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Unpublished Greek Papyri from Cairo Museum

A THESIS

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Abstract

The present ten unpublished Greek papyri were found in different places: Theadelphia, Oxyrhynchus, Hermopolis, Edfu and Saqqara. These papyri are kept in the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and registered in the Special Register under numbers: 3732, 3073, 3058 and 3052. The Egyptian Museum gave me the permission to photograph this collection for studying and editing. This collection belongs to the Roman and Byzantine Period and chronologically extended through seven centuries (from the first to the seventh century AD.).

1- "Receipt for Transport- Tax" It belongs to Soterichos Archive who lived in Theadelphia during the first Century AD. The text began by the name of the tax collector Hraklides and his associates who received the account of the transport of grain to the granaries which was paid by Soterichos from Theadelphia in the second year of the reign of Emperor Domitian (82/3 AD).

2- "Receipt for Grass-Price" It belongs to Soterichos Archive. The receipt between Posidonius son of Aphrodisios and Soterichos. The payment mentioned in money 39 drachmae. the date backed to the first year of Emperor Nero, in 21 of May 96 AD.

3- "Private Letter" A familiar letter begins with the formula Χαῖρε κύριέ μου which backed to the 2nd -3rd Century AD. The sender is Amesynos to his brother Eudaimon tells him that the men of Hermas came to him and asked him to send this letter to Eudaimon in order to be their leader.

4- "A Fragment of Complaint" It is the recto of the document, it has lost the beginning, may be a complaint from the metropolitans to the village scribes, but the village's name is lost. The verso is an "Account of grain" consists of an account of grain with numbers may be for different kinds or may be the writer put the grain in order. It mentioned the measures of κοτύλη.

5- "Loan of Money" It is from Oxyrhynchus with the title λαμπροτάτης. The name of the creditor and debtor are missing, the debtor promise that he will give back the sum of money three thousands myriads of denarii.

6- “Receipt for κανών” From Theadelphia; the text has just few words. The text backed to the 4th Century AD. It begins with the sign χμγ □θ, the date is not clear that the number of the indiction not complete. May be it backed to the tenth, eleventh or twelfth indiction. It has account by νομίματα and κερατια, 2nd hand has assigned in the end of receipt.

7- “Receipt for Tax Payment in Kind” The receipt is complete, it is from Hermopolis. The cross at the beginning, the byzantine sign, which is a monogram, is drawn here twice like many kinds of receipts under this category in the same period. The tax has been paid in kind five artabas as a rent for one and half arourae.

8- “A Fragment of Contract” It is between Aurelius Papnothius and Mauras son of Fib, the name of village is not mentioned. The title Φιλοπονίαν “the confraternity” which is mentioned very few times in the papyri, the confraternity of the saint Theodore who lived in Oxyrhynchus during AD 535/536: 614.

9- “Sale of House?” It dates back to the sixth or seventh Century AD. The text in seven fragments, the cross at the document could be noticed and it is a very regular sign of Byzantine period.

10- “A List of Dowry?” The text has written on both recto and verso, the verso is complete. It dates back to the seventh Century AD. It deals with different items, βουργαρικον a new describe of a belt may has a Bulgarian design or it is from Bulgaria.