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## Greek papyri of the Classics Department at Stanford (P. Stan. Class.). Part I

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Willy Clarysse  
Christelle Fischer-Bovet

**GREEK PAPYRI  
OF THE CLASSICS DEPARTMENT AT STANFORD  
(P. STAN. CLASS.). PART I**

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

**T**HE GREEK PAPYRI from the Department of Classics at the University of Stanford (California) contain 61 numbers, but almost half of them are small fragments.<sup>1</sup> The texts date from the second half of the third and from the second century BC. The two contracts of the collection refer to the reign of Epiphanes (2 and P. Stan. Class. inv. 1) and 2 provides new eponymous priests for 194/3 BC. Dates, but no royal epithets, are found in the following texts, in chronological order: 5 (year 12, 13, and 14 = 234/3 BC), 20 (year 2 = 221/20 or 204/3 BC [?]), 2 (year 7 = 215 BC), 8 (year 12 = 211/10 or 194/3 BC [?]), 6 (year 17 and 18 = 205/4, 188/7, or 164/3 BC), 18 (year 10 = 195 or 171 BC), 4 (year 3 = 179/8, 168/7, or 115/4 BC).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See the APIS online database (Advanced Papyrological Information System) and Papyri.info at <<http://www.papyri.info/search?COLLECTION=stanford>>. We would like to thank APIS as well as the Digital Library Systems and Services at Stanford, coordinated by David JORDAN, for providing the photographs. We also thank the Department of Classics at Stanford for making the papyri available for publication.

<sup>2</sup> In the unpublished texts, a year number is given in P. Stan. Class. inv. 11 (year 20) and P. Stan. Class. inv. 12 (year 10?).

The place of origin is clearly the Fayum as appears from toponyms in the texts. Apart from Krokodilon Polis (1, 4, 5, 8, 11; P. Stan. Class. inv. 1), the Labyrinth (1), and another village of the meris of Herakleides of which the name is lost (8), most villages belong to the meris of Polemon. Mouchis is mentioned in 2 and 3 and is expected in the unpublished P. Stan. Class. inv. 3 and 5, Oxyrhyncha in P. Stan. Class. inv. 3, 17, 51, as well as Aphroditis polis (P. Stan. Class. inv. 23), Eleusis (P. Stan. Class. inv. 8, 23) and Magdola (P. Stan. Class. inv. 51).<sup>3</sup>

The two best-preserved texts of the collection are private contracts with full date (eponymous priests, Macedonian and Egyptian months) drawn up in Krokodilon Polis during the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes. In the earliest contract dated to 194/3 BC (1) Isidora daughter of Protarchos, a Persian woman, receives a talent from several officials: a village scribe, an administrator of the area around Krokodilon polis, an engineer, and the royal scribe. A *misthos*, a boat (*ploion paktoton*), and a *hypodochion* are mentioned in a fragmentary context. In the other contract, which will be edited by Graham Claytor (P. Stan. Class. inv. 1, 190/89 BC [?]), the cleruch Sositimos receives a loan of 2000 drachmas from the Achaean cavalryman Diokles son of Alexandros.<sup>4</sup> P. Stan. Class. inv. 19+32 and P. Stan. Class. inv. 13, also to be published by Claytor, concern a loan of 2000 drachmas and probably relate to the same transaction.

2 and 3 belong to the dossier of the shepherds of Mouchis (SB XVIII 13843–13845, 215–213 BC). In the three Vienna texts and in 2 Onnophris, the representative of the *topogrammateus* Achoapis, acknowledges to have received wool from the herdsmen of Mouchis. Thus far this is the only certain link with cartonnage papyri in other collections. In 3, the receipt is written by a certain Dionysios. 4, a receipt mentioning sheep and shepherds, dates to the second century BC and does not belong to the same group.

<sup>3</sup> In the unpublished texts, the combination Arsinoe – Theadelphia – Tanis in P. Stan. Class. inv. 21 is more surprising, as at least two merides are represented. In P. Stan. Class. inv. 5 Thmoinesei is puzzling.

<sup>4</sup> To be published in M. DEPAUW, A. VERHOOGT, & J. MANNING (eds.), *Ptolemaic Documents in Greek and Demotic at Stanford University*.

5 and 6 deal with public sales of property and payments in installments through a *keryx* and the usual officials (cf. *εἰθισμένων* in commentary below). However, there is no direct join and the texts are not interrelated. The fragments 9 and 10 records payments in installments.

As often in cartonnage papyri official correspondence, petitions, and accounts make up an important part of the texts.<sup>5</sup> A few fragmentary petitions and notes about petitions (11–13), as well as accounts (14–17) follow. The last section contains the smallest fragments of the collection (18–32) in the hope that joins with cartonnage papyri from other collections will make them worthwhile. Beside the three texts in preparation by Claytor, the remaining twenty-five Greek papyri of the Classics Department at Stanford will be published in further articles by Clarysse and Fischer-Bovet and include several better-preserved petitions and letters as well as a dozen of miscellaneous texts (not included in the list below).

#### LIST OF TEXTS PUBLISHED IN PART I

<i>Publication number</i>	<i>Inventory number (as in APIS)</i>	<i>Date (BC)</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	P. Stan. Class. 2	19 June 193	Krokodilon Polis	Contract of a loan between Isidora and several officials involving a boat
2	P. Stan. Class. 6	15 July 215	Mouchis	Dossier of the shepherds of Mouchis (see <i>SB</i> xviii 1343–1345)
3	P. Stan. Class. 29	26 January 215	Mouchis	Dossier of the shepherds of Mouchis (see <i>SB</i> xviii 1343–1345)
4	P. Stan. Class. 16	203/2, 179/8, or 168/7 (?)	Krokodilon Polis	Receipt to shepherds

<sup>5</sup> R. S. BAGNALL, *Everyday Writing in the Graeco-Roman East* [= *Sather Classical Lectures* 69], Berkeley 2011, pp. 36–37.

<i>Publication number</i>	<i>Inventory number (as in APIS)</i>	<i>Date (BC)</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Description</i>
5	P. Stan. Class. 9 + 34 <sup>re</sup>	234/3	Krokodilon Polis	Draft of a public sale of the possessions of Deinias, in three installments; account on verso
6	P. Stan. Class. 27	205/4, 188/7, or 164/3	Arsinoite nome (?)	Officials present at the public sale
7	P. Stan. Class. 24	Late 3rd or early 2nd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Public sale of a garden and dry land
8	P. Stan. Class. 35 <sup>ve</sup>	Late 3rd or early 2nd c.	Krokodilon Polis + village from Herakleides meris	Public sale: description of the payment; account on recto
9	P. Stan. Class. 61	1st half of 2nd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Payments in installments
10	P. Stan. Class. 54	3rd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Payments in installments
11	P. Stan. Class. 31	Late 3rd c.	Krokodilon Polis	Petition from prison
12	P. Stan. Class. 30	Late 3rd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Note concerning a petition
13	P. Stan. Class. 38	Late 3rd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Note concerning a petition
14	P. Stan. Class. 9 + P. Stan. Class. 34 <sup>ve</sup>	234/3–211	Krokodilon Polis (?)	Account of payments by villages; public sale on recto
15	P. Stan. Class. 35 <sup>re</sup>	Late 3rd or early 2nd c.	Krokodilon Polis	Account; public sale on verso
16	P. Stan. Class. 60	Late 3rd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Account
17	P. Stan. Class. 48	2nd c. (?)	Arsinoite nome (?)	Account (?)

<i>Publication number</i>	<i>Inventory number (as in APIS)</i>	<i>Date (BC)</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Description</i>
18	P. Stan. Class. 37	February 195 or 171	Arsinoite nome (?)	Hypomnema (?)
19	P. Stan. Class. 43	Late 3rd c. (?)	Arsinoite nome	Beginning of a contract (?)
20	P. Stan. Class. 53	Late 3rd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Draft of a letter
21	P. Stan. Class. 26	Late 3rd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Letter about a gooseherd
22	P. Stan. Class. 45	2nd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Letter
23	P. Stan. Class. 46	Second c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Name list
24	P. Stan. Class. 47	2nd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Name list
25	P. Stan. Class. 49	Late 3rd or early 2nd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Policeman
26	P. Stan. Class. 41	Late 3rd or early 2nd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Act prescript
27	P. Stan. Class. 52	Late 3rd c.	Arsinoite nome (?)	Personal description
28	P. Stan. Class. 44	Late 3rd c. (?)	Arsinoite nome (?)	Unidentified fragment
29	P. Stan. Class. 55	2nd c. (?)	Arsinoite nome (?)	Unidentified fragment
30	P. Stan. Class. 57	2nd c. (?)	Arsinoite nome (?)	Unidentified fragment
31	P. Stan. Class. 58	2nd c. (?)	Arsinoite nome (?)	Unidentified fragment
32	P. Stan. Class. 59	2nd c. (?)	Arsinoite nome (?)	Unidentified fragment

## I. Contract of a loan involving a boat

P. Stan. Class. inv. 2  
Krokodilon Polis

fr. 1: 11.5 x 13.5 cm  
fr. 2: 8.5 x 9 cm

19 June 193 BC

The papyrus consists of two fragments. Fragment 1 contains 20 lines with a top margin of 1.5 cm and a left margin of 1 cm, fragment 2 contains 8 lines with a bottom margin of 4.5 cm. Lines 6 to 12 are almost complete, while only the right half of the lines is preserved in fragment 1 and far less in fragment 2. The text is written along the fibres in a small regular cursive and the back of the papyrus is blank.

This is a contract between Isidora daughter of Protarchos, a Persian woman, and several officials: Petesouchos, the village scribe, Herodes, who administers the area around Krokodilon Polis, Theon, the engineer, and Mnesouteos (?), the royal scribe. This text does not seem to be connected to the other contract of the same collection, P. Stan. Class. inv. 1, because none of the protagonists is found in both documents (P. Stan. Class. inv. 19 has Isidoros and not Isidora in ll. 6 and 7). The agreement is about a *misthos* of one talent that Isodora receives (ll. 16–17, 21), perhaps related to a boat (l. 14, *ploion paktoton*) and some work at the dock (ll. 14–15, 20, *hypodochion*), and to a watch-tower (l. 16, *magdolos*), all mentioned in the fragmentary section of the papyrus.

### Fragment 1

- Β[α]σιλεύοντος Πτολεμαίου[υ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Ἀρσινώης]  
θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων ἔτους δ[ωδεκάτου, ἐφ' ἱερέως NN]  
τοῦ Θεοφίλου Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ [θεῶν Ἀδελφῶν καὶ θεῶν Εὐερ-  
γετῶν]  
4 καὶ θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων καὶ βασ[ιλέως Πτολεμαίου, ἀθλοφόρου]  
Βερενίκης Εὐεργετίδος Ἀπολλω[νίας τῆς Ἀθηνοδώρου, κλη-  
φόρου Ἀρσι-]  
νώης Φιλαδέλφου Πτολεμαίδος τῆς Τελέστου, ἱερεῖα[s Ἀρσινώης  
Φιλο-]  
πάτορος Εἰρήνης τῆς Πτολεμαίου μηνὸς Δίου τρισκ[αιδεκάτη]





- 8 Παχὼν τρεισκαιδεκάτη ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει τοῦ Ἀρσινοί[του  
νομοῦ]  
ὁμολογεῖ Ἰσιδώρα Πρωτάρχου Περσίνῃ μετὰ κυρίου τοῦ [ἐαυτῆς]  
ἀνδρὸς Ἀμμωνίου τοῦ Στόλου Πέρσου τῆς ἐπιγονῆς τοῦ κα[ι NN  
(ἐπι?)-]  
καλουμένου Πετεσούχου κωμογραμματεῖ καὶ Ἡρωίδει τῷ[ι  
οἰκονομοῦν-]
- 12 τι τὰ κατὰ Κροκοδίλων πόλιν καὶ Θέωνι ἀρχιτέκτονι [καὶ  
Μνησουτέωι τῷ βασιλικῷ γραμματεῖ ... [   
πλοῖον πακτωτὸν ἐν τῷ ὑποδοχίωι στήη. [   
χαλίκαι ἐπὶ τὰ περὶ τὸ ὑποδόχιον .το. [
- 16 Λαβύρινθον μαγδῶλου μίσθου ἐκάστου .ρ. [   
καὶ ἡξίου προδοῦναι αὐτῇ τάλαντον εἰς [ Τὸ δὲ δια-]   
σεσαφημένον τάλαντον ἀπέχει Ἰσιδώρα ἀπ[ὸ   
[... ] παραχρῆμα ἐφ' ἧς Ποσειδώνιος διὰ τοῦ [

## Fragment 2

- 20 ] . εἰς τὸ ὑποδόχιο[ν   
τὸν προ]ογεγραμμένον μίσθον [   
ἐὰν μὴ π]ροσαγάγη ἀλλὰ προ[   
ἀ]ποτεισάτω ἡμίολι[ον   
24 ] προγεγραμμένοις παρὰ Ἰσιδώρα[ς   
]...[τα]λάντων προ.[   
] . ὡς ἂν βούλωνται α...ε.[

Fragment 1: (1-8) *In the reign of Ptolemy son of Ptolemy and Arsinoe, Father-loving gods, in the twelfth year, when NN son of Theophilos was priest of Alexander, of the Brother-and-Sister gods, of the Benefactor gods, and of the Father-loving gods, when Apollonia daughter of Athenodoros was athlophoros of Berenike Euergetis, when Ptolemais daughter of Telestes was kanephoros of Arsinoe Philadelphos, when Eirene daughter of Ptolemaios was priestess of Arsinoe Philopator, on the thirteenth of the month Dios, which is the thirteenth of Pachon, in Krokodilon Polis in the Arsinoite nome. (9-13) Isidora daughter of Protarchos, a Persian woman, with as guardian Ammonios son of Stolos, her husband, a Persian of the epigone, who is also*

called [NN], acknowledges to Petesouchos the village scribe, to Herodes who [administers] the area around Krokodilon Polis, to Theon the engineer, [and ...] to Mnesouteos (?) the royal scribe [...] (14) a boat of wickerwood (πλοῖον πακτωτόν) in the dock (ὑποδόχιον) [...] (15) gravel for the (things) around the dock [...] (16) watch-tower [near the (?)] Labyrinth as a salary for each [...] (17) and she asked to give her in advance a talent for [...]. (18) Isidora has received the above-mentioned talent from [date (?)] (19) immediately --- Poseidonios, through [...]

Fragment 2: (20) [...] to the dock [...] (21) [...] the above-mentioned salary [...] (22) [...] if (?) she/he (?) [does not (?)] bring forward but [...] (23) [...] she/he should pay half as much again [...] (24) [...] to those mentioned above (?), from Isidora [...] (25) [...] talents [...] (26) [...] to whomever they want [...]

1-7. The text mentions some new priests for year 12 of Ptolemy V (194/3 BC): the priest of Alexander is NN son of Theophilos, the *kanephoros* is Ptolemais daughter of Telestes, and Eirene daughter of Ptolemaios is priestess of Arsinoe. In W. Clarysse & G. Van der Veken, *The Eponymous Priests of Ptolemaic Egypt* [= *Pap. Lugd. Bat.* 24], Leiden 1983, pp. 20-21, no. 97, Ptolemais daughter of Ptolemaios had been inferred from the *athlophoros* attested in year 11, on the basis of Bell's law. The patronymic can now be corrected into Telestes also in BM dem. 10609 (W. Erichsen & C. Nims, 'A further category of Demotic marriage settlements', *Acta Orientalia* 23 [1958], pp. 125-127). Ptolemaios is probably a scribal error - perhaps a dittography - since it is more likely that the Greek names of eponymous priests were correctly copied in Greek than in Demotic. Given the rarity of the name Telestes is probably the grandson of an eponymous officer and estate holder of that name who lived two generations earlier (*Pros. Ptol.* II and VIII 2009 = IV 10104).

7-8. Egyptian Pachon, which normally corresponds to the Macedonian month Panemos, is given here as the equivalent of Macedonian Dios. We prefer the Egyptian date of 19 June 193 BC over the Macedonian date, 23 October 194 BC, because in this period the Macedonian months usually depend on Egyptian months. Usually the word *μηρός* is repeated, but there are exceptions, e.g. P. Stan. Class. inv. 1 and BGU XIV 2381 (2 August 176 BC), where the Macedonian equivalent is also incorrect.

9-10. The ink almost completely faded after Isidora's patronymics, Protarchos, except for a *v*, and a trace of the tail of *rbo*, which make the reading of the ethnic Περσίνη attractive (*Pros. Ptol.* X E2258). The ethnic of her husband

Ammonios son of Stolos (*Pros. Ptol.* X E2090) supports this reading. Ammonios was a Persian of the *epigone*, that is the son of a soldier. Persians of the *epigone* are often found in the military milieu (see P. Stan. Class. inv. 1) but were not soldiers on active service, see F. Uebel, *Die Kleruchen Ägyptens unter den ersten sechs Ptolemäern*, Berlin 1968, pp. 7–8. The ethnic Persian perhaps refers to Greek families who settled in Egypt before the Ptolemies, see W. Clarysse & Dorothy J. Thompson, *Counting the People in Hellenistic Egypt, II: Historical Studies*, Cambridge 2006, pp. 154, 157–159; C. A. La'da, 'Who were those «of the Epigone?»', [in:] *Pap. Congr.* XXI, pp. 563–569; Katelijn Vandorpe 'Persian soldiers and Persians of the Epigone. Social mobility of soldiers-herdsmen in Upper Egypt,' *Archiv* 54 (2008), pp. 87–108, especially pp. 89–90.

10. The rare name Stolos is found throughout the Greek world in the Hellenistic period (Kos, Athens, Thespiaia, Delphi), cf. *LGPN*. In Ptolemaic Egypt it is attested for an Athenian courtier in the late second century (*Pros. Ptol.* I 3 = VI 14693).

10–11. (ἐπι)καλουμένον: Stolos' double name is probably introduced by the expression τοῦ καὶ NN καλουμένον, attested in the second century BC in three papyri (*BGU* X 1907, l. 6; *P. Tebt.* III 817, l. 32; *SB* XXII 15536, l. 22) or τοῦ καὶ NN ἐπικαλουμένον, found in the early Roman period. Usually, however, the name follows the participle, see R. Calderini, 'Ricerche sul doppio nomo personale nell' Egitto greco-romano I', *Aegyptus* 21 (1941), especially pp. 224–225 and 238.

11–13. The combination of officials is unusual, as well as the mention of the less important official at the beginning. Notice the irregular use of the article, which is missing in the first and third case (village scribe and engineer). The *komogrammateus* Petesouchos is perhaps attested in *SB* XXII 15762, 210 BC, but the name is common in the Fayum. Mnesouteos may be an error for Mnesitheos (*Μνησίθεος*), although one would expect an Egyptian name for a royal scribe (e.g. *Τεῶν*, *Sel. Pap.* II 334, l. 1, 210 BC, Fayum).

14. πλοῖον πακτωτὸν ἐν τῶν ὑποδοχίωι: a small boat of wickerwork called *πάκτων* was used by Strabo (XVII 1.50) on the Nile between Aswan and Philae, and is attested in the papyri from the Roman period (e.g. *P. Oxy.* XIV 1650); the construction of this kind of boat plausibly involved 'hull lashing' (πάκτωσις) typical of Nilotic ship construction, in contrast to the pegged mortise-and-tenon joints used for Graeco-Roman ships, see S. Vinson, 'Paktoun and paktosis as ship-construction terms', *ZPE* 113 (1996), pp. 197–204; for ὑποδοχείων, probably 'a dock' as in *P. Petr.* II, p. 64 (3rd c. BC), where a boat is also mentioned.

15. For gravel, pebble (ὁ or ἡ χάλιξ), see, for example, *P. Cair. Zen.* IV 59761, l. 5 (mid-3rd c. BC) concerning days of work and *misthos*.

16. The Egyptian Labyrinth is located in the Herakleides meris near Hawara and Krokodilon polis, at the south-east entrance of the Fayum, which could explain the existence of a watchtower (μάγδωλος) nearby, although Hawara is in

a depression. Perhaps the tower did not have military purposes or was located on one of the two hills east and south of Hawara; the Labyrinth is marked with the pyramid of Amenemhet III, described by Herodotus (II 148); see Calderini, *Dizionario* III, p. 176; Suppl. III, p. 67; Suppl. IV, p. 81, and Inge Uytterhoeven, *Hawara in the Graeco-Roman Period* [= *OLA* 174] Leuven 2009. Both Hawara and the word *mk̂tl* or *mk̂tr* for ‘watchtower’ or ‘fortified place’ are mentioned in a Demotic letter from the mid-second century BC (*P. Köln Ägypt.* 5, ll. 7 and 13).

19. One expects the common expression ἐπὶ τὴν ἐν [toponym] τράπεζαν ἐφ’ ἧς followed by the name of the banker, although the word παραχρηῆμα never appears in this formula. The closest parallel is in *SB* XII 10786, ll. 7–9 (AD 133).

22–23. ἀλλά implies a negation before the verb in a sentence of the type ‘if he or she does not bring it, but keeps it’ followed by the punishment clauses. If one party breaks the contract, she/he has to pay 150% (ἡμιόλιον) of the amount.

25. τ[α]λάντων: the text only mentions one talent in ll. 17 and 18 and the *lambda* is linked to the following *alpha* while there is no such a link here.

26. βούλωνται: the plural subject no doubt refers to the officials enumerated in ll. 11–13.

## PUBLIC SALES BY AUCTION

### 2. Receipt to the shepherds of Mouchis

P. Stan. Class. inv. 6  
Mouchis

15 x 16.5 cm

19 July 215 BC

The text is written along the fibres in a large cursive hand and the verso is blank. The top (1.5 cm) and the bottom margins (1 cm) are preserved, as well as the left margin (3 cm) but a hole damaged part of ll. 1–3 and the end of l. 8 is lost. This receipt belongs to a small group of texts acknowledging the reception of wool from the shepherds of Mouchis (*SB* XVIII 13843–13845). Onnophris, the agent of the *topogrammateus* Achoapis here and in the three texts of the Vienna collection, connects the Stanford papyri to cartonnage papyri in other collections. The Vienna texts are dated to years 8 and 9 of Philopator (215–213 BC) by the presence of the *oikonomos* Metrodoros. Our receipt was written in year 7 and concerns the wool sold in year 6 (217/6 BC).

- (Ἔτους) ζ Παῦν[ι] γ̄. Δημόδικος ἔχ[ω]  
 παρὰ τῶν ἐγ [Μού]χεως ποιμένων  
 ἐρίων [. . . . . ὥστε] εἶναι εἰς τὸ 5 (ἔτος)
- 4 (ταλ.) δύο μν(ᾶς) δέκα μίαν ἡμισυ γ' ιβ' (γίνεται) [(ταλ.) β μν(ᾶς)  
 ια ∟ γ' ιβ']
- ὁμολογεῖ Ὀννωφρις ὁ παρὰ Ἀχοάπιος τοῦ  
 τοπογρ(αμματέως) δεδόσθαι δι' ἐμοῦ παρ[ᾶ]  
 τῶν ἐγ Μούχεως ἐρίων (ταλ.) δύ[ο]
- 8 μν(ᾶς) δέκα μίαν ἡμισυ γ' ιβ' (γίνεται) [(ταλ.) β μν(ᾶς) ια ∟ γ' ιβ']  
 Ἰα τάλαντον ἐν μν(ᾶς) εἴκοσι πέντε διμοίρου (γίνεται) (ταλ.) α  
 μν(ᾶς) κϵ [β']  
 κς. μν(ᾶς) τριάκοντα μίαν ἡμισυ τρίτον ιβ' (γίνεται) λα ∟ γ' ιβ'

(1–4) Year 7, Pauni 3. I, Demodikos, have received from the shepherds of Mouchis [xx mna (?)] of wool [so that] there are for the sixth year two talents eleven mna and a half  $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ , that is [2 tal. II  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$  mna].

(5–8) Onnophris the agent of the topogrammateus Achoapis acknowledges that through me two talents eleven mna and a half  $\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$  of wool, that is [2 tal. II  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$  mna] have been given from those of Mouchis.

(9) day II, one talent twenty-five mna and two-thirds, total I tal. 25  $\frac{2}{3}$  mna

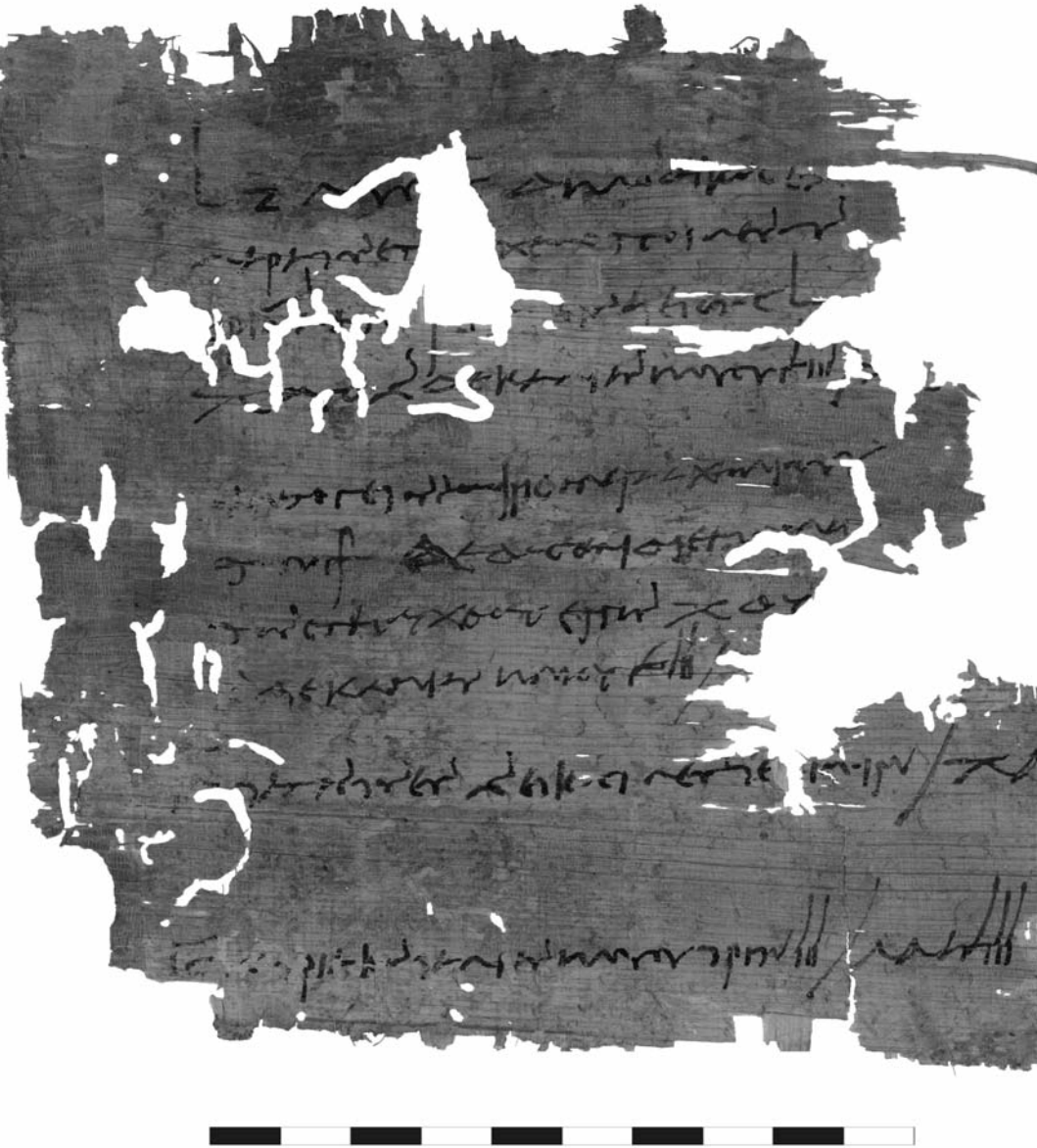
(10) day 26 [.] thirty-one mna and a half, a third,  $\frac{1}{12}$ , total 3I  $\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{12}$ .

1. The name Demodikos is attested only once in Egypt (*I. Memnonion* 312, 4th c. BC). The rare occurrences found in *LGPN* I (Amorgos and Eretria) and IV (Amphipolis) date to the fourth and third centuries BC.

3. Perhaps ἐρίων was followed, in the lacuna, by an amount that was added to reach the following total for the sixth year. The trace of a long letter in the middle of the lacuna must be that of an abbreviation.

4 (also 8 and 10). ἡμισυ for ἡμισυ predominates in the papyri from the third century BC, see Mayser, *Gram.* I, p. 81, and Gignac, *Gram.* I, p. 270 and n. 1. The two talents of wool, that is about 60 kg, delivered by the shepherds represent the yearly production of a flock of about thirty Egyptian sheep, see J. G. Keenan, 'Pastoralism in Roman Egypt,' *BASP* 26 (1989), especially p. 194, who gives an average of wool of about 2 kg per sheep, which is less than half of what one would expect today.

5. Onnophris and Achoapis (*BL* II 225) are only known from this archive. Because the name Achoapis is common, it is not possible to establish a family connection with the district nomarch Achoapis (*Pros. Ptol.* I/VIII 880).



2. P. Stan. Class. inv. 6

5–6. ὁμολογῆί (...) δι' ἐμοῦ: confusion between objective and subjective formulas as in *SB XVIII* 13843, ll. 11–12, 15–16, 13844, ll. 8–9, and 13845, l. 45.

8. δέκα μίαν, though less common than ἔνδεκα, is paralleled, for example, in *O. Wilck.* 736, ll. 3 and 6 (150–139 BC); see Mayser, *Gram.* I 2, pp. 75–76.

9–10. These lines start with a day date, the receipt being filled up throughout the month with new payments. The three amounts make a total of 249 ½ mna, although the total amount of wool was perhaps a rounded figure of 250 mna.

### 3. Receipt to the shepherds of Mouchis

P. Stan. Class. inv. 29  
Mouchis

5 x 6 cm

26 January 215 BC

The receipt is written along the fibres and the top and right margins measure 1 cm. The first lines are fully preserved and the verso is blank. If the supplement suggested in lines 4 and 5 is correct, this text belongs to the same dossier as 2 and can be dated to the seventh year of Ptolemy IV.

(Ἔτους) ζ Χοιάχ ἰγ̄  
Ὁμολογῆί Διονύσιου[ς]  
[ἔ]χειν παρὰ τῶν [  
4 [ἐγ Μού]χεω[ς]  
[ποιμένων]

*Year 7, Choiak 13. Dionysios acknowledges to have received from the [shepherds of Mou]chis [...]*

### 4. Receipt to shepherds

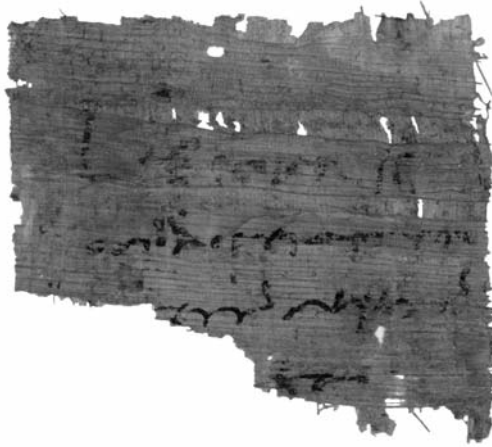
P. Stan. Class. inv. 16  
Krokodilon Polis

17.5 x 11 cm

203/2, 179/8, or 168/7 BC (?)

The receipt is written against the fibres in a careful official hand and the verso is blank. The top and right margins measure 1.5 cm. A large margin





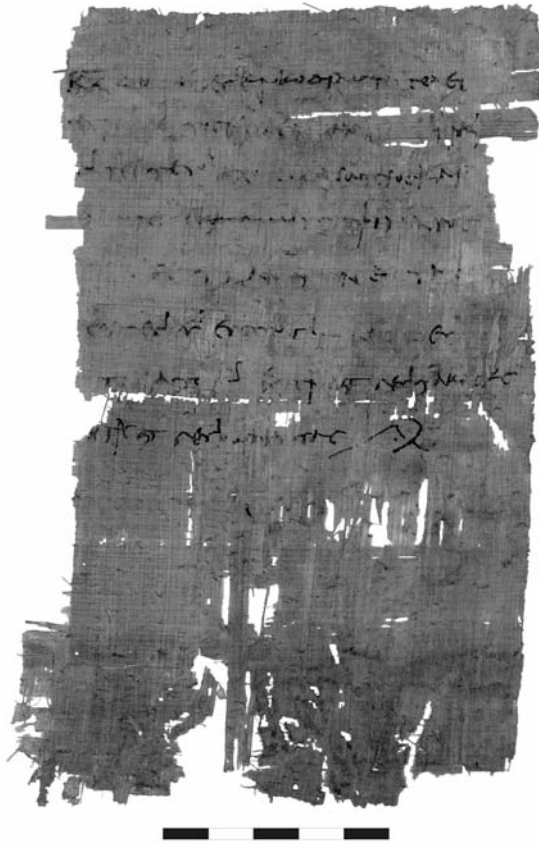
3. P. Stan. Class. inv. 29

of 8 cm is preserved at the bottom. The mention of the shepherds in l. 6 could point to the same dossier as 2. We have some doubts, however, because the handwriting looks more second century BC and there is no mention of the village of Mouchis nor of wool, but only of sheep. The third year (l. 6) could correspond to that of Ptolemy V (203/2 BC), Ptolemy VI alone (179/8 BC), or accompanied by his siblings (168/7 BC).

[ year, month ]  $\bar{\kappa}\alpha$  διὰ τῆς ἐν Κροκοδίλων πόλει  
 [τραπέζης ἐφ' ἧς] Ἡράκλειτος .....[.....].αι  
 4 [ ] ν Πετέσουχος Σοκονώπιος καὶ  
 Σοκ]ογώπιος καὶ Ἀρμίυσις Φίμητος  
 [ ] ... ν..τ.νε.τησ..  
 [ ] ποιμένων εἰς τὸ γ (ἔτος) ....επ  
 [ ] προβάτων χα(λκοῦ) πρὸς ἀργ(ύριον) πεντακοσίας  
 8 [ ] χα(λκοῦ) πρ(ὸς) ἀργ(ύριον) πεντακοσίας (γίνε-  
 ται) Α

(1-2) [Year, month] day 25 (have paid) through the [bank] in Krokodilon  
 Polis [directed by] Herakleitos [.....] (3) [.....] Petesouchos son





4. P. Stan. Class. inv. 16

of Sokonopis and (4) [... son of Sok]onopis and Harmiusis son of Phimes (5) [---] (6) [.....] of the shepherds for the third year ... (7) [.....] of sheep, in copper on the silver standard five hundred (drachmas) (8) [.....] in copper on the silver standard five hundred (drachmas), total 1000.

2. We can supplement the formula  $\delta\iota\acute{\alpha}$  τῆς ἐν + toponym +  $\tau\rho\alpha\pi\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\eta\varsigma$  ἐφ' ἧς + banker's name, which suggests that about ten characters are missing at the beginning of the lines. Only the banker has a Greek name and all payers are Egyptians. No banker called Herakleitos is known for this period. However, 13% of the bankers have theophoric names with Hermes and Herakles and some

might be Egyptians who chose a Greek name, see W. Clarysse & Katelijin Vandorpe, 'Banks and banking activities in Hellenistic and Early-Roman Egypt', [in:] K. Verboven, Katelijin Vandorpe, Véronique Chankowski, *Pistoi dia tèn technèn. Bankers, Loans and Archives in the Ancient World. Studies in Honour of Raymond Bogaert* [= *Studia Hellenistica* 44], Leuven 2008, pp. 154–157.

7–8. χα(λκοῦ) πρὸς ἀργ(ύριον): this expression is used for amounts that were strictly speaking to be paid in silver but could in fact be paid in copper. However, an *allagé* or agio was added, see 6, commentary to l. 10. Almost half of the attestations for this expression in the DDBDP are from the second century BC. In practice most payments in the *chora* occurred in bronze by the late third century BC, see S. von Reden, *Money in Ptolemaic Egypt: from the Macedonian Conquest to the End of the Third Century BC*, Cambridge – New York 2007, pp. 113, 117.

## PUBLIC SALES BY AUCTION

Fragments 5 to 8 record public sales of property: 5 concerns a vineyard (ll. 22, 24) and 7 a garden (l. 4) and dry land (l. 9) but the type of asset is lost in the other cases. The most complete piece (5) records sales by auction through the auctioneer Nikanor (κῆρυξ, ll. 1 and 7) in presence of officials like the epistates (l. 5), a scribe (l. 11 and 6, l. 7) and the other usual people (l. 5: καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν [εἰθισμένων]). This expression, typical of sales by auction, recurs in the other fragments (7, l. 1 and 6, l. 8). Payments in installments over several years are also mentioned in two of the fragments (5, l. 16 and 8, l. 7). A *praktor* is involved in 5 (ll. 12 and 14a). Unfortunately, we cannot establish close connections between the Stanford fragments as none of the persons appears in more than one document and the hands are different. In addition, none of the parties can be identified in other documents because patronymics and functions are not preserved, except for Nikanor.

There are many parallels to our texts, for instance *P. RyI*. 11 253 verso (see 6, l. 3) and *P. Tebt*. III 871, a record of sales made in Krokodilon Polis, dated to 158 BC. Similar sales are recorded in *P. Lond*. VII 2016 (a memorandum of two bank-receipts dated to 241 BC), *P. Tebt*. III 814 (Tebtunis, after 227 BC), *P. Köln* v 220 (Arsinoite nome, 208 or 191 BC). The public sale of a *klêros* (PUG inv. DR 107) has recently been published by M. Berti, 'Il *kleros* di Machatas e la *prokeryxis* in un papiro inedito di Genova',





Fragmentary handwritten text in a cursive script, likely from a 17th-century manuscript. The text is heavily obscured by dark ink blotches and is arranged in several horizontal bands across the page. The script is dense and difficult to decipher due to the damage and fading.

- 8 ἐφ' ᾧ τάξεται  
 ἀνταναυρουμένων δὲ (δρ.) Ἀ ὦν 'σύμβολον' διαγραφὴν ἐπέδειξ[εν  
 διὰ τῆς ἐν Κρο(κοδίλων) πό(λει) <τραπέζης (?)> (ἔτους) γ [Ἔπειφ]]  
 Παχών' κᾶ δι' ἧς ..[ἐ?]ποιήσα[το πρὸς ΝΝ]  
 τὸν παρὰ Κεφάλων[α]ος πράσεως τοῦ γραμματέως [
- 12 πράκτορα [[ἑπικῶν]] [[πράσεως]] τῶν Δεινίου ἔξαργυρι[
- ....
- 14a ὦν ἐποιήσατο πράσιν πρακτο[ρ  
 14 ἀνταναυρουμένων δὲ (δρ.) Ἀ [[τῶν κατὰ τὴν]] ..λλ[... ]νος τοῦ παρ[  
 15 .. γενομένην πρᾶσιν [τῶν] ἐν τοῖς' Δεινίου ἔξαργυρισθ' εἰσί'  
 [[έντων]] τῆς προκε[ιμένης
- 16a τῆς ᾗ ἀν(αφορᾶς) γεγραμμένον διὰ τῆς ἐν  
 Κρο(κοδίλων) πό(λει) <τραπέζης (?)> (ἔτους) ἰδ
- 16 [ca. 18–20 letters] αμμενος τῆς ᾗ ἀν(αφορᾶς) χα(λκοῦ) ἰσονόμου
- 17a ἀπὸ τῶν λοιπῶν (δρ.) υλ [.....] διορθώσεσθαι
- 17 [[τὰς λοιπὰς]] ἐν προσεδομ[.....] [[τάξεσθαι]] ἀπ[  
 18 τὴν ᾗ ἀν(αφορὰν) τοῦ ἰβ (ἔτους) ρο καὶ β̄ τοῦ γ (ἔτους) [ρο] καὶ γ̄  
 τοῦ ἰδ (ἔτους) ρο (γίνεται) φ[ι  
 πρ..[...]. εἰτε
- 20 ] τιμην χε.[  
 ] ἄμπελον τη[  
 ]ν αὐτοῦ [
- 24 ] ὑτοῦ ἄμπ[ελ  
 ] δι' Ἀπολλω[νι  
 ] παρόντο[ς

(1) *by the agency of* } the auctioneer Nikanor, year 12, for Deinias .. [

(2) } *raton the representative of* [

(3) } *of Kephalon the scribe*

(4a) } *praktor ...* [

(4) } *in the presence of* [

(5) [....] *epistates and the other [usual o cals*

(6) *by the agency of the auctioneer Nikanor in Epeiph of the 10+ year the* [

(7) *possessions of Deinias who owed ... bought* [

- (8) *on condition that he shall pay*  
 (9) *deducting 1000 drachmas of which he presented 'a voucher' of (?) payment ... [*  
 (10–11) *through (the bank?) in Krokodilon Polis, year 13 [[Epeiph]] 'Pachon' 21, through the sale which he made [to NN (?)] the agent of Kephalon, the scribe [*  
 (12) *the praktor [[of the cavalrymen]] [[the sale]] the possessions of Deinias to confiscate (?)*  
 (13) ....  
 (14a) *of which he made a sale praktor*  
 (14) *deducting 1000 drachmas [[of those according to the]] ..... the representative [of*  
 (15) *... sale that took place, among what was confiscated from (?) Deinias, of the above-mentioned [*  
 (16a) *of the first installment written through (the bank?) in Krokodilon Polis, year 14 [*  
 (16) *] of the first installment of copper isonomos*  
 (17a) *from the rest 430 drachmas [he promises (?)] to pay*  
 (17) *[[the other (drachmas)]] [[to pay]]*  
 (18) *the 1st installment for year 12, 170 and the 2nd for year 13 [170] and the 3rd for year 14, 170, total 5[10]*  
 (19) [...] (20) [...] *price* [...] (21) [...] *vineyard* [...] (22) [...] *him* [...] (23) [...] *the same vineyard* [...] (24) [...] *through Apollonios* [...] (25) *being present* [...]

1. The letter following  $\nu\omicron\mu$  cannot be *omikron* and then only *alpha* is possible. If we read  $\nu\omicron\mu\alpha$  [–] then  $\nu\omicron\mu\alpha[\rho\chi\eta\iota]$  becomes unavoidable. We do not know a Deinias *nomarches* and in 235 BC a *nomarches* of a small nomarchy is no longer likely, see W. Clarysse, 'Nomarchs and toparchs in the third century Fayum', [in:] *Archeologia e papiri nel Fayyum. Storia della ricerca, problemi e prospettive. Atti del Convegno internazionale, Siracusa, 24–25 Maggio 1996* [= *Quaderni del Museo del Papiro* 8], Siracusa 1997, pp. 69–76. Deinias, as the person addressed, could be a *nomarches* of the nome, but further on he seems to be a private person, a soldier perhaps. We have refrained from supplementing this passage with a title.

2. We might supplement [Str]aton or [K]raton. L. 2 could be inserted above l. 3, with [?]raton as the agent of Kephalon.

7. If ὑπάρχουσι is a dative plural, as suggested by the following name in genitive, a preposition and an article are expected at the end of l. 6.

6–8. The vertical line in the left margin may indicate that the first part of the text was deleted by the scribe.

9. ἰσόβολον διαγραφῆν: a σύμβολον is probably not a receipt in this context but rather a voucher (*UPZ* I 14, ll. 89–91, p. 166, and *P. Berl. Salmen.* 2, l. 3). Either the scribe first wrote διαγραφῆν and then changed his mind for σύμβολον or he intended to correct into σύμβολον διαγραφῆς but forgot to change the second word into a genitive. This expression is found in *PSI* xv 1540, l. 13, with the article, as ‘the receipt of the payment’ and without the article in *SB* xvi 13003, l. 4 (Oxyrhynchite, AD 178), a copy of receipts of *prostimon* where it is translated as ‘rilasciata di pagamento’ by A. Gara, ‘Due papiri della Collezione Michigan’, *ZPE* 50 1953, pp. 61–71.

10 and 16a. We have supplemented (τραπέζης), though there is no other example where the word is omitted in this formula. In ll. 10–11 we suggest the same circumlocution as in l. 14.

11. This is perhaps the scribe of the cavalrymen, as in *P. Lond.* vii 2016, where the person to whom the price of the sale is reported, Phantias, is a γραμματεὺς τῶν ἰππέων (*Pros. Ptol.* II/VIII 2484). The scribe’s mention of the cavalry settlers in l. 12, though corrected, could support this hypothesis.

10–11. The only irregular thing is the position of τοῦ γραμματέως: it should have come before πράσεως of course. Perhaps the scribe intended the following: through the sale to NN the *praktor hippikon*, (who is) the representative of Kephalon the scribe. The πράσεως at the end was in fact right but it became so complicated that he moved it to the beginning. For πρᾶσιν ποιούμεαι, see similar circumlocutions meaning ‘to sell’ in l. 14 below as well as in *P. Lond.* v 1733, l. 65, and Aeschin. I.115.

11. Κεφάλωνα, a mistake because of τόν, was corrected by the scribe into Κεφάλωνος.

12. πράκτορα [[ἰππικῶν]] [[πράσεως]] τῶν Δεινίου: the *praktor* involved in auctions was normally the πρᾶκτωρ ξενικῶν, ‘the official who executed the judgement of the court’, see *P. Tebt.* III 814, which records the sale of a forfeited property, commentary to l. 2, and *P. Tebt.* I 5, commentary to l. 221; see also *P. Lond.* vii 2016, l. 9 and Claire Préaux, ‘Sur les fonctions du *praktor xenikon*’, *CdE* 30 (1955), pp. 107–111; the scribe was hesitant on the specific title to give to this *praktor*, but unfortunately the designations ‘*praktor* of the cavalrymen’ or ‘*praktor* of the sale’ have no parallel. They reveal the functions of this official and his connection with the management of property belonging to cavalry settlers in the *chora*.

12. ἐξαργυρι[: ‘to confiscate’, cf. *P. Cair. Zen.* I 59044, l. 4, rather than ‘to plunder’, as in *UPZ* I 110, l. 136, p. 493; Deinias is the debtor whose possessions (τῶν) could be confiscated.



14. [[ $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$  κατὰ τῆν]] is corrected above the line into  $\acute{\omega}\nu$  ἐπομήσατο πράσω. There can be no doubt that the substantive which was meant to follow τῆν was also πράσω. Then comes a personal name NN (?) the representative [of the] *praktor*?

15. The *theta* of ἐξαργυρισ[[θέντων]] was crossed out by mistake by the scribe, who corrected it into ἐξαργυρισ᾽εἰσι but we actually need to keep it (ἐξαργυρισθ᾽εἰσι).

16. χα(λκοῦ) ἰσονόμου: copper *isonomos*, 'bronze equivalent (to silver)', is used for taxes payable in bronze in contrast with taxes paid in silver (6, l. 10, note below), see von Reden, *Money in Ptolemaic Egypt* (cit. in 4, commentary to ll. 7-8), pp. 111-117 and n. 13.

17. In order to obtain 510 drachmas in l. 19, one would expect that 490 drachmas were subtracted from the 1000 but this cannot be read.

17. The future infinitive might depend on a verb with the meaning 'to promise' lost in the gap.

20-25. These lines are written in a less cursive hand and apparently deal with a different subject. They might belong to another document on the same papyrus.

## 6. Public sale

P. Stan. Class. inv. 27  
Arsinoite nome (?)

11 x 7.5 cm

205/4, 188/7, or 164/3 BC

The text is written along the fibres in a careful official hand with an upper margin of 1 cm; the verso is blank. The preserved part records the officials present at a public auction. The content is similar to 8 (cf. l. 3, *πραθέντος*) but there is no evidence that it belonged to the same archive and the hands are different. The eighteenth year in l. 12 offers three possible dates between the late third and the mid-second century BC, which fits the handwriting and the high amount for the *allage* (l. 10, a thousand figure), see W. Clarysse & E. Lanciers, 'Currency and the dating of Demotic and Greek papyri from the Ptolemaic period', *Ancient Society* 20 (1989), especially pp. 117-120.

4                   ]των α[  
κα]λείται Φρεων του οντ[  
                  ]γομου πραθέντος δε .[  
                  ]. του παρὰ Θεοτομούτος [   
                  ]μων και Άγαθοκλέου[ς





6. P. Stan. Class. inv. 27

], του, συμπαρόντων [δὲ καὶ  
 ] γραμματέως καὶ Ἄσ[  
 8 ] καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἐ[ἰθισμένων  
 Πετ]εαρποχράτη τῶι [  
 ] γομένης ἀλλαγῆς (δρ.) ,.[  
 τοῦ] ἰζ (ἔτους) τασσομένο[  
 12 ] τοῦ ἠ (ἔτους) ο κ[  
 ], προφ[

(1) [...] (2) [...] *also called Phr...* (?) [...] (3) [...] ? *when sold* [...] (4) [...] NN] *the representative of Thotomous* [...] (5) [...] *and Agathokles* [...] (6) [...] *also*] *also being present* [...] (7) [...] NN] *scribe and As* [...] (8) *and the other* [customary o cials ...] (9) [...] *to Peteharpochrates the* [...] (10) [...] *the agio amounting to (figure for thousand) drachmas* [...] (11) [...] *of the* 17th year paying [...] (12) [...] *of the 18th year, 70* (?) [...]

2. Φρεων: perhaps a name, but the reading escapes us.

3. For a similar example dealing with the sale of public property sold at an auction and beginning with *πραθέντος δέ*, followed by a list of officials present at the auction, see *P. Ryl.* 11 253 verso.

5. The ending in *-μων* is surprising in an enumeration of names in genitive and could perhaps be the function of *oikonomos* in genitive plural, preceded by two names.

7. A common name would be Asklepiades. He might be a *basilikos grammateus*, as Imouthes in *P. Tebt.* 111 871, l. 6, from Krokodilon Polis.

10. ἀλλαγῆς: when a tax was payable in silver but payments were made in copper, an *allagê* or agio, fixed by the royal bank, was charged. Instead of the equivalent of 24 obols for a silver tetradrachm, one had to pay between 25 and 26 ½ obols for a silver tetradrachm, see von Reden, *Money in Ptolemaic Egypt* (cit. in 4, commentary to ll. 7–8), pp. 111–112, and above, 4, commentary to ll. 7–8, and 5, commentary to l. 16.

## 7. Public sale

P. Stan. Class. inv. 24  
Arsinoite nome (?)

16.5 x 10 cm

late 3rd or early 2nd c. BC

The ends of 13 lines are written along the fibres in a cursive hand. There is an irregular *kollesis* at the very end of the column followed by a large empty space of 6 cm. The top margin of 2.5 cm is preserved. It is not possible to establish the width of the document, which records sales (compare *P. Tebt.* 111 871, 158 BC) of a garden and of a plot of dry land. The first word on the document, εἰθισμένων, usually ends the list of officials present at a public auction and can plausibly be restored in 6, l. 8. On the

back, there are illegible traces of 7 lines written across the fibres, probably an account. The left and top margins measure 4 cm.

## Recto

		τῶν εἰθισμένων
		] εἰς (ἔτη) ε (δρ.) ,ΑΧ
		] προς ἀπηλιώ-
4	[την	] παραδείσου
		].. τὸ ἐπιβάλλον
	[αὐτῷ μέρος (?)	] . κ λ δ' η' (δρ.) ,Αων
		εἰς] πρᾶσιν
8		] .ρ ἐν τοῖς
		γῆς] χέρσου
		] .μενων
		]... κᾶ
12		] ψ
		εἰς] (ἔτη) ε

## Verso

Πετε.....[  
 εἰς τὰ ἐν..... [   
 αμ( ) .. [   
 Traces of four lines

(1) ... *in presence of the*] customary persons (2) [...] *for 5 years for 1600 drachmas* (3) [...] *to the east* [...] *of a garden* (5–6) [...] *the [share] fallen [to NN ...]* 20 ½ ¼ ⅛ (*arourae*), 1850 drachmas (7) [...] *for*] sale (8) [...] *in the* (9) [...] *a plot of*] dry land [...] (13) [*for*] 5 years

2 and 13. The abbreviation for year probably means ‘for five years’ εἰς (ἔτη) ε rather than ‘for year 5’ (ἔτος) ε, as, for instance, in *UPZ* I 114 I, col. 2, l. 28, also followed by an amount in talents, and *P. Tebt.* I 105, ll. 17 and 66; note the same ambiguity in 8, l. 6. If the sum of 1600 drachmas is divided over five years, the yearly payments amounted to 320 drachmas.

Fragment of a document with faint, illegible text. The text is mostly obscured by dark ink or damage, with some light-colored areas where the original text might have been.

Fragment of a document with faint, illegible text. The text is mostly obscured by dark ink or damage, with some light-colored areas where the original text might have been.



## 8. Public sale

P. Stan. Class. inv. 35 verso  
Krokodilon Polis & a village  
from the Herakleides meris

fr. 1: 10 x 12 cm  
fr. 2: 5.5 x 3.5 cm

late 3rd or early 2nd c. BC  
(211/10 or 194/3 BC [?])

The text is written in a cursive hand across the fibres with a left margin of 2 cm. It could not extend more on the right because recto (15) has a 1 cm left margin and was cut off there before it was reused for the verso. Fragment 2 directly joins to the main fragment and contains the end of ll. 6–11. The content is similar to the public sale in 6 but no specific connection can be established since the handwriting and the names are different. In l. 2, we have not succeeded to read what might be the name of the village in the Herakleides meris. Year 12 (l. 5) probably belongs to the reign of Ptolemy IV (211/10 BC) or Ptolemy V (194/3 BC). The photograph on the APIS website has the label P. Stan. Class. 35 recto.

### Fragment 1 + 2

Traces of one line in the left margin of l. 2: ]νιω αμ( ) δ

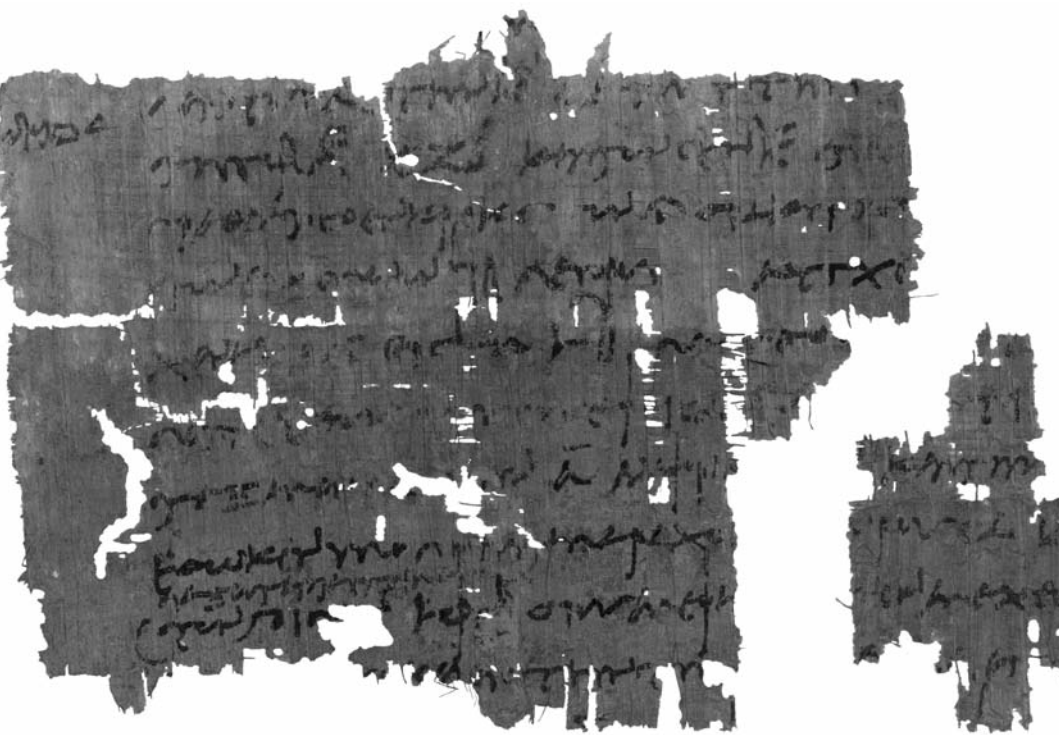
[ ..... ]..[

περὶ τὸ .... τὴν κώ(μην) .....τη..[

τῆς Ἡρ(ακλείδου) με(ρίδος) χα(λκοῦ) (ταλ.) β και τῶν συνκυ(ρόν-  
των) τ..[

- 4    *πραθέντος δ' ἐν Κροκοδίλων πό(λει) διὰ κήρυκος[*  
*τῶν ἐπαγομένων (ἔτους) ιβ Μεσορῆ     Ἄνυχξ[*  
*Χεναρέους εἰς (ἔτη) δ (δρ.) Β πεμ..θουσ.[*  
*π.....του.... ἐφ' ᾧ σα[.]...[*
- 8    *ταξάμεν... [εἰς] τὴν ᾧ ἀναφορὰν καὶ τὴν [*  
*ἔδωκεν ὑπόμνημα παραχωροῦσα κα[*
- 10a *τάξῃται τὰς λοιπὰς*
- 10    *[[τῶν λοιπ[ᾶ]ν]] (δρ.) φν δι' οὗ ἀπέφαινε ἀπέχειω . [*  
*[.....]κεῖ εἰς τὴν τη[.]...[*
- 12    minimal traces

(1) [...] (2) *around the .... the village* [...] (3) *of the Herakleides meris,*  
*2 talents of copper and of the appurtenances* [...] (4) *sold in Krokodilon*



8. P. Stan. Class. inv. 35 verso

*Polis through the auctioneer [NN? ... on the .nd] (5) of the intercalary (days) of year 12, Mesore, Haynchis [daughter of (?)] (6) Chenares for 4 years for 2000 drachmas [...] (7) [...] on condition that [...] (8) paying the 1st installment and the [...] (9) she gave a memorandum, handing over [...] on the condition that (?) (10a) she shall pay the remaining (10) [[of the rest]] 550 drachmas, through which he declared to have received [...]*

3. Read *συγκυ(ρόντων)*. The *συγκύροντα* are mentioned in house sales, for instance in *P. Cair. Zen.* III 59460, *P. Tebt.* III 814, l. 65, and *P. Mich.* v 269, ll. 7 and 13, where they are translated as ‘appurtenances’. However, there is no parallel for such an abbreviation and for amounts mentioned just before it.

5. Haynchis is usually a woman’s name, see *P. Count.* 26, l. 3. She is no doubt the person indicated with the feminine participle *παραχωρούσα* in l. 9.

6. The abbreviation corresponds to (ἔτη) rather than τὸ (ἔτος), see 7, ll. 2 and 13. 10a. τὰς λοιπὰς replaces τῶν λοιπ[ῶ]ν.

## PAYMENTS IN INSTALLMENTS

## 9. Payment in installments

P. Stan. Class. inv. 54  
Arsinoite nome (?)

4 x 4 cm

3rd c. BC

The end of seven lines are written along the fibres, with right margin of 1.5 cm. The verso is blank. There is a space between ll. 3 and 4. A second installment is mentioned in l. 5 but the text is too fragmentary to be connected with public sales such as 6 and 8. However, the handwriting is not identical to 6, though very similar, and the name Samoys (l. 3) does not appear in these other texts. The photograph of 9 is available with 6 on the APIS website (P. Stan. Class. inv. 27)

]... ἄλλον  
 ] τὸν ἴδιον  
 ] Σάμουτος  
 4 ] της ἐν τῶι  
 ] τὴν β̄ ἀν(αφοράν)  
    ]εῖται  
    ].ων

4. ]τησεν τῶι is an alternative.

## 10. Payment in installments

P. Stan. Class. inv. 61  
Arsinoite nome (?)

6 x 4 cm

1st half of 2nd c. BC (?)

Five lines are written along the fibres in a small regular cursive; broken off on all sides. The back is blank. An installment is mentioned in l. 5.



9. P. Stan. Class. inv. 61



10. P. Stan. Class. inv. 54

Π]ᾶσιν τὸν  
 ] δὲ καὶ χαριτο[  
 ], περὶ δὲ τοῦ ..[  
 4 ]...ν ἀναλ...[  
 ἀν]αφορὰ γίνηται[ι

4. Perhaps ἀνάλωμα.

## PETITIONS

### 11. Petition from prison

P. Stan. Class. inv. 31  
Krokodilon Polis

fr. 1: 4 x 8.5 cm  
fr. 2: 4.5 x 3.5 cm

late 3rd c. BC

The text is written along the fibres in a large spidery cursive. The back is blank, except for a few traces of ink on the back of fragment 2. The papyrus has a narrow format since the four lines of fragment 1 are complete.



The petitioners were imprisoned for debt. They probably ask for forgiveness in the lost section, as in similar texts (e.g. *P. Cairo Zen.* III 59495 [Philadelphia (?), 3rd c. BC], *P. Polit. Jud.* 2 [Herakleopolite, ca. 135 BC]); compare J. Bauschatz, ‘The strong arm of the law? Police corruption in Ptolemaic Egypt’, *Classical Journal* 103 (2007), p. 20, n. 18. The scribe writes three times  $\epsilon\iota$  for  $\iota$  in the first three lines. On the other hand, he writes a *iota* adscript in l. 6.

#### Fragment 1

$\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  τῆ[ν] ἐν Κροκοδεί-  
λων πόλειν φυλακὴν  
περὶ ὧν προσοφείλο-  
4 μεν ..γ. Φανίας καὶ Ἑρι-  
[εύς

#### Fragment 2

ναι ερ.[  
χηι αὐτ[ ἦ-]  
μᾶς κ.[  
8 ἐφ' ὧι π[  
..].. εἰν[

1-2. 1. Κροκοδείλων πόλει | 3. 1. περὶ

Fragment 1: [*we have been brought*] (1-2) *to the prison in Krokodilon Polis*, (3-4) *for the arrears we owe. Phanias and Heri[eus] (?) ...*

1-2.  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  τῆ[ν] ἐν Κροκοδείλων πόλειν φυλακὴν: the accusative πόλειν is a mistake, probably because the scribe had the preposition  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  in mind. The prison in Krokodilon Polis is already attested in the third century BC, e.g. *SB* III 7202, for the same phrasing (although ἐν was erroneously used instead of  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ). No doubt a passive form of the verb ἀπάγω is lost before l. 1. This verb is common in this context according to the DDBDP.

4. We cannot read what follows προσοφείλομεν. The following two names are the subject of a new sentence or the subject of the previous one.

7. We supplement [ῆ]μᾶς since the petitioners are in the plural.



11. P. Stan. Class. inv. 31

## 12. Note concerning a petition

P. Stan. Class. inv. 30  
Arsinoite nome (?)

16 x 14 cm

late 3rd c. BC

The text is written along the fibres in large angular capitals; the back is blank. Fragment 1 of 16 is stuck to the left bottom corner. The expression in l. 3 suggests that this is a note from one of the parties who petitioned the king and that the party handed over the petition to the king. Parallels are rare but can be found in the archive of Ptolemaios the recluse; see, for example, *UPZ* 1 72, ll. 19–23, with commentary, where two Arabs go to Alexandria to bring a petition to the king, and *UPZ* 1 14 ll. 105–106 (ἀπέδωκα τῷ βασιλεῖ καὶ τῇ βασιλίσσηι τὴν ἔντευξιν); see also *UPZ* 1 106, ll. 5–7, an order from Ptolemy Alexander in response to a petition that he received in person, and *P. Yale* 1 42, with W. Clarysse, ‘The archive of the toparch Leon once again’, [in:] P. Van Nuffelen (ed.), *Faces of Hellenism. Studies in the History of the Eastern Mediterranean (4th century BC – 5th century AD)*, Leuven 2009, pp. 165–167. While petitions are usually transmitted to the *strategos*, here the chrematists (l. 5) with a royal representative, the *eisagogeus* Theodotos (l. 6), received the case from the king.

[ca. 12 letters]αι[...]μ[could be (drachmas)

καὶ ἐκέϊθεν ὧδε . αυ ..[...].β.

- 
- ἔδωκα τῶι βασιλεῖ τὴν ἔντευξι]ν Ξα[νδικου (?)
- 4 μετηνέχθη πρὸς Ἀργαῖον ις [ [ ... ]των Πaus<an>ίου Δειξιθέου Λε[ ... ] ὦν (?)
- [ε]ἰσαγωγεὺς Θεόδωτος οὔτοι διὰ [ ἔντευξις ἀποστέλλουσι διὰ Κλει[
- 8 καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀπεστάλην εἰς [ σεῖς διὰ τὸ εἶναί μοι πρὸς Αἰγυπτ... [ λος τέταγμα

(1) [...] (2) *from there to here* (?) [...] (3) *I gave the petition to the king on Xa[ndikos, day x (?) ...]* (4) *it was transferred to Argaios 16* (5) [...] (?) *Paus<an>ias, Deixitheos, Le[...]* (6) [...] *whose (?) e[isagogeus [is] Theodotos, these by [...]* (7) *petition they send through Klei[...]* (8) *and after that I was sent to [...]* (9) [...] *because I have (?) with Aigypt[...]* (10) [...] ... (?)

3. A Macedonian month is expected for the royal audience. For parallels, see the introduction to this text.

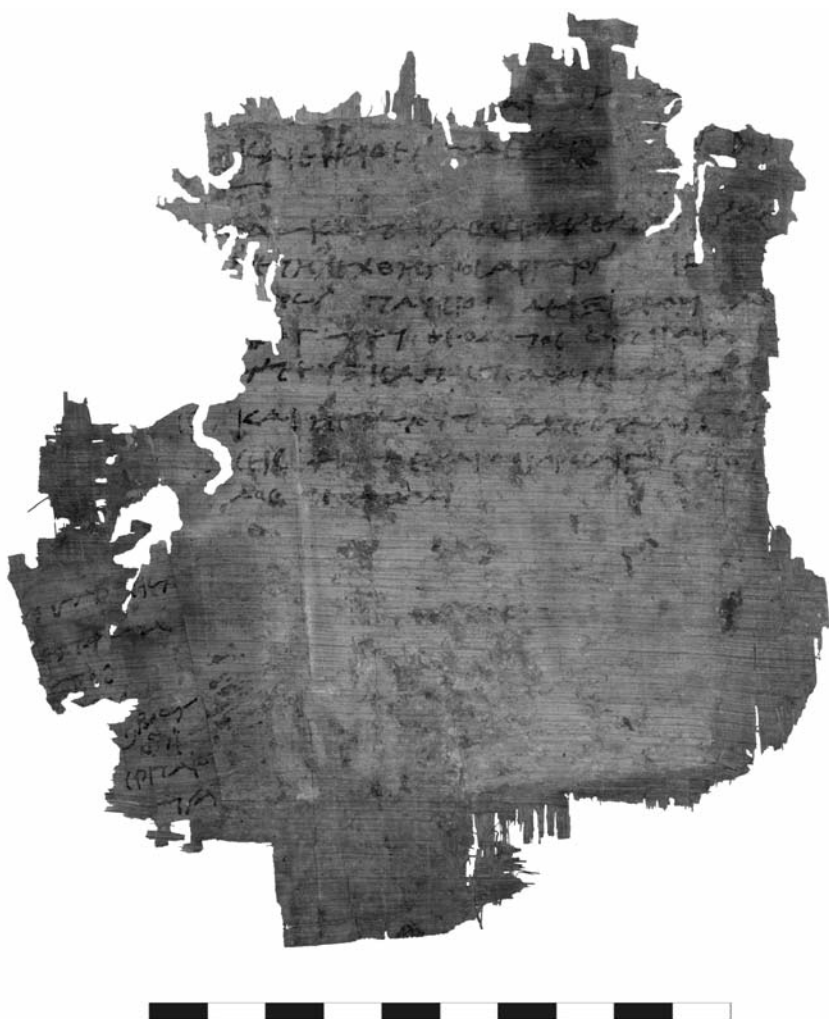
4. The case was transferred to Argaios, no doubt an official. However, the meaning of the figure 16 escapes us.

5. The line probably starts with [χρηματισ]τῶν followed by the names in genitive of the three chrematists, Pausias, probably an error for Pausanias, Deixitheos, and perhaps Le[on] or Le[onides] (see *P. Tebt.* III 814, l. 44, for the closest parallel). The chrematists were royal judges responsible for affairs concerning the royal revenue in the *chora* and their *eisagogeus* introduced the cases (see H. J. Wolff, *Vorlesungen über juristische Papyruskunde gehalten an der Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg im Wintersemester 1967/68 und Sommersemester 1968* [= *Freiburger rechtsgeschichtliche Abhandlungen* 30], Berlin 1998, pp. 42–51, 59; *P. Tebt.* VI 1169 [forthcoming]); Deixitheos is probably a variant of the uncommon name Dexitheos (see *P. Oxy.* XII 1518, snd c. AD).

6. οὔτοι διὰ (?): this might suggest that the foregoing persons are represented by somebody.

7. All the parallels with ἀποστέλλω are followed by ἔντευξις in accusative singular.

9. If our reading is right, this is a person, not an ethnic or a placename.



12. P. Stan. Class. inv. 30

### 13. Note concerning a petition

P. Stan. Class. inv. 38  
Arsinoite nome (?)

7 x 4.5 cm

late 3rd c. BC

The text is written along the fibres in careful capitals; the back is blank. The date of the 24th of the Macedonian month Apellaios (September/October) is preserved. The expression in l. 4 is found in contracts, for example *P. Petrie* II 47, l. 10, but also in petitions to the king, for example

SB XVIII 13256, l. 4, and commentary by H. Maehler, 'Eine neue ptolemäische Enteuxis', *Archiv* 33 (1987), pp. 23–24, which suggests that the text refers to a petition. It concerns taxable land (cf. l. 9: τῆς ὑποτελεῖ).]

] πρὸς σὲ ἵνα εἰ.. [
   
 ] ἀναγνωσθῶσιν [
   
 ] Ἀπελλαίου κδ̄ [
   
 4 εἰς] τὸ τοῦ βασιλέως [σ ὄνομα
   
 ] ἐπειδὴ διατ[
   
 ] ..ς εἰσπορευ[
   
 ] ἐν τῇ μη.[
   
 8 ] ἀκολουθῶσ [
   
 ] τῆς ὑποτελεῖ [
   
 πα]ρεστῶτε πα.[

4. This expression is used to refer to petitions which have already been sent to the king to settle a claim, compare *P. Tebt.* 111 815, fr. 10, l. 5.

## ACCOUNTS

### 14. Account

P. Stan. Class. inv. 9 + 34 verso  
Krokodilon Polis (?)

fr. 1: 26,5 x 21 cm  
fr. 2: 6 x 9 cm

234/3–211 BC

Two columns of an account of payments by villages arranged by meris are written across the lines on the back of 5; of the first column only the end of the lines are preserved. For the Polemon meris *Θμοιπέτει* (for Thmoinesis as in P. Stan. Class. inv. 5, l. 3, or for Thmoinotis) and Psinteo (ll. 14–16) are mentioned, for the Herakleides meris Mendes, Boubastis, Aphrodites Berenikes Polis (ll. 17–20), and Arsinoe, which might be Arsinoe ἡ κατ' Ἀμμωνιάδα, see K. Mueller, *Settlements of the Ptolemies: City Foundations and New Settlement in the Hellenistic World* [= *Studia Hellenistica* 43], Leuven 2006, p. 202.



13. P. Stan. Class. inv. 38

The sums, with silver counting system (use of obols), suggest a date before 211 BC for the account and thus a *terminus ante quem* for the public sale on 5, which is the recto of 14, see Clarysse & Lanciers, 'Currency' (cit. in 6, introduction), especially pp. 117–120. Year 14 mentioned on the recto, l. 19, is therefore 234/3 BC.

Col. i

	]ι Ἀπολλοδώρου
	]..
	]μενων εἰς ...
4	] <i>vacat</i>
	]του ἔτους .....
	] <i>vacat</i>
	] λγ =
8	] <i>vacat</i>

] ιε̄ σ  
 ] ... πγ =  
 ] ... .κ..

## Col. ii

12 ερ....π.. [

εις την π... .. [  
 τῆς Πολέμωνος μερίδ[ο]ς

16 Θμοιεται δ̄ Δ  
 Ψωτέω δ̄ ις̄ ζ̄ ... ξ  
 τῆς Ἡρ(ακλείδου) με(ρίδος)  
 Μενδῆτος ζ̄ ῡ .. ρ  
 Βουβάστου ζ̄ ψξη

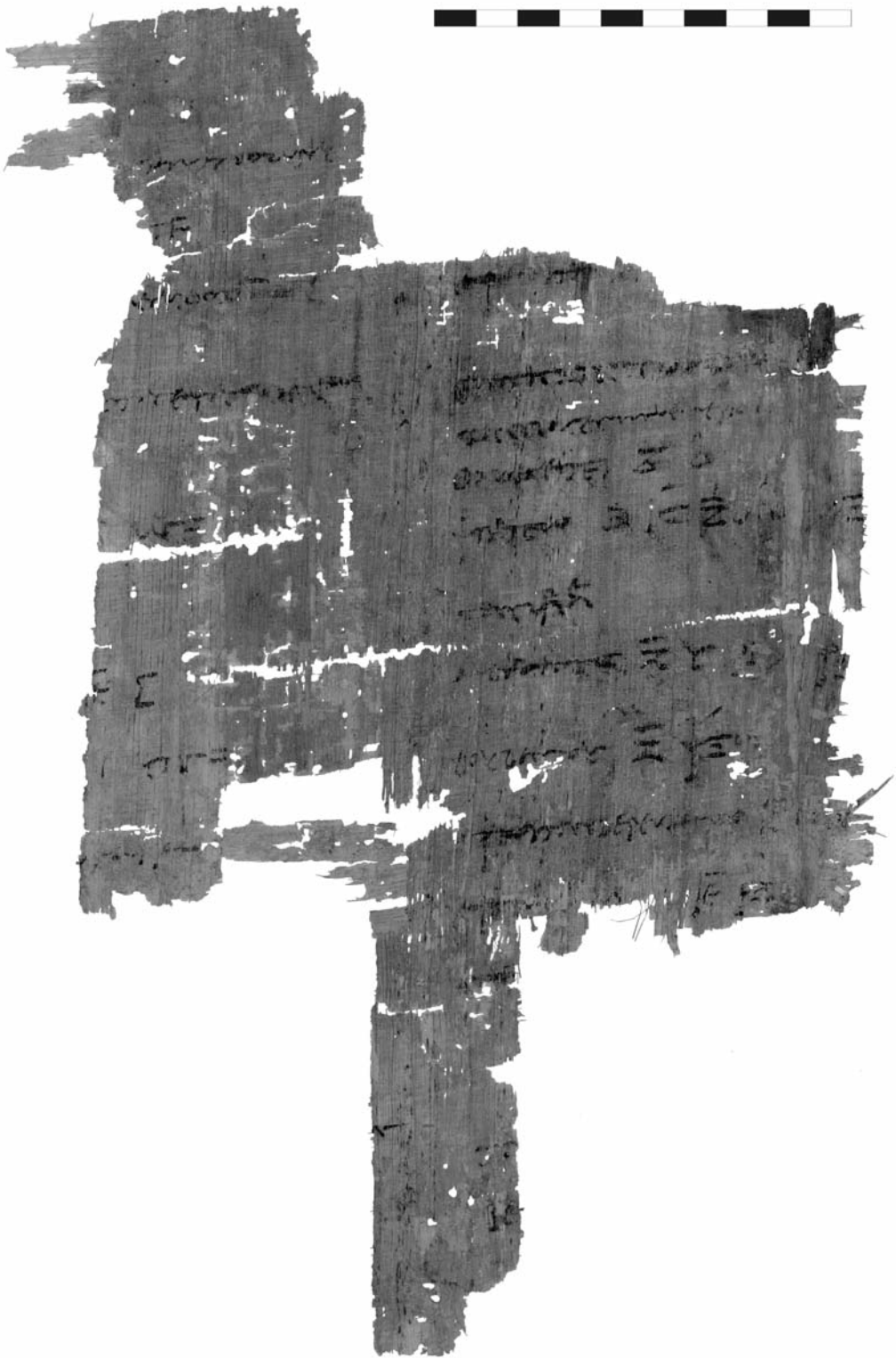
20 Ἀφροδίτης Βερενίκης πό(λεως) ... [̄  
 Ἀρσινόη[ς] .... ιε̄ ρξ̄  
 ... [̄  
*traces*

## Col. i

(1-3) [...] of Apollodoros [...] (5) [twentie]th or [thirthe]th year [...] (7) 33 dr. 2 ob. [...] (9) (day) 15: 200 (10) [...] 83 dr. 2 ob. (11) [...]

## Col. ii

(12) [...]  
 (13) for the [...]  
 (14) for the Polemon meris  
 (15) Thmoinetei day 4: 4000  
 (16) Psinteos day 4: 16 (abbreviation) [...] 7  
 (17) for the Herakleides meris  
 (18) Mendes day 7: 400 ...  
 (19) Boubastos day 7: 768  
 (20) Aphrodites Berenikes Polis day xx ...  
 (21) Arsinoe day 15: 160  
 (22) [...]



14. P. Stan. Class. inv. 9 + 34 verso



**15. Account**

P. Stan. Class. inv. 35 recto  
Krokodilon Polis

fr. 1: 10 x 12 cm  
fr. 2: 5,5 x 3,5 cm

late 3rd or early 2nd c. BC

The text is written along the fibres in a more elegant writing than the public sale on 15 verso (8). The left margin of 1 cm shows that the papyrus was cut off before its back was reused. The photograph on the APIS website has the label P. Stan. Class. 35 verso.

**Fragment 1**

νοσ τοῦ γενομένου ἐν . . . π . ι νο ( ) [   
 υ ψ ( γίν . ) Ἀρ   
 καταβληθέντων ε . . . . .   
 4 [ . . . ] πρὸς τὰς . . . . . [   
 [ . . . ] [ . . ρ ξ . . [   
 [ . . . ] . . . . . [

**Fragment 2: traces of 2 lines**

Fragment 1: (1) [ . . . ] *the former* [ . . . ] (2) [ . . . ] 400 (and) 700, total 1100 [ . . . ] (3) [ . . . ] *having been paid* [

1. Perhaps νο(μάρχου) preceded by a village name.

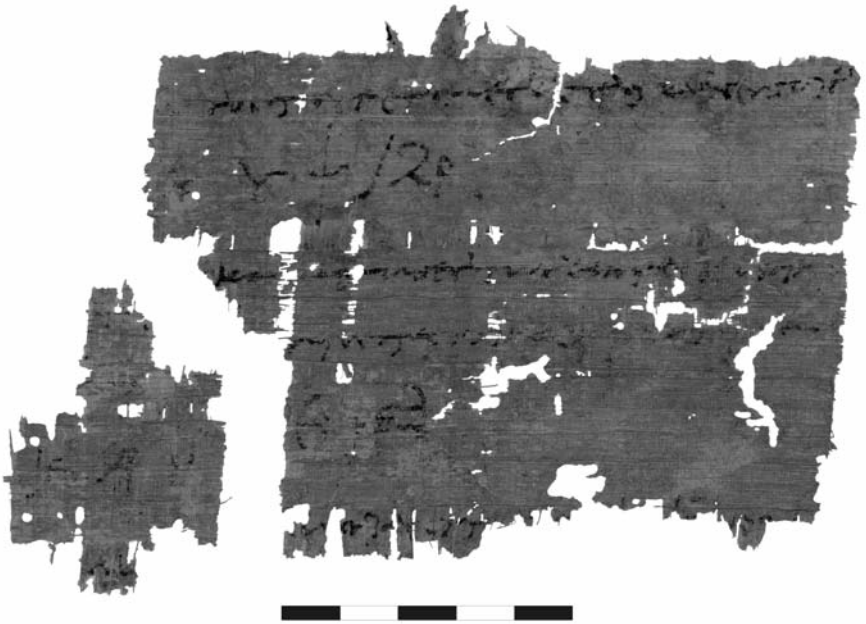
**16. Account**

P. Stan. Class. inv. 60  
Arsinoite nome (?)

fr. 1: 5 x 3 cm  
fr. 2: 5 x 4 cm  
fr. 3: 1,5 x 2 cm

late 3rd c. BC

Fragment 1 contains seven lines written along the fibres and is stuck to the left bottom of 12, as can be seen on the photograph of P. Stan. Class. inv. 30 (12) on the APIS website. The upper margin measures 1 cm. Five



15. P. Stan. Class. inv. 35 recto

lines are written on fragment 2 along the fibres in a small cursive. The fibres are missing on 1.5 cm on the left border and the lower margin measures 2.5 cm. Only a few characters are preserved on fragment 3. All the fragments are blank on the back.

Fragment 1 (stuck to 12)

- ] ....εἰω  
 ]ε,τα....  
 ]..ος  
 4 ]...  
 ] βασιλ  
 ] ... (abbreviation + numbers?)  
 ]...ρπα (πεντώβολον)  
 8 ]γα

## Fragment 2

  ]Ϟ [
   
τ]ῆς γυναι[κός
   
] . συντάσσης (?)
   
4    ] . κρ...
   
  ] δεπα[

## Fragment 3

  ].. [
   
  ] . δε[
   
  ].... [

## 17. Account (?)

P. Stan. Class. inv. 48  
Arsinoite nome (?)

5 x 5 cm

2nd c. BC (?)

Five lines are written along the fibres in a small cursive; the ink is pale and has run out. The left and top margins measure 0.5 cm and 2 cm and the end of the lines seems preserved. The back is blank.

  .. κ . κ
   
  δίαχ' ἐ' λ'
   
  ἕως Θωυθ . [
   
4    . Δ....

## DESCRIPTIONS

18. *Hypomnema* (?)

P. Stan. Class. inv. 37  
Arsinoite nome (?)

11 x 5 cm

February 195 or 171 BC

This fragment, with a top margin of 2 cm, preserved the first ten lines sent by Petaus (l. 1) to a σοι (l. 10), whose identity is lost. [Πα]ρὰ Πετῶντ[ος] in l. 1 in conjunction with σοι in l. 10 suggests an *hypomnema*. It was sent in Tybi of a 10th year (l. 2). The handwriting points to the second century BC, plausibly the reign of Ptolemy V or Ptolemy VI (February – March 195 or



16. P. Stan. Class. inv. 60



17. P. Stan. Class. inv. 48

171 BC) rather than Kleopatra III and Ptolemy IX (January – February 107 BC). The text is written along the fibres and the back is blank.

πα]ρὰ Πετώνη[ος  
 ] Τῦβι τοῦ ι (ἔτους) [  
 ] .. καὶ Φιλῶν[  
 4 ] ταῖ παρὰ τοῦ [  
 ] .. ὠτους .. [  
 ] ν καὶ ἔλθον[  
 ] ε ... ἐνοκ .. [  
 8 ] ... β̄ εἰς χ̄<sup>β</sup> . [  
 ] ε ... τε καὶ ... [  
 ] α τας σοι περὶ[

3. Probably Philon or a name beginning with Philon-.

8. χ̄<sup>β</sup> perhaps an abbreviation for two χόες, that is about six liters.

### 19. Beginning of a contract (?)

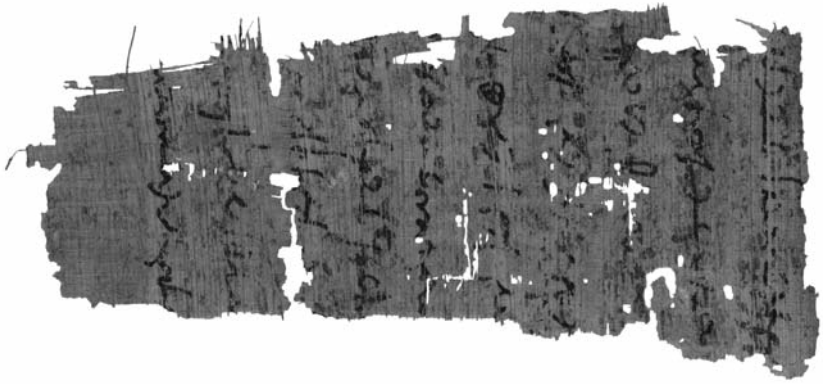
P. Stan. Class. inv. 43  
 Arsinoite nome (?)

9.5 x 5.5 cm

late 3rd c. BC (?)

The beginnings of ten lines written across the fibres in an official hand are preserved. The left margin measures 2.5 cm and the back is blank. This is probably the beginning of a contract with a village name in the Arsinoite nome and the month name in the lacuna of ll. 2–3.

.... [  
 ....ου . [ τῶ Ἄρ-]  
 σινοίτου [  
 4 τῶ δ (ἔτους) [  
 τη. [...]. . [  
 τῆστ. [  
 ἐκ τῶ [  
 ]



18. P. Stan. Class. inv. 37



19. P. Stan. Class. inv. 43

8 κρξ.ωτ[  
 (δρ.) κ ημ[  
 ..[

## 20. Draft of a letter

P. Stan. Class. inv. 53  
 Arsinoite nome (?)

fr. 1: 6,5 x 3,5 cm  
 fr. 2: 3 x 3,5 cm

late 3rd c. BC  
 (221/20 or 204/3 BC [?])

Seven lines are written along the fibres in a small fluent cursive on fragment 1 while only the traces of three lines are preserved on fragment 2. The crossed words on both fragments suggest a draft, probably of a letter, as ὑπέλαβον (l. 6, ‘I am convinced that...’) is commonly used in letters. The order of the fragments cannot be reconstructed but a second year (l. 7) in the late third century suggests 221/10 or 204/3 BC. The back is blank.

### Fragment 1

-----  
 ] οὐκ ἐκωλυ[  
 ] τοποιο...[...]. [  
 4 ὀφ] εἰλησαντ[  
 ] ... ὁμοίως δ[ ἐ  
 ] εως [[φ.. [  
 ] ὑπέλαβον . [  
 ἐν τ] ᾧ β (ἔτει)

### Fragment 2

8 ] . . . . [  
 ] ται [[...]] [  
 ] σιν . . . . . [  
 ]

2. The first characters are not clear, perhaps εἰσ- for a form of εἰσπορεύομαι.



20. P. Stan. Class. inv. 53

### 21. Letter about a gooseherd

P. Stan. Class. inv. 26  
Arsinoite nome (?)

8 x 8 cm

late 3rd c. BC

The text is written across the fibres, in an official hand belonging to the late third century BC. The top margin (1.5 cm) is preserved with the beginning of seven lines but a large part of the text is probably missing on the right. The back is blank. The text, probably a letter, was composed by Dorion and mentions a gooseherd (l. 3) and a conversation or a dispute that he had (l. 5).

Δωρίων Π[  
 εἴπαντος μ[ου  
 χηνοβοσκοῦ [  
 4 . κέτου περιο[  
 [σ]υλλαλήσαι μ[οι (?)  
 [ο]ὐδὲ ἐξεδημ[  
 ]. . σε ουν. εἰ[



2. *ἐῴπαντος* is a rare form of the aorist participle, found only twice in the third century BC (*P. Cair. Zen.* I 59222, l. 4, and *SB XVIII* 13254, l. 4).

4. Perhaps *τοῦ περίο[ντος]*, though the name [*Ἀλ*]κέτας in the genitive cannot be excluded.

6. *ἐξεδημ[* is clearly a form of the rare verb *ἐκδημέω*, which is found in *W. Cbr.* 166, l. 10, *P. Cair. Zen.* III 59268, l. 23, *P. Mich.* I 43, l. 5, and *PSI IV* 410, l. 3, all dated to the third century BC.

## 22. Letter

P. Stan. Class. inv. 45  
Arsinoite nome (?)

13 x 6 cm

late 3rd c. BC

The four lines written along the fibres probably constitute the beginning of a letter, with a top margin of 3 cm and the end of the lines preserved. In l. 1 the addressee might be Dorion or – though this name is common in the Ptolemaic period – Horion, followed by *χαίρειν* in the missing part of l. 2. At the beginning of l. 3, an adjective such as *πρώτης* (see *P. Wash. Univ.* I 30, ll. 18–19) or *έτέρας* (see *PSI XV* 1556, ll. 4–5) is lost, but the letter probably started, in ll. 2 and 3, with an expression similar to ‘as I wrote to you in my earlier letter’. There are traces of a line at the bottom (ca. l. 10). The verso is blank.

          ]ωρίωνι  
          ] και διὰ τῆς  
          ] ἐπιστολῆς  
4                          ] ης

## 23. Name list

P. Stan. Class. inv. 46  
Arsinoite nome (?)

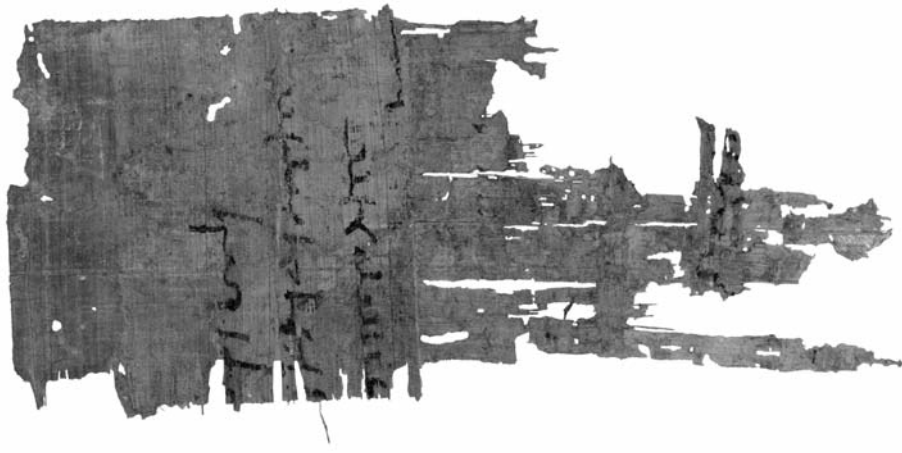
5 x 4.5 cm

2nd c. BC

The beginnings of six lines starting with names are written along the



21. P. Stan. Class. inv. 26



22. P. Stan. Class. inv. 45



23. P. Stan. Class. inv. 46 recto and verso

fibres in a small cursive hand, perhaps the same hand as P. Stan. Class. inv. 47. Apparently, the column gradually deviates to the left, so that the first letters are preserved in ll. 1–2, but are missing further down. On the back, four lines are written across the fibres, with a left margin of 1,5 cm; the amounts are large, for instance eighteen talents and 3000 drachmas.

recto

Ἀπολλωνίδ[ης  
Μαρρῆς Λαβόιτος

.ε...ς

4

ἄρητις

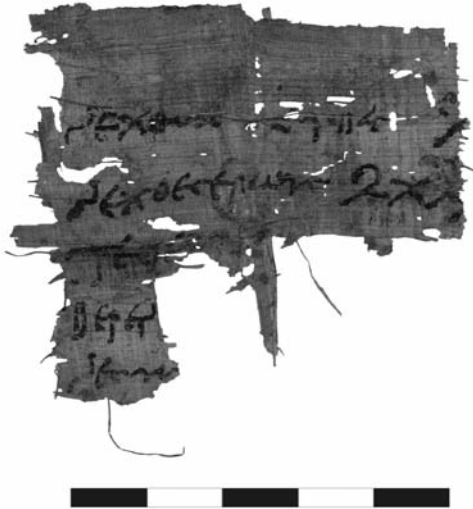
[Σ]αραπίω[ν

[Ν]εχθῶ[υς

verso

(γίν.) (ταλ.) ιη Γ (δρ.)

4. It is tempting to restore Πᾶρητις, but this name is not attested in the papyri thus far, though there is a Παρητ in BGU VI 1334.



24. P. Stan. Class. inv. 47

## 24. Name list

P. Stan. Class. inv. 47  
Arsinoite nome (?)

5 x 6 cm

2nd c. BC

Five lines are written along the fibres in a small cursive hand, no doubt the same hand as P. Stan. Class. inv. 46. This list of names includes at least two women. The names are followed by amounts starting with 1000 and 1630 in ll. 1 and 2. The top margin measures 1 cm. and the left one 0.5 cm. There are illegible traces of four lines on the back written across the fibres, with a margin of 1.5 cm.

*Νεχθῶϋς [II]ετοβάσ(τιος) ,Α[*  
*Νεχθεσερῶϋς ,Αχλ[*  
*Τετ...[*  
 4 *Βερεν[ίκη*  
*Νέστου [*

2. *Νεχθεσερωῦς* is the feminine equivalent of *Νητῆς-ρ.ρ.ω* (Nechtpheroy, see *P. Count.* 2, l. 276). The name is attested in Egyptian: *Νητῆς-ρ.ρ.ω*, see *NB Dem.* I.9, p. 657 (BM 10605, l. 5).

3. Perhaps *Τεσένουφίς*, well attested in the Arsinoite nome.

4. *Νέστος* is a rare name, only found in the Zenon archive (*P. Lond.* VII 1981, l. 12, and 2111, l. 2); it might also be the village of Nestou Epoikion in the Arsinoite nome near Philadelphia.

## 25. Policeman

P. Stan. Class. inv. 49  
Arsinoite nome (?)

3.5 x 7 cm

late 3rd or early 2nd c. BC

Four lines are written along the fibres in a small regular cursive. The back is blank.

]...  
 ]. Ἰάσ[ο]να τὸν φυλακίτ[ην  
 ]πωλοῦσαν .[  
 4 ] παρεδ[ωκ

## 26. Act prescript

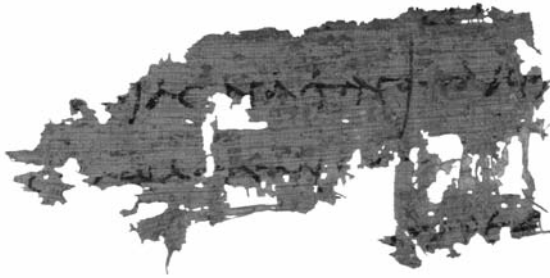
P. Stan. Class. inv. 41  
Arsinoite nome (?)

8 x 10 cm

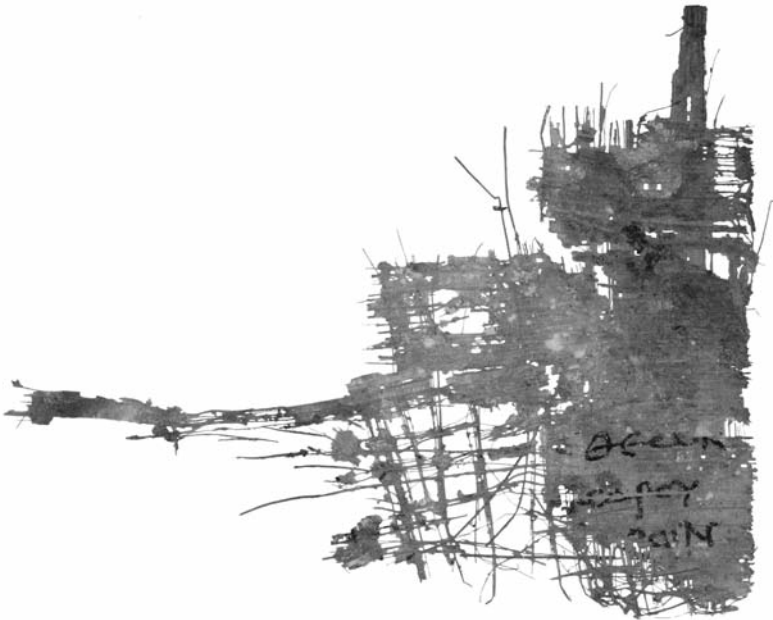
late 3rd or early 2nd c. BC

This fragment contains the beginning of an act protocol with eponymous priests written along the fibres, probably starting on l. 1 with *Βασιλεύοντος Πτολεμαίου τοῦ Πτολεμαίου καὶ Ἀρσινόης θεῶν*, followed by year, month, and day date, and the eponymous priest of Alexander. The back is blank.

]ς θεῶν  
 Ἀλεξ[άνδρου  
 ].ων



25. P. Stan. Class. inv. 49



26. P. Stan. Class. inv. 41

## 27. Personal description

P. Stan. Class. inv. 52

9 x 5 cm

late 3rd c. BC (?)

Arsinoite nome (?)

The fragment contains the end of eleven lines, most of them illegible, written along the fibres. The mention of a scar (l. 8) suggests a personal description. The upper margin measures 1.5 cm and the left margin 1 cm. The back is blank.

ε]ῦσημος

] .ευκ...

4-7 illegible traces

8 ] .ωσ ευβα

] . οὐλή π.

] ἐξ ἀρι[στειρῶν]

8. A name Eubatas is attested as the father of the eponymous priest of 236/5 BC, but in that case the name should be preceded by τοῦ. But probably this name is also meant here for a different person.

## 28. Fragment

P. Stan. Class. inv. 44

4 x 4.5 cm

late 3rd c. BC (?)

Arsinoite nome (?)

Four lines are written in large capitals along the fibres. The top margin of 1.5 cm is preserved and the back is blank.

ἐ]πὶ τῆς δια.[

] ... ασι ἐῖς [

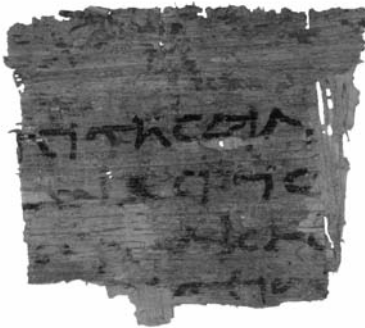
] .. Ἡρακλε[

4 ] .τειω.[

1. Perhaps ἐπὶ τῆς διαγ[ραφής], well attested in the Ptolemaic period, since a γ fits better the traces than a λ for ἐπὶ τῆς διαλογῆς (see *P. Amb.* II 33, l. 23). The διαγραφὴ could allude to the list for the distribution of the sowing, see *P. Lille* I 26, l. 4, *SB* XII 10845, l. 2, or to the payment of a tax, see *UPZ* I 112, l. 10.

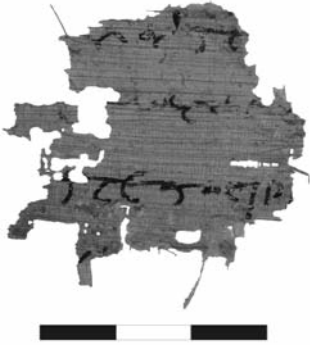


27. P. Stan. Class. inv. 52

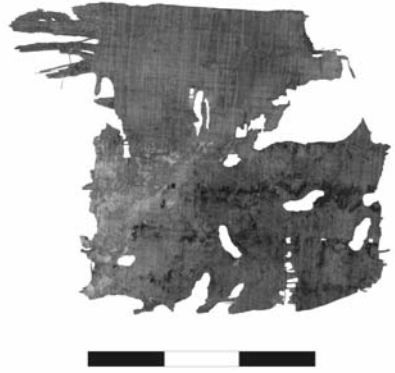


28. P. Stan. Class. inv. 44





29. P. Stan. Class. inv. 55



30. P. Stan. Class. inv. 57

### 29. Fragment

P. Stan. Class. inv. 55  
Arsinoite nome (?)

4 x 4 cm

late 3rd c. BC

Three lines are written along the fibres in a large regular cursive, with the name Πετοσιρ[ι] in l. 3. The back is blank.

### 30. Fragment

P. Stan. Class. inv. 57  
Arsinoite nome (?)

4.5 x 5.5 cm

2nd c. BC (?)

Four lines are written across the fibres, with an upper margin of 1.5 cm. There are illegible traces of ink on the back.

### 31. Fragment

P. Stan. Class. inv. 58  
Arsinoite nome (?)

3.5 x 3.5 cm

2nd c. BC (?)

Two lines are written along the fibres, with perhaps an upper margin of 0.5 cm. The back is blank.



31. P. Stan. Class. inv. 58

Traces

].....

]χαίε.ς



32. P. Stan. Class. inv. 59

**32. Fragment**

P. Stan. Class. inv. 59  
Arsinoite nome (?)

5.5 x 3 cm

2nd c. BC (?)

Six lines are written along the fibres. The back is blank.

1 ]φιλου[

Traces of 5 lines

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