



Ain Shams University
Faculty of Arts
Ancient European Civilization
Department

A STUDY AND AN EDITION OF SOME UNPUBLISHED GREEK PAPYRI

THESIS

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BY
SUZANNE ASSEM MOHAMED SOLIMAN

SUPERVISED BY

PROFFESOR DR. ALIA HANAFI HASSANEN
ASSOCIATE PROF. NOHA ABDEL AAL SALEM

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Method of Publication

- [] Square brackets indicate a lacuna in the papyrus.
- [[]] Double square brackets indicate deletion in the original.
- <> Angular brackets indicate omission in the original made by the editor.
- { } Braces indicate superfluous letters in the original, it should be omitted.
- () Round brackets indicate resolution of a symbol or abbreviation.
- ED Indicate insertion above the line in the original.
- . Dots underneath letters indicate letters doubtfully read.
- [...] Dots within brackets indicate the approximate number of letters lost or deleted.
- ... Dots without brackets indicate mutilated or otherwise illegible letters.

Abbreviations

CE	<i>Common Era</i>
BCE	<i>Before the Common Era</i>
Ca.	<i>Circa</i>
Cf.	<i>Confer</i>
Col.	<i>Column</i>
e. g.	<i>Exempligratia</i>
Etc.	<i>Et cetera</i>
L.	<i>Line</i>
No.	<i>Number</i>
Op. Cit.	<i>Opere citato</i>
P., Pap.	<i>Papyrus</i>
S. R.	<i>Special register number</i>
s. v.	<i>Sub Verbum</i>

Abstract

The edition aims to study ten unpublished Greek papyri. The researcher will edit and comment on the historical and linguistic contents of these documents. These documents are housed in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and other places. The first four texts, from the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, are from the collection of Catalogue General: CG. 10300, 10307, 10524 and 10679. The other four, are from the collection of Michigan Papyri in Ann Arbor in the United States of America and Michigan collection in the Egyptian Museum: (number 174, 4882, 344 and 55). In addition, another two texts (number 105 and 143) from Lund University Library in Sweden. The ten texts discuss multiple topics, ordered in chronological order and in subject, from Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine periods.

A Summary of documents subject:

I. Fragment of a (Property Return?) - (Gurob; 10 Dec. 209 BCE):

It is from Catalog General. It dates to 3rd century BCE. The document is a property return of a land or house. It is one of six papyri that Grenfell and Hunt ranked them in the Catalogue General, as population reports and property returns in the Ptolemaic period. In this text, both, the name of the royal scribe and the date, from Gurob.

II. A Prepayment Contract of Catoecic Land - (3rd century BCE):

It is from the collection of Michigan Papyri in Ann Arbor in the United States of America. It dates to 3rd century CE. This

fragment text is probably προδόματος, contract of catoecic land by cavalry soldiers. It is copy of a report of proceeding. Unfortunately, the portion of the papyrus is the fifth part of the roll, since it is a very broad, wide and long sheet of papyrus. However, this papyrus constitutes parts of an interesting series of documents, the formulae of which are unique.

III. Fragment of an Official Document - (Gurob; 2nd century BCE):

It is from Catalog General. It dates to 2nd century CE. The official text is a reading of names and some are followed by father's name or their profession.

Moreover, there is a part of Demotic line at the beginning of the text. Unfortunately, no element seems to identify the purpose of this list of names. Most of the attested names are Egyptian, From Gurob.

IV. A Private Letter - (2nd century BCE):

It is from the collection of Lund University. It dates to 2nd century BCE. This fragment comes from what appears to have been a private letter, with the use of the first line of the common greeting formula. The names of the sender and the addressee are missing.

The main interests of the text lay in the fact of carrying out some service or work on board ship instead of somebody else. The writer informs addressee that a woman did not make any of unthinking acts, appearing for the first time for the adjective ἀλόγιστος. The letter is most likely a note of concerned issue. The sender manages to bring in that matter to someone. The writer informs the addressee that his sister

did not make any unthinking acts. Someone perhaps narrates the event.

V. Conveyance of Land - (Oxyrhynchus; 2nd/1st century BCE):

It is from the collection of Lund University. It dates to 2nd century BCE. This papyrus appears to have preserved an official document of conveyance of a *cleurchic* land, as well as royal cultivators.

The fragmentary state of this preservation of the document, does not allow a precise definition of its content. However, the papyrus kept the provenance in the first line.

VI. A Private Letter - (2nd century CE):

It is from Catalog General. It dates to 2nd century CE. The document is a private letter may be written by a woman. The name of the sender is missing in the upper lost part, and unfortunately also the name of the addressee.

The sender asks the addressees to buy and send her a small amount of purple dye πορφύρα.

VII. Complaint about Violence and Robbery - (Karanis; 28 Sep. - 27 Oct. 186 CE):

It is from the collection of Michigan in the Egyptian Museum. It dates to 186 CE. It is the last part of a petition, dating to the second century CE in the 27th year of the Emperor Commodus reign. The extant text seems to follow the usual pattern of a complaint about robbery under violence.

After a short description of the course of events, the victim asks for the evildoers to be brought to justice before the *strategus*; the exact date concludes the petition; only the indication of the year of the Emperor is clearly legible.

VIII. End of a Document - (Karanis; 2nd century CE):

It is from the collection of Michigan in the Egyptian Museum. It dates to 2nd century CE. The text itself contains a nearly complete imperial dating. In addition, the titulature, is partly preserved the name of the Emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, so it gives an indication of an accurate date of a closing formula in the official documents.

IX. Acknowledgment of Sale for Land - (Oxyrhynchus; 3rd century CE):

It is from the collection of Michigan Papyri in Ann Arbor in the United States of America. It dates to 3rd century CE. This is the latter part of acknowledgment of sale of a twenty-seven arourai yard. No date is specified in the preserved text. Nevertheless, Syron village in Oxyrhynchus is mentioned. This contract is a standard form of a copy and is registered in *grapheion*.

X. Payment for Order - (Arsinoe; 6/7th century CE):

It is from Catalog General. It is dated to sixth or seventh century CE. This text perhaps relates to the same scribe of texts, which were issued by Ἀγαθάμμων, and seems to be one of six documents from his archive. Specifically in comparison with the rest of the texts, the collections of the texts are five of wheat receipts and one of a payment order for grains from SPP III archive. It is one of the wheat receipts archive, issued by Agathammon.

I- Fragment of a (Property Return?)¹

P.Cair.Mus. C.G 10307 9 x 4.1 cm
=SR1285

Gurob*
10 Dec. 209 BCE

This light brown papyrus is a very small fragment and contains the end of a property return. It was found in Gurob and kept in the Egyptian Museum. The recto of this papyrus contains five lines of a text written along the fibers. The left margin is preserved and it measures about 2 cm. The upper, lower and margins have been cut off, and the fragment was folded twice vertically. The papyrus is of a good quality, but mutilated in the upper left side. The letters are big, clear and not cursive. The verso is plain.

The Document is a property return of a land or a house, and it is one of six papyri, that Grenfell and Hunt ranked them in the Catalogue General as population reports and property returns in Ptolemaic period, specifically in the third century BCE, (*cf. P. Cair. Cat. 10274, 10277, 10295, 10307, 10323 and 10325*).

This text keeps both, the name of the oikonomos **Kallikrates**, and the royal scribe **Imouthes**, in which, they recur in a group of documents in Cairo Museum,

¹ * (Published in the Bulletin of The Ain-Shams University, "The third International Congress The Mutual Influence Between The ancient Civilization, Part 2", The Center of Papyrological Studies and Inscriptions, March 2012, p.9-11).

*Medinet Gurob or Kom Medinet Gurob, located at the entrance to the Arsinoe, southwest of El-Lahun.

(29°12'N 30°57'E) (<http://www.digitalegypt.ucl.ac.uk/gurob/index.html>),
(<http://www.trismegistos.org/fayum/detail.php?tm=720>)

published by Grenfell and Hunt in Archiv II, 82-84, of which the first three are reprinted in Chrest. Wilcken. 224 a, b and c. These documents are dated in year 14, and as shown below there can now be no doubt that they, like the present papyrus, belong to the reign of Ptolemy IV Philopator (209 BCE), **table 1.**

A further royal decree appears to have ordered comprehensive registration and valuation of property to tax, (see, Clarysse, W., Thompson, D. J., 2006, *Counting the People in Hellenistic Egypt: vol. 2, Historical Studies*, Cambridge, p. 25).

Perhaps our document is the lower part of one of these documents, Chrest.Wilck. 224 a, b and c. According to the parallels, which were directed to Apollonios the epimeletes in the third century BCE, maybe this papyrus was sent to the same epimeletes. As the reports declarations to the oikonomos and the royal scribe Imouthes, was edited under the number in Chrest.Wilck. 222 a, b and c, on 30 Phaophi in 209 BCE.

These three property declarations addressed to the epimeletes Apollonios, the oikonomos Kallikrates and to the royal scribe Imouthes, as well. The texts give a brief specification of the property and an assessment of its value from Mouchis in Polemon division.

Table 1, showing population reports and property returns of the six papyri:

Nr.	Text	Date
P.Cair.Cat 10295	P.Heid. VII 392	16. Nov. 209 B.C
P.Cair.Cat 10274	Chrest.Wilck 224c	9.Dec. 209 B.C
P.Cair.Cat 10307	S.R 1285	25. Oct. 209 B.C
P.Cair.Cat 10323	Chrest.Wilck 224b	12. Dec. 209 B.C
P.Cair.Cat 10277	Chrest.Wilck 224a	12. Dec. 209 B.C
P.Cair.Cat 10325	SB XXIV 16063	12. Dec. 209 B.C

Most of the property returns, especially in the Ptolemy Philopator reign from Arsinoe were addressed to the epimeletes Apollonios, the dioiketes Theogenes, the royal scribe Imouthes and the oikonomos Kallikrates.

The organization of the early Ptolemaic administration in Fayum differed from other areas. The oikonomos and a scribal staff were in charge of nome finances, with the royal scribe and his subordinates, the district scribe and, village scribe who kept the records, among the most important tasks of which were the survey and registration of land. At the same time, the office of royal scribe grew closer to those of the strategos and oikonomos. Latter, becoming more defined in relation to the former. These developments seem to have happened gradually, to formally reform the offices, or intentionally abandon the offices of nomarch and oikonomos, (see, Verhoogt, A., 2012, *Administration, Ptolemaic Egypt, the Encyclopedia of Ancient History*, Yale, p. 8).

Recto:

→

- [±10 πρὸς]
2 [Καλλικράτην τὸν]
 οἰκονόμον καὶ
4 Ἴμούθην βασιλικὸν
 γραμματέα τῇ
6 κῇ τοῦ Φαῶφι

Translation:

[To Kallikrates] the oikonomos and Imouthes the royal scribe, in the 28th of Phaophi (10th of December).

Commentary:

L.1-2 [Καλλικράτην τόν]: The sentence should be proceeded by the preposition πρὸς with accusative to give the meaning, “toward” or “to”. Therefore, the completely three lines afterward are in the accusative case.

Kallikrates was the oikonomos who accompanied Imouthes the basilikos grammateus in a group of four documents dated to the year 209 BCE, for a royal order for registrations, in *Chrest. Wilck.* 224(a), 224(b), 224(c) and *P.Cair.Cat* 10274= *SB XXIV* 16063, (see, Papathomas, A., 1994, *Fünfundzwanzig griechische Papyri aus den Sammlungen von Heidelberg, Wien und Kairo (P.Heid. VII), Nr. 8, Heidelberg, pp. 20-22; 37).*

Kallikrates accompanied Imouthes in (*cf. P. Lond.* VII 2189, 11, *A Receipt for Tax on Sale, (Fayum: 209 BCE); (see, Bagnall, R. S., 1972, Theogenes the Dioketes,*

Katholieke Universiteit- Ancient Society, Leuven, pp.111-119,

“πρὸς Καλλικράτ[ην] τὸν οἰκονόμον καὶ Ἰμούθην τὸν βα(σιλικὸν) γρ(αμματέα),

“To Kallikrates the oikonomos and Imouthes the royal scribe”

A royal order was obliged to each and every owner was required to accept to do a measurement and valuation of his house and then to register the result with several authorities. This royal order was widely followed. Similar orders for registration continued to be made from time to time, (*cf. SB XXII 15370, declaration of grain made to the royal scribe, (151/150 or 140/139 BCE); see, Clarysse, W., and Thompson, D. J., op., cit., p. 26).*

Some of these registrations: [Chrest Wilck. 221 = UPZ I 116, (Memphis; 209/208 BCE); P. Lond. III 1200, (Thebaid; 20 Oct. 209 BCE); Chrest Wilck. 224, (Arsinoe; 16 Nov. 209 BCE) and P. Lond VII 2189, (Arsinoe; 10 Dec. 209 BCE)].

L. 1-3 οἰκονόμον καὶ: The oikonomos worked together with the royal scribe, this relationship attested as early as the documents cited in groups, (Chrest. Wilck 224c, Chrest. Wilck 224a; P.Heid. VII 392; S.R 1285, Chrest. Wilck 224b and SB XXIV 16063).

The oikonomos is the manager of royal financial affairs, and one of the most important economic officials in the Ptolemaic state, (*see, [Bauschatz, J., 2013, Law and Enforcement in Ptolemaic Egypt, Cambridge, p. 346\).](#)*