

SOKNOPAIΟΥ NESOS
PROJECT · II

Greek and Egyptian Texts I

(2003-2014)

A CURA DI

MARIO CAPASSO E PAOLA DAVOLI



Soknopaiou Nesos Project II

Soknopaiou Nesos Project II

Greek and Egyptian Texts I

(2003-2014)

a cura di

Mario CAPASSO †

Paola DAVOLI



Volume stampato con il contributo
dell'Università del Salento, Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici

Il volume è stato preparato per la stampa da
Stefania Alfarano, Alberto Buonfino, Clementina Caputo

Centro di Studi Papirologici, Università del Salento: Studium 2000, Edificio 5 – via di Valesio, 73100 Lecce.

Museo Papirologico, Università del Salento, sede del Soknopaiou Nesos Project, Studium 2000, Edificio 3 – Via di Valesio, 73100 Lecce.
www.museopapirologico.eu

ISBN volume 979-12-5568-102-1

2024 © Pensa MultiMedia Editore s.r.l.
73100 Lecce • Via Arturo Maria Caprioli, 8 • Tel. 0832.230435
www.pensamultimedia.it • info@pensamultimedia.it

*A Mario Capasso
che ha saputo sognare l'impossibile
e renderlo reale*

CONTENTS

Prefazione		9
Preface		11
I.	PAOLA DAVOLI, The Archaeological Contexts: a Synthesis	13
1.	Introduction	13
2.	Methods	14
3.	Building Names and Inventory Numbers	14
4.	The <i>Temenos</i> and the Structures Inside It	15
5.	Archaeological Contexts of the Texts	18
6.	The Deep Trenches in Floor ST12/810	22
7.	Trench 10 in the Southeast Corner of the <i>Temenos</i>	25
8.	Other Contexts Outside the <i>Temenos</i>	28
II.	MARIO CAPASSO, I papiri figurati e greci (PSN I F, PSN I G)	49
1.	Papiri figurati magici (PSN I F)	49
2.	Papiri greci documentari (PSN I G)	60
III.	MARIO CAPASSO, Le iscrizioni greche (ISN I G)	83
IV.	NATASCIA PELLÉ, Greek <i>Ostraka</i> (OSN I G)	95
1.	<i>Ostraka</i>	97
2.	<i>Tituli Picti</i>	109
V.	MARTIN A. STADLER, Papyri with Egyptian Texts (PSN I H, PSN I D)	121
1.	The Archaeological Context of the Papyri	121
2.	Hieroglyphic and Hieratic Papyri	122
3.	Demotic Papyri	125
VI.	CAROLIN ARLT, Demotic <i>Ostraka</i> (OSN I D)	191
1.	Preliminary Remarks	191
2.	Name <i>Ostraka</i>	192
3.	Possible Name <i>Ostraka</i>	274
4.	Accounts	277
4.1	Accounts concerning wheat	277
4.2	Accounts concerning money	280
4.3	Accounts concerning sn.wy-bread	282
4.4	Uncertain type of accounts	283

5.	Name List of Phyles	285
6.	Counting of Phyle Members	285
7.	Lists	286
8.	Beer Allocation	292
9.	An Astrological Text	293
10.	School Exercises (?)	294
11.	A Vessel Annotation	296
12.	Uncertain Texts	297
13.	List of Badly Preserved <i>Ostraka</i>	314
VII.	MARIO CAPASSO, <i>Ostraka figurati</i> (OSN I F)	369
VIII.	NATHAN CARLIG, Coptic Texts from Soknopaiou Nesos (PSN I C, OSN I C)	377
1.	Papyrus	378
2.	<i>Ostraka</i>	379
IX.	CLEMENTINA CAPUTO, The Material Aspects of the <i>Ostraka</i>	383
1.	The Context and the Types of Texts	384
2.	The Methodology	387
3.	The Characteristics of the <i>Ostraka</i>	387
4.	Conclusions	391
	Abbreviations	401
	Bibliography	403
	Indices	
	Index of Places	417
	Index of Ancient Personal and God's Names	419
	Index of Greek Words	427
	Index of Coptic Words	431
	Concordances	433

IV.

Greek *Ostraka* (OSN I G)

NATASCIA PELLÉ

This chapter provides a description and analysis of 17 *ostraka* and 9 *tituli picti* written in Greek,¹ one of them also displaying one line of Demotic, recovered during the 2001-2014 campaigns carried out by the Archaeological Mission of the University of the Salento at Soknopaiou Nesos under the direction of Mario Capasso and Paola Davoli. The Greek potsherds found between 2001 and 2009 were described in 2012 by M. Capasso,² who in one case provided a critical edition and in others a first transcription.

The texts are mainly notations originally written on Egyptian amphorae, which were the main containers for liquid and solid goods and were used for both commercial and private purposes.³ The preferred part of the amphora for writing notations is the shoulder, but in one case (OSN I G 15) the sherd comes from the rim of a brown amphora of the AE 2/3 type⁴ dated to the 1st century BC or 1st century AD. The texts are mostly written with reed pens or rushes in black ink, often very faded, and run parallel or perpendicular to the wheel marks, except in one case, where the text is written at an angle (OSN I G 10).

The Greek and Demotic *ostrakon* (OSN I G 8) has three personal names: of a man, his father and his grand-father.⁵

The Greek *ostraka* (including the Greek-Demotic *ostrakon* OSN I G 8) found at Soknopaiou Nesos between 2001 and 2014 come from 24 different Stratigraphic Units in various locations characterised by a variety of content. Three of them yielded significant amounts of *ostraka* (written in Demotic and Greek, as well as bearing figures) in the 2010 and 2014 seasons:

a. Stratigraphic Units 700 and 706 are located respectively on surface of rooms C and D in ST 20 and on surface of rooms C, D and E of ST 23. Both DSUs are not reliable and disturbed by clandestine excavations.

b. Stratigraphic Unit 908 in Trench 8 provided a number of *ostraka* probably the result of

¹ *Ostraka* (OSN I G 1-17) and *tituli picti* (OSN I G 18-26) are all named as OSN. In each record is specified whether we deal with an *ostrakon* or a *titulus pictus*.

² See CAPASSO 2012a.

³ My sincere thanks to Fabian Reiter for carefully reading the manuscript and for his important suggestions.

⁴ On the typology of Egyptian amphorae, see PIERI 2005 and CAPUTO this volume.

⁵ On the Demotic line, see ARLT this volume: OSN I D 169.

the dumping of materials.⁶ This deposit is in primary deposition and not recently disturbed, being sealed below the pavement ST12/810 built on the west side of ST 20.

These Greek *ostraka* range in time from the Ptolemaic to the Late Roman period. Precise dating is very difficult, but the pottery itself (the fabric and type of amphora) can provide a *terminus ante quem*. In addition, the palaeography of each notation, together with the archaeological data, can help to determine the date of the texts, although the common shapes of the letters and style used in such cases and the usually brief texts provide little help. These three criteria together have been used to date each *ostrakon*, comparing our sherds to those of other Fayyum sites for which descriptions have already been published, such as those found at Tebtynis.⁷ However, in some cases doubts remain.

Regarding the content, almost all of the *tituli picti* bear notations of a commercial or private nature and concern the name of the producer or owner of the vessel (OSN I G 18, 22, 26), its contents (OSN I G 19, 20, 25) and some details about its production (OSN I G 25). This information is given either alone or in various combinations. In some cases, abbreviated forms are used, either signalled by a superscript letter or simply interrupted with no indication of abbreviation. In one case (OSN I G 21) it is uncertain whether the poorly preserved remains of the *titulus pictus* are part of a b-type *dipinto* or of a personal name.

Most of the *ostraka* bear personal names (OSN I G 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 16 and, perhaps, 11), among the others are a list of years (OSN I G 2), an alphabet (OSN I G 15), possibly a tag or *memorandum* (OSN I G 3), perhaps a request for delivery of goods to somewhere or someone (OSN I G 7), perhaps a list of expenses (OSN I G 12) and perhaps a list of payments (OSN I G 13).

In three cases we are dealing with unidentifiable Greek texts: OSN I G 1, 23 and 24.⁸

The majority of our potsherds are in a poor state of preservation; many of them have highly abraded surfaces and some are broken off at their left-hand or right-hand side or both, so often our texts are incomplete.

Ostraka are listed, in the two following groups, according to the field inventory number and not by contexts (DSU) and date.⁹

⁶ On the archaeological contexts, see DAVOLI this volume.

⁷ See LITINAS 2008.

⁸ ST10/723/3515, inventoried as Greek *titulus pictus*, is too badly preserved to deserve a transliteration. One cannot even be sure whether it is a Greek *ostrakon* or a figured one.

⁹ *Ostraka* are mentioned with catalogue numbers in their stratigraphic unit by DAVOLI in this volume.

1. *OSTRAKA*

OSNIG 1

Unidentifiable text

ST03/23/71¹⁰

2.7 × 3.9 × 0.6 cm

1st cent. BC-1st cent. AD

PL. IV.1

The fragment is from an imported amphora (LRA 1), made of pinkish clay fabric.¹¹ It is broken off on the left side.

On the convex side, the ends of 4 lines of Greek writing, parallel to the wheel marks, have been traced with a soft broadhead rush in red-brownish ink. In lines 1-3 the three last letters are preserved, but line 1 is so abraded that its extant letters are difficult to decipher.

The other side is blank with some remains of pitch.

The writing is in a rounded upright cursive hand, inclining slightly to the right, unimodular and without shading. The letters, which are small (*kappa*: 0.6 x 0.6 cm ca.; *epsilon*: 0.4 x 0.6 cm ca.), bear some occasional ligatures.

Epsilon is composed of three movements, with its bottom half being the first oblique stroke, and its left edge protruding a little from the rest upper half; *kappa* is also made in three movements, with the third oblique intersecting the second at the start; *ny* is angular, the oblique stroke intersecting the right stem just below the middle; *hypsilon* is composed of two movements. These characteristics point to the first century BC or first century AD.

- 1] ρια
- 2] αυν
- 3] κει
- 4] \

1 After the break a faded ring is visible with an oblique stroke originating from the bottom and resembling the tail of a *rho*. This letter is followed by an *iota* and by one or two more faded and abraded letters.

2 Perceivable on the left side of the uncertain *alpha* is the terminal part of a high horizontal curve.

4 Concerning the extant oblique stroke, it seems to be a symbol (or part of one).

¹⁰ For a first description see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 243, who defines it as a «titulus pictus?».

¹¹ On this type of Late Roman amphora (LRA 1) attested at Soknopaiou Nesos, see DIXNEUF 2012, pp. 315-361; CAPUTO 2023. On the fabric of the vessels, see CAPUTO this volume.

OSN I G 2

List of years

ST03/40/214 + ST09/640/2784 10.3 × 6.0 × 0.9 cm

1st cent. AD

PL. IV.1

The *ostrakon* is composed of three matching fragments from the belly of an Egyptian amphora (AE 3-3.1), made of brown Nile clay (F1).¹² The concave side is covered in pitch.

Two of the three fragments were found during the 2003 excavation campaign and registered together with inventory number ST03/40/214. The third was recovered during the 2009 campaign.

The Greek text, written on the convex side in black ink with a thin rush perpendicular to the wheel marks, is a progressive list of years described in CAPASSO 2010, to whom the reader is referred for the analysis.¹³

	(ἔτους) $\bar{\alpha}$	first (year)
	(ἔτους) $\bar{\beta}$	second (year)
	(ἔτους) $\bar{\gamma}$	third (year)
	(ἔτους) $\bar{\delta}$	fourth (year)
5	(ἔτους) $\bar{\epsilon}$	fifth (year)
	(ἔτους) $\bar{[\zeta]}$	[sixth] (year)
	(ἔτους) $\bar{[\eta]}$	[seventh] (year)
	(ἔτους) $\bar{\theta}$	eighth (year)
	(ἔτους) $\bar{\iota}$	ninth (year)
10	(ἔτους) $\bar{[\iota]}$	[tenth] (year)
	(ἔτους) $\bar{\iota\alpha}$	eleventh (year)
	(ἔτους) $\bar{\iota\beta}$	twelfth (year)
	(ἔτους) $\bar{\iota\gamma}$	thirteenth (year)
	(ἔτους) $\bar{\iota\delta}$	fourteenth (year)
15	(ἔτους) $\bar{\iota[\epsilon]}$	fifteenth (year)

OSN I G 3

Tag or Memorandum?

ST03/42/313

4.2 x 3.9 x 0.6 cm

1st-2nd cent. AD ?

PL. IV.1

The *ostrakon* is a fragment of an Egyptian amphora made of brown Nile clay (F1).

On the convex side, one Greek letter has been written in black ink with a soft rush in the middle of the surface, apparently parallel to the wheel line. It is probably a digit, consisting of a λ or less probably δ with an abraded stroke.

¹² DIXNEUF 2011, pp. 117-118, 334. See also CAPUTO this volume.

¹³ CAPASSO 2010, pp. 264-265.

OSN I G 4

Male name

ST07/423/1810¹⁴

5.7 × 3.0 × 1.1 cm

2nd-3rd cent. AD

PL. IV.1

The *ostrakon* is a fragment of an Egyptian amphora (AE 3), made of brown Nile clay (F1). On the convex side, one line of Greek writing, parallel to the wheel marks, has been traced with a soft broadhead rush in black ink. This is a personal male name written in the middle of the *ostrakon* near the top.

The other side is blank and covered in pitch.

The writing is in a rounded upright cursive hand, which inclines slightly to the right, is unimodular and has no shading. Letters are quite small (0.7 x 0.5 cm ca., except for a larger *sigma* at the end of the line) and they bear occasional ligatures. *Alpha*, with a long oval loop, and *sigma*, with a rounded body and prolonged upper stroke, are very common in documents dated to the second and third centuries AD.

Ἄρπαιῆς

Harpaies

η is very faded.

The name is attested twice, both in Tebtynis: PMich 5, 327, 9 (TM 25203, 1st cent. AD) and PTebt 2, 401 (TM 13555, after 14 AD).

OSN I G 5

Male names

ST07/423/1811¹⁵

5.2 × 4.3 × 1.1 cm

1st cent. BC-1st cent. AD

PL. IV.1

This *ostrakon* is a fragment of an Egyptian amphora (AE 2/3), made of brown Nile clay (F1).

On the convex side, two lines of Greek writing, parallel to the wheel marks, have been traced with a soft broadhead rush in black ink. These are two personal male names written on the left side of the *ostrakon* near the top, perhaps the name of one man, incomplete (line 1), followed by a second male name apparently abbreviated but without any signs indicating the abbreviation.

The other side is blank and covered in pitch.

The writing is in a rounded upright hand, with an approximate alternation between large letters (*alpha*, *omega*) and small ones (*sigma*, *omicron*), without shading. Letters are generally

¹⁴ For a first description, with a transcription see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 243.

¹⁵ For a first description, with a transcription see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 243, who also dates the *ostrakon* to the Roman period.

quite small (0.5-0.7 x 0.5 cm ca.). *Alpha* shows a long, slightly pointed, oval loop; *rbo* has a rounded and full ring and a long tail curved at the bottom. The Y-shape of *tau*, together with the shape of the other letters thus far described, points to the first century AD.

1 Χατα[βοῦς]	Chatabous
2 Ὡρο[Horos [

1 The extant part of the last letter is believed to pertain to the loop of an *α*. Χαταβοῦς is a form of Σαταβοῦς, the Greek variant of a male name very common in Roman Fayyum and Soknopaiou Nesos. The form Χαταβοῦς is mainly attested on *ostraka* (5 of 32 cases¹⁶) but its two occurrences in Soknopaiou Nesos are in an inscription (IFayyum 1, 78, 1; TM 47192, 44 BC-AD 48) and a papyrus (BGU 1, 179 + 189, v, 2; TM 8949, AD 7 Aug 22).

2 On the attestations of Ὡρο, an invariable form of the Greek variant of Horos, see OBodl 2, 1200, 2 (TM 71884, 14/3/114 AD), OStrasb 1, 209, 2 (TM 75806, 1/10/129 AD), OAshm 68, 2 (TM 70517, 23/8/194), AD PLond 3, 1234, 2 (TM 22852, 28/9/170-27/10/170 AD) and PLond 4, 1558, 10 (TM 39832, 700-725 AD). It may also be an abbreviated form of Ὡρος, although no sign indicates such an abbreviation, and it may be either nominative or genitive.

OSN I G 6

Male names

ST07/432/1821¹⁷

5.3 × 4.5 × 0.9 cm

1st-2nd cent. AD

PL. IV.1

The *ostrakon* is a fragment of an Egyptian amphora (AE 3), made of brown Nile clay (F1).

On the convex side, two lines of Greek writing, parallel to the wheel marks, have been traced with a soft broadhead rush in black ink. These are two personal male names written in the middle of the *ostrakon* near the top. The name in line 1 is probably abbreviated although there is no indication of this. The name in line 2 is complete.

The writing is in an upright cursive hand, with alternating rounded and angular letters, unimodular and without shading. Letters are quite small (0.6 x 0.5 cm ca., except for *sigma* and the first *alpha*) with occasional ligatures. *Alpha* has a long oval loop and *sigma* a rounded body and a prolonged upper stroke, features that are very common in documents dated to the second and third centuries AD, but the shape of *pi* and the angular *alpha* at the end of line 1 suggest to a dating to the first or second centuries AD.

1 Ἄρπαγᾶ(ς)	Harpagas
2 Σισοίς	Sisois

¹⁶ See [<https://www.trismegistos.org/>] *s.v.*

¹⁷ For a first description, with a transcription see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 243.

1 We might be dealing here with the short genitive of Ἄρπαγῶς, but it would be the first occurrence of such a variant.¹⁸ Alternatively it may be a scribal mistake: Ἄρπαγά<θης> or Ἄρπαγά<της>. One can also hypothesize an abbreviated form with no sign of abbreviation, which seems a likely solution, especially in the light of the large number of such cases on *ostraka*.¹⁹

2 Σισόις is a male name which seems to have been used for a very long time in Fayyum: see [<https://www.trismegistos.org/nam/search.php>] *s.v.* On this name and its variant Σισόεις, see REITER 2001.

OSN I G 7

Delivery of dry goods?

ST10/700/3173

5.8 × 4 × 0.8 cm

Roman period?

PL. IV.1

The fragment is part of the body of an Egyptian amphora (AE 3) made of brown Nile clay (F1).

On the convex side, three lines of Greek writing have been traced perpendicular to the wheel marks with a soft medium-to-thin rush in black ink. The sherd's surface is badly preserved and bears some remains of plaster. The beginnings and ends of each line are lost and the ink is very faded. In line 3, after 4 letters, a sort of sinusoid crossed through with a horizontal stroke resembles the symbol normally used for πυρός. It is assumed to be a message relating to the delivery (φέ]ρειν? l. 2) of a certain amount of dry goods.

The other side is blank, with no remains of pitch.

The writing is in a small rounded upright hand, slowly executed and bilinear: *alpha* is angular, the upper part of *epsilon* is closed, *omicron* is large and made in two movements. For discussion of a similar case, see LITINAS 2008, no. 293, p. 247.

1]. . . γ .[

2]ερειν π... Ἀθηνη[

3].ε... (πυροῦ) [

3 †

2 After π is the shade of a letter very similar to the previous ρ, followed by a large letter (o?) and the left half of a rounded letter (c?): πρός?

Ἀθηνη. Due to the *ostrakon*'s poor state of preservation it is impossible to establish whether the text is complete. We are probably dealing with either a place name (*e.g.* Athenas Kome, in the *meris* of Themistos,²⁰ Athenas Stoa near Arsinoe²¹ etc.) or a personal name, which may have been written whole or abbreviated.

¹⁸ Trismegistos (*s.v.*) considers it to be a ghost name.

¹⁹ See LITINAS 2008, pp. 11-17.

²⁰ See CALDERINI-DARIS I 1, p. 30; Suppl. 1, p. 11; Suppl. 2, p. 7; Suppl. 3, p. 12; Suppl. 4, p. 11; Suppl. 5, p. 11; P'Tebt 2, p. 357 and 365; TALBERT 2000, p. 1132 (pl. 75 unlocated); CLARYSSE 2007, pp. 70 and 78; MUELLER 2006, p. 28; CDD P 2010, pp. 12-14.

²¹ CALDERINI-DARIS 1, p. 27; Suppl. 4, p. 37; Suppl. 5, p. 19.

OSNIG 8 (= OSNID169)²²

Male names

ST10/706/3244

7.9 × 5.5 × 0.9 cm

1st cent. BC-1st cent. AD

PL. IV.2

The *ostrakon* is a fragment of the body of an Egyptian amphora (AE 3), made of brown Nile clay (F1a).

In the upper part of the convex side, two lines of writing are preserved: the first line is written in Greek and the second line is written in Demotic, 0.6 cm below the first one. Both are traced with a rush with a medium tip in black ink. The text runs parallel to the pottery-wheel lines. The notation is composed of three male names, all of which are given in the nominative: «Harpathes son of Herieus son of Paes».

The writing is in a rounded upright cursive hand, which inclines slightly to the right and is unimodular, bilinear and without shading. *Alpha* is angular and made in two movements; *epsilon* is rounded with a midstroke detached from its body; *eta* is made in three movements with a left stroke longer than the right one, which curves slightly to the right; *hypsilon* is cup-shaped with a vertical stroke curving to the right. These characteristics point to the first century BC-first century AD.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | Ἀρπάθης Ἐριεὺ[ς] Παιοῦς | Harpathes (or Harpagathes) son of Herieus son of Paes |
| 2 | Ḥr-pyt (s3) Hr=w (s3) Pa-ʿw | Harpagates son of Herieus son of Paes |

Ἀρπάθης is a variant of the name Ἀρπαγάθης, which is attested 3 times as a main name between the third century BC and the third century AD: PPetrie 3, 97, 3 (TM 7552, BC 214-205?), SB 16, 12737, col. 3, 24 (TM 14654, after AD 31 Jan 21) and OMich 2, 951, 1 (TM 42830, AD 200-225). It may also be the result of a scribal error and is supposed to read Ἀρπ<α>γάθης.

Παιοῦς is very common and is attested in Soknopaiou Nesos once in the first century BC,²³ 5 times in the first century AD,²⁴ 3 times in the second century AD²⁵ and once in the second or third century AD.²⁶

²² The demotic line is edited by ARLF this volume (OSNID 169).

²³ PDime 3, 2 Subscr. (GH) Hand 1, 4 (TM Per 294240, BC 8 Nov 22).

²⁴ BGU 13, 2239, 3 (TM Per 336031, AD 17 Oct 31); PDime 3, 37 GH Hand 1, 4-5 (TM Per 396169, AD 21 Aug. 29-22 Aug. 28); PDime 2, 14, Subscr (GH) hand 1, 4 (TM Per 395916, AD 23 Dec 11); BGU 3, 975, ll. 7, 8, 22 (TM Per 306798, AD 44 Feb 20); PDime 3, 27, GD Hand 1, 5, Hand 2, 29, Hand 4, 38, DG Ü, Hand 1, 1 (TM Per 78348, AD 54 Sep 14).

²⁵ PVindTand 25 a, col. 1, 17 (TM Per 368527, AD 100-139); PMünch 3, 80 (TM Per 311678, AD 103-114); PAmh Gr. 2, 74, 17 r (TM Per 307955, after AD 147 Jul 24).

²⁶ BGU 2, 630, col. 2, 1; col. 3, 20; col. 4, 30 (TM Per 388264, AD 150-230).

OSNIG 9

Male names

ST10/706/3392

9 × 4.5 × 0.9 cm

3rd cent. AD

PL. IV.2

The *ostrakon* is a fragment of the body of an Egyptian amphora (AE 3) made of brown Nile clay (F1).

On the convex side, two lines of Greek writing have been traced parallel to the wheel marks, with a soft broadhead rush in black ink. The surface is obscured by the presence of remains of plaster and the writing itself seems faded. The first line is written as an *ekthesis*. Each line shows a name (or a part of a name) possibly followed by a number. In line 2 the name seems to be abbreviated, whereas in line 1 it may be whole, if we accept Ἀμοῦν, or abbreviated if we suppose Ἀμοῦν(ις) or Ἀμοῦν(εις). We may be dealing here with either two male names referring to two people or a male name followed by its patronymic.

The other side is blank and shows no evidence of having been covered in pitch.

The writing is in a rounded upright cursive hand, which inclines slightly to the right and is unimodular without shading. Letters are quite small (0.6 x 0.7 cm ca., except for a larger *alpha* at the beginning of line 1) and bear occasional ligatures. *Alpha* has a long oval loop and *my* tends to the minuscule form, with the two internal strokes forming a curve touching the baseline, a very common feature in documents dated to the third century AD.

1 Ἀμοῦν(ις)

Amoun(is)

2 Νεοπτ(ος)

Neopt (os?)

1 Ἀμοῦνις, the iotacistic form Ἀμοῦνεις and Ἀμοῦν are all well attested in Soknopaiou Nesos in the second and third centuries AD: on Ἀμοῦνις, see CPR VII 7, 10 (TM 26661, 2nd-3rd centuries AD); PLond II 369, 10, 20, 24 (TM 28034, AD 175-199); StudPal 84, 7 (TM 30968, AD 200-225); StudPal 125, 21 (TM 30972, AD 200-225). On the form Ἀμοῦνεις, see SB 14, 11715, col. 1, 41; col. 3, 37; col. 4, 40; col. 5, 39; col. 7, 37; col. 8, 37; col. 9, 36 (TM 14513, AD 209 Dec 26). On Ἀμοῦν, see PBodl I 23, col. 1, 32 (TM 10255, AD 204-208); BGU II 639, col. 1, 33; col. 2, 23 (TM 9281, AD 208 Jun 25-Jul 24); PLond 2, 156, col. 1, 8, 14 (TM 11631, AD 208 Jan 26); StudPal 22, 179, col. 1, 10, 13 (TM 15093, AD 208 Mar 26); StudPal 22, 180, col. 1, 14, 35 (TM 15095, AD 208 Feb 25); BGU II 392, col. 1, 18, 44 (TM 9146, AD 208 Feb 26-Mar 26); PLouvre 1, 58 v, 25 (TM 32221, ca. AD 212-230); StudPal 22, 67v + StudPal 22, 167 v, col. 2, 268 (TM 15129, AD 220 May 26?); PLouvre 1, 57, 38 (TM 11864, AD 224 after Mar 27? AD 218 after Mar 22? AD 219 after Mar 22?); BGU 2, 659, col. 2, 15 (TM 9294, AD 229 May 20).

2 After *tau* just some traces of ink are still visible. We could not unlikely think to a personal name (maybe abbreviated?), e.g. Νεοπτόλεμος, a widespread name in Egypt from the third century BC to the third century AD, see [<https://www.trismegistos.org/nam/search.php>] *s.v.* It is not found in the papyri from Soknopaiou Nesos, but it is attested in Philadelphia from the third century BC to the first century AD and Tebtynis in the first century BC.

OSNIG 10

Male name and a digit

ST12/812/3866

5.2 × 3 × 0.9 cm

Roman Period

PL. IV.2

The *ostrakon* is a fragment of the shoulder of an Egyptian amphora (AE 3), made of brown Nile clay (F1).

On the convex side, two lines of Greek writing have been traced with a medium-thin rush in black ink at an angle to the wheel marks, allowing the writer to use the maximum width of the writing frame. Both lines seem to be entirely preserved but in the second one some letters are illegible, the sherd's surface being fairly abraded. On line 1 an entire male name is preserved and is still perfectly legible; line 2 is highly abraded, with just two letters partially readable while a third between them has almost totally vanished.

The other side is blank and covered in pitch.

The writing is in a very slowly executed, small (0.3 x 0.4 cm ca.) rounded hand, with alternating large and small letters, slightly sloping to the left and roughly bilinear.

1 Ἐργέος
2 κ . Α

Of Ergeus
... (digit?)

1 The name Ἐργεύς, a very common variant of Ἐριεύς (see Hagedorn-Maresch 2018 *s.v.*), is rarely attested in the genitive case as Ἐργέος rather than Ἐργέως (PHamb 1, 5, 5; TM Per 11396, AD 89). The name often occurs in Fayyum. In Soknopaiou Nesos it is frequently attested from the first century BC to the second century AD²⁷ (cf., *e.g.*, [<https://www.trismegistos.org/nam/search.php>] *s.v.*).

2 The first visible letter looks like a *kappa* composed of two movements whose superior oblique has fallen, but it seems plausible that we are dealing with an *eta* composed of one movement. Of the second letter just a small trace at its very bottom is preserved; the third one looks like a capital *alpha* made in three movements. A digit?

²⁷ SB 5, 7532, script. int. 1, script ext. 8 and 28 (TM Per 5697, BC 74 Jul 12); Enchoria 34 (2014.2015), pp. 2-20, n° 1, 17 r and 21 r (TM Per 130905, BC 71 Oct 16?); IFayoum 1, 80, col. 2, 1 (TM Per 47194, BC 50-AD 50); IFayoum 1, 78, 2 (TM Per 47192, BC 44-AD 48); PDime 3, 1, Subscr. (GH) (TM Per 109364, BC 25-AD 50); PDime 3, 36, GH Hand 2, 2 (TM Per 109340, BC 20 Jan 24); PDime 2, 56, Subscr. col. 1, 1 and 5 (TM Per 100267, BC 11 Sep 25); PDime 2, 57, Subscr. col. 2, 2, 3 and 5 (TM Per 47530, BC 10 May 2); PDime 2, 57, Subscr., col. 3, 4 and 6 (TM Per 46434, BC 9 May 2); SB 1, 5244, 4 (TM Per 13989, BC 8 Nov 11); PDime 3, 2, Subscr. (GH) hand 1,1 and (GH) hand 2, 7 (TM Per 58204, BC 8 Nov 22); PDime 2, 61, Subscr. col. 3, 3, 4, 6 (TM Per 47529, BC 6 Oct 6); PDime 2, 62, Subscr. col. 1, 2, 3 (TM Per 100270, BC 6 Aug 30-5 Aug 28); PDime 2, 64, Subscr. col. 3, 1 and 3 (TM Per 46342, BC 5 Sep 18?); PDime 2, 63, Subscr. col. 3, 1 and 4 (TM Per 100271, BC 5 May 25?); CPR 15, 2, 2, 11, 13, 18 (TM Per 9904, AD 11 Nov 21); CPR 15, 3, 2 (TM Per 9911, AD 11 Nov 21); CPR 15, 4, 2 (TM Per 9912, AD Nov 21); CPR 15, 11, 2 (TM Per 9901, AD 13-15?); CPR 15, 8, 1 (TM Per 9920, AD 13-15); CPR 15, 9, 1 (TM Per 9921, AD 13-15); SB 1, 5236 + SB 1, 5237, 4 (TM Per 13984, ca. AD 14); CPR 15, 10 a, 2 and 15 (TM Per 11737, AD 14 Aug 14-28); CPR 15, 5, 1 (TM Per 9917, ca. AD 14); SB 1, 5239, 3 (TM Per 13986, AD 15 Jun 30); CPR 15, 6, 8 (TM Per 9918, AD 16); PDime 2, 2, Subscr. 2 (TM Per 45590, AD 24 Aug 28); PDime 3, 16, Subscr. (GH) Hand 1, 3, 5, 6, 8; Hand 3, 6; Hand 4, 9 (TM Per 45594, AD 34 Dec 31?); SB 18, 13866, 10 and 19 (TM Per 14763, AD 138-161?); PHeid Gr. 3, 238, 4 (TM Per 21090, AD 162 Aug 29-Sep 27); PAberdeen 173, 2 (TM Per 28316, ca. AD 194-225); PPheretnuis p. 25-43, col. 2, 4; col. 5, 117; col. 8, 204; col. 9, 243; col. 11, 278; col. 12, 295, 301, 305 (TM Per 22479, AD 195 after Aug 30-196 Aug 28).

OSN I G 11

Male name?

ST12/807/3867

8 × 8.1 × 1.0 cm

Late Roman period

PL. IV.2

The fragment is part of the belly of an Egyptian amphora (LRA 7) made of brown Nile clay (F1b).

On the convex side, three Greek letters have been traced parallel to the wheel marks and the amphora's ribbing with a thin charcoal. The lower part of an oblique stroke is perhaps preserved after the third letter. The presence of a fourth letter is uncertain. The text is incomplete, because the sherd is broken off on its right-hand side. We are probably dealing here with a personal name.

The other side is blank and covered in pitch.

The writing is in a large (1.2-1.5 x 1.3 cm ca.) angular upright hand, unimodular and slowly executed. *Alpha* is composed of two movements.

Παι [

Παι [Παιαί ? For the male name see OKellis 96, 2 (TM 74620, AD 200-399).

OSN I G 12

List of expenses?

ST12/812/3869

5.7 × 3.3 × 0.95 cm Roman Period (2nd-3rd cent. AD)

PL. IV.2

The *ostrakon* is a fragment of the body of an Egyptian amphora (AE 3) made of brown Nile clay (F1).

Near the bottom on the convex side, two incomplete lines of Greek writing have been traced with a medium soft rush in black ink. They run parallel to the wheel marks. The preserved text is barely legible due to the abraded surface and the faded ink. The legible symbols and numbers on lines 1 and 2 point to a list of monetary expenses.

The other side is blank and covered in pitch.

The writing is in a very small (0.2-0.4 x 0.3 cm ca.) bilinear hand, with alternating large and small letters, slightly shaded and sloping to the right. *Phi* is composed of two movements: a rounded and open ring and a vertical bar shifted to the right.

1] . . . (δῶβολον)

]... (diobolon)

2]φηι (δρ.) ις

]... 16 (drachmae)

1 =

2)

OSNIG 13

List of payments for wheat

ST14/904/4130

10.1 × 10.9 × 0.9 cm

?

PL. IV.3

The *ostrakon* is a body sherd of a brown Egyptian amphora (AE 2/3), made of brown Nile clay (F1).

On the convex side, the remains of 6 lines of writing in a very bad state of preservation are still visible; they have been traced with a broadhead rush in black ink. The text runs parallel to the wheel marks. The surface is highly abraded but the remains of the texts resemble letters or parts of letters written in lines with a roughly regular interlinear space (0.4 cm ca.). They are small (0.4 x 0.5 cm on average) and very hard to read. What we can observe is a roughly regular alignment of letters looking like digits (see in the middle of lines 4 and 5 perhaps a c) and some repeated symbols such as the double oblique dash usually indicating the total (see lines 2, 3 and 4). In line 3 we can also read a sign indicating a fractional quantity (1/2) in the middle and another indicating an amount of wheat (πυροῦ ἀρτάβη). Together with the relatively high number of lines preserved, these details suggest that we are dealing with a list of payments for wheat.

The other side is blank and covered in pitch.

The writing is in a very small (0.2-0.4 x 0.3 cm ca.) rounded hand, upright and bilinear.

1].δ.[....].c[

2].[

3]...μ [....] η (ἥμισυ) [....](πυροῦ ἀρτάβαι) ι (ἥμισυ) 8 1/2 [...] (artabae of wheat) 10 1/2

4]. c[

5] . oc. . . . c[

6]. . . [

3 ∟+∟

OSNIG 14

Two names?

ST14/907/4139

4.1 × 4.5 × 0.9 cm

1st cent. AD ?

PL. IV.3

The *ostrakon* is a fragment of the wall of an Egyptian amphora (AE 2/3) made of brown Nile clay (F1).

On the bottom of the convex side, two incomplete lines of Greek writing are preserved. They have been traced with a medium soft rush in black ink and run parallel to the wheel marks. On line 1 we are possibly dealing with two abbreviated names with the last letter in superscript.

The other side is blank and covered in pitch.

The writing is in a medium-sized (0.2-0.4 x 0.3 cm ca.), upright and bilinear hand without shading. The rounded *epsilon*, the *eta* composed of two movements with the left vertical stroke longer than the right and the rounded *omega* with a clearly visible central stroke all seem to point to the first century AD.

1 Τεσης Teses
 2 Τ

- 1 After *eta* a left arc is visible, compatible with *sigma*.
- 2 After tau, the highly abraded base of a round letter is still visible: perhaps *omicron* or *omega*.

1 The name, a Greek variant of the Egyptian Teses, was very common in Soknopaiou Nesos from the last quarter of the first century BC to the end of the second century AD (cf., e.g., [<https://www.trismegistos.org/nam/search.php>] *s.v.*).

	OSN I G 15	
	Alphabet	
ST14/908/4250	4.4 × 5.1 × 0.9 cm	1 st cent. BC-1 st cent. AD
	Pl. IV.3	

The *ostrakon* is a fragment of the neck of a brown Egyptian amphora (AE 2/3) made of brown Nile clay (F1).

On the central part of the convex side, one line of Greek writing has been traced with a reed pen in black ink, now very faded. The text, which is very badly preserved particularly in its lower half, runs perpendicular to the wheel marks.

This might be the beginning of an alphabet written in capital letters by a student, in which *delta* was erroneously omitted.

The writing is in a small to medium-sized angular hand, upright and bilinear, apparently executed by an inexperienced scribe, who traced the letters separately from each other. Palaeographic considerations (the shape of *beta* and *gamma*) and the analysis of the support suggest a dating to the first century BC or first century AD.

Α Β Γ <Δ> Ε Ζ [

Before β we can just see the top and the bottom of an oval loop compatible with α.

OSN I G 16²⁸

Male name and a date

ST14/900/4273

4.9 × 4.7 × 0.9 cm

2nd cent. AD

PL. IV.3

The fragment is part of the body of an Egyptian amphora (AE 2/3) made of brown Nile clay (F1).

On the central part of the convex side, two lines of Greek writing have been traced with a rush in black ink. They seem to be complete, although the surface is abraded and affected by fungus, which obscures the writing. The text runs parallel to the wheel marks.

The notation appears to be composed of an abbreviated personal name followed by the father's name and a date.

The writing is in a small, smooth rounded hand, upright or slightly sloping to the right, with a cursive ductus, executed by a well-trained scribe. The small amount of readable letters makes difficult a dating on palaeographic basis. One can note that, based on the shape of *alpha* and *tau* and the composition of *pi* in a single movement, together with the general characteristics, the writing is not incompatible with a dating to the second century AD (if not also to the first cent., cf., e.g. POxy 1, 39, TM 20701, Release from Military Service, AD 52 Apr 24). This seems consistent with the onomastic aspect, as the name Ioulios, of Roman origin, is attested from the first century and becomes more widespread in 2nd and 3rd cent. AD.²⁹ Such a dating fits well with the archaeological context, which suggest not to exceed the second half of the 2nd cent. AD.³⁰

1 Ἰού(λιος) Πτο(λεμαίου)

Iou(lios) son of Pto(lemaios)

2 α (ἔτους) .. ιβ

first (year) ... 12 (month?)

2)

1 The first letter is covered in fungus and barely legible. Both the name and its patronymic are abbreviated with no sign of abbreviation. Maybe the large *hypsilon* is used to separate the two names.

1 A Ἰούλιο[ς Πτ]ολεμαίου is attested in PCol 8, 230, 4 (early 3rd cent. AD, TM 30718). It may also be a double name, Ἰούλιος Πτολεμαῖος (PSI 13, 1328, 2, TM 17250, 26 May-24 June 201), although it never occurs in that form in Fayyum. Regarding the individual names Ἰούλιος and Πτολεμαῖος, Ἰούλιος is quite unusual in Graeco-Roman and Byzantine Fayyum, while Πτολεμαῖος seems to have been very common from the third century BC to the fourth century AD ([<https://www.trismegistos.org/nam/search.php>] s.v.).

2 The *siglum* of the year may have been followed by the month (abbreviated), now illegible due to the abrasion.

²⁸ My warmest thanks to N. Litinas and M. Fressura for their valuable suggestions.

²⁹ See LGPN s.v. [clas-igpn2.classics.ox.uk/name/Ἰουλιος].

³⁰ See DAVOLI this volume.

OSN I G 17

Unidentifiable text

ST14/923/4370

4 × 6.3 × 1 cm

1st cent. BC-1st cent. AD

The *ostrakon* is a body sherd of an Egyptian amphora (AE 2/3) made of brown Nile clay (F1).

The fragment is in a very poor state of preservation and its surface is almost completely abraded.

On the convex side, along the lower margin, the very faded remains of one line of Greek writing parallel to the wheel marks are still visible, in which just two letters can be distinguished.

]..εβ

The bowl after ε could also pertain to a ρ

Based on the shape of the round *epsilon*, made in two movements, and the analysis of the support, the fragment can be dated to the 1st century BC or 1st century AD.

2. *TITULI PICTI*

OSN I G 18

Tag or memorandum ?

ST05/223/1001³¹

3.6 × 4.1 × 0.6 cm

1st half of 6th cent. AD

PL. IV.4

The fragment is part of an imported amphora (LRA 1), made of orange-beige clay (F4).³²

On the convex side are two lines of Greek writing, parallel to the wheel marks, traced with a soft broadhead pen in black ink. The sherd seems to come from the space between the amphora's neck and shoulder. We are probably dealing here with the remains of an ε-type *dipinto*,³³ normally beginning with an isopsephy followed by the formula θεοῦ χάρις | κέρδος³⁴ (on two lines), the name of the seller, possibly an adjective referring to the content (as a mark of quality) and some metrological data. Our fragment appears to have just the beginnings of lines 2-4, with a very small part of the formula and the seller's name.

The other side is blank with some remains of pitch.

The writing is in a rounded upright cursive medium to small hand (*pi*: 0.5 x 0.3 cm ca., *kappa*: 0.5 x 0.7 cm ca.) without shading. *Kappa* is made in two movements and its third oblique intersects the second in the middle.³⁵ The right leg of *pi* curves to the right. The interlinear space is 0.8 cm ca. wide.

³¹ For a first description see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 244.

³² DIXNEUF 2012, pp. 315-361.

³³ FOURNET-PIERI 2008, pp. 201-202.

³⁴ On this formula on Late Roman Amphorae, see also DERDA 1992.

³⁵ For a discussion of a similar case, see OAntinoupolis 7.

- 1 .[
- 2 κέ[ρδος]
- 3 π.[

- 1 The remaining stroke, large and slightly curved, is compatible with the lower part of the expected large *theta*: θ[εοῦ χάρις].
- 2 After π a vertical stroke is still visible: ι?

OSNIG 19

Notation of capacity

ST05/256/1247³⁶

13.3 × 11.6 × 0.7 cm

5th or 6th cent. AD

Pl. IV.4

Four matching fragments of a *titulus pictus* originally written on the shoulder of an imported amphora (LRA 1A),³⁷ made of beige-pinkish clay.

On the convex side, two lines of Greek writing, parallel to the wheel marks, along the amphora's ribbing, have been traced with a soft broadhead brush in red ink. The text is incomplete.

This is an a-type *dipinto*, based on the classification by J.-L. Fournet,³⁸ with two inscriptions: the first, incomplete, seems to be an isopsephy (a²) while the second, almost complete albeit not entirely preserved, concerns the amphora's capacity (a⁴), 62 1/2 1/4 sextarii, preceded by a staurogram³⁹ and an enigmatic sequence of stylized letters that are hard to read (a³).

The other side is blank and covered in pitch.

The writing is in a large (0.7 x 1.0 cm ca.), highly rounded and rapidly executed upright cursive hand, ligated, unimodular and without shading. The characteristic letters include *rbo*, with a closed oval ring (0.5 x 1.0 cm ca.) and a very long tail (cm 5 ca.) ending with a small apex, and a rounded *beta* executed in one movement.

The vessel's capacity suggests an early date, although the writing points to a later one. The best hypothesis seems to date it to the 5th or 6th century AD. For a discussion of a similar case, see O. Antinoupolis 5 (inv. V 107).

a ²	1 χ.[Isopsephy
a ³⁺⁴	2 Ϝ... ξβL d	[...] 62 1/2 1/4 <sext.>

- 2 On the right of the staurogram a sequence of three (?) stylized and ligated letters is visible.

³⁶ For a first description see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 244, who also suggests a possible dating based on the amphora's typology and on its chronological evolution.

³⁷ The specimens of LRA 1A, according to the classification by D. Pieri, are dated to the late 4th or 5th century AD and their capacity is 15-27 litres. See PIERI 2005, pp. 70-71, fig. 25.

³⁸ FOURNET 2012, pp. 252-253 and FOURNET-PIERI 2008, pp. 186-187.

³⁹ On staurograms in papyri and *ostraka*, see CAPASSO 2015a, with a complete and up-to-date bibliography.

The staurogram's crossbar stands at the bottom of the tail of *rho* and it resembles a wavy line stretching out horizontally.

OSN I G 20

Notation of capacity

ST06/317/1242⁴⁰

15.5 × 8.2 × 0.9 cm

4th-5th cent. AD

Pl. IV.4

Five matching fragments of a *titulus pictus* originally written on the shoulders of an Egyptian amphora (LRA 7), made of brown Nile clay (F1b).

On the convex side is a large staurogram followed by a Greek letter (staurogram: 4.0 x 5.0 cm ca.; *beta*: 2.0 x 5.0 cm ca.) with an intermediate dot after both. The text, parallel to the wheel marks, along the amphora's ribbing, has been traced with a soft broadhead brush in red ink. The text is incomplete.

The meaning of the two dots is uncertain: they might be part of a decoration (for a discussion of similar cases, see LITINAS 2008, no. 56, p. 52) or they might have a separative function, as often happens in Latin names (see LITINAS 2008, no. 177, p. 101 and no. 180, p. 102), although they are not attested for Greek names.

It is probably a Christian formula⁴¹ followed by a digit (β), and maybe some metrological data.⁴²

The other side is blank and covered in pitch.

The writing is in a large, upright and angular hand. The shape of *beta*, closed at the top and bottom, with the lower bowl larger than the upper one, together with the type of amphora, suggest a dating to the 4th or 5th century AD.

† B [

† two [

† ·B·

OSN I G 21

Christogram (?) Personal name (?)

ST06/319/1248⁴³

8.5 × 11.2 × 1.5-1.2 cm

6th-7th cent. AD

Pl. IV.5

A *titulus pictus* written on the neck of an imported amphora (LRA 1B),⁴⁴ made of orange-buff clay.

⁴⁰ For a first description see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 244.

⁴¹ For a discussion of two similar cases, see MARCHAND-PIERI 2017, p. 44, pl. 27 o (amphora 50; an inscription on an LRA 7 beginning with a staurogram) and t (inv. 150; an inscription on a LRA 7 written in black ink but beginning with a staurogram).

⁴² On units of capacity, see KRUIT-WORP 1999.

⁴³ For a first description see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 245.

⁴⁴ Based on Pieri's classification, the LRA 1B specimens are dated to the 6th or the first half of the 7th century AD. See PIERI 2005, pp. 75-77, fig. 25.

On the convex side, there are parts of two lines of Greek writing, perpendicular to the wheel marks, traced with a thin brush in red ink. The text is incomplete.

We are not unlikely dealing here with a b-type *dipinto*,⁴⁵ perhaps with a digit on line 1 and a Christogram followed by some highly abraded data on line 2.

1 ι [

2 ιρ [

A second possibility is that line 2 has the name of the owner (or producer?), but the very poor state of conservation prevents us from forming any reliable hypothesis.

The other side is blank with some remains of pitch.

1 ι [

2 Χιρ [

2 The poorly preserved remains of line 2 do not allow for a reliable hypothesis, although the male name Χιρήμων is plausible: it is attested at Karanis as a variant of the very common name Χαιρήμων, see PMich 6, 374, col. 1, 3; col. 2, 12 (TM Per 22803, AD 125-175).

OSN I G 22

Male name

ST09/624/2729⁴⁶

7.2 × 4.6 × 1.1-0.7 cm

1st-2nd cent. AD ?

Pl. IV.5

Titulus pictus on the shoulder of an Egyptian amphora (AE 3), made of brown Nile clay (F1).

On the convex side, one line of Greek writing, parallel to the wheel marks, has been traced with a soft medium-broadhead rush in black ink. We are dealing with a personal male name written on the left of the sherd near the bottom, possibly of the amphora's owner or producer.

The other side is blank, with some remains of pitch.

The writing is in a cursive medium-sized rounded hand sloping to the right, roughly bilinear, except for *rho*, which crosses the imaginary baseline. *Alpha*, smaller than other letters, and *omega*, roughly rounded, are traced in a single movement. *Epsilon* has a middle horizontal stroke longer than the other two. The scribe does not seem to be well trained (see the uneven pen stroke and the uncertain letter alignment on the baseline).

Σεραπίων

Serapion

The name, which is a variant of the more common Σεραπίων, was widespread in Fayyum in the Graeco-Roman period. See CLARYSSE-PAGANINI 2009, pp. 68-89 and [[⁴⁵ See FOURNET-PIERI 2008, pp. 189-191 and FOURNET 2012, pp. 253-254.](https://www.tris-</p>
</div>
<div data-bbox=)

⁴⁶ For a first description, with a transcription see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 245, who also dates the *titulus pictus*.

megistos.org/nam/search.php] (*s.v.*). In Soknopaiou Nesos the name is attested 43 times: 1 occurrence pertains to the 2nd century BC;⁴⁷ 4 to the 1st century AD;⁴⁸ 29 to the 2nd century AD⁴⁹ and 11 to the 3rd century AD.⁵⁰

OSN I G 23

Unidentifiable text

SN09/10/2742⁵¹

5.1 × 7.0 × 0.7 cm

Roman period

PL. IV.5

Titulus pictus written on the belly of an Egyptian amphora (AE 3), made of brown Nile clay (F1).

On the convex side, one line of Greek writing has been traced parallel to the wheel marks with a medium-head reed pen in black ink. The text is unidentifiable.

The other side is blank with some remains of pitch.

The writing is in an upright large (1.0 x 1.2 cm ca.) cursive hand, bilinear with a quick duc-tus. *Eta* is traced in two movements, with a small loop.

1 ϖ[
2 ηϖ:[

⁴⁷ PAmh Gr 2, 62, 19-100 BC.

⁴⁸ PLond 2, pp. 193-194, n° 280, 5 (after AD 55 Jun 25); PLond 3, p. 36 n° 1265 a, F3 (AD 83 Feb 1); PGrenf 2, 43, 2 (AD 92 Jun 9); PStrasb Gr., 9, 886, 12, 15 (ca. AD 100).

⁴⁹ PStrasb Gr. 9, 889, 12 (AD 100-149); PStrasb Gr. 1, 12, 3 (AD 100-199); SB 4, 7335, 1 r and 4 v (AD 117-138); SB 16, 12883, 14 and 25 (AD 118); BGU 15, 2518, 7 (AD 119 Oct 10-14?); BGU 13, 2251, ll. 12, 24, 26 (AD 125-175); PGen (2) 1, 28, 1 (AD 137 21 Oct); SB 6, 8977, 2 (AD 143 Jan 30); BGU 1, 51, 3 (AD 143 Jan 30); StudPal 22, 90, 1 (AD 144 Jan 27-Feb 25); PLond 2, pp. 71-73, n° 304, 1 (AD 144 Jan 31); BGU 1, 52, central part 2 and 5 (AD 145 Jan-Feb); PLond 2, p. 73, n° 309, l. 18 (AD 146 Jan 28); PLouvre 1, 21, 3 r, 12v (AD 149 Oct 31); BGU 2, 630, col. 1, 5 and col. 5, 4 (AD 150-230); BGU 3, 889, 3 r (written in Arsinoites, found in Soknopaiou Nesos, AD 151 ca.); StudPal 22, 159, 8 (AD 153 Jun 4); PSI 9, 1046, 8, A 7, B 14 (AD 155 Jun 26); BGU 2, 629, 9 r (AD 161 Jan 28); PRyl 2, 197, a 2 (AD 162 Oct 31); CPR I 16, 7 (AD 163 Aug 2); PLond 2, p. 199, n° 333, 5 (AD 166 Oct 11); StudPal 22, 172, 5 (AD 166 Sept 10); StudPal 22, 98, 2 (AD 167 Jan 29); PAlexGiss 9, 3 (AD 172 Nov 3); PBasel 227, 16 (after AD 190 Sept 25); SB 22, 15707, 3 (AD 194 Aug 19); PPheretnuis pp. 25-43, col. 3, ll. 28, 31, col. 5, ll. 105, 114, 132, 142, 157, 161, col. 12, 301, 309, 312 (written in Pheretnuis, found in Soknopaiou Nesos, AD 195 Aug 30-after AD 196 Aug 28).

⁵⁰ CPR 15, 36, fr. A, col. 2, 7 (AD 200-225); CPR 15, 35, 7 (AD 200-225); BGU 3, 831, 1 (AD 201 Aug 29-202 Aug 28); PLond 2, pp. 249-251, n° 156 r, col. 1, 22 (AD 208 Jan 26); PCustoms 333, 2 (AD 208 Nov 18); StudPal 22, 179, col. 1, 7 and 8 (AD 208 Mar 26); StudPal 22, 180, col. 1, 34 (AD 208 Feb 25); BGU 2, 392, col. 1, 55 (AD 208 Aug 29-209 Aug 28); SB 14, 11715, col. 2, 9, col. 3, 9, col. 4, 9, col. 6, 9, col. 7, 8, col. 8, 8, col. 9, 8, col. 10, 8, col. 11, 7 (AD 209 Dec 26); SB 22, 15570, 11 (AD 217-219?); StudPal 22, 67 v + StudPal 22, 167, col. 4, 293 (AD 220 May 26?).

⁵¹ For a first description see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 245.

OSN I G 24

Illegible text

ST09/633/2779⁵²

4.8 × 3.5 × 1.1 cm

1st cent. BC ?

PL. IV.5

Titulus pictus written on the shoulder of a possible storage jar, with a beige engobe on the external surface, made of medium-coarse reddish-brown Nile clay (F6).

On the convex side are some poorly conserved remains of three large letters, probably Greek. They seem to be perpendicular to the wheel marks and have been traced with a soft broadhead rush in black ink. The text is illegible.

The other side is blank with some remains of pitch.

]πη. [

OSN I G 25

Name of the winemaker and amphora's serial number (?)

ST09/631/2863⁵³

7.3 × 7.0 × 0.8 cm

Late Roman period

PL. IV.5

Titulus pictus written on an imported amphora (LRA 1), made of pink-orange clay.

On the convex side, the poorly conserved remains of a probable a-type *dipinto* are still visible:⁵⁴ the end of a horizontal stroke and a thicker, slightly curved one below it, partially covered by an abrasion. On the left of it two more lines of Greek writing (considerably smaller) have been traced with a medium-head reed pen in red ink. Both texts appear to run slantwise to the wheel marks. As for the smaller notation, we can read a male name followed by a digit (l. 2). We are dealing here with a c-type *dipinto*:⁵⁵ it lies below the left handle (not preserved). Line 1 (c¹) contains the name of the winemaker in the genitive case. Line 2 contains a number (c²) which could indicate either the number of the batch that the amphora belonged to or the amphora's serial number.⁵⁶

The writing is in a cursive small angular hand, upright, roughly bilinear and without shading. The *phi* has a large oval ring, highly abraded on the left side, *omicron* is reduced to a point and a *hypsilon* is traced in one movement.

a² .
.

c¹ Φιπ<v>έου⁵⁷

Of Phinneas

c² μη

48

⁵² For a first description see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 245.

⁵³ For a first description see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 245, who also dates the *ostrakon* to the Roman period.

⁵⁴ See *supra*, OSN I G 19.

⁵⁵ FOURNET 2012, pp. 254-255 and FOURNET-PIERI 2008, pp. 195-196.

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

⁵⁷ I owe this reading to H. Cuvigny and J.-L. Fournet. My warmest thanks.

c¹ φινεου c² Μη

c¹ The form could also be the genitive of a hitherto unattested variant of Φιννέας, with a single *ny*, which occurs just once in Hermopolis (SB 18, 13148, TM 32979, AD 300-399).

OSN I G 26

Male name

ST09/-/2910⁵⁸

10.4 × 8.2 × 0.7 cm

4th cent. AD

Pl. IV.5

Titulus pictus written on the shoulder of an Egyptian amphora (LRA 7), made of brown Nile clay (F1b).

On the convex side one line of Greek writing has been traced parallel to the wheel marks with a soft broadhead rush in black ink. This is a personal male name written on the right side of the sherd near the bottom.

The other side is blank and covered in pitch.

The writing is in an angular rounded upright hand, bilinear with a slow ductus. Letters are quite small (0.5 x 0.8 cm ca.) and are regularly distributed on the imaginary baseline. *Eta* is angular and perhaps made in a single movement; the left oblique stroke of *lambda* intersects the right one over the middle part; sigma is rounded.

ῥΗλις

Elis

The male name ῥΗλις is well attested in Fayyum during the period from the 1st century BC to the 4th century AD:⁵⁹ Specifically, it occurs in Bakchias,⁶⁰ Tebtynis⁶¹ and Karanis⁶² but it does not seem to be attested in Soknopaiou Nesos.

⁵⁸ For a first description, with a transcription see CAPASSO 2012a, p. 245, who also dates the *ostrakon*.

⁵⁹ BGU 2, 523, 23 r (AD 1-399); SB 20 14238, 6 (AD 200-399).

⁶⁰ PWisc 2, 80, col. 3, 74 (AD 114 Oct 1); PStrasb Gr 3, 165, 6 (AD 120 Sep 11); PStrasb Gr 5, 419, 4 (AD 134 Aug 29-135 Aug 29?); PStrasb Gr 5, 426, 4 (AD 136 May 5); PStrasb Gr 5, 420, 26 (AD 136 Jan 27-Feb 25); PStrasb Gr 5, 423, 5 (ca. AD 139-144).

⁶¹ PTebt 1, 209 descr., col. 3, 1 (after BC 75-Apr 12); PMich 2, 121, col. 2, 2 v and col. 6, 8 v (AD 42 Apr 28-Aug 28).

⁶² PCairoGoodspeed 30, col. 8, 21; col. 3, 15; col. 10, 24; col. 2, 8; col. 25, 12; col. 7, 5 (after AD 192 May 25).



OSNIG 1



OSNIG 3



OSNIG 2



OSNIG 4



OSNIG 5



OSNIG 6



OSNIG 7



PL. IV.1



OSNIG 8 = OSNID 169



OSNIG 9



OSNIG 10



OSNIG 11



OSNIG 12





OSN I G 13



OSN I G 14



OSN I G 15



OSN I G 16





OSNIG 18



OSNIG 20



OSNIG 19





OSN I G 21



OSN I G 22



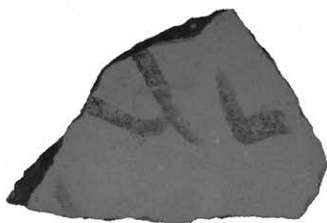
OSN I G 25



OSN I G 23



OSN I G 26



OSN I G 24

