

CATALOGUE
OF
THE GREEK PAPYRI
VOLUME I

Part 3: Pages 178-202 & Plates

54. HESIOD, *THEOGONIA*.

Behnesa.

11.4 × 4.3 cm.

Late first century B.C. or early first
century A.D. Plate 4.

Hesiod is still not very well represented among the papyri, and the following fragment from the *Theogonia* in spite of its meagre size is of some little interest on account of its early date. It is from the bottom of a column, and is inscribed in a medium-sized uncial hand, round and upright, which may be assigned with probability to the Augustan period. An acute accent in l. 655 is likely to be a subsequent addition. On the verso are parts of seven lines of demotic.

Four readings occur which are peculiar to the papyrus. One of them (l. 656) confirms a conjecture of Hermann, while the rest are of more questionable value, but merit attention in view of the antiquity of the MS. and its probable correctness as against other testimony in l. 656.

.

δη τοτ[ε τοις μετεειπε πατηρ ανδρων τε θεων τε
κεκλυ[τε μεν Γαιης τε και Ουρανου αγλαα τεκνα
645 [ο]φρ ειπω τ[α με θυμος ενι στηθεσσι κελενει
[η]δη γαρ μαλ[α δηρον εναντιοι αλληλοισι
[ν]εικης και καρτους περι μαρναμεθ ηματα παντα
[Τ]ειτηνες τε θεοι και οσοι Κρονου εκγενομεσθα
[ν]μεις δε μεγαλην τε βιην και χειρας ααπτους
650 [φ]αινετε Τειτη[νεσσιν εναντιοι εν δαι λυγρη
[μ]νησαμενοι φιλοτητος ενηεος οσσα παθοντες
[ε]ς φαος αφ ικεσθ[ε δυσηλεγεος υπο δεσμου
[η]μετερας δια βο[υλας απο ζοφου ηεροεντος
[ω]ς φατο τον δ αφ [αντις αμειβετο Κοττος αμυμων
655 [δαι]μονι ουκ αδά[η]τα πιφασκειαι αλλα και αυτοι
[ιδ]μεν ο τοι περι μ[εν] πραπιδες περι δ. εστι νοημα

647. καρτους: κράτεος MSS.

652. ικεσθ[ε: ἀφίκεσθε MSS. The metre is not affected since the ι may be long or short; but αφ might easily disappear after αφ.

654. αφ [αντις: ἐξαδτις MSS. Only the tip of the cross-bar of ψ remains, but the letter is nevertheless practically certain. αψα does not seem to occur in Hesiod with verbs of speaking, but it is common enough in Homer, e.g. E 242 αἴψα δὲ Τυδείδην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα, I 201 αἴψα δὲ Πάτροκλον προσεφώνεεν ἐγγὺς ἔοντα.

655. The accent was at first misplaced and therefore repeated in the correct position.

656. ο τοι: so Hermann, *Op.* vi. 180, comparing Homer, Θ 32, &c.; ὅτι MSS. The right side of the ο is rubbed and οτει would be a just possible reading, but is very much less likely.

55. HERODOTUS II.

Fr. 3 11.7 x 7.7 cm.

Second century. Plate 10 (Frag. 3).

A Herodotean papyrus is as yet something of a rarity, the only fragments at present published being P. Oxy. 18 and 19 (Book i), 695 (Book v), and a Munich papyrus edited by Wilcken in *Archiv* i, p. 471 (Book i), none of which are of at all considerable compass. The following pieces from Book ii, though also of meagre proportions, are a welcome addition. They belong to a carefully written roll from which, to judge by the clean straight edges, they have been deliberately cut; the verso, however, is in each case blank. The script is a handsome upright uncial, the letters being rather widely spaced and sometimes (e.g. κ and τ) finished off with small apices. In general appearance this hand, which is probably of the second century, recalls that of the Bacchylides papyrus, though there is an obvious difference in the formation of the ω; cf. also P. Oxy. 665. Stops in both the high and middle position occur, and some of these at least may be due to the original scribe, to whom no doubt the paragraphi and diaereses on initial iotas are to be referred; but the stop in l. 29 looks like a later addition, and the hand of a corrector is to be recognized in ll. 20 and 34. A critical mark opposite l. 33 is noticeable, as well as the very deep margin (6.7 cm.) at the top of Frag. 3.

Frag. 1.

α ξυλα ε[πεαν δε τωι τρο ii. 96
 ποι του[τωι ναυπηγη
 σωνται [ζυγα επιπολης
 τινουσι [αυτων νομεν
 5 σι δε ουδ[εν χρεωνται ε
 σωθεν δε τας αρμονιας
 εν ων ε[πακτωσαν τη
 βυβλων[πηδαλιον δε εν
 ποιεοντ[αι και τουτο δι
 10 α της τρο[πιος διαβυνε
 ται· ιστω[ι δε ακανθινωι
 χρεωντα[ι ιστιοισι δε
 βυβλινοι[σι

Frag. 2.

[υπο Περσ]ηισι εστι [Α][γ]υ[πτος ii. 98
 15 [η δε ετερη] δοκει μοι πο
 [λις το ουν]ομα σχειν απο
 [του Δανα]ου γαμβρου Αρ
 [χανδρου] του Φθιου· του
 [Αχαιου κα]λεεται γαρ δη
 20 [Αρχανδρο]υ πολις ει δ αν
 [και αλλος τ]ις Αρχανδρος·
 [ου μεντοι] Αιγυπτιον γε
 [το ουνομα]· μεχρι μεν 99
 [τουτου οψι]ς τε εμη· και
 25 [γνωμη κ]αι ιστοριη[[ι]]

Frag. 3. Plate 10.

ποιησαι τον Σεσω[στριν ii. 107
 και δυο μεν των π[αιδων
 κατακαηναι τροπ[ωι· τοι
 ουτωι τους δε λοιπ[ους α
 30 ποσωθηναι αμα τ[ωι πα
 τρι· νοστησας δε ο [Σεσω 108

στρις ες την Αιγυπτου
 —> και τισαμενος τον [αδελ
 φον τω μεν ομιλω [

4. τινουσι: so AB; τελνουσι other MSS., Hude. Cf. l. 33.

9. ποιουνται: ποιενται MSS., Hude.

15. δοκει μοι πολις: πολις δοκει μοι MSS.

16. σχειν: εχειν MSS.

22. Αιγυπτιον γε: γε Αιγυπτιον MSS.

33. τισαμενος: so L; τεισ. other MSS., Hude. Cf. l. 4. The meaning of the critical sign (possibly by the first hand) opposite this line is uncertain. It is a combination of an obelus with a diplê, and occurs among the *notae simplices* enumerated in Cod. Par. 7530, where it is said to designate a verse *alienus et supervacuus* (Dindorf, *Schol. in Hom. Il. I*, p. xlix). For the occurrence of critical signs in prose papyri cf. l. 48-9 and note; a diplê is found in a Hawara papyrus (15) of Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*.

56. HIPPOCRATES, Περὶ διαίτης ὁξέων.

7.1 x 5.1 cm.

Second century.

The ends and beginnings of lines of two columns from the latter portion of Hippocrates' treatise Περὶ διαίτης ὁξέων. This portion of the treatise has been generally recognized from the time of Galen downwards to be a spurious accretion, and is expressly designated as *νόθα* in the best manuscripts. It is, however, of considerable antiquity.

The two columns are written on the verso of the papyrus in a small but clear cursive hand, somewhat resembling that of the British Museum Herondas and belonging most probably to the first half of the second century. Such a date is also supported by the evidence of the recto, which bears the remains of a few lines from, apparently, some first-century document. A high stop is used twice, but this and the paragraphus are the only lection signs which occur; they are apparently both due to the original scribe, who has also in one place entered a variant in the margin. Textually the fragment in spite of its small size is of some interest. As usual, it supports none of the three principal MSS., which are of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, at all consistently, agreeing for instance with A against MV in ll. 6 and 27-8, with MV against A in ll. 21, 23, and 25, and with AM against V in l. 17, while occasionally it differs from them all; cf. notes on ll. 7, 9, 13, and 15. The accompanying collation is based on the edition of Kühlewein.

Col. i.

Col. ii.

· · · · ·
] φ[λεε]ι [τωι τοι
 [ωιδε και επαν]εσ[ις] ειναι το[υ
 [πυρετου αλλ ο]μω[ς] τον τοιοι[δε]
 [παραφυλασσει]ν [τη]ι λιμοκτο
 5 [νιη και υδατοποσι]ηι και με

· · · · ·
 [το ετερον παρα το ετερον πα
 ρα[βλαστανει και σκληρη φλε
 γμ[ονη κατεχει και οιδειει ισχυ
 20 ρω[ς ο οφθαλμος και η παρα
 φρ[οσυνη μεγα επιδιδοι αι δε νυ

[λικρητου ποσει και] χυλοισι	κτ[ες μαλλον σημαινουσιν
[παραφυλασσειν μηδεν πι	η αι [ημεραι τα περι την παρα
[στευων τη ανεσει] τ[ω]ν πυρετων	φρο[συνην τα δε σημεια μα
[. εχου]σι [σ]ημεια επι ^{οκοσοι} ^{τοιαδε}	25 λισ[τα γινεται πολλα επι τον
10 [κινδυνοι εισι θνησκ]ειν οκο	πε[ρισσον αριθμον η επι τον
[ταν δε ταυτα συνιδης] ουτως	αρτ[ιον εν οκοτερω δ αν των α
[προλεγειν ην σοι αρεσ]κη θεω	ριθ[μων τουτων γνηται ολε
[ρησας ευ μαλα οκοτα]ν δ εν	θρο[ι επιγινονται τους τοι
[πυρετοισι φοβερων τι γεν]ηται	30 ο[υσδε
15 [πεμπταιοις εουσιν ην η κο]ιλιη	
[εξαιφνης νγρα διαχωρηση] και	
.	

1. φ[ι]λεε[ι] [τωι : or φ[ι]λει] τ[ωι]. The MSS. here apparently have the uncontracted form (Kühlewein, *Prolegomena*, p. xcvi).

2. επαν]εσ[is]: the letters is barely fill the lacuna.

6. χυλοισι: so A; χυμο[ι]σι MV.

7. [παραφυλασσειν: παραφύλασσε AMV, but this would not sufficiently fill the lacuna, the η of μ]ηδεν being under the ι of [τη]ι in l. 4 and the η of υδατοποσι]ηι in l. 5. Probably, therefore, the infinitive was written here as in ll. 4 and 12.

9. What exactly stood in the papyrus here is doubtful. The common reading is ὅσοι δὲ τοιαῦτε ἔχουσι σημεῖα (so e.g. Kühn), but A has ὥς οἱ τοιαῦτε ἔχοντες σημ. (so Kühlewein), MV having ὅσοι for ὥς οἱ. The marginal variant οκοσοι τοιαδε apparently implies εχουσι, not εχοντες, in the text of the papyrus, and εχου]σι may be read, though εχοντ]ες is equally possible. But there is not room for οσοι δε τοιαδ(ε) before εχου]σι; perhaps οι (οἱ) was written for οσοι, or ταδε for τοιαδε. It is noticeable that there is no δε in the margin after οκοσοι, but δέ (or ὥς) cannot be spared.

10. οκοταν: ὁπόταν Kühlewein, following the usual spelling of A; cf. *Prolegomena*, p. xciii.

11. ουτως: οὕτω Kühlewein.

13. οκοτα]ν: so vulg.; ὅταν AMV, but this would leave the supplement shorter by two or three letters than would be expected from the analogy of the three preceding lines.

δ εν: so MV, Kühlewein; δέ A omitting εν.

15. There is plenty of room for ην, which is omitted in AMV, but is read by Kühlewein on the authority of Foes and the various readings of J. Sambucus in Mack's edition.

17. πα]ρα[βλαστανει: so AM; περιβλαστάνει V.

20. η before παρα]φρ[οσυνη is omitted in MV, but considerations of space are rather in favour of its insertion, as in A.

21. μεγα: so MV, μετὰ τὴ A, whence Kühlewein reads μέγα τι. That τι stood in the papyrus is not at all likely, since without it the line is of rather more than average length.

23. ἡ before αἱ was omitted by A¹ but added by A⁴. The papyrus no doubt agreed with MV in reading παραφροσυνην as against A's ἀφροσύνην.

25. It is practically certain that the papyrus had πολλα like MV, since otherwise this line would be quite abnormally short; om. πολλα A, and so Kühlewein.

27. εν: so A, om. MV. A decision is here more precarious, but the longer reading seems to suit the papyrus rather better.

27-8. των αριθμων τουτων: so A, Kühlewein; τούτων τῶν ἀρ. MV.

29. In the margin against this line there is a rather faint curved mark, like one loop of an omega, which may have some critical significance, but is quite likely to be accidental.

57. DEMOSTHENES, *DE CORONA*.

Harit.

12.7 x 10.8 cm. Late second or early third century. Plate 10.

Parts of two columns from the top of a roll inscribed with the *De Corona*. The verso of the fragment has been utilized for a short letter from Heron to Heroninus, of whose correspondence, dating from about the middle of the third century, there are many other examples; cf. 16. Hence the text on the recto, which is written in sloping uncials of the common oval type, is not likely to be later than the first few decades of the third century, and may even go back to the end of the second; cf. e. g. the hand of the Oxyrhynchus historian (P. Oxy. V, Plate V), which is a smaller and less regular example of the same style. The length of the horizontal strokes, especially in the τ , is noticeable in this Demosthenes papyrus. A mark of elision is inserted twice, apparently by the original scribe. The only textual point worth remarking is the omission in Col. i of the contents of the $\psi\eta\phi\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$ and $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, which are cited in MSS. but bracketed by modern editors.

Col. i.	Col. ii.
τ]ων $\psi\eta\phi\iota$ § 163	μεταξὺ δειπνούντες § 169
[σμάτων ἀκο]υσαντες	τοὺς τ' ἐκ τῶν σκηνῶν
[καὶ τῶν ἀπο]κρίσεων	τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν
[εἰσεσθε καὶ μ]οι λεγε	20 ἐξείργον καὶ τὰ γέρρα
5 [ταῦτα λαβὼν]	ἐνεπιμπράσαν οἱ δὲ
[$\psi\eta\phi\iota\sigma\mu$]α	τοὺς στρατηγούς με
[ἕτερον $\psi\eta\phi\iota\sigma\mu\alpha$	τεπεμποντο καὶ τὸν
[λεγε δὴ καὶ τ]ας ἀπο	σαλπικτήν ἐκ[αλουν]
[κρίσεις]	25 καὶ θορυβοῦ πλ[ήρης]
10 [$\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$]	ἣν ἡ πόλις τῇ δ [υστε]
[Ἀθηναίους]	ραῖαι ἀμὰ τῇ ἡμ[εραι]
καὶ Θηβαίους	οἱ μὲν πρῶταν[εις]
[οὕτω διαθεῖς ο] Φίλιπ	τὴν βουλὴν ἐκαλ[ουν]
[πὸς τὰς πόλει]ς πρὸς	30 εἰς τὸ βουλευτήριον
15 [ἀλλήλας δια το]ύτων	ὑμεῖς δ' εἰ[ς] τὴν ἐκκλη
[καὶ τοῦτοις ἐπ]άρθεις	σίαν ἐπορ[ε]ν[εσθε καὶ
.	π[ρὶν

10-12. There is room for a line between ll. 10 and 12, and it is evident that the two titles $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ 'Αθηναίους (om. 'Αθηναίους O) and $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ Θηβαίους were combined in some way, but the arrangement suggested is quite uncertain. It is not very satisfactory, because the termination of Θηβαίους would not be expected to project so far.

21. ἐνεπιμπράσαν: so MSS.; ἀνεπετάσαν Girard, comparing schol. on Aristoph. *Acharn.* 22.

30. εἰς τὸ βουλευτήριον is bracketed by Blass on the strength of Dionys. *Ar. Rhet.* iv. 13. 26 K.

58. DEMOSTHENES, *DE CORONA*.

Largest page 15.7 × 10.2 cm.

Fifth or sixth century. Plate 3
(Fol. 4 recto, Fol. 5 recto).

This is a singular papyrus. It consists of a quire of four sheets, the bottom one of which is so much damaged that of the last leaf only a piece of the inner margin remains. The inside of the first leaf and the six leaves following (Fol. 7 is blank) are inscribed with the final part of the *De Corona*, the actual end of the speech occurring on page 11, where the title of the work is given, followed by the subscription of the scribe, 'Good luck to the writer and to the reader.' It would naturally be supposed from this formal conclusion that the complete text of the oration had preceded, but this is not the case. Between each page there is a large omission amounting on an average to some 32 lines of the Oxford text, or about four times as much as the column of writing. The last line of a page is sometimes a short one, and the pages commence and break off in the middle of sentences, sometimes even of words (ll. 89 and 194). The pages are numbered consecutively, so there can be no question of missing leaves; can then the phenomena be explained by the hypothesis of a defective archetype? That is the obvious solution, and is also suggested by the occurrence of the short final lines which, as already mentioned, in some cases precede the gaps. The difficulty is that the pages were numbered from 1 to 11, starting from the inside of the first leaf, the outside of which was left blank. Hence it would appear that this quire was complete in itself, and not preceded by other quires; and that an archetype so defective as to preserve only a few disjointed passages from the end of a long work would be thought worth perpetuating, especially when that work was one so well known as the *De Corona*, is not an easy supposition. On the other hand a mere dummy or toy could hardly be so elaborate. The most satisfactory explanation seems to be that the leaves were written out as an exercise, and so belong to the same class as 59, though representing a more advanced educational stage; for a subscription, similar to that found here, at the end of a schoolbook cf. note on ll. 204-6.

In this quaternion the disposition of the sheets was the opposite of that in 28, and the verso is uniformly underneath. The text is written in fairly regular sloping uncials of medium size, the ink used being of a reddish-brown shade. *ν* is noticeable for its low cross-bar; and the tail of the *ν* is sometimes flourished below the line. Stops occur in the high, middle, and low position, marks of elision (which are written also after *ουκ* and *ουχ*) are not infrequent, and there are a few rough breathings of a rounded shape. An uncommon abbreviation of (δ) *ἀνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι* is employed; cf. note on l. 92. The papyrus is evidently of Byzantine times, but not of the latest period; it may be assigned to the fifth or earlier part of the sixth century. Its text is of a mediocre quality; there is no consistent agreement with any one manuscript or group of manuscripts. The chief peculiarity is a tendency to omission; cf. notes on ll. 5, 122, 170, 190.

Fol. 1 recto.

.
[.] . [.] ε § 267
.....] . [.....] .

[ε]ν μεν τωωνν τοις προς τη § 268
πολιν τοιουντοις εν δε

[μαλις]τα με[ν οι] θε[οι]· επειτα
[ουτοι] παντες απολεσειαν πο
5 [νηρο]ν οντα πολιτην λεγε
[τας μαρ]τυριας

— μαρτυριαί

Fol. 2 verso.

β

15 εις τ[α] πασι δ[οκου]ντα συμ § 274
φερειν [εαυτον] δους
ου κα[τωρθω]σε μεθ α
[παντων ουκ] ονε[ι]δι
ζειν [ουδ]ε λο[ι]δορεισθ[αι]
20 τω τ[οι]ο[υτω] δ[ικα]ιο[ν] αλλα
συαχθεσθαι φανη[σ]ε § 275
ται το[ι]νυν ταυτα παντα
ουτως ου μονον τοις νο
μοις αλλα κα[ι] η φ[υσ]ις
25 αυτη τ[οι]ς αγραφοις νο
μιμοις και τοις ανθρω
πινοις ηθεσιν διωρικē
Αισχινη[ς] τοιυνν τοσ[ο]υ[τ]ο
υπερβληκεν απαντα[ς]
30 ανθρωπους ωμοτη[τι] και
συκοφαντια ωστ[ε] και ων
αυτος ως ατυχηματων [

Fol. 3 verso.

δ

50 το δ' αιτιον ουκ' α[γ]νοεις § 286
μεν[.] ομως δε φρασω σοι
[κ]αγω α[μ]φοτερ' ηδεσā
[α]ν[το]ι τ[η]ν τ' εμην ευνοι
[αν] κα[ι] π[ροθυμ]ιαν μεθ ης
55 [τ]α πρα[γμ]α[τ]α επρα[τ]το[ν] κ[α]ι
[την] υ[μετ]ερ[αν] αδικιαν
[α] γ[α]ρ ευθενουντων [τ]ων
πραγματων ηρνεισθαι
διομνυμενοι· ταυτ' εν
60 οις επταισεν η πολις ωμο
λογησατε· του[ς] ουν επι
τοις κοινοις ατυχημασι

10 τοις ιδιοις ει μη παν
τες ιστε οτι κοινος και φι
[λ]ανθρωπ[ο]ς και τοις
[δε]ομεν[οι]ς επαρκω
[σ]ιωπω

Fol. 2 recto.

γ

τουτον προ[ελε]σθαι [τ]ον αγωνα § 280
ουκ αδικηματος . . . ε λαβειν
35 τιμωριαν [εστι δ ο]υχ' ο λο
γος του ρητορος Αισχινη [τι
μιον ουδ]ε ο [τονος της φω
νης αλλα το τα[υτα] προα[ι]ρει
σθ[α]ι τοις πολλοις [κ]αι [το] τους
40 αυτους μισειν και φιλε[ι]ν
ουσπ[ε]ρ αν η πατρις. ο γαρ § 281
ουτω[ς] εχων την ψυχην ου
τος επ ευνοια παντα ερει· ο δ'
αφ' ων η π[ο]λις προοραται τι
45 να κινδυνον εαυτη· τουτους
[θ]εραπευων ουκ' επι της αυτης
[ορ]μει τοις πολλοις. ουκουν
[ου]δε της ασφαλειας την αυτη
[εχει] προσδοκιαν.

Fol. 3 recto.

ε

τεταχθαι· ο συ νυνι πεπ[ο]ιηκως § 292
70 ει φανερος εμε παντων αιτιον
και δι εμε εις πραγματ[α] φασκω
εμπεσειν την πολιν ουκ' απο
της εμης πολιτειας [ου]δε προ[αι]
ρεσεως αρξαμενων υ[μ]ων [τοις
75 Ελλησι βοηθειν επει ε[μ]οιγε ει του § 293
το δοθειη παρ υμων δι ε[μ]ε υμ[α]ς
εναντιωσθαι τη κατα τω[ν] Ελλη
νων αρχη πραττομεν μεζω[ν] [αν]
δοθειη δωραια συνπασων ω[ν]
80 τοις αλλοις δεδωκατε[.] αλλ' ουτ' α
εγω ταυτα φησαιμι αδικειν

B b

ων εφρονουν λαβοντας
 αδειαν εχθρους μεν παλα^[-]
 65 φανερους δε τοθ' ηγησα^[-]
 το αυτοις γεγενησθαι· ειτα κ[α]ι § 287
 προσηκειν υπολαμβάνον[τ]ες
 τον ερουντα επι τοις·

Fol. 4 verso.

90 ταυτη[s] τοιουν της ουτως αισ⁵ § 297
 χρας και περιβοητου στασεως
 και κα[κ]ιας μαλλον δε ω^θ προ
 δοσιας ε[ι] δει μη ληρειν της
 [τ]ων Ε[λ]ληνων [ε]λευθ[ε]ριας η τε
 95 π[ο]λις παρα πασ[ι]ν ανθρωπ[ο]ις
 αναιτ[ι]ος γεγονεν εκ των ε
 μων πολιτευματων και ε
 γω παρ υμιν ειτα μ' ε[ρ]ωτας α
 τι ποιας αρετης αξιω τ[ι]μα
 100 σθαι εγω δε σοι λεγω οτι τω
 πολιτευομενων παρα τοις
 Ελλησι διαφθαρεντων α
 παντων αρξαμενων απ[ο]
 σου προτερον μεν υπο Φ[ι]
 105 λιππου νυν δε υπ Αλεξ[α]ν
 δρου εμε ουτε καιρος [ο]υ[τε] § 298
 φιλανθρωπια λογων ουτε
 επαγγελιων μεγαθος ουτε
 ελπις ουτε φοβος·

Fol. 5 recto. Plate 3.

οταν αυτω δ[ο]ξη της πολιτει^η § 308
 ας πολλακις δε δοκει φυλατ'
 τει πηρικ' εστε μεστο[ι] του
 συνεχως λεγοντος η [π]αρα
 135 [τ]ης τυχης τι συμβεβηκε
 εναντιωμα· η αλλο τι δυ
 σκολον γεγονεν πολλ[α] δε

γαρ αν υμας· ουτ' αν υμεις ευ οιθ'
 οτι συγχωρησετε· ουτος δε ει δι
 κ[αι]α εποiei. ουκ' αν ενεκα της
 85 [προ]ς εμε εχθρας τα μεγαιστα των
 [υμ]ετερων καλων εβλαπτεν και
 διεβαλλεν αλλα τι ταυτα επιτ[ι]μω § 294
 πολλω σχετλιωτερα αλλα κατη
 γορηκοτος αυτου και κατεψευσμε

Fol. 4 recto. Plate 3.

110 την Ευβοιαν και των μεν τοις § 302
 εχθροις υπαρχουσων δυναμε
 ων τας μεγαistas αφελειν ων
 δε ενελειπ[ε]ν τη πολει ταυτα
 προσθειναι· ταυτα τοιουν
 115 απαντα πεπρακται τοις εμοις
 ψηφισμασι και τοις εμοις π[ο]
 λιτευμασιν· α και βεβουλευ^θ § 303
 μενα ω εαν ανευ φθονου τις
 βουλη[τ]αι σκοπειν· ορθως ευ
 120 ρησει και πεπραγμενα παση
 δικαιοσυνη και το εκαστου και
 ρον ου παρεθεντα· ουδ' αγνο
 ηθεντα υπ εμου και οσα εις αν
 [δρ]ος ενος δυναμιν και λογι·
 125 [σμ]ον ηκεν· ουδεν ελλειφθε
 [ει] δε η δαιμονος τινος η τυ
 [χ]η[s] ισχυς[·] η στρατηγων
 φαυλοτης· η των προδιδον
 των τας πολεις υμων κακι
 130 α[·] η παντα ταυτα·

Fol. 5 verso.

[θ]
 υποκρ[ι]της αριστος τραγικος § 313
 Θεο[κρι]νης ειτα των προτερον γε § 314
 155 γε[ν]ημενων αγαθων [α]νδρων
 μ[ε]μ[ν]ησαι και καλως ποιει[ς]
 ου μεντοι δι[ι]καιον εστιν α^θ [τ]η
 προς τους τετ[ε]λευτηκοτας ευ
 υ[οι]αν υπαρχουσαν προλαβō

21. 1. συναχθεσθαι.
22. τουνν: so vulg.; om. SL, Blass, Butcher.
- ταυτα παντα: om. παντα O¹, πάντα ταυτα Vind. 1. Blass prints πάντα in brackets.
23. τοις: so SA, Blass; εν τοις L, Butcher.
25. νομιμοις: so SA and vulg.; νόμοις LO corr.
27. S omits ἦθρσιν.
29. 1. υπερβεβληκεν.
32. The α of ατυχηματων was perhaps inadvertently omitted; if written it was very cramped.
34. ἀδικήματος οὐδενός MSS. Perhaps ενος was written for ουδενος. There is not room for τινος.
36. τιμιον: so SL; τιμιος vulg.
53. Whether the papyrus had αυτοι (SL, &c.) or οντοι (A) is of course quite uncertain.
58. ηρνεισθαι is for ηρνεισθε; cf. 1. 79 δωραια.
66. εαντοις: the ε was added by the original writer; αυτ. MSS.
67. υπολαμβανον[τ]ες: so SLFQ; υπελαβον Y, υπελαμβανον vulg. Blass and Butcher bracket υπολαμ-
βανοντες.
68. Blass brackets ἐπὶ τοῖς τετελετηκόσιν.
76. The papyrus agrees with SL¹AY in omitting τοσαυτα, which is found in several MSS. before δι' ἐμέ.
77. 1. ηναντιωσθαι.
78. 1. πραττομενη μειζων.
79. δωραια = δωρεα.
80. A high stop may be lost after δεδωκατε.
82. οιθ' is for οἰδ'; cf. the common spelling οὔθεις and μηθεις, and e.g. P. Oxy. 68. 28 μήθ' ὅλως for
μηδ' ὅλως.
83. συγχωρησετε: so Par. Regii 2940, 2998. The misspelling is the converse of that in 1. 58 ηρνεισθαι.
δε: so Par. Reg. 2936, Coisl. 339; τ' other MSS., and vulg.
- 86-9. Between these lines there are a number of small ink-marks, whose presence seems to be accidental.
91. στασεις: so a Paris MS. of Tiberius cited by Blass; συστάσεις MSS.
92. This compendium of ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι recurs in ll. 118, 157, and 189; in 1. 157, where ὦ is omitted
by the best MSS., an α replaces the ω. The same abbreviation is found in an Aeschines papyrus published by
Nicole, *Textes grecs inédits* 1 (1909), as well as in mediaeval MSS., and a similar but less compressed form,
ῶα⁹, is used in the commentary of Didymus on Demosthenes at Berlin (late second century).
100. δε: so SL; δῆ vulg.
- 104-5. πρότερον . . . Ἀλεξάνδρου is bracketed by Blass and Butcher, following Dobree.
110. την Ευβοιαν: the papyrus supports the ordinary reading. Reiske wished to omit τὴν Εὐβ., Weil
conjectured τὴν Σηλυμβρίαν.
113. ενελειπ[ε]ν: so SLAY (-ε); ἐνέλιπε vulg.
121. 1. τον for το.
122. After ἀγνωσθέντ' SAY have οὐδὲ προεθέντα (so Butcher; παρεθέντα F, προδοθέντα vulg., παρθέντα Dobree,
Blass). The addition is possibly a variant which has got into the text; but great weight can hardly be
attached to its absence in the papyrus.
- 123-4. αν[δρ]ος ενος: so vulg., Blass; ἐνὸς ἀνδρός SLY, Butcher.
133. πηνικ': so SL, Blass, Butcher; ὀπηνικ(α) AF vulg.
- εστε: so L and vulg.; ἔσεσθε S (-σθαι S¹), Blass, Butcher.
142. συνειλοχος: συνειλεχός SQ, συνειληχός Y and as a variant FO.
151. Αἰσχίνη stands after μελέτης in A, and so Blass.
157. For the abbreviation of ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι cf. 1. 92 note. ὦ here is similarly omitted by SLBO.
159. προλαβοντα: so SO; προσλαβόντα L vulg.
162. The papyrus may have had either νυν ζωντα (SLOY, Butcher) or συνζωντα (so Priscian, συζῶντα
vulg., Blass).
167. ουδεις: οὐδεις ἔτι MSS., τις Theon, Blass.
170. κρινωμαι: κρίνωμαι καὶ θεωρῶμαι SFB, κρίνομαι καὶ θεωροῦμαι LA vulg.
173. σοι is omitted by S and Vind. 1, and is bracketed by Blass.

183. *ετερον*: so SLY; *ἐτέρους* vulg.

184. *εξετασις*: so SL, Blass; *ἐξετάσις* ἢν other MSS., Butcher.

189. *ω* (*ανδρες Αθηναιοι*): Blass and Butcher omit *ω* with SLF.

ταυτον seems to have been written by a *lapsus calami* for *ταυτα τον*, the common reading found in most MSS. Blass and Butcher omit *ταυτα* with S. The papyrus is damaged, but the letters *av* are fairly clear, and no likely alternative suggests itself.

190. The parenthesis *οὕτω γάρ μοι περὶ ἐμαντοῦ λέγοντι ἀνεπιφθονώτατον εἰπεῖν*, which occurs after *ἔχειν δεῖ* in the MSS., is omitted in the papyrus.

192. *την*: so several MSS.; om. Blass and Butcher with S, &c.

195. *ποιήσετ[ε]* = *ποιήσαστε*, the vulg. reading; cf. l. 199 *δοιητε* and note on l. 83. *ποιήσατε* SF¹, Blass, Butcher, *ποιήσουτε* L.

199. *δοιητε*: *δότε* MSS.; cf. the previous note.

204-6. Cf. the subscription at the end of the series of school exercises published by Jouguet and Perdrizet in *Studien z. Palaeogr. und Papyruskunde* vi, pp. 148 sqq. [*εὐτυχῶς τῷ [ἐ]χοντι καὶ τῷ [ἀν]αγινώσκοντι, [μᾶλ]λον δὲ τῷ [νο]οῦντι* (fourth century).

59. WRITING EXERCISE: DEMOSTHENES, *DE CORONA*.

Behnesa.

9.6 x 8.6 cm.

Third century

The first few words of the *De Corona*, repeated at least six times as an exercise; cf. P. Tebt. 686 and the Hawara papyrus quoted by Milne in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, xxviii, p. 124. Whether the sentence was carried beyond the word *εὐχομαι* cannot be determined; the breadth of the line to that point would be about 17 cm. The letters, which are upright and rather large, are quite well formed; *θ* and *ο* are extremely narrow. On the verso in the same hand is part of another line of doubtful purport, besides other more illegible remains. The papyrus may date from the third century.

.
[πρωτον μεν ω ανδρες Αθηναιοι τοις θεοις ευχομαι
[πρωτον μεν ω ανδρες Αθηναιοι τοις θεοις ευχομαι
[πρωτον μεν ω ανδρες Αθηναιοι τοις θεοις ευχομαι
[πρωτον μεν ω ανδρες Αθηναιοι τοις θεοις ευχομαι
5 [πρωτον μεν ω ανδρες] Αθηναιοι τοις θεοις ευχομαι
[πρωτον μεν ω ανδρες Αθηναιοι τοις θεοις ευχομαι
.

On the verso, at right angles

] . υριοι . . μφασ[

and at some distance below, slight traces of three more lines.

5. Why a second *ι* was added over the line is not evident.

6. There is a wider space after this line, which was perhaps the last of the column.

60. POLYBIUS XI.

Fayûm.

Frag. 2 13.7 x 42 cm.

Late second century. Plate 10.

In the year 1901 some papyrus fragments from the eleventh book of Polybius belonging to the Berlin Museum (P. 9570) were published by Wilcken in *Archiv* i, pp. 388 sqq., and were remarkable for the excellence of their text, which was frequently superior to that of the mediaeval MSS. It is therefore very satisfactory that some further pieces of the same papyrus should have come to light in the Rylands Library. That the fragments at Berlin and at Manchester belong to a single roll is obvious without any actual comparison of handwriting, for not only have they identical characteristics, e. g. in the length of the lines, and the accounts on the verso, but it is clear that the new pieces are the bottoms of the columns of which the upper portions are preserved at Berlin. They fit accurately into the lacunae, the combination producing six consecutive columns, of which the second is represented only by the small Berlin Frag. B, while the other five are in a fair state of preservation. Perhaps the missing parts of Col. ii may yet make their appearance in some other collection.

The text is written in tall columns of about 35 lines; this was most probably the number in Col. vi, the best preserved of the series. A column of that length would occupy a space of approximately 22 cm., and since the margin at the bottom measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 cm., the height of the complete roll may be estimated at 29 to 30 cm. The script is a rather large round uncial, which I should agree with Wilcken in placing near the year 200, though somewhat before rather than after that date. Wilcken is led to the contrary opinion by an isolated instance of the use of a comma-like sign between two gammas, for which there is as yet no clear evidence before the third century. But this is no very certain indication, even if the mark in question proceeds from the original scribe and not from the corrector who has made other insertions in the MS. (P. Berlin Frag. A 8, Frag. C 7–8). The hand is of the type of which P. Oxy. 844, for example, is a more carefully written and probably rather earlier specimen, and suggests the latter part of the second century rather than the third. It was not, however, till about the year 276 (Wilcken, *l. c.*; cf. *Archiv* v, p. 273) that the verso came to be used for accounts and taxing-lists.

The excellent qualities conspicuous in the text of the fragments previously published are thoroughly maintained in the present supplementary pieces. They confirm five conjectures, of which Casaubon's θέρος for τέλος in 15. 7, the same scholar's insertion of εὐθέως γάρ in 16. 4 (both rejected by Büttner-Wobst), and Gronovius' addition of παρὰ τὴν τῶν ἡγουμένων before ἐμπειρίαν in 14. 2, are the most striking. On the other hand the efforts of Schweighäuser and Casaubon to emend 16. 7–8 are shown to have been on wrong lines; and further new and doubtless true readings are supplied in 14. 2 τῶν . . . τὸ πολὺ for πλείστα τῶν, 15. 7 ἀγομένην, and 16. 4 ἐξ ἀρχῆς; cf. notes on ll. 2–5, 35, 47–50, and 57. In a few places, e. g. ll. 23, 54, 59, the superiority of the papyrus is more questionable, while in some others evident errors have crept in; cf. notes on ll. 8–9, 18, 20, and 32. The singular misspelling in l. 20 suggests that the scribe was a person of small intelligence, though a faithful copyist of what he saw or thought that he saw.

For the collation given below the editions of Hultsch and Büttner-Wobst have been utilized.

Col. i (Frag. 1).

[]> xi. 14. 2
[]> οτι των κα]τα
πολε[μ]ον σ[υν]τελου]με
νω[ν] τ]ο πολυ [παρα] την>
5 των ηγουμεν[ω]ν εμπει
ριαν και παλ[ι]ν απειρι>
αν επιτελειται μεγα> 3
μεν γαρ ισως και του προ
τερηματος αρχην λαβον
10 τος προσθηναι τακο>
[λου]θ[ο]ν [πολυ] δε μει>
[ζ]ον το σφαλε]ντα ταις
[πρωταις επιβο]λαις μει

Col. iv.

25 ο]τε δε [κα xi. 15. 7
[τα την επαγωγ]ην προ
[αγοντες ηκον επ]ι το της
τ[αφρου χειλος τα] μεν ου
κ[ετι διδοντο]ς [τ]ου και>
30 ρου μετα[με]λειαν ωσ>
τ εν χερσιν οντας των
πολεμιων ανεστρε
φεν τα δε και της ταφρου
καταφρονησαντες δια
35 το την καταβασιν αγο>
μενην εχειν εκ πολ
[λου] και μηθ υδωρ κατα
[το θ]ερος εν αυτηι μη
[τε τινα] αγριαν υλην υ[>

Col. vi.

55 πολλοις γ[αρ ηδη συμ]βε xi. 16. 7
βηκεν οιτ[ινες παρα]τα>
ξαμενο[ι] μεν ουκ αξιο
χρεως εκ[ριναν σφα]ς>
αυτους ειναι [τοις υπεν]αν

Col. ii = P. Berlin 9570 B.

Col. iii (Frag. 2 = Cols. iii-vi).

τηρω]ν xi. 15.
15 [τας] ταξεις [κατα]λ[α]β[ομ]ε 3
[ν]ος δε τον εκλειφθ[ε]ν
τα τοπον οξεως αμα
μεν επετετμητο τους
[δι]ωκοντας αμα δε υπερ
20 [δ]εξιος εγθγονει του>
[τ]ων πολεμιων κ[ε]ρα
[το]ς και τους μεν φ[α]λαγ
[γι]τας αυτος παρε[καλει]>
[θα]ρρε[ι]ν και με[νε]ν ε

Col. v.

40 τη]ι τα xi. 16. 3
[φρωι διεφθειρετο τ]ο μεν
[υπο των Αχαιων το] δε
υπ[ο] τω]ν [ιδιων συν]εβαι 4
νε [δε] το προ[ειρη]μενον
45 ουκ αυτομ[ατως ο]νδ εκ>
του καιρου δι[α] δε] την αγ>
χινοιαν του προεστω>
τος εξ αρχης γαρ ευθε
ως προεβαλετο την τα>
50 φρον ο Φιλοποιμην ου>
φυγομαχων [ω]ς τινες υ
πελαμβανον αλλα και
λιαν ακριβως και στρατη
γικως εκαστα συλλογισα

λας αιτιας μακραν δ αυ
τους δοντες εν πορειαι
65 κατα την απολυσιν δι αυ
των των ουραγονιτων
[η]λπισαν οι μεν προτε>

60 [τι]οις δια[γ]ωνιζ[ε]σθαι τι

νες μεν δια τοπ[ο]υς οι

δε δια πληθος ο[ι] δ[ε] δι αλ

8

ρησειν οι δ ασφαλως απο

λυθησεσθαι των πολε

70 μων εν οis αν και με

2-5. *οτι . . . εμπειριαν*: the reading of the MSS. here, *οτι πλείστα τῶν κατὰ πόλεμον συντελουμένων εμπειριαν*, is unintelligible, and *παρὰ τὴν τῶν ἡγουμένων* was added before *ἐμπειριαν* by Gronovius, whose emendation proves to have been correct. It further appears that *τῶν . . . τὸ πολὺ* and not *πλείστα τῶν* was the original wording. The corruption was probably caused by the homoioteleuton of *συντελουμένων* and *ἡγουμένων*: *τὸ πολὺ* would thus have disappeared, and the insertion of *πλείστα* was an attempt to restore the passage

8-9. *του . . . λαβοντος*: l. *το . . . λαβοντα*, with MSS.

10. *προσθηναι*: so Scaliger for the *προθῆναι* of FS.

18. *επετετμητο*: *απετετμητο* MSS., rightly no doubt.

20. *εγθγονει*: the scribe has written a *θ* in place of an *ε*.

23. *αυτος*: *αὐτούς* FS, *αὐτοῦ* Casaubon, *αὐτοῦ* Bekker. *αὐτός* here seems quite apposite, emphasizing the distinction between the action of Philopoemen and his subordinate.

32. *ανεστρεφεν*: l. *αναστρεφειν*, with MSS.

35. *αγομενην*: om. MSS.; the addition of a participle improves the construction.

38. *θ[ε]ρος*: the papyrus confirms Casaubon's conjecture for *τέλος*, which is retained by both Hultsch and Büttner-Wobst.

39. *την* is apparently the reading of the MSS., *τιν'* Reiske, Hultsch, and B.-Wobst. The papyrus may have had either *την* or *τινα*. It is possible that the letters *παρ* of *υπαρχειν* also stood in this line.

47-50. *προεστωτος εξ αρχης γαρ ευθεως . . . ο Φιλοποιμην*: *προεστῶτος εὐθέως ὁ δὲ Φιλοποίμην* F and the group called S except G (Mediceus) which inserts *ὅς* after *προεστῶτος*. The latter reading is adopted by B.-Wobst, but Casaubon's emendation *εὐθέως γάρ . . . ὁ Φιλοποίμην*, which had been accepted by Hultsch and others, is now substantially vindicated. Casaubon could not have divined the loss of *ἐξ ἀρχῆς* as well as *γάρ*.

55. *πολλοῖς γὰρ ἤδη τοῦτο συμβέβηκεν* MSS., but there is not room for so much as this, and the omission of *τοῦτο* leaves the right number of letters for the lacuna. That *τοῦτο* is correctly omitted by the papyrus is, however, not so clear.

57. *α[ξ]ιοχρεως εκ[ρι]ναν σφα[ς]*: *ἀξιόχρεως σφᾶς* MSS., *ἀξιόχρεως δὲ νομίσαντες σφᾶς* Schweighäuser, who is followed by Hultsch and B.-Wobst. *εκ[ρι]* in the papyrus is evidently a finite verb and *εκ[ρι]ναν* seems an almost certain supplement. This new reading has the great advantage of harmonizing with the following *μακρὰν δ' αὐτούς* in which the papyrus and MSS. agree, and renders superfluous Casaubon's alteration into *μακρὰν ἑαυτούς* (so Hultsch and B.-Wobst).

59. *υπεν[αν]τι[ο]ις*: so the MSS., but the supplement in l. 59 is slightly long for the lacuna, in which seven letters would be quite sufficient. The papyrus may therefore have omitted *υπ*. At the ends of the lines, however, the writing is sometimes more compressed, and the traditional reading is not impossible.

60. *δια[γ]ωνιζ[ε]σθαι*: *ἀγωνίζεσθαι* MSS. The only difficulty about this decipherment of the papyrus is the existence of a short curved stroke connecting the tops of the supposed *ια*, which has to be explained as accidental; the letter following *δ* has thus rather the effect of a *γ*, an impossible combination. There is no sign of the *δ* having been altered.

63. *δ αυτους*: so MSS., *ἑαυτούς* Casaubon, wrongly; cf. note on l. 57.

64. *δοντες*: so rightly G, Regii FG; *δόντας* F, and S except G.

εν πορειαι: *ἐμπόρεια* FS, *ἐν πορείᾳ* Schweighäuser (so Hultsch and B.-Wobst), *ἐμπειρίας* Casaubon. In the parallel passage 16. 6 the papyrus has the spelling *εμ πορειαι* (P. Berlin Frag. E 12).

70. *αν*: *δέ* MSS., *δή* Casaubon. Since the sentence is incomplete the merits of the new reading cannot be determined. The appearance of the papyrus rather suggests that some ink has been cleaned off in the place where *αν* stands, but those two letters were certainly written by the original scribe.

61. CICERO, IN CATILINAM II.

13.2 x 16.4 cm.

Fifth century. Plate VIII (recto).

A Cicero papyrus is a welcome novelty,¹ although by a stroke of bad luck the passages covered by the present fragment, parts of §§ 14-15 of the second speech against Catiline, happen to be deficient in points of much textual interest. Compared with the editions of Müller and Clark the fragment differs only in the order of the words *a me esse* (l. 29, for *esse a me*), where it agrees with Monacensis 4611 (= b), a twelfth-century manuscript of the β family, against most other authorities. Another divergence from MSS. of the α family is seen in l. 13. But the agreement with b is not consistent, for in l. 17 the papyrus has *esse*, which b and s (Monac. 15964, of the same family as b) omit. Apparently then the heterogeneous character displayed not infrequently by papyri in the case of Greek authors is to be traced here also, though the material hardly suffices for a generalization.

This manuscript, which was in book form, was not of the ordinary kind, but was designed for a Greek-speaking reader imperfectly acquainted with the Latin language. The Latin words are arranged singly or in small groups in one column, and a parallel column gives the literal equivalents in Greek. But though of the nature of a schoolbook, and no example of calligraphy, the papyrus is not in an unpractised hand. Both the Latin original and the Greek rendering were written by one person, who used the brown ink characteristic of the Byzantine period. The Latin script is in the mixed uncial style which has occurred in several other papyri, and resembles for instance that of P. Oxy. 31 and P. Amh. 27. Marks of long quantity occur in l. 8, and a point in the middle position is used to divide two words in l. 16 (cf. P. Oxy. 871). The Greek is in irregular uncials, also with some cursive admixture. Their appearance suggests the end of the fourth or the fifth century, and the papyrus may be assigned with probability to the period from about 400 to 450 A.D. It may therefore claim to be the oldest authority for this speech of Cicero by some four centuries.

The collation given below depends on the editions of Halm and Clark. Greek equivalents of the Latin words are supplied, where missing, *exempli gratia*.

Verso.

[*converterit*] § 14[*non ille a me*[*spoliatus*][*armis audaciae*][*non*] *obstu[pe]facius*[*ac*] *perterritus*[*m*] *ea diligentia*[*n*] *on dē spē**conatuque*

μ[ε]τ[ε]στρεψεν

ουκ] *εκεινος υπ' εμου*

γ[υμ]νωθεις

ο[πλ]ων *τολμας*

ο[υ κ]αταπλαγεις

κ[αι] *επτοημενος*[εμ]η *επιμελια*[ουκ] *απο ελπιδος*[και] *επιχειρηματος*

¹ Two vellum fragments of the *Pro Plancio* from Egypt, which have recently come to light at Berlin (de Ricci, *Mélanges Châtelain*, pp. 442-7), are of about the same date as 61.

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Fragment of a papyrus scroll, showing several lines of Greek text in a cursive script. The text is heavily damaged and partially obscured by a large, irregular tear in the center.

No. 2. Fr. 1 recto

Fragment of a papyrus scroll, showing several lines of Greek text in a cursive script. The text is heavily damaged and partially obscured by a large, irregular tear in the center.

No. 5 verso

Fragment of a papyrus scroll, showing several lines of Greek text in a cursive script. The text is heavily damaged and partially obscured by a large, irregular tear in the center.

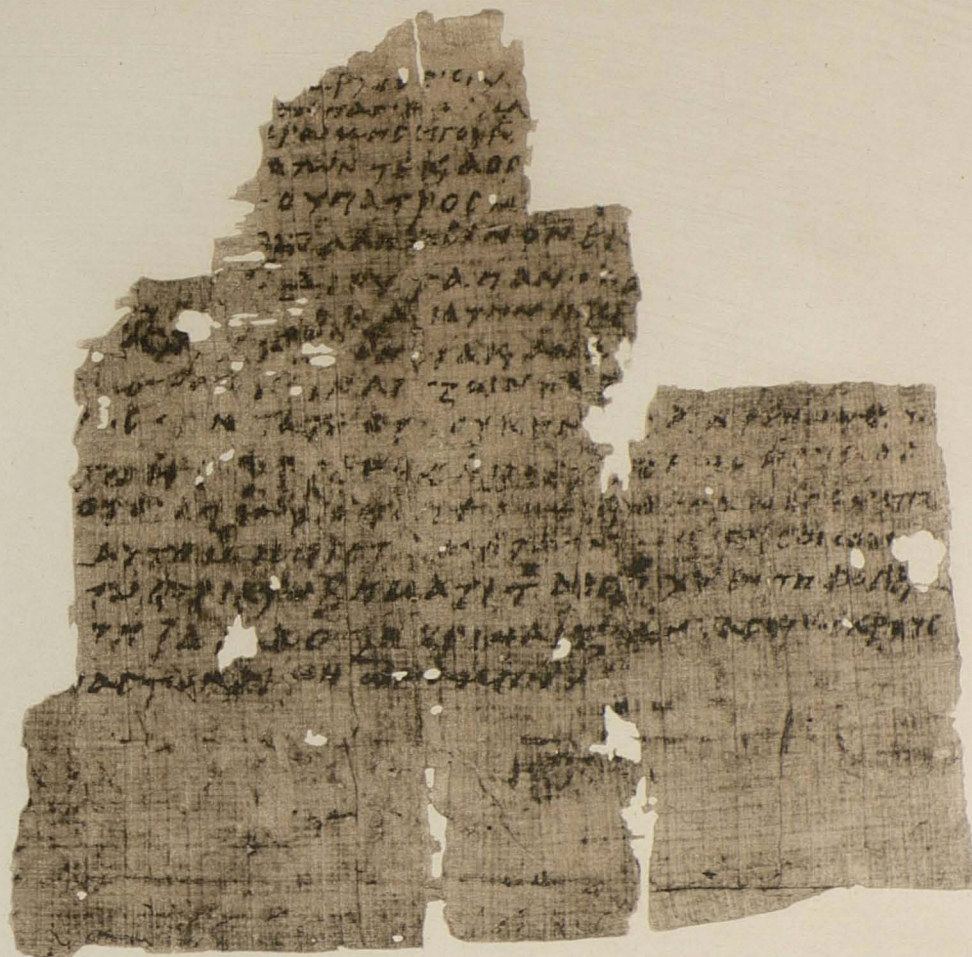
No. 10.

Fragment of a papyrus scroll with Greek text, showing several lines of writing in a cursive hand. The text is partially obscured by damage and wear.

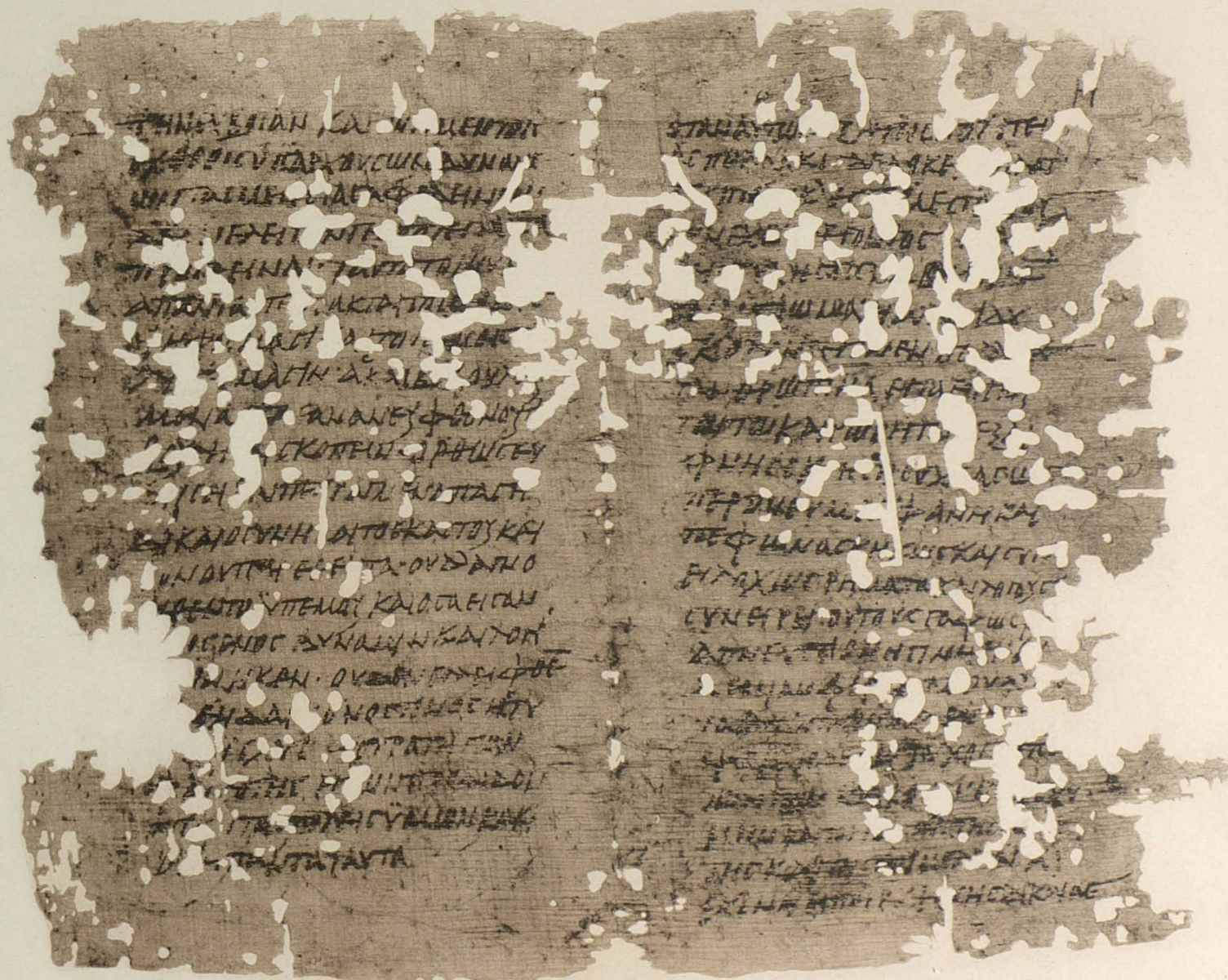
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Fragment of a papyrus scroll with Greek text, showing several lines of writing in a cursive hand. The text is partially obscured by damage and wear.

No. 7



No. 6



ΕΙΣΕΛΘΟΝΤΕΣ ΕΙΣ ΕΝ
 ΤΗ ΚΑΤΗΓΟΡΙΑ ΤΗΣ
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 ΟΝ ΚΑΤΟΝ
 ΕΚ ΤΗΣ
 ΤΟΙΣ ΤΡΩΩ
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No. 22

ΚΑΘΕΤΡΩΩ
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 ΟΙΔΕΤΙ
 ΚΜΟΝΩΙ
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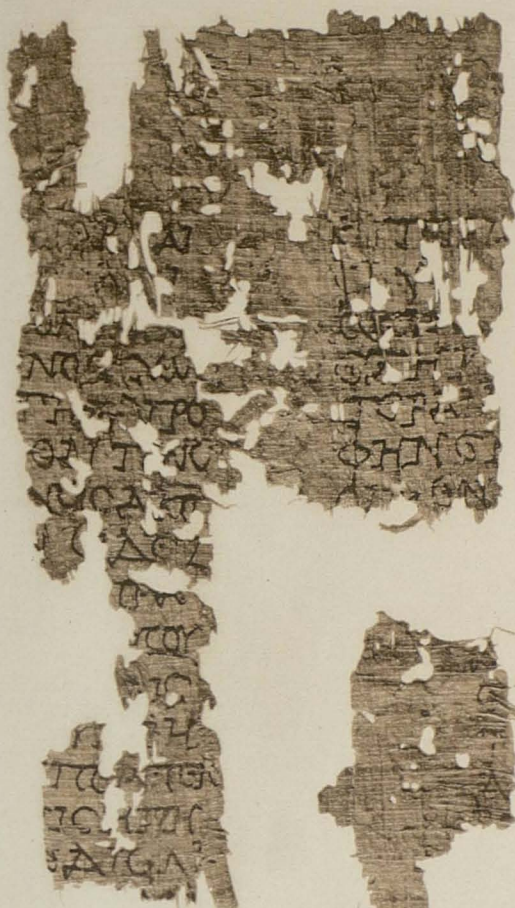
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Fol. 2 verso

Fol. 7 verso

No. 16

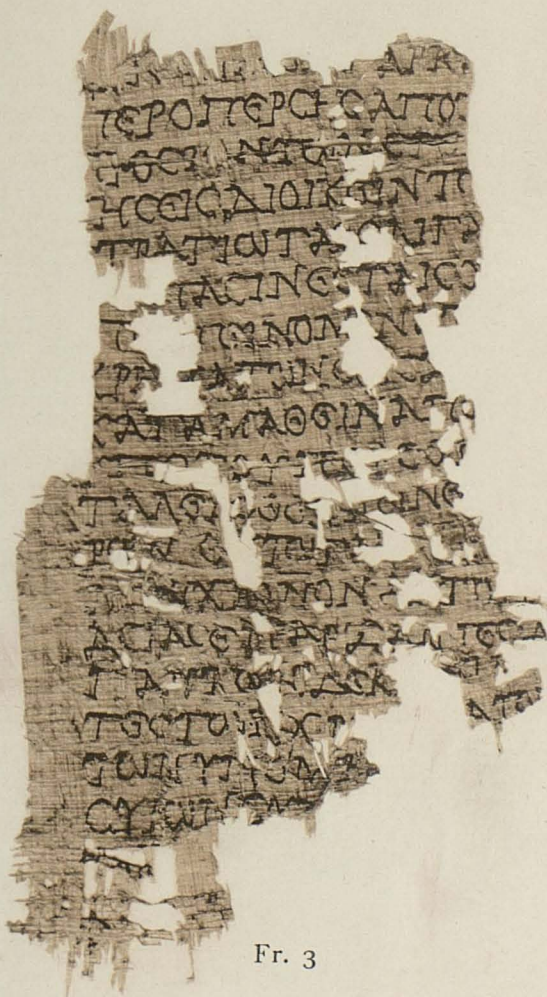
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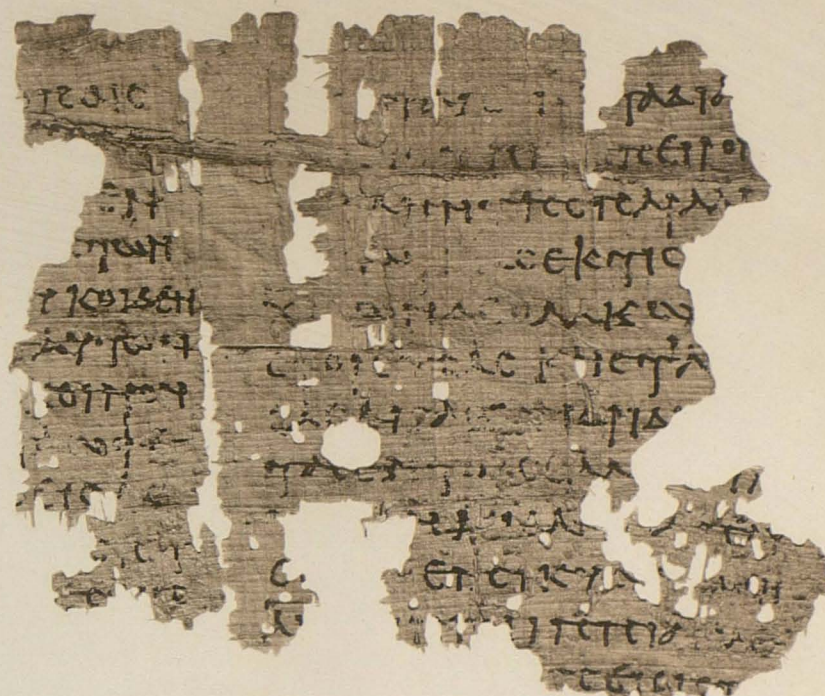


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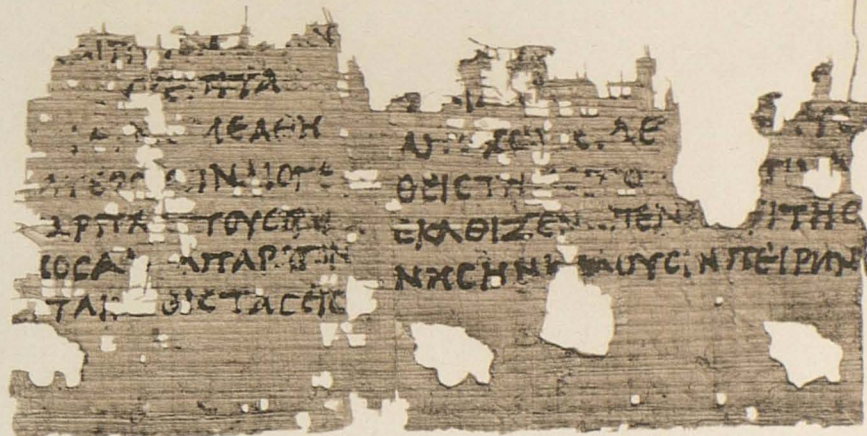


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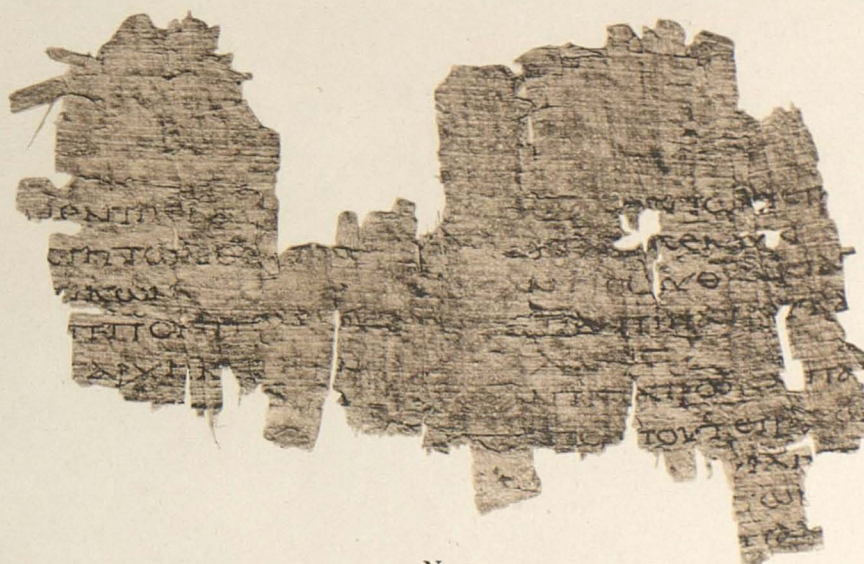
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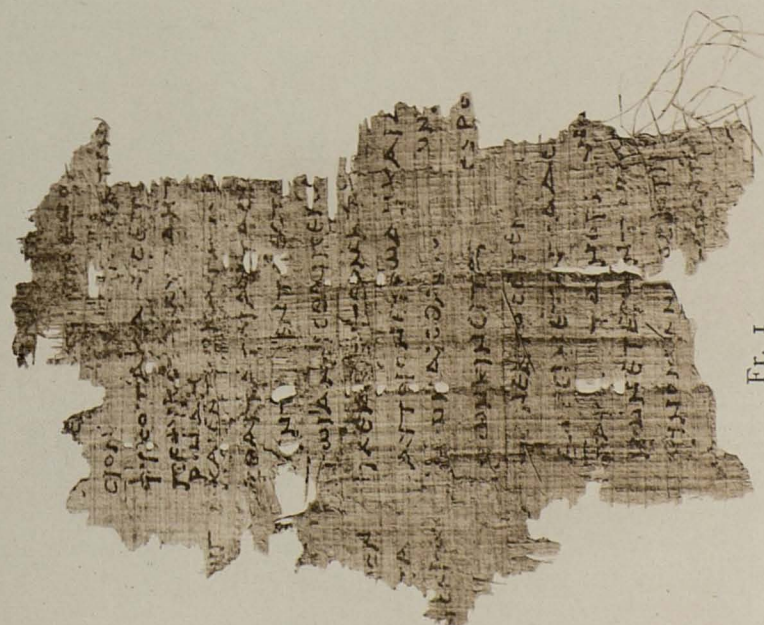
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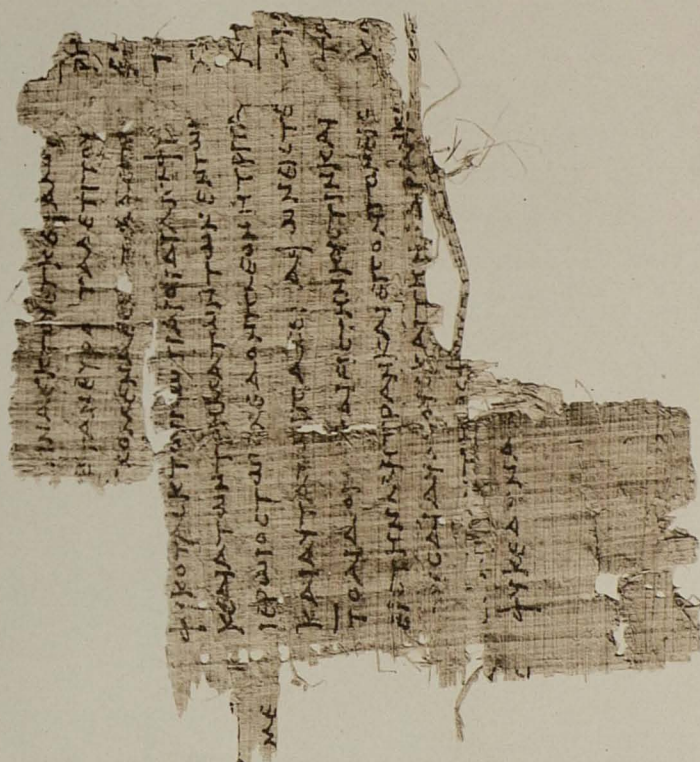
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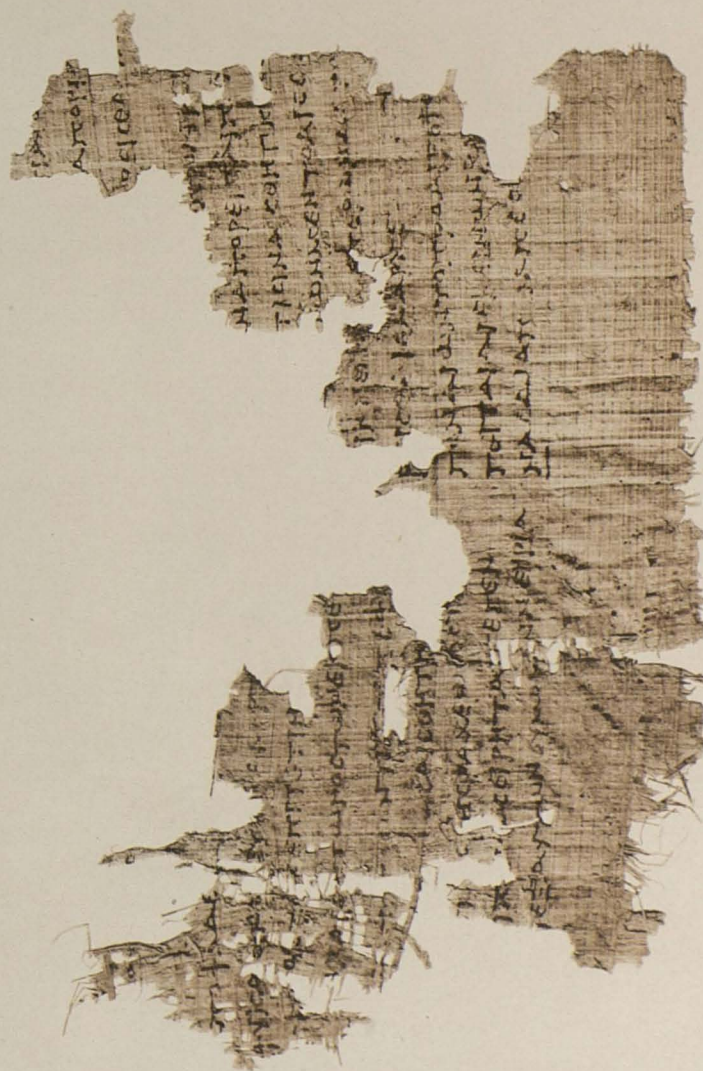
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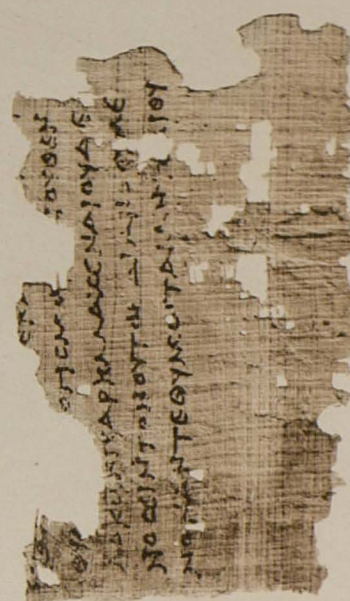
Fr. 3



Fr. 4



Fr. 2



Fr. 5

Fragment of papyrus with Greek text, showing a large hole and significant damage.

No. 26

Fragment of papyrus with Greek text, showing a large hole and significant damage.

No. 24

Fragment of papyrus with Greek text, showing a large hole and significant damage.

No. 61 recto

Fragment of papyrus with Greek text, showing a large hole and significant damage.

No. 42

