So we suggest also that the text here may be the fourth will which was lost.

οἰκετικῶν σωμάτων: "The house-hold slaves". The general term which refers to slave in the Greco-Egyptian period is δούλος, less frequently ἀνδράποδον, while the term παῖς or παιδίσκη is used for the house-slave, otherwise there are the words σωμα with the adjective δουλικόν or οἰκετικῶν and rarely ὁ ἐμός or ὁ ἴδιος are employed. In the Roman period the same terminology is used with the exception of the term ὁ ἐμός or ὁ ἴδιος. The sources of slavery were various, such as the captives in war, the birth from a slave-mother, the founding children picked up from the rubbish-heap, and the enslavement for debts. The ownership of slaves under Greco-Egyptian-law were divided into three groups: royal, privately owned and temple slaves, while under Roman law were divided into imperial, privately owned, and church slaves. (see. R. Taubenschlag: *The Law of Greco - Roman Egypt in the Light of the Papyri 332 B.C - 640 A.D.* 2nd ed. Warszawa. (1955). pp. 69-78.

Line 5: οἱ ἐπελευσόμενοι ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν Δρύτωνι ἢ τοῖς [παρ' αὐτοῦ] "the prosecutors on their behalf for *Dryton* or his assigns". This line contains one condition of the agreement. The reconstruction here is based on a similar expression found in the agreement of sale of *P.Strassb.* Vol. IV. 585. line. 10. (153 B.C.) where we have: [ὁ] ὑ[πὲρ] αὐτοῦ ἐπελευσομέν]ος τῷ ὠνουμένῳ ἢ τοῖς παρ' αὐτοῦ "the prosecutor on his behalf for the purchaser or his assigns".

Δρύτων: is the son of *Pamphilus*, born (ca. 195. B.C.), as a citizen of the city of *Ptolemais* in upper Egypt. He belongs to the *Politeuma* of *Cretans*. He had one, possibly two brothers. *Dryton* spent his entire life as a soldier in

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a garrison and police duty at posts just north and south of *Great Diospolis*. (see. N. Lewis. op. cit. pp. 88-89). The documents of his archives prove that he could read and write Greek, but there is no evidence that he learned to read or write *Demotic* (see. S. B. Pomeroy. op. cit. p. 118). He wrote by his own legible hand a loan for two illiterate persons, see. *P.Grenf.* Vol. II. 17. lines 9-10 (137 B.C.), where we have: ἔγραψεν Δρύτων

Παμφίλου ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν διὰ τὸ φάσκειν αὐτοὺς μὴ εἶδέ ναι γράμματα “*Dry-ton* son of *Pamphilus* wrote for them through their assert, that they are illiterate”.

Line 6: ἄκυρα (L.ἄκυρος) ἔστω “shall be invalid”. The ἀγορανόμος Ἀμμώνιος used here the neuter gender ἄκυρα instead of the correct form of the feminine gender ακυρος, which must use here as it qualifies the feminine word ἡ ἔφοδος. The correct form ἄκυρος is used by Ἀμμώνιος in *P. L. Bat.* Vol. XIX. 7. A. line. 14, B. line 14 (109 B.C).

Line 7: ἦττον “the less”. is one of the words which were fluctuate between the two spellings σσ and ττ. During the Ptolemaic period the common spelling was ἦσσον, while during the Roman and Byzantine periods the spelling was ἦσσον and ἦττον (see. F. T. Gignac, *A Grammar of the Greek Papyri of the Roman and Byzantine Periods*. Vol. I. Milano, 1975. pp. 146-147). The first attestation of using ἦττον in the Ptolemaic Papyri appeared in *P.Petrie*.Vol. II. 11. line. 26 (208 B.C.). (see: E. Mayser op. cit. p. 223).

Line.7: κυρία ἔστω ἡ δὲ ὁμολ[ογία] ἥδε πανταχοῦ οὐ ἂν ἐπιφέρηται ”and this agreement shall be valid wherever it is produced”. The lacuna at the end of line 7 should be contain the rest of the final clause of the agreement concerning its validity. For the reconstruction. See. *P. Adler*. Gr. 2. lines. 18-19. (124 B.C.) where we have: ἡ δὲ ὁμολ[ογία]ι (L.ὁμολ[ογία]) ἥδε κυρίαι ἔστω πανταχοῦ οὐ ἂν ἐπιφέρ[ηται]. ὁμολ[ογία]: the left foot of the letter λ is preserved at the end of line 7.

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Pap. No. VI

A fragment of an unknown agreement

P.Cair.Mus. C.G. No.10365

18 X 16.5. cm.

Pathyrite nome?

Later half of 2nd cent. B.C.?

A fragment of papyrus sheet, cut off from its left and lower sides,. There is a piece of blank space at the right hand side (ca. 18 X 1.3 cm), and at the upper one (ca. 6 X 16.5 cm). It contains 9 lines, full of many gaps, of small and large-sized at lines 1, 3-4, 8-9, and at the end of line 5. The letters are of large-sized, cursive, very clear for reading. The writing on the recto runs along the fibers.

The scribe did not follow one method in the writing, That he wrote the same letter in different style, such as the letter τ (cf lines 1, 3-4, 7) the letter ρ, (cf. lines 2, 5, 7) the letter ω (cf lines 2-3, 6) and the letter α (cf lines 1-2, 5). The verso is blank.

The date, and the provenance of the fragment are not preserved in the text. According to the description of B. P. Grenfell & A. S. Hunt, *Catalogue General des Antiquites Egyptiennes du Musee du Caire*. Oxford, (1903). P. 47, This fragment dates to the later half of the second century B.C., and belongs to the village Παθύρις (For this village see Pap. No. I. Note on line 2). The form of the letters here are similar to those of *P.Cairo. Mus. C. G. No. 10364 = BCPSI. Vol. XVIII, 2001, Plate. No. VIII. P. 121*. Which belongs to the same date and provenance as the fragment here.

This fragment is from an agreement. Its exact nature is unknown, because the terms which are used here such as ἄκυρος ἔσται “shall be invalid” in line 2, the verb προσαποτει[σ]άτωσαν (L.π)ροσαποτι[σ]άτωσαν. “They shall pay” in line 3, and the word ἐπ[ι]τι[μ]ον “penalty” in line 4, were very common in different types of documents such as: renunciation of a sale (*BGU. Vol. III. 998, col. II. lines. 10-13. (101 B.C.)*), deed of gift (*P. Strassb. Vol. II. 85. col. II. lines. 26-28. (113 B.C.)*), renunciation of gift (*P. Strassb. Vol. II. 83, lines. 26-30. (114 B.C.)*), renunciation of mortgage (*P. Adler. Gr. 2. lines. 15-18. (124 B.C.)*) agreement of buying (*P. L. Bat. Vol. XIX. doc.7. A. lines.14-18. (109 B.C.)*), cancelling of loan (*P. Grenf. Vol. II. 26, lines. 18-23. (103 B.C.)*), deed of testament (*S. B. Vol. VXIII. 13168, lines. 20-21. (123 B.C.)*), deed of cession (*P. Grenf. Vol. I. 27. col.*

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III. lines. 13-16. (109 B.C.) change of cession (*P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 25. lines. 20-25. (103 B.C.). So we can not give any suggestion for its exact nature.

The end of the name of the first party of the agreement is preserved as-
ατουτι (see line 7). The name of the second party is not preserved but the
using of the third person plural of the verb π]ροσαποτει[σ]άτωσαν (L.π]
ροσαποτει[σ]άτωσαν) ”they shall pay” (line 3), indicates that they are more
than one person .

For close parallels see:

S. B. Vol. XVIII. 13168 (123 B.C.). *P. Cairo. Mus.* No. 10364 (Later half of
2nd cent. B.C.). *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 83. (114 B.C.), 85 (113 B.C.). *P. Lond.*
Vol. III. 880. P. 8. (113 B.C.). *P. Lond.* Vol. VII. 2191 (116 B.C.). *P. L. Bat.*
Vol. XIX. doc. 7. A, B (109 B.C.). *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 27. (109 B.C.). *P.*
Grenf. Vol. II. 25, 26 ,28 (103 B.C.), 30. (102 B.C.), 33. (100 B.C.). *B.G.U.*
Vol. III. 998. col. II (101 B.C.). *B.G.U.* Vol. VI. 1249 (148-147 B.C.), 1260
(101 B. C.). *P. Adler.* Gr. 14, (100 B.C.).

The scribe has used the common symbol for the word (δραχμάς) in line 7.

- [±4] καὶ <αὐ>τοῖς ἐ[πελ]εύσις<ς>
[ὑπὲρ] δὲ <αὐ>τῶν ἄκυρος ἔσται
[καὶ π]ροσαποτεῖ[σ]άτωσαν
4 [±2] ατουτι ἐπ[ί]τι[μ]ον
[χα(λκοῦ) (τάλαντα) δ]εκά κα[ι] ἰ]εράς <τῶι> βασιλεῖ
[Πτολ]εμαίωι ἀργυρίου ἐπι-
[σήμου](δραχμάς) τριακοσίας καὶ μηθὲν
8 [ἦσσον] ἐπάναγκον <αὐτοῖς ἔστω> ποιεῖν
[κατὰ] τὴν ὁμολ[ογίαν]

Correction:

3: L. π]ροσαποτει[σ]άτωσαν.

7: L. μηδέν.

Symbol:

7: (δραχμας).

Translation:

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“..... and the proceedings by them on their behalf, shall be invalid, [and] they shall pay to *atous*, in addition a penalty of ten [*talents* of copper], and three hundred *drachmae* of silver-coined, consecrated to the king *ptolemy*, and none [the less], shall be bound before them to act [in accordance with] the agreement “.

Notes:

Lines 1-9: These lines are containing a mention of a condition concerning the agreement, and to a penalty of money (10 talent of copper, and 300 drachmae of silver), which shall paid by some persons (as one party of the agreement) to someone (as the other party). According to the similar agreements from Παθούρις, during this time, the formula here were coming at the end of agreements of any kind. As line 1 is preceded here with a margin of large blank space, so the lines here are the rest of the agreement, written on a separate column, just as the case in *P.Strassb.* Vol. II. 85. col. II, lines. 26-29. (113 B.C.), *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 27. col. III, lines. 14-16. (109 B.C.), *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 998. col. II, lines.10-13 (101 B.C.).

Lines.1-2: [±4] ς καὶ <αὐτοῖς> ἐ[πελ]εύσι<ς> [ὑπὲρ] δὲ <αὐ>τῶν ἄκυρος ἔσται.”and the proceedings by them on their behalf, shall be invalid”.

These lines contain the mention of the invalid proceedings which can be taken by one party of the agreement against the other on behalf of the objects concerning their agreement.

For the lacuna at the beginning of line 1, we have no parallel to reconstruct it. However the lost letters are about four or five. This is based on the length of line 3.

The construction: καὶ <αὐ>τοῖς ἐ[πελ]εύσις <ς> [ὑπὲρ] δὲ <αὐ>των is similar with that of *P. Cairo. Mus. C. G.* No. 10364, line. 5. (Later half of 2nd, cent. B.C.) where we have: και μη ἐπελεύσεσθαι σοὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ “and not to proceed against you on his behalf”, and of *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 21. line. 21 (127 B.C.) where we have: οἱ ἐπ[ε]λεύσοντος ἐπὶ αὐτήν περὶ τούτων ”and any one takes proceed-ings against her about these”. Most of the documents of Παθούρις are

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using the common clause:
εἰ δε μὴ ἢ τε ἔφοδος τῶι ἐπιπορευομένωι ἄκυρος ἔστω “otherwise, the action by the claimant, shall be invalid” as in *P.L. Bat.* Vol. XIX. doc. 7. A. lines. 13-14. (109 B.C.), *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 25. line. 19 (103 B.C.), 26. line. 12. (103 B.C.), 28. lines. 17-18. (103 B.C.), *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 998. col. II. lines. 9-10. (101 B.C.), Vol. I. 1260. line. 17. (102 B.C.), *P. Adler.* Gr. 14. lines. 22-23. (102 B.C.), and there is also the using of ὅς δ' ἄν ἐπέλθη <ἢ τ' ἔφοδος> ἄκυρος ἔστω” as in *P. L. Bat.* Vol. XIX. doc. 7. B. lines. 13-14. (109 B.C.).

ἄκυρος ἔσται: The scribe here used the future active indicative of the verb εἶμι, as in *P. Cairo. Mus. C.G.* No. 10364, line.

7, (Later half of 2nd cent. B.C.) while in most of the similar documents from Παθύρις, the present active imperative εἴτω is used, see for example *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 25. line. 19. (103 B.C.), 26. line. 12. (103 B.C.), 28. lines. 17-18 (103 B.C.). In documents out of Παθύρις such as *P. Oxy.* Vol. XIV. 1644. line. 13 (63-62 B.C.) we have: ἄκυρος εἶναι.

Lines 2-3: ἄκυρος ἔσται [καὶ π]ροσαποτει[σάτωσαν (L.π)ροσαποτει [σάτωσαν) ”shall be invalid and in addition they shall pay”.

For the reconstruction see *P. Cairo. Mus. C. G.* No. 10364. line. 7 (Later half of the 2nd cent. B.C.) where we have: ἄκυρος εἴτω καὶ προσαποτείσομ[αι](L.προσαποτισομ[αι] and see also *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 83. lines. 26-27. (114 B.C.), *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 25. lines. 20-21. (103 B.C.), *P. Adler.* Gr. 14. lines. 23-24 (100 B.C.).

π]ροσαποτει[σ]άτωσαν (L.π]ροσαποτι[σ]άτωσαν: “They shall pay”. The usage of the third person plural indicates, that the other party whose name is not preserved in the text is more than one person.

Lines 3-5: [καὶ π]ροσαποτει[σ]άτωσαν (L.π]ροσαποτι[σ]άτωσαν)[±2] ατουτι ἐπ[ί]τι[μ]ον [χα(λκοῦ) (τάλαντ) δεκα “and they shall pay to atous in addition a penalty of ten talents of copper”.

The lines here contain the mention of the amount of money as penalty, which shall be paid by some persons (as one party of the agreement) to someone (the other party) whose name is not preserved in the text completely. Although this fragment belongs to Παθύρις, the lines here are

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not follow the order of the similar documents from this village. For example in *P. Lond.* Vol. VII. 2191, lines 50-51. (116 B.C.) where we have: καὶ προσαποτεισάτω (L.προσαποτισάτω) ὁ επιπορευόμενος ἐπίτιμον παραχρή(μα)τῆι μὲν Κοβαίτησει χαλκοῦ τάλαντα ἕικοσι. ”and the claimant shall straightway pay to *Kobaetesis*, in addition, a penalty of twenty copper *talents*”, *P.Grenf.* Vol. II. 33, line. 12. (100 B.C.): εἰ δε μη αποτεισάτω (L.αποτισάτω), Ἄρσιήσει ἐπίτινον παραχρημα χαλκοῦ (τάλαντα) ἔ “other-wise, “otherwise, he shall straightway pay to *Harsiesis*, in addition a penalty of five copper *talents*”, and see also *P. Cairo. Mus.* No. 10364, lines. 7-8. (Later half of 2nd cent. B.C.): προσαποτείσομ[αι] (L. προσαποτίσομ[αι]) σοὶ χαλκ τάλαντα πέντε “and I shall pay to you in addition five copper *talents*”.

The lines here run similar somewhat to *B.G.U.* Vol. VI. 1249, which belongs to *Syene* and dated between ca. (148 to 147 B.C.) where we have in lines 10-11: καὶ προσαποτεισάτω (L.προσαποτισάτω) Ἰσίας Ἐσαροήρει καὶ Τα]γῶτι ἐπ[ίτιμ]ον [χαλκοῦ τ]άλαν[τα π]έν[τε “and *Isias* shall pay to *Esaroeris*, and to *Tagous*, in addition a penalty of five copper *talents*”.

[±2] ατουτι: The initial letters of the name have fallen here in the lacuna. As the name is declined here in the dative case ends in ουτι, so it should end in the nominative case in ους (see: E. Mayser: *Grammatik der Griechischen Papyri aus der Ptolemaerzeit.* band. II. 2. Leipzig. (1938), p. 34). For the names which end in ατους (and the dative in- ατουτι) we have: Θατοῦς, Ἰσατοῦς, Καλατοῦς, Λατοῦς, Πατοῦς, Σερατοῦς, Στατοῦς, Τατῶς (see: B. Hansen: *Rucklaufiges Worterbuch der Grieschen Eigennamen*, Berlin. (1966). pp. 293, 309). I think that the suitable name for the lacuna here may be: Καλατους or Σερατους.

ἐπ[ί]τι[μ]ον: “penalty”. The penalty of money was paid by the injured party who breaches the warranty of the agreement or fails to accomplish his duties towards the other party. (see F.Pringshim: *The Greek Law of Sale.* Weimar. (1950). p. 545. It is noteworthy that the word ἐπίτιμον was mentioned in the most similar documents from Παθύρις, except in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 27. col. III. line. 14 (109 B.C.).

Line 5: [χα(λκοῦ) (τάλαντα) δ]έκα. “ten *talents* of copper”. The lacuna at the beginning of this line should contain the amount of the penalty. As the space of the lacuna here can not contain more than five letters (as that at the

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beginning of line 7 which contains -[σημου]), so the scribe should use the abbreviated form χα for the word χα(λκοῦ) "copper", and the symbol for the word (τάλαντα) "talents". For the reconstruction see *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 26. line. 20 (103 B.C.), 30. line. 22 (102 B.C.), *P. Adler. Gr.* 14. line. 25. (100 B.C.) where we have χα(λκαῦ) (τάλαντα).

Lines 5-7: κα[ι ι]εράς <τῶι> βασιλεῖ [Πτολ]εμαίωι ἀργυρίου ἐπι [σήμου] (δραχμάς) τριακοσίας "and three hundred *drachmae* of silver-coined, consecrated to the king *Ptolemy*".

The lines here contain the second item of the penalty which was devoted to the king *Ptolemy*. "According to the Demotic texts this sacred money was used for libations and burnt offerings" (see, P. W. Pestman: *A Greek Testament from Pathyris*. JEA. Vol. LV. (1969). p. 151. The reconstruction here is based on the similar construction of *P. Adler. Gr.* 2. lines. 17-18. (124 B.C.) where we have: καὶ ἱεράς τοῖς βασιλεῦσι [ἀργυρί] ου ἐπισήμου δραχμάς τριακοσίας, *P. Lond.* Vol. VII. 2191. V. lines. 51-52. (116 B.C.) where we have: καὶ ἱεράς <τοῖς> βα(σιλεῦσιν) ἀργυρίου ἐπισήμου (δραχμάς) τ̄, and see also *P.L. Bat.* Vol. XIX. doc. 7. A. lines. 16 - 17 (109 B.C.).

Lines 7-8: καὶ μηθέν (L. μηδέν) [ἦσσον] ἐπάναγκον <αὐτοῖς ἔστω> πο-ιεῖν "and none the less, shall bound before them to act". For the reconstruction see *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 25. lines. 23-24 (103 B.C.) where we have: καὶ μηθέν ἦσσον ἐπάναγκον αὐτοῖς ἔστω, and see also *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 85. col. II. line. 28 (113 B.C.).

μηθέν (L. μηδέν): The scribe here confused between θ and δ. For the confusion between them, see, E. Mayser. op. cit. pp. 180-182. It is noteworthy that the form μηθέν used in the most documents of Παθῦρις. The editor of *P.L. Bat.* Vol. XIX. doc.7. A. line. 17 (109 B.C.), B. line. 17 (109 B.C.) has corrected it as μηδεν. According to Gignac the spellings μηθείς, ουθείς, etc., do not represent an actual interchange of δ and θ. They represent the assimilation of /d/ before a rough breathing (the feminine

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is always ουδεμία etc.). These spellings diminish in frequency from Ptolemaic to Roman times, and are rare after the second century A.D., with sporadic recurrences in Byzantine documents, both the spellings sometimes occur in the same document as in *S.B.* Vol. V. 8034. (A.D. 52) where we have in line 20: μηδέν and in line 33: μηθέν, and in *P. Oxy.* 2349 (A.D. 70) we have in line 13, μηδενός and in line 16 μηθενός (see, F.T. Gignac: *A Grammar of the Greek Papyri of the Roman and Byzantine Periods.* Vol. I. Milan. (1975). p. 97.

ἐπάναγκον: "This term is used in the Ptolemaic clause (cf. *B.G.U.* 1128 (114 B.C.) that the party who has forfeited a penalty shall nevertheless necessarily perform the contract. There are certainly no liabilities created. (see, F.Pringshim: op. cit. p. 177. Note 3)

<αὐτοῖς ἔστω>: The scribe forgot to write it here. The same case is found in *P. L. Bat.* Vol. XIX. doc.7. A, line.18. (109 B.C.) where we have: ἐπά]ναγκον αὐτῶ <ἔστω>. The pronoun αὐτοῖς here refers to the other party who shall pay the penalty of money.

Line 9: [κατὰ] τὴν ὁμολ[ογίαν] "in accordance with the agreement". We have no exact parallel for this citation. The construction here is similar to the construction of *P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 83. l. 30 (114 B.C.) where we have: κατὰ τὰ προγεγραμμένα "in accordance with the above mentioned".

As the text ends here with the word ὁμολ[ογίαν], and there is no other traces of writing of this line after ὁμολ[ογίαν], so the following lines which are lost may contain the signature of the scribe as in *P.Strassb.* Vol. II. 85. col. II. lines. 28-29. (113 B.C.) where we have: κατὰ τὰ προγεγραμμένα

Ἀμμώ(νιος) ὁ παρ' Ἡλι(οδώρου) κεχρη(μάτικα),"in accordance with the above mentioned. I *Ammonius* the agent of *Heliodoros* have registered". Or ends as in *B.G.U.* Vol. III. 998. col. II. lines. 12-14 (101 B.C.) where we have: κατὰ <τὰ> προγεγραμμένα ἢ δὲ ὁμολογία ἦτε

(L: ἡδε)κυρία ἔστω πανταχῆ οὐδ' ἂν ἐπιφέρηται Ἐρμίας ὁ παρὰ Πανίσκου κεχρη(μάτικα). "in accordance with the above mentioned. This agreement shall be valid wherever it produced. I *Hermias* the agent of *paniscus* have registered".

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Pap. No. VII
A fragment of a loan of wheat

P.Cair Mus. C. G. No. 10390.
Pathyrite nome.?

11.5 X 8.8 cm.
Later half of 2nd Cent. B.C.?

The papyrus is cut off on all sides, except at the left one, where there a margin (ca 11.5 X 8.8 cm). is preserved. There is a gap on line 1. The writing on the recto runs along the fibers.

The papyrus has preserved to us 6 incomplete lines, the letters are of medium-size, cursive, very clear for reading. The verso is blank.

The date, and the provenance are not preserved in the text.

According to the description of B. P. Grenfell & A. S. Hunt, *Catalogue General des Antiquities Egyptiennes du Mus du Caire*, Oxford, (1903), p. 50, It dates back to the later half of the second century B.C. and belongs to Παθύρις. It seems to me that this opinion may be right because the forms of the letters are similar to that of *P.Cairo Mus. C. G. No. 10364= BACPSI*. Vol. XVIII, Cairo, (2001), plate No.VIII. p. 121, which belongs to the same date and provenance. Moreover, the construction and the arrangement of the text here follows the same pattern which was used by the ἀγορανόμοι of Παθύρις during this time.

The text is a fragment from a contract of loan advanced by someone whose name is not preserved completely. It is mentioned in line.5 as Πάτ-. The name of the debtor is Π[ε[τ]ε]σοῦχος (see line 1).

The kind, and the quantity of the loan is not preserved, but the using for the adjective ἄδολον “without fraud” which is mentioned at the beginning of line 3, and the arrangement of the contract, which is, similar to *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 46. (113 B.C.), 47. (113 B.C.) and *P. Grenf.*

Vol. I. 28 (108 B.C.), we can suggest that the loan here is of wheat (see the discussion, note on lines 5-6).

For close parallels see:

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P. Amh. Vol. II. 46. (113 B.C.), 47. (113 B.C.). *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 28. (108 B.C.), 31. (101-00 B.C.), Vol. II. 19. (102 B.C.). *P. Lond.* Vol. II. 218. p. 15. (111 B.C.).

Πε[τ]εσοῦχ[ος Πατ ----- ἐν μηνὶ ---]
2 τοῦ αὐτοῦ [ἔτους πυρὸν νέον καθαρόν]
 ἄδολον [μέτρῳ ὡ καὶ παρείληφεν]
4 καὶ ἀποκαθ[εσταμένον εἰς οἶκον]
 πρὸς Πατ [----- τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνη]-
6 λώμασι [-----]

Notes :

Line 1 : Πε[τ]εσοῦχ[ος Πατ ----- ἐν μηνὶ Παχών]
 “*Petesouchos to pat ... in the month Pachon*”.

Π[ε]τεσοῦχ[ος]: The name which is mentioned here is the name of the debtor. So the lacuna should contain the rest of his name (in the nominative case), the name of the creditor (in the dative case), followed by the name of the month in which the loan shall be repaid. See *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 46. line. 5. (113 B.C.), where we have: Θαῆσις Ναομῆσει ἐν μηνὶ Παχών. “*Thaesis to Naomseis in the month Pachon*”.

Πε[τ]εσοῦχ[ος]: The name has suffered of a gap at the beginning. It can be reconstructed easily as Πε[τ]εσοῦχ[ος] because it was very common name at Παθύρις during this time. For example we met Πετεσοῦχος son of Πεταρσεμθέως (see. *Pap. No. II.* line. 4. (10-98 B.C.), son of Πασᾶς (*P. Grenf.* Vol. II 19. line. 18. (118 B.C.), son of Πόρτις (*P. Adler, Gr.* 5. line. 8. (108 B.C.) son of Πανοβχοῦνις (*P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 27. Lines. 4-5. (103 B.C.), son of Νεχθανοῦπις (*B.G.U.* Vol. III. 999. line. 9. (99 B.C.), son of Πατομήης (*S.B.* Vol. I. 248. line. 9. (99 B.C.), son of Φῖβις (*P. Adler. Gr.* 11. line. 3. (89 B.C.), son of Σξώτης (*P. Lond.* Vol. III. 678. P. 18. line. 99. (99-98 B.C.), son of Καλλίας (*P. Adler. Dem.* 11 (103-102 B.C.).

Παχών: May be reconstructed here. According to the contracts of loans of kind (wheat and barley) which are known to us from Παθύρις during this time, the month Παχών was the month in which the loans were repaid, because it was one of the harvest's months (see the introduction of *P. Lond.* Vol. II. 218. p. 15). It is mentioned in:

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(1) Loans of wheat in *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 46. line. 5 (113 B.C.) where we have: ἐν μηνὶ Παχῶν, and in *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 47. line. 8. (113 B.C.), *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. line. 18. line. 15. (131 B.C.), 23. line. 9. (117 B.C.), *P. Lond.* Vol. II. 218. p. 15. line. 6. (111 B.C.).

(2) Loan of barley in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 31. line. 5. (101-100 B.C.).

(3) Loans of wheat and barley in *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 29. line. 13. (102 B.C.), *P. Adler. Gr.* 15. line. 7 (100 B.C.). While in other types of loans the month of repayment varies, for example in the loans of money in *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 18. line. 12. (127 B.C.) the month is Χοίαχ, in *P. Adler. Gr.* 10. line. 13. (101 B.C.) is Ἐπειφ, in *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 50. line. 13 (106 B.C.) is Θώθ, in the loans of wine in *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 48. line. 17. (106 B.C.) is Επειφ, in *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 24. line. 24. (105 B.C.) is Μεσόρη, in the loan of salt in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 29. line. 28 (105 B.C.) the month is Χοίαχ.

Lines 2-3 : τοῦ αὐτοῦ [ἔτους πυρὸν νέον καθαρὸν ἄδολον [μέτρῳ ᾧ και παρείληφεν] “of the same year, new, pure, without fraud wheat, according to the measure by which he received it”. After the mention to the month in line 1, the lacunae at the end of lines 2-3 should contain the mention of the year and some conditions concerning the quality and quantity of the debit which is repaid. For the reconstruction see *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 47. lines. 5-6. (113 B.C.) where we have: τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους (πυρὸν) νέον καθαρὸν ἄδολον μέ(τρῳ) ᾧ και παρείληφεν.”of the same year, new, pure, without fraud wheat, according to the measure by which he received it”.

τοῦ αὐτοῦ [ἔτους: ”of the same year”. According to our study on the various contracts of loans from Παθύρις during this time, the date of repayment was the same year in which the loan had advanced (except in the loans of *P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1203. p. 9. (113 B.C.), *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 48. (106 B.C.), 50 (106 B.C.), *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 29. (106 B.C.) where the repayment is in the next year. The mention to the same year is expressed by one of the following ways:

(1) τοῦ αὐτοῦ ἔτους “of the same year”. As mentioned here in line 2, and in *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 47. line. 5. (113 B.C.), *P. Adler. Gr.* 10. line. 13. (101

B.C.), *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 21. line. 12. (113 B.C.), 29. line. 13. (102 B.C.), and sometimes the cardinal number of the same year is add as in *P. Grenf.*

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Vol. I. 31. lines 5-6. (101-100 B.C.) where we have: τοῦ αὐτοῦ ιδ (ἔτους), *P. Adler. Gr.* 15. lines. 7-8. (100 B.C.): τ(ο) ὑ αὐτοῦ ιε (ἔτους), 19. line. 10. (98 B.C.): τ[οῦ αὐτοῦ ις (ἔτους).

(2) τοῦ προκειμένου ἔτους: “of the aforesaid year”. As in *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 50. line. 11. (106 B.C.), *P. Adler. Gr.* 6. line. 12. (106 B.C.), *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 24. line. 12. (105 B.C.).

(3) Using the same date of the year which is mentioned in the beginning of the contract as in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 18 (131 B.C.) where the date in line 1 is mentioned as ἔτους λθ and the date of repayment in line 15 is also τοῦ λθ (ετους), and in *P. Grenf.* Vol. II. 8. (127 B.C.) in line. 1: ἔτους μδ, and in line 13: τοῦ μδ (ἔτους)

[πυρὸν νέον καθαρὸν] ἄδολον “new, pure without fraud wheat”. The construction and the arrangement of the contract indicates that the loan here is of wheat. The loan of wheat must be repaid by the debtor with some qualities. Usually they are: πυρὸν νέον καθαρὸν as it is mentioned in *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 46. lines. 5-6. (113 B.C.), and in *P. Lond.* Vol. II. 218. p. 15. line. 6. (111 B.C.) in others contracts it is mentioned as πυρὸν νέον καθαρὸν ἄδολον as in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 18. line. 16. (131 B.C.), 28. lines. 1-2 (108 B.C.), *S. B.* Vol. VI. 9366. line. 7. (124 B.C.), *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 47. lines. 8-9. (113 B.C.).

Line 3: [μέτρῳ φῖ καὶ παρείληφεν] “according to the measure by which he received it”. The quantity of the loan must be repaid according to the same measure by which the debtor received. This expression was common in all loans of wheat such as in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 18. line. 18. (131 B.C.), 23. lines. 13-14. (117 B.C.), 28. lines. 2-3. (108 B.C.), *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 46. 7-8. (113 B.C.), 47. lines. 9-10. (113 B.C.), *P. Lond.* Vol. II. 218. p. 15. line. 8. (111 B.C.).

Line 4: καὶ ἀποκαθ[εσταμένον εἰς οἶκον] “and delivered at the house”. The lacuna at the end of this line should contain the mention to the place at which the loan is delivered. For the reconstruction see: *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 28. lines. 3-4. (108 B.C.) where we have: καὶ ἀποκαθεσταμένον εἰς οἶκον, and see also *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 31. line. 7 (101-100 B.C.), Vol. II. 29, lines. 15-16. (102 B.C.).

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εἰς οἶκον: According to the contracts of loans (wheat and barley) from Παθύρις during this time, the place at which the loan was delivered, is the creditor's house. It is mentioned in the loans of wheat as in *P.Amh.* Vol. II. 46. line. 6. (113 B.C.), 47. line. 10. (113 B.C.), *P.Grenf.* Vol. I. 18. lines.16-17. (131 B.C.), 23. line. 11. (117 B.C.), 28. lines. 3-4. (108 B.C.), *P.Lond.* II. 218. p. 15. line. 6. (111 B.C.). In the loans of barley as in *P.Grenf.* Vol. I. 31. line. 7. (101-100 B.C.). In other types of contracts such as loans of money (*P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 20. (127 B.C.), Vol. II. 18. (127 B.C.), 21 (113 B.C.), 27. (103 B.C.), *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 50. (106 B.C.), *P. Adler. Gr.* 10 (101 B.C.), loan of salt *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 29. (105 B.C.), loans of *croton* (*P. Adler. Gr.* 6 (106 B.C.), and loans of wine (*P.Grenf.*Vol.II. 24. line.10. (105 B.C.), the place of delivery is not mentioned (except in *P.Amh.* Vol. II.48. line.10 (106 B.C.) where the delivery of the wine is mentioned as at the creditor's house.

Lines 5-6: πρὸς Πατ [--- τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμασι ”to *Pat* [..... at his own] expense. “After the mention to the place of delivery, in line 4 the lines here should be contain the mention to the creditor's name and that the expense of delivery is at the debtor. This expresses by using the preposition πρὸς (“to, towards”), the reflexive pronoun αὐτόν “him”, αὐτήν “her” or αὐτούς “them” followed by the clause: τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμασι ”at his (or here, or their) own expense”, see for example *P. Lond.* Vol. II. 218. p. 15. lines. 7-8. (111 B.C.), where we have: πρὸς αὐτόν τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμασι. “To him at his own expense”, *P. Amh.* Vol. II. 46. line. 7. (113 B.C.): πρὸς αὐτήν τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμασι. ”to her at her own expense”, *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 31. line. 8. (101-100 B.C.):

πρὸς αὐτούς τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμασι. ”to them at their own expense”. But the scribe has used here after the preposition πρὸς, the name of the creditor Πατ[--- instead of the reflexive pronoun αὐτόν. As I know, such usage is mentioned here for the first time in the contracts of loan belonging to Παθύρις during this time.

Πατ[--- The last letters of the creditor's name have fallen in the lacuna at the end of line 5. We have over 300 names begin with Πατ- (see, F. Preisigke, *Namenbuch*, Heidelberg, (1922). pp. 282-292. & D. Foraboschi,

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Onomasticon Alterum Papyrologica, Milan, (1971), pp 239-241. As I know the names which appeared in the documents from Παθύρις beginning with Πατ are: Πατεπός (*P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 87. col. II. line. 11. (107 B.C.), Πατηράτης (*P. Adler. Gr.* 10. line. 5 (101 B.C.), Πατηφίς (*P. Strassb.* Vol. II. 85. col. II. line (114 B.C.), Πατοῦς (*P. Adler. Gr.* 3. col. II. line. 14. (112 B.C.), Πατυτίς (*P. Lond.* Vol. III. 1207. p. 16. line 20. (99 B.C.). As the lacuna can contain five or six letters (this based on the length of line 4), so the name of the creditor may be Πατηράτης.

It is to be noted that the terms which used here in lines 2-6 concerning of the quality, quantity, place, and expense of delivery the loan, are used also in the loans of barley as in *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 31. lines. 6-9. (101-100 B.C.) where we have: νέον καθαρὸν καὶ ἄδολον ἀπὸ παντὸς καὶ ἀποκαθεσμάμενα εἰς οἶκον πρὸς αὐτοὺς τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμασι μέτρῳ ᾧ καὶ παρείληφεν. "new, pure, and without fraud from all, and delivered at the house to them at their own expense according to the measure by which they received it. But as the arrangement of the lines here run as the loan of wheat of *P. Amh.* Vol. 47. II. lines. 8-10. (113 B.C.) where we have: (πυρὸν) νέον καθαρὸν ἄδολον (μέ)τρῳ ᾧ καὶ παρείληφεν ἀπ[ο]καθεσταμένον εἰς οἶκον πρὸς αὐτὴν<τοῖς> ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμασι□ "new, pure, wheat without fraud, according to the measure by which he received it, and delivered at the house to her at his own expense". and as *P. Grenf.* Vol. I. 28. lines. 1-4. (108 B.C.) where we have: πυρὸν νέον καθαρ[ὸ]ν ἄδ[ολ]ον μέτρῳ ᾧ καὶ παρείληφεν καὶ ἀποκ[αθεσταμένον] εἰς οἶκον πρὸς αὐτὸν<τοῖς> ἰδίοις ἀνηλώμασιν. "new, pure, wheat without fraud, according to the measure by which he received it, and delivered at the house to her at his own expense". So as we mentioned before the loan here is of wheat.

[ἀνη]λώμασι [ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀποδῶι ἐν τῷ]: The lacuna at the end of line 6, and the lost part of the contract should run as the similar contracts containing the mention of the penalty if the debtor did not repay the loan at the stated time, and ends with the signature of the scribe, see. *P. Amh.*

Vol. II. 47. lines. 11-18. (113 B.C.), where we have: ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἀποδῶι ἐν τῷ ὀρισμένῳ χρόνῳ ἀποτείσάτω(L. ἀποτίσάτω) παραχρῆ(μα) ἡμιόλιον τὴν ἐσομένην ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τιμὴν ἢ δὲ πρᾶξις ἔστωι Ναομεσήσει ἐκ τοῦ

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Πατσεούτος καὶ ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων αὐτῶι πάντων καθαπερὲν δίκης Ηλι-
όδω(ρος) κεχρη(μάτικα) “if he does not repay at the stated time he shall
forfeit forthwith the current market price increased by one half and
Namesesis shall have the right of execution upon *Patseos* and upon all his
properties as if in accordance with a legal decision”.

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Pap. No. VIII
A fragment of a private letter
from Pyrrandrus to Heracleides

P. Cair. Mus. C.G. No. 10298.
Gurob (Fayom).?

13.5 X 21.3 cm.
ca. 3rd.cent.B.C.?

The papyrus is cut off from all sides, except at the upper margin where is there a piece of blank space (ca 3.3 X 18.5 cm.) is preserved.

It contains 5 lines, full of gaps on lines 1-2, 4-5, and over line 1. The letters are of large-size, semi-uncial. The writing on the recto run along the fibers. The verso is blank.

The date and provenance are not preserved in the text. According to the description of B.P. Grenfell & A.S. Hunt: *Catalogue General des Antiquites Egyptiennes du Musee du Caire*, Oxford. (1903). p. 39, the text dates to third century B.C. and belongs to *Gurob (fayom)*. It seems that this description is correct, because the paleographical ground and the name [Π]ύρρανδρος (see line 1), which appeared only in *P. Petrie*. Vol. II. 29. A. lines. 6, 9, 10 (*Gurob. Fayom*), 3rd. cent. B.C.) assert this opinion.

The text is a fragment from a private letter sent by Πύρρανδρος to Ἡρακλείδης. We do not know the details of the letter, owing to the fragmentary condition of the papyrus. However it seems to be concerning a produce of crop.

According to B.P. Grenfell & A.S. Hunt. op. cit. p. 39, the produce here is of a vineyard .

It is to be noted that there is no a word in the text indicating that the produce here is of a vineyard. It seems to me that the description of Grenfell & Hunt is based on the account-tax of vineyards which is recorded in *P. Petrie*. Vol. II. 29. A (*Gurob*. 3rd. Cent. B.C.), where there are two persons called Πύρρανδρος have paid a tax on their vineyards. So the produce which is mentioned here in line 3 may be of a vineyard.

For close parallels see:

P. Eleph. 13. (223-222 B.C.)=*Selected Papyri*. Vol. I. No. 96. *P. Cairo. Zenon*. Vol. I. 59060 (257 B.C.)=*Selected Papyri*. Vol. I. 88. *P. Cairo. Zenon*.

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Vol. II. 59145. (256 B.C.)=*Selected Papyri*. Vol. I. 90. *P. Cairo. Zenon*. Vol. III. 59426 (260-250 B.C.)=*Selected Papyri*. Vol. I. 91. *P.S.I.* Vol. IV. 392 (242-241 B.C.), 415 (3rd. cent. B.C.). *P. Petrie*. Vol. II. 2, 3 (3rd. cent. B.C.) =S.Witkowski: *Epistulae Privatae Graecae*, Lipsiae, (1906). p.19. *P. Petrie*. Vol. II. 11. 2, 53. O; 53. Q (3rd. cent. B.C.)=S.Witkowski. op. cit. pp. 2, 14, 24.

[Πύ]ρρανδρος Ἡρα[κ]λείδει χαίρειν. εἰ ἔ[ρρωσαι ---]
2 [±2] ἔχοι ἄν ὡς ἡμεῖς βουλόμεθα [ἐρ]ρώμ[εθα -----]
[πε]ρὶ γενῆς ὅτι εἰ μὴ δια σε ἀπω[νήσ]ον[ται -----]
4 [±2] .. ἡμᾶς ου.[±4]ων καὶ ε. [-----]
[±3]υς [-----] α φορᾶς [-----]

Translation:

“*Pyrrandrus* to *Heracleides* greeting.[If you are well]..... It would be as we wish. We too are well [about] the produce, that if they shall not purchase (it) through you to us and”.

Notes

Line 1: [Πύ]ρρανδρος Ἡρα[κλ]είδει χαίρειν.
“*Pyrrandrus* to *Heracleides* greeting”.

The epistulae usually begin with the names of the addresser in the nominative case, and the addressee in the dative case, then followed by the word *χαίρειν* (greeting), see for example *P.Cairo. Zenon*. Vol. I. 59060. line. 1. (257 B.C.) where we have: Ἱεροκλῆς Ζήνων[ι χ]αίρειν “*Hierocles* to *Zenon* greeting”.

[Πυ]ρρανδρος: The initial letters of the addresser's name have fallen in the lacuna at the beginning of line 1. For the names which are ended in-ρρανδρος we have: Θάρρανδρος and Πύρρανδρος (see. B. Hansen: *Rucklaufiges Wörterbuch Der Griechischen Eigennamen*, Berlin. (1957). p. 280).

The name here is [Πύ]ρρανδρος because the remenant of the letter which has preserved at the beginning of line 1, seems to be the upper right angle of the letter *Upsilon*.

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According to our search in *Duke Data Bank*, the name Πύρρανδρος has appeared in the papyri only once in the account tax on vineyards which recorded in *P. Petrie* Vol. II. 29. A. lines. 6, 9-10 (*Gurob*), 3rd cent. B.C.). where we have: Πύρρανδρος Δημοσθένους μισθοφορος(ος) ιπ(πεύς) τοῦ ἐν τῶι ἰδίῳι κλ(ήρω) Ἀλεξάνδρου νησου λθ Πύρρανδρος Πύρρανδου τοῦ ἐν τῶι Πύρρανδρου κλ(ήρω) ὠσαντως κδ (γινονται) ξθ "Pyrrandrus son of *Demos-thenes* a mercenary horse-man in the private land of *Alexander's* island thirty nine, *Pyrrandrus* son of *Pyrrandrus* in the land of *Pyrrandrus* in like manner twenty four total sixty-nine".

Ηρα[κλ]εΐδει: The name of the addressee means "a descendant of Herecules" (see. Liddell & Scott: *Greek English Lexicon*: Oxford. (1939). Vol. I. Ἡρακλείδα. S.V.). The name Ηρακλείδης connects with Ηρακλῆς, the name of the Greek hero in the mythology, which means "Hera's glory" i.e. glorious gift of *Hera* (to his parents) (see. M.Cary & others, *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*, Oxford. (1949). Herecles. S.V.).

Lines 1-2: χαίρειν εἰ ἔρρωσαι -----] ἔχοι ἄν ὡς ἡμεῖς βουλόμεθα (greeting. If you are well..... It would be as we wish).

Lines 1-2: are containing the salutation from the addresser to the addressee.

χαίρειν εἰ ἔρρωσαι: The word χαίρειν "greeting" should be followed by the usual word that expresses salutation ἔρρωσαι "if you are well". For the reconstruction see: *P. Eleph.* 13. line.1 (223-222 B.C.) where we have: χαίρειν εἰ ἔρρω[σ]αι, and see also *P. Petrie.* Vol. II. 2. line. 1 (3rd Cent. B.C.) where we have: χαίρειν [εἰ ἔ]ρρω[σ]αι].

εἰ ἔρρωσαι -----] ἔχοι ἄν ὡς ἡμεῖς βουλόμεθα: After the word ἔρρωσαι the lacunae at the end of line 1 and at the beginning of line 2 should contain the rest of the salutation.

Line 2: [±2] ἔχοι ἄν ὡς ἡμεῖς βουλόμεθα: "it would be as we wish". In others private letters we find similar expressions such as in *P. Cairo. Zenon.* Vol. I. 59135. lines. 1-2 (256 B.C.) where have: εἴη ἄν ὡς ἡμεῖς βουλόμεθα, and see also *P. Cairo. Zenon.* Vol. I. 5956. 1. 2 (257 B.C.) where we have: εἴη ἄν ὡς ἡμεῖ-[ς θ]έλομεν "it would be as we want", and see also *P. Goodspeed.* 4. (= S. Witkowski. op.cit. p.70. No 42.) 1.4 (3rd cent. B.C.): εἴη ἄν ὡς αἰρούμεθα "it would be as we prefer".

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Lines 2-3: [ἐρ]ρώμ[εθα δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ γίνωσκε δὲ πὲ]ρὶ γενῆς ὅτι εἰ μὴ
διὰ σε ἀπω[νήσ]ον[ται -----], "we too are well. I would like you to know
about the produce that, if they shall not purchase (it) through you ...".

[ἐρ]ρώμ[εθα δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ]: After the salutation, the lacuna at the end
of line 2 may contain as usual, the mention that the addresser is in good
condition. For the reconstruction see *P. Cairo. Zenon*. Vol. I. 59056. line. 2.
(257 B.C.) where we have: ἐρρώμεθα δὲ κα[ὶ] αὐτοὶ "We too are well".

[γίνωσκε δὲ πὲ]ρὶ γενῆς ὅτι: The conjunction ὅτι indicates that it was
preceded with an introductory verb but it was lost in the lacuna at the end of
line 2. We suggest that the verb here may be γίνωσκε. See for example the
private letter of *P.I.F.A.O.* 24. lines. 2-4. (14 B.C.) Where we have:
Γίνωσκε ὅτι ἐὰν μὴ ἐξήλθης παραποδίζομαι ἐν ἀπασιτοῖς ἐν τῇ πρακτορείᾳ
"I would like you to know that, if you did not come, I impede among all
those who are in the office of tax". The reconstruction γίνωσκε
δὲ πὲ]ρὶ here is based on the private letter of *P. Tebt*. Vol. I. 56, (= *Selected
Papyri*. 102) lines. 5-7. (Late 2nd Cent. B.C.) Where we have: γείν[ωσ]κε
(L.γίν[ωσ]κε) δὲ περὶ τοῦ κατακεκλῦσθαι τὸ πεδῖον ὑμῶν (L.ἡμῶν) "I would
like you to know that our plain has been flooded".

εἰ μὴ διὰ σε ἀπω[νήσ]ον[ται -----]: The conditional particle εἰ μὴ should
be followed by a verb. As we see here the verb is preserved as
ἀπω[...]ον[-----]. For the verbs which are begin with ἀπω- we have:
ἀπωθέω meaning "to drive away", ἀπωνέομαι "to purchase", ἀπωρυγίζω "to
dig up", ἀπωχραίνω "to make pale" (see. Liddell & Scott: *A Greek-
English Lexicon*. Vol. I. Oxford, (1939). S.V.). We suggest that the most
suitable verb for the lacuna is ἀπωνέομαι because it goes with the context
"i.e. the produce (γενῆς) which is mentioned in line 3 as an object for
purchase". The verb here may reconstructed as ἀπω[νήσ]ον[ται] in the
future indicative middle, third person plural. "The future indicative is
occasionally used in protasis, after εἰ to express warning or threat" (see. B.

G. Mandilaras. *The Verb in the Greek non-literary papyri*, Athens, (1973).
p. 195).

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Line 4: [±2].. ημᾶς ου. [±4]ων καὶ ε.[----]: The horizontal stroke after ου may be a trace of the letter π or τ. We can not reconstruct the lacunae of this line as we have no exact parallel.

Line 5: [----]α φορᾶς: There are two suggestions for the reading here. The first reading is φορῆς from φορᾶς- meaning “payment, rent, load, crop. (see. Liddell & Scott .φορα. S.V.)

The second reading is- αφορας as an ending, where the initial letters has fallen in lacuna. In this case we have the words: ἀναφορᾶς ”report, payment”, διαφορᾶς ”difference” καταφορᾶς “conveyance, payment”, μεταφορᾶς “transport”, παραφορᾶς “distraction” (see. G. Otto: *Heidelberg Kontrarindex Der Grieschischen Papyrus-Urkunden*. Berlin, (1931), p. 13). I think that the suitable word for the lacuna may be ἀναφορά or καταφορά.

After the details of the letter. it may end with the word ἔρρωσο ”goodbye” as in *P. Petrie*. Vol. II. 13, 19. (= *Selected Papyri*. 94) line.14 (255 B.C), and sometimes followed by the date as in *P.Cairo. Zenon*. Vol. II.59192 (= *Selected Papyri*.92) lines. 11-12. (255 B.C.) where we have : ἔρρωσο (ἔτους) λα μηνὸς Δίου ιβ ”goodbye. in the thirty first year, on the twelfth of month *Dius*”. Otherwise the letter may end with the word εὐτύχει “farewell” as in *P. Cairo. Zenon*.Vol. III. 59426. (= *selected Papyri*. 19) line. 8. (260-250 B.C.).

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Pap. No.IX
A Frgment of an unknown Contract

P. Cair. Mus. C. G. No. 10583

18.4 X 16.4 cm.

Provenance unknown.

A. D. 166-167 or 198-199.?

The text here is a fragment of papyrus sheet of moderate quality, cut off on all sides, except at the bottom margin, where a large piece of blank space (ca. 7.7 X 17 cm) is partly preserved.

The text contains 10 lines. The first line bears only a trace of 6 or 7 feet-letters. There is a vacant space in line 9 before the word *ἔτους*. The ink is faded in the middle of lines 5-6. The letters are medium-sized, cursive. The writing on the recto runs along the fibers.

The scribe did not follow one method in writing the same letter, see for example the letter *Pi* of the word *ἄπὸ* (lines 2-3), and of the word *πεποιημένη* (line 7). The letter *Kappa* of the conjunction *καὶ* (lines 3, 7, 10). As well as the letter *Nu* of the word *ἰδιωτικῶν* (line 3) and of the adverb *νῦν* (line 4).

The scribe wrote the second *Iota* of the word *ἰδιωτικῶν* (line 3) underline. The letter *Omicron* of the word *δεσπότην* (line 4) is very small, that it looks like a dot. The letter *Sigma* of the word *ἔτους* looks as the letter *Omicron*. The letter *Alpha* of *τα* at the beginning of line 6 looks as the letter *Delta*. The letter *Epsilon* of the word *ετους* (line 9) is too long. The verso is blank.

I think that the date which is mentioned in line 9 as: *ἔτους*

ἑβδόμου Ἀυτοκρατόρων "The seventh year of emperors" can only be A.D. 166-167, during the reign of emperors *Marcus Aurelius* and *Verus* (A.D. 161-169) or A.D. 198-199, during the reign of emperors *Septimius Severus* and *Caraclla* (A.D.193-209), because they are the only emperors who reign together for more than seven years. For the regnal years of those emperors see. F.Preisigke, *Worterbuch Der Griechischen Papyrusurkunden*. Vol. III. Berlin, (1931). pp. 53,58), and see also *P. Lond.* Vol.II. 335. introduction. p. 191, which dated as the suggested date of our text to A.D. 166-167 or 198-199, where the date is mentioned in line 10-12 as:

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το ζ (ἔτους) εως ις (ἔτους) τῶν κυρίων αὐτοκρατόρων (“The seventh year to the sixteenth year of the lords emperors”).

The provenance of the papyrus is not preserved in the text, and there is no indication to determine it.

The text constitutes an end of a contract. Its exact nature is unknown. This owing to the fragmentary condition of the papyrus. We have checked in the *Duke Data Bank*, but unfortunately we do not find an exact parallel for this contract.

H. A. Rupprecht kindly examined this text, as he said in his letter to me: “Es kann sich um pacht handeln oder um ein Geschäft mit Übertragung des Grundstücks-Kauf, Hypothek, Parachoresis-(Darlehen nur in Verbindung mit Hypothek). Es ist wohl eher eine Übertragung des Landes auf Dauer, also auf, Parachoresis”. (“It may be a contract of lease or a transaction of land by sale or mortgage or by cession, and it may be also a transaction of land by sale or by cession”).

I tend to consider this contract as a transaction of land by sale or by παραχώρησις “cession”, because the parts of the βεβαίωσις “confirmation” -clause that preserved in line 3 as: ἀπὸ δὲ ἰδιωτικῶν καὶ πάσης ἐ[μπούσεως ἐπι τὸν ἀπαντα χρόνον] was common in these types of contracts (see the discussion on line 3).

The names of the parties of the contract are not preserved in the text.

For further parallels see:

B.G.U. Vol. I. 50. (A.D. 115), 240 (A.D. 167-168), Vol. II. 446 (A.D. 169-177), 666 (A.D. 175-176). *C.P.R.* Vol. I. 19. (A.D. 330), 193 (A.D. 161). *P. Hambourg.* Vol. I.70 (Middle of 2nd. cent. A.D.).(=*Selected Papyri.* 59). *P.S.I.* Vol. VIII. 910 (A.D. 48). *P.Oxy.* Vol. III. 507. (A.D. 169) (=*Selected Papyri.* 62). *P.Princeton.* Vol. III. 149. (A.D. 176-180) .*S.B.* Vol. XIV. 11533. (A.D. 104), Vol. XV. III. 13764. (A.D. 148-161).

[---] ±7 [-----]
[---]ἀπὸ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνων μ[έ]χ[ρι] -----]
[---]κυρίου ἀπὸ δε ἰδιωτικῶν καὶ πάσης
ἐ[μποιήσεως] -----]

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[---]ην δεσπότην ἐχουσίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἔργ[ου ----]
5 [---]νη προθεσμία [πρ]οσκομιζόμενο[ν -----]
[---]στα ποιούσαν ω[.....]μει.ται εμερ.[-----]
[---]νης πεπονημένη ἔργα ἐὰν δὲ καὶ[-----]
[---]εσθαι σε τοῦ ἀρραβῶνος τὸ χειρόγρ[αφον ----]
[---]νον vac ἔτους ἐβδόμου Αὐτοκ[ρ]ατόρω[ν-----]
10 [---]ν δευτέρα καὶ ἐστιν καθαρὸν ἀπὸ ἐπ[ιγραφή]-

Notes

The beginning of the contract which is lost should contain as usual the date; the names of the parties and the details of contract.

Lines 1-2: [-----] ±7 [-----]ἀπὸ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνων: "of former times".

The first line which bears only a trace of 6 or 7 feet-letters, can not help us for suggesting any reading. However this line and the lacunae at the beginning of line 2 may contain before ἀπὸ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνων, the confirmation (βεβαιώσις) of the contract, Which shall undertake by the first party towards the second one. See for example *P. Michigan*. Vol. II. 121. recto. II. col. IX. lines. 3-4. (A. D. 42). Where we have: καὶ βεβαιώσιν αὐτόν τε Χαρωνίω(α) καὶ τοὺς παρ' αὐτο(ῦ) τῷ Πάτρωνι καὶ ἐὰν ἀιρήται καὶ τοῖς παρ' αὐτοῦ τὴν παραχώρησιν πάση βεβαίωσι<ν> ἀπὸ τῶν δημοσίων τελεσμάτων πάντων ἀρταβείας τε καὶ ναυβίου καὶ ἀριθμη(τικοῦ) καὶ παντὸ (ς) τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν χρό(νων) ("And *Charonion* himself and his heirs shall guarantee the cession to *Patron* and whomever he may choose and his heirs with every guarantee from all public taxes, the *arabia* and *naubian* and *arithmetikon* and every public tax, of former times"), and see also *S. B.* Vol. XIV. 11533. lines. 17-18. (A. D. 104) where we have: καὶ βεβαιώ[σει καθαρὰς ἀπὸ δημοσίων καὶ παντὸς ἔιδους ἀπὸ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνων] ("And the guarantee free from public-taxes and from all kinds, of former times").

Lines 2-3:]ἀπὸ τῶν ἔμπροσθεν χρόνων μ[έ]χ[ρι τοῦ --- ἔτους καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ -- ἔτους -- Καίσαρος τοῦ]κυρίου: "of former times up to year which also the year of *Caesar* the *lord*".

The lacunae at the end of line 2 and that at the beginning of line 3, should contain the mention of the date in which the term of the contract shall end.

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See for example. *S. B.* Vol. XVIII. 13764. lines. 20-21 (A.D. 148-161) where we have: ἀπὸ [τ]ῶν ἐμπροσθεν χρόνων μέχρι τοῦ διεληλυθότος --- ἔτους καὶ αὐτοῦ τοῦ --- ἔτους Ἀντωνίου Κα[ι]σαροῦ τοῦ κυρίου ("of former times up to the next year which is also the year of *Antonius Caesar* the lord"), and see also *S.B.* Vol. XIV. 11533. line. 18 (A.D. 104) where we have, [ἀπὸ τῶν ἐμπροσθεν χρόνων μέχρι] τ[ο]ῦ ἐνεστῶτος ἔ (ἔτους) καὶ αὐτοῦ ἔ (ἔτους) Τραϊανοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου. ("of former times up to present fifth year which also the fifth year of *Trajan Caesar* the lord").

Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου: The word κυρίου here is the last title of one of the two emperors. As the date of the contract is mentioned in line 9 as ἔτους ἑβδόμου Αὐτοκράτορων ("The seventh year of emperors"). So the lacuna may contain the imperial titles of *Marcus Aurelius* and *Verus*: Ἀντωνίου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου καὶ Οὐήρου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου "Antonius Caesar the lord and Verus Caesar the lord". (see. *B.G.U.* Vol. I. 54. lines 16-17. (A.D. 161).

Or contain the imperial titles of *Septimius Severus* and *Caracalla*: Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Λουκίου Σεπτίμιου Σεουήρου Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνα- κοκ Σεβαστοῦ Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδία βηνικοῦ καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνίου Καίσαρος τοῦ κυρίου "emperors *Caesar Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Augustus Arabicus Adiabenicus* and *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesar the lord*". (see. *P.Ryl.* Vol. II. 169. lines. 17-21. (A.D. 196-197).

For the imperial titles of these emperors see, P.Bureth, *Les Titulatures Imperiales dans les Papyrus, les Ostraca, et les Inscriptions d'Egypte* 30. A.C- 284. P. C, Bruxelles, (1964). pp. 77-81, 95-98).

Line 3: ἀπὸ δὲ ἰδιωτικῶν καὶ πάσης ἐμποιήσεως ἐπὶ τὸν ἅπαντα χρόνον]: "and from private dues and all claims for all times".

The lacuna at the end of line 3, may contain the rest of the clause concerning of the confirmation (βεβαίωσις). For the reconstruction (see. *S. B.* Vol. XVIII. 13764. line. 21. (A.D. 148-161) where we have: [ἀπ]ὸ δὲ ἰδιωτικῶν καὶ πάσης ἐμπο-ιήσεως ἐ[πὶ] τὸν ἅ[παντα] χρόνον].

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This clause of confirmation was used in various types of contracts. It is used in the contract of sale of *P. Michigan*. Vol. II. 121. recto. II. col. IX. lines. 4-5. (A.D. 42), in the contract of sale by cession of *B.G.U.* Vol. II. 666. lines. 22-23. (A.D. 175-176), and the contract of sale by mortgage in *P.S.I.* Vol. VIII. 910. lines. 12-13. (A.D. 48).

Lines 4-7: [----]ην δεσπότην ἐξουσίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν ἔργ[ου ---]νη προθεσμία [πρ]οσκο-μιζόμενο[ν ---]στα ποιούσαν ω[.....] μει. ται εμερ. [---]. νην πεποιημενη ἔργα: The meaning here is not clear, owing to the fragmentary condition of the lines. However the general meaning here is about the authority ἐξουσίαν of works ἔργα which performance πεποιημένη by someone in appointed time προθεσμία.

H. A. Rupprecht in his note on these lines inquired “Gestattung der Bearbeitung? Fruchtziehung? Kommt wohl nicht bei der pacht vor” (“Is it a promise of work? Does it mean a gathering of fruits? These terms however are not mentioned in the contracts of lease”). Unfortunately we have no exact parallel to reconstruct the lacunae of these lines.

ἔργ[ου]: Should be put in genitive as it preceded with τοῦ. προσκομιζόμενο[ν]: “the receiver”. The word may be put in the accusative case as it may refer to δεσπότην (“the master”) which is mentioned in line 4.

Lines 7-8: ἐὰν δὲ καὶ [---]εσθαι σε τοῦ ἀρραβῶνος; “and if you of the earnest-money”.

The lacunae at the end of line 7 and at the beginning of line 8, may contain the mention of a penalty concerning the ἀρραβῶν, which should be paid by the parties of the contract in case of failure to accomplish their duties. See for example the contract of sale by cession (παραχώρησις) in *P. Lond.* Vol. II. 334 (= *Selected Papyri*. No. 76) lines. 23-24 (A.D. 166) where we have: ἐὰν δὲ μὴ (L.μὴ) καταγράψωσι ἐκτίσιν (L.ἐκτίσειν) αὐτάς τὸν ἀρραβ[ων]α διπλοῦν μεθ’ μοιλίας καὶ τοκων: (“and if they fail to make the conveyance, they shall forfeit double the earnest-money with an additional one half and interest”).

In *B.G.U.* Vol. II. 240. lines. 25-26. (A.D.167-168). we have:

[ἐὰν]δὲ μὴ κατα[γρ]άψη ὁ Γαίος Ἰσοῦλιος Ἀμμώνιος ἐκτείσειν (L.ἐκτίσειν) αὐτὸν] τὸν ἀρραβῶνα διπλοῦν τῷ τῶν ἀρραβόνων νόμων. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἀυ[τὸ-

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ς] ἐτοίμως εχων καταγράψαι μὴ ἀποδίδω ὁ Στοτοῆτις τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς τιμῆς καὶ τοῦ παραχώρητ [ικ]ου ἀργυρίου[στερίσκεσθαι]αυτον τοῦ ἀρραβῶνος: (“If *Gaius Iulius Ammonius* did not make the conveyance he shall to forfeit double of the earnest-money according to the laws of earnest-money. And if he had made the conveyance readily and *Statoetis* did not pay the rest of the price and the sum of cession, he shall be deprived of the earnest-money”).

In *B.G.U.* Vol. II. 446. lines. 17-19. (A.D. 158-159). we have: ἐὰν δὲ ἡ Σωτηρία ἐτοίμως ἔχουσα καταγράψαι μὴ [ἀποδίδω ὁ Στοτοῆτις τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς τιμῆς] στερίσκεσθαι αὐτὸν τοῦ ἀρραβῶνος: □”If *Soteria* had made the conference readily and *Stotoetis* did not pay the rest of the price, he shall be deprived of the earnest-money”).

In the contract of labour of *P. Fay.* 91. (= *Selected Papyri.*17). lines. 27-30. (A.D. 99). we have: ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ποιῇ ἡ Θενετκούεις κατὰ τα προγεγεγραμμένα ἀπόδωσιν αὐτη(ν)τω Λουκίω τὸν ἀρραβῶνα διπολοῦν. ”If *Thenetkouis* does not act in accordance with the conditions above written, she shall pay back to *Lucius* double the earnest-money”.

[-----]εσθαι σε τοῦ ἀρραβῶνος: The five letters εσθαι is an and of a verb. Its initial letters has fallen in the lacuna. We may suggest that the verb here may be στερίσκεσθαι: ”to be deprived” as in *B.G.U.* Vol. II. 446. lines. 18-19. (A.D. 158-159). where we have: μὴ [ἀποδίδω ὁ Στοτοῆτις τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς τιμῆς] στερίσκεσθαι αὐτὸν τοῦ ἀρραβῶνος. Or it may ἀπολέγ- εσθαι: “to be renounce” as in *C.P.R.* Vol. I. 19. line. 24. (A.D. 330) where we have: εἰ μὴ τοῦτο ποιήσιεν ἀπολέγεσθαι αὐτήν τοῦ ἀραβῶνος (L.ἀρραβῶνος) (If she will not do this, she is to renounce the earnest-money”).

Line 8-9: τὸ χειρόγρ[αφον τοῦτο δισσὸν γραφὲν ὑπ’ ἐμοῦ κύριον ἔστω ὡς ἐν δημοσίῳ κατακεχωρισμέν]νον ”This bond, [which written by me in two copies, shall be valid as if recorded in public registry]”.

The lacunae at the end of line 8, and at the beginning of line 9 should be contain the final clause of the contract concerning of its validity.

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For the reconstruction see the contract of sale (by cession) of *B.G.U.* Vol. II. 666. lines. 27-29. (A.D. 175-176) where we have: τὸ χει[ρι]ώγραφιον [τοῦ] τῶ (L.χει[ρ]όγραφον [τοῦ]το διισδὸν γραφὸν(L.γραφὸν) ὑπ' ἐμοῦ κύριον ἔστω [ὡς] ἐν δημ[ο]σίῳ κατακεχωρι[σ]μένον.

Apart from our concerned contract, there are various forms of this clause, for example we have: κύριον τὸ χει[ρ]όγραφον διισδὸν γραφὸν παντ-αχῆ πανταχῆ ἐπι[π]ερόμενον”This bond, which is written in two copies, is valid wherever produced”. (See. *P.Oxy.* Vol. III. 507. lines. 37-38. (A.D. 169).

τὸ δὲ χει[ρ]όγραφον τοῦτω εἰστιν (L.τοῦτο ἔστιν) ἀλύφαδος καὶ ἐπιγρ-αφῆς ὁ καὶ κύριον [ἔ]στω πάνταχο καὶ παντὶ τῷ ἐπιφερόντι ὡς ἐν δημοσί- ω κατακεχωρισμένον.

(”This bond is written in my own hand, in two copies, without erasure or addition, and it shall be valid wherever produced and whosoever produces it, as if recorded in public registry”). (see. *P. Hambourg.* Vol. I. 70. lines. 24-29. (Middle of 2nd cent. A.D).

τὸ [δ]ὲ χειρόγραφον [ιδιόγραφο]ν ὑμεῖν (L.ἡμῖν) ἐξεδόμην χωρ[ι]ς ἀλι-φαδος καὶ ἐπιγρ[α]φῆς διισδὸν γρα[φ]ὸν κύρ[ι]ο]ν ἔστω ὡς ἐν δημοσίῳ κατακ-εχωρ[ι]σμένον] (“This bond, which I have given written in my own hand in two copies without erasure or addition shall be valid as if recorded in public registry”) (see: *P.Princeton.* Vol. III. 149. lines. 10-12. (A.D. 176-180).

τοδε χιρόγραφον (L.χειρόγραφον) τοῦτο κύριον [ἔ]στω σο] ι πανταχῆ ἐπιφερόμενον [ὡ]ς ἐν [δη]μοσίῳ κατακεχορισμένον (L.κατακεξωρισμένον) (“This bond shall be valid for you wherever produced as if recorded in public registry”). (see. *B.G.U.* Vol. I. 50. lines. 18-20., (A.D. 115).

“A sale concluded by a private document did convey full property rights with validity *adversus omnes* but only with validity *inter partes*. Therefore private documents of this kind used to be followed by public ones” (cf. R.Taubenschlag: *The Law of Greco-Roman Egypt in the Light of the Papyri* (332 B.C.- 640 A.D.), Warszawa, (1955), p. 324).

Lines 9-10: ἔτους ἐβδόμου Αὐτοκ[ρ]ατόρω[ν] ---- μηνός --]υ δευτέρα.
”The seventh year of emperors on the second day of the month”.

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The lacunae at the end of line 9 and at the beginning of line 10, should contain the names of emperors and their titles followed by the name of the month. As the date here is the seventh year (ἔτους ἑβδόμου). So the lacunae may contain one of the following imperial titles of emperors *Marcus Aurelius* and *Verus*:

1. Αὐτοκρατόρων Αὐρηλίων τῶν κυριῶν Σεβαστῶν "of the emperors *Aurelii the lords Augusti*". (see. *O.Wilck.* 925. Lines. 1-2 (A.D. 167).
2. Αὐτοκρατόρων Καισάρων Αὐρηλιῶν Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Οὐήρου Σεβαστῶν "of the emperors *Caesar Aurelii Antonius* and *Verus Augusti*". (see. *S.B.* Vol. V. 8318. lines 3-4. (A.D. 164).
3. Αὐτοκρατόρων Καισάρων Ἀντωνίνου καὶ Οὐήρου Ἀυγούστων Ἀρμενι- κῶν Μηδικῶν Παρθικῶν Μεγίστων "of the emperors *Caesar Antonius* and *Verus Augusti Armeniaki Medici Parthici Maximi*". (see. *B.G.U.* Vol. VII. 1655. col. II. lines 54-56. (A.D. 169).

Or one of the following imperial titles of emperors *Septimius Severus* and *Caracalla*:

1. Αὐτοκρατόρων Καισάρων Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου Σεουήρου Εὐσεβοῦς Περτί- νακος Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ Παρθικοῦ μεγίστου καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλί- ου Ἀντωνίνου Σεβαστῶν. "of the emperors *Caesar Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Arabicus Adiabenicus Parthicus Maximus* and *Marcus Aurelius Antonius Augusti*". (see. *S.B.* Vol. V. 8741. lines. 9-15. (A.D 199).
2. Αὐτοκρατόρων Καισάρων Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου Σεουήρου Εὐσεβοῦς Περτ- ίνακος Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ Παρθικοῦ Μεγίστου καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρ- ηλί- ου Ἀντωνίνου Εὐσεβοῦς Σεβαστῶν. "of the emperors *Caesar Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Arabicus Adiabenicus Parthicus Maximus* and *Marcus Aurelius Antonius Pius Augusti*". (see, *S.B.* Vol. V. 7535. lines 1-4. (A.D 198-199).
3. Αὐτοκρατόρων Καισάρων Λουκίου Σεπτιμίου Σεουήρου Εὐσεβοῦς Περτί- νακος Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ Παρθικοῦ μεγίστου καὶ Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Ἀντωνί- νου Εὐσεβοῦς "of the emperors *Caesar Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Adiabenicus Parthicus Maximus* and *Marcus Aurelius Antonius Pius*". (see, *B.G.U.* Vol. I. 156. lines 10-11. (A.D 200-201).

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4. Αὐτοκρατόρων Καισάρων Λουκίου Σεπτίμου Σεουήρου Εὐσεβοῦς Περτίνακος Σεβαστοῦ Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβηνικοῦ Παρθικοῦ μεγίστου καὶ Μάρκου Ἀρηλιῶν Ἀντωνίνου Εὐσεβοῦς Σεβαστοῦ ”of the emperors *Caesar Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Augustus Arabicus Adiabenicus Parthicus Maximus* and *Marcus Antonius Pius Augustus*”. (see. *S.B.*, Vol. V. 8451. lines. 1-7 (A.D. 203).

For the imperial titles of those emperors (see. P.Bureth. op. cit. pp. 77-81, 95-98).

[--- μηνὸς ---]υ δευτερα: After the imperial titles, the lacuna at the beginning of line 10 should contain the word μηνὸς ”month”, and the name of the month. For the letter υ, it may be the last letter of month’s name. See for example. *P. Michigan*. Vol. III. 199. lines. 1-2. (A.D. 126) where we have: ἔτους δεκάτου Αὐτοκράτορος [Καίσαρος] Τραϊανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ μηνὸς Γορπ[ιάι]ου δ[ευ]τ[έρα] ”The tenth year of emperor *Caesar Trajan Hadrian Augustus*, on the second day of the month *Gorpius*”.

Line 10: καὶ ἔστιν καθαρὸν ἀπὸ ἐπιγραφῆς: ”and it is free from addition”.

The lacuna at the end of line 10 may contain the word ἐπιγραφῆς (“addition”). The reconstruction here is based on *B.G.U.* Vol. II. 666. line 31. (A.D. 175-176) where we have: καθαρὸν ἀπὸ ἀλείφατος (L.ἀλείφαδο) καὶ ἐπιγραφῆς (“Free from erasure and addition”).

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Pap. No. X

A fragment of a petition to the Strategos

P. Cair. Mus. C.G. No. 10685.

17 X 20 cm.

Diopolite Parva.

ca. A.D. 222 - 235.

The papyrus lost from the left and right hand sides a strip which hold the beginning and the end of the lines. The upper and the lower part of the papyrus are lost also.

The text contains 13 lines, the first two of them hold only a trace of writing. There is a vacant space in line 7 (between the words στρατηγῶι and Διοπολ(ίτου), and in line 8 (between the words Διοσπόλ(εως) and εἰ τοῖς πολύχ[ερσι]. The writing on the recto runs along the fibers.

The first six lines are written by one hand, where the letters are of medium-size, and cursive, while the rest of lines (7-13) are written by another one, where the letters are of medium-size and seems as if written in semi uncial.

The first hand wrote the last letter υ of Σεου]ήρου (line 5) over the letter ο, the last letter υ of Ἀλεχάνδρου (line 5) is written over the first letter ε of Εὐσβέως (L.Εὐσεβοῦς), the last letter ς of Εὐσβέως (line 5. L.Εὐσεβοῦς) is underlined. The long letter ρ of Ἀθῦρ (line 6) is noticeable, the letter ε at the end of line 6 is ended with a long stroke. He wrote the letter υ in two styles, the first of the word Εύτυχ[οῦς] (line 5), and the second of the word Αθῦρ (line 6).

The second hand did not observe one method in writing the same letter, see for example, the letter π of the word Διοπολ(ίτου) (line 7), and of the word Ἄσπίδα (line 8). The letter ς of the definite article τοῖς (line 8) looks as the letter *Omicron*. He put two dots over the letter υ of the word ὕβρεις (line 10). He used two ways for the abbreviations. The first is by putting the last letter of the word over the preceded one as in line 7 of the word Διοπολ(ίτου), and in line 8 of the word Διοσπόλ(εως). The second way by putting an oblique stroke beside the last letter of the word, as in line 7 of

the word Θεβ[[αίδος]. There are two marks over the word ηττον (see line 9), it may be an abbreviation. Unfortunately I can not resolve it. The verso is blank.

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The text has preserved to us the date of the month only (line 8. Αθὺρ κε = the twenty fifth of *Hathyr*), while the date of the year is lost. We suggest that the date of the year may be between ca. A.D. 222 to 235, during the reign of emperor *Severus Alexander*. This suggestion is based on two reasons: Firstly, the titles of the emperor *Severus Alexander* are mentioned in line 5, where we have: Σεου]ήρου Ἀλεξάνδρου Εὐσβέως (L.Εὐσεβοῦς) Εὐτυχ[οῦς. Secondly, we know that the emperor *Severus Alexander* ruled with the emperor *Elagabalus* ca. (A.D. 221-222), but the last two titles here: Εὐσβέως, (L.Εὐσεβοῦς) Εὐτυχ[οῦς] are added to the titles of emperor *Severus Alexander*, when he became absolute ruler. Accordingly the date of the text may be between ca. (A.D. 222-235). For the titles and the regnal years of the emperors *Elagabalus* and *Severus Alexander* see. P.Bureth, *Les Titulatures Imperiales dans les Papyrus, les Ostraca et les Inscriptions d' Egypte (30 A.C. 284 P.C)*, Bruxelles. (1964). pp. 107-110.

The provenance is the Διοπολίτης *nome* of the Θηβαιδιος, as mentioned in line 7.

The text is a fragment of petition, addressed to Ἴσχυρίων the στρατηγός of Διοπολίτης *nome* (line 7).

The name of the petitioner is not preserved in the text. He is described in line 8 as a descendant of the village Ἀσπίδα, from Διόσπολις (the capital of the Διοπολίτης *nome*).

The exact nature of the petition is not clear, owing to the fragmentary condition of the text. From the context, it seems that the petitioner is subjected to violences and attacks (line 10: ὕβρεις καὶ ἐφόδ[ους]), by some persons (line 8: τοὶς πολὺχ [ερσι]) “with many men”.

[-----] [-----]
-----] [-----]
[-----] . ἰου ἐμοῖ τε περὶ τ[.] τ. [-----]
[-----] ἐξίσταται συ. ξι. αων

5 [----- Σεου]ήρου Ἀλεξάνδρου Εὐσβέως Εὐτυχ[οῦς
Σεβαστοῦ -----]
[-----] Ἀθὺρ κε

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2nd hand.

[----- τῶ]ι καὶ Ἰσχυρίωνι στρατηγῶι vac
Διοπολ(ίτου)Θηβ [(αίδος) παρὰ -----]
[- - - τοῦ] γένους Ἀσπίδα ἀπὸ Διοσπόλ(εως) vac εἰ
τοῖς πολύχ[ερσι -----]
[-----] αἰ τᾶς ψυχᾶς οὐκ ἦττον τεθηγμένας. [-----]
10 [-----]. ὦ ὕβρεις καὶ ἐφόδ[ους -----]
[-----] ν μη συ ὁ νόμος συ. ο[-----]
[-----] εσεσθαι νῦν μάλιστα [-----]
[----- την ἀπ]οχρῶσαν ἀγανάκτη[σιν -----]

Correction:

5.L. Εὐσεβοῦς. 9.L. οὐχ.

Abbreviations:

7: Διοπολ(ίτου)

7: Θηβ[(αίδο)]

8: Διόσπολ(εως)

Translation:

“..... *Severus Alexander Pius Felix* [*Augustus*] the twenty fifth of *Hathyr*. (2nd hand) Το, also called *Ischyryon*, *strategos* of the *Diopolite nome* of *Thebaid*,, descendant of *Aspida*, from *Diospolis*. Whether by many men, the souls which have been excited much violences and attacks, the law, especially now the sufficient irritation

Notes:

Lines 1-4: These lines contain conclusion of a document, separated from the petition, because it ends with the titles of emperor *Severus Alexander* and the date (line 6: Αθὺρ κε), while the following line 7 is the beginning of the petition.

The exact nature of this document is unclear owing to its fragmentary condition. According to our study on various texts of petitions, we can suggest that, it may be a conclusion of an order by the strategus directing his assistant to transmit a copy of the petition (see lines 7-13), in accordance to the requisition of petitioner, see for example the petition of *P. Ryl. Vol. II. 117. lines 1-4. (A.D. 269)*, which preceded by: Αὐ[ρήλ(ιος)Τυράννιο]ς [δ] κ

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[ἀι]Ἀμμώνιος στρατηγός) Ἐρμοπολι(του) Ἑρμῆ ὑπὲρ [έ]τη [.....]. [.]τ[ο]υ ἴσον βιβλίδι[ο]ν Ἀύρηλ(ιάς) Τινούτιος τῆς κα[ι]Θε[ο]δ[ώ]ρας Πινουτίωνος ἐπιστέλλε[τ]αι σοι ὅπως φανερόν ποιησῆ[ς] τῷ δι' αὐτ[οῦ] δ[η]λουμ ἔνω. "Aurelius Tyrannius also called Ammonius, strategos of the Hermo-polite nome, to Hermes (his) assistant A copy is forwarded to you of the petition of Aurelia Tinoutis also called Theodora daughter of Pinoution in order that you make it known to the person there in stated". The second suggestion is that, the document may be an official correspondence relating to the petition, see for example the petition of. *P. Oxy.* Vol. VIII. 1119. lines 1-3 (A.D. 254), which preceded by: [στρατηγός Ὀξυρυγγείτου] Ἀύρηλιω Ἑραφύλαρχ(ω) τοῦ εἰσιόντος δ (ἔτους). [ἐπιστέλεται σοι τὸ βιβλίδιον (L.βιβλίδιον) Ἀύρηλιων Θεωνος και Ἀρσινόου] ἀμφοτέρων Θεωνος Σεβαστείων τῶν καὶ Διοσκουρείων Ἀντινοέων ἐντεταγμένων καὶ ἀντιγράφων ἐπιστολῶν δύο Strategos of the Oxyrhynchite nome, to Aurelius Hera, phylarch for the coming fourth year, I send you the petition of Aurelius Theon and Aurelius Arsinous, both sons of Theon, Antinoetes of the Sebasteian tribe and Dioscureian deme, enclosed in which are copies of two letters.

Lines 5-6 : [ἔτους ----- Σεου]ήρου Ἀλεξάνδρου Εὐσβέως (L.Εὐσεβοῦς) Εὐτυχ[οῦς] Σεβαστοῦ -----] Ἀθὺρ κε

"The year of Severus Alexander Pius Felix Augustus the twenty fifth of Hathyr".

The lacunae of lines 5-6 may contain the date of the year, followed by the complete titles of the emperor *Severus Alexander*. As we have no complete line in the text, we can not determine the exact titles which are lost here.

Αθὺρ κε: "The twenty fifth of Hathyr": After the word Αθὺρ, there is a trace of a letter where the ink is faded. It can be read as κ, then

followed by a clear ε. So the date is Αθὺρ κε is the twenty fifth of Hathyr. It correspondes to 21st of November. (see. Alan.E Samuel, *Greek and Roman Chronology*, Munchen. (1967). p. 177).

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Line 7: [----- τῶ]ι καὶ Ἰσχυρίωνι στρατηγῶι vac Διοπλ (ίτου) Θηβ [αίδος] --] “to ... also called *Ischyriion strategos* of the *Diopolite nome*, of *Thebaid* ...”.

This line is the beginning of the petition. It begins with the name of the official and his title both in the dative case. See for example the beginning of the petition in *P. Oslo*. 22. line. 1. (A.D. 127) = *J.E.A.* Vol. XL. (1954). p. 33) where we have: Ἡρώδη τῶι καὶ Τιβερίωι σ[τρ(ατηγῶι) Ἄρσι(νοίτου) Θεμ(ιστοῦ) μερί(δος) “to *Herodes* also called *Tiberius*, *strategos* of the *Themistes* division of the *Arsinoite nome*”.

[----- τῶ]ι καὶ Ἰσχυρίωνι: “to also called *Ischyriion*”: Before the conjunction καὶ, there is the letter ι. It may be the last letter of the definite article τῶι. If this suggestion is correct, the lacuna at the beginning of line 7, may contain another name for the *strategos* Ἰσχυρίων. The using of another name for the *strategos* found in so many petitions, see for example: *P. Lond.* Vol. II. 358. P. 172. line. 1. (ca. A.D. 150) where we have: Δημητριῶ τῶ κ [αί] Ἄρποκρατίωνι στρατηγῶ Ἄρσι(νοείτου) Θεμιστοῦ καὶ Πολ[εμ]ῶνος μερίδων “to *Demetrios* also called *Harpo-kration*, *strategos* of *Themistes* and *Polemon* division, of the *Arsinoeite nome*”, and see also *P. Oxy.* Vol. LVIII. 3926. lines. 1-2. (A.D. 246) where we have: Ἰουλίῳ Ἀμμωνίῳ τῶ καὶ Εὐαγγέλῳ στρατηγῶ Θινίτου “to *Julius Ammoni-us* also called *Evangelus*, *strategos* of the *Thenite nome*”.

Ἰσχυρίωνι: To my knowledge, the name Ἰσχυρίων is not attested elsewhere except here, as στρατηγος of Διοπολιτης

Θηβαίδος. For the names of the στρατηγοι of the Egyptian *nomes* during Roman period see: H. Henne, *Liste des Strateges des Nomes Egyptiens A l' Epoque Greco-Romaine*, le Caire, (1935). pp. 89-113), G. Mussies. *Supplement a la Liste des Strateges des Nomes Egyptiens de H. Henne* = *Papyrologica Lugduno Batava*. Vol. 14. Brill, (1965). pp. 15-46,

G. Bastianini & J. Whitehorne, *Strategi and Royal Scribes of Roman Egypt* = *Papyrologica Florintina*. Vol. XV. Firenze. (1987). pp. 151-176.

Lines 7-8: [παρὰ --- ἐκ του] γενους Ἄσπιδᾶ ἀπὸ Διοσπόλ(εως) “From

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..., from the descendant of *Aspida* from *Diospolis*". After the name of the *strategos* and his titles, the lacunae at the end of line 7, and at the beginning of line 8, should contain the preposition *παρὰ*, then followed by the name of the petitioner, and the place of his residence (which is mentioned here as Ἄσπιδᾶ ἀπὸ Διοσπόλ(εως). see for example the petition of *P. Lond.* Vol. II. 358. p. 172. lines 1-3. (ca. A.D. 150) where we have: Δημητρίῳ τῷ κ[αὶ] Ἀρποκρατίῳ στρατηγῷ Ἀρσι(νοείτου) Θεμίστου καὶ Πολ[εμ]ῶνος μερίδων παρὰ Στοτοήτιος [τοῦ] Στοτοήτιος ἀπὸ κώμης Σεγνοπαιίου (L.κώμης Σοκνοπαιίου)νήσου τῆς Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρσινοείτου [νο]μοῦ"Το *Demetrious* also called *Harpokration*, *strategos* of the *Themistes* and *Polemon* division, of the *Arsinoeite nome*, from *stotoes* son of *Stotoes*, from the village of *Soknopaiou nesos*, of *Herakleides* division, of the *Arsinoite nome*".

ἐκ τοῦ] γένους Ἄσπιδᾶ: "From the descendant of *Aspida*". We have no exact parallel for this citation, but we can suggest that the lacuna before the word γένους, may contain the definite article του preceded by the preposition ἐκ. The reconstruction ἐκ τοῦ] γένους here is based on a similar expression found in *P.S.I.* Vol. V. 457. lines. 4-5. (A.D. 269) where we have: ἐκ τ(οῦ) γυμνασίου ἢ εἰς[ιν ἐκ] τοῦ γένους τουτου "from the *gymnasium* or from this descendant".

[ἐκ τοῦ] γένους Ἄσπιδᾶ ἀπο Διοσπόλ(εως): "from the descendant of *Aspida* from *Diospolis*". The petitioner is described here as a descendant of (the village) Ἄσπιδᾶ from Διόσπολις (the capital of the Διοπολίτης *nome*). According to A.Calderini, *Dizionario die Nomi Geografici e Topografici dell'Egitto Greco-Romano*. Milano, (1935). p. 241), the village Ἄσπιδᾶ was situated in the *Oxyrhynchite nome*.

Line 8: εἰ τοῖς πολύχ[ερσι ----] "whether by many men". πολύχ[ερσι]. The end of the word has fallen in the lacuna at the end of line 8. We had checked in the Duke Data Bank for a masculine word begin with

πολυξ- and used in the texts of petitions, unfortunately we found only the feminine gender πολυχειρία, see the petition of *S.B.* Vol. 5238. line.12 (A.D. 114) where we have: ἐλθῶν μετὰ πολχειρίας ἀπη[ν]έκατο "He is coming carried with a multitude of assistants". However the word here may be

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πολύχ[ερσι, from πολυχειρ "with many men". (see. Liddlle & Scott's, *An Intermediat Greek-English Lexicon*, Oxford. (1880). πολυχείρ. S.V.). In my opinion the word πολύχ[ερσι is suitable for the lacuna here, as it goes grammatically with the article τοις, and with the context also. (i.e. these πολυχειρσι "many men", may be the accusers who are directed the violences and attacks (line 10: ὕβρεις καὶ ἐφόδ[ους]) against the petitioner.

Line 9: [-----]αι τὰς ψυχὰς οὐκ (L.ουχ) ἦττον τεθηγμένας. "the souls which have been excited much". Unfortunately there is no exact parallel to reconstruct the lacunae of this line.

τὰς ψυχὰς: "the souls". The using of the plural case for the word ψυχή, may indicate that the violences and attacks (line 10: ὕβρεις καὶ ἐφόδ[ους]) are directed against more than one person.

οὐκ (L.ουχ) ἦττον "much" Here the second hand has used the negative particle ουκ instead of οὐχ. The suitable particle here is ουξ because it is followed by the word ἦττον which begins with an aspirated letter η, see for example the petition of *B.G.U.* Vol. I. 157. lines 8-10 (A.D. II-III), where we have:

ἐβάσταξαν πάντα ὅσα ἔχω οὐχ ἦττον ἀργυρίου δραχμῶν τετρακοσίων "the y had carried all what I own, four hundred *Drachmae* of silver not the less". For the confusion between κ and χ, see. F. T. Gignac, *A Grammar of the Greek Papyri of the Roman and Byzantine Period*. Vol. I. Milano. (1975). p. 92.

τεθηγμένας: "which have been excited". The description of the souls as οὐκ (L.ουχ) ἦττον τεθηγμένας "which have been excited much" may indicate that the violences and attacks (line 10: ὕβρεις καὶ ἐφόδ[ους]) were enough so much that they made the souls excited.

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Line 10: [-----].ω ὑβρεις καὶ ἐφόδ[ους -----] Meaning “violences and attacks”. This line contain the mention to the unlawful action which was done by the defendants. Unfortunately we have no parallel for this citation.

ἐφόδ[ους “attacks”]: The end of the word has fallen in the lacuna at the end of line 10. We have no parallel for this citation, However we can suggest that, the word here may be ἐφοδ[ους from ἐφόδος- (η) “attack” (see Liddelle & Scott. op. cit. ἐφόδος. S.V.). In my opinion the word ἐφόδ[ους “attacks” is suitable for the lacuna here, as it goes grammatically with ὑβρεις “violences” and goes with the context also, as it gives more details for the description of the unlawful action which are made by the defendants. For the using of the word ἐφόδος in petitions see for example, *P. Cairo. Maspero*. Vol. I. 67002. Page. III. lines.15 where we have: ληστροικῶν ἐφόδων ἐπικειμένων ὑμῖν νυκτ[ε]ρ[ι]ά(.) καὶ ἡμέρας”the piratical attacks which press upon(or annoy) us by night and by day”.

Line 11: [---]ν μὴ σὺ ὁ νόμος σὺ.ο[...]. There is no parallel for this citation. I try to reconstruct the lacunae of this line, unfortunately all my efforts were in vain. The letter ο before νόμος is doubtful. It may be an abbreviation of the preceded word]ν μησ. The line may read also as ἐα]ν μὴ σὺ ὁ νόμος.

Line 13: [--- τὴν ἀπ]οχρῶσαν ἀγανάκτη[σιν ---] “...The sufficient irritation ...”.

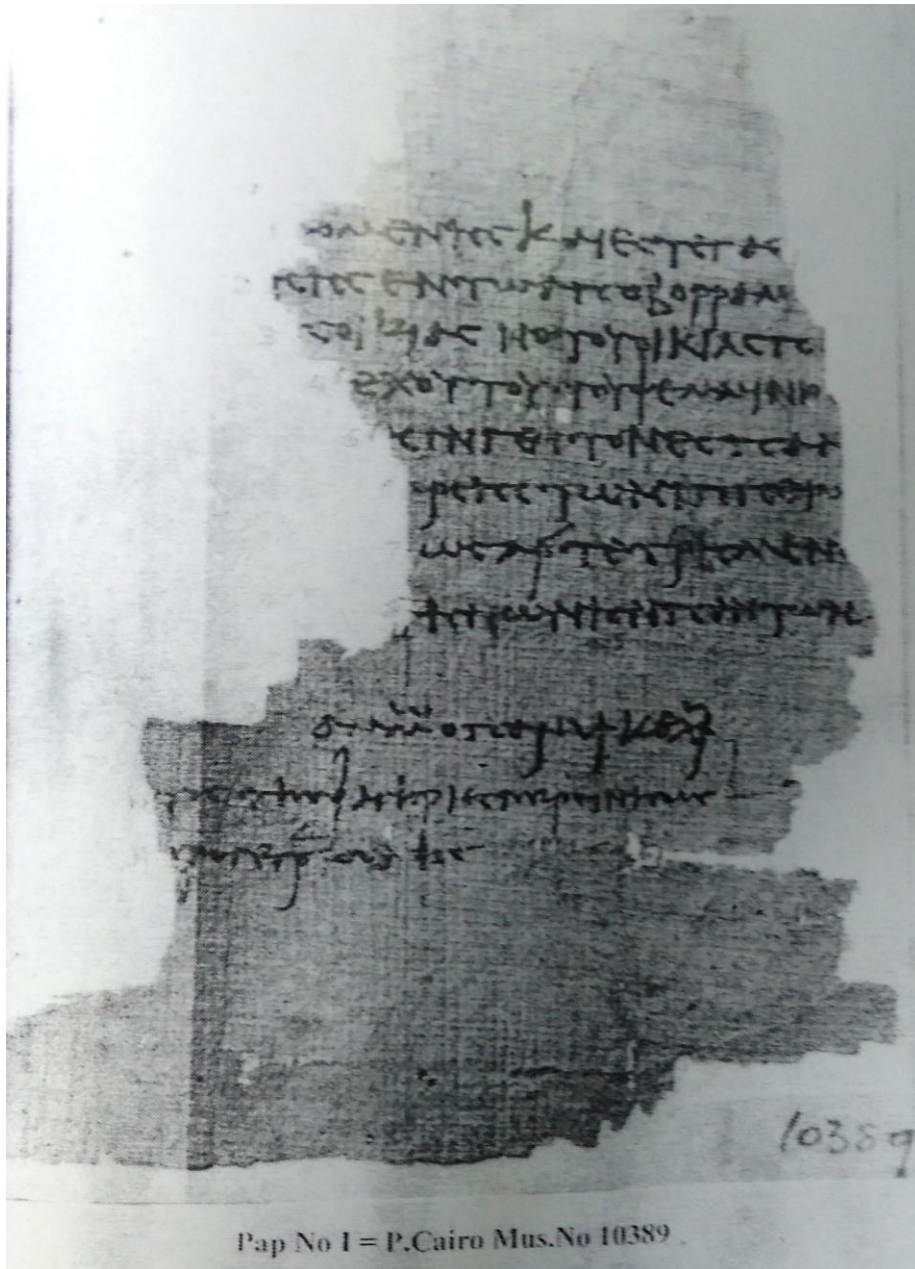
τὴν ἀπ]οχρῶσαν: “the sufficient”. The initial letters of the word have fallen in the lacuna at the beginning of line 13. It seems to me that the form -οχρῶσαν may be present active participle (-singular feminine accusative). In this case this form is either from the verb ἀποχρῶω or προχρῶω (see: G. Otto, *Heidelberg Kontrarindex Der Griechischen Papyrus Urkunden*. Berlin, (1931). p. 88). In my opinion verb ἀποχρῶω “to suffice” is more suitable here than προχρῶω “to lend”. So the lacuna can reconstruct as ἀπ]οχρῶσαν, and the participle here may be preceded with the definite article τὴν as attributive participle qualifies the noun ἀγανάκτη[σιν] “irritation”. According to B. G. Mandilaras: *The Verb in the Greek non Literary Papyri*, Athens. (1973). p. 360.) “The participle with article stands occasionally as adjective followed by the noun which it qualifies”.

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ἀγανάκτη[σις] “irritation”. The end of the word has fallen in the lacuna at the end of line 13. It can be reconstructed easily as ἀγανάκτη[σις] (feminine singular in the accusative case after ἀποχρῶσαν), from ἀγανάκτησις-η meaning irritation. (see. Liddell & Scott. op. cit. ἀγανάκτησις. S.V.).

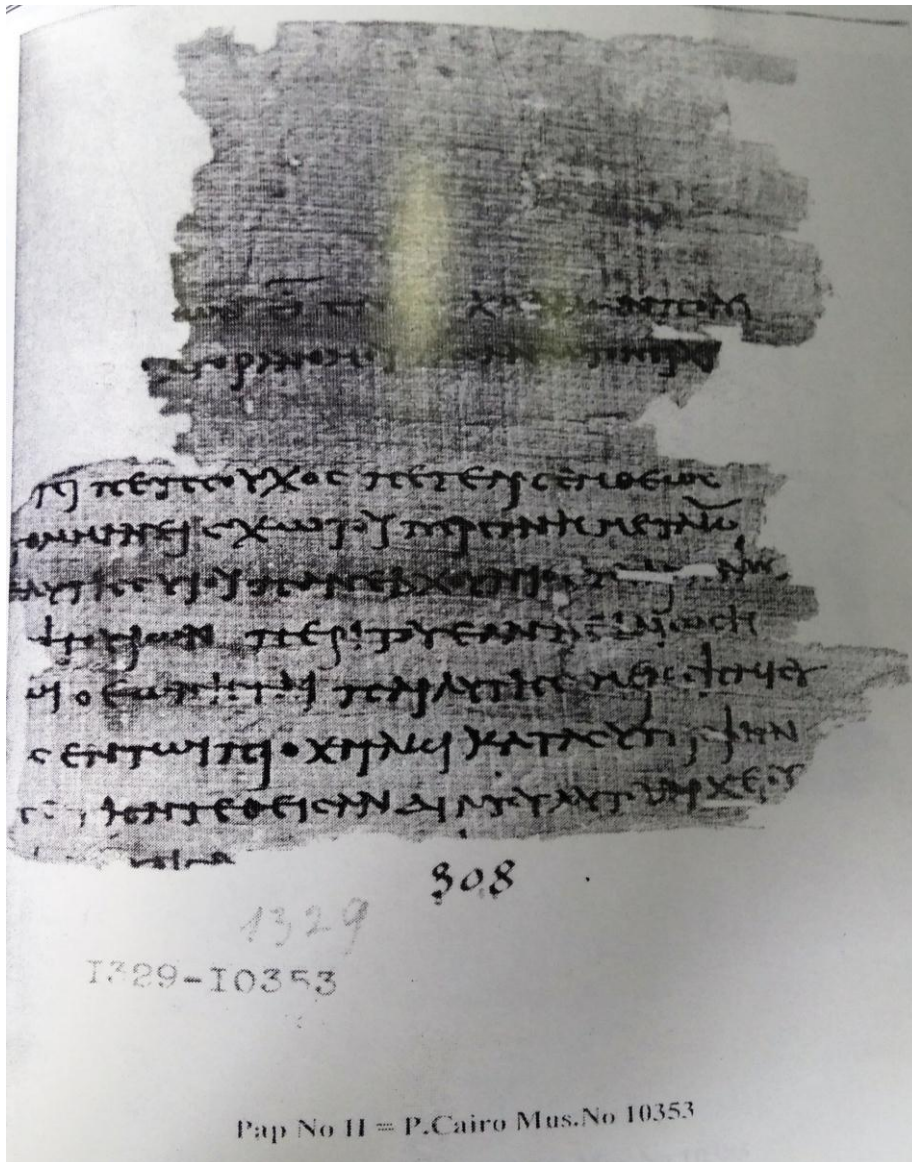
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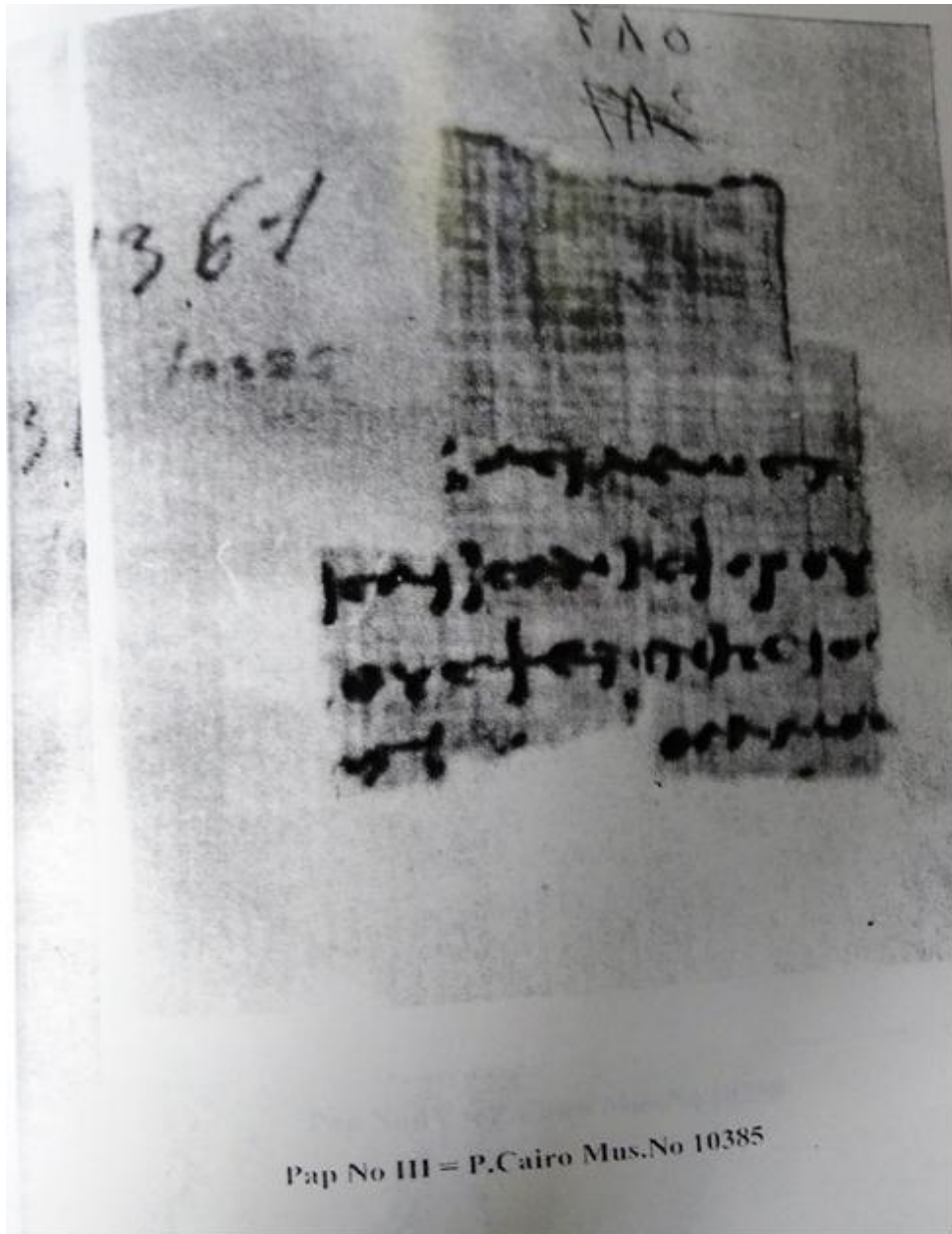
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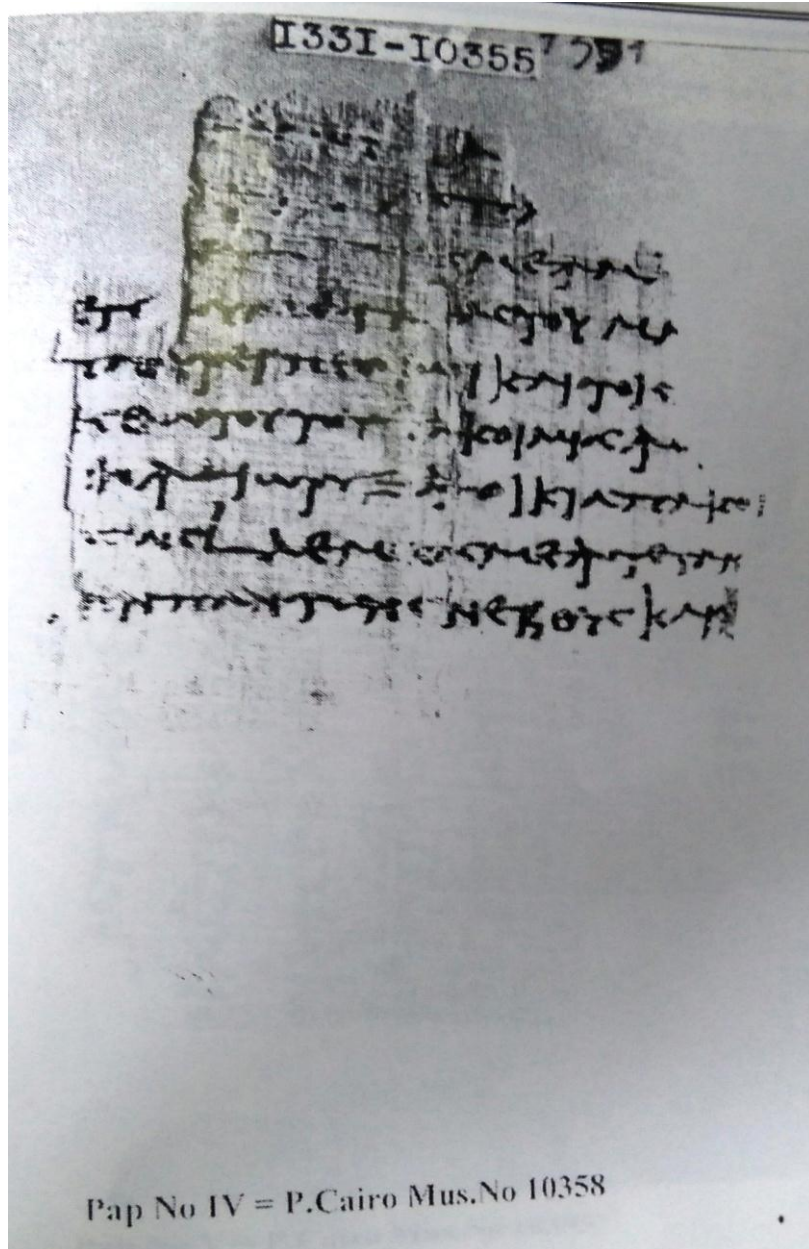
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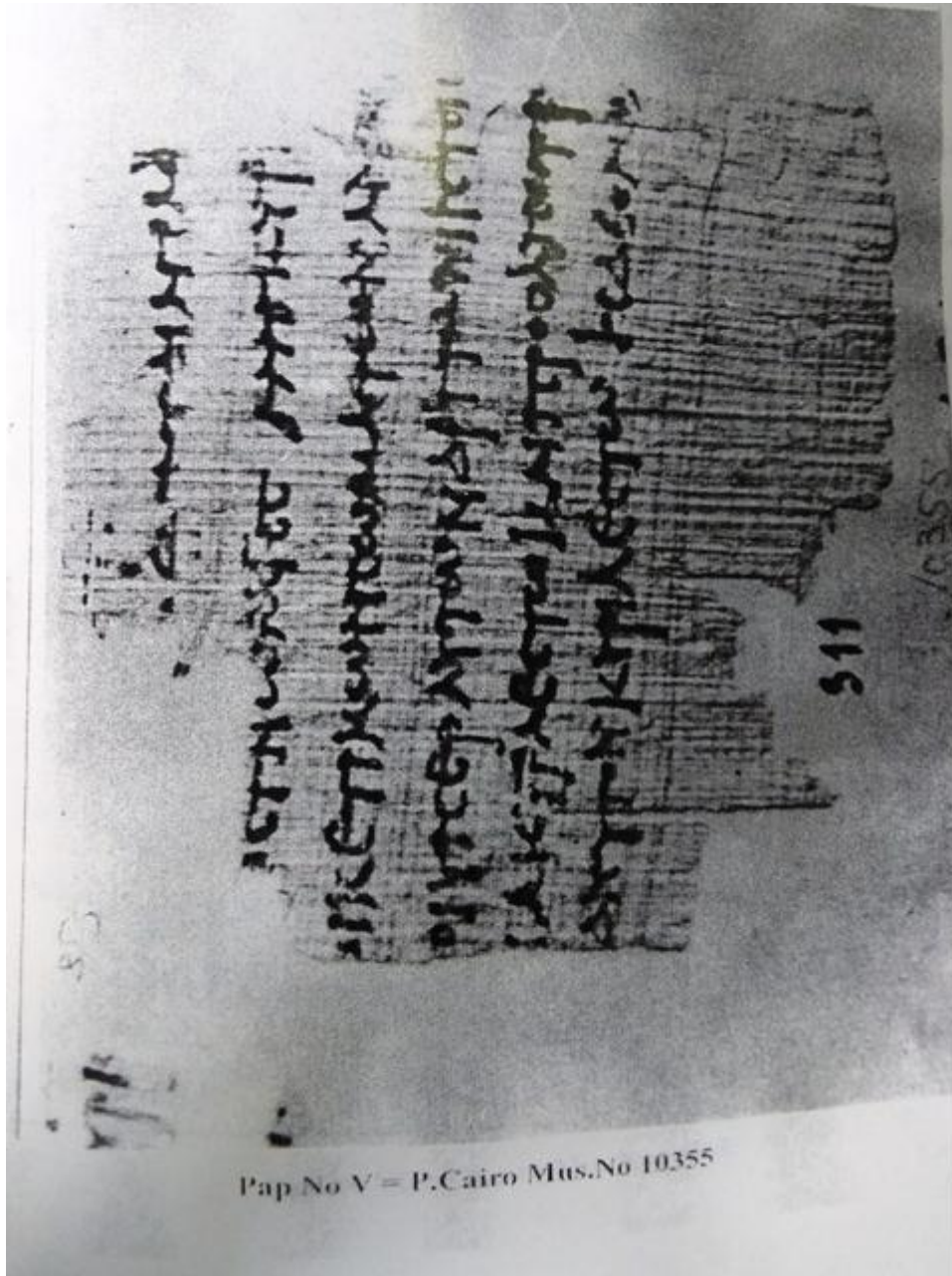
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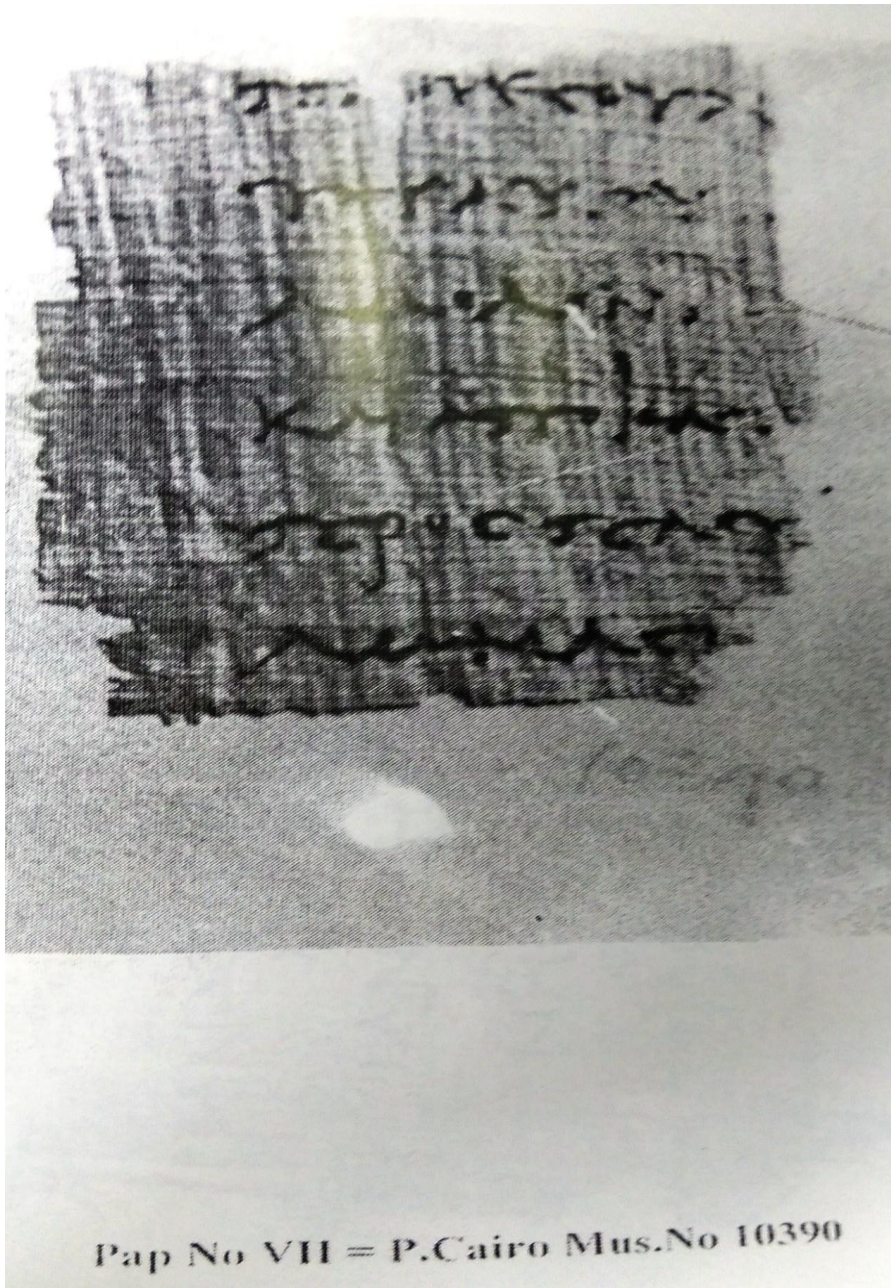
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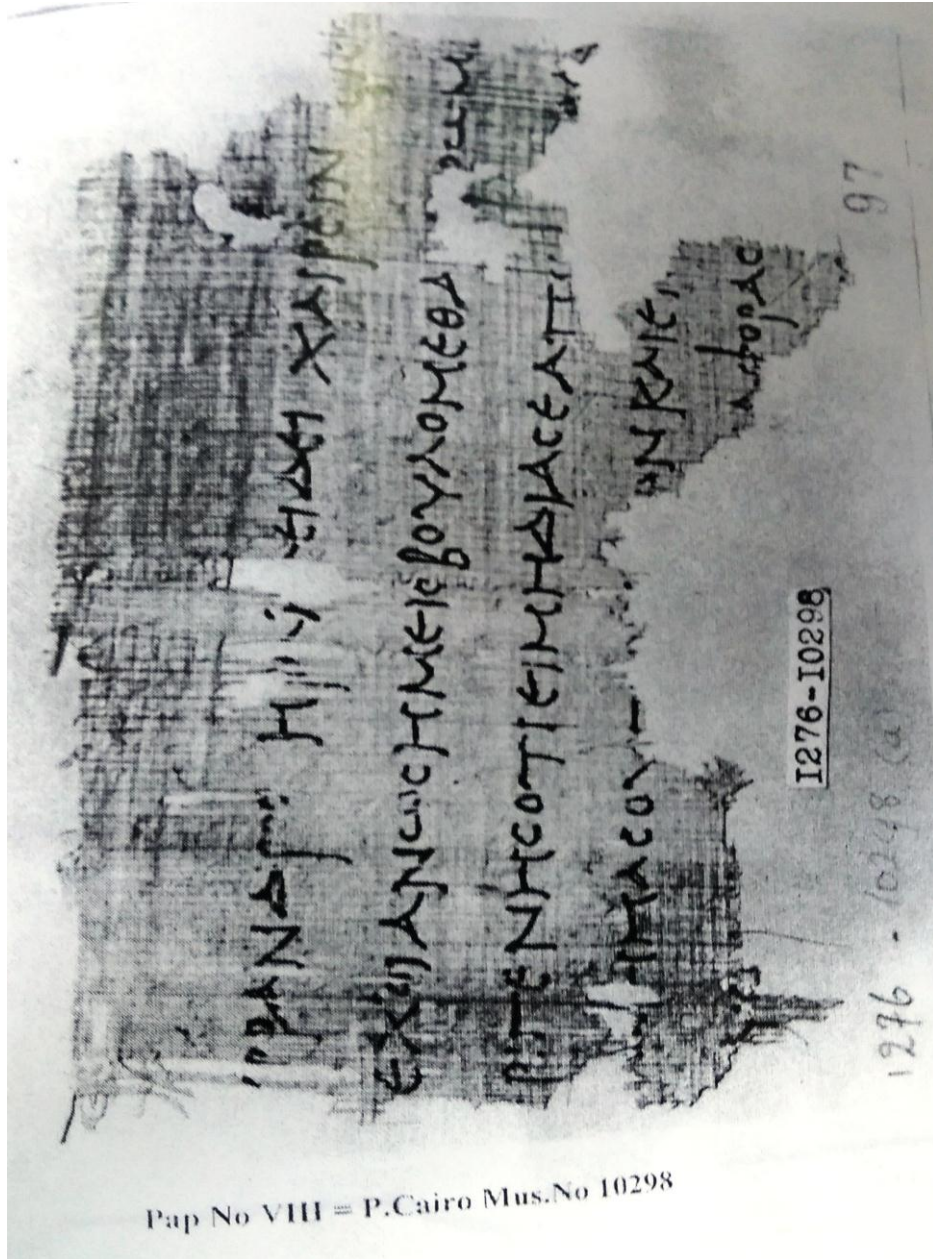
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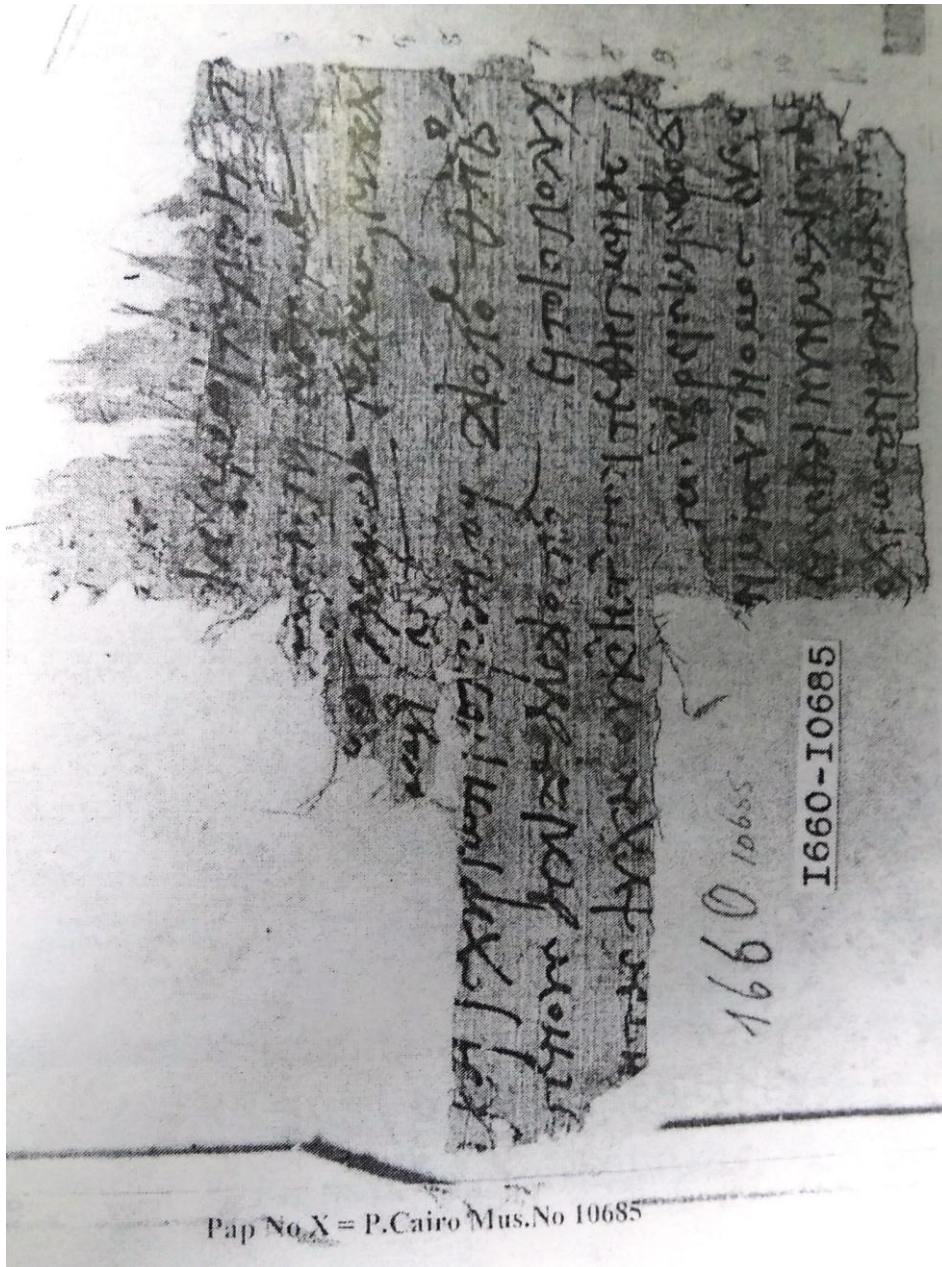
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