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"The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part XXVI", ed. with notes by E. Lobel, London 1961 ; "The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part XXVIII", ed. with notes by E. Lobel, London 1962 ; "The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part XXVII", ed. with translations and notes by E. G. Turner [et al.], London 1962 : (...)

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SURVEY OF PAPYRY

The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part XXVI. Edited with notes by E. Lobel.
London 1961, pp. 186 + Plates XX.

The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part XXVIII. Edited with notes by E. Lobel.
London 1962, pp. 90 + Plates XI.

The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Part XXVII. Edited with translations and notes
by E. G. Turner — John Rea — L. Koenen — Jose M^a Fernandez
Pomar. London 1962, pp. 224 + Plates XII.

Volume XXVI, devoted entirely to Pindar, contains fragments of some heretofore unknown works and of verses that might as well be his, with the commentaries on the known works and a new *Life* of the poet. The latter, published as the first text of the volume, no. 2438, brings the main contents of a narrow strip of the papyrus which also preserves the ends of the first six lines of a preceding column in a different hand and about a different matter. The new *Life* tells about the poet's nationality and family, supplies the dates of his death and works. The poet's portrait agrees with some of the known *vitae* in many details, yet it lacks some other details which they have already supplied. On the other hand it brings a number of facts not to be found in other biographies (e.g. Corinna as the authority for the name Scopelinus of Pindar's father, a slightly different list of works etc). The writing is from the late second or third century.

No 2439 presents four small fragments written in the same hand, of which one exhibits a part of the eight Isthmian Ode. The Editor thinks therefore that the others are perhaps fragments of other Isthmians, which were lost in our unique codex. The writing is an uncial, probably later than the first half of the first century.

Three new small fragments (late second century) of Pindar's *Paeans* (coincidences with P. Oxy 1791, 841 and 2442) are published as no. 2440 together with many corrections (16 new combinations) and additions (fr. 69-138) to P. Oxy 1792, the identification of this text with Pindar's *Paeans* being presently confirmed by the coincidence of the 15-th combination (fr. 60 + a new fr.) with *Pae*. VI, 128-31.

No. 2441: one larger and two very small fragments of the middle of the second century. The poem in the second column of the first fragment (most of an 8-lined strophe and the first two lines of the antistrophe in the Aeolic

metre) is identified tentatively by the Editor as a *προσόδιον* (ll. 11–22 coincide with P. Oxy 1792).

No. 2442: 112 fragments attributed by the Editor to Pindar's *Hymns*, *Paean*s and other works; among them the larger or more important seem to be: fr. 1 (coincidence with the ancient quotation fr. 88, probably parts of the first of the *Hymns*); fr. 7 (some incident connected with Electryon?); fr. 14 (partly preserved also in P. Oxy 841 fr. 16, 17, 18; fr. 22 (joined by the Editor with P. Oxy 2440 fr. 2, P. Oxy 841 fr. 87, 90, 143, P. Oxy 1791, Pind. fr. 53); fr. 28–31 (fragments containing notes referring probably to some Pindaric matter, the text itself being almost completely lost); fr. 32 (coincidence with P. Oxy 1792 fr. 31); fr. 39 (text with a marginal note offering some explanation of Κρόνιος as applied to Pelops: fr. 96 A and B).

No. 2443 (late second century) and No. 2444 (late first or early second century) bring small fragments (7 and 19 respectively) of not identified choral lyric.

No. 2445: 32 fragments, as it seems, by the same hand as P. Oxy 1604 and 1788 (late 2nd century), containing remnants of choral lyric; the largest fr. 1 being a lyrical narration of the story of Perseus, the Editor thinks it likely to be part of the same manuscript of Pindar's *Dithyrambs* as P. Oxy 1604.

No. 2446: 35 very small fragments (2nd/3rd century) identified as Pindar's *Hyporchemata* by the coincidence of fr. 1 with Pind. fr. 111.

No. 2447 brings 57 small fragments; in two of them (fr. 15 and fr. 38) are identifiable ancient quotations of Pindar; the writing is ascribed by the Editor to the late 2nd century.

Under No. 2448 there are published 18 fragments of 2nd/3rd century, attributed to Pindar, chiefly on the strength of the coincidence fr. 1, 2 seg. = Pind. fr. 215.

No. 2449 (2nd/3rd century) is a small fragment, probably of a commentary on Pindar, referring, according to the Editor, to the poetical text published as No. 2448.

No. 2450: 14 fragments in a pure uncial from the 1st or the early 2nd century, attributed to Pindar by the occurrence in the largest of them (fr. 1) of two ancient quotations (Pind. fr. 169 and Pind. fr. 316); fr. 1 contains 2 columns partially preserved (col. II and col. III), but the last five lines of column I are known from Pind. fr. 169; it seems probable that this is a part of one of the dithyrambs; the structure of the piece is triadic, the strophe and antistrophe consist each of thirteen lines, the epode of an unknown number, perhaps about fourteen; fr. 2–14 are very small scraps.

No. 2451: fragments of a commentary on Pindar's works, A fr. 1–4 on *Isthmians* I, IV, VI–VIII; B fr. 1–17 on unidentified texts (fr. 14 perhaps part of a commentary on an *Isthmian* which has not survived; fr. 17 part of a commentary on an ὠσχοφορικόν), written in a cursive of the first or early

second century on the back of an official account book of about the middle of the first century.

Volume XVIII, being published by the same Editor, E. L o b e l, is devoted again to the new texts of a single author, this time those of Hesiod.

No. 2481 brings fragments written by the same copyist as D (PSI 1301), from the second century, one of them at least, fr. 3, can be attributed to the first book of Hesiod's *Catalogue*. Under the above named number the Editor publishes only scraps of unidentified stories, fr. 6-12, and fr. 3 (fr. 3, 6 seqq. = Hes. fr. 15 Rz.²); fr. 1(a), (b), 2, 5(a), (b) combined with some fragments of other manuscripts are found under other numbers in the same volume.

No. 2481 fr. 5(a) I contains the ends of the lines of which the initial parts (ll. 16-30) are found in fragments 9, 4 published before under No. 2075 (in vol. XVII) and a new one from the same manuscript, and (ll. 6-12) contained in No. 2482 (a much-damaged scrap from a roll of the late second century); they all are published together with a commentary (pp. 8-16) and linked with each other, with the well-known skill of Professor Lobel, to constitute one column of Hesiod's *Catalogue*, relating the story of the first daughter of Thestius, Leda. The second and the third columns of No. 2481 fr. 5(b) bring respectively the story of the other two daughters of Thestius, Althaea and Hypermetra (col. II and the beginning of col. III) and that of the descendents of Porthaon's daughter, Stratonice.

No. 2483: two fragments of the *Catalogue* in an uncial of the second century (fr. 2 combined with No. 2481 fr. 5b II 11-18) contain the story of Cey and Alcyone (Hes. fr. 159 Rz.²); to the same manuscript belongs also No. 2490 (a narrow scrap containing the beginning of the story of Coronis).

No. 2484 brings two scraps (the first half of the second century) combining with No. 2481 fr. 1(a), (b) and No. 2485 fr. 1, 3; the result — a new fragment of the *Catalogue* relating to the story of Salmoneus and his daughter Tyro — is published with a commentary on pp. 22-26.

No. 2486 (from the latter part of the second century) is edited together with No. 2485 fr. 2 giving us one almost complete column of the *Catalogue* with the story of Neleus, his sons, their descendents and the fight between Periclymenes and Heracles.

No. 2487: two fragments of a roll (the third century), one contains the better part of a column of twenty-five lines summarizing the line of Danaus as far as Perseus and the daughters of Proetus (*Catalogue*).

No. 2488 A: a scrap (late second or early third century) containing parts of the first of three verses (referring to the punishment of the daughters of Proetus) quoted from Hesiod's *Catalogue* (Hes. fr. 29 Rz.²) and the two preceding ones.

No. 2488 B: is a fragment of the *Catalogue* in the same hand as the preceding, containing the verses nearly the same as those known from Q (P. Petr. I 3, 3).

No. 2489 is a fragment of the second century, probably of the section of Hesiod's *Catalogue* relating to Cyrene (schol. Pind. Pyth. IX 6 = Hes. fr. 128 Rz.²).

No. 2491 (4 scraps of the second century) and No. 2492 (the third century) contain small fragments referring to the Suitors of Helen, out of Hesiod's *Catalogue*, partly overlapping G₃ and G₅ respectively.

No. 2493 is a fragment of the third century, tentatively identified by the Editor as a fragment of Hesiod's *Catalogue* (ll. 9-13 = F₄, 29-33 = No. 2481 fr. 5b II 22-26).

No. 2494 A, from the early second century, is a manuscript containing the beginning of Hesiod's Ἄσπις preceded by the παράδοσις of Hesiod's *Catalogue*.

No. 2494 B brings three scraps by the same hand as No. 2494 A, which may have come from the *Catalogue*, but one of them (b) contains parts of verses which recur in No. 2495 fr. 26; and the attribution of this fragment to the *Catalogue* is very dubious.

No. 2495: 44 fragments + *Addendum* (early 2nd century), some very small, the largest being fr. 21, 16 and 1; identified by the Editor as I. Κήϋκος γάμος, II. a piece which recurs among fragments of No. 2494, III. a piece relating to the wrath of Zeus at the killing of the Cyclopes, IV. a piece relating to the story of Krisos and his brother, sons of Phocus; V. a piece containing the name of Mestra and her father Aethon and introducing Sisyphus and his son; VI. immediately following the beginning of a piece about the same two; according to the Editor, all pieces are Hesiodic, and, except the Κήϋκος γάμος, fragments of the *Catalogue*.

No. 2496 (4 fragments from the first century) and No. 2497 (first half of the second century) are combined together with F₁ B to constitute probably a part of the *Catalogue*.

No. 2498 is a small fragment, probably of the Μεγάλοι Ἡοῖαι, written in a „biblical” uncial on the back of a piece of a roll,¹ on its recto there are parts of two columns of a prose work, perhaps of a catalogue of literary pieces.

No. 2499 is a very small scrap (2nd century) ascribed by the Editor tentatively to the Μεγάλοι Ἡοῖαι.

Under No. 2500 we find a narrow and damaged strip of a roll containing the right-hand parts of verses, identified as Hesiodic by the Editor who suggests Μελαμποδία as its source.²

No. 2501 is perhaps a fragment of the *Catalogue*, written on the back of a document from the third century (the literary text from the second century?).

No. 2502 brings a fragment, which could be assigned to the *Catalogue*, containing part of a pedigree, perhaps concerning a daughter of Pelops; from the first century.

No. 2503 is a fragment from the early second century which preserves a piece of genealogical narrative similar to other pieces known to have been

included in Hesiod's *Catalogue*, but the details seem to be completely unattested and found nowhere else (e.g. the story of the marriage of Dardanus with the daughter of Broteas who bore him Pandion and a daughter).

No. 2504 is a scrap of a roll, from the early second century, with parts of the verses found in H (H 90-92).

No. 2505 is a small fragment (3rd or 4th century) containing some elements resembling those found in Hesiodic pedigrees.

An *Epimetrum* added at the end gives the lectures and some observations of Professor L o b e l concerning the coincidence of PSI 1383 and P. Yale 1273.

The study of the prestidigitor's work of Professor L o b e l is in Hesiod's volume encumbered by the complicated numbering of the texts, so that at times it would be easy to get lost but for the systematic Table of the Papyri.

Volume XXVII, containing both literary texts and documents, is above all the work of Professor E. G. T u r n e r assisted by Doctor J. R e a, two documents being published by the papyrologists from abroad, Doctor L. K o e n e n (No. 2474) and Doctor J. M^a F. P o m a r (No. 2480).

Among 15 new classical texts the first two numbers (2452 and 2453) bring new fragments of Sophocles. Under No. 2452 there are published 86 fragments (from the late second century), only seven of them reaching a moderate size, from a roll containing a play about the exploits of Theseus in Crete; the authorship of Sophocles is proven upon stylistic evidence.

No. 2453 brings new fragments (fr. 38-64) written by the same hands and belonging probably to the same manuscript as P. Oxy 1083; in fr. 14 Polyidos speaks the words which might be expected of him at the moment of his release from prison in a chest according to Hyg. Fab. 136 and Apollod. III 3 17 ff; the fragments of No. 2453 as well as those of No. 1083 come without doubt from one or more rolls containing different plays (both satyr plays and tragedies, probably of Sophocles) written by the same scribe from the second century (Professor T u r n e r disagrees with S c h u b a r t's assignment of this hand to the first century).

No. 2454 is a fragment of a stately roll from the second century, out of which parts of two columns survive (each of 30 lines); they contain a monologue (in iambic trimeters) of Heracles comparing his present wretchedness with his glorious past exploits; an Aeschylean or an hellenistic tragedy? the arguments in favour of the latter seem to be more convincing.

The same Editor gives under No. 2455 a masterful reconstitution of a roll, from the early second century, containing some hypotheses to Euripides' plays. The titles of the plays with initials M and O, and initials from Σ to X can be identified. From T to the end of the alphabet the list is complete serving as a kind of an ancient catalogue of Euripides' works (among others it proves

the existence of two Phrixos plays). The plays are listed in alphabetical order, each hypothesis being introduced by its title, succeeded by the formula οὔ (or ἤς or ὧν) ἀρχή, followed by the citation of the first verse and the phrase ἡ δ' ὑπόθεσις, set out as the heading.

No. 2456 is a fragment exhibiting the final column of a list of Euripides' plays, set out in alphabetical order of the initial letters, written on the verso of a tax register from the early or middle second century.

No. 2457 is a narrow strip, with the tax-register (from the end of the first or the beginning of the second century) on the recto, on the verso containing the lower portion of a column of hypotheses of Euripides' plays: a few letters from each line form the conclusion of a hypothesis to *Alcestis* followed by nearly the full width of the lines from the hypothesis to *Aeolus* (it adds to our knowledge of this play a new scene, in which the sons of *Aeolus* are set by their father to ballot for their sisters as wives, *Macareus* failing in the ballot to win his favourite sister). The papyrus confirms the dependence on Euripides' play of the notices about *Aeolus* found in *Sostratus' Etruscan history* (apud *Stob.* 64, 35) and in *Ps. Plutarch.* 312 c, at the same time the arrangement of this series of hypotheses into the second century B. C.

One larger (fr. 1) and five small fragments of a roll, (3rd century), assigned to the *Cresphontes* of Euripides, are published under No. 2458. Fr. 1 consists of the parts of the three consecutive columns, the central one containing about 16 lines of a stichomythic dialogue being probably a second portion of the prologue (*Cresphontes* returns home unknown to his mother *Merope*?); the third column containing only the opening words of trimeters, by its contents seems far removed from the second column (*Merope* planning to kill her son?). The other fragments are also difficult to fit into the story. Professor *Turner* suggestion (supported by the presence of the dramatic sigla in the margin) implies that we have here fragments not of the complete play, but of some extracts only constituting an acting copy, used for a production in the theatre of *Oxyrhynchus*.

No. 2459: five fragments (from the fourth century), identified as a part of Euripides' *Oedipus* by the coincidence with *Eur. fr.* 540 and *Fr. adespot.* 541; in fr. 1 (ends of iambic trimeters) a speaker describes the *Sphinx*, in fr. 2 (only middle portions of iambic trimeters) perhaps the same speaker tells how she propounded her riddle.

No. 2460 was already published separately by *E. W. Handley* and *J. Rea* in „*The Telephus of Euripides*” (*Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies of London University*, Supplement No. 5, 1957). It consists of 51 fragments of a roll (late first century), used primarily for a tax-register, of which the column numbers and general features have helped in fixing the relative position of some of the fragments. The identification of the text as the *Telephus* of Euripides depends on the coincidence fr. 32 = 716 N², and frr. 18, 19, 20 (and

perhaps 17?) with P. Berol. 9908 (BKT V 2 p. 64) wrongly assigned by the first editor to Sophocles' *Gathering of Achaeans*.

No. 2461 brings five fragments from the middle of the second century, of which the largest one (fr. 1) contains the middle portions of iambic trimeters being a stichomythic dialogue in which a questioner elicits a description of the Minotaur. The occurrence of Eur. fr. 997 confirms the author as Euripides; the play might be the *Cretes*, but the *Theseus* seems more likely to the Editor.

No. 2462 is a scrap, on the recto of which there are parts of ten lines from a land-register from the first or early second century; on the verso is the beginning of a list of plays of Menander, in alphabetical order, assigned by the Editor to the first half of the second century. The two versions of 'Ἀδελφοί and the title 'Αχαιοί with a hitherto unknown alternative Πελοπο(ννήσιοι) are confirmed as Menander's plays.

The text of No. 2463 (a single column) is written on the verso of a tax register from the second century. The damaged beginning is followed by the text which draws upon Rhianus of Bene and Aristophanes of Thebes for information on the legend of Poimandrus, a Boeotian hero who founded Tanagra and killed one of his sons. The most probable supposition seems to be that we have here a commentary on a poetic text, perhaps on Lycophron *Alexandra* ll. 326 ff (Theon of Alexandria?) or on some Boeotian poet (Hesiod, Pindar, or rather Corinna?).

No. 2464: 4 fragments from the third century, the largest of them (fr. 1) containing three narrow columns: the other three scraps fit together into a composite fragment, not joining the largest but containing the ends of its second and third columns. The text is a speech from the Attic law-courts, technically concerned with the prosecution of a guardian but actually with the decision who should inherit an estate; perhaps Hypereides, Πρὸς τὴν τοῦ Δημέου παραγραφήν.

No. 2465 brings 22 fragments from the second century (three of them of moderate size: fr. 1 — exhibiting parts of at least seven columns from Satyrus' treatise περὶ τῶν τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας δῆμων, the identification being confirmed by the coincidence of a considerable part of fr. 1 co. II with a citation in Theophilus, ad Autolyc. II 94 (Müller, FGH III pp. 164-5; cf. Jacoby, Fr. Gr. Hist. III C No. 631). Fr. 1 II 3 and fr. 11 explain the names of particular tribes and demes; fr. 2 I cites regulations for a procession and for private sacrifices to Arsinoe Philadelphos. Very important for the constitutional history of Alexandria is the mention of prytaneis in an official document, originated certainly in the first half of the third century B.C. (fr. 2 I 8). Fr. 3 offers definite evidence of the connection between the Egyptian Eleusis and that in Attica. The text shows Satyrus as a serious historian of Alexandria, and it seems to allow us to bring the date of composition of his work down to the reign of Epiphanes.

Under No. 2466 we find a prosaic text, composed of six fragments (3rd century), comprising twenty eight lines of one column. It seems to be some historical matter, but it is not impossible to see in it a fragment of a novel or a literary letter. It is a description of some form of guerilla warfare between the Egyptians and the invading Arabs: the leader of the latter being named Webelis (Οὐέβηλις).

With No. 2467 (two scraps containing the ends of lines of Menander, Dyscolus, from the late second century) begin the extant classical texts, which bring further on three fragments of Plato, *Politicus*, from the second century (No. 2468) and the four closely fitting fragments, from the second century, of the history of Aristodemus (No. 2469) which gives a shortened version of the text preserved in the Paris manuscript (cf. F. Jacoby, *Fr. Gr. Hist.* II A No. 104, II C, pp. 319 ff.).

The Nos. 2471–2480 are the documents of the Roman and Byzantine periods, preceded by No. 2470, a lively coloured drawing of an athlete (swinging on a trapeze?) and a bear, found amid third century documents.

Among the documents No. 2471 concerns the repayment of a loan made to a certain Chaeremon A.D. 49 by the brothers and bankers Demetrius and Isidorus, both Roman citizens and an Alexandrian, Demetrius, priest, gymnaziarch and one of the number of those who were immune from taxes and maintained in the Mouseion at Alexandria.

No. 2472 is a report submitted to Sarapion, strategus of the Lycopolite nome in A.D. 119, by ἐπιτηρηταί of the fourth year of Hadrian in conjunction with τελῶναι of the third, containing an account for a five-period of the proceeds of a tax (τέλος ἐρμηνίας).

No. 2473 is a petition, dated 11-th September A.D. 229, addressed by Aurelius Ptollion and Aurelius Apion to the strategus of Oxyrhynchus, requesting him to instruct the keepers of the local property registers (βιβλιοφύλακες ἐγκτήσεων) to make an entry in their books recording a sale of some cleruchic land, bought by them in the neighborhood of the village of Antipera Pela in the Oxyrhynchite nome.

No. 2474 is a draft of a will of a wealthy Roman citizen (perhaps a Christian), enfranchised A.D. 212, from the third century (probably not much later than 240).

Under Nos. 2475–2477 there are published three documents concerning the privileges of athletes and Dionysiac artists, which formed part of a τόμος συγκολλήσιμος in the archives of the Oxyrhynchite senate. The best preserved No. 2476 is a certificate demonstrating that Aurelius Hartres is a member of the ἱερά μουσική οἰκουμενική περιπολιστική σύνοδος τῶν περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον τεχνιτῶν including copies of imperial letters and decrees conferring on the community exemption from taxes and liturgies.

No. 2478 is a deed of surety, from A.D. 595 or 596, addressed to Flavius Apion III by Zacharias, steward of a Christian church in Oxyrhynchus, who

guarantees the presence on his fruit farm of Aurelius Pambechius, colonus on the Apion estate.

No. 2479, from the sixth century, is a petition from a runaway colonus to his patron (probably one of the Apion family) begging to be restored to his farm without paying the rent on the land which he had not tilled during his absence.

No. 2480 is a long account for the crop of wine, consisting of the five kollemata of a papyrus roll, dated probably A.D. 565-6.

All three volumes of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, are, according to the long tradition, provided with the exhausting indices and the splendid plates (though one could only regret that they almost never show the documents). All three appeared in all their splendour during two years 1961 and 1962. They manifest not only the incomparable skill but also the indefatigable industriousness of their Editors.

The Archive of Aurelius Isidorus in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo, and the University of Michigan (P. Cair. Isidor.) edited by Arthur E. R. B o a k, Herbert Chayyim Y o u t i e. Ann Arbor, the University of Michigan Press, 1960.

The papyrological evidence being in general very haphazard, the more precious are all sets of documents and archives. The Archive of Aurelius Isidorus, is well known already from many fragmentary publications, beginning with 1933. We are still more thankful to the Editors for presenting us now with the whole of it (including sixty two documents reedited and eighty seven hitherto unpublished) in the new volume of the University of Michigan Press.

The Introduction (pp. 3-20) treats in separate chapters (I) the genealogy of Isidorus and his family (p. 6) picturing the family connections of Isidorus; (II) Isidorus as landholder and tenant; (III) liturgies of Isidorus (ten liturgical offices in the course of twenty years, 298/9 to 318/9); the Editors conclude that the documents relating to Isidorus himself cover the years of his young manhood and maturity from 291 to 324, but they do not transmit the full record of his activities over this period; they reveal him only in his relations with village, nome, and provincial authorities, in the performance of liturgical service, in his double role as proprietor and tenant, and as the victim of aggression by more influential villagers. The fourth and last chapter of the Introduction deals with the date of the revolt of Lucius Domitius Domitianus, who was recognized at Karanis at least from the last week of August until November 23 of the same year 296; Lucius Domitius Domitianus, known from papyri and coins, being not identical with the *corrector* Aurelius Achilles, known from the literary sources.