

Łukaszewicz, Adam

Petition Concerning a Theft. P. Berol. 7306

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 19, 107-119

1983

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.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

PETITION CONCERNING A THEFT. P. BEROL. 7306*

The unpublished so far P. Berol. 7306 is a rectangular piece of yellowish-brown papyrus, considerably damaged in its upper right part, which results in majority of the text lines lacking endings. The left margin is also damaged, but without any harm done to the text. The bottom part of the papyrus is much better preserved. The text consists of eighteen lines written along the fibres. The back is blank.

This item will be published again along with other documents belonging to the Staatliche Museen collection in one of the future volumes of the BGU. The damage makes difficult the proper reading and interpretation of the text.¹ It is a petition of a certain Castor from the village of Karanis, directed to Julius Nominatus in the third year of Trajan. The petition, as many similar documents, regards theft committed in the house of the petitioner and mentions the stolen products. It seems that Castor owned an oil producing workshop. After having done some investigation he found one *metretes* of oil in the house of a certain Petheus. Castor was accompanied then by the chief of the village. The petition closes with a request for justice to be administered to the guilty party. We do not know what office held the recipient of the petition. He could have been a centurion (see note on l.1). Petitions concerning theft were addressed to various officers. In the number of documents of the Roman period there are petitions to: prefect,² *strategus*, *basilicogrammateus*, *epistates phylakiton*, *demosioi* (or *hegoumenos*), *komes*, and to military officers as well: centurion, decurion, *beneficiarius*, *stationarius*. The petition addressed to an emperor's freedman is an isolated case; see PSA Athen. 32. In the Byzantine times the petitions were addressed to: *strategus (exactor)*,³ *praepositus pagi*, *riparius*, *defensor* (ἐκδικησος or

* I wish to express my gratitude to the Management of Staatliche Museen in Berlin and personally to Dr hab. Wolfgang Müller for permission to publish the text. I am greatly indebted to Dr Günter Poethke from Berlin, thanks to whose kindness I could examine the original in Warsaw. I should also like to thank Professor Anna Świerdek from Warsaw University, who kindly entrusted me with publication of the text.

¹ I am much indebted to Dr Z. Borkowski and to Dr J. R. Rea for their helpful remarks on the reading of this text. I wish also to acknowledge Dr H. Cadeil for kind advice.

² Petitions of similar kind were also received by *epistrategus*; see BGU I 195; 291; P. Amh. II 77. Petition P. Mil. Vogliano IV 229 addressed to an *archidicastes* mentions a theft of certain things from home.

³ At that time the prefect was also an addressee of petitions in matters of similar kind: P. Oxy. I 71 (A.D. 303); P. Amh. II 142 (aggression upon land); see also a petition to a *tachygraphus* SB 9239 (A.D. 548).

συνδικος), and irenarch. The Abinnaeus archive provided evidence to the fact that also in that period petitions of this kind were addressed to military authorities, i.e. to *praefectus alae (praepositus castrorum)*. A list of complaints of theft is appended at the end of the article.

The text does not add any new positive point to our knowledge about inquisitional proceedings in case of theft. Still, it is interesting from the linguistic point of view, although we are not able to explain finally either the word *καταβολαῖον* or the adjective *μακροκέντης* occurring there. It is hard not to feel surprised at those unusual words in a rather common kind of text.

Karanis

12 · 2 × 24 · 1 cm

12th February A.D. 100.

Ἰουλίῳ Νωμινάτῳ [
 (vac)

παρὰ Κάστωρος τοῦ Ἀπίων[ος ἀπὸ κώμης
 Καρανίδος. ἐπέβαλεν [...]. [ληστικῶ
 τρόπῳ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν μου κ[αί ἐβαστάξα-

5 το ἑλάς (ἀρτάβας) ἡ καὶ λωτίνου σπ[...

καταβολαῖον ἐν καί[ἐξε-
 τάσας ν.ογ εὔρον ..]

μακροκέντην ...γ[...].ν ἐμ[οῦ

τὴν ἀναζήτησιν ποιουμένου [εὔρον

10 ἔλαιον μετρητὴν ἓνα ἐν οἰκίᾳ

Πεθεῶς τοῦ Ἡρακλᾶτος ᾧ καὶ ὑπε[νο-

ήμην ἐπὶ παρόντος τοῦ τῆς κ[ώ-

μης ἡγουμένου καὶ πρεσβυτέρου.

διὸ ἀξιῶ ἀχθῆναι αὐτὸν ἐπὶ σὲ καὶ τυ[χεῖν

15 τῶν ἀρμοζόντων.

Κάστωρ ὡς (ἐτῶν) ν ο(ύλῃ) μετ(ώπω) ἐξ ἀ(ριστερῶν)

(ἔτους) γ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νέρουα Τραιανοῦ

Σε(βαστοῦ) Γερμανικοῦ Μεχεῖρ ιζ.

14.ἀξιῶ 1.ἀξιῶ

"To Julius Nominatus from Castor, son of Apion from the village of Karanis. (A certain individual) made a thievish attack on my house and stole eight artabas of olives and... of lotus seed... *katabolaion*; having inspected... I found... mutilated (?). In the course of search I have found one *metretes* of oil in the house of Petheus, son of Heraclas, just as I suspected, in the presence of the chief and elder of the village. Therefore I ask that he be brought before you and that justice be administered".

"Castor, aged about 50, a scar on the left side of the forehead."

"Year 3 of the Emperor Caesar Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus, Mecheir 17."

1. Julius Nominatus is not known from other documents. It is necessary to insist that the Latin sound of his name is no help in finding out what kind of office he held. (Roman names were not infrequent among the *strategi* at the time; see G. Bastianini, *Gli strateghi dell' Arsinoites*, pp. 20, 22). A majority of contemporary petitions are applications directed to *strategi*; see the list at the end of the article. Cf. also P. Mich. IX 524 (A.D. 98); P. Osl. II 22 (A.D. 127); P. Mich. X 581 (A.D. 126–128); BGU II 589 (2nd cent. A.D.). Between 21 June A.D. 98 (1st year of Trajan) and 14 September A.D. 98 (2nd year of Trajan) Tiberius Claudius Aereus became *strategus* of the division of Heraclides, to which Karanis belonged—see G. Bastianini, *ibid.*, p. 18; cf. P. Fam. Tebt. 15, 105; P. Mich. IX 524; BGU I 226. In the 4th year of Trajan (14 July A.D. 101) the same person is styled as a γενόμενος στρ. see Bastianini, *ibid.*, cf. P. Grenf. II 44,9. Three years were a normal period for *strategus* to hold his office—see G. Chalon, *Edit.*, pp. 172–182, especially p. 181, cf., e.g., P. Mich. X 581, introd. (p. 12). Therefore it seems that we have to abandon the idea of Julius Nominatus as *strategus*. More probably he was a centurion; see the list; cf. also P. Ryl. II 141 (A.D. 37); P. Amh. II 78 (A.D. 184); P. Mil. Vogl. IV 233 = SB 9489 (3rd cent. A.D.).

2. A certain Castor (father's name unknown) was a tax collector in Karanis A.D. 87–90 see P. Mich. VI 382,55. Another Castor was a tax collector's assistant at the same village A.D. 106–109 see P. Mich. VI 383 II, 20, 25.

κώμης perhaps abbreviated κώ(μης); κώμ(ης); Montevecchi, *Papirologia*, p. 473.

3. Text washed out. After ἐπέβαλεν a missing part of three letters. What remained after it is an indistinguishable trace and it is impossible to ascertain whether it belonged to the “lambda” of ληστρικῶ or not. ἐπέβαλέν τις would harmonize with the sense of the text. We are not informed about the circumstances of the theft; probably the petitioner himself did not know them; either. Eight artabas of olives are quite a quantity, and one person needed plenty of time to carry them out. ληστρικῶ is the only possible supplement since the expression ληστρικῶ τρόπῳ is extremely common in parallel documents: cf. P. Oxy. XII 1465, 3; SB 5235, 8; 5238, 9; P. Ryl. II 127, 11; 129, 7–8; 130, 6–7; 134, 18; 135, 7; 136, 8–9; 137, 12–13; 140, 13–14; 142, 12; 146, 11; 148, 16–17; PSA Athen. 32, 12; P. Mich. V 230, 6; P. Mich. VI 421, 5; P. Mich. IX 523, 9; 525, 22 (?) (A.D. 119–124); BGU III 759,7 = P. Sarapion 1,7 (A.D. 125); P. Strassb. IV 216, 6–7 (A.D. 126–127); PSI VIII 883, 5–6 (A.D. 137); SB XII 10919, 6; P. Tebt. II 332, 5–6; P. Mil. Vogliano IV 234, 9–10 = SB 9657, 9–10; P. Oxy. XLIII 3140, 4–5; P. Strassb. IV 296, recto 12, verso 8; P. Amh. II 142, 7 (aggression upon land); P. Thead. 24, 7–8; 25, 9 (ἔμβλημα thrown into the canal, cf. D. Bonneau, *Le fisc...*, pp. 25–26; P. Thead. 22, 5–6; P. Thead. 23, 9 = P. Abinn. 44, 9; SB 9622,3; P. Lond. II 245, 10 (p. 272) = P. Abinn. 45, 10; P. Gen. 47, 5–6 = P. Abinn. 47, 5–6; P. Lond. II 403, 7 (p. 276) = P. Abinn. 49,7; P. Lond. 412, 9 (p. 279–280) = P. Abinn. 55, 9; P. Cairo Masp. I 67091, 10 (A.D. 528?). This adds new items to the references given by R. Taubeschlag, *Law*², p. 457, note 163.

5–6. ἑλάς = ἑλάας is obviously a contracted genitive form of the Attic ἑλάα = ἑλαία. Cf. P. Mich. VIII 488,9 (2nd cent. A.D.). For ἑλάα see P. Mich. I 2, 10; P. Mich. III 173, 8, 23; P. Cairo Zen. II 59159, 2; 59184, 2 (5?); P. Cairo Zen. III 59326, 205; 59501, 8; P. Giessen 35.4, Aegyptus 56 (1976) p. 41; acc. ἑλάων P. Ryl. II 130, 11; P. Oslo II 21, 13 (A.D. 71).

At present, olive harvests in Egypt last from October till March, see M. Schnebel, *Landwirtschaft*, pp. 308–309. No wonder that Castor had his olives stored in the first part of February.

λωτίνου σπ[. Perhaps it is simply the seed of lotus = water-lily; see Preisigke *WB* s.v. λωτίνου. For lotus, which was a kind of clover and was sown as a fodder crop see P. Mich. II 121 recto II, V, p. 37. Cf. SPP XX 124, 2 and PSI IV 432, 2–3: σπεροῦμεν κτλ. χόρτοι λωτίνωι (3rd cent. B.C.). According to a suggestion by Dr H. Cadell σπ[όρου is preferable to σπ[έρματος which also could be regarded as a possible supplement. After σπ[όρου there would be enough place to contain (ἀρτάβας).

καὶ καταβολαῶν. The only documents in which this word appeared are P. Mich. IX 540. 10

(A.D. 53), and P. Fay. 110.6, 30 (A.D. 94). The term has been translated by the editors as a "store-place". *LSJ* s.v. says it is a "storehouse". καταβολαῖον mentioned in P. Fay. 110 is said to be in a ταμεῖον (l.7) and have single hinges (ll. 30–31). There were several "stores" of this kind in the house. In both documents καταβολαῖον appears in connection with an oil-press. Since olives were stolen from Castor's house it seems probable that he was also an owner of an oil-press. In view of this evidence one should probably reject the plausible reading λωτίνου σπ[όρου καταβολαῖον ἔν and the idea of καταβολαῖον as some sort of container used for storage (cf. BGU II 454. 12–13 ἐβάσταξαν ἡμῶν θήκας λαχανοσπέρμου). It should be rather considered as a plundered store-room. After και reading is difficult. I owe και to the proposal of Dr J. R. Rea. If ζ were admissible, we would read καταβολαῖον ἐν ζ and not καταβολαῖον ἐν.

6–7. ἐξετάσας ν.ον εὔρον. There is no strict parallel to elucidate this place, cf. BGU III 731 II 9–10 (A.D. 180); P. Tebt. II 330, 5–6 (2nd cent. A.D.). P. Gen. 47, 8–10 (A.D. 346); καὶ μέχρι δεύρου μηδὲν εὐρηκέναι με ἀπὸ τῶν συληθέντων.

8. μακροκέντης. An exact meaning of this word remains unclear. Until now it has not appeared in the papyri. In the *LSJ* we find s.v. γαίος. μακροκέντης ἢ κόντος ἢ κολοβός with a reference to Hesychius and Cyrillus. *Hesychius* M. Schmidt (ed.), vol. I, Jena, 1858, p. 412 s.v. γαίος. μακροκέντης. ἢ κοντοῦς λαμβάνων cf. γαῖως. –κόντος codex γαίος –κοντοῦς Musurus γαίος. μακροκέντητής (–κέντης lex. Armach.) ἢ κόντος ἢ κολοβός C(yrillus, cod. Vindob.) 171.

In the *Glossarium of Cyrillus* (Codex Vindobonensis 319) M. Schmidt (ed.), *Hesychii Alexandrini Lexicon*, vol. IV, Jena, 1862, p. 349 γαῖως μακροκέντης ἢ κόντος appears erroneously s.v. γαζοφυλακή. Since the meaning of κοντός or κονδός and κολοβός is known, we are allowed to assume that μακροκέντης means something like "curtailed", "mutilated". However in view of κόντος = δόρυ we cannot exclude the meaning "pike" or "pole" (an instrument of the thief or an oil-workshop implement?)

8–9. ἐμοῦ τὴν ἀναζήτησιν ποιουμένου. εὔρον seems here to be the most evident and simple supplement, cf. P. Mich. V 230, 9–12 (A.D. 48); R. Rémondon, "Un papyrus inédit des archives d'Abinnaeus" (P. Berl. inv. 11624), *JJP* 18, pp. 34–35, ll. 6–8 (5th cent. A.D.). For the evidence of investigation carried on by the injured person cf. also P. Mich. VI 421, 12–13 (reign of Claudius); BGU I 46, 15–21 (A.D. 193); SB 6952, 5–6 (A.D. 195), and in the 4th cent. A.D.: P. Lond. II 242, 6–7 (p. 275); II 407, 7–8 (p. 274).⁴

11–12. The last letter preserved in line 11 is probably an ε or an ο. For the use of ὑπονοέω in petitions cf., e.g. P. Oxy. XII 1465, 7; P. Ryl. II 127, 15–16 (A.D. 29); P. Ryl. II 139, 14 (A.D. 34); P. Oxy. I 69, 6–7 (A.D. 190). ζ apparently refers to the place.

12–13 ἐπὶ παρόντος τοῦ τῆς κώμης ἡγουμένου καὶ πρεσβυτέρου. A village official often took part in the search for malefactors or stolen property; see P. Mich. V 230, 9–12 (A.D. 48); VI 421, 10–12; SB 6952, 5–10 cf. R. W. Davies, "The Investigation of some Crimes in Roman Egypt," *Ancient Society* 4, 1973, p. 204.⁵ Such an official could carry on the investigation at a written request of the wronged party, see SB 7469 cf. Wilcken, *Archiv* 8 (1927) p. 312. In this text the part of the δημόσιοι κώμης as a first instance in the inquisitional proceedings before an appeal to a centurion is stressed—see ll. 6–10 cf. P. Oxy. XX 2274.9 (3rd cent. A.D.); he could also accompany the wronged person during the investigation, about which we learn from a later petition of the injured to

⁴ The problem of recovery of stolen goods found powerful expression in juristic literature, particularly in *Gai Institutiones* III 186, 192–193; C. Kunderewicz, *The Problem of Anefang in certain ancient and medieval Laws*, *JJP* 9–10 (1956), pp. 401–430; M. Mühl, *Untersuchungen zur altorientalischen und althellenischen Gesetzgebung*, *Klio*, Beiheft XXIX, N. F., Heft 16, Leipzig 1933, p. 24; B. S. Jackson, *Theft in Early Jewish Law*, Oxford, 1972, pp. 212–218; H. Kupiszewski, *Le droit hellénistique...* *JJP* 16–17 (1971) p. 95; cf. Ehrhardt, *The Search in Studi Betti* (1962) III 157–191.

⁵ nb. χυρίδια in 1.4 is not for "gloves" but for "pigs".

a *strategus* (cf. P. Mich. V 230, 9-12) or to a centurion (cf. SB 6952, 5-10). The official could also accompany the injured person in the investigation at a written order of the *strategus*, see P. Mich. IX 523, 14-16 (A.D. 66). In the case of P. Mich. IX 523 ἡγούμενος of Karanis was to be the companion of the wronged party during the investigation. In P. Mich. IX 524, 12-15 (A.D. 98) directed to a *strategus*, ἡγούμενος of the same village is expected to carry out a search at the order of the *strategus*, this time without a mention of any cooperation of the complainants. In BGU XIII 2239 (A.D. 17) ἡγούμενος is the addressee of a complaint of theft. For ἡγούμενος κώμης see A. Tomsin, *Étude sur les ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΙ des villages de la ΧΩΡΑ égyptienne*, Bruxelles, 1953, pp. 40, 48, 86, 93-94; N. Lewis, *Inventory of compulsory Services*, s.v. | πρεσβυτέρεια, πρεσβύτερος. For the police function of the πρεσβύτεροι κώμης see, e.g., P. Mich. V 228, 24-25 (A.D. 47) and perhaps BGU IV 1041, 2-5. See also F. Oertel, *Liturgie*, p. 147; A. Tomsin, *Presbyteroi*, pp. 43-45, 70-73.

14-15. τυχεῖν τῶν ἀρμολζόντων Cf. P. Giss. 67,5 (2nd cent. A.D.): τὰ τῶ ἦθει ἀρμόζοντα P. Lips. 38 II 4 (4th cent. A.D.): αἱ ἐκ νόμων ἀρμόζουσαι δικαιολογίαι P. Mich. 231, 31 (A.D. 47-48): τυχεῖν αὐτὸν τῆς ἀρμολζούσης τιμωρίας, BGU I 157, 11-13 (2nd-3rd cent. A.D.): ἀξιῶ ἀχθῆναι αὐτὸν ἐπὶ σὲ καὶ τυχεῖν τῶν ἀπὸ σοῦ δικαίων.

16. Ductus of ν and μ are very similar in this text, I think however, that we have (ἐτῶν) ν here.

17-18. see P. Bureth, *Les titulatures impériales*, p. 51. A list of petitions concerning theft, damage, abuse and battery, being an addition to the documents recorded by R. Taubenschlag, *Das Strafrecht im Rechte der Papyri*, Leipzig, 1916, p. 98, notes 1 and 3, has been compiled by the editor of PSA Athen. 32, pp. 227-228 (edited in 1939). A survey of petitions concerning criminal cases and directed to military authorities has been produced by R. W. Davies, "The Investigation of some Crimes in Roman Egypt," *Ancient Society* 4, 1973, pp. 199-212; cf. J. Lesquier, *l'Armée romaine d'Égypte d'Auguste à Dioclétien*, 1918, pp. 235-237. The role of the centurion as a police official is discussed by Mitteis, *Grundz.*, pp. 28-30, 33-36; see also Meyer, *Jurist. Papyri*, pp. 281-282; cf. Mitteis, *Leipz. Sitz.-Ber.*, pp. 63 ff. As regards petitions of similar kind addressed to the defensor see Lallemand, *Administration civile*, p. 116, cf. P. Oxy. VI 901, P. Freib. II 11 = SB 6294. As to cattle theft see Taubenschlag, *Strafrecht*, 26 ff, 88f, 115f.

General statements concerning the legal procedure in cases of theft can be found in R. Taubenschlag's *Law*², pp. 452-458. See also B. Baldwin, "Crime and Criminals [in Graeco-Roman Egypt]," *Aegyptus* 43 (1963) pp. 256-263.

The table given below contains complaints or notifications of theft and robbery dating to Roman and Byzantine times and addressed by private persons to various officials.⁶

All dates are A.D. unless otherwise stated.

⁶ The list does not refer to many kinds of illegal appropriation, e.g. embezzlement (as in P. Grenf. II 61), appropriation of public property or unlawful seizure of land. The following petitions in which a theft is mentioned but is not the gist of complaint have been excluded: P. Mich. X 581 (A.D. 126-128, to a *strategus*); P. Mil. Vogl. IV 229 (ca A.D. 140 *archidicastes*); SB 7464 (A.D. 248, centurion); P. Cairo Goodsp. 15 (A.D. 362, *riparii*); P. Lips. 37 (A. D. 389, *riparius*). In some cases, in view of lack of a technical term for theft, it is hard to decide to what extent the case, to which the document refers, has a character of theft or robbery or that of damage, breach of agreement or property contention. These documents have been excluded from my list without any further involvement into their interpretation, e.g. P. Vindob. Sal. 15 (A.D. 5-6); BGU III 757 (A.D. 12, to a *strategus*); P. Mich. V 226 (A.D. 37, *strategus*); P. Mich. III 175 (A.D. 193, centurion); SB XII 1108 (A.D. 196, *demosioi komes*); SPP XXII 54 (A.D. 210, see BL III, decurion); P. Cair. Isidor. 62 (A.D. 296, *beneficiarius*); P. Merton II 91—another copy: P. Cair. Isidor. 74 (A.D. 316, *strategus*); P. Cair. Isidor. 77 (A.D. 320, *praepositus pagi*); P. Abinn. 50 (A.D.

	EDITION	PROVE- NANCE	DATE	RECIPIENT	MALEFAC- TORS	STOLEN GOODS
1.	P. Oxy. XII 1465	—	I B.C. ⁷	—	known ⁸	wheat
2.	SB 7376	Arsinoite	3	basilico- grammateus	known	clothes
3.	SB 5235	Arsinoite	12	prefect	known	millstone
4.	SB 5238 ⁹	Arsin.	12	centurion	known	millstone
5.	BGU XIII 2239	Arsin.	17	hegoumenos	unknown	—
6.	P. Ryl. II 125	Arsin.	28–29	epistates phylakiton	known	valuables
7.	P. Ryl. II 127	Arsin.	29	epistates phylakiton	known ¹⁰	money and various objects
8.	P. Ryl. II 128	Arsin.	about 30	epistates phylakiton	known	clothes, money
9.	P. Ryl. II 129	Arsin.	30	strategus	unknown	hay
10.	P. Ryl. II 130	Arsin.	31	epistates phylakiton	unknown	olives
11.	P. Oxy. XIX 2234	Oxyrhyn- chite	31	centurion	known	fish

346, *praepositus castrorum*); P. Lond. II 406 (pp. 280–281) = P. Abinn. 56 (4th cent. A.D. *praefectus alae*); P. Vindob. Tandem 6 (A.D. 428). A particular group, which I also leave out of the list, consists of complaints, concerning things carried off by a wife or a husband: P. Oxy II 282 (A.D. 30–35, to a strategus); R. Coles, JJP 18, p. 184 no. 6 (1st-2nd cent. A.D.); P. Tebt. II 334 (A.D. 200–201, centurion); P. Lond. V 1651 (A.D. 363, strategus); cf. also P. Heid. 13 mentioned by Davies *op. cit.*, p. 207. The incomplete BGU II 589 (about A.D. 144—see BL I) could have concerned both theft or any other kind of common delict. P. Bon. 22 fragm. a² (6th-7th cent. A.D.) probably regarded theft but is so badly damaged that it would not encourage any sort of conclusions. In petition PSI VII 737 2nd-3rd cent. A.D. a verb βασταζω appears in a damaged and hardly understandable context—we may doubt whether in this case it actually refers to a theft. A group of documents concerning assault, in which some goods were lost, without any clear reference to an actual theft, has been excluded as well; cf. P. Ryl. II 141 (A.D. 37, to a centurion); 144 (A.D. 38, epistates phylakiton); 150 (A.D. 40, epistates phylakiton); 124 (1st half of the 1st cent. A.D.).

⁷ The document may date to the early part of the reign of Augustus.

⁸ Of course not meaning people who have been proven guilty but those whom the petitioner points out as suspects.

⁹ SB 5235 and SB 5238 regard the same case.

¹⁰ Here, as in many other instances the petitioner states: καθυπονοῶ δε τοῦτο διαπη(ε)πρα-
κέναι Παποντων κτλ. (ll. 15–16).

	EDITION	PROVE- NANCE	DATE	RECIPIENT	MALEFAC- TORS	STOLEN GOODS
12.	P. Ryl. II 134	Arsin.	34	epistates phylakiton	unknown	a pig
13.	P. Ryl. II 135	Arsin.	34	strategus	unknown	hay
14.	P. Ryl. II 136	Arsin.	34	epistates phylakiton	known	money, tin cups and other utensils
15.	P. Ryl. II 137	Arsin.	34	epistates phylakiton	unknown	wheat-sheaves
16.	P. Ryl. II 138	Arsin.	34	epistates phylakiton	known	tools, wool, money and other imple- ments
17.	P. Ryl. II 139	Arsin.	34	epistates phylakiton	unknown ¹¹	wheat
18.	P. Ryl. II 140	Arsin.	36	epistates phylakiton	unknown	young pig
19.	P. Ryl. II 142	Arsin.	37	epistates phylakiton	unknown	hay
20.	P. Ryl. II 145	Arsin.	38	epistates phylakiton	known	a female donkey, a sack full of <i>cnecus</i> , money, clothes
21.	P. Ryl. II 146	Arsin.	39	epistates phylakiton	unknown ¹²	wool, warp and woof
22.	PSA Athen. 32	Arsin.	39	freedman of the emperor	known	clothing and other things
23.	P. Ryl. II 148	Arsin.	40	epistates phylakiton	unknown	anise
24.	P. Ryl. II 151	Arsin.	40	epistates phylakiton	known	money
25.	P. Mich. V 230	Arsin.	48	strategus	known	wooden beams and a mortar

¹¹ Il. 14-16 ὑπονοῶι οὖν τὸ τοιοῦτω γεγονέναι ὑπὸ τῶν καταγινόμενων ἐν τῇ Ἀθηνῶ λεγομένη.

¹² Also in this case suspicion is formed in general terms: (Il. 18-20) καθυπονοῶ δὲ τοῦς ἐν τῷ ἐποικίῳ καταγεινομένους.

	EDITION	PROVE- NANCE	DATE	RECIPIENT	MALEFAC- TORS	STOLEN GOODS
26.	P. Mich. VI 421	Arsin.	reign of Claudius	—	unknown ¹³ known	donkeys packsaddles, bread, sheep- skin, fodder bags (?)
27.	P. Mich. IX 523	Arsin.	66	strategus	unknown	a calf
28.	P. Oslo II 21	Arsin.	71	centurion	known	olives
29.	P. Berl. inv. 7306 (A. Łukasze- wicz, JJP XIX)	Arsin.	100	—	known	olives, lotus seed
30.	BGU XIII 2242	Arsin.	early II	strategus	known?	—
31.	P. Strassb. IV 222	Oxyrhynchus	II	—	—	clothes
32.	P. Tebt. II 330	Arsin.	II	strategus	unknown	everything that was stored in the house
33.	P. Hamb. I 10	Arsin.	II	decurion	unknown	clothing, jewel- ry, bronze and silver objects, money
34.	P. Mich. inv. 195(H.C. Youtie, ZPE 29(1978) p. 292)	Arsin.	II	centurion	—	—
35.	P. Erl. 52 (nr 27) p. 38	Oxyrhynchus (?)	II	—	—	—
36.	BGU IV 1036	Arsin.	108	strategus	known	clothing, silver, bronze and tin objects and other things
37.	BGU I 22	Arsin.	114	strategus	known	clothing, money, bracelets

¹³ In fact we are dealing here with two thefts. The unknown men had stolen two white donkeys and then, during the search, the wronged person and the accompanying official were held imprisoned and robbed by officials from another village.

	EDITION	PROVE- NANCE	DATE	RECIPIENT	MALEFAC- TORS	STOLEN GOODS
38.	P. Mich. IX 525	Arsin.	119-124	prefect	known	everything that was in the house
39.	BGU III 759 = P. Sara- pion 1	Hermon- thite	125	strategus	unknown	clothing, money, goats
40.	P. Strassb. IV 216	Arsin.	126-127	strategus	known	something worth 40 drachmas, clothes
41.	P. Hamb. I 95 ¹⁴	Arsin.	about 128	strategus	unknown (?)	—
42.	P. Tebt. II 331	Arsin.	about 131	strategus	known	clothes, a pa- ir of scissors, beer, salt and other things
43.	P. Fay. 107	Arsin.	133	—	unknown	goatskins fleeces
44.	PSI VIII 883	Arsin.	137	strategus	unknown	corn
45.	BGU XIII 2240	Arsin.	138-142	strategus	known	a garment
46.	PSA Athen. 38	—	141	—	known	barley
47.	P. Oxy. X 1272	Oxyrhyn- chus	144	—	known ¹⁵	valuables
48.	P. Grenf. I 47	Arsin.	148	decurion	known	crops
49.	P. Mil. Vogl. IV 222	Arsin.	157-159	strategus	known	clothes, barley
50.	SPP XXII 55	Arsin.	167.	beneficiarius	known	money, clothes and other objects
51.	P. Fay. 108	Arsin.	about 171	strategus	unknown	young pig, clothes
52.	P. Gen. 3	Arsin.	175-180	centurion	known	household goods

¹⁴ Only a description of this document has been published.

¹⁵ Here again the author of the petition points out the persons he suspects of having committed the crime.

	EDITION	PROVE- NANCE	DATE	RECIPIENT	MALE- FACTORS	STOLEN GOODS
53.	P. Tebt. II 332	Arsin.	176	—	unknown	everything that was stored in the house
54.	BGU II 467	Arsin.	177(?)	strategus	known	camels
55.	BGU III 731 II ¹⁶	Arsin.	180	strategus	unknown	salt, wood, wooden door and other things
56.	P. Oxy. I 69	—	190	—	unknown	barley
57.	BGU I 242	Arsin.	reign of Commodus	strategus	known	camels
58.	S.B. 7469	Arsin.	193	demosioi komes	unknown	young pig —
59.	BGU I 46	Arsin.	193	strategus	unknown	donkeys
60.	BGU II 515	Arsin.	193	centurion ¹⁷	known	clothes
61.	BGU II 454	Arsin.	193	centurion	unknown	cases of vegetable seeds
62.	SB 6952	—	195	centurion	known ¹⁸	young pigs
63.	P. Mich. VI 423-424 ¹⁹	Arsin.	197	strategus	known	hay
64.	SB 9238	Arsin.	198-211	stationarius	unknown	a shawl, a fine shawl, a glass bottle, a little circular base ²⁰

¹⁶ BGU III 731 I is a similar document addressed to a *strategus* of Arsinoite (*merides* of Them. and Pol.), we do not know, however, what matter it concerned.

¹⁷ Cf. P. Mich. III 175.

¹⁸ This time suspicion falls on a neighbour, who refused to let in the petitioner and the official carrying on the investigation.

¹⁹ These documents are duplicates.

²⁰ R. Rémondon, *Autour de quelques termes du P. Fouad inédit inv. no 45 CdE* 27, 1952, pp. 196-204.

	EDITION	PROVE- NANCE	DATE	RECIPIENT	MALE- FACTORS	STOLEN GOODS
65.	BGU I 157	Arsin.	II-III	centurion	known	"everything I possess, not less than four hundred silver drachmas in value"
66.	SB XII 11113		II-III	—	known	dates
67.	P. Mil. Vogl. IV 234 = SB 9657	Arsin.	III	beneficiarius	known	a skin etc.
68.	BGU I 275	Arsin.	215	centurion	unknown	a machine ²¹
69.	BGU I 321	Arsin.	216	strategus	known	corn
70.	BGU I 322 ²²	Arsin.	216 or 241	centurion	known	corn
71.	P. Flor. I 59	—	225	—	known (?)	clothes
72.	P. Flor. I 9 p. 28	Arsin.	255	decurion	unknown	a female donkey
73.	P. Oxy. VIII 1121	Oxyrhynchus	295	beneficiarius	known	gold, furniture, valuable clothes and other things
74.	P. Lund. Univ. Bibl. IV 13 = SB 9349	Arsin.	second half III	stationarius	unknown	wheat, bread
75.	P. Cair. Isidor. Isidor. 142	Arsin.	300	—	unknown	—
76.	P. Cair. Isidor. 141 ²³	Arsin.	III-IV	irenarch	known	grain and a hair sack
77.	P. Oxy. XLIII 3140	—	III-IV	—	known	a piece of machinery

²¹ The document is a notification of an attempt to steal the machine.

²² BGU I 321 and 322 are petitions of identical contents and the same date. BGU I 322 is addressed to a centurion with a request to undertake proper measures in order to administer justice. BGU I 321 is addressed to a *strategus* with a request to place the petition in the registry.

²³ Both P. Cair. Isidor. 141 and 142 are only described.

	EDITION	PROVE- NANCE	DATE	RECIPIENT	MALE- FACTORS	STOLEN GOODS
78.	P. Cair. Isidor. 75 = SB 9184	Arsin.	316	praepositus pagi	known	some things found in the house
79.	P. Thead. 21	Arsin.	318	praepositus pagi	known	goats
80.	P. Strassb. IV 296 r ²⁴	Hermopolis	326	syndics	known	numerous things
81.	P. Thead. 22	Arsin.	342	praepositus pagi	known	sheep
82.	P. Thead. 23 = = P. Abinn. 44 ²⁵	Arsin.	342	praefectus alae	known	sheep —
83.	SB 9622	Arsin.	343	praepositus pagi	known	sheep, oxen, donkeys
84.	P. Lond. II 245 (p. 271) = = P. Abinn. 45	Arsin.	343	praefectus alae	unknown	movable pro- perty from the house
85.	P. Lond. II 242 (p. 275) = = P. Abinn. 48	Arsin.	346	praefectus alae	known	fleece, pigs
86.	P. Lond. II 403 (pp. 275– –276) = = P. Abinn. 49	Arsin.	346	praefectus alae	known	fleece, sheep
87.	P. Lond. II 407 (pp. 273–4) = = P. Abinn. 53	Arsin.	346	praefectus alae	known	pigs
88.	P. Gen. 47 = = P. Abinn. 47	Arsin.	346	praefectus alae	unknown	movable pro- perty from the house
89.	P. Gen. 49 = = P. Abinn. 57	Arsin.	IV	praefectus alae	known	sheep, hay

²⁴ On the recto this papyrus carries a petition of the wronged person to syndics; on the verso there is an application of the syndics to prefect, regarding the same matter.

²⁵ P. Thead. 22 and 23 regard the same matter.

	EDITION	PROVE- NANCE	DATE	RECIPIENT	MALE- FACTORS	STOLEN GOODS
90.	P. Berl. inv. 11624 (R. Ré- mondon. JJP 18, pp. 34-35)	Arsin.	IV	praefectus alae	known	the contents of the house
91.	P. Lond. II 412 (pp. 279- -280) = P. Abinn. 55	Arsin.	351	praefectus alae	known	clothes
92.	P. L. Bat. XIII 8	Oxyrhyn- chite	421	riparii	unknown	hay
93.	P. Gron. p. 53 (P. Amstelo- damensis 1)	Oxyrhyn- chite	455	riparius	unknown	cattle
94.	P. Cairo Masp. I 67091	Antaiopolite	528 (?)	riparius	known	things found in the house
95.	P. Brem. 40	Apollono- polite Heptako- mias	—	strategus	known	some objects from the house
96.	P. Alex. 633 p. 22	—	—	— —	—	wheat and barley

[Warszawa]

Adam Łukaszewicz