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Known and Unknown Officials


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**KNOWN AND UNKNOWN OFFICIALS**

During my stays in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in October/November 1993 and July/August 1994 I transcribed a number of incomplete papyri which either mention various officials already known to us or acquaint us with others, hitherto unknown. In the case of the officials already known to us the texts published in the present article give us an impression, among other facts, about the number of petitions and other documents directed to them (*cf.* P. *Yale* 1 61) and/or in which they are mentioned; the publication of to date unknown officials has the additional advantage that they may be helpful to our colleagues in deciphering new texts.

1. On the number of 1,804 petitions submitted to the *praefectus Aegypti*, Subatianus Aquilla, in the course of two full days and part of a third day, see R. Haensch, *ZPE* 100, 1994, 487(with footnote 2) and Appendix III (544ff.).

2. There are several more papyri in the Michigan papyrus collection mentioning officials. Often these texts are so uninformative that the question may be raised whether they should be published. As examples of very many such texts may serve three papyri:

(a) *P.Mich.* inv. 5987b from the 1930/31 excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis (found in structure 30-CS190-A):

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] τῷ κρατίτῳ διοικήτῃ
[παρὰ ] ,μενος ἀπὸ κόμης Καρά-
[νιος Ἡρακλείδου μερίδος τοῦ Ἀρενώιτου νομοῦ
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The papyrus measures 9 x 4 cm. It is regularly cut off at the top and the right; it is regularly broken off at the bottom and partially so at the left. The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. At the top 2 cm. are left free. Traces of a previous, washed off text are still visible.

On palaeographical grounds I would date this text which does not offer any relevant information to A.D. II/III. The chances are good that we are dealing with a request to be allowed to buy property in the possession of the *fiscus* (*cf.* P. *Bub.* 1-3 introduction).

(b) *P.Mich.* inv. 5478b from the 1928/29 excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis (found in structure 28-C87K-A):

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[αίεν θηματιαρχή][ενεκτός
[']α (δρασμαί) ρκ ]
Θωθ (δρασμαί) ] τοί Φαοφωρ (δρασμαί) η Ἄθωρ (δρασμαί) τοί , (γίνονται) (δρασμαί) [ ]
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The papyrus measures 6 x 7 cm. It is regularly cut off at the top (approximately 3.8 cm. are left free) and regularly broken off at the right. At the bottom at least 1.2 cm. have been left free. The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. The text has to be dated to A.D. III.

The chances are good that the name of the former gymnasiarch is Πτολεμαῖος but too many (former) gymnasiarchs bearing that name are listed in P.J. Sijpesteijn, *Nouvelle Liste des gymnasiar- ques des métropoles de l’Égypte romaine*, Studia Amstelodamensia XXVIII, Zutphen 1986, to make an identification possible. Monthly payments (of taxes ?) are listed. Line 2 was bracketed = deleted;

(c) *P.Mich.* inv. 5838a from the 1930/31 excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis (found in structure 30-C123BJJ-A):

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]τραχερώς ἐπαναχρή[ ]
]ν καὶ τὸ δίκαια μοι τῇ ]
]ντος εἰς τὴν τα[. .] [, ]
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4 traces of 1 more line
With the exception of text no. 8 all the other texts were found during the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis in the course of several campaigns (1924/25 - 1934/35). Several of the texts found in Karanis originated in other localities (cf. texts nos. 1, 3, 12, 15, 17 and 18). Since a large number of originals have been returned to Cairo, I worked mainly from photographs. The exceptions being texts nos. 8 and 23.

I wish to thank Ludwig Koenen for his permission to publish these texts here. Dr. Traianos Gagos was helpful in many respects when I was writing this article.

1) Petition to Gaius Valerius Eudaimon, Prefect of Egypt, Concerning Rent

P.Mich. inv. 6352
16.2 x 10 cm.
ca.142/43 A.D.
Antinoopolis

Plate VIa

Γαίων Οὐσαληρίων Ε[ῦδαίμονε] ἑπάρχων Αἰγύπτου

παρὰ Λύρηλιας Διδύμου ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀντινούπολεσ.

μέγις[τε]

βοηθὸς δικαστηρίεσ[ίας]

tά δὲ τῆς ἐντευὲξεῑς μου ἐξεὶ οὔτως-

μον γενὸς μενος’ μοι ἐκδήλ[κος]

ριον ἐν τῷ βῆτα γράψαμετί πλινθέιῳ Χ

τῆς ταύτης πόλεως κ[]

ἀργυρίου ἐνγύς ποὺ π[]

κεθὲν ὡς εἰπὼν τ[ ]...

ἀπερ καὶ αὐτῆ ἐκοὐσία .[

The papyrus measures 5 x 2 cm. The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. The text is irregularly broken off at all sides. It has to be dated to A.D. II/III.

In this case we do not even know whether we are dealing with ἐπ[τε]μετατήχων or with ἐπ[τε]μετατήχων nor can we determine the nature of the text.

The above texts only become of interest when they are combined with other fragments to form a larger entity. To reach this goal all the many fragments found during the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis have first to be transcribed one by one!


4 Papyri originating from other localities but excavated at Karanis are not rare (cf., e.g., SB XII 11105 : Ptolemais Nea; 11106 : Dinnis; 11109 : Kerkesucha; 11111 : Ptolemais Hormu). It may be rewarding to collect papyri excavated at Karanis but written in another locality to establish where persons at a certain moment living at Karanis had lived/functioned before.

5 The papyrus originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis in the season of 1932/33. Found in structure 32-CS95-E.

The papyrus is rather regularly cut off at the top and at the left. The text runs along the fibers. The back was probably blank. At the top 3.6 cm. have been left free and 3.4 to 4.2 cm. at the left. One vertical fold is still visible. Between Γαίων and Οὐσαληρίων 1 cm. has been left free between Οὐσαληρίων and Ε[ῦδαίμονε] 0.8 cm. Between πόλεως and μέγις[τε] in line 3, 1.8 cm. have been left free.
Although an unknown but probably considerable number of letters has been lost at the right the gist of this petition is clear. A woman, Aurelia Didym- has rented from -mon, her former legal representative(?), an object. She seems to claim that she has paid her rent but that the lessor pretends that she still owes him rent.

Notes:
1 For the prefect, see G. Bastianini, ZPE 17, 1975, 289; 38, 1980, 81. Additions (until 1985) in ANRW II 10.1, 508. Add P. Diog. 6-7. Although only the epsilon of the cognomen has been preserved no other person called Γάιος Οὐσιάλεριος E] is attested in papyri published to date. D. Hagedorn doubts whether this text was directed to the prefect Gaius Valerius Eudaimon. He points out that the hand-writing resembles a IIIrd century one and that the petitioner is an Αὐρηλία.

2 Διδύμη: either Διδύμης or Λιδύμησος. Διδύμης is less likely. Aurelia Didym- is an Aurelia before the Constitutio Antoniniana. She is not attested in another text published to date. If the restoration at the end of this line is correct she is an Antinoite. This restoration is based on ἐν τῷ βῆμα γράμματι in line 7 (cf. ZPE 57, 1984, 111ff.). It seems less likely that the rented object was situated in Alexandria. It is naturally possible that she rented an object in Antinoopolis but lived elsewhere. There are, however, several Antinoites attested at Karanis where this papyrus was excavated. The best known are Gaius Julius Niger and his family (cf. texts nos. 2 and 9).


3-4 I prefer Hagedorn’s reading (printed in the text) to my original reading βῆ τῆς. Supplement, exempli gratia, μένη[τε ήγεμόνι, (ἐπὶ τὰ τὴν καταφυγήν ποιῶν) δέσμαι γυνὴ οὐκε ἄν[βοηθ[θη]τος δικαίοκρις]ιας παρὰ σοῦ τούτων. For the haplography (ἄβοηθ[θη]τος), cf. P. Diog. 17, 27.

4 δικαίοκρις[ιας: this word occurs in the following texts: P.Ant. II 99b,3; CPR V 12,17; P.Flor. I 88,26; P.Genova I 83,6 (= SB VIII 9886,6); P.Mich. VI 426,5-6; IX 530,24-25; XV 688,10; 739,4; P.Oxy. I 71,4; VI 904,2; PSI VIII 944,9; XIII 1356,4; XV 1514,17; P.Vindob. Bosw. 4,6; SB III 7205,3. The word is not restricted to petitions to a special official.

5 ἐντευξεῖα[c: very frequently used in Ptolemaic times ἐντευξεία still occurs, albeit less frequently, in papyri of the Roman period and even in Byzantine documents.

6 μον: I assume that this is the end of the proper name of the former ἐκδίκως of the petitioner. One is reminded of P.Mich. VIII 507, 7-8: ἐπὶ γάρ οὐκ ἔξεστι γυνὴ χωρίς ἐκδίκου δικάσσα-θος (= because a woman is not permitted to engage in a lawsuit without a legal representative).

7 οἴκια: probably the ending of a building which the former ἐκδίκως possessed in the quarter B. There are too many words for a building ending in -οιν to make a choice (cf. G.Husson, OIKIJA. Le vocabulaire de la maison privée en Égypte d'après les papyrus grecs, Paris 1983, 321ff.). Only exempli gratia one could read and supplement: ἐκδίκως ἔχει οἰκίαν ἐν ἡ ἔργαστη[-]οιν/κελλά[-]οιν. 
I assume that τούτης is the ending of a word starting already in the previous line. After τούτης the definite article has (through haplography?) been omitted. Cf. F.Th. Gignac, A Grammar II, Milano 1981, 174. D.Hagedorn proposes, however, to supplement and read in lines 7-8, e.g.: τῆς λαμπροτάτης τούτης πόλεως κ. I naturally, word-division is in such broken texts as the ones published in the present article often problematic and sometimes arbitrary.

Instead of ταθ, it is not impossible to read ταθ. The petitioner says that she paid "about a talent of silver"?

§νγ_theme p′: instead of p′ it is not impossible to read t′. I found σχεδον ώς εἰπέν only in CPR VII 20,18 also.

2) Petition to Quintus Aemilius Saturninus, Prefect of Egypt, Concerning Trespass

The text runs along the fibers. The back was probably blank. One vertical fold is still visible. The papyrus is regularly cut off at the top and the left; it is regularly broken off at the bottom and the right. At the top 2.6 cm. have been left free and at the left 2 cm. Between Κούιντοι and Αιμιλιάιοι over 1 cm. has been left free.

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6 The papyrus was found in the Courtyard South of Street 5000 during the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis conducted by Professor Boak in 1924-1925.

The text runs along the fibers. The back was probably blank. One vertical fold is still visible. The papyrus is regularly cut off at the top and the left; it is regularly broken off at the bottom and the right. At the top 2.6 cm. have been left free and at the left 2 cm. Between Κούιντοι and Αιμιλιάιοι over 1 cm. has been left free.
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Translation:
To Quintus Aemilius Saturninus, prefect of Egypt, from Gemellus also called Horion, son of Gaius Apolinarius, Antinoite, and however he is styled, landholder at Karanis in the division of Herakleides of the Arsinoite nome. Some time ago, my lord, our father died, leaving me and my sister as heirs, and we took over his possessions, without opposition from anyone. Likewise it came to pass that my uncle also, Gaius Julius Longinus, died eight years ago, and I entered into ownership of his property and collected the income, without hindrance from anyone. But now Julius and Sotas, both sons of Eudas, wrongfully, with violence and arrogance, entered my fields after I had sown them and hindered me therein through the power which they exercise in the locality, contemptuous of me on account of my weak vision. Wherefore I have fled to you, the savior, asking you, if it seem good to your Fortune, to hear my complaint against them, so that I may be able to recover my property and receive this benefaction from your hands, my lord.

Farewell.- - -

The text published above is a duplicate of P.Mich. VI 422. Only the left part of this petition has been preserved (24 through 32 letters are missing at the right). The present text belongs to the archive of Gaius Julius Niger and his family. Several petitions sent by members of this family to various officials have come down to us in more than one copy only (cf. P.Mich. VI 423-424; 425 introduction. Cf. R.Haensch, ZPE 100, 1994, 487ff.). Obviously, the best copy was eventually sent off to the official in question. P.Mich. VI 422 of which the last two lines containing the description of the petitioner and the mention of the person who has written the petition for the illiterate Gemellus have been deleted was certainly not sent off. The pretentious use of the iota adscriptum in the first line of the present text (and only in line 1!) may induce one to assume that this text was sent to the prefect, although it contains at least one - corrected - mistake and several itacistic spellings. There are, however, traces of a previous, washed off text in the left margin, and it is hardly likely that a petition written on previously used papyrus was sent to an official. In my opinion at least one other copy of this petition, i.e. the version finally sent to the prefect, must have been in existence.

Underneath line 19 something like Γέμελλος ὡς καὶ Ὡρίον ἐπιδέδωκα was written and, since Gemellus was illiterate, also N.N. ἐγράφα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μὴ εἰδότος γράμματα.

Notes:
1 P.Mich. VI 422, 1 has Κύντιος. For the different ways to spell the Latin Quintus in Greek, see F.Th. Gignac, A Grammar I, Milano 1976, 225 (ff.). It is not to be excluded that the scribe deleted the omikron. Both spellings Αἰμίλλιος and Αἰμίλιος for the Latin nomen gentile Aemilius occur. I follow the spelling found in P.Mich. VI 422, 1. For the prefect Quintus Aemilius Saturninus, see G. Bastianini, ZPE 17, 1975, 304; 38, 1980, 85. Additions (until 1985) in ANRW II 10.1, 512.
4 Both versions have Ἀρτινοίτου. Read: Ἀρτινοίτου.

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7 Cf. P.Mich. VI 422 introduction (cf. also I. Bięźuński-Małłowist, Eos 41, 1957/58, 155ff.). Add to the texts listed in that introduction: BGU XI 2023 and SB XII 11109. P.Mich. inv. 2952 = SB XII 11103 and inv. 3000 = SB XII 11114 (this text will, together with its upper part [= P.Mich. inv.2848], be republished in this periodical). In a forthcoming article I hope to publish some, albeit heavily mutilated texts from the Michigan Papyrus Collection pertaining to this family.
8 Iota adscriptum is often used in the first three centuries A.D. in petitions and similar documents in the name(s) of the addressee but ignored elsewhere in the text (cf. P.Oxy. LX 4060, 98 note). Cf. texts nos. 1, 4, 6, (9), 13, 17 (inconsistently), (20).
Note the unusual sequence: nome - division. Normally the division is mentioned before the nome in similar expressions.

5 Perhaps we should supplement at the end of the lacuna τῇ which is, however, absent in 
*P.Mich.* VI 422, 10.

6 *P.Mich.* VI 422, 11 has ἄντιλήμμεθα.

9 Read: ὀκταετίας. The second epsilon is corrected from iota.

10 Read: συνεκομισάμην. *P.Mich.* VI 422, 18-19 has: συν(ε)κομισάμην.

11 Both versions have νυνί. Read: νυνί.

16 *P.Mich.* VI 422, 31 has ἄεθένιαν.

3) Proceedings before the Prefect Claudius Julianus

P.Mich. inv. 2789a + b⁹ fragm. a: 5.2 x 4 cm. between A.D.203-206
Heracleopolis (?) fragm. b: 5.8 x 3.6 cm. Plate VIc

(2nd hand) ιδ

[(1st hand) ἐξ ὑπομνηματισμῶν Κ]λαυδίου Ἰουλιανοῦ τοῦ [λαμπρότατον ἡγεμ[όνος]
[(ἐτους) , Σεσυρίου καὶ Ἁ]ποτανινοῦ τῶν κ[υρίων]ν Σεβαστῶν [ Month, Day]

4 [ἐν - - - τοῦ Ἡρα]κλεοπολίτου. Θέ[ων ῥ]ήτωρ εἶπεν[v-

[ας εἰς δεικνυόντα[ν . . (.)]ας πεμπ[τ[]

] ἀγοθῇ τύχης σπ[. . (.)]ζου̃ι δὲ τ[γ[]

] νόμων. ὀρα τ[. . (.)]μεν ἐπ[ι[]

8 ] ο[ἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ νο[ιμοῦ] ἐκα[ν ἑγέραρφ[]

] γόμων ο[. . (.)]τεκτήμε[νοι

] τοῦτον. Ἡ[ου]λίου μὲν [ traces

Translation:

(2nd hand) 14. (1st hand) Extract from the minutes of Claudius Julianus, the most illustrious prefect. Year χ of Severus and Antoninus the lords Augusti, [Month, Day] in the metropolis (?) of the Heracleopolite nome. Theon, advocate, said: - - -

Parts of proceedings before the prefect Claudius Julianus have been preserved (cf. R.A. Coles, *Reports of Proceedings in Papyri*, Papyrologica Bruxellensia 4, Bruxelles 1966. Cf. also *P.Oxy.* LI pp.46ff.). It seems that problems arose in connection with a liturgy. The text is apparently from a roll which ran to at least 14 (?) columns.

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⁹ The papyrus originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis conducted by Professor Boak in 1924-1925. Found in structure 24-4034A-B.

The texts consists of two nearly contiguous fragments (3 to 4 letters are missing between the two fragments). The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. At the top 0.8 cm. is left free in which the column number was written. Both fragments are regularly cut off at the top and regularly broken off at the other sides.
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Notes:
3 One of the regnal years 11 through 15 of Septimius Severus and Caracalla has to be supplemented in the lacuna at the beginning of this line.
4 It is not likely that the prefect of Egypt kept court in a small village of the Heracleopolite nome. [ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τοῦ Ἡρακλεοπολείτου seems the most likely supplement. It certainly was not a διαλογισμός (cf. G. Foti Talamanca, Ricerche sul processo nell'Egitto greco-romano I, Milano 1974; II, Milano 1979).
4-5 At the end of line 3 and at the beginning of line 4 perhaps a proper name (followed by his father's name) and χειροτονήματος (cf. CPR V 11, 4-5).
5 δεισδιονίαν was followed by a short word ending either in -ρα or a vowel + α. One naturally thinks of δεισδιονίαν but the absence of a name or the article (= "the goddess of the village we are in now") makes me hesitate. Since, however, a plural instead of a singular cannot be excluded, one can also think of a reading and supplement δεισδιονίαν [καὶ τήν ἡρακλεοπολείτου is less likely] = "for year 5" or "in the course of year 5" or a form of the verb νεμέω?
6 στο[νδά]ίους is a possibility but there are others.
8 In P. Oxy. XLII 3064, 3-4 there is a question of πάντες or ὁποῖο τοῦ νομοῦ. It is also possible to read and supplement οἱ ὁποῖο τοῦ νόμου δὲ ἄναγγει[λ]. A word-division ἄγαγεί[λ] is also not to be excluded.
9 Supplement, exempli gratia, οἱ [γῆν] κεκτημένιοι, but, e.g., a compound of κτάμει is also possible.

4) Petition to Aurelius Appius Sabinus, Prefect of Egypt, Concerning Land

P. Mich. inv. 6354α10 12.4 x 15 cm. ca. 249/50 A.D.
Karanis Plate VIIa

[Ἀὐρηλίωι Ἀπιῖωι Καίβεινῳ ἐπάρχῳ Αἰγύπτου]
[παρὰ ὁ]νκαὶ Κοινῆς Πτολεμαίου ἀπὸ τῆς μητρο]πόλεως
[γεουχουντος ἐν κώμῃ Καρανήδι. πάντων] τών κατα...γηθε[νων] βοηθείας καὶ
ἐ̣[γεργείας]
[δε]ομένων καὶ ἐγὼ αὐτός δεόμαι τοῦ] ἀπὸ σοῦ ἐλατίων τυχεῖν. τὰ δὲ τῆς δεήσεως μου
[οὕτως ἔχειν]

10 The papyrus originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis in the season of 1932/33. Found in structure 32-CS95-E.

The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. The papyrus is only at the top rather regularly cut off. At the top 3.4 cm. have been left free. Three vertical folds are still visible. Between Καίβεινῳ and ἐπάρχῳ 3.6 cm. have been left free and between ἐπάρχωι and Αἰγύπτου 2 cm.
A rather large number of letters is missing at the left and a smaller number at the right. The papyrus is also incomplete at the bottom. The contents of this petition escape us. It has something to do with cultivation of land and payment of rents.

Notes:
1. In view of the mention of ἔρον ἀπότακτον in line 7 (cf. the note to this line) it is more likely that this petition was directed to the prefect Aurelius Appius Sabinus than to Lucretius Manteniius Sabinus. For our prefect, see G. Bastianini, ZPE 17, 1975, 312; 38, 1980, 87. Additions (until 1985) in ANRW II 10.1, 514.
2. The petitioner does not appear in another papyrus published to date. For the proper name Κόπρης, see S.B. Pomeroy in Studies in Roman Law in Memory of A. Arthur Schiller, Leiden 1986, 147ff.
3. Since in line 6 there is a question of the afore mentioned village, I supplemented, exempli gratia, γευχοῦντος ἐν κάψη Καρανίδη at the beginning of this line (cf. footnote 17). κατα...ηθάνυτων: καταφρονεῖν is a verb often used in petitions to officials. καταφρο-νηθάνυτων seems, however, an impossible reading to me. I found the passive of the verb καταφρονεῖν only in two other papyri: P.Ross.Georg. IV 6, 17 (A.D.710) and P.Würzb. 9, 63 (A.D.161-169).
3-4. The supplements are naturally exempli gratia.
7. τὸ ἀπότακτον is common in regard to rent (cf. P.J. Parsons, JRS 57, 1967, 137f.). I found the expression τὸ ἔρον ἀπότακτον only in P.Oxy. XIV 1662, 14 (A.D.246). The expression φόρος ἔρου ἀποτάκτου occurs, however, in a number of ostraca (cf. O.Leid. 153 introduction with literature).

5) Document Mentioning the Prefect Statilius Ammianus
P.Mich. inv. 5478a

traces of 4 (?) lines

8 Καταλίλλοι Ἀμμιανοῦ τοῦ διασημοτάτου ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου ἴλοιν βουλευταίς καὶ ὑ[ }

11 The text originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis for the year 1928/29. Found in structure 28-C87K-A.

The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. The papyrus is irregularly broken off at all sides.
Between the traces of the 4 lines, of which the last one has been deleted, at the top of this fragment and the 4 lines at the bottom of it there is a *spatium* of 1.4 cm. The connection between the two sets of lines - if any - can no longer be established, since nothing can be read with certainty of the first 4 lines only vaguely preserved (in the 2nd line a reading ἐγραψεν [ὑπ.]ἐρ ὠὐ[τ] is not to be excluded). One can imagine that (a copy of) a document written by the prefect was added at the bottom of another document (line 5 may, e.g., have started with ὀντίγραφον ἐπιτολης).

The *praefectus Aegypti*, Statilius Ammianus, is to date known from *P.Oxy.* XXXIV 2711; XL 2923; LI 3612; *PSI* X 1102; *P.Wisc.* I 2 (cf. G. Bastianini, *ZPE* 17, 1975, 317; 38, 1980, 88; *ANRW* II 10.1, 515). Ammianus took up office in A.D. 271. The documents listed above do not provide a fixed date for the end of his prefecture. His successor, Hadrianius Sallustius (cf. *P. Oxy.* LI 3613, 1 note), is for the first time in function attested in August/September, A.D. 279 (cf. *P.Oxy.* LI 3613). In line 7 of the present text there is a question of a fourth (?) year and a fifth year. Unless these two (?) years refer to a distant past (A.D. 256-258 or even earlier) or future event it seems to follow that Statilius Ammianus was still in function in the sixth regnal year of the emperor Aurelianus, *i.e.* in A.D. 274/5.

Notes:
6 ἐλόνι: e.g., Ἀπόλλονι. The name of at least one more councillor is lost in the lacuna at the beginning of this line.

There is a sigma (perhaps followed by another letter) above the kappa of καὶ which I do not have an explanation.

ὑ[.]: e.g., ὑπερέταις αὐτῶν but there are many other possibilities (e.g., another proper name). For ὑπερέται of βουλευταί, cf. A.K. Bowman, *The Town Councils of Roman Egypt* (= ASP 11), Toronto 1971, 17, 43, 42, 101.

6) *Text Mentioning Valerius Ziper, praeses Herculiae*

P.Mich.inv. 4658a

Karanis

12.1 x 11.4 cm.

A.D.320

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[ἀει] ἐπερα.[]
[τοῦ] παρόντος ἐντυχεν δι(ά)

Αὐρ[η]λ[ί]ω Μακαρίω Ἰεχυρίωνος

4[.] Οὐαλερίου Ζιπερος περὶ ἦς

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12 I do not believe that Gaius Claudius Firmus, ἐπανορθωτής (cf. *P.Merton* I Appendix [pp.157ff.]) who may have been prefect of Egypt in A.D. 264/5 (cf. G.Bastianini, *ZPE* 17, 1975, 316; 38, 1980, 88; *ANRW* II 10.1, 515) should be regarded as (fulfilling the functions of) prefect once more in A.D. 273/4.

13 The text originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis in 1925. Found in structure 25-5082C-A.

The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably empty. At 3 cm. from the right border there seems to be a κόλλησις. Traces of a following column are still vaguely visible.
The only interest of this fragment which is only complete at the right side is the fact that it mentions the praeses Herculiae. Valerius Ziper. I am unable to establish the nature of the present text (a petition; juridical proceedings?).

Notes:
1 I cannot understand this line. If ἐπεκαν is correctly read we are dealing with a second aorist with a first aorist ending (cf. F.Th.Gignac, A Grammar II, Milano 1981, 335ff.).
2 Did the scribe mean ποιομενον or ποιομενον?
3 We cannot establish which role this Aurelius Makarios, son of Ischyron, who does not appear in another text published to date, played.
4 For Valerius Ziper, see TYCHE 1, 1986, 194 (add P.Oxy. LIV 3746).
6 In this line there seems to be a question of the consulship of the emperor Constantinus for the 6th time and the Caesar Constantinus for the 1st time = A.D. 320: ὑπατείας τῶν ἡμῶν Κωνσταντίνου (τοῦ ἀντίτητος) Καβαστοῦ τὸ ζ' καὶ Κωνσταντίνου τοῦ ἐπίφανεστάτου Καίσαρος τὸ σ'. At least 66 letters have thus been lost at the left side.
7 καὶ (ἐ)κτίν: if this is correct the mistake is due to haplography. Another possibility is to print καὶ ἐκτίν, i.e. we are dealing with aphaeresis. Cf. F.Th. Gignac, A Grammar I, Milano 1976, 319ff.
8 I found the verb προέριπτο only in P.Mich. VI 423 (= 424), 17; P.Oxy. XIV 1678, 9; PSI III 203, 7; P.Strasb. 701, 9; P.Tebt. III 759, 6; and SB 11114, 10 (cf. the republication of this text forthcoming in ZPE ). The exact meaning of the verb is not absolutely clear. It seems that the person who does the "throwing" does something or is prevented from doing something that should not be done.

7) Petition to Tiberius Claudius Arius, Strategus of the Arsinoite Nome

P.Mich. inv. 6807a14
Karanis

Κλα[ν]διώ | Ἀρείῳ στρατηγῷ(γῶι)
'Αρκ(νοίτου) | Ἡ[ρα]κ(λείδου) μερίδιο(ς)
[παρά] | Χαιρήμονος τοῦ Χαιρήμο(νος).

4 τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν ποιούμενος

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14 The papyrus originates from the University of Michigan excavations at Karanis. It was received from Mr. Enoch Peterson December 14, 1935. It was a surface find probably made during the excavations in the season of 1928, since its excavation label is 28/X.

The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. The papyrus is rather regularly broken off at the top, left, and right. At the top 3 cm. have been left free, at the left 1.8 cm. At the right the lines do not totally reach the border. Four vertical and five horizontal folds are still visible. In the first line 0.6 cm. has been left free between the words.
Known and Unknown Officials 213

Translation:
To Claudius Arius, strategus of the Arsinoite nome, division of Heracleides, from Chairemon, son of Chairemon. On the 10th of the present month Germanicius when I inspected the plot of land which I have leased in the neighbourhood of Psenharpsenesis I discovered that very much wheat was stolen from it while the watchmen of the field were absent. Therefore I request you that an inquiry be made into the matter.

The present text, a complaint about a theft and a request for redress, is directed to the strategus of the Heracleides division of the Arsinoite nome, Tiberius Claudius Arius, who is known from several other texts (cf. G. Bastianini-J. Whitehorne, Strategi and Royal Scribes of Roman Egypt, Papyrologica Florentina XV, Firenze 1987, 23). Theft is a rather common subject in petitions to officials (cf. R. Taubenschlag, The Law of Greco-Roman Egypt in the Light of the Papyri, 2nd ed., Warszawa 1955, 425ff.).

Notes:
3 Chairemon, son of Chairemon, is known from P.Mich. IX 567, 8-9 (A.D. 91) where he appears as guardian of his wife Diodora, daughter of Heron.
6 The reading κλήρου is very uncertain!
5 For the month Γερμανικείου, see P.Oxy. LV 3780, 9n.
7 For Psenharpsenesis, a village in the neighbourhood of Karanis, see A. Calderini-S. Daris, op.cit. V, Milano 1987, 148.
8 For the expression πλέκτον πυρόν, see P.Ryl. II 152,18.
9 Read with the help of D.Hagedorn. For πεδιοφύλακες, see N.Lewis, The Compulsory Public Services of Roman Egypt. Papyrologica Florentina XI, Firenze 1982, 42. The present text seems to be the first one to mention πεδιοφύλακες.

15 Cf. for this strategus P.Oxy. XLVII 3334, 1 note; P.Turner 24, 4 note.
8) Declaration of Sheep and Goats

P.Mich. inv. 21716 8.3 x 7.6 cm.  A.D. 144/45

(2nd hand)  [Βιθ(υνών) Ἰc]([ς]ονοκ) πρόβ(ατα) κε αἰγ(ες) β"  

(1st hand)  [Αἰλ[λ][φ] Σαραπίωνι ειπ(αι)γ[ῆς] Ἀρσε(υνοίτου) Ἑρακλ(είδου) μερίδ(ος) 
[καὶ Σαραπίωνι] Βασιλ[ικῶ] γρ(αμματεί) τῆς α(υτῆς) μερίδ(ος) 

4  [παρὰ Ν.Ν. Β')ριόνος τοῦ Ἡρωνος ἀπὸ ἀμφόδ(ου) Βιθ(υνών) 
[τὸν Ἱσιόνος.] ἀπογρ(άφομαι) εἰς τὸ ἑνεκτὸς ἡ (ἐτος) Ἀντωνίνου 
[Καἰ(σ)αρος] τοῦ κυρίου ἃ καὶ ἀπεγρ(αφής) τῷ διελ(θόντι) ζ (ἐτεὶ) 
[ἐπὶ τοῦ] αὐτοῦ ἀμφόδ(ου) ἀγελικὰ πρόβ(ατα) τέλει[1-] 

8  [α]ς κύμαξα ἑικο[ς] [α]γας δίο, 
[ἀ] καὶ μετάξω εἰς ἄ[ς] ἐν ἄμφιδαμα 
[τοῦ νομοῦ κώμας νομὰς ποτίστηρας 

Translation:
(2nd hand) District of the Bithynians of Ision, 20 sheep, 2 goats. (1st hand) To Aelius Sarapion, 
strategus of the Arsinoite nome, Heracleides division, and to Sarapion, royal scribe of the 
same division, from N.N., son of Horion, grandson of Heron, from the district of the Bithynians of 
Ision. I register for the present 8th year of Antoninus Caesar the lord twenty full-grown sheep of 
the flock of different kinds (and) two goats which I also registered in the same district in the past 
7th year. I shall transfer them to whatever villages, pastures, and water-holes I choose in the nome 
- - - 

The upper part of a declaration of sheep and goats has been preserved (cf. C.Balconi, Aegyptus 
70, 1990, 113ff.). The latest list of registrations of sheep and goats appears in P.Heid. IV 302 
introduction. It is brought up-to-date by C.Balconi, loc.cit., 114, footnote 4. The present text and 
P.New York inv. 35 (to be published in P.New York II) can now be added. 

At the bottom the statement of the declarant that he will mingle the declared animals with 
other sheep, the name of the shepherd and the declarant, the signatures of the strategus and of the 
royal scribe, and the date have been lost. 

Notes:
1  For the district Βιθυνών Ἰσιώνος, see S. Daris, Aegyptus 61, 1981, 145.
2-3 For the strategus and the royal scribe, cf. G. Bastianini-J. Whitehorne, op.cit., 27 and 120 
respectively.
4 I did not find a N.N. Β')ριόνος τοῦ Ἡρωνος among the papyri published to date.
5-6 Year 8 of the emperor Antoninus Pius is A.D. 144/45, year 7 (line 6) is A.D. 143/44. 
Ἀντωνίνου at the end of line 5 is written with extreme Verschleifung.

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16 The papyrus was purchased in Egypt for the University of Michigan by Bernard P. Grenfell 
and Francis W. Kelsey in March and April 1920. 
The papyrus is regularly cut off at the top; and rather regularly so at the right. It is rather 
regularly broken off at the left and at the bottom. The other side is blank. Two vertical folds are still 
visible. The text runs along the fibers.
9) Petition to the Strategus Theodoros Concerning Theft

P.Mich.inv. 2868a
Karanis

Translation:
To Theodoros, strategos of the Arsinoite nome, Heracleides division, from Gaius Julius Niger, Antinoite, landholder at Karanis in the division of Heracleides, about 52 years of age. - - - certain persons dug their way through the wall of the courtyard like thieves and - - - drove off two donkeys of mine, one a female, the other a male - - -

Only the left hand part of a petition by Gaius Julius Niger to the strategus of the Herakleides division of the Arsinoite nome concerning a theft of two of his donkeys has been preserved (cf. R.Taubenschlag, op. cit., 452ff. Parallel texts concerning theft of cattle are cited in the introduction to P.Köln III 143 [read there "P.Abinn. 48 und 49"]). About 25 letters

1 The papyrus originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis conducted by Professor Boak in 1924-1925. Found in Courtyard South of Street 5000.

The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. The papyrus is regularly cut off at the top (2 cm. have been left free) and the left (2.2 cm. have been left free).
have been lost at the right and it is impossible to reconstruct the exact text. It is not totally certain that line 24 is indeed the last line of this text.

Notes:
1 The strategus Theodoros is attested between February/March, A.D. 156 and February 14, A.D. 159 (cf. G.Bastianini-J.Whitehorne, op. cit., 28f. Cf. also Aegyptus 73, 1993, 29f.).
2 Gaius Julius Niger (cf. text no. 2 and footnote 7) was born in A.D. 107 or 108 (cf. P.Mich. VI p.118) and was, therefore, in A.D.158/9 (line 23) about 52 years of age.
4 We expect something like νυκτί τῆς κβ εἰς τὴν κη τοῦ ὄντος μηνός Ποχῶν (BGU I 46, 7-8 = M.Chrest. 112, 7-8); τῇ νυκτί φερούση εἰς τὴν κβ τοῦ Φαρμοούθι (P.Ryl. II 134, 34); τῇ ιυ τοῦ ὄντος μηνός Τύβι (P.Flor. I 9, 5-6). The very vague traces could be read as τῷ Ποχῶν (cf. e.g., P.Ryl. II 132, 6) but, as said, one expects a more specific indication of time.
6 The thieves seem to have had the assistance of somebody. Either a man (e.g., Θερμούθιανος) or a woman (e.g., Θερμούβαρθιον). The name of this person was followed by further qualifications (name of the father, place of origin vel simile).
8-10 A possible reading and supplement is: - - - [κ]οτό[ι] ἑπεδέδωκα N.N. ἄρχερροδος Καρανίδος] ἐνκλήμα ὑπὲρ τούτου καὶ ὀνόμαζον αὐτό τινός τούτῳ κτλ.
10-12 Two culprits seem to have been known to Niger and named by him: a certain Dioskoros from Psenharpsenesis and a N.N. from Karanis (cf. lines 17-18). Supplement in front of both geographical names ἐπί.
10-11 For Psenharpsenesis, a village in the neighbourhood of Karanis where Niger possessed land (cf., e.g., P.Mich. VI 395), see text no. 7, 7 note.
12 ὡς [αἰτίους ?]
14-15 καὶ] ἀνεύρεσιν π[οιήσαμενοι/-μενοι ?
17 It seems that the request of Niger starts in this line: [ διὸ ἄξιόν συντάξαι τοῖς ἄρχε-

18-19 τοῦ ὦνο-] μαμελένως ἀναζητεῖν/κυλλαμβάνειν 
19 The papyrus originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis for the year 1928/29. Found in structure 28-B136B*-C. The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably empty. The papyrus is only at the top partly regularly cut off. At the top there are 2 cm. left free.
Since this papyrus is complete at the top and we fall in medias res, at least one column must have preceded the one published here. It is impossible to say how much text has been lost below line 15 and (possibly) to the right of the present column. It is also impossible to establish how many letters are missing at the left and at the right sides.

The unknown petitioner obviously acquired in year 3 of the emperor Antoninus Pius (A.D. 139/40; line 1) some property. In year 13 (?) of the reign of the same emperor (A.D. 149/50; line 5) Petheus, son of Petheus, and his children seem to have tried to remove the profits of the petitioner's possessions. The latter thereupon petitions the then strategus of the Heracleides division, Heracleides. Heracleides' decision does not seem to have had the desired result, since in the 14th regnal year of the emperor Antoninus Pius, i.e. in A.D. 150/51 (line 11) he directs himself to the prefect of Egypt, Lucius Munatius Felix. The prefect refers him back to the present strategus of the Heracleides division, Hierax. Hierax takes on the 6th of an unknown month a decision in accordance with the prefect's subscription, i.e. decision. Petheus cum suis do not seem to have resigned but to have taken again action but then the papyrus breaks off.

Notes:
2 We do not know whether the petitioner paid 2,750 drachmas when he acquired the property under discussion or whether another payment (e.g. taxes) is involved.
4 I supplement τιγύ (έτει), since the petitioner addresses the prefect of Egypt only in the 14th regnal year of the emperor Antoninus Pius (line 11) and some time will have passed before he took this step.
6 In the tax rolls from Karanis the following persons called Petheus, son of Petheus, who have also children occur:
a) Petheus, son of Petheus, husband of Tkollainis ;
b) Petheus, son of Petheus, husband of Ptolema (most often attested) and
c) Petheus, son of Petheus, husband of Thermouth( ).
I assume that the property involved was situated in Karanis where this papyrus was excavated. Two royal scribes of the Heracleides division of the Arsinoite nome are involved.
9 αξί: probably a form of the verb ἀγέιν.
10 ἡρεὶ, ἦςο[ι]: the unread letter might be a beta. The unaspirated οὐκ prevents me from reading ἠρεὶ βῆςο[ς. I did not find a solution starting from the assumption that behind these letters lurks a (or more) verbal form(s).

11 Supplement in the lacuna at the beginning of the line ἐνέτυχον. στρατηγ[[γό][ι] in line 13 might also depend upon an ἐντυχε. It should be noted that referring to the prefect the scribe uses again the iota adscriptum in λαμπρ[ε][ι]άτω[-ι] (but not in τ[α]!). Cf. στρατηγ[γό][ι] in line 13. Cf. footnote 8.

12 A possible supplement is: καὶ Βοῦλ[η] (ἐπέρας ἐπιστήθη[[[ν] ἵ[το] ὑ[γίστα]) = "and he (i.e. the prefect) wants that the matter be brought to an end." For the expression πέρας ἐπιστήθη[[[ν] ἵ[το] πρόμιμαι, see F. Preisigke, WB II s.v. πέρας.


11) Nomination of Liturgists

P. Mich. inv. 5458a 22 5 x 3.4 cm. Between A.D. 196 - 198

Karanis Plate VId

Translation:
To Bolanus, strategus of the Arsinoite nome, Themistos and Polemon divisions, from Chairemon, comogrammateus of Karanis. Being asked by you to submit names (of persons) for the chomatekbolia and the - - - and the cleaning of canals(?) for the current xth year - - - The strategus Bolanus is known from several other texts (cf. G. Bastianini-J. Whitehorne, op. cit., 52). Chairemon, village scribe of probably Karanis, submits for an unknown but current year of

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20 The title Καίσαρ ὁ κύρος (ibidem, p.77) has been removed. Cf. ZPE 40, 1980, 134f.
21 Unless in the lacuna both Αὐτοκράτορος and Καίσαρος were abbreviated or written with extreme Verschleifung but that is, however, highly unlikely. It is naturally also possible to assume that the scribe left Αὐτοκράτορος out by mistake.
22 The text originates from the University of Michigan excavations at Karanis for the year 1928/29. Found in structure 28-C67K-C. The text runs along the fibers. The back was probably blank. The papyrus is regularly cut off at the top and at the left; regularly broken off at the right and (less regularly) at the bottom. At the left 0.8 cm. and at the top 1 cm. has been left free.
the emperor Septimius Severus names of persons for the χωματεκβολία combined with other liturgies (cf. note to lines 3-4).

Notes:
1 The lacuna at the right in line 2 (and following) contains around 35 letters. The addressee had the whole first line to himself.
2 The comogrammateus Chairemon is not known from another text published to date (he cannot be identical with the Chairemon, comogrammateus of Bacchias in A.D. 70 [P.Strasb. 200, 1]. In A.D. 161 Achillas, comogrammateus of an unknown village in the Arsinoite nome, had a scribe called Chairemon [BGU XIII 2222, 12-13]). Since the papyrus was excavated at Karanis, it seems reasonable to assume that he was comogrammateus of Karanis.
3-4 χωματεκβολία: read with the help of D.Hagedorn. Cf. N.Lewis, op. cit., 57f. The substantive χωματ(ο)εβολέος occurs only in SPP xxii 178, 26 and P.Petaus 88, 8. More usual is ἐκβολεύς (χωμάτον). Since the lacuna at the end of line 3 can contain approximately 35 letters, another liturgy/other liturgies has/have to be supplemented. If ρέχαν at the beginning of line 4 is the correct reading one is reminded of ἄναψησιμος διώ-]-ρύχου (cf. N.Lewis, op. cit., 14). In P.Ryl. II 90 nominations εἰς δὲ ἄναψησιμοι διωρύχων (line 20) follow immediately upon nominations εἰς μὲν χωματ(ε)βολ(ίαν) (line 17). Even if we supplement καὶ ἄναψησιμοι διω-]-ρύχου a lacuna of approximately 13 letters remains to be supplemented. It is impossible to decide which other liturgy was mentioned here. In P.Lond. V 1648, 7-9 (cf. BL VI 65) a χωμογραμματεύς (read χωμ(ατο)γραμματεύς), a ξυλομέτρης, and a ἔργοδότης τῶν χωμάτων appear in a nomination of liturgies besides ἐκβολεύς.
4 Since the strategus Bolanus is to date attested between June/July, A.D. 196 and September 29, A.D. 198, the 4th through the 7th regnal year of the emperor Septimius Severus could be supplemented in the lacuna at the end of this line. P.Petaus 49 gives a good impression of how this text will have continued.

12) Nomination of Liturgists

P.Mich. inv. 5299d23 12.6 x 9.6 cm. ca. A.D. 215/16
Philadelphia

Αὐρηλίω Ἰωλίῳ Ἰκιδώρ[ῳ]
 εἰς τοῦτον Ἀρταύν[ίον] Ἡρακλ(είδου) μερίδος
 παρὰ Αὐρηλίου Πασίωνος
 κοιμογρ(αμματεύς) Φιλαδελφίας.

4 εἰς τὸ καταστήματος δεσμεύ-
 οντος πεμπομένου εἰς Ἀλεξάνδρειαν
 ἀνδριάν τῷ λαμπτεὶρῳ

8 ἠγεμόνι Αὐρηλίῳ

23 The text originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis for the year 1928/29. Found in structure 28-242*-E.

The text runs along the fibers. The back is blank. The papyrus is regularly broken off at all sides, 3 cm. above line 1 minimal remains of two lines of writing (in the second line read perhaps ἱστοῖο). I do not know if and/or how these remains are connected with the text printed here. Also to the left there are undecipherable traces of what may have been a previous column (we may be dealing with a τόμος συγκολλήματος). A piece of papyrus of a different nature sticks to the text published here. Nevertheless, it does not seem to be a "fellahin construction".
To Aurelius Julius Isidorus, strategus of the Arsinoite nome, Heracleides division, from Aurelius Pasion, comogrammateus of Philadelphia. For the delivery of prisoners being sent to Alexandria to the most illustrious prefect Aurelius Septimius Heraclitus I submit the persons written below, since they are men of property and qualified - - -

The comogrammateus of Philadelphia, Aurelius Pasion, submits to the strategus of the Heracleides division of the Arsinoite nome, Aurelius Julius Isidorus, names of persons who will deliver prisoners who, being sent to Alexandria, will be handed over there to the prefect of Egypt (cf., e.g., P. Oxy. LIV 3746). The liturgy of which there is a question in the present papyrus appears here for the first time. That certain persons were sent from one place to another μετὰ φυλακῇς is a well attested phenomenon (cf. F. Preisigke, WB II, s.v. φυλακή 1). It is possible that the prisoners were sent to the prefect in conformity with his own orders (cf. J. D. Thomas, *Egypt and the Hellenistic World = Studia Hellenistica* 27, Lovanii 1983, 369ff.; cf. also R. Haensch, *ZPE*, 100, 1994, 487ff.).

It should be noted that a text written by a comogrammateus of Philadelphia was found at Karanis. Cf. texts nos. 1, 3, 8, 15, 17 and 18.

Notes:
1-2 The strategus Aurelius Julius Isidorus was already known (cf. G. Bastianini-J. Whitehorne, *op. cit.*, 37), albeit that his nomen gentile was wrongly assumed to be Aelius.
3-4 A Pasion is comogrammateus of Soknopaiu Nesos in A.D. 170 (cf. P. Lond. II 338 [p. 68]).
5 εἰς τὸ κατακτήσα αὐτό was read with the help of D. Hagedorn who drew my attention to P. Petaus 85, 6.

For the police functions of a comogrammateus, see H. E. L. Missler, *Der Komarch*, Diss. Marburg 1970, 113ff. For the Ptolemaic comogrammateus, see L. Criscuolo, *Aegyptus* 58, 1978, 3ff. (esp. 81ff.).
5-6 I did not find other examples of δέκμιος with the meaning "prisoner" besides those listed in F. Preisigke, *WB* I s.v. 2.

24 This assumption was based on the wrong supplement Ἀὐρήλιος Ἀντίοχος Ἡσαῦτος Ἰερόπορος in *P. Strash.* 245, 1. The combination (Μάρκος) Ἀὐρήλιος Ἡσαῦτος is relatively seldom attested in the papyri.
13) Nomination of (a) Liturgist(s)

P.Mich. inv. 6324a\textsuperscript{25} 12.6 x 4.8 cm. \textit{Post A.D. 304}
Karanis

\[\text{[Oúal]ερίων Εὐθείων[1]}
\[\text{τοῖς δια]ημοτάτων καθολικών[1]}
\[\text{παρὰ Αὐρη]πηλίων Ἀχιλλᾶ Ἀντ[ωνί-]}
\]
\[4\]
\[\text{[νου καὶ] Πτολ]λᾶ δι[ά] τοῦ} \text{παρ[όν-]}
\[\text{[το] ὑμνημέρων κομαρ[ὴν κῶ-]}
\[\text{μης Κ]ηρανιδος ἄσχολη[καμέ-]}
\[\text{[νοι τ]οῦ ἕτους καὶ ἰο (ἕτους) καὶ ἦ (ἑτοὺς) καὶ]}
\]
\[8\]
\[\text{[Εὐ]δαιμονος καὶ} \text{Παλη}[[	ext{μωνος}]
\[\text{[ἀφ]οτέρων κομαρχο[ὴν τοῦ ἐννε-]}
\[\text{[ακα]θε[ατὸς (ἕτους) καὶ ἦ (ἑτοὺς) καὶ ἦ (ἑτου]}
\[\text{[εἰκόδιδομ]ἐν εἰς ὑπη[ρετίαν]}
\]
\[12\]
\[\text{[± 7] ὁμιῶν [}
\[\text{[± 7] ἐς πρες[β}
\]
traces of one more line

\[\text{----------------------------------------}
\]

1\text{Εὐθείων[1]}

Translation:

To Valerius Euethius, the most eminent catholicus, from Aurelius Achillas, son of Antoninus, and Aurelius Ptollas, represented by the one present, both comarchs of the village Karanis having been in function in year 16 = year 15 = year 8 and from Aurelius Eudaimon and Aurelius Palemon both comarchs for the nineteenth year = year 18 = year 11. We nominate for the service of - - -

Several comarchs of Karanis submit to the catholicus Valerius Euethius a nomination of an assistant (cf., e.g., \textit{P. Oxy. XVII} 2123; \textit{LX} 4079-4080).

Notes:

1 Valerius Euethius is known from the following documents: \textit{P.Corn.} 20 (A.D. 302); 20a = \textit{SB} 1 4295 (A.D. 302); \textit{P.Oxy.} XVIII 2187 (A.D. 304); LIX 3980 (A.D.300 - mid A.D.302); \textit{P.Stras}.617 (post A.D. 300); \textit{SB} XIV 11614 (A.D. 303).


3-4 Aurelius Achillas, son of Antoninus, is known from \textit{P.Cair.Isid.} 6, 97; 9, 64.175; 10, 19.60.117.222; 17, 35, albeit not as a comarch. The other three comarchs mentioned were not previously attested as such.

\textsuperscript{25} The text originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis in the season of 1932/33. Found in structure 32-C63K-A.

The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. The papyrus is partly regularly cut off at the top; it is regularly broken off at the left. At the top 2.6 cm. have been left free. The distance between the lines 13 and 14 is less than between the other lines (line 13 may be interlinear). In line 1, 0.6 cm. has been left free between the two names.
4-5 Πτολλάδι δι[ά] τού παρ[όν-]τοι τῶν. It should be noted that in line(s) 8(-9) neither Eudaimon nor Palemon bear a father's name. The text involves also the comarchs Aurelius Achillas and Aurelius Ptollas. Aurelius Ptollas is, however, not present and is represented by his colleague. Cf. P.Rain.Cent. 82, 2-7: - - - Λύρηλιος Πουστίκη καὶ Ἀνούριος Φελλάτ[ο]ν ἀμφιτέρων καὶ ὕμνος Χαν νθάμες δι[ά] τοῦ παρόντος Ἡρακλείδ[ο]ν. - - - Cf. also P.Sakaon 71: a lease of sheep and goats directed by Aurelius Sakaon to a certain Valerius Cyrilus and a certain Capito alias Theodorus διά τοῦ παρόντος [Κυρίλλο]ν (lines 2-3).

6-7 ἀκολούθια[μέ]νον: πτὸς τῆς καὶ ἡμικυκλίας. I cannot offer an example for this use of the verb ἀκολουθεῖν. One may compare well known expressions such as οἱ ἀκολουθοῦντοι τὴν ὀρμοφυλακίαν; τὸ ἐγκύκλιον; τοὺς κατολογομοῦσιν etc.

7 Year 16 = year 15 = year 8 = A.D. 299/300. From lines 9 - 10 it becomes clear that the symbol for is not just used to mark the numerals but is the symbol for (ἐτοῦς).

9-10 Year 19 = year 18 = year 11 = A.D. 302/3. Notice that in this case the use of a theta is avoided (cf. text no. 22, 15 note).

11 I owe the reading of this line to D. Hagedorn.

12 ἑορτῶν: this may be the end of the name of the person to whom an assistant has to be appointed.

14) Nomination of Liturgists (Komarchs ?)

P.Mich. inv. 4788b26 12 x 7 cm. ca. A.D. 310
Karanis Plate IXa

Translation:

To Aurelius Chrestus, strategus of the Arsinoite nome, from Aurelius Casius, son of Pelagios, and Aurelius N.N., son of N.N., both comarchs of the village of Karanis.

We submit and report at our own risk the persons mentioned below, since they are men of property and qualified - - -

The above papyrus contains the beginning of a nomination of liturgists, may-be of comarchs (cf., e.g., P.Cair.Isid. 125). The text probably belongs to the archive of Aurelius Isidorus. It is not very

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26 The text originates from the 1926 dig of the University of Michigan at Karanis. Found in structure 26-B126-A.

The text runs along the fibers. The other side is blank. The papyrus is regularly cut off at the top and partly so at the left; rather regularly broken off at the other two sides. At the top 2.5 cm. have been left free and at the left side 2.2 to 4 cm. In the first line approximately 1 cm. has been left free between the words.
likely that Isidorus himself was one of the nominees, since he was proposed for the function of comarch in A.D. 308 (= P.Cair.Isid. 125).

The strategus Aurelius Chrestus is known from the archive of Aurelius Isidorus (cf. G. Bastianini-J. Whitehorne, op. cit., 56). An Aurelius Chrestus occurs also in SB VIII 9876, 20 (A.D. 534. Cf. also P.Köln III 158, 30 of A.D. 599: son of Johannes; Heracleopolite nome) and SB I 4513, 22-3 (A.D. 369/70 ?; son of Valerius, a phylarches; provenance unknown) but neither person is identical with the strategus mentioned in the present text.

In P. Cair. Isid. 22, 11 occurs a Κάτιος, son of Πελάλιος. His son (?) occurs in P. Cair. Isid. 6, 72; 9, 117.228; 12, 49 (= SB VI 9177, 49); 14, 163; 17, 98; O. Mich.I 354, 5; 614, 2. Κάτιος is a rather common name in IVth century Karanis. Since the proper name Πελάλιος (a spelling not listed in F. Preisigke, NB as D. Foraboschi, Onomasticon alterum papyrologicum 246b suggests) and its variants is well attested, there is no reason to doubt the readings of this name in the above cited texts. Aurelius Casius, son of Pelagios, is a to date not yet attested comarch of Karanis. The proper name Πελάγιος is not well attested at Karanis.

15) Nomination of (a) Liturgist(s)

P.Mich.inv. 5529

Oxyrhynchos

7.2 x 7.2 cm.

IV A.D.

Φλαουίψ Λογγ[4]
παρά τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν τῆς
αύτής πόλεως διϊ[υ] Α[ὐρηλίου διϊ]-
4 δομεν καὶ προσογγέλλομεν τῷ ιδίῳ
ημῶν κινδύνῳ[

traces of one more line

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
3-4 διϊ]-δομεν

We are probably dealing with a nomination of (a) liturgist(s) directed by one of the many guilds attested in Oxyrhynchos (cf. P.Oxy. LIV pp.230ff. Cf. also I.F. Fikhman, ZPE 103, 1994, 19ff., esp. 30f.) to an as yet unattested curator of the Oxyrhynchite nome (cf. text no.18 for another text directed to another logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome but found at Karanis. There also literature).

Notes:
1 Supplement in the lacuna at the end of this line λογιστῆ Όξυρηλίπτου. The lacuna at the right can contain about 15 letters (cf. line 4) and since either or both words to be supplemented in the lacuna can be abbreviated, we do not know whether we have to read and supplement Λογγ[ίνῳ or Λόγγ[φ.

2 In view of the length of the lacuna rather Α[ὑρηλίου X than Α[ὑρηλίων X and Y.

27 It is, therefore, impossible to say who his colleague in that function was.

28 The text originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis during the years 1926-1928; the papyri excavated during these years were received with the papyri from the excavations of 1927/28. Found in structure 26-B33C-C.

The text runs against the fibers. On the other side a large ink stain and traces of text running both against and along the fibers. The papyrus is rather regularly cut off at the top and at the left; rather regularly broken off at the bottom and at the right. At the left 1.2 to 1.8 cm. are left free; at the top 1.4 cm.
4 For the combination of δίδωμι καὶ προσαγγέλλω (cf. also text no.14, 3-4), see N. Lewis, op. cit., 60 and 63.

5-6 A supplement and reading: - - - [τῶν ἐξῆς ἐγγεγραμμέ-]νο[ν] ἀντί Φλοσίου[, ] is not to be excluded.

16) Report to Hermophilus, Royal Scribe of the Heracleides Division of the Arsinoite Nome

To Hermophilus, royal scribe of the Heracleides division of the Arsinoite nome from Diodoros, apator, together with others epiteretes of the meadows of Patsontis lying in the vicinity of the village Karanis. We have submitted to you for registration the monthly account of - - -

The royal scribe of the Heracleides division, Hermophilus, was already known (cf. G. Bastianini-J. Whitehorne, op. cit., 123 [P.Fay. 295 = SB XVI 13049; P.Wessely Prag. inv.gr. I 16 = P.Prag. I 16]). Diodoros is known from P.Cair. Mich. 359, 776 ; P.Mich. IV 223, 100. 405. 806. 808. 1110; 224, 650. 1235. 1962. 4751. 5345; 225, 37. 1118. 1710. 2693; 359A, 116 30 . From these passages it becomes clear that his mother’s name was Thaisas.

Notes:

5-6 For the expression ἐπιτηρητοῦ κόν ἔτερος νομῶν, see P.Fouad 17, 10.

7-8 For the village Patsontis situated in the neighbourhood of Karanis, see A. Calderini-S. Daris, op.cit., IV. 1, Milano 1983, 73; Supplemento I, Milano 1988, 220.

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29 The text originates from the 1933 excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis. Found in structure 33-196*-Y.

30 His son may be mentioned in P.Mich. IV 225, 2173. In line 8 of the Michigan text published by O.M. Pearl in CdE 28, 1953, 337 μῆνι(τρός) Θαυκάτος is a likely supplement (= SB VI 9554.2 where the pi at the end of line 8 is a misprint).
10-11 These lines were read with the help of D. Hagedorn. Cf., e.g., *P. Berlin Möller 5 (= SB IV 7342)* and *P. Mich. IX 544 (= SB VI 9635)*.

17) Petition to Aelius Eutyches Alias Kleon, Nomarch of the Arsinoite Nome

P.Mich. inv. 4788a\(^{31}\) 6.6 x 8.4 cm. II century A.D.

Soknopaiu Nesos

[Πληκτρολογία]

Αἰλίω Εὐτυχῆς τῷ καὶ Κλέονι
νομάρχῃ Ἀρκείνῳ
παρὰ Θενανυχέως τῆς

4 Στοτητέας ἀπὸ κόμης
Σοκνοπαῖεος Ὕης μετὰ
κυρίου τοῦ συγγενοῦς
Στοτητέας τοῦ Στοτητη-

8 ὦς ἀναγρ(αφομένου) ἐπὶ ἅμ]φόδου Κυρία-
[κης ±10 ]. . μον

6 συγγενοῦς

Translation:

To Aelius Eutyches alias Kleon, nomarches of the Arsinoite nome from Thenapynchis, daughter of Stotoëtis, from the village of Soknopaiu Nesos with as guardian her relative Stotoëtis, son of Stoëtis, registered in the quarter Syriake - - -

Only the addressee, a to date unknown nomarches of the Arsinoite nome, and the description of the person who addresses him have been preserved and we do not known what this document was about. It is to be noted that a petition from a woman from Soknopaiu Nesos was excavated in Karanis (cf. texts nos. 1, 3, 8, 12, 15, and 18).

Notes:


3-4 In *SB XVI 12641*, 2 (Soknopaiu Nesos, A.D.181) a Thenapynchis, daughter of Stotoëtis is also mentioned. Although both names are rather common in Soknopaiu Nesos we may be dealing with the same woman. The Thenapynchis, daughter of Stotoëtis, occurring in *P.Vindob.Tandem* 24,11 (Soknopaiu Nesos, A.D.45) cannot be identical with the woman in the present text.

7-8 Στοτητη-[ος: Στοτητις is an attested form of the much more common proper name Στοτητης.

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\(^{31}\) The text originates from the 1926 dig of the University of Michigan at Karanis. Found in structure 26-B126-A.

The papyrus is regularly cut off at the right and partly so at the top and the left. The text runs along the fibers. The other side is blank. At the left approximately 2 cm. have been left free.
18) Petition to Flavius Paulus, Logistes of the Oxyrhynchite Nome

Petition to Flavius Paulus, Logistes of the Oxyrhynchite Nome
P.Mich. inv. 3029a 10 x 6 cm. ca. A.D. 381
Oxyrhynchos

Φλαυνίῳ Παύλῳ λο[γιστῇ Ὁξυρνχίτου]
παρῇ Ἀὐρηλίῳ Ὀξυνάφρεως γεγομένου
καὶ Ὡρωνος ἀμφοτέρων Π[
4 νομοῦ. εἷς ἄρχεόν ἐτάχθη []
η τοῦ ἐποικίου

The text is too mutilated to enable us to establish what it is about. It is interesting that a text directed to a logistes of the Oxyrhynchite nome was found at Karanis (cf. above texts nos. 1, 3, 8, 12, 15[1] and 17). Flavius Paulus is known from PSI X 1108, 3.

For the logistai of Oxyrhynchos between A.D. 303 and 346 there is the marvellous list by R.A. Coles in P.Oxy. LIV pp. 222 ff. (several additions and additional data in P. Oxy. LX). For other logistai, see P.J.Sijpesteijn-K.A.Worp, Miscellanea Papyrologica II, Papyrologica Florentina XIX, Firenze 1990, 518ff.

Notes:
2 In P.Col. VII 152, 13 - 14 (Karanis, A.D. 343 - 345) a Venaphris, son of Ptollas, occurs who may be the same person as the one mentioned in the present text. I was unable to find his brother, Heron, in another text.

4 Originally I took χαρίζων as one word and assumed that we were dealing with a to date unattested spelling εὖχαρχέων (cf. P. Oxy. XLIII 3143, 6 note). "So in later Greek we often find -ευ substituted for an earlier -ο ...," L.R. Palmer, A Grammar of the Post-Ptolemaic Papyri, London 1946, 58. I thought of a supplement like: ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ | νομοῦ εὖχαρχέων ἐτάχθη. However, εὐχαρχέως / εὐχαρχέως of a nome would also be a novum! D. Hagedorn found the right solution. The petition proper starts with εἷς ἄρχεων (read ἄρχεων). Cf. for εἷς ἄρχεων, LSJ s.v. ἄρχεως III.1.

5 η: either ἡ or ἦ. But perhaps we are dealing with the last letter of a word that started already in the previous line.

19) Text Mentioning the Dikaiodotes Petronius Catullinus.

Text Mentioning the Dikaiodotes Petronius Catullinus.
P.Mich. inv. 6260a 10.6 x 3.4 cm. III/IV century A.D.
Karanis

Iε Πετρωνίῳ Κατουλλίνου δικαιοδότου
Ἰυ κληθέντων Αὐρηλίου Διοσκόρου καὶ Βουβαστοῦ
traces of one more line

I petronii Papp.; Κατουλλίνου

32 The papyrus was discovered during the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis conducted by Professor Boak in 1924-1925. Found in structure 24-5022 D and N.

The papyrus is only at the top regularly cut off. The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. Between lines 1 and 2 over 1 cm. has been left free. Between Φλαυνίῳ and Παύλῳ 1 cm. has been left free and 2.4 cm. between Παύλῳ and λο[γιστῇ].
Also of this text too little has been preserved to establish what it is about. It looks (cf. κληθέντων in line 2) as if Aurelius Dioskoros and his wife (?) Bubastus have been summoned by someone. The main interest of this text lies in the mention of a hitherto unknown dikaiodotes (cf. P.Diog. 18, 2n.).

Notes:
1] μ: possibly: κόρι. If this assumption is correct, then this text was directed to another official than the dikaiodotes.
2] η: probably η, i.e. probably the end of a proper name. Supplement in the lacuna υπό.
Βούβαστού: the masculine proper name Βούβαστος is not yet listed in the usual papyrological onomastica. In P.Oxy. XXII 2346, 3 the female proper name Βούβαστοις occurs. Unless τοις was written at the beginning of the next line we are here probably dealing with the short genitive (cf. ZPE 64, 1986, 119f.) of the same name. If a woman is involved the absence of the nomen gentile can be more easily explained.

20) Declaration to the βιβλιοφύλακες ἐγκτήσεων
P.Mich. inv. 6546b 33
Karanis
Plate IXg
(2nd hand) Τήλεφοςς c[ε]ς(μείωμα) traces μη(ν)ς Cω[τ]ὴρ(ιου) θ'.
(1st hand) Σωκράτης γεγομανασιαρ(χηκότη) καὶ Ἀντιπάττ(ριον) Βιβλ(ιοφύλαξι) ἐγκτήσεων Ἀρσινοείτου
τοῦ Πεθέακου τῶν Ἀρσινοιτοῦ Ἀρσινοείτου
πο[ρόπος] Π[εθέακου] προεβυτέρου τοῦ Πεθέακου
τοῦ Πεθέακου τῶν Ἀρσινοιτικοῦ Ἀρσινοείτου
[ὅν ἀπεγραφάμην δι' ὑμῶν προσαπογράφομαι]

3 ἐγκτήσεων Ἀρσινοείτου
Translation:
(2nd hand) I, Telephos, have signed - - - the 9th of the month Soterios. (1st hand) To Socrates, former gymnasiarch, and Antipatros, keepers of the register of property for the Arsinoite nome, from Petheus the elder, son of Petheus, grandson of Petheus, from Karanis. Besides what I registered through you, I register in addition - - -.

The declaration seems to have been of a standard formula, of which a full discussion can be found in H.J. Wolff, Das Recht der griechischen Papyri Ägyptens, Handb. d. Altertumswissenschaft X. 5. 2, München 1978, 222ff., especially 227 n. 23.

Notes:
1] Telephos, scribe of the keepers of the property record-office, Socrates and Antipater, occurs also in P.Ryl. II 107.1.24 ( A.D. 84-96 [cf. BL VIII 294]). The name Telephos is only

33 The text originates from the 1933 excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis. Found in structure 33-B556B-A.

The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. The papyrus is regularly cut off at the top, the left, and the right; it is regularly broken off at the bottom. At the left and at the top approximately 1.8 cm. have been left free.
seldom attested in the papyri (cf. ZPE 103, 1994, 252). In P.Mich. V 310,18.30 occurs a Kronion, son of Telephos (Tebtunis, A.D. 26/27). The first line of this text, written by a different (= Telephos') hand from the body of the text, is very difficult to read (cf. BGU XI 2017, In.; P.Heid. IV 300 introduction). On plate 16 of P. Ryl. II one can see that we are dealing with the same hand. After c(e)η(μείωματι) one expects a letter-number, the symbol for (ἐποκ), and a titulature of Domitian (cf., e.g., M. Chrest. 204, 208, 215). I am, however, unable to make any sense of the sawtooth-writing between c(e)η(μείωματι) and μη(νος). The reading of the editors in line 1 of P. Ryl. II 107 is between cες(μείωματι) and ες(ευς) as they realized themselves (cf. their note to line 1). μη(νος) Co(τωνήρι(ου) Θ : June 3. The honorific month Κυρήμιος (not to be confused with the honorific month Κυρήμα for which, see P. Oxy. LV 3780, 2 note) was probably instituted during the reign of the emperor Domitian (cf. K. Scott, YClS 2, 1931, 258f.).

2 For Socrates and Antipater, see P.Col. VIII 213, 1n. The same spelling, Σωκράτης, can be found in BGU XI 2017, 2; P.Col. VIII 213, 1 and P.Ryl. II 107, 2. In BGU II 536, 1; SPP XXII 23, 2; 25, 2 and 86, 2 we find the spelling Σωκράτης. Σωκράτης is only found in SB VI 9539, 2.

4-5 Petheus the elder, son of Petheus, grandson of Petheus, is known from P.Mich. IX 540 (Karanis, A.D. 53). He is probably related to Petheus, son of Ptolemaios alias Petheus the elder, grandson of Petheus, mentioned in BGU XI 2017, 4-5 (Karanis, A.D. 88).

21) Declaration to the βιβλιοφύλακες ἐγκτήσεων

P.Mich. inv. 5865a34 8 x 7.8 cm. Between A.D. 222-235 Karanis  Plate IXd

(1st hand) [έτος (,) Αὐτοκράτορ]ρ[ος Κάισαρος]ς Μάρ[κου Α]ὑρηλί[ου]
[Σεούρηρου 'Αλεξάνδρου Εύσ[τοῦ]ς Εὐτυχοῦς Σεβαστοῦ Φοιμ(ενόθ) ι[,]]

(2nd hand) [± 15] καὶ Χαρίρημον τῷ καὶ Σαρασσοδό[ρῳ]
4 [βιβλ(ιοφύλαξι) ἐγκτήσεων 'Αρ]ς[ι(οίτου)]
[περὰ Αὐρηλίου] [ος ἀψηλικος ἀπὸ ἀμφόδου[ν]
[μετ' ἐπιτρόπου Αὐρη][λίου Σαρασσο[νος Εὐθ[Κ]ο[μος ἀπογράφου] δ ἡ[γόρσα]]
[kατά χρηματίσμο]ν τελειωθέντα δι' ἀρχ[ου]
8 [± 8 εν τῇ μητροπόλι] [επ' ἀμφόδου []
[ήμισ]υ μέρος κοινον καὶ ἀ[διοίρητον οἰκίας κα][ι]
[± 15 πεπτ]οκυκτής τιμής ἀρ[γυρίου δραχμῶν]
traces of one more line

3 the second καὶ seems to be corrected 7 ἀρχ[ιου] 8 επ' αμφόδου παπ. 9 πεπτοκυκτής

34 The text originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis in 1930/31. Found in structure 30-C123BJ-A. Although this text was found at Karanis it was undoubtedly drawn up in the metropolis Arsinoë (cf. footnote 4).

The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. The papyrus is irregularly broken off at all sides. Between lines 2 and 3, 2 cm. have been left free. After Ἀρ[ςι(οίτου)] in line 4, 5.4 cm. have been left free. On the photograph, in the upper left corner, a fragment which is out of place.
Translation:
(1st hand) Year x of Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander Pius Felix Augustus, Phamenoth 10(+). (2nd hand) To X and Chairemon alias Sarapodorus, keepers of the register of property for the Arsinoite nome, from Aurelius X, a minor, of the district X with as guardian Aurelius Sarapion, son of Eudaimon. I register the halve share, common and undivided, of a house and a courtyard(?) and a collapsed x which I bought under a transaction transacted through the archives here - - - in the metropolis in the district X the price being x silver drachmas - - -

This papyrus contains a registration of an acquired property with the keepers of the property record-office for the Arsinoite nome (cf. the introduction to text no.20).

Notes:
1-2 The text is dated by the emperor Severus Alexander as sole ruler. It is, therefore, later than (April), A.D. 222 (cf. D. W. Rathbone, ZPE 62, 1986, 108).
2 Φεμενιοθι[ ]: the text was written between March (6/7) and 15.
3 Chairemon alias Sarapodorus is not previously known as keeper of the property record-office for the Arsinoite nome. It is not to be excluded that in the lacuna at the end of this line another function (e.g., γεγομ(ναιαρηθηκός)) has also to be supplemented.
4 An Aurelius Sarapion, son of Eudaimon, occurs also in P. Oxy. I 87, 5-6 (A.D. 342), X 1253, 11 (IV A.D.), SPP XX 68 II recto V 21 (Hermopolite nome, III A.D.) but it is far from certain that we are dealing with identical persons.
7 ἄρχη[ou was possibly followed by ἐνθάδε and a chronological indication.
9 καὶ οὐλής is a likely supplement.

22) Document Mentioning Annius Diogenes, Procurator of the Heptanomia

P.Mich. inv. 5298a 19 x 8 cm. Plate Xa

| 25. 2. - 26. 3. A.D. 301 |
|---|---|
| traces of one line | Karanis |
| μένων ἐπὶ Ἐρμο.,[ | |
| καὶ Σαρπίωνος ὀπ[ | |
| ἐπιμελητῶν ὄργ[ρίου | |
| χρημάτων τραπεζ[ | |
| Ἁννίου Διογένους [ | |
| πρὸ ᾽Β Κολονδών [ | |
| Διοκλητιανοῦ τοῦ π[ | |

35 Comparing the second epsilon of τέλειωθέντα in line 7 it may be preferable to read Σερπίωνος, in line 3 and Σερπίωνος in line 6. Σερπίων is a well attested spelling of Σαρπίων: I found the spelling Σερπίωνος only in P.Abinn. 64, 26; CPR V 6, 11; P.Michael. 30, 17 (all IVth century A.D.); SB XIV 11674, 1 (III/IV A.D.); 12035, 1 (II A.D.).

The papyrus originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis for the year 1928/29. Found in structure 28-242*-L (in the same structure a literary papyrus was also found [cf. TAPA LXXVI, 1945, 118ff.] besides several fourth century papyri and ostraca). The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. The papyrus is only at the right regularly broken off. At the left at least 4 cm. were left free and at the bottom at least 3.5 cm.
Only the lower left part of a document which seems to be dealing with the collection of money has been preserved. Only the official Annius Diogenes who is mentioned in this text is of interest (cf. P.Oxy. XLII 3031 introduction, L 3573. See also R. Pintaudi - P.J. Sijpesteijn, ZPE 89, 1991, 86ff.).

Notes:
4 ἐπιμεληταὶ ἀργυρίου are not yet attested. Cf., however, the ἐπιμηλητής ἀσήμου (cf. N. Lewis, op.cit., 23f.) and the ἐπιμηλητής χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀσήμου (= B. Palme, op.cit., no. 389).
5 For the Roman date, see P.J. Sijpesteijn, ZPE 33, 1979, 229ff. Also in line 11(December 22).
6 One is tempted to supplement at the end of this line π(ετρός τῶν βασιλέων, but this expression occurs to date only in the formula of Diocletian’s 10th consulate (A.D. 308). We do, however, not know whether we are dealing with a date or, e.g., with an oath formula (cf. K.A.Worp, ZPE 45, 1982, 199ff.). One could think of supplementing τοῦ π(οιμα ἐκατόν της δεκαπότου ἡμῶν. It seems that Diocletianus is mentioned without his co-ruler Maximianus.
8-10 The third consulate of the Caesars, Constantius and Maximianus, falls in A.D. 300. Their first consulate (together) is A.D. 294 which is rather far away in time from the date of the present papyrus (A.D. 301; line15). From the supplements in line 9 it becomes clear that approximately 37 letters have been lost at the right.
9 For the form of the symbol for (μακραδεκτος), see W.M. Brashear, ZPE 60, 1975, 239ff.
10 This line was deciphered by D. Hagedorn. Instead of the supplement and reading δικε-]κινε a supplement and reading τρικ-]κινε and so on is naturally also possible. I supplemented the plural ἐξεδόκαιμεν, since in lines 3-4 there seems to be a question of a plural also.
11 It should be noticed that the use of the theta is not avoided in this date (see most recently A.U. Styłow - J.D. Thomas, ‘Zur Vermeidung von Theta in Datierungen nach kaiserlichen Regierungsjahren und in verwandten Zusammenhängen', Chiron X, 1980, 637ff. (with relevant literature. Cf. also J.Kramer, ZPE 97, 1993, 154f. [note to line 12]). Cf. text no. 13, 9-10.
23) Receipts for the Annona

P.Mich. inv. 5275a
Karanis

15.7 x 6.7 cm.
July 25 - August 23, A.D. 216
Plate Xb

\[\text{[καί] [όμοιος]ς \ \ άλλατι κρ[ \ \ οκτακοσι- - - ,]}
\(\text{\ (γίνονται) \ α.}\)

καὶ ὀμοῖος αἱ ῥ(ac)ται ὑπὲρ ὄξο[ις]
4  
τέσσαρες, (γίνονται) [δ.]

(2nd hand)  
Αὐρήλιος Πίσκενιος
πράξι(τωρ) ἀννώνυ[κ]ῶν.
Λογγίν[ία] Σερ[νίλλα]
8  
eἰς λόγ(ον) ἀννών[ῶς]
πυροῦ (ἀρτάβην) μίσν.
(ἐτοὺς) κῆθη (3rd hand) Μεσορ[ή .(.) .]

Translation:
- - -. And likewise others for meat (?) - - - eight hundred, total 800. And likewise the same for vinegar - - - four, total 4. (2nd hand) Aurelius Pescennius, praktor of the annona. Longinia Serenilla (delivered) on account of the annona one artaba of wheat. Year 24, (3rd hand) Mesore .(.).

The present text seems to have contained several receipts for payments made in connection with the annona. Of a previous receipt only the last lines are preserved. Lines 5 through 10 contain a complete receipt written by a different hand. In it a πράκτορ ἀννώνυνται appears for the first time. A πράκτορ ἀννώνυνται appears in P.Mich. VI 390, 4 (the only known instance to date) of the 24th year of the emperor Caracalla. I assume that year 24 mentioned in line 10 of the present text is also A.D. 214/15. It is possible that the πράκτορ ἀννώνυνται existed only in the last years of the reign of the emperor Caracalla.

Notes:
1 κρ[έος is a very likely supplement. Like vinegar (line 3) and wheat (line 9) it belongs to the products collected for the annona (cf. P.Lond. III 1251 descr. published by G.M. Parássoglou in Aegyptus 67, 1987, 82ff. = SB XVIII 13417).
2 As in line 4 we cannot establish 800 and 4 of what have been delivered.
5 Πισκένιος: for the interchange of epsilon and iota, see F.Th. Gignac, A Grammar I, Milano 1976, 249ff. The name Pescennius occurs only seldom for a private person in the papyri.
7 Longinia Serenilla is not known from an other text published to date.

37 The papyrus originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis for the year 1928/29. Found in structure 28-163*-E.

The text runs along the fibers. The other side is blank. At the right where there is a κόλληται the papyrus is regularly broken off; it is regularly cut off at the bottom. At the bottom approximately 5 cm. have been left free. Between lines 2 and 3, 1.5 cm. have been left free and between lines 4 and 5, 2.5 cm. Three horizontal and one vertical fold are still visible.
24) End of a Petition

P. Mich. inv. 6244 38
Karanis
March 10, A.D. 331
Plate Xc

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α. [. . . . .].
διευτύχει ὑπατεί(ας Ἰουνίου)
Βάσσου καὶ Φλανίου Ἀβλαβί[ου]
tῶν λαμπροτάτων ἐ(πά)ρ(χον)
Φαμενόθ ιδ.-

(2nd hand)
Λύρῆλιος Χαρίᾶς ἔπ(τέ-)
tοκα.

3 φλανίου γαμ. 6 Λύρῆλιος: οἰ smudged 6-7 ἐπ(τέ)δοκα

It is impossible to say to whom this petition was directed and what it was about. This text and the following two may claim some interest, since Byzantine texts from Karanis are relatively rare 39.

Notes:
2-4 The consulate of Junius Bassus and Flavius Ablabius is known from relatively many documents. Cf. R.S. Bagnall et alii, Consuls of the Later Roman Empire, Atlanta 1987, s.a.

25) End of a Deed of Surety

P. Mich. inv. 4603 40
Karanis
July 30, A.D. 360
Plate IXe

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[καὶ ἐπ(τέθεις) ὦμολ(ό)γεια].
[ὑπα(τείας) τῶν δε(κατιῶν) ἡμῶν Κοι[νωνίας τοῦ]
[σιω(νίου)] Ἀγ(ήμου) τό 1° καὶ Ἰουλιανοῦ Καῖ[αρος]
tό γ] Μασοράθος. (2nd hand) Λυρῆλιος . [καὶ ἐ]γγιόμεια τῶν πατέρων μο[ῦ Λυρῆλιον]
[Πα]ρο[ύθι ν] καὶ παραστή(σι) [ν]ος

38 The text originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan in the season of 1932/33. Found in structure 32-218*-Y.


40 The text originates from the 1925 excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis. Found in structure 25-341-H.

The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. 3 cm. from the right border there is a κόλλησις. The papyrus is regularly cut of at the left and at the right.
Translation:
- - - and in answer to the formal question I gave my assent. In the consulship of our lords Constantius the eternal Augustus for the 10th time and Julianus Caesar for the 3rd time, Mesore 6. (2nd hand) I, Aurelius N.N., stand surety for my father Aurelius Papnuthis and I shall produce him as written above. I, Aurelius Paësis, - - -

The lower part of a deed of surety of a son for his father has been preserved. It is not astonishing that relatives stand surety for relatives: cf., e.g., P.Abinn. 61: a father for a son; P.Batav. 9: a son for a father; P.Köln V 232: a brother for a brother; PSI VIII 964: a son-in-law for a father-in-law. Many similar texts have come down to us (for IVth century deeds of surety, see P.Heid. IV pp. 118ff.; for later deeds of surety, see Papyrologica Florentina VII, Florence 1980, 25ff.[with additions in P.Heid. IV pp. 91ff.]).

The 10th consulate of the emperor Constantius II and the 3rd of Julianus Apostata was to date attested in only two papyri (cf. R.S.Bagnall et alii, op. cit., s.a. No new attestations since 1987). Only on December 19, A.D. 360 (P.Oxy. XIV 1695, 1) this consulate is for the first time attested in a papyrus (other sources from the eastern part of the empire and sources from the western part of the empire attest it much earlier). The present papyrus proves that this consulate was already on July 30, A.D. 360, shortly before Julian’s army proclaimed Julianus Augustus in Gaul, known in Egypt. The raising tensions between the emperor and his Caesar (cf. G.W. Bowersock, Julian the Apostate, Cambridge [Mass.] 1978, 42ff.) were not (yet) expressed in the dating formulae (cf. R.S. Bagnall et alii, op. cit., 64).

It should be noted that several elements in the consular formula have been abbreviated, a phenomenon relatively rarely attested in the papyri.

For the omission of τοῦ ἐπιφανεστάτου in front of Καίσ[αρος, cf. SPP XX 101, 7. Aurelius Paësis (line 7) is in all probability the person who wrote the text for Aurelius N.N. (and not the first of an unknown number of witnesses). The 8th and probably last line of the present text ran as follows: ἔγραψα ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ ἀγραμμάτου ὄντος (vel simile).

26) Beginning of a Document

P.Mich. inv. 6345a41 13 x 6.5 cm. December 21, A.D. 381
Karanis Plate Xd

[ὑπατείας Φλαουίῳ Ἑχάτῳ καὶ Συαγρίῳ τῶν λαμπροτάτων
[ἐπάρχων τῷ ἱερῷ πραιτορίῳ] Χοῦκε`
[          ὦς Κέλωλ' μητρὸς Ἀοτίς ἀπὸ ἐποι-]
4 [κῖον
[λῆρ

41 The papyrus originates from the excavations of the University of Michigan at Karanis in the season of 1932/33. Found in structure 32-C68K-B.

The text runs along the fibers. The other side was probably blank. The papyrus is partly regularly cut off at the top and the right; it is regularly broken off at the other sides. At the top 3 cm. have been left free.
Only the beginning of a document whose nature cannot be established anymore has been preserved. The consulate of Flavius Eucherius and Flavius Syagrius is well attested (cf. R.S. Bagnall et alii, op.cit., s.a.).

Notes:
1 In view of the 21st of December the postconsulate of these two consuls is excluded.
2 It is possible that nothing was written at the beginning of this line (cf. R.S. Bagnall - K.A. Worp, The Chronological Systems of Byzantine Egypt, Studia Amstelodamensia VIII, Zutphen 1978, s.a.).
3 The female proper name 'Aotíŋ occurs here seemingly for the first time.
a) P.Mich. inv. 6352; b) P.Mich. inv. 2872a; c) P.Mich. inv. 2789a + b; d) P.Mich. inv. 5458a
a) P.Mich. inv. 5336; b) P.Mich. inv. 5299a; c) P.Mich. inv. 6324a
a) P.Mich. inv. 5298a; b) P.Mich. inv. 5275a; c) P.Mich. inv. 6244; d) P.Mich. inv. 6345a