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collections : (some notes on recent
publications)**

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 29, 13-31

1999

Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

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COPTIC INSCRIPTIONS IN EGYPTIAN COLLECTIONS
(SOME NOTES ON RECENT PUBLICATIONS)*

Series of articles published by Wolfgang Brunsch in the last decade made several hundreds Greek and Coptic inscriptions from Christian Egypt accessible to the scholarly world.¹ The basis for these publications were photos of the stones executed by Brunsch, in co-operation with Erich Lüddeckens and Dieter Johannes at the beginning of the eighties in Coptic Museum at Cairo as well as in Graeco-Roman Museum in Alexandria. The quality of Brunsch's publications has often been doubted.² Two major objections have been put forward: (1) Brunsch did not make attempt to establish whether the inscriptions he was dealing with had already been published or not; (2) in his edition there is amazingly large number of inaccuracies and clear mistakes, even in these places where the text is well preserved and the reading certain. The present ar-

* We would like to thank Dr. Johannes DIETHART for all his help.

¹ "Bemerkungen zu koptischen und griechischen Inschriften aus Kairo", *Orientalia* 60 (1991) 92-108 and 26 plates; "Koptische und griechische Inschriften in Kairo", *Aegyptus* 73 (1993) 127-196; "Koptische und griechische Inschriften aus Alexandria", *WZKM* 84 (1994) 9-33; "Koptische und griechische Inschriften in Kairo", *EVO* 18 (1995) 65-117. Cf. also W. BRUNSCH, "Verzeichnis der 1982 aufgenommenen koptischen und griechischen Inschriften aus dem koptischen Museum in Alt-Kairo", *APF* 38 (1992) 47-60.

² Corrections and additions to *Aegyptus* 73 (1993) 127 ff.: *ZPE* 112 (1996) 284 f.; *GM* 144 (1995) 101 ff.; *GM* 147 (1995) 111; *ZPE* 105 (1995) 160 and *JJP* 25 (1995) 67 ff.; corrections and additions to *Orientalia* 60 (1991) 92 ff.: *ZPE* 97 (1993) 227 ff.; *GM* 144 (1995) 101 ff.; corrections and additions to *WZKM* 84 (1994) 9 ff.: *JJP* 26 (1996) 53 ff.; corrections and additions to *EVO* 18 (1995) 65 ff.: *JJP* 27 (1997) 37 ff.; *JJP* 28 (1998) 25 ff. and *CdÉ* 72 (1997) 145 ff. The inscriptions published by Brunsch will be reprinted in *KSB* II (to appear 2000/2001).

ticle deals with several Coptic inscriptions published inaccurately by Brunsch. We also identify some Coptic inscriptions and give basic bibliographic data for them. The following abbreviations are used in our article:

Cat. Maspero = G. Maspero, *Guide du visiteur au Musée de Boulaq*, Kairo 1883

CG = Catalogue Général des Antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée du Caire

Crum, *Monuments* = W. E. Crum, *Coptic Monuments* (= *Catalogue Général des Antiquités Égyptiennes du Musée du Caire*, Nos. 8001-8741), Cairo 1902

Gayet, *Mémoires III* = A. Gayet, *Les Monuments Coptes du musée de Boulaq* (= *Mémoires publiés par les membres de la Mission Archéologique Française au Caire III*, 3), Paris 1889

Heuser, *Personennamen* = G. Heuser, *Die Personennamen der Kopten* (= *Studien zur Epigraphik und Papyruskunde 1*), Leipzig 1929

JE = Journal d'entrée du Musée du Caire

Kamel/Girgis = Ibrahim Kamel with the collaboration of Girgis Daoud Girgis, *Coptic Funerary Stelae* (= *Catalogue Général des Antiquités du Musée Copte*, Nos. 1-253), Le Caire 1987

Kat. Kairo (1967) = R. Habib, *The Coptic Museum. A General Guide*, Cairo 1967

KOW = W. C. Till, *Die koptischen Ostraka der Papyrussammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek*, Wien 1960 (*Denkschriften d. Österreichischen Akademie d. Wissenschaften, Phil.-hist. Kl.* 78,1)

KSB = *Koptisches Sammelbuch I*, herausgegeben von Monika Hasitzka (= *Mitteilungen aus der Papyrussammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek. Papyrus Erzherzog Reiner, Neue Serie XXIII*), Wien 1993

Lef. = G. Lefebvre, *Recueil des inscriptions grecques chrétiennes d'Égypte*, Le Caire 1907

Mina, *Nubie* = T. Mina, *Inscriptions coptes et grecques de Nubie*, Le Caire 1942

Monneret de Villard, *Sakinya* = U. Monneret de Villard, *Le iscrizioni del cimitero di Sakinya (Nubia)*, Le Caire 1933

Quibell = J. E. Quibell, *Excavations at Saqqara II* (1906-1907), Cairo 1908; III (1907-1908), Cairo 1909; IV (1908-1909/1909-1910), Cairo 1912

Wietheger = C. Wietheger, *Das Jeremias-Kloster zu Saqqara unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Inschriften* (= *Arbeiten zum spätantiken und koptischen Ägypten 1*), Altenberge 1992

1. Brunsch, *Orientalia* 60 (1991) 105, no. 118 = *Kat. Kairo* (1967) 214 (description, text, translation) = KSB I 768. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8028.

11. The photo shows that in the dating clause at the beginning of the line we have a three-letters lacuna. Possibly we should reconstruct:

Δ-
 10 ΠΟ ΚΛΗΔΙΑΝΟΥ
 [ΕΤ(ΟΥ)C] ΤΑΣϚ

The year according to the era of Diocletian is introduced by a Greek expression and this speaks in favor of the above reconstruction.

2. Brunsch, *Orientalia* 60 (1991) 107, no. 243 = Quibell IV (1912), 64, no. 210 = Wietheger, 376, no. 189. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8685. Provenance: Saqqara.

The dating clause in lines 8-11 reads as follows:

8

ΝΠΟΟΥ

ΠΑΙ ΕΤΕ Μ(ΗΝΙ) ΜΕΣ(ΩΡΗ) Α' ΙΝΔ(ΙΚΤΙΩΝΟΣ) Δ

10 ΕΤΟΥ(Σ) ΡΖΔ ΔΠΟ ΔΙΟΚ(ΛΗΤΙΑΝΟΥ)

ΥΦΘ

9. It should be noted that the indication of the month is given in Greek cursive hand rather than in Coptic majuscles as the rest of the inscription.
- 9-11. The year is given according to three dating systems of which the first and the third are easily identified as the indiction and the Diocletian Era. The second must be the Saracene (Higra) year. However, as far as the year number is concerned, the data supplied by this inscription are contradictory. The year 499 of the Diocletian era corresponds to the period of 29th August 782 – 28th August 783. The year 164 of the Higra era falls between 6th September 780 and 25th August 781. The first indiction of the Egyptian type begun on the 1st July 778 A.D., this of the Constantinopolitan system on 1st September 778 A.D. Mesore the 1st is 25th of July. To resolve one of this contradictions we suggest to read the indiction number as Δ (4th indiction) which would agree with the Higra year (on condition that indiction is of the Egyptian type). The number 499 of the Diocletian era might be a mistake of the stonemason who possibly was influenced by the well known cryptogram ϣϥ = ΔΜΗΝ.³ We suggest that the date of the inscription might be 25th July 781.

3. Brunsch, *Aegyptus* 73 (1993) 148f., no. 19 = Quibell IV (1912), 79, no. 252 = Wietheger, 330, no. 70. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 9810, earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo, JE 41453. Brunsch gives no inventory number.

4-5. The name of the deceased woman was in fact Δ[Μ]Δ ϣΗΥ as read correctly by Brunsch.⁴ Quibell, followed by Wietheger, read Δ[Τ]ΔϣΗΥ in this place. It was the source of a ghost name ΔΤΔϣΗΥ listed in Heuser, *Personennamen*, 20 (however, on p. 125 he suggested the place in question be read ΔΜΔϣΗΥ).

4. Brunsch, *WZKM* 84 (1994) 10, no. A11693

3. ΝΙΔΟС Brunsch; read ΝΙΛΟС

5. Brunsch, *WZKM* 84 (1994) 11, no. A11706

5. ΜΑΡ. . ΩΝΟС Brunsch; read ΜΑΡΚΥΩΝΟС

6. Brunsch, *WZKM* 84 (1994) 13, no. A 11722 = *Rec. Trav.* 5 (1884) 68, no. 18 = *KSB* I 582. The photo of the stone published by Brunsch shows that the lower part of the stone (lines 6-10) has been lost since the *editio princeps*.

³ This cryptogram immediately follows the year number ϣϥ.

⁴ In our opinion the lower apex of the the right-hand stroke of Μ is visible on the photo of the inscription published by Brunsch.

7. Brunsch, WZKM 84 (1994) 13, no. A11725

3. $\text{ic}\alpha\kappa\text{ i}^{\text{sic}}\text{ou}$ Brunsch, read $\text{ic}\alpha\kappa\text{ioy}$

8. Brunsch, WZKM 84 (1994) 15, no. A11732 = Gayet, *Memoires* III, p. 26, 1

9. Brunsch, WZKM 84 (1994) 17, no. A11743

11. $\text{m} \cdot \text{n} \cdot \text{[}$ Brunsch; read $\text{m}\tau\text{on m[}\mu\text{oc}$

10. Brunsch, WZKM 84 (1994) 18, no. A11751

7.-8. $\text{m}\pi\alpha\rho\epsilon\text{no}\theta\text{p}\text{r}\text{i}\text{on}$ Brunsch; read $\text{m}\pi\alpha\rho\epsilon\text{no}\theta\text{p}\text{r}\text{i}\text{on}$

11. Brunsch, WZKM 84 (1994) 19, no. A11756 = A. Tulli, “Le stèle copte del Museo Egizio Vaticano”, *RivArchCrist* 6 (1929) 142f. = A. Mallon, *Grammaire Copte*⁴, Beirut 1956, 144, no. 288 = Wietheger, 313, no. 27. Graeco-Roman Museum Alexandria. Find-spot unknown; possibly from Saqqara.

5. $\text{pencon k}\lambda\text{o}\gamma\text{c}\alpha\text{ne}$ Brunsch; read $\text{pencon k}\lambda\text{o}\gamma\text{c}\alpha\text{ne}$

12. Brunsch, WZKM 84 (1994) 23, no. A 11799 = KSB I 737.

13. Brunsch, WZKM 84 (1994) 24, no. A 11806 = KSB I 789.

14. Brunsch, WZKM 84 (1994) 24, no. A11812

2. $\text{c}\omega\beta\rho\text{onh}$ Brunsch; read $\text{c}\omega\phi\rho\text{onh}$

15. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 66, no. 261. The inscription seems to have been previously unknown.

$\text{m}\omega\tau\text{ m}\psi\epsilon\rho\epsilon$ [π]-

$\text{m}\pi\alpha\text{ etou}\gamma\alpha\delta\beta$

$\text{m}\chi\alpha\eta\lambda\text{ k}\alpha\beta\rho\text{i-}$

4 $\text{h}\lambda\text{ tem}\alpha\alpha\gamma$

$\text{m}\alpha\rho\text{ia}\text{ }\alpha\pi\alpha\text{ }\alpha\text{n-}$

$\text{o}\gamma\pi\text{ }\alpha\pi\alpha\text{ }\alpha\pi\text{o-}$

$\lambda\lambda\omega\text{ }\alpha\pi\alpha\text{ }\phi\text{i}\beta$

8 $\text{m}\text{nc}\text{on}\text{ }\alpha\text{no}\gamma\text{-}$

$\beta\text{i}\omega\text{n}\text{ }\alpha\chi\kappa\alpha\text{ c-}$

$\omega\text{m}\alpha\text{ }\epsilon\gamma\rho\alpha\delta\text{i}$

$\text{nc}\text{o}\gamma\text{ }\chi\text{o}\gamma^{\text{VT-}}$

12 $\text{c}\text{nc}\text{no}\gamma\text{c}\text{ n}\kappa\text{i-}$

$\gamma\alpha\kappa\text{ }\gamma\eta\text{ }\text{o}\gamma\text{[}\epsilon\text{i}\rho\eta\text{]-}$

$\text{ne}\text{ }\gamma\text{[}\alpha\text{m}\eta\text{m}\eta\text{]}$

1. $\text{m}\psi\eta\text{[}\rho\text{]}\epsilon$ Brunsch

3. ΜΙΧΔΗΛΙC Brunusch
 5-6. The last two letters of line 5 were not read by Brunusch. At the beginning of line 6 Brunusch reads ΦΠΠ
 8. ΠCΩΝ Brunusch
 8-9. ΔΜΜΩΝΙΩΝ Brunusch
 10. ΕΡΡΑ[Ι Brunusch
 13. ΘΝΟΥ[ΕΙΡΗ]ΝΗ Brunusch

16. Brunusch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 67, no. 262. The inscription seems to have been previously unknown.

† ἰϫ ἁϫϫ
 ΠΝΟΥΤΕ
 ΠΑΝΤΟΚΡΑ-
 4 ΤΟΡ ΜΔΡΕ-
 ΠΕΚΝΔ ΤΔ-
 ΖΕ ΨΙΝΟΥΤΕ
 Π CΝΤΕ

- 3-4. ΠΑΝΤΩΚΡΑΤΟΡ Brunusch.
 5-6. τΔζε . . . [Π]ΝΟΥΤΕ Brunusch with the remark: "τΔζε für τΔρο; der Rest ist unklar".
 7. . . . λλ Brunusch. Here we should expect an additional information about the deceased. The preserved traces of letters suggest something like Πῖλλος ντε "Pillos from" or παλλος ντε "Palos from". The name Pillos seems not to have been attested till now. Palos is on record in *P. Lond* V 1761,2 and 24. The stone is broken horizontally and the lower part is lost.

17. Brunusch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 67, no. 264. The inscription seems to have been previously unknown.

† Φ† Δλ-
 ι ΠΕΚΝ-
 ει ΝΕΜ
 4 ωρ ΔC-
 ΚΕ CΩ-
 ΜΔ ΕΖ-
 ΡΗΙ ΝCΩ-
 8 Υ
 . . . ΘΝ Ο-
 ΥΕΙΡΗΝΗ
 ΖΔΜΗΝ

4. ΜΗ[Ν]ΔC Brunusch. If our reading of the deceased name as ωρ is certain it belongs to a woman what is indicated by feminine praefix in the following verb. Hor is not

with certainty attested as a woman's name in Coptic, but, it was sometimes borne by women in pharaonic times; cf. Ranke, *Aegyptische Personennamen* 245, 18. However, ⲑⲱⲣ ⲭⲛⲑⲱⲣ (KOW 126, 6), "Hor, (son/daughter) of Tschenhor", or perhaps rather ⲑⲱⲣ ⲭ ⲛⲑⲱⲣ, "Hor, the daughter of Hor", may refer to a woman. Or, possibly, we should read in lines 3-4 ⲛⲉϸⲙⲁ ϸⲓ | ⲱⲛ. The name ⲉⲓⲱⲛ (*fem.*) is on record in KSB I 581, 3.

5-8. The lines were not read by Brunsch.

The inscription contains numerous Fayyumic dialectal forms (ⲁⲗⲓ, ⲁⲥⲕⲉ-, ⲉⲑⲣⲏ). This indicates the provenance of the inscription from the Fayyum.

18. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 68, no. 269. The inscription seems to have been previously unknown.

[ⲛⲛ]ⲉⲡⲏⲁ ⲁ[γω]
 ⲡⲗ̄ϸ ⲛϸⲁⲣ[ϸ ⲛⲓⲙ]
 ⲉⲕⲉⲧⲓ ⲙⲧⲟⲛ ⲛⲧϸ . [.]
 x+4 . ⲁⲓⲁ ⲙⲫⲮⲬⲏ ⲑⲛ ⲛⲧ[ⲟ]-
 ⲡⲟϸ ⲛⲧⲁⲛⲁⲡⲁⲮⲬ[ϸ]
 ⲛ̄ⲑⲛⲟϸϸ̄ ⲉⲕⲟⲮⲛϸ ⲛ-
 ⲛⲉⲛⲉⲓⲁⲧⲏ ⲙⲡⲁⲧⲣⲓⲁ[ⲣ]-
 x+8 Ⲭⲏϸ ⲁⲮⲣⲁⲑⲁⲙ ⲙⲏ̄ [ⲓ]-
 ϸⲁⲕ ⲙⲛ ⲉⲁⲕⲱⲅ ⲑ̄[ⲑ]

x+3-4. We are uncertain as to the reading of this particular place, the more so as the stonemason has surely made a mistake at the beginning of line 4. We suggest to read: ⲛⲧϸⲙ[ⲁ]ⲓⲕⲁⲣⲓⲁ. Possibly the inscription was originally much longer, the whole upper part being now lost. It probably contained name(s) of the deceased(s). For a similar construction see KSB I 463.

x+4-5. ⲑⲛⲛ[. . . .]ⲡⲟϸ Brunsch. For the request to rest the soul of the deceased in "the place of the rest" see R. G. Coquin, M.-H. Rutschowskaya, *BIFAO* 94 (1994) 116 f., l. 8-11 and S. Sauneron & R.-G. Coquin, *Catalogue provisoire des stèles funéraires coptes d'Esna* (= *MIFAO* 104), Le Caire 1980, 159 f., no. 57 and 239 ff. For ⲫⲮⲬⲏ ⲑⲛ ⲛⲧⲟⲡⲟϸ s. Quibell IV, p. 85, no. 270 and Quibell IV, p. 77, no. 245 (particularly ft. 1, with further bibliography).

19. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 69, no. 291. The inscription seems to have been previously unknown.

† ⲡⲛⲟⲮⲮⲉ ⲛⲛⲉⲡⲏⲁ
 ⲁⲮⲱ ⲡⲬⲟⲉⲓϸ ⲛ-
 ϸⲁⲣϸ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲁⲣⲓ ⲟⲮ-
 4 ⲛ[ⲁ ⲙ]ⲛ ⲧⲉⲫⲮⲬⲏ
 ⲛⲧⲙ[ⲁ]ⲕⲁⲣⲓⲁ
 ⲁⲙⲁ [ⲙ]ⲁⲣⲓⲁ

8 ΝΤΑϚΜΤ[ΟΝ]
 ΝΜΟϚ ΘΩΘ
 Δ ΙΝΔ^Ο/ Ϛ ΔΜ-
 ΗΝ ΕΦΕΨΩΠΕ
 †

1. † π εν . εῖῆῆΔ Brunsch.
2. ΙΧΟΕΙ[Ϛ] ΜΝ Brunsch.
3. ΝΙΜ Δ . . . Ϛ Brunsch. At the end of the line there is οϚ in ligature and not Ϛ.
4. Ν ΝΤΕΨΥΧΗ Brunsch.
6. ΔΜΔ . . . ΧΡΙΔ . . Brunsch. One can read [Μ]ΔΡΙΔΜ as well.
9. Brunsch reads Ϛ as the day of the month.

20. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 71, no. 308. The inscription seems to have been previously unknown.

ἱϚ πεϚϚ ΔΡΙ Π-
 [Μ]ΕΕΥΕ ΝΤΑΥΡΙ-
 [ΝΕ Π]ϚΔΕΙΝ Ν-
 4 [. . .]Τ ΔϚΜ-
 [ΤΟΝ ΜΜ]οϚ ΝϚΟΥ

1. Brunsch prints ἱϚ πεϚϚ ΔΠ, probably by mistake.
- 1-2. ΠΝΔ] ΕΝΤΑΥ Brunsch. Curiously enough he does not see the letters ϚΙ at the end of the line. The name ΤΑΥΡΙΝΕ we reconstruct is very well attested in Christian Egypt, both in Greek and Coptic sources.
4. Brunsch does not read the letter τ after the lacuna.
- 3-5. The reading Π[ϚΔΕΙΝ Ν[. . . Ν]ΤΔϚΜ[ΤΟΝ] is possible as well.
5. ΤΟΝ ΜΜΟϚ] Brunsch.

21. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 81, no. 4078 = Monneret de Villard, *Sakinya*, no. 182 = T. Mina, *Nubie*, no. 281, pl. XI 2 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 84. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Nubia, Sakinya. The stone as shown on the photo published by Mina is in better condition than it is on the photo published by Brunsch.

Ϛ ΠΕΙ ΠΕϚΟΥ
 2 ΝΤΑϚΜΤΟΝ

1. † ϚΔ ΠΕϚΟΥ Brunsch; now one can see on the stone only Ϛ [πει πεϚ]ΟΥ.
2. ΝΤ[ΔϚ Μ]ΤΟΝ Brunsch; now one can see on the stone only ΝΤ[ΔϚΜ]ΤΟΝ.

22. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 81f., no. 4080 = Monneret de Villard, *Sakinya*, no. 193 = T. Mina, *Nubie*, no. 292 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 85. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Nubia, Sakinya.

ϣ ΟΥΑ ΠΕ ΠΝΟΥ-
 ΤΕ ΒΩΗΘΟΣ
 ΝΟΥΟΝ ΝΙΜ ΜΠΡ̄
 4 ΛΗΠΙ ΧΕ ΜΝ̄Ν Δ-
 ΤΜΟΥ ΓΙΧ̄Μ ΠΚ-
 ΔΖ ΝΤΑΣ<ΜΤΟΝ> Μ̄ΜΟΣ
 Ν̄ΟΙ ΕΛΕΓΑΝΗ
 8 Ζ̄Ν ΣΟΥ Μ̄ΨΙΣ
 ΕΒΗΒ Ζ̄Ν ΟΥΗΡΗ-
 ΝΗ ΖΑΜΗΝ † † †

1. † ϣ Brunsch.
4. Μ̄Ν̄Ν ΔΤ Brunsch.
5. ΜΟΥ Brunsch.
6. Ν̄ΤΑΣ (Μ̄ΤΟΝ) Μ̄ΜΟΣ Brunsch.
7. The name ΕΛΕΓΑΝΗ seems not to be attested till now. Most probably it is of Nubian origin (as suggested also by Brunsch). One can connect it with the Old Nubian stem ελ- = "now"; cf. the compound ἑλεκεκαν "from now on" on record in J. M. Plumley & G. M. Browne, *Old Nubian Texts from Qasr Ibrim, I* (= *Texts from Excavations*, 9), London 1988, no. 9 ii 14.

23. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 83, no. Nr. 4470 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 91. Limestone. Fragment of an inscription. Provenance unknown. Judging from palaeography the inscription might be older than Christian times.

24. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 84, no. 4543 = Gayet, *Mémoires* III, pl. XXVIII, fig. 33 (only the photo) = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8703 = Lef. no. 84 = *Kat. Kairo* (1967) 93, no. 222 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 110. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8020 (the number 4543 given by Brunsch is false), earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo. Provenance: Fayyum (according to the Catalogue Général).

25. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 84, no. 5687. Limestone. Funerary inscription. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 6587 (Brunsch gives 5687, under the photo 6587). Provenance unknown.

26. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 84, no. 5839 = H. Munier, *Aegyptus* 11 (1930-31) 274f., no. 25 = *KSB* I 522. From Deir Anba Hadra (Monastery of St Simeon) at Aswan.⁵

† ῑς † [χ̄ς †]
 περο[οϣ]

⁵ This inscription was also identified by K. A. Worp who communicated this to Adam Łajtar in an e-mail dated July 1st, 1999.

4 ḿḗḗ̄ ḗ̄ ḗ̄[ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄]
 ḗ̄
 ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ ḗ̄[ḗ̄]ḗ̄ḗ̄[ḗ̄ḗ̄]
 ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄
 ḗ̄ ḗ̄ ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ ḗ̄ḗ̄
 8 [ḗ̄]ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ ḗ̄ḗ̄ ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄
 [ḗ̄] ḗ̄ ḗ̄

2. περοου Hasitzka.

4. This line was added later when the stonemason realised that he had omitted the epithet μακαριος otherwise belonging to the form of the epitaphs from Deir Anba Hadra. The line seems squeezed in between lines 3 and 5. If it had been finished, we would read e.g. ḗ̄[ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄], ḗ̄[ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄/ḗ̄] etc. Brunsch does not see this line.

5. ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ ḗ̄[Brunsch.

8. Brunsch prints: ḗ̄[ḗ̄]ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ and translates: "ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ für ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄". For the correct reading and commentary see A. Lajtar, *JJP* 28 (1998) 27 f.

27. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 85 f., no. 6743 = Monneret de Villard, *Sakinya*, no. 208 = T. Mina, *Nubie*, no. 308. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 6843 (the number 6743 given by Brunsch is false; the correct number 6843 written in Arabic numbers towards the lower edge of the stone is visible on the photo published by Brunsch), earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo JE 63423. Provenance: Nubia, Sakinya.

13. ρḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄: Brunsch reads ρḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄

28. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 87, no. 6859 = Monneret de Villard, *Sakinya*, Nr. 184 = T. Mina, *Nubie*, no. 283. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Nubia, Sakinya.

10. ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ Brunsch. there is ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ on the stone.

11. ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ Brunsch. On the stone stays ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄.

29. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 88, no. 7352. Limestone. Funerary inscription. Provenance unknown.

1 ḗ̄ḗ̄ ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ ḗ̄ ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄[ḗ̄ ḗ̄]ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ ḗ̄ḗ̄ḗ̄ ḗ̄ḗ̄ ḗ̄ḗ̄

1. ḗ̄ḗ̄ ḗ̄ḗ̄ Brunsch.

30. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 90 f., no. 8023 = *Cat. Masp.* 368, no. 5468, = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8319 = *Kat. Kairo* (1967) no. 219 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 113, pl. LI, 33 = Wietheger, 333, no. 77 = *KSB* I 790. The provenance is disputable. Crum, *Monuments*, indicates Abydos (after Maspero), the internal criteria of the inscription suggest Saqqara.

31. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 91, no. 8095 + Brunsch, *Aegyptus* 73 (1993) 170, no. 35 = Quibell IV (1912), 74, no. 233 (photo: pl. XLV, 2) = Kamel/Girgis, no. 168 = Wietheger, 367, no. 166. The inscription is broken into two parts. The right-hand-side has been edited by Brunsch in *EVO* 18, the left-hand-side in *Aegyptus* 73. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8595 (the number 8095 given by Brunsch is false), earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo, JE 41494. Limestone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Saqqara.

left-hand side

ΠΕΜ̄ΕΡΙΤ Ν̄ΙΩΤ
ΕΤΟΥΔΑΒ ΔΠΑ ΙΕ-
ΡΗΜΙΑΣ ΔΠΑ ΕΝΩΧ

4 ΠΕΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ

right-hand side

Ο ΔΓΙΟΣ ΜΙΧΑΗΛ
Ο ΔΓΙΟΣ ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ
Τ̄Μ̄ΜΑΔΥ ΜΑΡΙΑ

8 Τ̄Μ̄ΜΑΔΥ ΣΙΒΥΛΛΑ

1. Ν̄ΙΩ[Τ Brunsch in *Aegyptus* 73;]ΩΤ ο Brunsch in *EVO* 18.
2. ΔΠΑ [. . . . ΙΕ Brunsch in *Aegyptus* 73;]ΙΕ ο Brunsch in *EVO* 18.
3. ΕΝ[ΩΧ Brunsch in *Aegyptus* 73;]ΩΧ ο Brunsch in *EVO* 18.
4. ΠΕΓΡΑΜΜΑΤ[ΕΥΣ Brunsch in *Aegyptus* 73;]ΟΣ Brunsch in *EVO* 18, ΠΕΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ Quibell.

32. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 92, no. 8324 = Brunsch, *Aegyptus* 73 (1993) 148f., no. 24 = *Bessarione* ser. IV, vol. 26 (1899) 110, G (Coptic text of lines 1-4) = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8320 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 187, pl. LXXXVIII = Wietheger, 331f., no. 74. The stone comes from the Jeremias monastery at Saqqara. It should be noted that earlier publications of this inscription were inaccurate (see remarks of Wietheger, *loc. cit.*), it is then not unreasonable to give here its complete text. It was established on the grounds of the photo published by Brunsch in *EVO* 18. This photo consists in fact of three different pictures of which the left one is slightly larger in scale than the other ones. Furthermore the left and the central picture partly overlap.

ΠΙΩΤ ΠΩΗΡΕ ΠΕΠΝΑ ΕΤΟΥΔΑΒ ΔΜΗΝ^ϛ
ΔΠΑ ΚΕΡΜΑΝΕ ΠΜΑΡΣ ΔΠΑ ΘΥΡΣΟΥ^ϛ ΔΠΑ ΙΕΡΗ-
ΜΙΑΣ^ϛ ΔΠΑ ΕΝΩΧ^ϛ ΔΠΑ ΑΠΟΛΛΩ[^ϛ] ΔΠΑ ΣΑΡΜΑΤΑ

4 ΔΠΑ ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑΣ ΠΕΥΩΗΡΕ ΔΦΜΤΟΝ ΜΜΟΥ Ν-
ΣΟΥ ΣΟΥ ΠΠΑΩΟΝ^ϛ ΖΗ ΟΥΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΖΑΜΗΝ^ϛ

Δ ΙΝΔΙΚ^ϛ ΠΕΝΣΟΝ ΦΟΙΒΑΜΜΩΝ ΔΦΜΤΟΝ ΜΜΟΥ Ν-
ΣΟΥ ΧΟΥΤΩΟΜΤΕ ΜΠΑΩΟΝ^ϛ ΠΕΝΣΟΝ ΖΗΛΙΑΣ ΔΦΜ-
8 ΤΟΝ ΜΜΟΥ ΝΣΟΥ ΜΝΤΟΥΕ ΜΠΑΩΟΝ^ϛ ΠΕΝΣΟΝ ΠΑΥΛΕ
ΔΦΜΤΟΝ ΜΜΟΥ ΝΣΟΥ ΣΑΨΩ^V ΜΠΑΩΩΝΕ ΠΕΝΣΟΝ ΓΕ-
ΩΡΚΓΕ ΠΕΟΟΥΩΗΡΕ ΔΦΜΤΟΝ ΜΜΟΥ ΝΣΟΥ ΚΘ ΝΚΙΑΖ

2. ΔΠ[Δ . .]ΜΑΝΕ . . ΔΡ . ΔΠΑ ΟΥΡΣΟΥ Brunsch in *EVO* 18. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΕ is possible as well.

3. The word ἀπα before ἀπολλω is omitted by Brunsch.
6. ΦΟΙΒΑΜΜΟΝ Brunsch.
7. ΝΠΑΩΟΝC Brunsch.
10. ΜΜΟϞ Brunsch. The letters ΝΜ in ΝΜΟϞ are in ligature as are also the letters ΝΚ in ΝΚΙΑϢ. In the word ΝCΟΥ “ο” is placed over “γ”.

33. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 92, no. 8553 = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8535 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 130. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Armant.

34. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 93, no. 8561 = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8450 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 138. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Armant.

[† εΙ]Ϣ ΘΕΟΟ Ω ΒΟΕΙΘΟ-

2 Ν ϢΑΜΗΝ ΔΑΥΕΙΔ
ΚΥΡΟC ΩΗΜ †

1-2. † εΙC ΘΕΟΟ (sic)ΒΟΕΙΘΟC (sic) ϢΑΜΗΝ Brunsch, ϢC ΘΕΟΟ (sic) Ω ΒΟΕΙΘΟΝ Crum, *Monuments*.

35. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 93, no. 8562 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 139 = Wietheger, 322f., no. 51. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8562, earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo, JE 59159. Provenance: Saqqara.

<p>[† ΠΕΙΩΤ Π]ΩΗΡΕ ΠΕΠ [ΙΕΡΗΜ]ΙΑC ΔΠΑ ΥΛ[Λ]Α ΝΕΤΟΥ 4 ΟΥΝΑ ΜΕΝ ΤΕ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟC Ν ΜΟΥΝ ΚΟΥΙ ΝΤΑϢΕΜΤΟΝ 8 ΜΦΑΡΜΟΥ ΕΝΔΤΕΙ ΘϢ</p>	<p>ΝΑ ΕΤΟΥΔΑΒ ΔΠΑ ΕΝΩΧ ΔΜΑ CΙΒ- ΔΑΒ ΘΗΡΟΥ ΔΡΙ ΨΥΧΗ ΜΠΕΝ- CΟΝ ΠΠΑΠΑ Δ- ΠΡΕΜ ΠΩΔΤΙ ΜΜΟϞ CΟΥ [ΤΕ ΙΝ[Δ</p>
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Lines 1-9 are written on both sides of a wreath encircling a cross.

3. Υ[ΛΛ]Α ΝΕΤΟΙΔΑΒ Brunsch.
- 8-9. ΙΝΔ[Brunsch. ΕΝΔΤΕΙ = ἐν(ν)άτης; cf. *JJP* 28 (1998) 29.
9. ΘϢ possibly for ϢΘ. For rendering ϢΘ in reverse order, see *P. Naqlun* I 9, 1 com.

36. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 94, no. 8569 (corrected in: *CdÉ* 72 [1997] 158) = Kamel/Girgis, no. 146. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8569, earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo, JE 37808. Provenance: Dachlout.

2 ΕΙΣ ΘΕΟΣ
Ο ΒΟΗΘΟΝ
ΠΕΛΛΑΓΙΑ

The inscription is either in Coptic or in Greek.

2. ΒΩΗΘΟΝ Brunsch.
3. ΓΕΛΛΑΠΑ Brunsch.

37. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 94, no. 8570 = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8417 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 137. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8560 (Brunsch gives mistakenly 8570), earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo, JE 27629. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Armant. Above line 1 possibly an earlier martelated inscription (Crum, *Monuments*).

38. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 94, no. 8573 (corrected in: *CdÉ* 72 [1997] 158) = Kamel/Girgis, no. 148. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8573, earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo, JE 37809. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Dachlout.

39. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 94, no. 8582 = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8646 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 156. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8582. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Provenance unknown.

2 []ΥΤΕΥ ΠΡΜ ΝΗΕΙ ΝΜΔ
4 ΝΜΜΔ- ΤΩΙ

- 1.-2. [] ΥΤΟΥ ΠΡΜ ΝΜΜΔ ΝΗΕΙ ΝΜΔΤΩΙ Brunsch;]ΟΥΤΕΥ ΠΡΜ ΝΗΕΙ ΝΜΔ ΝΜΜΔΤΩΙ Crum, *Monuments*. Brunsch, contrary to Crum, published this inscription as if they were only 2 lines. Lines 1-2 are on the left side of gable with floral decorations inside, 3-4 were carved on its right side.

40. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 94, no. 8583 = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8453 = Schmidt, *Göttingische gelehrte Anzeigern* 165/1 (1903), 255 (note) = Kamel/Girgis, no. 157. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Armant.

2 ΣΕΝΧΔΡΕΜΟ-
ΡΟΙ ΤΜΩΝΟΧΗ

ΣΕΝΧΔΡΕΜΟ ΡΜ Brunsch ΣΕΝΧΔΡΕΜΟΡΟΙ(Ω?) Schmidt.. We are unable to find another attestation for this name. If Brunsch's reading were correct, then the stonemason must have forgotten Μ at the end of the name, the article τ before ΡΜ and the name of the village!

41. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 95, no. 8584 = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8416 = Lef., no. 432 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 158. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Armant.

42. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 95, no. 8585 = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8552 = Lef., no. 467 = *Kat. Kairo* (1967) no. 227 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 159. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Armant.

43. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 96, no. 8586 = Gayet, *Mémoires* III, pl. LV (only the photo) = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8664 = Lef. no. 365 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 160. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8586, earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo, JE 25591. Limestone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Luxor or Assuan.

ⲓⲁⲕⲱⲃ ⲈⲁⲢⲁ

1. ⲓⲁⲕⲱⲃ Brunsch.

44. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 96, no. 8592 = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8592 = *Kat. Kairo* (1967) 89, no. 211 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 123. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8033 (Brunsch gives mistakenly 8592), earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo, CG 8592. Limestone. Funerary inscription. Provenance unknown.

† ⲈⲒⲈ ⲐⲈⲐⲈ ⲘⲁⲢⲢⲉⲁⲘ

45. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 96, no. 8593 = Gayet, *Mémoires* III, pl. LXX 82 and LXXI 82 bis = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8571 = Lef., no. 421 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 166. Sandstone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Armant.

46. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 96, no. 8600 = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8698 = Lef., no. 85 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 173. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8600, earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo. Limestone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: the Fayyum.

47. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 97, no. 8625 = Quibell II [1908], p. 67 = Kamel/Girgis, p. 68, no. 192, pl. XC, 45 = Wietheger, p. 315f., no. 33. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Saqqara.

48. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 97, no. 8629 = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8527 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 196. Sandstone. An inscription. Provenance: Saqqara.

Brunsch published three objects with the number 8636. These are: *EVO* 18 (1995) 98 (two objects) and *EVO* 18 (1995) 99 (one object).

49. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 98, no. 8636 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 202. Without inscription. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8636. Provenance: Saqqara.

50. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 98, no. 8636 = Łajtar, *JJP* 28 (1998) 29. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8636b (after *APF* 38). Limestone. Funerary inscription. Provenance unknown.

† εκημηθ[η] και ετ-
ετελευσετε ο μακ-
αριος κυρακος κογι
4 ΝΤΑϞΜΤΟΝ ΝΜ-
ΟϞ ΕΠΙ ΜΗΝΟC ΜΗC-
ΟΡΗ ΝΕΟΜΗΝΙΑ ΥΠΟ-
ΚΗΜΕΝΟΝ ΕΝΔΕΚ ΙΝ-
8 ΔΙΚ^Ϟ ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΔΡΙ
ΟΥΝΑ Μ̄Ν ΤΕΨΗ-
ΧΗ Η ΔΓΙΑ ΤΡΙΑC
ϞΘ ΧΜΓ

1. εκημηθην η . . . [Brunsch], ἐκοιμήθ[η] ἀντ' ἐτελεύετε Łajtar.
2. τελευ. . Brunsch.
3. κυριακος Brunsch; Κυραϊκός Łajtar; a vertical stroke between Δ and κ is not the letter ι but only a crack in the stone surface.
- 5–6. μησορη Brunsch; μισορη is also possible.
- 7–8. ινδ^Ϟ ικ^Ϟ Brunsch.
8. πναυτε (*sic*) Brunsch.
- 8-9. πνούτε Δρι | ουνα mistakenly omitted by Łajtar in *JJP* 28 (1998) 29.

51. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 99, no. 8636 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 76. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 3836 (after Kamel; Brunsch in *APF* 38 gives: 8636a, in *EVO* 18: 8636). Limestone. Funerary inscription. Provenance unknown.

† ΠΝΟΥΤΕ ΕΝΕΠ̄Ν̄
ΔΥΩ ΠΧΟΕΙC ΝCΑΡϞ
ΝΙΜ ΠΕΝΤΑϞΤΙ ΜΤΟΝ
4 ΕΤΕΨΥΧΗ ΝΗϞΠΕ-
ΤΟΥΔΑΒ ΝΤΑῩΡ̄ ΔΝΑϞ
ϞΙΝ ΕΝΔΙΩΝ ΕΚΕΤΙ Μ̄Τ
ΕΤΕΨΥΧΗ ΝΤΜΑΚΑΡΙΑ

8 ΔΡCΕΝΟΗ ΝΤΔCΜ̄ΤΟΝ ΕΜΟC
 ΝΠ̄ ΙΔ ΙΝΔ/° ΕΚΤΗC ΔΜΗΝ
 ΔΜΗΝ ΕΦΕΨΩΠΤΕ † †

2. ΝCΔΡζ Brunsch.

6. ΜΤΟ Brunsch.

9. ΝΠΧ̄ ιΔ Brunsch.

52. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 99, no. 8659 = Gayet, *Mémoires* III, pl. XXXIV (photo only) = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8478 = Lef., no. 401 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 223. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8659, earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo, JE 27192. Limestone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Armant.

53. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 100, no. 8667 = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8490 = Lef., no. 404 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 231. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8667, earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo, JE 27630. Provenance: Armant.

54. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 100, no. 8684 = Crum, *Monuments*, no. 8684 = Lef., no. 83 = Kamel/Girgis, no. 165. Coptic Museum Cairo, inv. 8592 (Brunsch gives mistakenly 8684), earlier Egyptian Museum Cairo, CG 8684. Provenance: Fayyum.

55. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 101, no. 9632 = *DACL* III, 2, col. 2855 = *KSB* I 756. Provenance: Antinooupolis.

56. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 102, no. 9636 = Quibell IV (1912), 87, no. 277 = Wie-theger, 326, no. 59. Limestone. Funerary inscription. Provenance: Saqqara.

ΠΝΟΥΤΕ
 ΝΝΕΠΝΔ
 ΔΥΩ ΠΧΟΕΙC
 4 ΝCΔΡζ ΝΠΠ (*sic*)
 ΔΡΙ ΟΥΝΟC ΝΝ-
 Δ ΜΝ ΤΕΨΥΧ-
 Η ΜΠΝCΟΝ
 8 ΒΙΚΤΩ (*sic*) ΠΩ Ν-
 ΠΠΑΠΑ ΘΕΟΔΩΡ
 ΝΤΔCΤΟΝ (*sic*) Μ̄ΜΟC
 ΝΟΟΥ (*sic*) ΚΘ ΦΔ-
 ΡΜΟΥΘΙ ΟΥ . ΝΔΙ

4. ΝΙΜ Brunsch, read ΝΙΜ.
5. ΔΠ ΟΥΝΟΘ Brunsch.
8. "Lies ΒΙΚΤΩΡ" Brunsch.
10. "ΝΤΑΦΤΟΝ für ΝΤΑΦΜΤΟΝ" Brunsch.
11. "ΝΟΟΥ für ΝΟΥ" Brunsch.
- 11–12. ΦΑΡΜΟΘΗ (sic) ΟΥΓ (sic) ΝΙΑ (sic) „Parnouthi, 8. Indiktion" Brunsch, " ΦΑΡΜΟΥΘΙΟΥ mit griech. Genitivendung" Wietheger.

57. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 102, no. 9638. Limestone. An inscription. Provenance unknown. The photo is printed upside down.

—
ΧΜΓ ΤΥ-
2 ΒΙ Θ Θ ΙΝΔ

- 1–2. ΤΙΒΙ Θ Brunsch. The numeral is to all probability θ. The fact that the horizontal cross-bar is not seen on the photo is most probably due only to enlightening during photographing. Brunsch's translation "Heilige Dreifaltigkeit! Tybi 8, 9. Indiktion" is wrong. For χμρ see Derda, *JJP* 22 (1992) 21 ff. and Wietheger, p. 202 ff.
2. ε ΙΝΔ Brunsch.

58. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 103, no. 9644. Limestone. Funerary inscription. Provenance unknown.

Ϝ ΠΩΤ ΜΝ ΠΩΗΡΕ
ΜΝ ΠΕΠΝΑ ΕΤΟΥ-
ΔΔΒ ΤΕΤΡΑC
4 ΕΤΧΗΚ ΕΒΟΛ ΕΤ-
ϞΙ ΖΑ ΠΤΗΡϞ ΠΑΡ-
ΧΗΑΓΓΕΛΟC ΜΙ-
ΧΑΗΛ ΠΑΡΧΗΑΓ-
8 ΓΕΛΟC ΓΑΒΡΙΗΛ
ΠΧΟΥΤΑϞΤΕ ΜΠ-
ΡΕCΒΥΤΕΡΟC ΝΑ-
ΡΕΤΗ Μ[ΠΕΠ]ΝΑ Ε-
12 [ΤΟΥΔΔΒ]

2. ετ[ο]γ Brunsch.
3. τετρac Brunsch.
4. εβ[ο]λ Brunsch.
5. Ϟει Brunsch; Ϟ not clearly printed.
10. ρεCβυτεροC η Brunsch.
11. ρετ[. . .] Brunsch.
- 11–12. For the supplement see e.g. *KSB* I 792, 4.

12. This line is missing in the *editio princeps* by Brunsch.

59. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 103, no. 9647 = H. Munier, *Aegyptus* 11 (1930-31) 273, no. 22 = *KSB* I 519. Provenance: Deir Anba Hadra (Monastery of St Simeon) at Aswan.

Ḳ̄CON ΘΕΘΔΩ-
 ΡΑΚΙΟΣ ΠΜΟ-
 ΝΑΧΟΣ ∴ ^HM ∴
 4 ΔΘΥΡ ∴ Ι ∴
 ΙΝΔΙΚΤ/ ∴ Θ ∴
 † † †

3. At the end of the line where the abbreviation for the word “month” is contained Brunsch prints only *μ*.

4. ΔΘΥΡ Η Brunsch, ΔΘΥΡ Ι[.] Hasitzka.

5. ΙΝΔΙΚΤ ∴ Θ Hasitzka, ΙΝΔ[Ι]ΚΤ/ ο Brunsch what is impossible; the indiction number would be 70.

60. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 104-106, no. 9651 = H. Munier, *Aegyptus* 11 (1930-31) 452 ff., no. 116 = *KSB* I 614. Sandstone slab broken horizontally in the middle and obliquely at the bottom to the right. The lower right-hand corner was evidently not known to the first editor followed by Hasitzka, hence her reconstructions of the ends of lines 25-32 differ from the real ones. The stone contains three inscriptions by three different hands, separated by horizontal lines.

† ἰϛ δ' ω † δω ἄϛ †
 ΠΕΘΟΥ ΜΠΡ ΠΜΕΕΥΕ Μ-
 ΠΕΝΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΣ Ḳ̄CON Ι-
 4 ΩΔΑΝΗΘ (*sic*) ΠΔΙΑΚ/ ΔΥΩ
 ΠΜΟΝΟΧΟΣ ΝΤΑϞΜΤΟ-
 Ν ΜΜΟϞ ΝΖΗΤḲ̄ ΔΘΥΡ ΙḲ̄
 ΙΝΔΙΚ/ Ḳ̄ ΕΤΟΥϞ ΔΙΟḲ̄Λ/ ³
 8 ἄδ πḲ̄οεἰϞ δε πεχḲ̄
 εḲ̄ετι μτον ντεϞψΥΧΗ
 ΓΕΝΟΙΤΩ ΔΜΗΝ εḲ̄ε-
 ΩΩΠΕ
 12 † ΠΕΘΟΥ ΜΠΡ ΠΜΕΕΥΕ ΜΠΕ-
 ΝΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΣ ΝΕΙΩΤ ΒΙΚΤΩΡ
 ΠΑΡΧΔΙΑΚ/ ^Ω ΔΥΩ ΠΜΟΝΟΧΟΣ
 ΝΤΑϞΜΤΟΝ ΜΜΟϞ ϞΝ ΠΟΥϞ ΝΘΟΥϞ
 16 ΕΠΗΦ • ΚḲ̄ ΙΝΔΙΚ/ Ϟ ΔΠΟ ΔΙΟ-
 ΚΛ/ • Ḳ̄Δ • ΠΧΟΕΙϞ ΔΕ ἰϛ ΠΕΧḲ̄

- εϕετι μτον ντεϕψυχη ρμ πμ-
 α νωωπε ννεκπετουγαδδ
 20 ρν τεκμντερο ετρν πνηγε
 αμην αμην εσεωωπε εσε-
 ωωπε ωα ενερ †
 † περσοο μπρ πμεεγε νπεν-
 24 μακαριος νειωτ δββα
 διοσκ/^ο παρχηπρ/ αγω νε-
 προεστ/^ο νπειμονακτηρι
 ετουγαδδ νταϕμτον μμ-
 28 οϕ ρν ποοο νρσοο αθ̄ϣ̄ρ ῑη
 ετοοϕ διοκλ/ χ̄ῑβ πχοειϑ
 τι μτον ντεϕψυχη ρν κοϕ-
 νϕ νδβραμ γενοιτω
 32 ρ[ενοιτ]ω αμην ε[ϕε]ω-
 [ω]π[ε †]

1. † ῑϑ αω † χ̄ϑ † Brunsch.
- 3-4. The stone has clearly ιωδαννηο (a mistake of the stonemason for ιωδαννης). Hasitzka prints ιωδαννης.
4. Read παιακ(ων).
5. πμοναχοϑ Brunsch.
6. αθ̄ϣ̄ρ ῑϑ Brunsch.
7. ινδαικ and διοκλ Brunsch, both without the abbreviation mark. The date is 13. November 884. Brunsch converts the year according to the Diocletian era to 885 A.D. what is incorrect.
9. εϕετι μτον Brunsch.
12. π[ε]ρσοο Brunsch.
15. ρμ ποοο νρσοο Hasitzka; ρνποοο νρσοο Brunsch.
16. ιν[δ]αικ ο απο διοκλ Brunsch. The reading of the indiction number makes difficulties. Brunsch gives the impossible "ο" (= 70), Hasitzka has "ς". The date of the inscription is July 15th, 888 A.D. (and not 889 A.D. as given by Brunsch). On that day we are in the 6th indiction according to the Constantinopolitan system and in the 7th indiction according to the Egyptian system. There are two possible solutions: either (1) the redactor of the inscription made use of the Constantinopolitan system; or (2) he used the Egyptian system but mistakenly gave the number of the old indiction that had finished only several days ago (most probably on June, 30th).
19. ννεκνη ετουγαδδ Brunsch.
20. τεκμντεοο Brunsch (print mistake?).
- 21-22. εσεωωπε εσεωωπε Brunsch.
25. διοσκ/ Hasitzka, διοσκ παρχηπρ αγω (sic) Brunsch; read: διοσκο(ροϑ παρχηπρ(εϑ-βυτεροϑ).

26. $\pi\rho\omicron\epsilon\sigma\tau$ / Hasitzka; $\pi\rho\omicron\epsilon\sigma\tau^{\circ}$ Brunsch; read $\pi\rho\omicron\epsilon\sigma\tau(\omega\varsigma)$.
- 28-29. $\Delta\iota\omicron\kappa \chi\eta$ Hasitzka. The date as converted to the Julian calendar is November 15th., 895 A.D. (and not 896 A.D. as given by Brunsch).
- 30-33. $\pi\tau\epsilon\psi\gamma\chi\eta \pi\kappa\omicron\upsilon\eta\eta \pi\Delta\beta\rho\alpha\mu \gamma\epsilon\eta\omicron\iota\omega \Delta\mu\eta\eta \epsilon[\varphi\epsilon]\psi[\omega]\pi[\epsilon]$ Brunsch.
32. $\tau[\epsilon\eta\omicron\iota\tau]\omega$ at the beginning of the line lacks at Brunsch.
61. Brunsch, *EVO* 18 (1995) 106, no. 9652 = G. Lefebvre, *ASAE* 10 (1909) 271 f., no. 1 = *KSB* I 757. Provenance: Kom Demou in the Fayyum.

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