



31ST INTERNATIONAL
CONGRESS OF
PAPYROLOGY
COLOGNE
28 JULY – 2 AUGUST 2025

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Abstracts are arranged alphabetically by participants' surnames. The panel descriptions are provided at the end of the document. For the full programme see <https://papyrocongress2025.uni-koeln.de/abstracts-und-programm>.

Two Unpublished Greek papyri from the University of Michigan

This paper discusses two unpublished Greek documentary papyri. These documents are hosted in the University of Michigan, Harlan Hatcher Library under the registration numbers Inv. 7038 and Inv. 1144. As the registers of the UM mention, P.Mich. Inv. 7038 was purchased from Mr. Fackelmann in 1983; P.Mich. Inv. 1144 was acquired by the British Museum from Maurice Nahman in Cairo in two lots in June and July 1922. The two documents date respectively to the 2nd and the 3rd century CE, their content is different in subject: a private letter and receipt. In the paper a full description, transcription, translation and a brief commentary will be discussed.

Al-Dhihar in Islamic jurisprudence

A considerable corpus of papyri elucidates the application of Islamic law and jurisprudence within Egyptian society. Among these Papyrus No. 25277, preserved in the Museum of Islamic Art in Cairo, deals with the subject of Al-Dhihar, its ruling, and its atonement. In terms of linguistic expression, the practice of Al-Dhihar entails a man addressing his wife with the phrase "you are on my mother's back". This study will present the first analysis of this papyrus, which concerns the application of the rule of Al-Dhihar in Islamic society by analyzing four points: the first point concerns the definition of Al-Dhihar, its ruling, and evidence; the second the pillars of Al-Dhihar, its conditions, and atonement; the third will concern the readings of the aforementioned unpublished Arabic jurisprudential papyrus, its analysis and commentary. Finally, the results of this study will be presented.

Child abuse in Roman Egypt

This study underscores the importance of uncovering instances of child abuse in Roman Egypt. In some cases, abuse started during pregnancy, negatively affecting the mother's health and the fetus. If violence was directed at the mother, it could harm the unborn child. Additionally, choosing an inappropriate name for a child could impact their psychological well-being. At times, poor nutrition and a lack of essential nutrients disrupted the child's healthy growth, leading to developmental issues. The research also examines how children could be subject to abuse in educational environments. It highlights the role teachers played and investigates cases where children were mistreated by those responsible for their education. The study further explores child labor through apprenticeship contracts from the Roman period, demonstrating that children often endured harsh treatment during their training for various professions. Additionally, the study looks into the exploitation of children by guardians, who at times sought to steal or misuse the children's wealth for personal benefit. This paper aims to answer whether children in Roman Egypt received protection from abuse—either from their families or from the Roman administration—and to what extent these systems could safeguard their well-being.

The Fishing Kharāj in Islamic Egypt: New Documentary Evidence

This paper discusses an unpublished Arabic document dated to the 4th century AH/ 10th century CE from the collection of the Egyptian National Library (P. Cair. EgLib. inv. 424 r, v- 22.5 cm high x 14 cm wide). The document contains a list of taxpayers with the amount of payment for the fishing kharāj from the village of Bāhā in the district of El-Bahnasa. This study examines how the fiscal administration assessed fishing kharāj in Islamic Egypt and how a similar system used to tax fisheries located near marshlands during the Roman and Byzantine periods. Furthermore, the paper provides a comparative analysis of the financial management practices. In conclusion, the paper will question how the state levied taxes on pastures, meadows, and fisheries and what was the connection between these taxes in Islamic Egypt.

Ostraca from Ghozza: new findings on gold mining in the Eastern Desert in the Ptolemaic period

Since 2020, the French Archaeological Mission of the Eastern Desert (MAFDO) has been excavating the district of Ghozza, located between Qena and Hurghada. This district includes a village that was occupied by the miners who exploited the nearby gold mines in the early Ptolemaic period. To date, the site has yielded numerous ostraca in Greek and Demotic. The aim of this presentation is to highlight the latest discoveries made during the 2023 and 2024 campaigns, particularly the Greek documents. These texts, linked to the other archaeological discoveries, provide new information on the mining operating chain through technical vocabulary, as well as on the working conditions and status of the village's inhabitants. They are also remarkable for their onomastic content. The corpus of anthroponyms, which consists of male and female names, is rich in rare Greek names as well as Semitic names, revealing the multi-ethnic nature of the miners' society.

AFETAME ALABI
KU Leuven

Enslaved, Manumitted, and Enslaved again: Insights from Documentary Papyri

In Rom 6:15–23, Paul draws on the imagery of slavery to explain his audience's relationship to the cosmic powers of sin and righteousness. In doing so, he touches on several aspects of slavery such as 1) the connection between obedience and slavery, 2) transfer of slave ownership, 3) manumission, and 4) wages or provisions for slaves. Documentary papyri from the Roman period provide evidence from everyday life for each of these aspects of slavery in antiquity. This paper compares the papyrological evidence for each of these aspects of slavery with how Paul presents them in his metaphor. The paper will demonstrate that in some instances, Paul's metaphor accurately represents the experiences of slaves and slaveholders in antiquity, while in others he paints a different picture from reality for the sake of the message he seeks to get across to his audience. In so doing, the paper will highlight the importance of documentary papyri both for situating Paul's metaphors in their socio-cultural contexts and also for indirectly shedding light on how Paul's rhetorical needs shape his use of slavery as a metaphor.

MARÍA-JESÚS ALBARRÁN MARTÍNEZ
Instituto de Lenguas y Culturas del Mediterráneo y Oriente Próximo, CSIC

The Materiality of the Bawit Papyri: Format of Delivery Orders

The extensive archive of the Monastery of Apa Apolo in Bawit contains a large number of delivery orders for various goods, along with poll-tax receipts, all written on papyrus. It appears that these receipts were issued by monastery staff responsible for administration. To date, their textual content—structure, formulas, and typology—has been studied. However, other material aspects related to the papyrus as a writing medium also draw attention. A significant portion of these receipts are written on the verso of earlier documents, as the reuse of papyrus for multiple texts was common in Bawit. These earlier documents were cut to create the orders and receipts, resulting in a distinctive format. This presentation will address the material aspects of the format of these orders and receipts, and whether any connection exists between their textual typology and the earlier texts.

CAROLINE ALBERT
Universität Heidelberg

Das Pnephoros-Archiv – Neue Ergebnisse zur Interaktion und Kommunikation im ptolemäischen Hinterland

Das sogenannte Pnephoros-Archiv besteht aus 36 griechischsprachigen Texten aus der mittleren Ptolemäerzeit. Die Artefakte befanden sich höchstwahrscheinlich im Besitz von Pnephoros, dem Komarchen des Dorfes Busiris. Anhand der Stücke zeigt sich, dass in Busiris und den umliegenden Ortschaften eine Vielzahl an Amtsträgern der Gau- und Dorfebene interagierten. Doch wie stehen die einzelnen Beamten in Beziehung zueinander? Wie fügen sich insbesondere die mehrfach als Absender und Empfänger genannten κομομισθωταί sowie der mit Funktionen innerhalb des Bewässerungssystems betraute, nicht näher spezifizierte Amtsträger in die Struktur der ptolemäischen Gau- und Dorfverwaltung ein? Der Vortrag beabsichtigt zum einen, Ergebnisse der laufenden Editionstätigkeit vorzustellen, zum anderen, offene Fragen zu speziellen Amtsfunktionen und der in den Dokumenten genannten Geographie im Plenum zu diskutieren.

Autonomer Handlungsspielraum oder scharfe Grenzen? – Die Funktion der ptolemäischen Dorfverwaltung in außergerichtlichen Konflikten

Die Dokumente der Ptolemäerzeit geben in vielfältiger Weise Auskunft über Konflikte im ägyptischen Alltagsleben und über Strategien zu deren Beilegung. Besonderes Interesse wecken die außergerichtlichen Streitfälle, die Auswirkungen auf die ptolemäische Steuererhebung hatten. Die Konfliktkategorien, die von Störungen des Bewässerungssystems bis hin zu Schmuggel reichen, zeigen allesamt, dass eine erstaunliche Vielzahl von Dorfbeamten in die Konflikte involviert war. Doch wie interagierten diese im Ernstfall und wie waren Funktionsbereiche der höheren Verwaltungsebenen eingebunden? Welche Rückschlüsse lässt das Material schließlich auf die Frage zu, ob das Handeln der dörflichen Verwaltung eher autonom organisiert war oder eher einer Kontrolle von oben her unterlag? Ziel des Vortrags ist es, auf der Basis des bisherigen Untersuchungsstandes des Materials zu zeigen, dass ein eigenständiges Agieren im Hinterland stark von den Kompetenzbereichen der Beamten in den jeweiligen Konfliktkategorien abhing. Trotz des teils begrenzten Handlungsspielraums der Dorfverwaltung konnten die Beamten dennoch Wege finden, um ad hoc in Konflikte einzugreifen oder, um diese zum eigenen Vorteil zu nutzen.

SOPHIA ALKHOURY
University of Chicago

On Scribal and Ritual Practice: GEMF 57 and its Sub-Formularies

Certain of the Greek and Egyptian Magical Formularies evince numerous layers of scribal compilation on account of the long history of transmission that precedes the extant apographs. Sub-formularies within these extant formularies may be revealed to the modern reader by means of both papyrological study and a close reading of the prescriptions for magical praxeis preserved in the documents. GEMF 57 — the so-called “Great Magical Papyrus of Paris” — is a particularly fruitful document for such an inquiry due to the sheer number of procedures that are collected within it as well as the many sub-formularies, posited by modern scholars, that have been collated into the codex as we have it now. In this paper, I look at the question of the compilation history of GEMF 57 from a new angle. I examine

papyrological features of the text, such as scribal hand and paratextual elements, alongside a particular feature of the various ritual praxeis prescribed within it: the offering of vegetal and animal matter to the gods. Such a study contributes to our understanding of the compilation of GEMF 57 and the transmission of magical knowledge.

JOSÉ LUIS ALONSO
Universität Zürich

The Prefect and the Law: on the Predictability of the Law in Roman Egypt

In the discussions about the legal life in Roman Egypt, as attested in the papyri, relatively little attention has been paid to the Roman idea of jurisdiction and, in particular, to the vast discretion inherent to it. Taking the prefect as point of reference, this paper aims at reconsidering the import of such jurisdictional discretion on the legal pluralism of the province, on the way in which the law itself was understood and operated in practice, and, especially, on the mechanisms, richly illustrated in the papyrological record, in which such discretion simultaneously hampered and fostered the predictability of the law. Main sources: BGU I 19 = MChr. 85 (135 CE); BGU XX 2863 (after 133 CE); OGIS II 669 (68 CE), ll. 12-15; P. Oxy. II 237 (ca. 186 CE); P. Oxy. XLII 3015 (early 2nd cent.); SB XII 10967 (ca. 165-175 CE); SB XIV 12139 (2nd-3rd cent. CE).

SHEREEN A. ALY
Ain Shams University

Μυροβάλαιοι in Greek Ostraca from Elephantine

Μυροβάλαιοι was one of the plants on which a tax in kind or cash was due in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods. The paper displays new attestations for payments for μυροβάλαιοι in four new tax receipts on ostraca from Elephantine/Syene issued by πράκτορες σιτικῶν, ἐπιτηρηταὶ ἱερῶς πύλης Σοῖνης and ἀπαιτηταί. The four Greek ostraca are kept in Egyptian Museum and date to the Roman period, in particular the 2nd century AD.

YASMINE AMORY
Collège de France

“La route pour Aphrodité passe par Turin”. New papyri from the Dioscorus archive in the collection of the Museo Egizio

The chaotic and fortuitous discovery of the archive of Dioscorus of Aphrodito at the beginning of the twentieth century in the Egyptian village of Kôm-Iṣqaw led to the scattering of the documentation through the museum and university collections worldwide. As a direct result, new pieces from this archive continue to be discovered at a quite steady pace, even in collections previously unknown to host Aphrodito papyri. This is also the case for the collection of the Museo Egizio in Turin, where a few Greek and Coptic papyri from Aphrodito have recently been identified. Despite its small size, the dossier includes new interesting documents; moreover, some of them are likely to be joined to published papyri from other collections. This paper aims to review the Aphrodito papyri from the collection of the Museo Egizio, and, in doing so, to examine their most distinctive characteristics – whether paleographical, linguistic, or content-related.

CAROLIN ARLT
Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg

New Demotic Texts from the Ptolemaic Temple Archive

There are over 300 Demotic texts in the archive of the main temple in Soknopaiou Nesos that date roughly to the middle of the 2nd century BCE. The documents likely were collected by the temple scribe. Part of the new DFG funded project ‘500 years of writing and literacy in the Fayum (2nd century BCE to 3rd century CE): a Ptolemaic temple archive (P. Oxf. Griff.) from Soknopaiou Nesos’ is the edition of a selection of the more than 70 letters, more than 90 lists and accounts as well as all the contracts and petitions. This paper will give an overview on the scope of the project and present some new texts.

PETER ARZT-GRABNER
Universität Salzburg

The Use and Misuse of Documentary Papyri, Ostraca, and Tablets in Recent Projects and Publications

The enormous increase in papyrological editions and the possibilities offered by online databases allow for a more comprehensive continuation of the groundbreaking research of A. Deissmann and his contemporaries. On this basis, quite a few of their results can be formulated more precisely today, some need to be corrected, and the investigation of many particularly complex issues has only become possible thanks to modern tools. While the series “New Documents Illustrating Early Christianity” is nearing completion and the “New Moulton and Milligan Project” still hangs in the balance awaiting more extensive publications, the series “Papyrologische Kommentare zum Neuen Testament / Papyrological Commentaries on the New Testament” and “Papyri and the New Testament” as well as numerous individual publications are dedicated in a contemporary manner to Deissmann’s concern, that is to illuminate the linguistic, intellectual, social, economic, political, and administrative world of New Testament texts on the basis of documentary papyri, ostraca, and tablets.

RODNEY AST
Universität Heidelberg

New Evidence for Elephant Hunting on the Red Sea Coast in the Reign of Ptolemy III

A Greek dedicatory inscription found in January 2025 at the port of Berenike on the Red Sea coast adds to the growing body of evidence for elephant hunting expeditions in the Red Sea area. It helps connect pieces of information furnished by papyrological (Greek and Demotic), epigraphical and literary sources related to an eponymous officer, who, as we now can confirm, oversaw elephant hunts in the Troglodytic lands around Ptolemais Theron. It also improves our overall understanding of the organization of elephant hunts.

GIUSEPPINA AZZARELLO
Università degli Studi di Udine

Il percorso educativo dello scriba/contabile: nuove tavolette dalla collezione di Colonia

L'intervento è incentrato su un gruppo di tavolette lignee inedite di età bizantina appartenenti alla collezione di Colonia e contenenti, tra l'altro, tabelline aritmetiche. I testi delle tavolette, funzionali all'apprendimento di specifiche abilità legate alla scrittura professionale e alla contabilità, contribuiscono a gettare luce sul percorso educativo degli aspiranti scribi/contabili greci nell'Egitto tardo-antico.

GIUSEPPINA AZZARELLO / MARCO FRESSURA
Università di Udine / Università Roma Tre

Il progetto SCRIBO: scribi e notai bizantini a Ossirinco tra passato e futuro

L'intervento intende illustrare il contenuto e i metodi (sia tradizionali che innovativi) del progetto SCRIBes and notaries In Byzantine Oxyrhynchus, portato avanti dalle università di Udine e di Roma Tre e dedicato all'identificazione puntuale dei notai e dei loro scribi nei papiri ossirinchi del V-VII sec.

GERT BAETENS
KU Leuven

On Porridge and Self-Dedication: Demotic News from the Katochoi Archive and the Memphite Serapeum

Few groups of papyri have attracted so much attention as the so-called katochoi archive, centered on the figure of Ptolemaios son of Glaukias, living in katoche or 'detention' at the Memphite Serapeum during the turbulent reign of Ptolemy VI, Ptolemy VIII and Kleopatra II. Nevertheless, the Demotic papyrus texts from this archive and from the Serapeum more broadly are generally understudied. In order to illustrate the untapped potential of this material, this paper examines (1) a previously published Demotic porridge account with a surprising connection to the katochoi archive, (2) an enormous unpublished Demotic list related to the Serapeum, washed out to make room for the famous petition concerning the military enrolment of Ptolemaios' brother Apollonios, and (3) an unpublished Demotic self-dedication from the Serapeum, rekindling the age-old debate about the very nature of the katoche.

SARA BALDIN
Universität Basel

We are in the Same Boat. Cooperative Dynamics and Management Strategies in the Agrarian Exploitation of Roman Fayyum

The complexity of the water system of the Arsinoite nome (modern Fayyum) has been extensively explored. Numerous studies have examined the functioning of its canal network and the implications for agricultural exploitation. Particular emphasis has often been placed on the role of local farming communities, drawing on generations of first-hand experience. By collecting sowing dates scattered in the papyrological documentation, it is possible to gain new insights into water management and cultivation rhythms of Roman Fayyum. These data provide invaluable information on patterns of water availability, and, by extension, the broader planning and management of water on a regional scale. Special attention will be given to the management of the vast areas owned by the state and cultivated by village communities of public farmers, as these large-scale tracts of land offer a clearer understanding of the structured seasonal water distribution plans. The findings reveal a system of rational exploitation and efficient implementation of water resources, underscoring the importance of large-scale coordination to guarantee a successful adaptation to the region's unique agricultural landscape.

SILVIA BARBANTANI
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano

Updates on the conservation and digitalization of the papyri of the Università Cattolica

After the completion of a special location for manuscripts inside the renovated Reading Room of the main Library, in the summer of 2021, the papyrus collection of the Catholic University of Milan (P.Med. = Papyri Mediolanenses), formerly kept in a private office, has been transferred there. By 2022, the trustees of the collection allocated some funds for the restoration and digitalization of the papyri, which is

currently ongoing. Heavy glass frames are being replaced by a lighter acrylic material. Meanwhile, it has been planned the creation of a new catalogue of the published papyri, with metadata and photographs. The revision of the entire collection, which is still at the beginning, made clear that there are still many uncatalogued and unpublished papyri still tucked in cardboard folders and in boxes probably since the time of their purchase. The edition with commentary of the already published papyri is being gradually updated with the help of graduate and PhD students of the University.

NIKOLA D. BELLUCCI
Sorbonne Université

Investigations into private profits from the performance of public functions in Roman Egypt (from 31 BC to 284 AD) according to papyri

As part of the ERC Pecunia Project (directed by A.-V. Pont) at the Sorbonne University of Paris, which aims to investigate the multiple theoretical and practical facets of private profits made available from the performance of local functions in the context of the Roman Empire, this paper will discuss the results of the finding, investigation and preliminary study of papyri sources found on this subject in the territory of the Roman imperial province of Egypt (31 B.C.-A.D. 284).

AMIN BENAÏSSA
University of Oxford

A Polymetric Poem from Oxyrhynchus

An unpublished papyrus from Oxyrhynchus preserves a curious polymetric poem, with a mix of dactylic hexameters, anapaests, and trochaics. It is written in an ornamented and mannered hand notable for its high ligatures, which may be assigned to the mid second century CE. The section in hexameters, the best preserved, consists of a hymn to a creator god called the 'supreme father' (ὑπάτος πατήρ), probably Zeus, and addresses 'the glorious sons of Ionians'. Remarkably, it overlaps a stone inscription found in Artena c. 45 km south of Rome, which preserves parts of lines 1–8 of the papyrus and four preceding lines (SEG XXVIII 793). The alternation of metres finds its closest parallels in two verse oracles of Apollo of Clarus on stone dating from the late second century (Merkelbach–Stauber, EA 27 (1996) nos. 8–9). My paper will briefly present this new papyrus, discuss its contents, and consider the poem's original context.

LUCA BENELLI
Universidad de Barcelona

The Yale Epigrams (P. Ct. YBR inv. 4000) and their place in the history of Greek literature and ancient Greek thought: Summary of the results of the project and possible outcomes

This paper's aim is to offer the ending results of a long project on the text of the Yale epigrammatic Codex (P. Ct. YBR inv. 4000). Thanks to a multi-year project funded by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) and carried out at the University of Cologne, Dr Luca Benelli has succeeded in reconstructing in a textual facies as correct and close to the original as possible the text of a long series of epigrams contained in the Yale epigrammatic codex, published by Kevin Wilkinson in 2012 (K. W. Wilkinson, *New Epigrams of Palladas. A fragmentary Papyrus Codex (P. CtYBR inv. 4000), ASP Nr. 52, Durham, NC 2012*). The codex does not contain epigrams by Palladas of Alexandria, but it is comparable to Greek philosophical literature of the Cynic sphere of the 2nd century AD (Lucianus, above all), as well as to ancient technical writers on medicine, botany, pharmacology (Galenus, above all) and agronomy. It contains important documents on the history of natural sciences (medicine, botany, pharmacology) and technology of the imperial and early-late antique periods, as well as important, otherwise lost, testimonies on Cynic philosophers of the second century AD.

See also under "Marco Perale / Luca Benelli / Antonella Carbone".

KLAAS BENTEIN
See under "Paraskevi Platanou / Irene Chioni / Klaas Bentein".

ROBERT EMIL BERGE
See under "Brent Nongbri / Ariadne Marketou / Robert Emil Berge".

LAJOS BERKES
Humboldt-Universität Berlin

Biblical quotations and Christian language in documentary papyri: "simple believers" in late antique Egypt

This paper presents the first results of a project on biblical quotations and Christian phraseology in documentary papyri. The analysis will be based on published Greek papyrus letters from Late Antiquity, as their often, but not necessarily less formalized language offers more immediate insights into the thinking of their authors than other documentary genres. The starting point of the project will be a collection and contextualization of biblical quotations and allusions in documentary papyri. This will be complemented by a systematic study of mentions of biblical figures and saints, but also of important Christian terms. The study will analyze the use of biblical language in different areas, such as monasteries or notarial offices, and the diachronic developments in a theological and socio-historical context. Particular

attention will be paid to liturgy and Christian education, which influenced most of the inhabitants of late antique Egypt. The overall aim of the project is to show the main characteristics of the mentality of the 'simple believer' in Late Antique Egypt

ANDREA BERNINI
Universität Heidelberg

Greek Christian Ostraca: Collecting and Scrutinising the Scattered Evidence

The approximately 145 surviving Greek Christian ostraca from Egypt stand out for their cultural value. They contain a significant number of texts, such as Bible passages, hymns, prayers, amulets and texts of liturgical nature, which give a portrait of daily devotional practice. They reveal the degrees of Greek literacy of the scribes, in so far as they significantly differ in the elegance of the scripts as well as in the correctness of the language. Despite their relevance, Greek Christian ostraca have seldom drawn attention: they have been scatteredly published in volumes or journals and have never been the subject of a comprehensive study. On the basis of a new papyrological study of the evidence and an in-depth content analysis, the project aims to: 1. revise and establish the texts of Greek Christian ostraca through careful ecdotic work; 2. connect palaeographic, linguistic and material features to the contexts of production and use; 3. better date the ostraca; 4. identify the praxeologies related to the finds; 5. detect theological thoughts, also in relation to the development of Christianity in Egypt.

RAFFAELE BERNINI
Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa

Un nuovo poema esametrico su Smirna (P. Fouad inv. 220 + P. Koln II 63)

Nel contributo verranno analizzati il genere letterario, la datazione e la possibile attribuzione di P. Fouad inv. 220 + P. Koln II 63. L'unione dei due frammenti si deve ad A. Ricciardetto che nel 2023 ha pubblicato P. Fouad inv. 220, riconoscendovi una parte della stessa colonna di scrittura di P. Koln II 63. Il papiro di Colonia era stato pubblicato nel 1978 da B. Kramer, che lo riteneva parte di un poema esametrico sul mito di Arianna, ipotesi seguita da Ricciardetto. Una nuova analisi del testo ha evidenziato le criticità di questa interpretazione (cf. Bernini, ZPE 2024, in c.d.s.): i 31 versi di P. Fouad inv. 220 + P. Koln II 63 sembrano piuttosto da ricondurre al mito di Smirna. Si tratterebbe dell'unico poema greco noto su questo mito. La nuova ipotesi permette di riconsiderare i problemi del genere, della datazione e della possibile attribuzione del frammento. Nel contributo verranno analizzate la metrica del testo e le sue particolarità linguistiche. Verranno inoltre considerati gli autori di età ellenistica e imperiale che potrebbero aver trattato il mito di Smirna. Infine verrà discussa la natura del testo, anche alla luce delle caratteristiche materiali del papiro.

MARIE BEURTON-AIMAR
See under "Marie-Pierre Chaufray / Tù Manh Vu / Marie Beurton-Aimar"

DAVID BLANK
University of California at Los Angeles

Plato and the Academy in Philodemus, On Music IV

Diogenes of Babylon's ideas about how we perceive music and how music affects us owe a great deal to Plato's Republic and Laws. In this paper I study several passages in which Diogenes used Plato, along with passages in which Diogenes took over theories from later Academics. I argue that Diogenes consciously tried to draw a continuous line of doctrine from Plato through Speusippus to Zeno, Chrysippus, and ultimately himself. We can see this kind of developmental story clearly in the Academic Antiochus of Ascalon. It was Diogenes who originated this line of thought, portraying the Stoa as a further development of Academic epistemology. Understanding the nature of this development also assists in the reconstruction of Philodemus' text in some places. Toward the end of On Music IV, Philodemus comes to a series of arguments borrowed by Diogenes from Plato to argue against the Epicureans. By comparing a different passage of Plato's Laws (2.669d5-a3), I can improve Philodemus' text and clarify the arguments by which he turns the tables on Diogenes, using Plato against him.

ANA ISABEL BLASCO TORRES
University of Salamanca

Double Prefixes in Personal Names and the Dating of Greek and Demotic Documentary Texts

Ioudaios Personal names may offer information about the provenance and the dating of Greek and Demotic documentary texts. Thus, whereas some names are typical of specific regions and indicate the provenance of documents and people (see, for instance, the different theophoric names with Montu, characteristic of West Thebes), other anthroponyms contain elements that may help to date the text in which they occur. In this paper, personal names with double prefixes (cf. the combination of different prefixes, such as Ψεν- < P3-šr-n-, Σεν- < T3-šr.t-n-, Πετε- < P3-di-, Τετε- < T3-di-, Πα- < Pa- or Τα- < Ta-, in names like Σενπαμώνθης < T3-šr.t-n-Pa-Mnt, "The daughter of The one (m.) of Montu"), together with their chronology and the information they may provide for the dating of Greek and Demotic documentary texts, will be analyzed.

LINCOLN H. BLUMELL
Brigham Young University

Papyrological Insights on Early Christian Letters: 2 and 3 John and the Epistolary Papyri

2 and 3 John form a unique collection among all the letters preserved in the New Testament. They are the two shortest letters, share several distinct structural and phraseological parallels, and are authored by a figure who only identifies himself as “the elder.” While it has been periodically noted that the letters share various parallels with the epistolary papyri, not least because 2 John 12 reveals that it was written on a papyrus, they have never been the subject of a sustained papyrological investigation. This paper will consider certain features of both 2 and 3 John in light of the epistolary papyri and will even offer a textual emendation based on the papyrological data. Remarkably, the significant variant that will be proposed even exists in the manuscript evidence, but no one has ever recognized its import.

NICOLA A. BODILL
University of Sydney

Labelling ‘ink’ and reading ‘predictions’: new approaches to the virtually unrolled Herculaneum papyri

This paper will discuss new papyrological techniques particular to reading P.Herc.Paris. 4 and other virtually unrolled Herculaneum papyri. In the current process, Educelab’s 3D Micro-CT scans of the scrolls are virtually unrolled into ‘stacks’ of 2D images. Machine learning (ML) models are then trained to detect ink in these images, and, in the case of P.Herc.Paris. 4, have produced legible simulations of the scroll’s contents. This paper will show how using the 2D images and ML predictions synergistically can recover more text. Firstly, I will classify visually identifiable features in the 2D images, illustrating how doing so can support or contradict the accuracy of the ML predictions. Next, I will show how understanding the ML outputs as weighted predictions allows the text to be presented and manipulated in novel ways, improving readability, whilst also leading to a reconsideration of what is and is not ink. Finally, I will explain how applying papyrological techniques to the ink labelling and detection process has improved the ML results so far and will be essential for maximising the recoverable text going forward.

THEOCHARIS BOINTAS
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Characteristics and Structure of Papyri Administrative Letters

This presentation will introduce the key verbal, grammatical and syntactical formulas and repetitive patterns that distinguish administrative letters from private letters in the Early Byzantine Era (4th-6th century). Following White’s (1972) and Nachtergaele’s (2015) studies, the objective is to differentiate this type of letter based on its defining characteristics, in a period where the Christian background and the rules of politeness were an integral part of the written tradition (Papathomas, 2007). Furthermore, the formulaic addresses and exclamations, as well as the drafting style, will be used to differentiate between private and public administrative letters. Private administrative letters concerning personal matters differ from public administrative letters in that they tend to use more standardized expressions (Koroli 2016). While private administrative letters address matters of public life, the writers do not hold any official position on either side, allowing for considerable freedom of expression and variety. Distinguishing between personal and administrative private letters is another key challenge. The context of the letters will help to determine their genre.

PAOLA BOFFULA ALIMENI
Univeristà degli Studi di Roma Tor Vergata

“Last but not least” The “new” papyri preserved in Rome

The Rome-based ICPAL Institute, specialised in the restoration of books, preserves papyri in its museum that is closed to the public; while some have already been published, others remain unpublished to this day. Their nature is heterogeneous: literary Latin papyri from Pompeii or documentary once in Greek. The aim of the article is to present, for the first time, a complete list, trying to identify possible parallels and their provenance, as their origin cannot be contextualised. But are these really the last ones?

GIANLUCA BONAGURA
Université de Genève

What did a tax receipt look like? A typological survey from the Roman to the Byzantine period

Tax receipts are among the most common and studied documents of Graeco-Roman Egypt. However, scholars have always focused on their content – principally to understand the Roman economy better – rather than paying any (or little) attention to their typological features (format, layout, formulas). The purpose of this paper, based on a PhD thesis still in progress, is to shed light on the appearance of tax receipts in the Roman and Byzantine periods and on the changes in their typology over the centuries. The idea is to adopt the scribe’s perspective to address the following questions: what makes the format, layout, and formulas used by a Roman scribe specific by comparison with the receipts produced by scribes in the Byzantine period? Moreover, did the typological periodization of tax receipts match the canonic periodization of Graeco-Roman Egypt corresponding to political and administrative changes (Ptolemaic, Roman, and Byzantine)?

500 Years of Writing and Literacy in the Fayum (2nd Century BCE to 3rd Century CE). Greek Writing Practice in Soknopaiou Nesos

The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft has recently funded a three-year interdisciplinary project at the University of Würzburg (Principal Investigators: Prof. Martin Stadler, Dr Carolin Arlt) aimed at studying writing and literacy in the ancient Fayum through a comprehensive analysis of one key community, Soknopaiou Nesos, which offers unparalleled insight into the interface of ancient Egyptian, Greek, and Roman culture. This project will analyze both Greek and Demotic texts, spanning from the 2nd century BCE to the early 3rd century CE, to provide an integrative view of the village's writing practices from various perspectives. One of the three sub-projects within the larger framework seeks to elucidate the Greek writing practice in the bilingual environment of the village by examining its center of written production, the notary office (grapheion), together with papyrus archives kept by families, priests, and officials. As a member of the Würzburg team, I will present the project's current state, objectives and research methodologies to the papyrological community.

Scribes and Scribal Practices in the Narmouthis Grapheion

With its large and coherent set of data, the Narmouthis grapheion archive offers valuable insights into the management and scribal practices of the office, comparable to the slightly earlier archive of Kronion, notary of Tebtunis. A distinctive feature of the Narmouthis archive – and one conducive to the present research – is the largely internal reuse of grapheion document no longer needed. The paper will offer an overview of this and other material aspects of the papyri in the archive, with a special focus on palaeography. The aim is to identify the different scribes at work in the documents, including those of the notaries and subscribers. This will allow us to answer questions about the management of the office (e.g. did the notaries have assistants? Was everything reused internally or did any waste paper come from outside the office?). Analysis of the numerous subscriptions, moreover, will shed light on local patterns of literacy.

ALESSIA BOVO

See under “Nicola Reggiani / Alessia Bovo”.

SARAH BRAUN

Universität Heidelberg

Get to the point! – Punctuation, Spaces, and Rubrics in the London-Leiden Magical Papyrus

In this paper, I will discuss the use of elements to visually structure texts in the Greco-Roman period. As a case study serves the Magical Papyrus from London and Leiden. Dating to the third century CE, it contains several recitations, oracle spells, and divination practices written in Demotic and Greek with Coptic glosses and some hieratic characters. The text is structured by rubrics, spaces, and punctuation. I will describe the functions of the respective structuring devices in the text and the role they play in the writing and reception processes. At what stage within the writing process can they be inserted? What options of use do they offer to recipients interacting with the artefact? One of the possibilities is that they served as an aid when reading the text aloud. They could also have helped with the understanding of foreign and magical words that appear throughout the text. Consequently, it is possible to compare the results with similar evidence in other genres such as literary and scientific texts in order to explain the specialties of the layout and scribal practices of magical/medicine and related papyri.

SOPHIE-ELISABETH BRETERNITZ / MARIUS GERHARDT / GABRIEL NOCCHI MACEDO

Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung, Berlin / Université de Liège

Der längste Homer: eine unveröffentlichte Iliasrolle in Berlin

P.Berol. inv. 16985 besteht aus zwölf Fragmenten einer Rolle, die ursprünglich mindestens vier Bücher der Ilias (19-22) enthielt. Mit einer rekonstruierten Länge von 19 Metern gilt der Papyrus als die längste bekannte Buchrolle Ägyptens. Ziel des Vortrags ist es, die im Rahmen des BerLit-Projekts laufenden Arbeiten an diesem Manuskript vorzustellen. Es werden verschiedene materielle und paläographische Aspekte angesprochen, die die Komplexität dieser Papyrusrolle sowohl für die Restaurierung als auch für die hypothetische Rekonstruktion des ursprünglichen Objekts verdeutlichen. Darüber hinaus werden die Textmerkmale diskutiert, die wesentlich zu unserer Kenntnis des Textzustands in spätptolemäischer Zeit beitragen.

YANNE BROUX / HERBERT VERRETH

KU Leuven

TM Gods – POSTER

TM Gods (www.trismegistos.org/god) is a tool dealing with gods in the ancient western world. It aspires to make available some of the information gathered for other sections in Trismegistos that do not specifically deal with gods, in particular TM People and TM Places. The structure of TM Gods consists of a hierarchy of linked tables: an overarching level 'Gods', for which we provide a persistent identifier (e.g. TM God 105 for Apollo), with below that a level 'God variant', which can be connected to several gods, e.g. Minerva Sulis with Minerva (TM God 176) and Sulis (TM God 262). This solves the problem of gods being attested in several languages or with spelling variations, and allows us to cope with the difficult issue of syncretism and translation. Some preliminary work has been done on collecting attestations of gods in Latin inscriptions (for those with more than 5 attestations) and Greek papyri (mainly residue while tagging places

and people). Currently our main focus lies on connecting theophoric names (both place names and personal names) with the gods they refer to, in order to improve search facilities and quantitative analyses.

MATIAS BUCHHOLZ
University of Helsinki

The digital reconstructions of the Bubastos papyri

From the city of Bubastos (Bubastis, Boubastos) in the Nile Delta, thousands of carbonized papyrus fragments are preserved, deriving from an administrative archive of the early third century CE. Today, the fragments are dispersed over several collections in Europe and the US, the most notable ones being in Cologne and in Vienna. From these fragments, about 40 originally very long scrolls (or parts thereof) can be reconstructed. So far, only six scrolls have been published in the P.Bub. series. In my ongoing project funded by the Academy of Finland (2021-2026), I have digitized almost all the extant fragments with a technique developed together with Antti Nurminen (Aalto University, Finland) specifically for this purpose. From these images, reconstruction images of the scrolls are being created, showing the fragments in their inferred original order, and forming the basis for the scrolls' scientific editions that I am also working on.

OLIVIER CALLIGARO
Université de Strasbourg

PSI inv. 805, une nouvelle pièce du dossier Gaius Iulius Apollinaris

Cette communication s'attellera à présenter un papyrus grec inédit, PSI inv. 805, qui peut être rattaché au dossier de Gaius Lucius Apollinarius, principalement connu par la découverte de plus d'une vingtaine de papyrus lors des fouilles de l'Université du Michigan à Karanis. Ce texte, conservé cette fois-ci dans la collection de l'Istituto papirologico "G. Vitelli", est un reçu bancaire, probablement daté de 151 ap. J.-C., ce qui en ferait le texte le plus tardif du dossier ; de plus, bien que la capitale du nome Arsinoïte soit mentionnée, le texte fait également référence à Bacchias, où l'on sait par P.Mich. IX 562 qu'Apollinarius a acheté un terrain. L'ajout de cette pièce à l'ensemble des données publiées permettra de proposer plusieurs hypothèses quant à la fin de vie de l'ancien soldat, notamment sur ses activités économiques et foncières.

LIVIA CAPPONI
Università di Pavia

The Jewish delegates in the Letter of Claudius to the Alexandrians

My paper will investigate the names and historical significance of the Alexandrian delegates listed at the beginning of the so-called Letter of Claudius to the Alexandrians (P.Lond. 6.1912, CPJ 2.153) of 41CE. A fresh examination of the names of all the listed delegates, on the backdrop of the historical evidence, as well as of the recent research on Jewish onomastics in the ancient Western Diaspora (cf. Tal Ilan, *Lexicon of Jewish Names in Late Antiquity* Voll. I, III, Tübingen 2008-2011) will allow me to argue that, among the names of the Alexandrian delegates, there are also the names of the Jewish envoys, against the previously held view that the Jews were not mentioned by Claudius because of their allegedly lower status. A study of the composition of Alexandrian embassies in the Roman period as emerging from the historiographical record and from the papyri of the *Acta Alexandrinorum* will further help to understand the workings of the Alexandrian delegation that faced Claudius in 41CE; finally, a new interpretation of Claudius' reference, in the Letter, to the existence of a double Jewish embassy will be presented.

LAURENT CAPRON
CNRS

Projet de réédition du corpus des partitions musicales grecques : nouveaux fragments et nouvelles lectures

Le corpus des "Documents of ancient Greek music", publié en 2001 par West et Pöhlmann, contient 61 pièces, rassemblant les textes déjà publiés en 1970 par Pöhlmann, et les nouveaux fragments découverts entre temps. C'est encore aujourd'hui le catalogue de référence. Pourtant, les dernières années ont vu la découverte de nouveaux fragments, mais aussi la publication de divers travaux qui améliorent nettement l'édition de certains fragments. Parmi ces travaux, certains ont permis d'identifier des signes musicaux ou de corriger des erreurs de lectures. J'ai donc créé une équipe de travail pour l'édition d'un nouveau « Corpus des partitions musicales grecques antiques ». À l'aide de quelques exemples papyrologiques, on verra comment un tel corpus peut être amélioré dans l'édition des textes, dans leur analyse musicale et dans le mode de classement, et les implications techniques que cela peut soulever.

ANTONELLA CARBONE
University of Liverpool

A patron for the city of Antinopolis (P.Oxy. LXIII 4352): traces of rhetorical

The rhetorical handbooks circulating during the Late Imperial period show that the encomium was a key exercise in rhetorical education (Russell/Wilson 1981, XXV–XXXVI). Alongside *ethopoiiai*, it was a central form of discourse in declamation practices. Taking P.Oxy. LXIII 4352 as a case study, I will delineate the strategies used by local poets to eulogize emperors and their beloved by offering a literary and rhetorical analysis of an encomium that celebrates the triumph and catastrophe of Antinous, the lover of the emperor Adrian, followed

by a second section, separated from the first by a paragraphos, praising Emperor Diocletian (P.Oxy LXIII 4352; MP3 1972.91). By systematically referring to the rhetorical guidelines of Menander, specifically in the section “Πῶς δεῖ ἀπὸ γένους πόλιν ἐγκωμιάζειν” (“How to praise a city under the heading of origin,” Men. Rhet. 353.5–359.15), I will argue that this poem should be considered a patron of Antinoupolis, an encomium dedicated to the city itself. This interpretation suggests that the two sections of the papyrus, though separated by a paragraphos, form parts of a single, cohesive poem rather than two independent pieces.

See also under “Marco Perale / Luca Benelli / Antonella Carbone”.

ROBERTA CARLESIMO

Università degli Studi di Firenze

A proposito dello scriba A34 Johnson

In *Bookrolls and Scribes in Oxyrhynchus*, W.A. Johnson ha dubitativamente ricondotto allo scriba A34 P.Vindob. inv. G 257 + 24568 + 29781 (Xen. Hel.) e P.Oxy. XXXVII 2806 (Adesp. 1109 K.-A.). Tuttavia, come è stato dimostrato da W.B. Henry in un articolo apparso nel 2013, i due testimoni sono vergati da copisti differenti. Nella medesima sede, Henry individuava invece, a ragione, in P.Oxy. VI 863 e XXXVII 2806 la stessa mano. In considerazione del fatto che non erano noti altri esemplari vergati da tale scriba, lo studioso propendeva per assegnare i due frammenti a un unico rotolo. Alla luce di una recente indagine da me condotta, la mano del copista in questione sembra in verità riconoscibile anche in PSI VII 755 (Hom. Od. IX 537-554) e in P.Oxy. XX 2256 (frammenti di diverse tragedie e *hypotheses* di drammi eschilei). Nella presente comunicazione si discuterà l'assegnazione di tali papiri allo scriba e si proporrà un primo bilancio sulla sua produzione libraria; alcune considerazioni saranno inoltre riservate ai possibili contesti d'uso dei rotoli da lui vergati, almeno due dei quali sono corredati di annotazioni marginali, apposte forse da una stessa mano.

ROBERTA CARLESIMO / LORENZO SARDONE

Università degli Studi di Firenze / Università degli Studi di Bari

Scribes of literary papyri in Graeco-Roman and Byzantine Egypt: an update and some new research perspectives

The scribes who copied literary texts in Oxyrhynchus have been studied by eminent scholars such as Julian Krüger, Eric G. Turner, and William A. Johnson. In particular, Johnson collected all the available data on scribes and scribal habits in his 2004 book entitled *Bookrolls and Scribes in Oxyrhynchus*. For its completeness and systematic analysis this book is an essential tool for any kind of research in this field. On the other hand, Johnson's work has become the starting point for further research, as shown by the several contributions published on the subject in recent years. Our project aims to reexamine and extend the documentation collected by Johnson, filing and systematizing the most recent data and extending the research to the Oxyrhynchus papyri not yet considered by Johnson, as well as to the literary fragments found in other nomoi. In this paper we will present the results obtained so far and discuss the methods, guidelines, problems, and future goals of our project.

NATHAN CARLIG

Université de Liège

Papyrologie littéraire et matérialité de l'écrit. Les bases de données « Mertens-Pack3 » (MP3) et « Matérialité du Livre Antique » (MatLivrAnt) du CEDOPAL

S'inscrivant dans la suite de la communication « La matérialité du livre antique. Un nouveau projet de recherche », prononcée par G. Nocchi Macedo, directeur du CEDOPAL, au 30^e Congrès international de papyrologie, à Paris, en 2022, la présente intervention porte sur l'état d'avancement et les premiers résultats du projet La matérialité du livre antique. Codicologie et paléographie numériques des papyrus littéraires grecs et latins (MatLivrAnt), conçu comme complément au Catalogue des papyrus littéraires grecs et latins Mertens-Pack3 (MP3). Le nouveau site web du CEDOPAL sera présenté, avec une attention particulière sur les bases de données MP3 et MatLivrAnt et leurs modules de requête respectifs. À partir d'exemples de requêtes originales, qui montreront les modalités d'articulation de la base de données MatLivrAnt avec le catalogue MP3, on illustrera l'apport du projet à la recherche sur la matérialité de l'écrit et du livre antique.

NATHAN CARLIG / OLIVER PRIMAVESI

Université de Liège / Université libre de Bruxelles / LMU München

The New Empedocles Papyrus P.Fouad inv. 218: The Text and Its Contents

The papyrus fragment P.Fouad inv. 218 was first presented at the 30th International Congress of Papyrology held in Paris in 2022 by Nathan Carlig, who had discovered it among the papyrus kept at the Institut français d'archéologie orientale (IFAO) in Cairo (Egypt), and who was able to identify it as a new fragment of Empedocles *Physica*. After three years of study by a team consisting of Nathan Carlig, Alain Martin and Oliver Primavesi, the editio princeps is to be published in July 2025: N. Carlig, A. Martin, O. Primavesi, L' "Empédocle du Caire" (P.Fouad inv. 218). Introduction, texte, commentaire, Bruxelles, Association Égyptologique Reine Élisabeth, 2025 (= *Papyrologica Bruxellensia*, 44). The paper will focus on the main results reached in the editio princeps, and assess its contribution to papyrology, classical scholarship, and ancient philosophy. The papyrus was written by the same hand as the so-called "Strasburg Empedocles", and it contains 30 hitherto unknown verses of Empedocles *Physica*, that deal with the theory of effluences (1st column) and its application to sense perception via pores (2nd column), with special emphasis on sight.

Material matters: Wood species identification of writing boards and tablets in the Egypt and Sudan Dept, British Museum

Among writing substrates used in Egypt, its c. 3500 wooden writing boards and stylus tablets are relatively poorly studied (cf. T.Var.) compared with hundreds of thousands of papyri and ostraca today in international collections. By comparison with recorded wooden tablets from Roman Britain, the descriptive terminology is also underdeveloped and employed inconsistently. Objects in the British Museum (BM) Egypt and Sudan Dept (ES) collection have been a focus of research since 2017, when a collaboration with UC Berkeley resulted in improved BM and British Library records (O'Connell 2022, 778). Since then, several BM objects bearing economic, literary, religious and/or magical texts have been or will be published soon (Ast & Hickey 2023 and Hickey forthcoming, Mihálykó forthcoming, PCM I 15). In 2021, c. 30 ES wooden writing boards and tablets bearing demotic, Greek and Coptic texts were analyzed using scanning electron microscopy. Wood identification of these objects has determined which materials were sourced in Egypt, elsewhere in the Mediterranean or beyond, complementing recent high-impact BM work on Roman-period mummy portraits (inter alia, Svoboda and Cartwright [eds] 2020). It also complements new work on the much larger and better-studied BM Vindolanda corpus, excavated at the frontier at the opposite end of the Roman empire (Cartwright et al. forthcoming). While the ES corpus is not large, it is a first step to developing a reference collection of wood species identification data of which research questions can be asked, for example, are wooden writing supports found in Egypt made of local or imported woods, is there any correlation to text type or language/script, and do woods used change over time?

SABINA CASTELLANETA
Università degli Studi di Bari

The dispute between the king and the seer. Observations on the new Polyidos of Euripides

Discovered in 2022 amid the sands of the Egyptian necropolis of Philadelphia, a new Euripidean papyrus (P. Phil. Nec. 23), datable to the 3rd century CE, has yielded 37 lines from Ino and 60 lines from Polyidos. Two children are united in death: one buried in Roman Egypt, near whose tomb the papyrus was found, and the other, drowned in a jar of honey on Crete, as recounted in the lost Polyidos. In this tragedy, Minos, seeking to revive his beloved son Glaucus, demands the assistance of the seer Polyidos, who resists, invoking the unbreakable laws of the cosmos: no one—not even a powerful and wealthy king, son of Zeus—can restore life to the dead. The dispute, known in antiquity as one of the most significant examples of *συνουσία* between sage and ruler and previously attested only by scant fragments of indirect tradition, has now been largely restored to us. The aim of the paper is to contribute to the critical debate currently unfolding on the Center for Hellenic Studies' website following the publication of the papyrus' editio princeps. Specifically, the paper will offer new proposals for textual reconstruction and will reassess the dispute through a careful comparison with Euripides' later extant and fragmentary tragedies, in which the divergence between *σοφία* and *ἀμαθία* (as in *Phoenician Women*, *Orestes*, *Antiope*) and between *πλοῦτος* and *πενία* (as in *Archelaos*) is explored.

MAURO CASTIELLO
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano

SB 14 11617 revised: a new Apiones' document in P.Med. collection?

The papyrus collection of the Università Cattolica (P.Med.) contains a small number of documents belonging to the Apions archive. A reinterpretation of SB 14 11617 in the light of new documentary acquisitions and recent studies seems to suggest that this piece - a "sale on delivery" - may also belong to the same archive or, possibly, to an area related to it.

ELENA CATALANOTTO
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano

A new papyrus from the archive of Gelasios?

This paper is part of my Master's thesis project for the new edition of some papyri from the collection of the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, which aims to study and analyse the documents in the light of new discoveries and contributions in the field of papyrology. In the course of my thesis, I re-examined the archive of Gelasios (TM Arch 306), which currently consists of only three private letters written by Gelasios, namely P. Med. 81-83 (TM 33514; 33515; 33516). As the very recent new edition of this archive published by R. S. Bagnall has highlighted, new information regarding dating, provenance and economic context of the archive could emerge from connections with other papyri in the collection and from other material from the Oasis Magna. Specifically, this contribution attempts to provide the edition of a new papyrus probably belonging to the same archive: P. Med. inv. 169, a private letter sent by Gelasios to a certain Heron.

ELENA CATALANOTTO / GIUSEPPINA DI BARTOLO
Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore / Università del Salento

A usage-based investigation of *ὅτι* in documentary papyri

This paper examines the Greek conjunction *ὅτι* beyond a coordinate-subordinate approach, focusing on its different usages in documentary papyri. The analysis combines a qualitative and quantitative approach in order to illustrate the different morphosyntactic patterns related to the occurrences of *ὅτι* and their distribution, i.e. (i) the type of relation between *ὅτι* and the preceding clause (usually analyzed as its matrix clause); (ii) the type of verb preceding the *ὅτι*-clause (e.g., a *verbum dicendi*, *sentienti*); (iii) its degree of compositionality (e.g.,

occurrence of ὅτι with other particles and/or conjunctions). The distribution of the so-called ὅτι recitativum will be reanalyzed according to the usages found in our corpus. The corpus is based on a sample of 100 occurrences each from the Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine periods. No pre-selection was made on the basis of the document type, so the paper shows what patterns of use of ὅτι are attested and how they are distributed across different types of documents. In addition, cases are discussed in which ὅτι is not formally preceded by a matrix clause and it occurs in multiword constructions (e.g., ἀλλ' ἢ ὅτι πολλά P. Cair. Zen. IV 59643), explaining its pragmatic functions.

SERENA CAUSO
Collège de France

A Shift in Papyrus Roll Dimensions in Late Antique Oxyrhynchite: The Tall and the Short of It

Starting at the end of the third century, documents from the Oxyrhynchite nome show a drastic reduction in height: rolls of 30-35 centimeters and above, which had been attested for centuries, seem to disappear from the documentation, with the overwhelming majority of surviving documents from the fourth century measuring between 23 and 27 cm (Causo 2024). The transition in the size of the rolls directly impacted the format of documents, which became progressively wider. The rapidity of this transition hints towards a shift in the production or supply chain of papyrus in the nome, but its motivations remain elusive. By conducting a comparative analysis with material from other nomes, this study investigates the extent and the possible motivations of this shift, which coincides with a period of sweeping reforms promoted by Diocletian.

RUEY-LIN CHANG
Université de Genève

A Newly Discovered Hellenistic Religious Complex at Philadelphia, Fayyum

In May 2024, the joint French-Austrian Mission of the French Institute for Oriental Archaeology, the Department of Classical Studies of the Austrian Archaeological Institute and the University of Strasbourg / CNRS UMR 7044 Archimède, working at Kūm al-Ḥarāba al-Kabīr Ġirza, in the ruins of the settlement of Philadelphia, discovered remains of a previously unsuspected temple, datable to the 2nd BCE. During its 6th campaign, this mission focused on a kūm located in the northern zone of Philadelphia. This kūm turned out to be formed on the basis of a religious complex, surrounded by an enclosure wall (EW 83 x NS 32.5 m). This space together with the pertaining structures disclosed so far can be interpreted as a temple, with important pieces of evidence of Hellenistic worship, most notably an offering table in limestone dedicated to Artemis and placed inside a shrine, a deposit (favissa) of sacred and votive polychrome objects, as well as remains of three altars and a pylon. The temple is situated at a short distance to the east of the ancient canal. These discoveries, hopefully further enriched by the results of the campaign scheduled for 2025, are to be presented in this paper.

JUAN CHAPA
Universidad de Navarra

Syllabic division in literary texts - Educational context or something else?

The division of words into syllables was a fundamental step in education. School exercises with syllable division are well attested. Some of them contain passages in prose or poetry (e.g. P.Lond.Lit. 255). However, other testimonies of literary texts have come down to us—whose length *prima facie* does not suggest an educational context—in which the words are divided into syllables by dots. This is the case with some Greek fragments of the First Apocalypse of James (P.Oxy. LXXXVI 5533), assigned to the fourth or fifth century, and with a Coptic version of the Apocalypse of Elijah (P. Chester Beatty 2018), assigned to the same period. The present paper aims to explore whether this syllabic division had an educational purpose or can be explained by other reasons.

MARIE-PIERRE CHAUFRAY / TÙ MANH VU / MARIE BEURTON-AIMAR
École Pratique des Hautes Études / Université de Bordeaux

Papyrological jigsaw puzzles and artificial intelligence: the results of the GESHAEM project

The ERC Project (StG 758907) GESHAEM (The Graeco-Egyptian: Hellenistic Archives from Egyptian mummies), began in 2018 and is nearing completion. Part of the project involved using automatic image processing software to find papyrus joins in the Jouguet Collection, a highly fragmentary collection of papyri now kept at Sorbonne University. This paper will present the results of this exploratory research, carried out in collaboration with the LaBRI (Laboratoire Bordelais de Recherche en Informatique). It will focus on the methodology using a deep learning model elaborated to fit the retrieval task, the difficulties encountered, the failures and the successes obtained on unpublished administrative and fiscal papyri from the 3rd century BC, mostly in Demotic but also in Greek.

ELENA CHEPEL
Universität Wien

Food, gifts, and festivals: New edition of P. Ross.Georg. II 41

This paper presents an unpublished fragment held at the Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts in Tbilisi, which directly joins with P. Ross.Georg. II 41 and reveals the document's title: λόγος δώρων, list of gifts. This papyrus contains a list of foodstuffs designated for twelve festivals of both Greek and Egyptian origin, making it one of the most significant pieces of evidence regarding festivals in Egypt in

the third century CE. The discovery of the new fragment enables a more comprehensive understanding of the document, including its calendrical structure, purpose, authors, and recipients, and fosters further discussion about its implications for festival celebrations in Egypt. In particular, my interpretation of the revised text suggests that festivals traditionally regarded as Greek were celebrated at a temple together with Egyptian ones. Drawing on available papyrological material, I consider the symbolic and practical functions of food in festival contexts, examining how, by whom, and in what quantities it was provided, and exploring its role in the economy of temples as well as its importance for interactions among various social groups in Roman Egypt.

ELENA CHEPEL / SOPHIE KOVARIK
Universität Wien

G. Zereteli's papyrus collection at the National Centre of Manuscripts in Tbilisi

The paper focuses on the ongoing project 'From the Nile to the Caucasus: G. Zereteli and his papyrus collection' (supported by FWF/RFBR, 2020–2025) and gives an overview of our research of the collection of (mostly) Greek papyri held at the Korneli Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscripts in Tbilisi, Georgia. After a brief discussion of the provenance and history of the collection, we shall present two forthcoming volumes of editions of new papyrus texts that are the main outcome of the project, P. Zereteli I and II, containing in total ca. 70 documentary as well as literary fragments from Roman and Byzantine Egypt. A further objective of the project is to study Zereteli's Nachlass, including his drafts and correspondence, held at the NCM. It will be shown how archival work may illuminate our understanding of individual papyri and contribute to the history of the discipline.

IRENE CHIONI
See under "Paraskevi Platanou / Irene Chioni / Klaas Bentein".

MARIE CHRISTIANS
Université de Liège

Brackets as a Correction Sign: Shapes and Functions in Greek Papyri

Besides sponged passages, cancelling strokes and expunction dots, another attested method of textual correction is the use of round brackets in order to erase a sign, a word, a line or several lines. By examining both literary and documentary papyri as well as literary sources, this paper aims at providing an overview of the different shapes and specific contexts of use of brackets, compared to other cancelling signs that could sometimes coexist within the same text or even be combined with the brackets, especially when a bracketed section is also crossed out.

LETIZIA CINUS
Università degli Studi di Genova

Provenienza e riutilizzo dei papiri: un'indagine sui cartonnage dalla necropoli tolemaica di Gurob

Questo contributo esamina il materiale papiraceo estratto dai cartonnage della necropoli tolemaica di Gurob, cercando di ricostruirne le diverse fasi di utilizzo. In particolare, l'analisi dei testi documentari può fornire informazioni utili per ipotizzare i contesti di provenienza sia del materiale documentario che di quello letterario. Nella prima parte dell'intervento verranno avanzate ipotesi sulle possibili aree di origine del ricco corpus di papiri documentari greci rinvenuti nella necropoli a partire dai dati ricavati dai testi stessi. La seconda parte sarà dedicata all'analisi di P. Petrie II 45, che riporta sul recto un testo letterario sulla terza guerra siriana e sul verso una lista inedita di pagamenti in πρὸς. Questo caso di studio è interessante perché dimostra come il riutilizzo del papiro possa aiutare a ricostruire il suo percorso attraverso le diverse fasi della sua vita.

ROBERT CIOFFI
Bard College

Towards an Edition of P. Phil. Nec. Inv. 22

P. Phil. Nec. Inv. 22 ↑ (15.5 x 5 cm) contains at least 12 fragmentary lines written in a sub-literary hand typical of the high Roman period. It appears to preserve the left-hand margin of a column. P. Phil. Nec. Inv. 22 → is presumably the side of first use and contains a text written in a documentary hand. The papyrus was excavated in ancient Philadelphia in 2022 by the Ancient Philadelphia Excavation project in a context that can be dated to the 2nd-3rd century CE.

GRAHAM W. CLAYTOR
University of Warsaw

Notaries, Bankers, Entrepreneurs: The Commercial Activities of Tryphon and Euangelos in First Century Narmouthis

This paper provides an overview of the Narmouthis grapheion archive and attempts an initial profile of the men who ran the office, Euangelos and Tryphon. Though not as large as the archive of Kronion, notary of Tebtynis, the Narmouthis papers are much more revealing of the wider business activities of the men who set village affairs to writing. A major novelty is their simultaneous operation of a private

bank alongside the grapheion. Besides their income from scribal and banking fees, the accounts show regular market sales of wheat, while their expenses include large outlays for construction materials and wages for builders and craftsmen, in addition to farm work. The pictures that emerges is of cash-rich entrepreneurs at the center of the village economy whose taste for real estate and development is balanced by productive agricultural investments. Though we see little of their relationship with other families of their standing, their access to ready cash would have provided much needed liquidity to a village economy governed by the agricultural cycle.

SAMUELE COEN / ROSALBA FEO

Università degli Studi di Firenze / Università degli Studi di Torino

Not Only Herculaneum: A Survey of Ancient Evidence on Stoicism in the Graeco-Egyptian Papyri

Although Herculaneum papyri played a fundamental role in the transmission of Stoic texts, useful information can be found also in Greek papyri from Egypt. Even though most of these fragments preserve scarce portions of text, the richness of the fragments considered in terms of palaeographical/bibliological features, content, and date, makes them a valuable source of information for anyone interested into the spread and fortune of Greek Stoicism in the Graeco-Roman world. Alongside a few papyri transmitting Stoic texts (e.g. the introduction to Hierocles' Ἡθικὴ στοιχείωσις in PBerol inv. 9780v), a rather conspicuous number of fragments transmit texts which could be either works of Stoic philosophers or portions of treatises dealing with (Stoic) philosophy (e.g. PSI II 152 and XV 1489; PMilVogl inv. 1241r; PMich inv. 2906; Poxyl II 3657) and oftentimes are interesting from a material standpoint (e.g. the opisthographs PHeid. inv. G 1108-9r). This paper aims to offer an up-to-date overview of the evidence on Stoicism provided by the Graeco-Egyptian papyri as well as an analysis of some selected case-studies of special interest.

LUCIA CONSUELO COLELLA

Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

The boule of Arsinoe in 3rd century AD

The main studies on town councils in Roman Egypt have focused on the extensive and rich documentation of Oxyrhynchus (in particular the still-fundamental A.K. Bowman, *The Town Councils of Roman Egypt*, Toronto 1971); more recently, the archives of the boule of Hermopolis, containing mainly documents from the age of Gallienus, have also been republished (M. Drew-Bear (ed.), *Les Archives du Conseil Municipal d'Hermopolis Magna*, Berlin-Boston 2020 = CPR XXXV). What is lacking, however, is an up-to-date publication on the documentation of Arsinoe. This paper will offer a survey of the important information that can be gleaned from the Arsinoite evidence: although it hardly preserves minutes of council meetings, it is particularly rich in private documents (receipts, rent and loan contracts) that allow us to reconstruct the socio-economic profile of the bouleutic elite and its relationship with the Alexandrian elite present in the nome.

DANIELA COLOMO

Università Statale di Milano

Galen's 'Bookmark': Some Questions on Book Culture in the Graeco-Roman World

In *De libris propriis* §1.11 (Boudon-Millot) Galen mentions a grapheion used as a sort of bookmark to indicate a passage of an ancient medical treatise which he is going to comment on during a public demonstration on anatomy. The implications of this passage for the book format, production and circulation during Galen's time are rather problematic, and will be carefully analysed in this paper.

ANDREW CONNOR

Monash University

"At the present time there seems to be no one here who knows anything": Investigating the source(s) of the 1920 University of Wisconsin papyrus purchase

The papyrus collection of the University of Wisconsin–Madison contains around one hundred papyrus documents in Greek, Latin, and Coptic. The collection was assembled in two phases. This talk focuses on the first of those, when UW purchased a selection of documents in 1920 as part of a papyrus-buying cartel. Since the texts were selected on educational grounds, and likely originated largely or entirely in illicit excavations at Egyptian sites around that time, it has long been assumed that little could be said about the provenance of these papyri beyond the occasional topographic references in the text themselves, and certainly nothing about the collection at large. Combining new readings of some of the texts themselves and new attention to the archival records surrounding the collection's creation, I argue for two major groupings of texts by likely place of discovery, and link these to key trends in excavation and looting in that period, especially in the Oxyrhynchite and Arsinoite nomes.

DIANE COOMANS

University of Oxford

Life at Mons Claudianus under Commodus: Low Occupancy, Limited Quarry Work, and Barbarians

Life at Claudianus under Trajan and Antoninus Pius is well-documented in the ostraca recovered from the fort, while very few documents date from the reign of Commodus. This is not surprising, as there is no evidence of construction work from his reign in Rome, Tivoli or Split that would have used the Claudianus Granodiorite. In total, only six documents are explicitly dated to the reign of Commodus. To

these, a few additional ostraca can be added, which are datable through prosopography or stratigraphy, along with a few small related dossiers. Some of these documents were published in previous volumes of O.Claud. or in scattered papers, but most are set to be published in the forthcoming O.Claud. V. These ostraca mostly consist of soldier's letters, drafts of correspondence between officials, drafts of petitions from workers. They provide insights into the limited occupation of the fort, the daily life of the inhabitants, and the small work conducted in the quarries. They also reveal significant supply and security issues. This paper aims to present the various dossiers (including those yet unpublished), and the conclusions drawn from their study.

FEDERICO GIULIO CORSI
Università degli Studi di Torino

Dionysius of Cyrene in Philodemus' On Signs, PHerc. 1065, coll. VII 5-XI 26

Dionysius of Cyrene was one of the last exponents of the ancient Stoa. His name is known to us thanks to the Index Stoicorum of Philodemus of Gadara, which informs us that he was Diogenes of Babylon's pupil and an excellent geometer (PHerc. 1018, col. LII Dorandi). More evidence from the Herculaneum papyri conveys testimonies that can be ascribed to Dionysius, though they never mention his birthplace. PHerc. 1642, pertaining to the Complements to the ἀπορία of Polyaeus, seems to defend the Epicurean Polyaeus' objections against Euclidean geometry also through a polemic against Dionysius, himself a geometer. Apart from a further passage from Philodemus' treatise De dis (PHerc. 26, coll. IXa-b Diels), in which the name of Dionysius appears, the most important testimony is that conveyed by Philodemus' De signis (PHerc. 1065), a treatise devoted to sign-inferences. This paper, a prelude to the first commented edition of Dionysius' testimonies, will focus on two case-studies from coll. VII 5-XI 26, which transmit Dionysius' attacks against the Epicureans, and will present new readings that have emerged through autopsy of the papyrus, illustrating their philosophical consequences.

HÉLÈNE CUVIGNY
Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS)

On the road to Porphyrites: written documents from the praesidium of Dayr al-Atrash

The fort of Dayr al-Atrash was a station on the road through which the porphyry quarries of Jabal Dukhan were supplied, and the porphyry blocks hauled downwards to the Nile. It has been excavated during four seasons by the French archaeological mission of the Eastern Desert (MAFDO) since 2020. The ostraca as well as the ceramic show two main phases of occupation: the Principate (Flavians-2nd cent. AD), and the end of 4th-mid 5th cent. To this late occupation belongs a Christian chapel. The whitewashed vault of its nave, now collapsed, was covered with dipinti left by the faithful (this material is much fragmented). Several pieces of a Diocletianic inscription referring to the persecution of Christians were found, which had been reused first as grinding stones, then in masonry. The communication will concentrate on the ostraca (which revealed the name of the fort as well as an important fact of administrative geography) and on the inscription.

CHIARA D'AGOSTINO
University College London

Conjugation tables from late antique Egypt: their place in the ancient

This paper will examine the current state of papyrological evidence regarding Dionysus Thrax's *Techne Grammatikē* (second century BCE) and the *Kanones* of Theodosius of Alexandria (fourth-fifth century) to whom the appendix to the *Techne* is attributed. It will present three previously unpublished papyri from Oxyrhynchus and discuss their significance within the broader context of teaching grammar in antiquity, as well as the potential relationship between these papyri and the grammatical canon examined, asking predominantly one question: was the canon already established in third-fourth Egypt as has long been assumed?

MARZIA D'ANGELO
Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

Sul primo libro Sugli dèi di Filodemo, un secolo dopo: ricerche in corso verso una nuova edizione critica

Il primo libro Sugli dèi di Filodemo, trasmesso dal PHerc. 26, è una delle fonti più importanti per la ricostruzione del pensiero epicureo sulla divinità. Oggetto di interesse di vari e autorevoli studiosi da oltre un secolo, il papiro non ha mai ricevuto una riedizione dopo quella del 1916 a cura di Hermann Diels, che non ebbe mai accesso agli originali. Con questo intervento intendo presentare i risultati preliminari delle ricerche in corso in preparazione di una nuova edizione critica dell'opera, la prima fondata sullo studio autoptico del papiro. Dopo aver illustrato le nuove acquisizioni sullo stato dei pezzi editi e inediti, nonché sul loro riordino sulla base delle attuali metodologie ricostruttive, alcuni saggi di lettura mostreranno i progressi rispetto all'edizione precedente, che consentono sia di recuperare nuovo testo, sia di escludere la presenza di nomi finora ritenuti menzionati dall'autore.

SONJA DAHLGREN
University of Helsinki

Greek iotacism in contact linguistic and cross-linguistic context

The phonological variation in Greek documentary texts tells a bilateral story of historical development and the effects of language contact. The Greek vowel system was reduced to 5 vowels from 7 vowels and 5 diphthongs in less than a millennium. The outcome is dramatic but

not unique cross-linguistically: the same process changed the vowel inventory of English, and seems to be ongoing in Scottish English. Egyptian Greek was also affected by Egyptian-Coptic with vowel variation of its own. As Coptic used the Greek alphabet, the vowel variants affected by the nearby consonants ended up in texts, and often resemble iotacism. The richest variation is found in magical texts, showing e.g. α alternating with η (PGM XIII; Theban Magical Library), proving eta had not fully been raised to /i/ by the 4th century. Furthermore, we see variation between $\omicron\upsilon$ and ι (P.Leid. I 397; also Theban Library), likely the result of co-articulation. Like the cross-linguistic tendency comparable to Greek iotacism, the phonological structure of Coptic is found in other languages, e.g. Alyawarra. Egyptian Greek variation therefore shows the outcome of two types of phonological structures blended into one.

PAOLA DAVOLI

Università del Salento

The Mammisi of Soknopaiou Nesos

In 2024, the University of Salento's archaeological mission at Soknopaiou Nesos started exploring a building within the temenos, adjacent to the west side of the southern façade of the Ptolemaic temple (ST18). The investigation revealed numerous materials connected to the furniture of the sanctuary, and Greek inscriptions alongside depictions of deities and animals on the walls, suggesting that the structure could be identified as the mammisi of Soknopaiou Nesos. However, mummified crocodiles were buried in the naos of this temple, too. This presentation will provide a preliminary analysis of the inscriptions, complemented by a detailed description of the archaeological context and recovered materials.

ALBA DE FRUTOS GARCÍA

Universidad de Murcia

Ptolemaica Montserratensia: Advances and Perspectives on the Unpublished Greek Documentary Papyri from the Ptolemaic Period in the Roca-Puig Collection

The Roca-Puig Collection (Abbey of Montserrat, Barcelona) preserves around fifty Greek documentary papyri from the Ptolemaic period, many of which remain unpublished. Some are highly fragmentary and difficult to identify, while others retain more substantial portions of text, thereby meriting study and publication. The purpose of this communication is to present and discuss the ongoing work on editing some of these unpublished texts.

MARK DE KREIJ / GLEB SCHMIDT

Radboud University Nijmegen

Using AI for Lay-Out Detection and Metadata Production

Recent studies have showcased the potential of Computer Vision (CV) and Deep Learning for the analysis of visually rich handwritten documents. These first results hold great promise for papyrology, too. In this pilot project, we demonstrate how these methods may be used to lay the foundation for large datasets on papyri's materiality, with an initial focus on layout. We will show how layout data can be collected from preserved documents in a computer-assisted manner. We have trained an object detector YOLO (a class of CV tools successfully applied to medieval manuscripts) on a dataset of digital images of multi-column papyri. The model carries out layout analysis, i.e., distinguish text from background, identify discrete text objects (e.g., main text, marginal notes, titles), and give the measurements of text and object. Once the model is trained sufficiently, it may be used to create sets of data on the materiality of ancient books and documents much larger than any available to date. Although the work is labor-intensive and faces significant methodological challenges, we hope to demonstrate that this method has great potential for further application in papyrology.

DINO DE SANCTIS

Università della Tuscia

Filodemo e le $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$: PHerc. 1471 (coll. XXIIb-XXIIa-XXIIb) e PHerc. 1424 (coll. VIII-IX) reconsiderati

Nel Kepos Epicuro riserva un'apertura speciale alle $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$ che possono partecipare alle lezioni, intrattenere con il maestro una fitta corrispondenza, apprendere l'insegnamento. Questo interesse si riflette in maniera programmatica nella produzione di Filodemo, sensibile nei confronti della condizione femminile in numerose opere al di là dell'interesse per la donna amata mostrato negli epigrammi. Mentre nel *De bono rege* (PHerc. 1507) figure femminili del mito incarnano difetti etici (Antea in col. I Dorandi) o sono fonte di pratica saggezza (Athena in col. XXIII Fish), nel finale del *De libertate* dicendi (PHerc. 1471, coll. XXIIb-XXIIa-XXIIb) e nella parte centrale del *De oeconomia* (PHerc. 1424 coll. VIII-IX) Filodemo considera concretamente il ruolo delle $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$, nel segno dell'etica epicurea, all'interno della società romana: nel primo trattato la donna è accomunata, sul piano psicologico, a vecchi e politici in rapporto al franco parlare, mentre nel secondo Filodemo contesta la visione delle $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$ di Senofonte e Teofrasto, enfatizzandone la funzione nella famiglia. Il riesame di questi luoghi, dei quali si offre un testo rinnovato tramite l'esame autoptico dei papiri, permette di approfondire, oltre al resto, il ruolo delle $\gamma\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$ nella società greco-romana.

MARK DEPAUW

KU Leuven

An update on TM's automated annotation tool for scholarly publications

The concept of automated annotation of sources (papyrological, but also epigraphic and authors) in scholarly publications through AI was presented by Trismegistos at the 2022 Paris Papyrological Congress. This paper provides an update on our progress and presents figures on its current accuracy. It will also present a beta version of the annotator's interface and a conceptualization of the dedicated website for end users.

AGATA DEPTULA / ADAM ŁAJTAR
University of Warsaw

Greek papyri, parchments, papers, and wooden tablets from Qasr Ibrim (Egyptian Nubia)

Archaeological work carried out by the mission of the Egypt Exploration Society on the site of Qasr Ibrim brought to light the richest collection known to us of textual sources from Medieval Nubia. Excavators discovered 70 complete manuscripts and over 1000 fragments written in all three languages of Christian Nubian literacy, namely Greek, Coptic, and Old Nubian. The goal of the recently launched project is to prepare a complete publication of the Greek part of this material. The collection comprises c. 100 items mostly discovered within and around the cathedral of Qasr Ibrim, and considered to be remnants of the cathedral library. Only selected items of this collection have been published so far and those already edited require revision. Among unpublished manuscripts, fragments of Biblical books, hagiographic compositions, and texts for liturgical use, including unique examples of wooden tablets with liturgical hymns, can be identified. The Qasr Ibrim manuscripts are important for reconstructing various aspects of cultural and religious life of Christian Nubia, especially the liturgy of the Nubian Church.

GIUSEPPINA DI BARTOLO
See under "Elena Catalanotto / Giuseppina di Bartolo"

JITSE H.F. DIJKSTRA
University of Ottawa

New Ostraca from the Ramesses Temple at Abydos

Since 2008, the Institute for the Study of the Ancient World/New York University, under the direction of S. Iskander and O. Goelet, has conducted excavations in and around the temple of Ramesses II at Abydos, after the Seti temple the best-preserved monument at the site. The excavations have unearthed a settlement that developed around the temple and that was continuously inhabited in the Graeco-Roman period and Late Antiquity. Among the rich finds are numerous ostraca in various languages, including Ancient Egyptian (various scripts), Greek, Coptic and Arabic. They have been found in recorded archaeological contexts, with which they can be connected, and provide us with detailed information about life in this settlement over several centuries, thus being of great importance for our understanding of the settlement. In this paper, I will present the preliminary results of a project, together with my colleague Peter van Minnen (University of Cincinnati), to edit the around 70 Greek and Coptic ostraca. I will give an idea of the kinds of texts encountered, their dates and what they contribute to our knowledge of the site.

LAUREN DOGAER
Universität Basel

Priestly Title Equations in the Documentary Papyri of Ptolemaic Thebes

Documentary papyri from Ptolemaic Thebes contain a wealth of information about priests working on the west bank, including mortuary priests, such as embalmers and libation pourers, as well as priests working in smaller temples and sanctuaries, such as Deir el-Medina or the sacred bird cult in Dra Abu al-Nagga. The bilingual archives of these priests specifically allow us to study the way in which their Demotic titles are expressed in Greek. Although many of the equivalences are already known and have been studied by Pestman, Martin and Baetens, the socio-cultural context in which these equations were established remains an understudied aspect. This paper will therefore analyse the complex issue of priestly title equations from Demotic into Greek by distinguishing between (1) cultural and loan translations; (2) transliterations, including foreignisms and loan words; and (3) descriptions, focusing on how certain functions performed by priests can be described in Greek. The development of these categories will help to analyse the degree of familiarity with certain titles and functions, as well as the extent to which a Greek perspective played a role in how the titles were perceived.

NICO DOGAER
Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS)

No Taxation Without Documentation? A Long-Term Perspective on Egyptian Tax Receipts

Tax receipts rarely elicit wonder from papyrologists. They are, after all, the most common type of text to emerge from the Egyptian sands. However, this is true only from the Ptolemaic period onwards. Although Saite and Persian tax receipts are known, they have been preserved in far fewer numbers. Is this purely an accident of survival, or does this reveal something fundamental about the Ptolemaic state and its relationship with the population? In order to answer this question, the paper examines the Ptolemaic tax receipts within a long-term Egyptian and broader Mediterranean and Ancient Near Eastern context. The research is part of the project FARE (Fiscal Reform in Egypt: From the Achaemenids to the Ptolemies, MSCA 101149987), aiming to reconstruct the genealogy of the Ptolemaic fiscal system.

The portrait of a rebel: Roman constructs of rebellion in a new papyrus from the Near East

An extraordinary Greek papyrus from Israel, recently published in Tyche 38, documents a criminal prosecution for forgery and fiscal evasion in the provinces of Iudaea and Arabia shortly before the outbreak of the Bar Kokhba revolt in 132 CE. The prosecutors bolster their arguments by imputing the Jewish defendants with a prior history of violence, banditry and sedition, the Greek terms for which are *bia*, *lesteia* and *apostasis*. These terms and their implicit Latin counterparts offer important new insight into Roman discourse and juridical constructs used to denote insurgency and rebellion, with significant implications for our understanding of Josephus and other historiographical accounts of revolts in the Roman empire.

KORSHI DOSOO / JEAN-LUC FOURNET / VALÉRIE SCHRAM
Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg / Collège de France / CNRS

A New Intact Roll from the Theban Magical Library

In this paper we will present an exceptional discovery made in 2022 by the South Asasif Conservation Project (director Dr. Elena Pischikova): a roll, nearly 1.5m long, in a perfect state of preservation containing a series of original Greek magical texts spanning thirteen columns, accompanied by unparalleled illustrations, dating to the third/fourth century. We will present an overview of its content and structure, and offer some insights which have arisen from our preliminary work on this challenging manuscript, including its relationship to the well-known Theban Magical Library, which was initially discovered 200 years ago.

DAVID DOUGLAS
University of Cambridge

First Steps Towards a New Edition of Pherc. 1003 (Philodemus, On Sensation)

PHerc. 1003 preserves the sole known copy of a book of Philodemus of Gadara's (ca. 110-40 BC) epistemological treatise *On Sensation*. Despite the philosophical interest of its content and the relatively good legibility of the text, this scroll has received little editorial or interpretative attention since W. Crönert's 1901 edition of the final columns. The Papyrus is preserved in fourteen cornici in the Biblioteca Nazionale in Naples, of which only three featured in Crönert's publication. Having begun work on a new edition of the text, which will comprise all extant fragments, I propose to present the initial results of my research. This will include in particular an analysis of the scroll's layout and a general appraisal of the content of the first eleven cornici, which have until now been left out of scholarly discussion. I will also present some considerations on the title of Philodemus' work, as partially preserved by the scroll's subscriptio, and on the book number of P. Herc. 1003, which may be either IV or VII. All of this will contribute to a more accurate understanding of PHerc. 1003's place within the treatise *On Sensation*.

IOANNIS DRAKOS
University of Ioannina

The Flower of Love: ῥόδον in the Erotic Magic of PGM-PDM corpora

The rose flower (gr. ῥόδον), though a relative newcomer to the land of the Nile, was rapidly integrated into various aspects of daily life in Egypt, including cultivation, art, decoration, and medicine-pharmacology. It also continued to be recognized as a potent *materia magica* from Roman to Islamic periods, particularly in the field of erotic magic. The present paper aims to delve into the heterogeneous blend of PGM and PDM recipes with a focus on: a) identifying the categories of love spells (e.g. ἀγωγή, διαβολή, χαριτήσιον etc.) in which roses or their fragrant oil (gr. ῥόδιον) feature as ingredients, b) exploring the ways in which practitioners modified the ritual use of roses depending on the type of spell, c) analyzing the desired effects that roses were expected to produce in each case, and d) investigating the transcultural influences - specifically, elements of Egyptian, Greek and other magical or religious traditions - associated or interacting with the flower. The objective is to shed light on the role of the rose within these contexts and to contribute to a deeper understanding of the complex multicultural milieu in which these magical texts were produced.

RUTH DUTTENHÖFER

καταρακτίζειν?

Unter den Ostraka aus Elephantine gibt es eine Serie von kurzen Briefen, die das bisher unbezeugte Wort *καταρακτίζειν* verwenden. Sie werden von Beamten von Syene an gleichrangige Adressaten geschrieben. Der Vortrag leuchtet den Kontext der kurzen Benachrichtigungen aus und versucht die Bedeutung von *καταρακτίζειν* zu bestimmen.

MAHMOUD EL SAID
Suez Canal University

Financial Arabic papyri related to the Egyptian City of Ahnas-Heracleopolis Magna in the Islamic period - Selected samples

This study sheds light on the City of Ahnas which is the current city of Ahnasia in Beni Suef in Egypt, formerly Heracleopolis Magna. The paper aims at: 1. highlighting the financial information related to this City; 2. trying to understand the economy of this City through Arabic papyrus documents; 3. provide a comparison between the information contained in the papyri and those found in historical sources, pointing out similarities and differences between them.

HASSAN A. EL-EBIARY
Ain Shams University

The Fayum Women's Faces

This article seeks to explore skin color and face shape of the Fayum women's faces during the Ptolemaic and Roman period based on the papyrological evidence. The article aims to answer the following questions: Is there a connection between physical descriptions of the Fayum women's faces and their ethnicity? Is there a connection between the skin color and the face shapes?

RASHA HUSSEIN EL-MOFATCH
Ain Shams University

Stop, show your pass paper!

This paper will shed light on written permits on papyri and ostraca which allow the passing through, or entering certain places in Greco Roman Egypt. It will attempt to address questions such as: Which places needed permission papers to enter or pass? Is there one specific type of such papers or there are many kinds? Who issued such papers? And who should present such notes, and for what purpose?

DOAA ELALFY
Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Critique and Cure: Evolution of Ethical and Empirical Practices in Greco-Roman Egyptian Medicine

This paper explores the transformative impact of medical critique on the evolution of practices in Greco-Roman Egypt, a period marked by significant advancements in medical history. It posits that the rigorous analytical practices of physicians and instructors were crucial in refining surgical techniques and fostering a medical culture that prioritized empirical evidence and patient safety. Examining two key papyri, this study demonstrates how critique catalysed innovation. The early 2nd-century P. Lit. Lond. 166 outlines methods for maxillofacial surgery, with the author rigorously evaluating and rejecting outdated techniques. The late 3rd-century P. Ryl. III 529 addresses shoulder dislocation treatment, advising against certain surgical instruments to prevent abscesses in the acromion. These critiques reveal an ethical commitment to both justify new methods and reject traditional ones; underscoring critique as foundational to medical progress. By synthesizing these findings, this paper argues that medical critique was a catalyst for progress in ancient Egyptian medicine, driving practitioners toward higher standards of care and fostering a dynamic exchange of ideas. Ultimately, this exploration enriches our understanding of the intellectual rigor and clinical acumen that characterized the medical community of this era.

MOHAMMED ELARGA
Cairo University

Ptolemais Arabon: An Egyptian village in the Arsinoite nome in the Ptolemaic and Roman era – POSTER

The Arabs lived in the eastern provinces and villages of Egypt since the Pharaonic era. As the study shows, they also arrived in the Ptolemaic and Roman periods in the province of Arsinoite (Fayum), whose three merides witnessed a major settlement movement since the beginning of the Ptolemaic Era. The village of "Ptolemais Arabon" is located in the north of Herakleides meris in the Arsinoite nome. This study aims at shedding light on this Arab village in the Greek and Roman eras through the study of the papyrus documents that refer to it, which reveal some of the social, economic, administrative, and religious aspects of the village and its inhabitants. It also aims at clarifying the extent to which Arab communities living in the neighbouring villages were integrated and the nature of interaction between them. One of the important points this research focuses on, is the Arabic names mentioned in these papyri.

WALAA ELGENEDY
Fayoum University

Kaminoi of the Arsinoite Nome in Greek papyrological Documents

This article attempts to acquire information about various aspects of the Kaminoi in the meris of Polemon settlement using papyrological references dating back to the Graeco-Roman and Byzantine period in Egypt. It attempts not only to present a comprehensive study on the social, economic, and religious activities of the inhabitants but also to discuss the name, location, and status of Kaminoi village in the Graeco-roman and Byzantine periods.

An Onomastic Study for Personal Names in Karanis Papyri

The Roman village of Karanis in the Fayum was a cosmopolitan melting pot for various ethnicities, cultures, faiths, and languages. Consequently, a diverse array of personal names from different origins and naming traditions emerged. In this paper, I examine the personal names found in the archives of Apollinarius and Tiberianus within the Michigan papyri collection at the University of Michigan. I employ linguistic, historical, and statistical analyses to investigate the linguistic origins, morphology, gender, and types of these names, as well as the motivations behind their bestowal and alteration. Additionally, I explore the naming traditions that developed in the Roman village of Karanis, including Greekness, hybridity, Romanization, dynastic, theophoric, historical, and homonymic naming practices.

MARGHERITA ERBI
Università di Bologna

La corrispondenza epistolare nel Kepos: le lettere al femminile di Batide (PHerc. 176, coll. XIX-XXII Angeli)

Le opere biografico commemorative prodotte nel Kepos e restituite a noi dai papiri ercolanesi (soprattutto dal PHerc. 176 e PHerc 1418) conservano oltre frammenti di lettere di Epicuro anche un numero non trascurabile di frammenti di lettere dei suoi philoi. Se una riflessione su questi frammenti consente di individuarne contenuti e occasioni per stabilire in quale rapporto queste lettere possono essere messe con quelle del maestro soprattutto in relazione alla loro funzione, l'analisi delle lettere inviate da Batide i cui excerpta leggiamo nel PHerc 176 col. XIX-XXII ci restituiscono lettere al femminile, un caso non unico nel Kepos, ma certo significativo. Dall'analisi degli excerpta, utili per ricostruire alcune dinamiche della vita del Kepos, emerge il profilo di una donna ben integrata nella comunità epicurea, che attraverso le lettere giunge in conforto ai destinatari con temi e modi del tutto in continuità con la prassi epistolare di Epicuro.

MORITZ ESSER / MARIUS FLEISCHLI / VALERIA FONTANELLA / RICCARDO VECCHIATO
Universität zu Köln / Universität Halle

Das Projekt Corpus der griechischen Papyrus-texte administrativen Inhalts aus dem ptolemäischen Ägypten, Köln–Halle

In diesem kurzen Vortrag wird das Forschungsprojekt "Corpus der griechischen Papyrustexte administrativen Inhalts aus dem ptolemäischen Ägypten" präsentiert. Das auf 12 Jahre angelegte Langzeitvorhaben, eine Kooperation des Kölner Instituts für Altertumskunde und des Seminars für klassische Altertumswissenschaften in der Universität Halle, wird von der DFG finanziert. Das Projekt soll ca. 6.500 griechische Papyrusquellen administrativen Inhalts aus dem hellenistischen Ägypten sammeln und aus verschiedenen fachlichen Perspektiven erschließen. Das Projekt soll erstmalig auf der Basis griechischer Papyrusdokumente die Gesamtheit der administrativen Institutionen und der von ihnen gelenkten Vorgänge im ptolemäischen Ägypten erfassen. Die Quellen sollen revidiert, historisch ausgewertet und übersetzt und zusammen mit deren Abbildungen sowie verschiedenen Metadaten in einem dynamischen digitalen Textcorpus präsentiert werden, das in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Cologne Center for eHumanities entsteht. Die Ergebnisse der historischen Auswertung sollen in einem mehrbändigen monographischen Werk dargestellt werden, das auf das digitale Textcorpus Bezug nimmt.

HOLGER ESSLER
Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg

Zur Erwerbung der Ostraca Gissensia

In ihrem Kurzbericht zu den Ostraca Gissensia (Nr. 7, 1959, 1971, S. 5) stellen Fritz Heichelheim und Hans Georg Gundel fest, daß die Umstände der Erwerbung nicht bekannt sind, weil alle möglicherweise in der Sammlung vorhandenen Unterlagen durch Kriegereignisse verloren gingen. Der Vortrag zeichnet die Erwerbungs geschichte anhand der in Kairo wieder aufgefundenen Ankauftsakten nach.

MARIA ROSARIA FALIVENE
Università di Roma Tor Vergata

In the office of an agoranomos (third century BCE)

A consistent number of documents can be traced back to the archives of an agoranomic office operating across the border between the Heracleopolite and the Oxyrhynchite nome in the third century BCE. Starting from these texts, some considerations will be put forward as regards (1) procedures adopted in the office of an agoranomos at this time, (2) types of documents that were, consequently, produced and kept there.

MINA FARELLA
Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

Per la ricostruzione del PHerc. 1426 (Philodemus, Rhetorica III, copia definitiva)

Il PHerc. 1426, copia definitiva del terzo libro del De rhetorica di Filodemo di Gadara, è stato sottoposto alle operazioni congiunte della scoratura e dello svolgimento. La separazione delle parti esterne dalla parte più interna del rotolo, la perdita di connessione tra le scorze

e il midollo e la conseguente confusione tra i diversi numeri d'inventario hanno determinato l'estrema frammentazione dell'unità originaria del volumen e comportano oggi la necessità di un preciso lavoro di ricostruzione. Attraverso la rivalutazione delle informazioni tratte da Inventari e Cataloghi e attraverso il riesame delle scorze, sia negli originali conservati che negli apografi napoletani e oxoniensi da esse ricavati, in questo intervento si intende riconsiderare l'insieme dei numeri d'inventario da riferire al rotolo e proporre nuove attribuzioni di scorze al PHerc. 1426. Tali acquisizioni, consentendo di accostare frammenti inediti alle colonne del testo attualmente note, rappresentano un importante contributo per la realizzazione di un'edizione complessiva di questa copia definitiva del terzo libro del *De rhetorica* e per la conoscenza più approfondita dell'opera filodemea.

LORENZO FATI

L'archivio di Adamas (TM Arch ID 2) e le carte dei sitologoi della meris meris di Herakleides (TM Arch ID 539): due sezioni (più una) di un più ampio archivio?

Studiando la composizione dei cartonnages umani rinvenuti a Tebtynis, ho potuto isolare 17 mummie realizzate da uno stesso atelier. Lo spoglio sistematico dei P.Tebt. III ottenuti da questi 17 cartonnages – ancora in corso di svolgimento – ha consentito di individuare nuovi nuclei d'archivio (e.g. quello dei sitologoi della meris di Herakleides–TM Arch ID 539), ricondurre documenti apparentemente isolati ad archivi già noti (e.g. P.Tebt. III.2 889, assegnato all'archivio di Adamas–TM Arch ID 2) e, più in generale, ricavare dai testi maggiori informazioni. Il presente contributo intende illustrare i risultati più recenti di questo studio sistematico con particolare riferimento al cartonnage n. 11: la presenza al suo interno di documenti concernenti la riscossione di imposte in natura aventi come origine la meris di Themistos (P.Tebt. III.2 1036; 1040) assieme alle carte di Adamas, sitologos della meris di Polemon, e a quelle dei sitologoi della meris di Herakleides, consente di supporre, almeno come ipotesi di lavoro, che i tre gruppi di papiri costituissero in origine tre sezioni di un più ampio archivio detenuto da un funzionario che sovrintendeva alle entrate fiscali in natura di tutte e tre le merides dell'Arsinoites.

ROSALBA FEO

See under “Samuele Coen / Rosalba Feo”.

LAVINIA FERRETTI

Universität Basel

How can we use AI to help dating papyri? Insights from the EGRAPSA project

In the framework of the University of Basel project “EGRAPSA: Retracing the evolutions of handwritings in Graeco-Roman Egypt thanks to digital palaeography”, we aim to apply digital technologies to study the palaeography of Greek papyri. In the case of paleographic dating, the rise of machine learning may assist papyrologists in building dating hypotheses by taking into consideration a large amount of comparanda. However, to obtain results that papyrologists can really use, several steps need to be carefully accomplished. The process must be based on solid data. The architecture of the informatics network must reflect the papyrological methodology and provide explainable similarity measurements between the undated specimen and numerous dated comparanda. The solidity of the results must be evaluable. The current talk will present the work accomplished in the scope of EGRAPSA, the results we obtained by applying methodological reflections from papyrology to the research pipeline of computer sciences and the hopes and limitations that arose from it.

MARIACRISTINA FIMIANI

Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

Due copie del IV libro della Retorica di Filodemo di Gadara

Soltanto da poco più di una decina di anni si ha consapevolezza del fatto che il PHerc. 1673/1007 e il PHerc. 1423 rappresentano due copie del medesimo libro della Retorica di Filodemo di Gadara, il quarto. Ma qual è il rapporto tra queste due copie? Nel corso del mio intervento, a partire dall'osservazione di alcune caratteristiche formali e contenutistiche, proverò a dimostrare il reale rapporto che intercorre tra i due esemplari.

JEFFREY FISH

Baylor University

P.Oxy. Inv. 106/116(c) and (d): An Early Christian Papyrus of 1 Corinthians from Oxyrhynchus

In this paper I will discuss a small unpublished papyrus containing portions of 1 Corinthians 7-10, composed of several pieces and written in an informal rounded hand datable to the 3rd century. The format of this papyrus is exceptional for the number of letters per line it contains, a characteristic of subliterate papyri. The papyrus is also particularly rich in textual variants, several of which merit discussion.

KILIAN FLEISCHER

Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen

The History of the Stoa according to Philodemus (PHerc. 1018)

The “History of the Stoa”, also known as *Index Stoicorum* (PHerc. 1018), is a book by the Epicurean philosopher Philodemus of Gadara on the history of the Stoic school during the Hellenistic period. The treatise deals with the founder Zeno of Kition and his successors down

to the pupils of Panaetius of Rhodes in chronological order. It is part of Philodemus' larger work *Σύνταξις τῶν φιλοσόφων*, a comprehensive history of philosophy in at least ten books. Alongside the *Index Academicorum*, the treatise on the Stoa is the best-preserved papyrus of the syntax and offers much information that cannot be found in Diogenes Laertius (book 7). Modern multispectral and hyperspectral images, a bibliometrical survey as well as a thorough autopsy enabled me to significantly improve the text. My new edition, including introduction and commentary, shall appear in the near future. Apart from many new readings Philodemus' use of sources has been re-evaluated. After a general overview, I will briefly discuss column 62, which was previously thought to mention Panaetius' views on politics, but in fact reveals the reasons for his skepticism about divination.

MARIUS FLEISCHLI
Universität zu Köln

Eine neue *ὑπογραφή* zu einem Scheidungsvertrag

Scheidungsdokumente wurden ab dem späten 3. Jh. vielfach doppelt angefertigt. Im Gegensatz zu früheren Dokumenten dominierten ab dem Einsetzen der Spätantike einseitige Hypographai. Beide Parteien einer Scheidung versahen somit mutmaßlich jeweils jenes Dokument, welches der anderen Partei ausgehändigt wurde, mit einer Hypographe. Diese Praixs, die sich von derjenigen der Kaiserzeit abhebt, soll anhand einer Durchsicht der vorhandenen Scheidungsdokumente, darunter auch ein neu ediertes Fragment aus der Kölner Sammlung, kontextualisiert werden. Dabei werden insbesondere regionale Ausprägungen in der notariellen Praxis sowie die Wandlung dieser ab dem 3. Jh. thematisiert.

See also under "Moritz Esser / Marius Fleischli / Valeria Fontanella / Riccardo Vecchiato".

SUSAN FOGARTY
University College London

Contract for the services of a wet-nurse

The first frame of this composite roll contains two columns, the first probably contains, among other documents, a bank contract. The second column is an interesting addition to the list of wet-nurse contracts and receipts, and concerns a mother who unusually hires out her own daughter as a wet-nurse for the child of a slave of an Alexandrian citizen. Both women have as their guardian and guarantor the same man, the husband of one and father of the other. Although it is abraded in part and some difficult readings remain, the contract appears fairly complete.

VALERIA FONTANELLA
Universität zu Köln

Ein neues Chrematistenurteil aus der Kölner Papyrussammlung (PK Inv. 644)

Der Vortrag stellt die Edition eines unveröffentlichten Papyrus aus der Kölner Papyrussammlung vor, der den finalen Teil eines Chrematistenurteils aus dem 1. Jahrhundert v.Chr. enthält und neues Licht auf das Vollstreckungsverfahren in der Ptolemärzeit wirft. Im zweiten Teil des Vortrages wird die Bedeutung des Fragments anhand der einschlägigen Belege diskutiert.

See also under "Moritz Esser / Marius Fleischli / Valeria Fontanella / Riccardo Vecchiato".

THOMAS FORD
Universität Münster

More on P. Lond. inv. 2038 = SB 4 7380

The small piece P. Lond. inv. 2038 (*ed. pr.* H. I. Bell, APF 6, 1920, 109-110) has attracted attention chiefly for its fine chancery hand (cf. the leading study of this script by Cavallo 1965) and, in relation to this, for its date, where estimates range from 316 A.D. (Worp 2002) to the first half of the 5th century or still later (Bell 1920, Fournet 1998). Having identified another, similarly small, piece in the same hand from Trinity College, Cambridge which mentions the office of the exactor, I treat the fragments together for the first time and consider aspects of handwriting, layout, and dating.

THOMAS FORD / PATRICK SÄNGER
Universität Münster

A New Master's Degree in Papyrology

October 2026 will see the launch of a new, bilingual (German-English) Master's Degree in Coptic, Demotic, Greek and Digital Papyrology, offered through a cooperation between the Universities of Münster, Köln and Heidelberg. It is supported by the VolkswagenStiftung as part of its funding project Weltwissen and aims at a new approach for teaching and studying papyrology. Colleagues and potential applicants are warmly invited to learn more about the programme.

JEAN-LUC FOURNET

See under “Korshi Dosoo / Jean-Luc Fournet / Valérie Schram”.

MARCO FRESSURA

Università degli Studi Roma Tre

BerLit - Collaborative Edition of Literary Papyri in Berlin – POSTER

The poster presents the BerLit project, which aims to publish unedited Greek and Latin literary papyri from the collection of the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin. Led by an international team of scholars from Berlin, Liège, Paris and Rome, the project plans to publish two volumes in the series *Berliner Klassikertexte* (BKT). The first, to be published in 2025, will consist of the Homeric papyri; the second will include miscellaneous literary and paraliterary works. The poster introduces the participants and gives an overview of the texts to be edited and the activities organized within the project.

See also under “Giuseppina Azzarello / Marco Fressura”

JAVIER FUNES JIMENEZ

Pompeu Fabra University

A first look into Ptolemaic collective petitions and social instability

Collective petitions stand as a unique document within the Ptolemaic petition-making tradition. Although few in number, their presence demonstrates a high degree of group coordination and organization within certain social groups, which could exercise a more effective pressure to achieve their goals. This paper will analyze the preserved collective petitions from Ptolemaic Egypt to shed light into the demands and strategies these self-directed groups employed, their differences from individuals’ petitions, and their relationship with the authorities. Furthermore, the paper will examine the evolution of the practice of collective petitioning in Hellenistic Egypt and its correlation with the periods of social, economic and political instability under Ptolemaic rule.

USAMA GAD

Ain Shams University

Colonized Fragments: Collected, Edited and Digitized

The Egyptian Museum in Cairo is one of the largest museums of antiquity in the world. Hundred Thousand of treasured artifacts are housed in this building which tell the story of Egypt throughout the history. One of these treasures are the papyrus collection which doesn’t only tell the story of Greco-Roman Egypt, but also of modern and contemporary Egypt. The present paper seeks to investigate the history of the process of collecting, editing and digitization of Egyptian papyri through the acquisition and publication’s history of some of the individual pieces of this collection. The main aim is to search between the lines for crucial information, often left in the margins, of “who was who” in the editions of these archaeological artefacts. It is hoped at the end of the paper that the scholarly process of publishing papyri will be put in its modern colonial and postcolonial contexts so that we gain more insight in whose voices were silenced and whose were amplified in writing the ancient history of this country. Reading the archive and legacy data of this collection would then mean writing modern disciplinary history not only of papyrology but of Egyptian archaeology in general.

PEDRO GARCÍA-BARÓ

Universität Basel

Chronological Palaeography of Literary Hands on Papyrus from 4th BCE to 7th CE – POSTER

The poster showcases my PhD research within “EGRAPSA: Retracing the evolutions of handwritings in Graeco-Roman Egypt thanks to digital palaeography” (University of Basel). The project examines handwriting diversity in papyri by creating a corpus of securely dated texts and applying computational similarity analyses. My research focuses on Greek literary scripts and their evolution across the papyrological millennium.

The initial task involves building a comprehensive dataset of dated literary papyri. Each text’s dating, origin, and writer are critically evaluated. The project will benefit from EGRAPSA’s developing tools: 1) an Annotation Tool for automatic character detection on papyri, and 2) a Nodegoat-hosted database that will include both literary and documentary dated scripts, searchable by various criteria like date, origin, and content.

My PhD aims to categorize literary scripts using reproducible measurements, defining subcategories beyond “bookhands” (and their different styles/canons) “informal,” and “student” hands, and comparing these with documentary scripts to illustrate broader writing trends in Graeco-Roman Egypt.

EUGENIO GAROSI

Radboud University Nijmegen

“From the scribes of the dīwān”: An 8th-Century Corporate Design?

In 1896, Ludwig Abel published a facsimile of an 8th-century Arabic official letter from the Berlin collection exhibiting a peculiar subscription-and-dating formula in which the scribe identified himself as one of “the scribes of the *dīwān* of Lower Egypt”. This reference to the scribe’s office of pertinence is hitherto unparalleled in published materials from the early Islamic period.

My paper will present two unpublished papyri written by scribes from different *dīwāns*, dated within a few years of the Berlin piece and showing similar formulations, script, and layout features (P.Vind.inv. A P 1418 and P.CtYBR inv. 2719). Comparing this group of “*dīwānī*” letters with coeval official documents, the paper will further discuss the use of distinctive visual and formulaic features as identifying trademarks of different offices within the early Islamic administration.

LIOR GAUTIER

Université du Québec à Montréal

Manumission among the Judeans of Elephantine in the 5th century BCE according to the aramaic papyri

The Aramaic documents from Elephantine shed light on slavery within the 5th-century BCE Judean community on the island. Two family archives, those of Mibtāḥyah and ‘Ananyah, record the life of two families with distinct legal and social statuses. Mibtāḥyah, a wealthy Judean, owned Egyptian slaves, while ‘Ananyah, an official at Yahō’s temple, married Tamut, an Egyptian slave, with whom he had two children. His daughter, Yahōyišma’, inherited her mother’s servile status. Both Tamut and Yahōyišma’ were freed and adopted by their master Mešullam in 427 BCE. ‘Ananyah’s archives also record the adoption of Yedonyah, the son of an Egyptian slave, by ‘Ūriah, granting him legal freedom. Legal and social status are core aspects of identity that can evolve with age, marital, or economic shifts. Through manumission and adoption, former slaves could obtain new identities, raising the question of whether manumission marked a full rupture with their previous servile status. This study explores the causes and mechanisms of manumission within Elephantine’s Judean community, comparing it with biblical law, Egyptian and Near Eastern legal practices.

MARIUS GERHARDT

See under “Sophie-Elisabeth Breternitz / Marius Gerhardt / Gabriel Nocchi Macedo”

GEORGIOS GKOGKOLAKIS

Universität Zürich

Agoranomic or Private Deeds? Rethinking the Marriage Documents in the Freiburg Collection

This paper examines the nature of the fragmentary marriage documents from the well-known tomos synkollesimos in the 3rd volume of the Freiburg collection (P.Freib. III 26–30). The debate over whether these documents are agoranomic or private six-witness deeds has been long-standing. The question was first raised in the *editio princeps* by Patsch and Wilcken, who held radically opposing views: Patsch argued they are private deeds, while Wilcken supported an agoranomic nature. This discussion remains unresolved. The fragmentary condition of the documents complicates their categorization, while parallels from the 2nd century BCE could support either theory. The issue is also linked to other unresolved questions in the deeds, such as the obscure nature of the *demosis* mentioned therein and the complexities of the long-debated double documentation in Ptolemaic marriage documents.

NIKOLAOS GONIS

University College London

Rémondon’s ‘L’Égypte au 5e siècle de notre ère’ sixty years later

At the Papyrology Congress in Milan, on 5 September 1965, Roger Rémondon presented a paper that was published as ‘L’Égypte au 5e siècle de notre ère : les sources papyrologiques et leurs problèmes’, *PapCongr XXI* (1966) 135–48. Rémondon pointed out the decline in the number of papyri in the first three quarters of the fifth century and its subsequent recovery, and proposed a range of explanations, all of which reflect the socio-political landscape of Egypt in that period. R. S. Bagnall and K. A. Worp, ‘Papyrus Documentation in Egypt from Constantine to Justinian’, *Pap. Flor. VII* (1980) 13–23, offered an important update (and correctives), concluding that this decline and subsequent recovery represented ‘a real permanent fact of papyrological documentation’. The same picture emerges from the graphs in W. Habermann, ‘Zur chronologischen Verteilung der papyrologischen Zeugnisse’, *ZPE* 122 (1998) 144–60. The number of late antique papyri published has massively increased since 1980, and indeed 1965: where do things stand in 2025? The paper will present the current state of the evidence and re-examine the premises of Rémondon’s explanatory framework.

THERESA GRABMAIER

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

The Step in Between: Connecting Rural Taxation Processes in Early Islamic Egypt

A document cluster surrounding two unpublished Arabic tax ledgers from early Islamic Egypt offers a unique glimpse into the tax assessment procedures of three rural villages, including Šidmūh and Miqrān in the Fayyūm. By documenting over 400 payment entries, these working documents track the status of tax payments – both completed and outstanding – and detail the installments employed by taxpayers. The records reveal social dynamics, including family connections and communal payment practices, highlighting the relationships among villagers and illuminating aspects of daily life in these villages. This presentation will analyze the described taxes, place the ledgers within the process of rural tax assessment, and connect them to other published and unpublished tax documents, particularly those involving the same individuals as recorded in the two ledgers—these not only documented taxes but also other fees that

will be discussed. Therefore, the ledgers served as a step in between within the taxation process, compiling relevant information necessary for preparing further tax registers at higher administrative levels.

BRUCE GRIFFIN
Ave Maria University

Luke and the Ancient Papyri

In 1881 Westcott and Hort argued that the text of Luke found in κ (01) and B (03) went back to a late AD I/early AD II archetype. They believed this archetype was largely reliable with the exception of some shorter readings found in D (05). But they had no direct mss earlier than AD IV. An explicit purpose of Grenfell & Hunt's Oxyrhynchus excavations was to discover earlier NT manuscripts that clarify the history of the text. We now have several papyri that likely pre-date κ (01) and B (03), but their dates and their significance for the text of Luke are under discussion. This paper will look at the newly discovered POxy 5478, PBodmer XIV-XV (whose original AD II/III date is now disputed), and other early papyri to try to help clarify the history of the text.

AFNEN HABIBI
Universität Trier

Coptic contract from Hermopolis in the collection of Trier University

PUB Trier S 118-12 is one among several pieces held by the papyrology department at the University of Trier in Germany. Our document is a medium brown papyrus, with no preserved margins, and it contains 7 lines of a documentary text in Coptic. A provenance is established thanks to the mention of the town of Hermopolis. However, no precise date is mentioned, but some paleographic remarks lead us to believe that it could well date from between the 7th-8th centuries. The document presents a contract established between men of Hermopolis, the fragmentary state of this papyrus prevents us from understanding the nature and conditions of this agreement. Despite, some indications lead us to think, that it is probably, a contract for the recruitment of a worker. The verso contains a few traces of ink at the bottom which are difficult to decipher. In this presentation, we will discuss the dating and paleographic specifications of this papyrus, focusing on the structure of contracts from this region.

NOAH HACHAM
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

"Head of the Synagogue" - New Papyrological Evidence

The title "Head of the Synagogue" is documented in various languages and sources—both literary and epigraphic—from the Late Roman and Byzantine periods. This title appears throughout large parts of the Roman world, spanning from Spain to Syria and from Lower Moesia to North Africa. It is also recorded in five Hebrew papyri from Egypt, where it appears alongside other communal positions, marking the earliest epigraphic evidence of its use. However, its presence in Egypt has largely escaped the focus of historical research on the synagogue and Jewish community. In this presentation, I will examine the texts where this title appears, analyze its nature and significance, explore its connections to parallel titles within the empire, and identify additional Egyptian epigraphic source(s) where it may be recorded. I will also explore the potential origins and influences shaping this administrative title.

JÜRGEN HAMMERSTAEDT
See under "Ira Rabin / Jürgen Hammerstaedt".

FATMA E. HAMOUDA
Mansoura University

Αἴγυπτος in the Documents of the Eastern Desert of Egypt during the Roman Period

As is well known, excavations in the Eastern Desert of Egypt produced a large number of documents. They mostly date to the Roman period. On this large corpus, Αἴγυπτος is mentioned in some documents referring mainly to the area of the Nile Valley. It was the way to call the area of the Nile Valley in letters and other different kind of documents. The purpose of this paper is to address the word Αἴγυπτος in these documents, particularly during the Roman period. It will try to explore how common it was used and who are the characters used to call the area of the Nile valley as Αἴγυπτος, attempting to understand the denotation behind using it.

ROSALIA HATZILAMBROU
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Metics, Purple-trade, and Confiscation of Property?, or P. Oxy. III 415

P. Oxy. III 415 was originally published by B.P. Grenfell and A.S. Hunt in 1903, and since 1909 it has been housed at the Special Collections of Graz University. The papyrus preserves a fragment from the proem of a lost Attic prosecutorial speech, and thanks to restorations proposed to the first editors prior to its publication, it was identified as probably witnessing the lost speech of Isaeus Against Elpagoras and Demophanes, an oratorical text of special interest for many reasons. Close study of the digital photo of the papyrus showed that the

printed text was capable of improvement. Thus, in my paper I offer a re-edition of the papyrus, which includes my suggestions for its restoration, and I attempt to contextualize it, based on the evidence provided by the relevant lemmata in Harpocration's Lexeis.

SHOROUQ HEIKAL
Mansoura University

Usufruct “Καρτεία” in Egypt during Ptolemaic and Roman eras

Usufruct is a right in rem that gives the usufructuary the power to benefit from a realty owned by another through the powers of usage and exploitation but does not give him the power to dispose. It is not a permanent right like ownership but rather it is temporary and will expire at the close of the specified duration. If the specification is absent, it ends with the death of the beneficiary because it is not inherited. This right is shown by the term καρτεία in papyrus documents from the early years of the reign of Ptolemy III Euergetes in the second half of the third century BC and continues until the emperor Fulvius Macrianus in the second half of the third century AD. The study seeks to shed light on its concept, reasons to gain, its features, what it provides, its cases and how it ends.

PAUL HEILPORN
Université de Strasbourg

P. Stras. IV 257 and SB XX 14167 - playing "spot the differences" with two census declarations?

P. Stras. IV 257 and SB XX 14167 (P. Tebt. II 480 descr.) are both census declarations from Tebtynis, dated from the spring 203 CE and addressed to the same strategos, Norbanus alias Serenus. In both texts, the declarant is a daughter of a Petesouchos and a Tasoucharion, but there is a difference in the spelling of her name (Thempestokis vs. Thenpetsokis) and in her age. Several other people are then named: their names and descriptions show both quite a few similarities, as well as major differences. Afterwards, the declaration lists several properties owned by them.

The discovery of two new fragments of P. Stras. IV 257 warrants a new look at both pieces in parallel. As new readings allow for most, but not all differences to disappear, the question becomes whether they deal with two very similar families or whether both declarations could have been prepared for the same family – but if so, why, and how do we explain the remaining differences?

W. BENJAMIN HENRY
University of Oxford

New verses from Oxyrhynchus on the Trojan War

In this paper, I will present an unpublished papyrus datable to the late second or early third century that preserves in fragmentary form 23 lines of a speech in epic hexameters addressed by Aeolus to Paris following his judgment of the goddesses.

TODD HICKEY
University of California, Berkeley

New texts concerning the production of wine on aristocratic estates in the Byzantine Oxyrhynchite

Despite the presumed prominence of viticulture in the agricultural “portfolios” of the Flavii Apiones and other aristocratic landowners in the Byzantine (mid-fifth to mid-seventh c.) Oxyrhynchite, evidence for their exploitation of vineyards (as opposed to distributions of wine) remains scant. The present contribution probes two new documents for additional insights to inform existing historical syntheses. The first of these texts, “hiding in plain sight” on the verso of P.Oxy. 18.2204 (ca. 565–566), is a granular (parcel-level) production account from the Apion estate that has affinities with the verso of P.Oxy. 16.1916 (described in T. M. Hickey, *Wine, Wealth, and the State in Late Antique Egypt*, Ann Arbor 2012, 163–64) but also presents some novelties. The second is truly a *rara avis* in the documentation from the Byzantine Oxyrhynchite, a lease contract for a vineyard (explicitly an ἄμπελος with adjacent χέρος, not an irrigated parcel or μηχανή) belonging to a currently undetermined aristocratic owner. Its notarial completio places it in the last quarter of the sixth century or the first decades of the seventh.

KEVIN HOOGEVEEN
University of Amsterdam

The rural history of Byzantine Egypt (284-642 CE) from below

This PhD project investigates the migratory behavior of the rural population of Byzantine Egypt to establish how they co-shaped their economy and society. Because the papyrological sources provide information on the peasantry's (in)voluntary (im)mobility, researching domestic migration allows for studying peasants' active contribution to society. Treating domestic migration (including anachoresis) solely as a product of government policy and a ‘problem’ officials had to deal with derives from a simplified understanding of migration as driven by push and pull factors. Instead, we should conceive of migration as development in itself, as an intrinsic aspect of social change, i.e. both as a product and a catalyst of change. For this, the aspirations-capabilities theoretical framework, a sociological approach, will prove beneficial. Capabilities are determined by opportunities (not) to migrate as perceived by (potential) migrants. Instrumental aspirations to migrate remain implicit but can be deduced by close readings of sources. Conceiving of peasants as historical agents will help better understand socio-economic developments, such as the emergence of large estates and the colonate.

Using multispectral imaging to recover the Medinet Madi corpus of early Coptic Manichaean texts from diverse institutions

This paper will discuss the methodological and practical complications of our ongoing effort to do multispectral imaging (MSI) on the hundreds of leaves of badly damaged, mostly illegible Coptic Manichaean papyrus codices dispersed amongst Dublin's Chester Beatty Library, Berlin's Ägyptisches Museum und Papyrussammlung, Uniwersytet Warszawski and Muzeum Narodowe in Warsaw. The resulting processed images consistently more than double the amount of text that scholars can read. We will emphasize the importance of maintaining a consistent MSI system setup across institutions and imaging campaigns, as well as how large amounts of data can be processed relatively quickly using batch processing. We will also highlight the unique challenges of conducting multispectral imaging on papyri, including the general limitations of imaging items enclosed in glass with ultraviolet light and the specific challenges of these fragile leaves.

VALENTINA IANNACE
Università degli Studi di Firenze

The Greek documentary rectos from the Tebtynis Temple Library "deposit": contents, officers, and scribal offices

This talk, in the framework of the PRIN PNRR 2022 "Reconstructing Fragmentary Papyri through Human-Machine Interaction", focuses on the archeologically recorded papyrus material belonging to the so-called "deposit" of the Temple Library of Tebtynis, which was discovered by the Italian mission headed by C. Anti in 1931. The aim is to provide a preliminary overview of the contents of the Greek documentary texts written on the recto of rolls that, at a later stage, were reused on the back by the priests of the temple of Soknebtynis to draft Egyptian sacred books. These rolls, at current dismembered into many fragments split up between the papyrus collection of Florence (PSI inv. D and I) and others (Copenhagen first), mainly preserve unpublished administrative registers. Consequently, this content synopsis will lead to the identification of some officers responsible for (and/or involved in) the compilation of these texts, as well as the assessment of some scribal offices in which they were first drawn up to fulfil their original, administrative function of use.

TAL ILAN
Freie Universität Berlin

After 117 CE and before 337 – Names as indications of Jewishness, and as evidence for the spread of the Jewish community

The paper will show that, with the discovery of more papyri, the argument that the Jewish community was completely wiped out after the 115-117 CE Jewish Revolt is untenable. It will show that, even though the term "Ioudaios" is almost completely unrecorded, and there are no signs for Jewish institutions, the fact that we now have almost thirty documentary papyri in which biblical names are recorded (long before the Christianization of the Roman Empire) shows us that Jews continued to live in many places in Egypt and conduct everyday activities.

GIOVANNI INDELLI
Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II / CISPE

Su alcune Illustrazioni inedite dei Papiri ercolanesi di Luigi Caterino e Francesco Iavarone

Gli Accademici Ercolanesi Luigi Caterino, che pubblicò l'edizione del PHerc. 1008 (Filodemo, Sui vizi X), e Francesco Iavarone, che pubblicò l'edizione del PHerc. 1424 (Filodemo, Sui vizi IX), nel volume III della cosiddetta Collectio Prior (Herculanensium Voluminum quae supersunt), realizzarono anche Illustrazioni parziali di altri papiri, conservate nell'Archivio dell'Officina dei Papiri Ercolanesi e rimaste inedite. La comunicazione prende in esame alcune delle loro Illustrazioni.

GIULIO IOVINE
Università di Bologna

P.Gen. inv. 117 recto: a letter reporting on broken ships?

This paper presents the unpublished recto of P.Gen. inv. 117, from the collection of the Bibliothèque de Genève, and allegedly found in the Fayyum. The text is a fragmentary letter dated AD ca. 320–9, whereby Koulas, a tesserarius and ship-master of a public vessel from Arsinoe, informs an unnamed superior that some of the ships destined to transportation of the grain for the annona ciuica (σιτοπομπία) somehow broke, and asks for them to be repaired (διόρθωσιν ποιέσθαι). The letter refers to individuals charged with this specific liturgy and exempted for this very reason; locations connected with naval and land transportation northwards from Egypt, like Pelusium, Kasion and the Leontopolites, are also mentioned, as well as Valerius Ziper's former tenure as prefect. The paper finally puts the text of the recto in context with the verso of P.Gen. inv. 117, the copy of a Greek letter with a Latin date presented at the latest Papycongress in Paris (2022). It is possible that the receiving authority of the text on the recto re-used the blank side for copying the letter now in the verso, originally issued by the bureau of prefect Flavius Magnilianus in 329.

RICHARD JANKO
University of Michigan

Using Artificial Intelligence to read Herculaneum Papyri—and more

The past twenty years have seen immense progress in the digital unwrapping of Herculaneum papyri that were never opened physically, as well as in more traditional methods of reconstructing those scrolls that were unrolled on Piaggio's machine. In the light of the success of the Vesuvius Challenge in revealing a lost Epicurean aesthetic work in P.Herc.Paris. 4, what tasks and possibilities does digital unwrapping, high-energy scanning, and machine learning offer for the recovery of new and more accurate ancient texts, both from Herculaneum and elsewhere? This paper will suggest various projects that need to be undertaken, in terms both of aspects of papyrological reading and reconstruction that ought to be doable by machine learning and of finding new sources of ancient texts that can now be read in this way, including non-carbonized papyri found elsewhere in Europe where the layers are stuck together because of the action of damp.

LEIA JIMÉNEZ
Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC)

School texts from the Monastery of Apa Apollo in Bawit: an overview

Among the rich documentation from the Monastery of Apa Apollo published in the last few decades, a significant number of educational texts has emerged. This paper provides an overview of these materials by analysing a corpus of papyri and ostraca containing the exercises from Bawit identified to date. We approach this analysis from formal, material, and linguistic perspectives to elucidate the main characteristics of the educational practices within the monastery. Additionally, we situate these practices within the broader cultural and material context of the monastic community in Bawit and other Late Antique monasteries.

JORDAN JOHANSEN
University of Utah

Epistolary Magic in the Greco-Egyptian Magical Formularies

The Greco-Egyptian Magical Formularies (GEMF) include three magical recipes with pseudepigraphic 'cover letters,' or epistolary frames (GEMF 31.43–194, 57.154–285, 57.2006–2125). This talk argues that the material aspects of these epistolary texts reveal significant insights into the practice and transmission of magic in Greco-Roman Egypt. Specifically, I will examine two aspects: the transmission of epistolary frames and the metanarrative materiality of the texts. First, I will demonstrate how specific paragraphoi within the frames highlight distinct epistolary features, indicating that scribes recognized the letter-like nature of these texts during copying. Moreover, I will analyze the placement and form of the closing frames—an underexplored feature—that suggest the recipes were compiled in various stages. Building on this understanding, I will explore how the pseudepigraphic content of these frames offers metanarrative insights into the collection, copying, and circulation of magical texts in Greco-Roman Egypt. By examining these elements, this talk contributes to a deeper understanding of the interplay between textual form and magical practice in antiquity.

ALEXANDER JONES
New York University

P.Hib. 1.27 and its calendar text

P.Hib. 1.27, extracted from mummies datable to around 240 BCE, preserves parts of two interrelated texts: a frame narrative ascribing the writer's astronomical and calendrical knowledge to his personal acquaintance with an "altogether wise man from Sais," and a calendrically structured list of dates associated with annually recurring astronomical and meteorological phenomena and religious festivals. In preparation for a new edition with F. Schironi, my paper focuses on the dating of the texts' composition and of the extant copy, and on the rationale according to which the calendar text was constructed. To date the extant copy one cannot simply look for when the astronomical data would have been accurate, ignoring the context of the astronomical culture of early Hellenistic Egypt. And while it is recognized that the calendar text draws on more than one source, e.g. the Greek paraepgmata for dates of risings and settings of constellations, whereas the festivals are Egyptian or Greco-Egyptian—the principles on which the text was constructed have not been remarked upon, in particular that the listed calendar dates were determined by the stellar and solar phenomena.

ROBERT ALEXANDER KADE
Humboldt-Universität Berlin

The Man behind the Machine – Amonios and the Oil Mills of Pisais

The oil mills of Pisais are known from a number of Greek papyri, but are also mentioned in Demotic receipts and agreements from Soknopaiou Nesos. Through recent research in the Bordeaux/Würzburg DimeData Project, it was possible to identify one of the mechanists involved in the construction and maintenance of these mills in a longer account role and in that way correct an older reading in a list of people and their occupations (P.Vienna G 19818 vs), wherein he was also identified as a machinist. In this paper, I will connect the Demotic with the Greek evidence to trace the importance of the oil mills for the economy of the Soknopaios temple in Dimê during the Roman Period and discuss the involvement and duties of individual technical specialists, who were recruited for the building process.

Les papyrus musicaux d'Oxyrhynque : nouvelles perspectives d'interprétation

Avec un total de 14 papyrus musicaux mis au jour, Oxyrhynque est le site antique ayant livré le plus grand nombre de “partitions” grecques. En raison de leur aspect très fragmentaire, ces papyrus soulèvent de nombreuses difficultés d'interprétation, que ce soit au niveau du déchiffrement de leurs notations musicales, de l'identification de leur contenu, de leur contexte de production, etc. Ces papyrus ont fait l'objet de mon travail de fin d'études en papyrologie, encadré par la Pr. M. H. Marganne à l'Université de Liège (soutenance : 2019). Issu de ces recherches, un article paru en 2023 dans le périodique APF m'a permis d'avancer une interprétation nouvelle pour un signe mélodique attesté dans le papyrus musical de Ménandre (P.Oxy. 53. 3705). Ma communication est en lien avec le projet de réédition du corpus des partitions musicales grecques antiques, porté par le papyrologue L. Capron. Dans le cadre de ma collaboration à ce projet, j'aborderai une série d'enjeux méthodologiques liés à l'interprétation des papyrus musicaux d'Oxyrhynque, et à la nécessité d'envisager conjointement leurs examens papyrologiques et paléographiques, à une analyse approfondie de leur contenu musical.

P.Oxy. LVI 3823: aus dem Leben Alexanders des Großen

P.Oxy. LVI 3823 (M.-P.3 2196.01) bietet den Anfang eines Textes, in dessen Mittelpunkt Alexander der Große stand; die Gattungszuweisung steht nicht fest (Biographie? Historiographie? Anekdote?). Ein bisher unbeachtetes zweites Exemplar des Werkes erlaubt kleine Fortschritte in der Textherstellung; daran anknüpfend sollen verschiedene inhaltliche und methodologische Fragen erörtert werden.

A Laughing Woman, an Army, and a Letter: New Thoughts on P.Köln VI 248

P.Köln VI 248 (3rd c. BC) has received little attention since its publication in 1987. The short, ten-line fragment is memorable for the mention of a woman who apparently commands an army and who bursts into laughter after receiving and reading a letter, the content of which may allude to fighting as a form of repaying a debt of gratitude. The editor of the piece, K. Maresch, assumed a historical narrative, perhaps by Ctesias (author of the *Persica*), based on a tentative identification of the unnamed woman with the famous queen Semiramis, who reacts with laughter to the menacing letter of the Indian king Stabrobates in Ctesias (FGrH 688 fr. 1b; Diod. Sic. 2.18.2). Maresch rightly stressed the speculative character of this identification, noting that the circumstances of the letters received by Ctesias' Semiramis and the woman of P.Köln are clearly not the same. The proposed paper attempts a new, close reading of the P.Köln fragment, with emphasis on the use of literary motifs and on intertextual connections and parallels. This analysis explores the literariness of the piece, addresses questions of genre and authorship, and leads to new possibilities of interpretation of the fragment's intriguing content.

An Unpublished Erotic Magical Agōgē Spell from Oxyrhynchus

This paper presents an unpublished papyrus from Oxyrhynchus assignable to the third century, which preserves a nearly intact example of an erotic spell of the agōgē kind. A man seeks supernatural assistance to manipulate the emotions of his erotic target to compel her to come to him and to ensure that her desire remains long-lasting.

This papyrus adds to the evidence for applied erotic magic but presents several challenges. While the spell generally follows a typical structure, it has numerous syntactical and grammatical mistakes that complicate interpretation. One major issue is the inconsistency between singular and plural forms, making it difficult to determine whether the practitioner is invoking a single deity, demon, or several entities simultaneously. Furthermore, the spell features altered standard magical formulas and introduces previously unattested magical terms. Finally, there are also unparalleled words that resemble actual Greek but do not correspond to any known word. This presentation will discuss the textual problems, offer some tentative solutions and it will close with an overview of unresolved issues.

Literary papyri close to the author's lifetime: aspects of early dissemination

Comments such as ‘this copy could have been produced within X years from the composition of the text’ or ‘within Y's lifetime’ are not uncommon in the editions of literary papyri. Such papyri are important for the study of early dissemination of literary texts, both in terms of geographical reach and from the point of view of handwriting, layout, and other material aspects of the work. However, such papyri have mainly been studied on case-by-case basis, with few exceptions of authors such as Plutarch. In this paper, I present the results of a combined quantitative and qualitative study on the basis of Mertens-Pack3 and LDAB which aimed to identify such potential ‘early copies’. The result is an overview of the authors and kinds of literature that were copied in the course of the authors' lifetimes or several decades later. Having taken into account the difficulties of dating both the authors and the papyri, I will present an approximation of the

dissemination of works compared to their potential date of composition. A case study of a selection of these papyri shows the potential of further research on early copies.

AIKATERINI KOROLI

National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Epistemic Stance Expressions in Private Papyrus Letters

The presentation deals with the epistemic stance expressions contained in private letters on papyrus and ostraca that are dated from the Roman and Byzantine periods of Egypt. These linguistic devices, which codify the position of the ancient senders on the accuracy, the trueness and the credibility of the information they communicate to the recipients, are either markers of evidentiality or markers of epistemic modality. The evidential expressions codify explicitly the evidence on which the assertion of the speaker or the author is based, while the markers of epistemic modality codify the degree of certainty a speaker or author has about a particular assertion and, consequently, her or his commitment to it.

The discussion will focus on a multi-level classification of epistemic stance expressions in the letters under study; their placement in these letters and their function in relation to the communicative goal(s) of the ancient senders; their intersection with the expression of philophroneis, religiousness, emotions, as well as their contribution to the register and style of the letters.

SOPHIE KOVARIK

Universität Wien

"Grenzpfähle in der Wissenschaft". Österreichisch-Preußische Animositäten in der frühen Papyrussammlung

Die Geschichte der Wiener und Berliner Papyrussammlung ist eng mit dem 1. Fayumer Fund verbunden, der im Zuge der Industrialisierung Ägyptens in den antiken Schutthalden des Fayum von Sebbach-Jägern aufgespürt wurde. Die dabei aufgefundenen Papyri wurden dem Antikenmarkt in Kairo zugeführt und über die Welt verstreut. Consul Travers konnte bereits 1877 große Bestände für das ägyptische Museum in Berlin gewinnen. Die Wiener Papyri, der größte Anteil am 1. Fayumer Fund von anfänglich 10.000 Stück, wurden erst etwas später vom Teppichhändler Theodor Graf 1881-1882 erworben und nach Wien gebracht und 1883 über die Vermittlung des Arabistikprofessors Josef Karabacek von Erzherzog Rainer in Wien angekauft. Der ausdrückliche Wunsch des Erzherzogs war es dabei, dass das Studium seiner Sammlung „in Österreich statt finde“. Immer wieder gab es in der Folgezeit Interesse, auch aus dem Ausland Zugang zu den Wiener Papyri zu erlangen, was zunehmend zu Problemen führte. Dabei war speziell die frühe deutschsprachige Papyrussammlung stark von der Rivalität zwischen Österreich und Preußen geprägt. Dieser Vortrag versucht, einen kleinen Einblick in diese Animositäten zu geben.

See also under “Elena Chepel / Sophie Kovarik”.

CHRISTINA KREINECKER

KU Leuven

“Illogical and Truly Womanly”: Perceptions of Women’s Voices in Documentary Papyri since Deissmann

Formulaic expressions present unique challenges to modern readers of ancient everyday documents. Are such expressions merely literary conventions, revealing the text and its author as “products of their time,” or do they, as Deissmann suggested, also preserve the “personality of the writer”? Starting with the letter of condolence from Eirene to Taonnophris and Philo (P.Oxy. 1.115), this paper examines stereotypes about women in documentary papyri and their scholarly interpretations. It argues that understanding these texts is shaped not only by the Zeitgeist of the ancient authors and readers but also by the preconceptions of modern readers. Through this perspective, the voices of women in documentary papyri are re-examined to highlight the need for a methodologically sound approach to studying historical records. The paper also addresses blind spots in interpretation and explores their potential implications for scholarship, particularly the significance of papyrological data in New Testament studies.

CLAUDIA KREUZSALER

Österreichische Nationalbibliothek

Satabus, streitbarer Priester des Soknopaios

Der Großteil des mehrere Dutzend Papyri umfassenden Archivs des Satabus, des Sohnes des Herieus, bezieht sich auf zwei Rechtsstreitigkeiten, die Satabus mit Nestnephis einerseits sowie mit Harpagathes andererseits hatte. Die Papyri des Satabus sind heute auf mehrere Sammlungen verstreut, der Großteil befindet sich in der Papyrussammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek. Entdeckt wurde das Archiv von Carl Wessely, der die überwiegende Zahl der Papyri bereits zu Beginn des 20. Jh. veröffentlichte. Seither erschienen weitere Editionen und Kommentare, ohne jedoch die bereits edierten Papyri erneut zu betrachten. Die Fülle der Schriften erlaubt interessante Einblicke in das angenommene Prozessgeschehen, doch sollte immer auch auf die einseitige Überlieferungslage Bedacht genommen werden.

"By the Topos and Its Power!" Invoking Local Guardian Angels in Coptic Documentary and Magical Texts

Unlike the well-known cult of saints, almost nothing has been written and is therefore generally known about the veneration of the guardian angels of church altars ("the Angel of the Altar") and, by extension, churches and monasteries as institutions ("the Angel of the Topos"). There is, however, a large corpus of Coptic literary, magical, epigraphical, and documentary texts which reveal the great cultural significance of this belief in Byzantine and early Islamic Egypt. This paper gives an overview of religious, social, and economic aspects of the cult of the altar-angels in 6th–8th-century Egypt as documented in Coptic papyri and ostraca from various sites in Upper Egypt.

Material structures of papyri as written supports

Due to the manual production of papyrus writing supports, the fiber structure of each individual sheet acts as a unique fingerprint. The material criteria of papyrus sheets are determined by the fibers: their types, number, density, and orientation. Additionally, the sheets differ in their shape, dimensions, and properties, such as opacity, consistency, and surface texture. These dimensions and material properties can provide clues about the place of production. For the chronological classification of the papyrus material, the sheet joins (*kollema*) can be significant, as the timing of their execution, the number of fiber layers, the width, and the sequence of the sheets often varies. As for the color of the papyrus, it can be determined using color charts but is not relevant for material identification, as it can change significantly due to various influences. Knowledge of the papyrus writing support is not only helpful for conservation practices, but can also aid in better temporal and local classification of a manuscript. This presentation will provide insight into the characterization of papyrus based on these properties.

Textile Industry and Ḥadīṭ Literature: Insights from Arabic Documentary and Literary Papyri (VIIIth - IXth centuries)

Since antiquity, textiles have been one of Egypt's main sources of wealth. As some scholars have pointed out, Arabic papyri and narrative sources suggest that, after the Islamic conquest, the Arab and Muslim dominant class gained privileged access to textile resources and control over their trade. The elites whose wealth stemmed from this industry overlapped with the Muslim literati class. The cultural and social capital of the latter was largely rooted in ḥadīṭ literature, which had normative value in legal and socio-cultural domains and served as a key vector for Islamic identity construction and social cohesion. I offer to present a fragment of a ḥadīṭ compilation on papyrus from the Michaelides Collection, addressing certain types of fabrics and clothing, which can contribute to our understanding of the modalities of transmission of this literature and its social functions. The role of such texts in embedding the 'textile field' in Islamicity will be explored. The contribution of Egyptian scholars to the dissemination of textile-related ḥadīṭ shall also be examined, drawing upon their extensive analysis and confrontation with documentary papyri.

Papyri in Open Access? Tracing the State of Digitization Across Collections Worldwide – POSTER

With digitization endeavors at cultural institutions being at an all-time high, and ancient world research being conducted in increasingly international projects, the availability of high-quality digitized papyri to scholars has never been both more needed and more easily provided. At the same time, this has led to digitization decision-making often taking place on an institutional basis, at worst many levels of hierarchy above papyrological curators – meaning imaging and metadata standards, interoperability, presentation modes and accessibility of collections can differ vastly from institution to institution.

Based on an enhanced dataset deriving institutions from the open access Trismegistos Collections resource, this paper presents examples of differences in digitized papyrus holdings published online and offers an update on the state of papyrus digitization from a global perspective.

What do the *tituli picti* from Atripe (Egypt) tell us?

Since 2018, more than 30 000 ostraca have been discovered in Atripe, an archaeological site located near Sohag in Egypt. As they were removed at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th centuries by the *sebakhs*, the original archaeological context of these documents is lost, but they are linked with the graeco-roman temples standing nearby. This huge documentation is a precious testimony of the multicultural Egyptian society from Ptolemaic and Roman Periods. Among those ostraca, numerous *tituli picti* can be identified. Presenting the first results of their study, the communication aims to draw a panorama of them and of their use, with a focus on Demotic ones. Indeed, *tituli picti* represent around 10% of the documentation from Atripe. Most of them are written in Demotic and in Greek. Despite the lack of original archaeological context, their study offers interesting informations, allowing us to categorize them and

thus, to better understand the context of their writing and the provenance, the destination and use of the products. Thanks to the large number of tituli picti, it is also possible to compare the use of Demotic and/or Greek writing.

BENOÎT LAUDENBACH
Sorbonne Université

Στονοέντα ? Non, Pâris ne gémit pas ! Quelques réponses homériques à propos de l'Inv. Sorb. 2302 (MP3 786.1 = LDAB 2380) et l'Inv. Sorb. 2303 (MP3 948.2 = LDAB 2255)

Dans un article de 1967, Bernard Boyaval publiait deux fragments ptolémaïques de l'Iliade, probablement issus de deux rouleaux différents, accompagnés de la photo d'un autre petit morceau, de place indéterminée, et d'un verso documentaire. Le fragment 2302 a particulièrement retenu l'attention en raison de ses vers supplémentaires, mais l'editio princeps soit ne les lisait pas entièrement, soit ne se hasardait pas à proposer des restitutions, laissant libre cours à des interprétations en réalité mal étayées. Un réexamen de ce petit dossier permet non seulement de lire ou de restituer intégralement tous les vers avec un degré de certitude raisonnable, mais aussi d'identifier le petit fragment supplémentaire en rattachant à l'un des deux rouleaux putatifs, et de comprendre pourquoi et comment ces vers ont été ajoutés et pour quelles raisons ils ont pu faire l'objet de la critique alexandrine.

THOMAS LAVER
University of Cambridge

The Shine Nsa Documents, and the Stables of the Bawit Monastery

Through a systematic study of the shine nsa ostraca from the Bawit monastery, this paper will clarify our understanding of the context and function of these documents while also providing a new account of the operation of this monastery's stables.

The paper will first clarify the nature of these documents, using the fact that they provide exact data regarding delivery numbers and quantities to stress that these were not orders initiating a delivery mission, but instead notes written after a delivery had been made. It will then use other key details recorded on these receipts to offer a more detailed reconstruction of the specific purpose and broader administrative context of these notes. The paper will then use other details recorded by these ostraca to develop a more detailed picture of the functioning of the monastery's stables, particularly clarifying the number of stables, how they were staffed, the size of the monastic herd, and the prevalence of hired transport.

This study will be situated in the broader context of the Bawit monastery's economic activities, particularly the role of these stables in the operation of the monastic estate.

ALESSIA LAVORANTE
Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

Collaborative Approaches to Ink Identification: Enhancing Ink Prediction Through Papyrological Interpretation

The challenges of ink identification underscore the crucial need for active collaboration between papyrologists and machine learning experts. This paper presents the activities undertaken by members of the Vesuvius Challenge papyrological team, Marzia D'Angelo, Alessia Lavorante, Claudio Vergara, and Rossella Villa, supervised by Federica Nicolardi, in collaboration with Stephen Parsons and Youssef Nader from the technical team. The aim is to refine ink predictions through papyrological interpretation, before reusing them as labeled training data in an iterative process. The paper will detail the methodologies employed, the challenges encountered, and the results achieved through this joint effort.

ALESSIA LAVORANTE / ROSSELLA VILLA
Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II - Università degli Studi di Salerno

Digital Papyrology. New Approaches to Preservation, Edition and Dissemination of Papyrus Collections in Southern Italy

The PRIN Project 2022 PNRR "Digital Papyrology. New Approaches to Preservation, Edition and Dissemination of Papyrus Collections in Southern Italy", which involves four research groups (University of Salerno; University of Salento; University of Campania "Luigi Vanvitelli"; University of Naples Federico II), aims to survey the papyri of Egyptian provenance kept in Southern Italy, in the collections of the University of Salerno and Lecce and in Biblioteca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele III, Naples. These collections comprise hundreds of fragments in Greek, Demotic, and Hieratic, which are not well known. Indeed, they present many challenges: some are difficult to read, due to their poor preservation, and most do not come from secure findspots or are suspected to be disiecta membra of cartonnage, which might have been sold to several institutions. The project will offer a comprehensive, web-based catalogue of them, with digital reproductions, relying on imaging techniques and software first developed for Herculaneum papyri, as well as the editions of the most interesting texts. This way, a neglected heritage will be made available to the scholars community and to a larger public.

MARIE LEGENDRE / ELINE SCHEERLINCK
University of Edinburgh

Arabic and Greek Accounting Documents from Abbasid Egypt

Administering the taxes of the Egyptian province under the Abbasid Caliphate generated a significant amount of paperwork, some of which is found in the form of various accounting documents in Arabic, Coptic, and Greek. Many of these documents remain unpublished. This paper will present work-in-progress editions of unpublished fiscal lists and accounts from Abbasid Egypt, written in Arabic and Greek, from the collections of the University of Michigan and the Austrian National Library, respectively.

A comparison of the Greek and Arabic accounting documents of the fiscal administration will shed light on the workings of Egypt's multilingual fiscal administration during this period. The more scattered, smaller fragments offer material for comparison with the two well-contextualised ledgers discussed in Theresa Grabmaier's paper.

GIULIANA LEONE

Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II / CISPE

A proposito di un'edizione del Περὶ φύσεως di Epicuro: i papiri vergati dall'Anonimo V

I rotoli ercolanesi che hanno restituito l'opus magnum di Epicuro Sulla natura hanno apportato un prezioso contributo alle nostre conoscenze non solo per quanto riguarda la struttura e i contenuti dell'opera, ma anche in merito ai processi di produzione materiale, edizione, fruizione, circolazione e trasmissione di un testo filosofico di grande rilievo e consistenza, offrendo, tra l'altro, uno spaccato rappresentativo della pluralità delle scritture attestate a Ercolano in un arco temporale di circa quattro secoli. Oggetto della comunicazione saranno, in particolare, i rotoli vergati nel II secolo a.C. dall'Anonimo V - secondo la classificazione stabilita da Guglielmo Cavallo -, dei quali mi è stato possibile precisare e aggiornare la consistenza numerica, nonché ricostruire le fasi redazionali e investigare le modalità di trasmissione e fruizione da parte di differenti lettori nel corso dei secoli.

SANDRA LIPPERT

Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS)

The ostraca from Hut-Repit/Atripe (Athribis in Upper Egypt)

The ongoing excavation of the University of Tübingen in Hut-Repit/Atripe/Athribis near Sohag in Upper Egypt has already brought to light almost 34000 inscribed pottery sherds (as of October 2024), mainly Demotic and Greek, but also in other Egyptians scripts (hieroglyphs, hieratic) as well as Old Coptic, Coptic and even Arabic. The bulk of the material dates to the later Ptolemaic period and the first centuries of the Roman rule, but it extends through the Byzantine period up to the 7th/8th centuries. Most of the ostraca bear documentary texts (accounts, lists, receipts, letters etc.) and there are also numerous amphora labels, but approximately a thousand sherds come from a school context, and hundreds shed light on the religious and para-religious practices (hymns and prayers, texts of personal piety, moschosphragists' certificates, horoscopes).

The paper will present the ongoing work of the interdisciplinary research group "Ostraca d'Athribis" who is studying this rich and varied material in collaboration with the Tübingen archaeological mission since 2019; it complements the research group's poster.

The ostraca from Hut-Repit/Atripe (Athribis in Upper Egypt) – POSTER

The ongoing excavation of the University of Tübingen in Hut-Repit/Atripe/Athribis near Sohag in Upper Egypt has already brought to light almost 34000 inscribed pottery sherds (as of October 2024), mainly Demotic and Greek, but also in other Egyptians scripts (hieroglyphs, hieratic) as well as Old Coptic, Coptic and even Arabic. The bulk of the material dates to the later Ptolemaic period and the first centuries of the Roman rule, but it extends through the Byzantine period up to the 7th/8th centuries. Most of the ostraca bear documentary texts (accounts, lists, receipts, letters etc.) and there are also numerous amphora labels, but approximately a thousand sherds come from a school context, and hundreds shed light on the religious and para-religious practices (hymns and prayers, texts of personal piety, moschosphragists' certificates, horoscopes). The poster will present examples of the rich material from Athribis that is currently studied by the interdisciplinary research group "Ostraca d'Athribis" in collaboration with the Tübingen archaeological mission; it complements the short paper on the running projet.

FRANCESCO LOCONTE

Università degli Studi di Foggia / Sorbonne Université

Relazioni pericolose: riconsiderazioni su alcuni papiri di Eschine

Tra le letture privilegiate del mondo antico, i discorsi di Eschine ricoprivano un ruolo di rilievo: si trattava, infatti, dell'oratore più letto dopo Demostene e Isocrate. Lo dimostra, tra l'altro, un corpus di papiri di notevole consistenza, composto da 52 testimoni, nonostante una produzione piuttosto limitata, poiché già nell'antichità erano attribuiti a Eschine soltanto tre discorsi. La maggior parte dei reperti papiracei proviene da Ossirinco e si estende su un arco temporale che va dal II secolo a.C. al VI d.C. Alcuni testimoni mostrano affinità sia sul piano bibliologico che paleografico, permettendo di dimostrare come frammenti appartenenti a collezioni diverse possano in realtà costituire parti di un medesimo rotolo. Tuttavia, in alcuni casi, risulta più complesso riconoscere l'appartenenza di frammenti diversi alla medesima unità libraria. Il presente intervento si propone di riesaminare alcuni testimoni per i quali è stata ipotizzata l'appartenenza a uno stesso rotolo – due papiri dell'orazione Contro Timarco e quattro di quella Contro Ctesifonte – che presentano significative analogie, ma anche importanti differenze in termini bibliologici e paleografici.

JULIA LOUGOVAYA

Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg

Mathematics of practitioners in late antique papyrus codices

The paper focuses on papyrus codices containing collections of mathematical problems and other texts of use to practitioners—a wide range of people for whom computational and metrological skills were part of their daily life and work. It suggests that these codices, which all appear to date to the 4th through 5th centuries, reflect a practice of purposeful collecting, selecting and copying of mathematical and metrological texts, which circulated earlier usually in the form of rolls and likely also transmitted orally in a variety of contexts. In contrast to this earlier evidence, the collections in codices form a certain unity both thematically as well as in terms of the educational and professional environments from which they likely stemmed. They also shed light on the spreading of mathematical training in late antiquity, which is attested by exercises preserved primarily on wood tablets. Mathematical collections in codices can thus be seen as a middle ground for exploring the earlier tradition, which served as their source, and the late antique period, which saw the dissemination of mathematical training.

NOËMIE LUCAS

University of Edinburgh

Reconstructing Fiscal Administration in Early Abbasid Egypt: The *Aṣḥāb al-Kharāj* during the Reign of Hārūn al-Rashīd

During the first decades of Abbasid rule, the reign of Hārūn al-Rashīd (786–809) witnessed a very high turnover in provincial governance, with 22 governors appointed over Egypt in 23 years. Of these, half are reported to have held fiscal responsibilities. Hārūn's reign is also marked by the influential vizierate of the Barmakids, often highlighted for its impact on fiscal administration. This paper examines the officials responsible for fiscal administration in Egypt—referred to as *aṣḥāb al-kharāj*—to determine whether their tenure followed similar patterns to those of the governors. The analysis is part of a larger project aimed at reconstructing the list of fiscal directors in Egypt (between 750–909). By integrating material evidence, such as papyri and glass

weights, with narrative sources, this study focuses on two decades of Abbasid history. It reconstructs a list of *aṣḥāb al-kharāj*, offering a preliminary portrait of these officials and their functions. The goals are twofold: to assess whether this period represents a unique phase in Abbasid fiscal history, and to address the methodological challenges involved in reconstructing administrative lists from fragmentary evidence.

ELSA LUCASSEN

University of Amsterdam

Follow the Gifts: blurring lines between festivals from the perspective of gifts

In the papyrological sources we find evidence for various forms of formalized gifts, or allowances, given on the occasion of festivals, such as *heortika* and *Kalandika*. After considering the nature of these practices and their social contexts, I discuss several documents relating to both the *heortika* and *Kalandika* customs from the fourth century onwards. Following the papyrus trail left by this practice of giving can enhance our understanding of possible connections between festivals. In this paper I focus on allowances in the month of Tybi, considering the fact that there is a significant number of feasts connected to this time of year. I argue that the Feast of Tybi, which is often connected to the Christian feast of Epiphany, is closely related to the Roman Kalends feast, or could even have served as a non-pagan alternative for this festival, as *Kalandika* occurred simultaneously to the *heortika* for the Feast of Tybi. Therefore, the influence of the rising authority of Christianity on the custom of giving will be taken in account as well. Lastly, I consider *heortika* connected to Easter to see if a similar analysis can be made for this festive period.

ANNEMARIE LUIJENDIJK

Princeton University

In Search of Father Herakleides (SB XVI 12304)

In the 1982 issue of the *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*, Kurt Treu published a short papyrus letter from the Berlin collection, P.Berol. 8508/SB XVI 12304. It involves a so-called Christian letter of peace from a “*papas Heraclites*” to fellow clergy. Treu provided an excellent but rather succinct edition, covering just two printed pages. Being of interest for the sender's clerical position and possible identity and for the use of isopsephy, the letter warrants a longer discussion. A closer examination of the piece suggest that this was a draft letter or exercise. I argue that the sender was a bishop named Herakleides and evaluate evidence for multiple bishops and Christian men by this name from the third and fourth centuries.

ADAM ŁAJTAR

See under “*Agata Deptuła / Adam Łajtar*”.

DIMITRA MAKRI

University of Ioannina

The Allure of *σμύrna*: the Multifaceted Role of Myrrh in Graeco-Roman and Byzantine

Fragrances, whether captivating with their subtle allure or repelling with their unpleasant sensation, were a prominent theme in ancient Greek literature. Trees, flowers, and herbs provided a rich array of aromatic substances implemented for purposes such as aromatherapy, while spices enhanced food flavor and stimulated the appetite, making scents an integral part of daily life in antiquity. This paper aims to explore the significance of myrrh in the daily lives of the inhabitants of Egypt during the Graeco-Roman and Byzantine periods drawing

on the surviving papyri, ostraca, literary sources, and inscriptions. Emphasis will be placed on the terminology related to myrrh, as well as its domestic applications, its role in religious rituals, and its value in medicinal applications.

MYRTO MALOUTA
Ionian University

Egypt Skilled labour and specialization among woodworkers in Graeco-Roman Egypt

Judging from the ubiquitous use of wood in architecture, boat and land-vehicle construction, irrigation works, and everyday life in Graeco-Roman Egypt, it is clear that woodworkers must have been in high demand. The fabrication of simple, utilitarian objects must have been part and parcel of providing the necessities for a household, in accordance with what we know from more recent pre-industrial societies, though the papyrological evidence, regrettably but not surprisingly, is not helpful in establishing the level of DIY woodworking skill among the general population. However, the technical intricacy and complexity of a number of constructions that are attested archaeologically or described in the documents attest also to the presence of craftsmen possessing a high level of skill and technical knowledge. In this paper I examine the evidence that sheds light on the process with which such skill may have been acquired and the ways that specialized craftsmen operated and organized themselves.

FRANCESCA MALTOMINI
Università degli Studi di Firenze

The project “Reconstructing Fragmentary Papyri through Human-Machine Interaction: case studies from two Italian collections”

Reassembling multi-fragmented papyri, often dispersed across collections worldwide, is a challenging and time-intensive task. The ongoing PRIN 2022 PNRR project “Reconstructing Fragmentary Papyri through Human-Machine Interaction: Case Studies from Two Italian Collections” aims to address this challenge by leveraging advanced technologies. Led by the papyrological teams at the Istituto Papirologico “G. Vitelli” (University of Florence) and the University of Genoa, and by computer engineers from the Institute of Information Science and Technologies (ISTI – CNR Pisa), the project focuses on the Papiri della Società Italiana (PSI) collection found in the Temple Library of Tebtynis, and the Papiri dell’Università di Genova (PUG). This presentation will highlight a key project milestone: the development of a versatile, AI-assisted software tool designed specifically for reconstructing fragmented papyri.

CECILIA MAMBRIONI
Università degli Studi Roma Tre

The Social Network of a Tebtunis Family in the Second Century CE

Recent scholarship has demonstrated a growing interest in local elites and village life in Roman Egypt, especially Tebtunis (e.g. Langellotti, Village Life in Roman Egypt: Tebtunis in the First Century AD, 2020 and Takahashi, The Ties That Bind, 2021). Following in these footsteps, this paper will present new information about some members of an Arsinoite elite family with ties to Tebtunis in the second century CE. This research stems from the edition – jointly made with A. Maravela – of an unpublished Greek testament, drawn up in Ptolemais Euergetis in the late second century CE, and will focus on the notary Achilleus and his grandfather Lourios alias Apollonios. This paper will offer new insights into the social network of Achilleus and his family and show how prosopographical research can connect papyri now dispersed throughout several papyrus collections.

ANASTASIA MARAVELA / RAQUEL MARTÍN HERNÁNDEZ
University of Oslo - Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Points of Contact between PGM VII and PGM XXXVI: A Common Origin?

PGM VII (P.Lond.I 121) and PGM XXXVI (P.Oslo 1) are among the most complete surviving bookrolls of ancient magic, both dated in 4th century Egypt. Although the places where both texts were found differ (Hermontis and Fayoum), it is impossible to be certain where they were first written. Both manuscripts share notable paleographic similarities and exhibit formal connections in technical vocabulary, linguistic structure, and invocational style that invite us to wonder about a possible relationship between them.

Our paper explores the use of language in both texts to investigate whether or not they share a common origin or whether both could have emerged from a similar compositional environment. By analyzing these linguistic and structural parallels, we aim to advance our understanding of these texts and shed light on potential connections in how magical practices were transmitted in books in Roman Egypt.

ARIADNE MARKETOU
See under “Brent Nongbri / Ariadne Marketou / Robert Emil Berge”.

ALMUTH MÄRKER
Universität Leipzig

Wie kann eine universitäre Sammlung innerhalb der Universität und nach außen wirken. Das Beispiel Leipzigs

Die Papyrussammlung der Universitätsbibliothek Leipzig wurde vollständig verglast, in einer Datenbank erschlossen und digitalisiert. Was sind nun die Chancen und Möglichkeiten, im universitären Umfeld zu wirken?

- Lehrstühle für wissenschaftliche Erschließung durch Editionen gewinnen (DFG-Anträge supporten, Kooperation für Akademieprojekte garantieren, Einzelditionen in Fachzeitschriften befördern),
- Seminarsitzungen mit Originalen der Sammlung ermöglichen (Zielgruppen: Alte Geschichte, Klassische Philologie, Theologie, Buch- und Bibliothekswissenschaften),
- curriculumsrelevante Praktika in Masterstudiengängen betreuen.
- Wie wirkt die Leipziger Sammlung nach außen?
- Eine fachlich interessierte, breite Öffentlichkeit durch die Vortragsreihe mit vier Terminen pro Jahr ansprechen,
- Auf Tagungen und Meetings international und national präsent sein,
- Die Edition von Papyri u.a. durch multispektrale Images unterstützen,
- Die Papyrologie dazu einladen, mit den Leipziger Beständen zu arbeiten.

ISABELLE MARTHOT-SANTANIELLO
Universität Basel

A village notary hand? The contribution of digital palaeography to our knowledge on the notaries in Byzantine Aphroditos

The rich papyrological documentation from the village of Aphroditos in the Byzantine period (more than 700 texts) offers a rare opportunity to investigate how handwriting varies in two main perspectives: between individuals (inter-writer) and within each hand (intra-writer). Among the many possible writers in Aphroditos, the notaries form a relevant case study: they write relatively long texts (compared e.g. to tax receipts) that are of comparable content and, if well-preserved, are dated and signed. In the scope of two consecutive projects led in Basel (D-scribes and EGRAPSA) more than a hundred texts penned by around twenty notaries have been collected and analyzed using innovative visualization interfaces and state-of-the-art computational methods borrowed from current research on Writer Identification in Computer Vision. The presentation will illustrate how several datasets were built, what were the methodological choices to tackle the question of writer identification and how the computational results need to be analyzed to be actually useful to papyrologists not only to find who the writer of a given text is, but also how similar the handwriting of various writers can be.

ALAIN MARTIN
Université Libre de Bruxelles

Bibliographie Papyrologique - BP rétrospective (des origines à 1931)

La Bibliographie Papyrologique (BP) en ligne compte à ce jour plus de 60 000 fiches, couvrant l'ensemble des publications (livres, articles, etc.) parus entre 1932 et aujourd'hui. Marcel Hombert, fondateur de la BP, s'était constitué un fichier personnel manuscrit regroupant les références bibliographiques des travaux parus avant 1932, au nombre de 7 000 environs. Le projet vise à saisir ces données et à les mettre gratuitement à la disposition des papyrologues sur le site de la BP, d'abord sous la forme de pdf isolés (consacrés chacun à une lettre de l'alphabet), ensuite sous la forme de fiches électroniques intégrées dans la BP en ligne. En guise d'hommage au XXXI^e Congrès de Papyrologie, deux premiers pdf ont été placés sur le site de la BP. On y trouve les travaux des auteur.e.s dont les noms commencent par les lettres A et B.

RAQUEL MARTÍN HERNÁNDEZ
See under "Anastasia Maravela / Raquel Martín Hernández".

DAVID MARTINEZ
University of Chicago

P. Texas 51: An Oath by Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe

This triangular fragment is from the collection of Ptolemaic papyri from mummy cartonnage, housed in the Harry Ransom Center at the University of Texas at Austin, USA. The fragment is incomplete on all sides except the bottom. Missing from the top is likely the dating conventions. Based on the first three more complete lines and judging from standard oath formulae, we can assume a gap of approximately 31-35 letters divided between the right and the left of the papyrus, but it is difficult to determine how the missing letters are distributed on each side. The fragment preserves eight lines of a royal oath in the name of Ptolemy Philadelphus and his sister-wife Arsinoe, certifying the rental of a kleros; cf. P. Köln VIII 345, P. Petr. III 104-106, P. Stras. VII 642. The oath seems to include the first words of the "Sarapis and Isis and all the other gods and goddesses" formula, which occurs in later Ptolemaic royal oaths but apparently nowhere else among those from the reign of the Ptolemy Philadelphus. The presence of a syngraphe Aigyptia suggests that an Egyptian is involved in the lease, either as lessee or in a subletting arrangement.

CLARA MARTÍNEZ-MORENO
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

„And then you may ask the patient“: Approaches to direct/indirect speech as an agential trait in medico-magical papyri

Healing procedures rely on the dialogue between the patient and the healer. These two individuals must address one another in describing and identifying the symptoms, stating the diagnoses, and explaining the treatments. Within this oral interchange, inequalities and hierarchies

could be supposed within actants speech faculties, concerning eloquence, cultural and medical knowledge – if a patient was able to speak at all.

Such oral „healing conversations“ are usually lost. However, in the Egyptian case, they might be preserved in a specific text group: the iatromagical papyri of Greco-Roman Egypt. By applying semiotic and anthropological methodologies to these sources, their language (Greek, Egyptian) could be examined as a memory of the healer’s and the patient’s verbal exchange.

Through this paper, we aim to identify these different voices within the healing procedures preserved in the papyri by contextualizing the semiotic processes (practice, indexicality, ideology, and performance). Then, we aim to determine how much each actor exercised their agency, analyzing speech acts, how healing conversations may have evolved, and how identities were embodied through performance and speech.

LEAH MASCIA / DELIA EGUILUZ / BERNAT BURGAYA MARTÍNEZ / MARGALIDA MUNAR GRIMALT
Universität Hamburg / Freie Universität Berlin

Unveiling Funerary Rites in Roman Oxyrhynchus: New Insights into the Papyrological Findings from the so-called Upper Necropolis

The archaeological investigations carried out in the ancient city of Oxyrhynchus by the Mission of the University of Barcelona between 2021 and 2023 have led to the discovery of various early Roman funerary monuments. The joint research activities undertaken by a team of Egyptologists, conservators, and anthropologists within these tombs have led to the finding of a corpus of folded and sealed papyri deposited on the bodies of various embalmed individuals. Careful conservation treatments performed on these papyri in situ and the laboratory of the mission house, paired with in-depth analyses with a digital microscope, revealed that most of these texts can be identified as Greco-Egyptian magical papyri. This discovery, which to our knowledge remains unparalleled, discloses an unexpected side of the phenomenon of transformation inevitably experienced by the Egyptian funerary cults in the aftermath of the Roman conquest.

This talk aims to provide insight into this new finding, thus offering a concrete example of the essential role played by different specialists, with the help of new technologies, in assuring the preservation and in-depth analysis of ancient written artefacts.

BRIAN MCGING
Trinity College Dublin

Irrigation problems at Phermouthis: a petition in the Narmouthis grapheion archive

On 4 March AD 75, the grapheion at Narmouthis drew up two copies of a petition from 21 elders of the public farmers of the shoreland at Phermouthis. One was addressed to Herakleides, village scribe of Narmouthis, the other to Harpalos, twice gymnasiarch, who bore a previously unattested title, ὁ πρὸς τοῖς αἰγιαλοῖς καὶ τοῖς ὕδασι τοῦ Ἀρσινόεως, the official in charge of the shorelands and waters of the Arsinoite. The 21 elders represent farmers who had been cultivating 1000 arourai of shoreland since the 10th year of Nero’s reign (AD 63-4), and who now complain that the sluice gate assigned to them had been forcibly commandeered by five farmers from the plain of Phermouthis, with the result that their land was not being irrigated. The document provides many points of interest concerning agricultural operations at Narmouthis and its environs, the workings of the grapheion and Narmouthis nomenclature.

MICHAEL MCSKER
University College London

Old and Maybe New Triphiodorus

P.Oxy. inv. 62 6B.82/H(2-4)e contains the end of Triphiodorus’ Sack of Troy on the recto and another, unknown poem on the verso, written upside down with respect to the recto (therefore a roll flipped upside down and not a codex) in the same hand. The poem on the verso describes Achilles singing about Heracles and Auge. The papyrus’ early date, perhaps early third century, is surprising. In this paper, I will consider the dating of the hand, the contribution of the recto to our understanding of Triphiodorus’ text, and the question of the authorship and dating of the poem on the verso. It does not obviously match any of the titles recorded in the Suda for Triphiodorus, but this is not decisive evidence against his authorship. Metrics and vocabulary will also be considered.

CHIARA MECCARIELLO
University of Exeter

Performing Drama in Graeco-Roman Egypt: A Reassessment of Two Musical Papyri

Papyri with musical notation, the best documented type of performance papyri, have greatly enhanced our understanding of dramatic performance in Graeco-Roman Egypt. This paper reassesses the text, layout and possible purposes of two such papyri from the Ptolemaic period.1. P. Leiden inv. 510 (TM 59924) contains lines from Euripides’ Iphigenia in Aulis in a restructured order. On the grounds of a new analysis of its text and layout, I will present a two-fold argument: first, that the text reveals a creative adaptation of Euripides’ play; second, that the distribution of the musical notation suggests this artefact was intended for the singer(s) of its choral lines.2. P. Oxy. inv. 89 B/31,33 (TM 65882) contains lyric verses with musical notation on the front and non-lyric lines from a play labelled ‘Sophocles’ Achilles’ on the back. On the basis of a new linguistic analysis, I will argue that both sides contain satyr drama and may belong to the same play, perhaps the lost Achilles’ Lovers. By shedding new light on these papyri, my paper reappraises performance practices in Ptolemaic Egypt, demonstrating their creative potential and generic breadth.

Speaking through anapaests: a new colometry and some textual considerations on P.Oslo. inv. 1413, a post-classical tragedy

P. Oslo. inv. 1413 belongs to the group of ‘musical papyri’. It contains two poetic works provided with musical notation. The first text is extremely fragmentary, especially at the end: it reports an anapaestic rhesis of a messenger who informs Deianira about the apparition of Achilles’ ghost in the Trojan field, preceded by unusual natural events. The aim of this contribution is to provide a re-examination of this piece with new readings and considerations on its contents. Some doubts of the editors are resolved by the palaeographic analysis carried out. On the content, while the editors made comparisons with texts from the 2nd century onwards, more precise comparisons will be made with 5th century BC theatre, with 1st century AD rhetoric and “ghost stories”. Further, starting from a reconsideration of the text lost in the margins, a new colorimetric arrangement is proposed. It will be found entirely analogous to an anapaestic lamentation of Andromache preserved in P.Bodl. Gr. class. f. 113 (P), from the 1st century AD, and possibly related to P.Oslo. inv. 1413 perhaps also from an authorship point of view. The papyrus, indeed, seems to report the drama of a 4th-3rd century BC tragedy.

ÁGNES T. MIHÁLYKÓ
St Athanasius Greek Catholic Theological Institute / Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften

Agape Meals in Late Antique Egypt

The Eucharist of the first Christian communities was a complete meal eaten together. In the course of the third century, it became ritualized and reduced to the administration of symbolic amounts of bread and wine. Late antique congregations in Egypt, however, appear to have maintained a strong connection between the Eucharist and a subsequent communal meal, often called agape. This meal was held in a variety of contexts: in the church and in shrines, in monasteries, or in the homes of individuals. Among the participants were clergy, monks, or the family and relatives, and the meals often took on a charitable character, providing food for the less affluent. Agape meals were in particular associated with feast days or the commemoration of the dead, but they could also be held after the regular weekly Eucharist as well. In this paper I will survey the evidence from literary, liturgical, canonical, and papyrological sources that sheds light on the diverse practices associated with agape meals.

GIULIA MIRANTE
Università degli Studi di Firenze

Registers and accounts: palaeographical features and layout

The paper will focus on the layout and the palaeographical features of a selected group of documentary papyri from Graeco-Roman Egypt: accounts, lists and registers.

The aim is to investigate the use of symbols and abbreviations in bookkeeping system during the 1st and 2nd century AD, starting from two private accounts from Hermopolites, SB VIII 9699 (AD 78/79) and P. Lond. I 131*, pp. 189-191 (AD 77/78). Firstly, the standard elements will be presented, highlighting similarities and common practices in the format, layout and sentences’ structure. Subsequently, the analysis will deal with the context, exploring the potential correlation between physical features, paratextual elements, graphic signs and content, as well as the evolution of bookkeeping conventions.

SO MIYAGAWA
See under “Audric-Charles Wannaz / So Miyagawa / Fabian Wespi”.

ANNICK MONET
Université de Lille

Le logiciel Maque-IT à l’épreuve du PHerc.Paris. 2 : une gageure ?

Le logiciel Maque-IT, présenté lors des derniers congrès par Federica Nicolardi et Marzia D’Angelo, a initialement été conçu pour des rouleaux déroulés avec la machine de Piaggio. Nous essaierons de voir dans quelle mesure ce logiciel peut contribuer à améliorer la remise en colonnes des 283 fragments épars de [La Calomnie] de Philodème.

ANNA MONTE
Università degli Studi di Udine / Universität Bâsel

Would you like to try an ancient eye remedy? Recipes for eye diseases in the Greek papyri

Eye diseases were among the most common and debilitating ailments suffered in Antiquity. The prevalence of eye diseases in the ancient world is generally documented by medical treatises on ophthalmology and collections of remedies for the eyes, archaeological finds, such as the kollyria-stamps, and, for Egypt, documentary and medical papyri. Eye diseases were mainly treated with “pharmacological” compounds of substances such as metals, plants, and animal products. This paper will present the results of a study of the ophthalmic remedies preserved in the papyri. It will discuss 1) what eye diseases they were used for; 2) what kind of remedies were the most popular; 3) what ingredients were used; 4) where did the recipes originate (e.g., from known medical authors).

JOSEPH R. MORGAN
University of Oklahoma

“Early Ptolemaic Cartonnage in the Classics Department Papyrus Collection at the University of Toronto: Texts and Archival Contexts”

This paper discusses a large corpus of unpublished papyri housed in the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library at the University of Toronto composed of cartonnage excavated at el-Hibeh by Grenfell and Hunt in 1902-3. In the first half of this talk, I provide a brief narrative of the corpus' acquisition by the University of Toronto and describe its relationship to the published corpora of provenanced and unprovenanced Hibeh papyri. Building upon recent work on the archival composition of the latter corpora, I compare the physical characteristics, content, and prosopography of the unpublished texts in the Toronto collection to the published Hibeh corpus. In the second half of the talk, I provide two brief case-studies that illustrate the insights to be gleaned from the investigation of links between unpublished fragments in the Toronto collection and documentary archives in the published Hibeh corpus, specifically a receipt related to the Archive of Zenodoros the oikonomos (U.Toronto Gaz. Fol. 10, fragments 1, 4, and 5) and a land-lease (Gaz. Fol. 36, fragments 1, 5, and 6).

MARCEL MOSER
LMU München / JMU Würzburg

Quid pro quo? – Towards a Typology of Demotic and Greek Accounts

This paper aims to give an insight into one of the goals for the subproject on the economic dimension of the temple of Soknopaios in Roman times, namely a typology of accounts. While a first selection of comprehensive Demotic accounts was edited for the project DimeData, the new project specifically focuses on accounts that are unusual from a typological point of view. Thus, a short survey on the typology of Demotic accounts that have been recorded in the database so far is instructive. Starting from the papyrus roll P.DimeData 16 that records three different types of accounts for the years 94–98 CE features, purposes as well as further characteristics of these different types are shown. The paper ends with an outlook on papyri that are still to be edited and the question how the Demotic typology can be applied to Greek accounts connected with the temple at Dimê.

YOSRA AHMED MOSLEH
Ain Shams University

Who was μάγειρος in the Roman and Byzantine period?

This paper will shed a light on a profession μάγειρος in the Roman and Byzantine period. According to the documentary papyri, this paper will answer to these questions: Who was μάγειρος? Where did he work? What were his responsibilities? What were his tools? How much was his wage? Was μάγειρος a liturgy?

MARIA MOSSAKOWSKA-GAUBERT
Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS)

Weaver and its loom: ὑφάντης in papyri from the Ptolemaic period

Numerous terms for weavers are attested in papyrological documentation throughout the Ptolemaic and Roman Periods. Although it is common to regard some of them as having a general meaning, it seems that the vast majority, if not all, refer to a specific branch of the textile industry. An example of this type of term is ὑφάντης attested in classical literature, which appears to be a generic term for a weaver there. However, this term in the Greek used in Egypt seems to have a more specific meaning, ignored so far by scholars dealing with textile production in Egypt. The paper proposed here will attempt to identify the specialisation of this weaver and the type of loom on which he worked.

ALAN MUGRIDGE
Sydney Missionary and Bible College

A papyrus, its scribe, and his motives

This paper is a study of one New Testament papyrus (P4) in relation to what can be ascertained about its scribe in response to claims that the scribe had an agenda in introducing a variant reading. This is just one particular case of a longer study evaluating many claims to discern scribal motives behind various readings in New Testament papyri. The first results of this study appear in my recently published volume, "Scribes, Motives, and Manuscripts" (2024), and a review of two major studies making similar claims appears in the companion volume, "Scribes, Theology, and Apologetics" (2025). In this paper, I examine what can be postulated as the particular contribution of the scribe of this papyrus in general and in relation to claims that he had a particular motive in introducing one particular variant reading that is unique to this papyrus.

FRANCESCO MURACA
Università di Bologna

Il meccanismo della delega nel sistema giurisdizionale dell'Egitto romano

Il procedimento della delega rivestiva una grande importanza per il funzionamento del sistema legale dell'Impero romano. Nelle diverse tipologie di province, i funzionari di livello più elevato, a partire dal governatore, solevano delegare singole cause soprattutto agli ufficiali a loro gerarchicamente subordinati, in modo che questi se ne sarebbero occupati nelle loro diverse fasi fino ad arrivare alla sentenza. In una compagine imperiale in cui la domanda di giustizia era elevatissima, soprattutto nei territori extra italici, questo sistema permetteva, almeno parzialmente, di sgravare da tale mansione i governatori provinciali e di ottimizzare il funzionamento dell'apparato giudiziario, rendendolo maggiormente efficiente e funzionale. L'Egitto romano non faceva eccezione a questa realtà, eppure in questa provincia il meccanismo della delega, ampiamente utilizzato dal prefetto e dagli altri quadri amministrativi, non è stato analizzato come meriterebbe, può contare su una sola trattazione organica ampiamente datata, mentre in tempi più recenti la letteratura si è limitata a semplici accenni. Questo ha facilitato l'insorgere di svariate teorie peculiari, tra cui quella più ricorrente è rappresentata dall'idea che i diversi ufficiali provinciali attivi nella regione nilotica svolgessero la propria attività giurisdizionale attraverso una delega generale e permanente del governatore, un modello che rappresenta un «institutionalized ghost» che necessita di essere superato.

FRANZISKA NAETHER

Universität Leipzig / Stellenbosch University / SAW Leipzig

Sacred Scrolls, Secret Knowledge: The Role of Papyri and Writing in Egyptian Literary Texts from the Greco-Roman Period

In the paper, I will examine the dual function of papyri (and other writing surfaces) as ritual instruments and as carriers of magical texts, illuminating the sacred status of these documents. The study, based on the roles of papyri in literary texts from Egypt, delves into "ancient papyrology" and the transmission of what was considered "secret knowledge," i.e. priestly initiation. Additionally, I will be focusing on the preservation and interpretation of these texts in temple libraries including the "House of Life;" emphasizing their significance in context of cult practices. By analyzing the structures of the texts and the individual scenes and passages, we can try to uncover the roles of the papyri (and other writing surfaces) within the intentions behind these literary compositions. Furthermore, we draw cross-cultural comparisons with contemporary Greek and Latin texts to highlight the unique and shared literary practices of the period. This comprehensive analysis reveals the profound impact of papyri on religious and literary traditions in the Greco-Roman world, offering new insights into the cultural interplay between Egypt and its Mediterranean neighbors.

GRZEGORZ NEHRING / SOWMEYA SATHIYAMANI / OLIVIER BONNEROT / GIUSEPPE MAROTTA / CLAUDIA COLINI

Universität Hamburg

Unveiling the Original Colours of the Book of the Dead of Qenna

The Book of the Dead of Qenna from the collection of the Dutch National Museum of Antiquities in Leiden (RMO) is an approximately 18-meter-long, 3,000-year-old Egyptian papyrus roll from the 18th dynasty. Over the millennia, the pigments used for the elaborate decoration of the book have undergone optical changes to varying degrees. In a collaborative, interdisciplinary effort, the RMO, together with the Mobile Lab of the University of Hamburg's CSMC, has conducted a non-destructive characterization of the papyrus, recovering the palette used, and leading to a digital reconstruction that brings the book's once-vibrant original appearance back to life. Our presentation will showcase selected results from these extensive multi-analytical analyses, which have been conducted utilizing infrared reflectography, infrared fluorescence photography, Raman, infrared, and X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy. Through this work, we aim to shed light on the materials and methods used in the creation of this historic document, offering insights into its preservation and historical significance.

FEDERICA NICOLARDI

Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

What's New from Virtual Unwrapping? Materiality, text, desiderata, and future challenges

In addition to PHerc.Paris. 3 and 4, further scrolls and fragments have been subjected to X-ray micro-computed tomography and algorithms aimed at virtual unwrapping. The paper will delve into the papyrological discoveries made thus far with virtual unwrapping of Herculaneum papyri, presenting new results, ongoing research, future prospects, and desiderata. While the primary goal of virtual unwrapping is to reveal hidden texts unread for over two thousand years, a valuable 'side-effect' lies in uncovering details of the overall structure of the ancient book.

FEDERICA NICOLARDI / MARZIA D'ANGELO / FLORENT NOËL

Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

Maque-IT: a Software Tool for the Virtual Reconstruction of Papyrus Scrolls

Following the prototype presentation at the 30th International Congress of Papyrology in Paris (2022), this paper provides an update on the development of Maque-IT, an innovative software tool designed for the virtual reconstruction of papyrus scrolls. Currently being developed as part of the RECREATE project (REConstructing papyrus scrolls and REcovering Ancient TExts), funded by the Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, Maque-IT aims to be the first fully functional, user-friendly tool specifically designed for papyrus roll reconstruction. In its current version, the tool is particularly suited for cases where basic parameters, such as the width of the circumferences and the layout of the text, are known. Additionally, it offers specific functionalities to aid in the reconstruction of Herculaneum papyri, automating and enhancing the verifiability of critical aspects of the work.

Sulle tracce della *bibliothèque enkteseon* di Eracleopoli? Dichiarazioni di proprietà e altri documenti della collezione di Vienna

Accanto al corposo nucleo di contratti agoranomici, in gran parte pubblicati in CPR I, tra i documenti eracleopolitici di età severiana conservati nella Papyrussammlung di Vienna (ÖNB) si può individuare un più piccolo gruppo di dichiarazioni di proprietà indirizzate alla *bibliothèque enkteseon*, che potrebbe essere significativamente ampliato attraverso uno spoglio sistematico del materiale inedito della collezione. Una caratteristica notevole di queste *apographai* è la prassi, poco esplorata, di includere direttamente nel testo della dichiarazione l'*antigraphon* del *demosios chrematismos* che aveva prodotto la modifica di proprietà oggetto della denuncia. Una panoramica delle dichiarazioni edite e la presentazione di alcuni frammenti inediti costituiranno la premessa per indagare la loro relazione con i contratti agoranomici e per esplorare la possibile identificazione della documentazione eracleopolitica viennese di età severiana con le giacenze (o gli scarti) di un archivio pubblico della metropoli, forse proprio della *bibliothèque enkteseon*.

GABRIEL NOCCHI MACEDO
Université de Liège

PapyBE: Papyri in Belgium

The project "PapyBE: Papyri in Belgian Collection" aims at cataloging, describing, conserving, editing, digitizing and publishing Greek, Demotic, Coptic, and Arabic papyri from public collections in Belgium. More than 1500 papyri dated between the IV century BC and the IX century are preserved in eight institutions in six cities, most of which have never been described, edited, and digitized. The project is led by Gabriel Nocchi Macedo (Liège) and Alain Delattre (Brussels) with the participation of two full-time researchers: Eleni Skarsouli (postdoc) and Arianna Petrella (doctoral candidate). Partners from the holding institutions - all of which reacted enthusiastically to the project - will actively collaborate with the research, as will a group of Belgian and foreign papyrologists who are currently working on papyri from Belgian collections. In order to make these important historical objects accessible to scholars and students all over the world, "PapyBE" will create of an open access online platform that will collect high definition digital images, metadata and encoded text editions for the papyri.

See also under "Sophie-Elisabeth Breternitz / Marius Gerhardt / Gabriel Nocchi Macedo"

ALBERTO NODAR
Universitat Pompeu Fabra

Drei lange Ilias-Bücher: textliche und paratextuelle Tradition

TM 60571, der Hawara-Homer, TM 61277, der Harris-Homer, und TM 61072 gehören zu drei Büchern, die aus sehr unterschiedlichen chronologischen, geografischen und kulturellen Kontexten stammen. Es handelt sich um ein „de luxe“-Exemplar, das von einem professionellen Schreiber im 2. Jahrhundert in Unterägypten angefertigt wurde (der Hawara-Homer), sowie um zwei Privatkopien: eine davon, der Harris-Homer, stammt aus dem 3. Jahrhundert in Mittelägypten, während die andere (P. Cair. Masp. 2. 67172-4) aus dem 5. bis 6. Jahrhundert in Oberägypten stammt. Alle drei überliefern jedoch unter anderen denselben Text, nämlich die Ilias II., wenn auch nur teilweise.

Da sie relativ gut erhalten sind, bieten sie lange Textpassagen, die manchmal identisch sind. Dies ermöglicht nicht nur den Vergleich von Varianten und anderen textuellen Phänomenen, sondern auch paratextuellen Aspekten, wie der Verwendung von Lectionalzeichen, insbesondere diakritischen Zeichen, die im Prinzip eine sehr individuelle Begründung haben sollten, abhängig von den persönlichen Kriterien der einzelnen Schreiber. Das Bild ist jedoch anders, denn es scheint auch eine Tradition in diesem Bereich zu geben.

BRENT NONGBRI / ARIADNE MARKETOU / ROBERT EMIL BERGE
MF Norwegian School of Theology, Religion and Society

The Use of Inks on Early Papyrus and Parchment Codices

The received wisdom regarding the use of ink on manuscripts from Roman Egypt holds that black carbon inks were customary in the early period, and metallogallic inks became the norm for from the fourth century CE into the medieval period, especially for parchment. The shift from carbon-based inks to metallogallic inks is sometimes attributed to the superior adherence of metallogallic inks to parchment writing surfaces. Although recent studies of the chemical composition of inks have complicated this picture somewhat by demonstrating the presence of metals in some earlier inks, the basic pattern still seems generally valid. To add to this discussion, we report results from surveying roughly two thousand papyrus and parchment codices assigned to dates ranging from the first century to the early sixth century (through images and, when possible, in-person examination under IR illumination). Two especially interesting patterns emerged connected to choices in ink use: the occasional persistence of carbon-based inks for use on parchment writing surfaces and the use of carbon-based inks alongside iron-gall inks for specific purposes, namely for adding accents and other diacritic marks.

The EthiCodex Database: A New Research Tool for Early Codices

"The Early History of the Codex: A New methodology and Ethics for Manuscript Studies" (EthiCodex) is a five-year project funded by the Research Council of Norway (2021-2026). The project is re-examining the physical features and provenance histories of the earliest surviving Greek and Latin codices and codex fragments (up to the early sixth century). Taking as a starting point the data collected in the Leuven Database of Ancient Books, the project has checked editions, digital images, and, when possible, conducted in-person examination

to confirm measurements and collect other data related to writing surfaces, inks, binding techniques, and acquisition records. One outcome of the project is an open-access database that attempts to render this data searchable in a user-friendly manner. This paper briefly describes the database, some of its functionality, and the challenges of reducing real life objects into a standardized set of searchable data fields.

GEORGI OBATNIN

University of Edinburgh

Money of account in the Abbasid Fiscal Documents

Abbasid fiscal documents, such as tax receipts, tax demands, and lease agreements, primarily use money as their unit of value. This unit, known as money of account, is related to but distinct from the coinage in circulation at the time. Identifying this distinction can be challenging when examining individual documents, yet it has the potential to significantly impact our understanding of the fiscal system and the economic forces involved. By analysing a substantial body of documentary material from Egypt, this paper will explore the evolution of monetary terminology, its role in Abbasid taxation, and its potential implications for the study of taxation in the region.

ELISABETH R.O'CONNELL

See under "Caroline Cartwright / Elisabeth R.O'Connell".

LEAH PACKARD-GRAMS

University of California, Berkeley

Twenty-Three Days* in a Ptolemaic Writing Office

This paper presents an unpublished group of anagraphai and contract copies from the Tebtunis crocodile mummies that offers evidence of notarial methods in the 70-60s BCE. During the 1st century BCE, the documentary record plummets in terms of published papyri, making this archive crucial to our understanding of village record-keeping during the last decades of Ptolemaic rule. In the archive, a five-column Demotic anagraphé log lists the documents created each day, which offers insight into what kind of documents were made and how much they cost. Documents of sale (sh db3-ḥd), cession (wy), security (iw.t), marriage (s'nh), rents (shn.w), and loans (wh3) are attested at different rates. The anagraphai, a tomos of contract copies, and documents attesting to the χαρτηρά tax suggest that this group of papyri is part of a state-run grapheion. However, other documents suggest it was run by scribes in the temple schoolroom! The distinction between temple versus grapheion notaries will be called into question with this local archive, illustrating a missing link between Ptolemaic and Roman notarial practices.

MARIO C. D. PAGANINI

Università degli Studi di Roma Tor Vergata

Ein unveröffentlichter ptolemäischer Papyrusentwurf

Ziel des Beitrags ist die Vorstellung einer unpublizierten fragmentarischen Papyrusurkunde der Wiener Sammlung aus der ptolemäischen Zeit (3. Jh. v.Chr.). Einige Merkmale wie Tilgungen und Korrekturen weisen eindeutig darauf hin, dass es sich um einen Entwurf handelt. Das Dokument scheint in Verbindung mit der Rechtspflege und der Justizverwaltung zu stehen. Im Laufe der Präsentation werden verschiedene Möglichkeiten zur Interpretation des Inhalts und zur Aufklärung der Textgattung vorgestellt. Abschließend wird die Urkunde anhand von Parallelen in ihrem administrativen und rechtshistorischen Umfeld kontextualisiert.

BERNHARD PALME / GUUS A. J. C. VAN LOON

Universität Wien / Österreichische Nationalbibliothek

Every Good Thing Must Come to an End: Papyri of the Early Arab Period Online (2013-2025)

After running for more than a decade, the project Papyri of the Early Arab Period Online, funded by the A. W. Mellon Foundation, is coming to an end in 2025. Its aim: to provide free online access to hitherto unpublished texts from the Papyrus Collection of the Austrian National Library. Over the years, the members of the project have sifted through thousands and thousands of fragments of papyrus, parchment, and paper, leading to the online presentation of ca. 15.000 unpublished texts in Arabic, Coptic and Greek. The focus of this selection lies, as the title suggests, on one of Egypt's most significant, yet still understudied periods in history: the Early Arab Period and the transformation of this province of the

Byzantine Empire to a key country of the Early Caliphate. In this presentation we will look back at the project, we will show what we are doing in the remainder of the project's runtime, and we will explain how the outcomes of the project can be accessed.

ARIETTA PAPACONSTANTINO

Aix-Marseille Université

Between sociability and instrumentality: elite borrowing in late antique Egyptian cities

Many late antique loans were contracted between equals, at least nominally. Urban elites, some very rich, and sometimes very intellectually pretentious, lent to each other with the explicit understanding that this was not a matter of need but of friendship. Generally it was meant

to support various types of conspicuous consumption. Performative statements of good will were important in maintaining the cohesion of the elite group, and deployed a well-oiled rhetorical repertoire. That close link between sociability and instrumentality is clear in a number of documents, from the initial loan agreements to the disputes that inevitably arose, and they will be the subject of this presentation.

ANTONIO PAPAPICCO
Scuola Normale Superiore

Un'antilogia ellenistica? Per una rilettura del Giambo 4 di Callimaco a partire da una riconsiderazione dei segni marginali in P. Oxy. 1011

Questo contributo riconsidera i segni marginali all'agone tra l'alloro e l'ulivo nel Giambo 4 callimacheo in P. Oxy. 1011, offrendo una nuova interpretazione del componimento. Tali segni, singolari e spesso non attestati altrove, risultano particolarmente fitti in corrispondenza dell'agone e ne scandiscono le transizioni narrative, suggerendo che esso rappresentasse il nucleo principale del carme già per i lettori antichi. Si proporrà quindi un'interpretazione antilogica dell'agone: Callimaco imposta la contesa su un argomento capzioso, rendendo impossibile schierarsi a favore di una delle due piante e strutturando i discorsi come arringhe brevi e opposte. L'analisi dei singoli discorsi evidenzierà strategie tipiche del dibattito antilogico, con particolare attenzione al meccanismo di reversal dell'ulivo contro l'alloro. La contesa è fittizia e suggerisce di interpretare il Giambo 4 come un *divertissement* letterario, in spirito tipicamente callimacheo. Callimaco esclude un disturbatore indegno, dimostrando la sua superiorità poetica con un carme complesso, erede di una tradizione letteraria che il poeta stimola i lettori a riconoscere.

AMPHILOCHIOS PAPATHOMAS
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Ungratefulness in the Greek Documentary Papyri. Between Emotions and Rhetoric

This study explores the theme of ingratitude as depicted in Greek documentary papyri, particularly in private letters and petitions. In private letters, authors frequently accuse recipients or third parties of ingratitude, whereas, in petitions, the accusation of ingratitude is typically directed at the petitioner's opponent. Several instances involve familial disputes, wherein parents express deep disappointment that children, nieces, or nephews —whom they have nurtured— refuse to care for and support them in their old age. This paper investigates whether these accusations of ingratitude signify genuine resentment and/or whether they function as merely rhetorical devices intended to further the author's agenda. Such devices may serve to exert psychological pressure on the recipient or to disparage a third party. The analysis highlights the rhetorical strategies used by ancient writers and the conventions governing the written expression of discontent related to ingratitude. Finally, the paper examines how gratitude, as recognition of moral obligation, underpins social exchanges of support and services, and how the absence of social security and elder care intensifies the necessity of gratitude towards parents.

ALEXANDER PEARSON
University of Birmingham / Universität Leipzig

Contextualising Ritual Ingestion in Greco-Roman Magical Papyri against the Backdrop of Egyptian Tradition

Magical texts from Greco-Roman Egypt are unmistakably influenced by formulae initially foreign to native practitioners, but viewing these simply as extensions of a non-native magical tradition, taking advantage of Egyptian theology on occasion, denies us an understanding of their underlying local character. This paper highlights the value of Pharaonic texts in interpreting the ritual actions of texts from the Greco-Roman period (PGM/GEMF papyri).

Magical efficacy could be achieved through recitation, using particular material components, or performing specific actions. The use of licking or swallowing to ingest ingredients and drawings was especially prevalent, and my current research aims to better understand magical actions such as these emically, tracing their origins to ingestion's thematic use in ancient Egyptian traditions.

By relating the contents of Egypt's Greco-Roman magical texts not only to their external roots but also to their Egyptian predecessors, we can determine the unique application of their individual magical elements and, in doing so, illuminate the function of ritual ingestion.

NATASCIA PELLE
Università del Salento, Lecce

Verso un Corpus dei Papiri geo-storici anepigrafi greci e latini

Il Database Mertens-Pack online cataloga come "papyrus d'histoire et de géographie" 160 frammenti (da rotolo e codice di papiro e di pergamena, tavolette di cera e graffiti) cruciali per ricostruire la circolazione dei testi geostorici nel Mediterraneo antico, poiché portatori d'informazioni rare sulla cultura letteraria che la tradizione manoscritta medievale non ha conservato. Essi rivelano, infatti, le fasi iniziali della circolazione dei testi e offrono prove dell'esistenza di una gamma di opere storiografiche e geografiche ben più vasta di quella giunta a noi. Lo studio dettagliato di questi papiri, comprese le loro caratteristiche bibliologiche e paleografiche, è fondamentale. La presente comunicazione illustra i primi risultati di uno studio sistematico di questi materiali, basato su criteri coerenti in termini di contenuto, bibliologia e paleografia, volto ad approfondire la tematica della circolazione della geostoria nel Mediterraneo durante i periodi ellenistici, romano e bizantino, grazie anche a un'identificazione della tipologia di libri da cui provengono questi frammenti e dei loro lettori, illuminando così le pratiche culturali e intellettuali dell'area interessata.

Hexameters on Troy and Odysseus?

In this paper, I show the preliminary results of my research on P.Oxy. inv. 18/8(c) (A.84), a fragment of papyrus written on both sides (but unlikely to be a codex), datable to the second century AD. The text on the recto side mentions Hera, sailors and prisoners, whereas the verso makes reference to a pilot, the stern of a ship, winds, and cattle. It will be argued that the poem(s) was/were (an) exercise(s) on the subject of the war of Troy and its aftermath, possibly *ethopoea*(e). The recto may have been about the end of the war, when the Trojan women were taken as prisoners by the Achaeans before sailing towards Greece. The verso may have reported the story of Odysseus and the cattle of the Sun, and included a reference to Circe warning Odysseus not to harm the cattle. This interpretation of the verso side seems to be supported by a comparison between ll. 13-17 of the papyrus fragment and *Odyssey* 12.145-152.

The APHex Project: Progress, Challenges, and the Way Forward

The APHex project aims at collecting, re-editing, translating, and commenting on all hexameter poems of unknown or uncertain authorship from Graeco-Roman Egypt published so far. After receiving funding from the Spanish Agencia Estatal de Investigación, a team of three project members is currently working on vol. 2.1 of *Adespota Papyracea Hexametra Graeca* (De Gruyter 2027), which will include *encomia* and *bucolic* poetry. After the publication of vol. 1 in 2020, several new hexameters fragments have come to light and are currently being published by the project's P.I. (ZPE 225 and 230). In addition, the Oxford project *Hexameters Beyond The Canon* is offering a substantial amount of new material from Oxyrhynchus. The first half of our paper will engage with the challenges posed by the incorporation of this new material (addition of new papyri to the corpus, revision of texts published in vol. 1 in light of new fragments, engagement with the latest scholarship on genres covered in future APHex volumes). The second half will showcase our current work on *encomia* and *bucolic* poetry, showing the intermediary results of our study of a number of anonymous poems belonging to these two genres.

A Late Antique Papyrus from Herakleopolis (P. Vindob. G 35124)

This paper proposes the first edition of P. Vindob. G 35124, a Greek papyrus from the Vienna collection, housed in the Austrian National Library. This is one of the thirty papyri in the collection for which I am preparing the first edition as part of my PhD project at Newcastle University, in collaboration with the Austrian Academy of Sciences and Austrian National Library. The document, which is incomplete, includes a letter to a potential superior, dated to the seventh century CE and written in Heracleopolis. The verso includes the name of the sender.

Fragmenta comica adespota alexandrina?

Negli indici del vol. VIII dei *Poetae Comici Graeci*, Rudolf Kassel e Colin Austin assegnavano a uno sparuto gruppo di frammenti adespota l'intestazione «*Alexandrinorum poetarum fortasse sunt*» (p. 521). Cinque su sei dei frammenti così rubricati sono trasmessi da papiri, tutti di provenienza egiziana e databili all'età tolemaica. La comunicazione si propone di riesaminare questi cinque papiri che recano stralci di commedie (o presunte tali), in cui sono isolabili elementi, principalmente lessicali e contenutistici, che hanno spinto parte della comunità filologica a ipotizzare un'attribuzione a un non meglio precisato (e precisabile) poeta *Alexandrinus*. Si passeranno in rassegna gli argomenti a sostegno di tali ipotesi attributive per sondarne la validità in termini metodologici, problematizzando l'etichetta stessa 'fragmenta Alexandrina', e si analizzeranno i dati contenutistici, materiali e contestuali offerti dai papiri, anche nell'ottica di un inquadramento nei contesti di fruizione da parte di un uditorio/pubblico greco-egiziano nonché dei possibili contesti di nuova produzione di testi comici nell'Egitto d'epoca tolemaica.

An unpublished Greek Papyrus from Byzantine Aphrodite: Work in Progress

This presentation examines an unpublished Greek papyrus from Byzantine Aphrodite, held at the Université Catholique de Louvain. The contract is structured as a lease of farmland in the Antaeopolite nome, rented by Aurelius Phoibammon. This document enhances our understanding of agrarian administration and social networks in Byzantine Egypt, reinforcing Phoibammon's role as both tenant and estate manager. The evidence underscores his economic influence and sheds light on his connections within the local community.

The office of βουκινάτωρ and its meaning in the Roman and Byzantine periods

The office of βουκινάτωρ is attested in several texts dating from the 2nd to the 12th century CE. These texts include papyri and inscriptions in both Greek and Latin, as well as various literary texts. The βουκινάτωρ, a Latin loanword in Late Antique Greek, will be studied etymologically and semantically. The semantic evolution of the term and the duties of the βουκινάτορες in the different periods will be studied in detail. In addition, all the testimonies, in which the word in question appears, will be examined.

RICHARD L. PHILLIPS
Virginia Tech

A Fragmentary Ptolemaic Tax List, Some Rarely Attested Names, and New Archival Connections (P. Mich. Inv. 7023a)

P. Mich. Inv. 7023a is an unpublished papyrus from Ptolemaic Egypt likely dating to the 2nd c. BCE. Although it is comprised of two separate pieces (7023a and 7023b), this paper will focus on 7023a, a daily tax register consisting of a 42-line list of names. The appearance of the village names, Magais (l. 2) and Andromachis (l. 23), each from the meris of Themistos, places the collection of taxes in the Arsinoite nome. It is noteworthy that some of the personal names and name variants are unattested or rarely attested and connect this piece to P. Moen 7, another 2nd c. BCE name list similarly recovered from mummy cartonnage (P.J. Sijpesteijn 1979). Though originally part of a Dutch private collection, P. Moen 7 is now apparently held by the University of Texas at Austin (see TM 4083). In addition to sharing rarely attested names, both texts also are written in a similar, untrained hand suggesting that they have some kind of archival relationship with each other, even if they are not fragments from the same document.

VALERIA PIANO
Università di Firenze

INTEGRATION_“INTELlectual_miGRATION: Circulation of Philosophical Books and Ideas around the Ancient Mediterranean through the Evidence of Graeco-Roman Papyri – POSTER

Through the study of philosophical papyri, the INTEGRATION Project aims to improve our understanding of ancient philosophy and, above all, of its diffusion in the Mediterranean area. We investigate where and when (1) philosophical ideas circulated, (2) books were manufactured, and (3) texts were used.

The poster presents our primary research output: the Database of Philosophical Papyri (DaPhiP). It is an open-access, web-based database that provides texts and detailed information on the content, bookform, layout, writing, bibliography, etc. of philosophical papyri, as well as of papyrological testimonies of the circulation of philosophical books. Additionally, dynamics maps illustrate their place of finding, provenance, and conservation.

The project, based in Italy and funded by EU, has 4 Research Units: Univ. of Florence (P.I. V. Piano, postdoc fellow M. Landolfi), Univ. of Naples “Federico II” (coord. F. Nicolardi, postdoc fellow C. Vergara), Univ. of Campania “L. Vanvitelli” (coord. G. Del Mastro, postdoc fellow A. Di Tuccio), Ca’ Foscari Univ. of Venice (former coord. H. Essler, postdoc fellow M.V. Curtolo); senior Project members: D. Colomo, G. Leone, R.M. Piccione, G. Zago.

MERON PIOTRKOWSKI
Oxford University

The Parting of the Scribes: A Jewish and a Christian Rendition of The Book of the Words of Jannes and Jambres?

The “Book of the Words of Jannes and Jambres” is an apocryphal Jewish-Hellenistic work known solely from papyri. Several fragments survive in collections worldwide: Michigan, Vienna, Oxford, Heidelberg, and Dublin (the largest). Some fragments (Vienna, Oxford, Heidelberg) overlap with those of Chester Beatty XVI, while the Michigan fragment stands alone. Debate surrounds the work’s origin—Jewish or Christian. The Viennese and Michigan fragments, written on a roll, are earlier (3rd century CE), lack nomina sacra, and feature different spellings of the magician’s names (Εἰοάμβρης, Ἐιοάννης/Εἰάννης). The later, Chester Beatty, Heidelberg, and Oxford fragments (4th century CE) derive from codices, exhibit features associated with Christian scribal practice forms, and employ other spellings of names (Ιάννης, Ἰαμβρής). This paper investigates a particular parallel passage in the Vienna and the Chester Beatty fragments, where the scribe of the latter introduces Christian ideas, while the scribe of the Vienna fragment does not. I suggest that this is not coincidental and that this alteration reflects the different religious backgrounds (Jewish/Christian) of the fragments’ copyists

PARASKEVI PLATANOU / IRENE CHIONI / KLAAS BENTEIN
Ghent University, Athens University of Economics and Business and Archimedes, Athena Research Center, Greece

Linguistic and Visual Patterns in Greek Petitions from Roman Egypt

This study introduces a novel approach to understanding petitions, revealing patterns in the cooccurrence of linguistic structures and visual characteristics, adopting a recently embraced method by Ghent University scholarship for understanding non-literary texts. The selected corpus consists of petitions written in Greek, originating from Egypt during the Roman period (1st-3rd centuries AD), with minimal fragmentarity and online image access. By examining the composition of a substantial corpus of petitions with the aid of machine and deep

learning methods, the paper investigates the linguistic and visual markers that define these texts, considering them not merely as isolated phenomena but as examples of multimodal communication.

This analysis uncovers consistent patterns in petitioners' writing practices, highlighting the interrelationship between linguistic form and visual representation. Supra line addition, deletion, letter size and blank space are among the factors contributing the most to visual highlighting of linguistic analysis aspects. These findings provide valuable insights into the bureaucratic norms and social conventions, demonstrating how writing practices shaped the petitioning process in Roman Egypt.

MARKÉTA PREININGER

Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg

P.Mich.Inv. 3544 - Unpublished Love Spell Mentioning Horus

P.Mich.Inv. 3544 is an unpublished "magical" papyrus of unknown provenance purchased in Egypt in 1925. The text consists of 34 lines written in Coptic and is dated preliminary to the sixth to eighth century CE. The papyrus contains a love spell mentioning Horus – a traditional Egyptian deity repeatedly mentioned in love spells from Christian Egypt. This presentation will provide an edition of the papyrus as well as its contextualisation within a wider framework of similar texts. Most importantly, we find parallels of this invocation in a parchment sheet from the same collection of the University of Michigan, P. Mich. Inv. 4932f (PCM I 8), dated between the sixth and seventh century. While some specific formulations remain constant, as well as the invocation of Sabaoth, the main protagonist is in one case Horus, in the other Osiris, another traditional Egyptian deity. This observation seems to support the theory that while the protagonists often change in these invocations, specific formulations were transmitted with little change, being part of a "template" for a ritual invocation.

OLIVER PRIMAVESI

See under "Nathan Carlig / Oliver Primavesi".

ENRICO EMANUELE PRODI

Università degli Studi di Cagliari

A Hexameter Adespota from Oxyrhynchus

P.Oxy. inv. 104/116(e) is a fragment measuring 9.3 x 14.1 cm and containing the variously damaged second half of sixteen hexameters. The writing is in a typical late Ptolemaic and early Roman ornamented style that can be dated to the first century BC or AD. What can be discerned of its content may suggest an astrological text or passage: there is reference to a prediction (2) perhaps relative to human life (3), to a 'shining star' (7), and to 'golden Aphrodite' (14). This paper will present the papyrus from the palaeographical and textual points of view, with an interim edition and notes of comment.

LINDA PUTELLI

Universität Wien

„Denn durch Gottes Gnade seid Ihr derjenige, der diese Dinge kontrolliert!“

Innerhalb der Verwaltung privater Großgrundbesitzungen ist der Posten des dioiketes sehr häufig belegt. Der dioiketes ist – nach dem antigeouchos – der zweitwichtigste Verwalter einer privaten Domäne und für eine Subeinheit (genannte dioikesis) verantwortlich. Seine genauen Aufgaben und der Kompetenzbereich sind aber bislang nicht näher untersucht worden. In meinem Beitrag möchte ich die Rolle der privaten dioiketai anhand von Beispielen aus der gut belegten Administration der Flavii Apiones sowie aus den Verwaltungen weiterer Großgrundbesitzer*innen vorstellen.

ALEJANDRO RUBEN QUINTANA

Yale University

P.Phil.Nec. 24: Administrative Documents from the Necropolis of Philadelphia

This paper discusses P.Phil.Nec. 24, an unpublished Roman documentary papyrus from Philadelphia dating to the late second-early third centuries CE. Unlike most papyri, P.Phil.Nec. 24 has a secure archaeological context, discovered in a grave in the town's necropolis together with several other papyri, most notably the new Euripides papyrus.

After an overview of the context and content of the papyrus, I focus on the list of trees in temples on the verso. This text provides a unique holistic view of the cultic landscape of an unnamed Fayumic village and reveals the ecological dimensions of cult and its intersection with Roman administrative practices.

I then turn to the material history of the papyrus. I demonstrate that the unnamed village of the list of trees was located in the northern meris of Polemon. Similarly, the concentration of apparently Semitic names in the sitologoi account on the recto do not suit Philadelphia, and the Egyptian onomastics of this account point to the meris of Polemon. I therefore conclude by considering how this difference between content and findspot contextualizes the archaeology of the papyrus.

Studies Identification of metallic elements in the inks of unopened Herculanean papyrus rolls by means of the black writing inks

In recent years, the interest in the composition of the inks in papyri documents grew exponentially. Different types of inks were found in the period 4th century BCE to 7th century CE. The paper will demonstrate a simple protocol based on comparison of the ink transparency in the near infrared light and X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy.

The importance of including ink composition into new catalogues and possible formats of such data will be also presented and discussed.

IRA RABIN
Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM)

Studies of the black writing inks

In recent years, the interest in the composition of the inks in papyri documents grew exponentially. Different types of inks were found in the period 4th century BCE to 7th century CE. The paper will demonstrate a simple protocol based on comparison of the ink transparency in the near infrared light and X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy.

The importance of including ink composition into new catalogues and possible formats of such data will be also presented and discussed.

VITTORIA RAPISARDA
Universität Leipzig

From an Invisible Iatromagical Obstetric Figure to Recognized Professionals: Midwives in Greco-Roman Egypt

This research is part of an ongoing doctoral thesis that analyses the evolution of the figure of the midwife in Ancient Egypt. Although sources on midwives are sparse in earlier periods including written, archaeological, and iconographical material, the Greco-Roman era provides insights that are more detailed. In the paper, I will discuss both legal papyri (P.Gen. II 103; P.Oxy. LI 3620) and historiographical accounts (e.g. Soranus of Ephesus and Galen) from that era to understand the social impact and the degree(s) of professionalization of midwives. These sources highlight the complexity of the midwifery profession in especially Roman Egypt, showing that midwives, like public physicians, could be called upon to inspect women's intimate parts in specific situations, thereby preventing potential embarrassments. This investigation aims to enrich current research by offering historical perspectives trying to identify a profession or role that is notoriously hard to spot in our textual and material evidence.

CARL-LORIS RASCHEL
Musée du Louvre / Collège de France

The Louvre collection: history, progress report, and prospects

As postdoctoral researcher in the Musée du Louvre since October 1st, I would like to present at the XXXst Congress of Papyrology the fruits of my starting study of the Louvre collection and its history.

The aim of my position is indeed to trace the history of papyri acquisitions by the Louvre since the early XIXth century, with particular attention to the purchase modes, in order to get some information about the provenance of the documents and, where possible, their integration into archives. In front of papyrologists from many countries, I propose to draw a comparison of the collection constitution between the Musée du Louvre and other European collections created in the same period (Torino, Leiden).

Beyond its history, my purpose would be to give a picture of the Louvre collection, which remains too little known and exploited despite the three volumes published in German by Andrea Jördens and her associates. I will present the pieces of the collection remaining to be studied and published, as well as some significant fragments which may belong to papyri from other collections, in the hope of generating cooperation.

NICOLA REGGIANI / ALESSIA BOVO
Università di Parma

Mappatura dei papiri dai cartonnage delle mummie umane di Tebtynis: panoramica e dettagli – POSTER

Il poster intende indagare, anche con l'ausilio di schemi grafici e dati quantitativi, l'articolata provenienza – in termini cronologici, geografici e contenutistici – dei papiri riutilizzati per i cartonnage delle mummie umane del villaggio Tebtynis, cercando di insistere in particolare su due punti principali e ancora parzialmente oscuri: 1) le dinamiche storico-culturali che portarono rotoli e fogli di riuso da diverse località dell'Arsinoite (ed altri distretti vicini) agli imbalsamatori della necropoli di Tebtynis; 2) la possibile identificazione di ulteriori nuclei archivistici, in aggiunta a quelli già ben noti e studiati (l'archivio dei sitologi della divisione di Herakleides: cf. Fati, Pap. Congr. XXVI, 2012, 229-37; l'archivio dell'archiphylakites Patron: cf. Fati, in *Achievements and Problems of Modern Egyptology*, Moscow 2012, 121-37; l'archivio del sitologo Adamas: cf. Lanciers, *Tyche* 33, 2018, 119-29; l'archivio amministrativo di Oxyrhyncha: cf. Clarysse, in *Graeco-Roman Fayum*, Wiesbaden 2008, 55-73).

Ein Fragment des Kolosserbriefes (?) auf einem Trierer Papyrus

Das kleine Fragment P. UB Trier S 135-25, dessen Herkunft unbekannt ist, überliefert auf der recto-Seite Reste einen vermutlich dokumentarischen Text. Erhalten ist der Textanfang von insgesamt zehn Zeilen. Auffällig ist die qualitätsvolle Handschrift, die man allgemein dem 3./4. Jahrhundert n. Chr. zuweisen kann.

Sehr interessant ist der einzeilige Text auf der verso-Seite, der von einer zweiten Hand (?) ebenfalls ca. im 3./4. Jh. n. Chr. geschrieben wurde. Der Wortlaut kann mit dem Kolosserbrief des Paulus verbunden werden.

In dem Vortrag sollen beide Textseiten des Fragments präsentiert sowie die Datierung und die Verbindung zum Kolosserbrief diskutiert werden.

Inkongruenzen und Regionalismen in den Bezeichnungen römischer Steuern

Seit der Publikation des fundamentalen Werks von Ulrich Wilcken „Griechische Ostraka“ im Jahre 1899 sind 125 Jahre verstrichen, aber immer noch sind zahlreiche Fragen zum römischen Steuerwesen ungelöst, darunter die Frage der Abgrenzung von provinzweiter Steuerpolitik und lokalen Autonomiebestrebungen. In meinem Beitrag gebe ich eine Übersicht über verschiedene Arten der Nomenklaturen von Steuern in römischer Zeit und versuche, auf vorangehenden Studien aufbauend, an einigen Beispielen einerseits regionale und lokale Variationen in den Bezeichnungen zu erklären, andererseits essenzielle Unterschiede in Charakter und Zweckbestimmung einzelner Abgaben mit gleichlautendem Steuertitel nachzuweisen. Die Forschung dient dem Ziel, Tendenzen regionaler und lokaler Eigenständigkeit in Steuerveranlagung und Erhebungspraxis ausfindig zu machen und deren Verhältnis zur provinziellen Fiskalpolitik zu erkunden.

The Lived Time Project

Since 2022, the University of Amsterdam hosts the project: Lived Time: Using and Experiencing Time in Late-Antique Egypt, funded by the Dutch Research Council (2022-2027). The project's overall aim is to explain how late-antique multicultural communities in Egypt managed to live together, and how the everyday practices of all men and women had a vital role in reshaping late-antique society. In this short presentation, we will explain the methodology of the project, the subproject that form its building stones and a few preliminary results.

Aux origines de la virgule : l'hypodiastole (ou diastole) dans les papyrus littéraires grecs

Si la destinée de la virgule est généralement associée à celle de la minuscule (IXe siècle), un signe de forme identique, dénommé hypodiastole (ou diastole) par les grammairiens anciens, est déjà attesté dans les papyrus, où, à côté de son rôle de séparateur de mots, afin d'éviter des mécoupures lors de la lecture (voir Turner, GMAW2, p. 11), il assume parfois aussi celui de marqueur de ponctuation. Cependant, on ne dispose à ce jour d'aucune enquête systématique sur ce signe, ses fonctions, sa fréquence et ses périodes d'attestation dans les papyrus littéraires grecs. Partant de l'identification d'une nouvelle occurrence d'hypodiastole dans une copie, datée du IIe siècle de notre ère, du chant V de l'Iliade (P.Fouad inv. 242 = MP3 765, LDAB 1555 et TM 60433), en cours de réédition par nos soins, c'est cette lacune que l'on s'efforcera de combler dans la présente communication en retraçant l'histoire de ce signe dont dérive notre virgule.

Since the Time of the Persians". Glimpsing MicroHistory and Macro-Changes in P.Budge, Coptic Protocoll of an Arbitration Hearing

P.Col. inv. 600, a.k.a. "the Coptic Budge papyrus", transmits written documents and oral testimonies relating to an arbitration which took place on the agora of Apollonos Anô (Edfu) somewhere between October 646 and July 647. Matter in dispute is a house which Thecla, the deceased aunt of the deacon John (the suing party), had mortgaged more than two decades before, "in the time of the Persians" as it says, to John's opponent, the peasant Philemon. A rotulus of 2.64 meters inscribed with 286 lines of text, P.Col. inv. 600 is among the largest Coptic documentary texts thus far known. This unique document was edited in 1968 by Arthur Schiller, the American historian of law, but has rarely been noticed in and outside Coptology since then. Already the first editor had discovered connections between the Coptic hearing protocol and two Greek notarial deeds, the sale document P.BL inv. 2018 (SB VI 8987, 29 August 644 / 28 August 645) and the dialysis settlement P.BL inv. 2017 (= SB VI 8988, 16 July 647). Together with the two deeds and another Greek document (P.BL inv. 2019 = SB VI 8986) without relation to the dispute between John and Philemon, P.Budge belongs to a bilingual archive, the private archive of Philemon and his wife (TMArch ID 190). The multi-perspective narrative of this archive unfolds a tableau of micro-historical events which happened in the shadow of large-scale historical transformations.

Il De Stoicis di Filodemo: un libro in due esemplari

I PHerc. 339 e 155 restituiscono lo scritto di Filodemo di Gadara Περὶ τῶν Στωϊκῶν, un trattato polemico nei confronti della scuola stoica. Di entrambi i papiri sopravvive il midollo, la parte più interna del rotolo, che conserva le colonne finali del trattato. I due volumina, copiati nella stessa epoca (I sec. a.C.), tramandano il medesimo testo ma costituiscono due copie distinte che testimoniano fasi redazionali diverse del processo editoriale dell'opera. L'analisi delle caratteristiche dei volumina e delle differenze tra le due copie, insieme al preciso confronto tra i due esemplari, che ha consentito di ricavare un quadro più accurato e ampio delle corrispondenze testuali e di integrare reciprocamente alcuni passi, hanno chiarito l'apporto che entrambi i testimoni offrono alla restituzione del testo, gettando nuova luce sui contenuti dell'opera filodemea.

JOSÉ-DOMINGO RODRÍGUEZ MARTÍN / SOFÍA TORALLAS TOVAR
Universität Wien / Princeton University

Language of Magic ~ Language of Law: an attempt at comparison Lived Time Project

The aim of the study is to test to what extent the comparative analysis of magical and legal documents can open up new research perspectives, in both directions: on the one hand, by using the legal formularies to better understand the construction of the text and selection of vocabulary in magical texts; on the other, by testing them as a possible source of information on the diffusion of legal concepts in the everyday life. Exploring the language of aggressive magic, we found interesting parallels to legal contemporary language. It makes sense that a person that has suffered, for example, theft, would resource to the authorities and procure also the assistance of supernatural agents to recover the lost/stolen property. We have compared not only the vocabulary but also the expressions and syntax of both types of documents to uncover some underlying connections between legal and magical texts.

CORNELIA RÖMER
Ain Shams University / Universität Wien

Nabulsi's "aqueduct" ('abbāra li-l-mā') in Lake Qaroun

The paper deals with a passage in An-Nabulsi's Book „The Villages of the Fayoum“, and with an installation in the lake in the northern Fayoum Oasis. This installation – if it existed – and here is the first crucial question, did it exist at all – could have changed the entire character of the northern shore of the lake including its prominent and only settlement Soknopaiou Nesos known today under the name of Dimeh el-Siba.

DIMITRIS ROUMPEKAS
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Oral Anatomy, Pathology, and Treatment in the Papyri of Graeco-Roman and Late Antique Egypt

The aim of this study is to examine the anatomy, pathology and treatment of diseases of the oropharyngeal cavity in antiquity, in the light of the papyri and ostraca of Graeco-Roman and Late Antique Egypt. We will endeavour to gain insight into both literary papyrus texts containing known or (yet) unknown medical treatises on the anatomy and pathology of the oral cavity and semi-literary texts that contain recipes for the cure of the ailments. On the other hand, this paper also draws upon the testimonies of private papyrus documents and letters written by ordinary people in the Nile country, which provide a candid insight into their experiences of illness and pain. It seems reasonable to suggest that the information obtained from the study of the papyrological sources is not confined to Egypt, but is indicative of conditions in the wider eastern Mediterranean region. It is thus anticipated that the examination of the papyrological material will contribute to our understanding of the scientific background of the physicians of the Ptolemaic, Roman, and Late Antique Egypt, the ailments from which patients suffered and the various ways in which they sought to get rid of them.

ANETT RÓZSA
Universität Trier

A ring for every procedure and success – A new translation, commentary and interpretation of a Graeco-Egyptian magical spell

The presentation offers a new translation, reinterpretation, and commentary on a well-known spell from the Graeco-Egyptian magical papyri, titled “A ring for every procedure and success [PGM XII 201–269 / GEMF 15.250-318].” Although written in Greek, the magical spell is deeply rooted in Egyptian traditions. Like many spells in the PDM and PGM corpus, it seeks favor from the sun god through hymns and rituals. Ancient practitioners believed that by invoking the (secret) names and forms of the solar deity during recitations and rituals, they could gain divine powers to achieve every personal goal in life.

The presentation also addresses the limitations of previous translations, which often interpreted the spell as a Hellenized mystical-gnostic and astronomical work, overshadowing its crucial Egyptian solar and cosmogonical themes. Additionally, several Greek terms in the Graeco-Egyptian context require a reevaluation and more nuanced reinterpretation to capture their (original) meanings intended by their authors from the Graeco-Egyptian priestly milieu.

A database of Papyri graphic variation

Mirmidón is a comprehensive database cataloging each letter, diphthong, syllable, and word-form present in the papyri texts edited on Papyri.info, covering both the primary text of the papyrus and the critical apparatus. It integrates this phonetic data (phonetic context, position within the word, presence or absence of accentuation, etc.) with full lexical and morphological information (lemma, morphological analysis of each word form, etymology, translation) from the Polyphemos database, as well as document-related information (papyri, ostraka, etc.) compiled for the Callimachus database (https://glg.csic.es/Callimachus/Callimachus_presentation.html) from the original documents and from Papyri.info contained databases such as HGV and APIS. Mirmidón enables users to compare original forms with the normalized or corrected forms by editors and to analyze these forms by period (centuries, quarters of centuries, decades, or years), provenance, and other criteria. For instance, it includes over 21,000 examples of ι substituting ε and more than 14,000 cases of ε substituting ι. The results allow for the quantification and comparison of graphematic variation (and stability!) across any corpus of documents. The database is designed for continuous updates and will be accessible online with a user-friendly interface by May 2025.

FABIAN RUGE
Università degli Studi di Torino

Problems of Distinguishability in Chrysippus' Logical Investigations, PHerc. 307, cr. 2

I will present the philosophical content of a new edition of PHerc. 307, cr. 2 by Christian Vassallo. The focus is on cols. 3–5 Marrone (= 64–66 Vassallo). Building on previously published work on col. 3 (by Vassallo and myself), I show that these three columns form a unit. Chrysippus discusses human cognitive limitations, which lead to difficulties in distinguishing between similar objects; and this, in turn, is connected to difficulties in assessing declarative sentences about the identity and non-identity of such similar objects. Chrysippus' problem is not, as Marrone suggests, that, e.g., the sentence 'Dion is Theon' is syntactically ambiguous, such that there is more than one way to construe its syntax. Instead, Dion and Theon are assumed to be similar twins, which makes it difficult to determine what the referents of 'Dion' and 'Theon' are. It is for this reason difficult to understand the meaning of 'Dion is Theon' and its negation and to know which of them is true. I will adduce parallels for this interpretation and situate the discussion in the context of the Stoic testimonies; moreover, I will demonstrate the philosophical impact of the new readings in these columns.

FRANCESCA RUSSO
University of Kent at Canterbury

Egyptian Cartonnage, Papyrus Cartonnage, and Cartonnage Papyri: Researching a Complex Phenomenon

The aim of this paper is to offer an overview of my ongoing PhD research project, an interdisciplinary study on Egyptian cartonnage, its proper definition, origin, development, and the various changes that occurred over time in both the materials used and the manufacturing processes. It finally explores the introduction of inscribed papyrus into cartonnage manufacture. The short presentation will consist of the exposition and examination of the most problematic aspects arising from the papyrological approaches to these artefacts, including not only their archaeological origin and dispersion, but also the confusion about linen-based and papyrus-based cartonnage; the past and sometimes present lack of information about their composition and the artistic traditions of the workshops that produced cartonnage. By presenting some of the preliminary results of my analysis of the material composition of cartonnage samples, my research on the artistic traditions of cartonnage workshops and some economic considerations, I intend to show that the study of "cartonnage papyri" is much more complex and can produce far more results than reading and publishing them.

TIMOTHY SAILORS
Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen

Das frühchristliche Buch neu denken

Ein grundlegendes Überdenken des frühchristlichen Buches ist notwendig. Die demografische Analyse durch Roger Bagnall (Early Christian Books in Egypt), und die vorsichtige paläografische Neudatierung vieler Handschriften durch Brent Nongbri, müssen berücksichtigt werden. Handschriften, die wohl nicht aus dem 2. sondern aus dem 4. Jhd stammen, passen anders in das Modell. Darüber hinaus hält das derzeit vorherrschende Modell, demzufolge die Christen den Kodex der Rolle in einem wesentlich höheren Maße vorgezogen haben als die Gesellschaft i. Allg., sei es nur für Schriften, die sie als „heilige Schriften“ betrachteten, dem Gewicht der direkten und indirekten Beweise nicht stand. Ob eine Rolle oder ein Kodex als Bestätigung der Standardhypothese oder als Abweichung betrachtet wird, hängt davon ab, wie die Ersteller der jeweiligen Handschrift das Werk kategorisiert haben (wenn überhaupt). Der Status, den die spätantiken Christen diesen Schriften zuwiesen, variierte je nach Gemeinschaft und im Laufe der Zeit. Die Begriffe „biblisch“, „apokryph“, „kanonisch“ blieben in frühbyzantinischer Zeit umstritten, werden aber in der heutigen Forschung allzu häufig und anachronistisch verwendet.

NOHA A. SALEM
Ain Shams University

Insights into Boat Management Practices from the Zenon Archive

Precise administration that characterized the Ptolemaic era was reflected in many details of daily life. One of the notable practices of management at that time was detailed records which documented details of day-to-day expenses of boat's operations, whether that were state-owned or private ownership. This paper will answer the different questions regarding boat records and their operation system: who recorded these details, as well as who was responsible for handling shortages and organizing the time of maintenance. These questions are basic in understanding some of management aspects of that time. Answering these questions will be presented by focusing on documents from Zenon's archive, such as P. Cair. Zen. IV 59753, P.Lond. VII 2165 and other texts may help with that concern. as P. Cair. Zen. IV 59753, P. Lond. VII 2165 and other texts may help with that concern.

C. MICHAEL SAMPSON
Universität Wien

Deposits and Archives: Rethinking the Case of Karanis Papyri

Due primarily to the vagaries of the market for Egyptian antiquities in the heyday of papyrological acquisition as well as the methodological and documentary limitations of early excavations, papyrology has long had to make connections between places, individuals, and texts primarily on internal grounds. In the past half-century, papyrology's interdisciplinary turn has increasingly incorporated archival, Egyptological, and archaeological material into that work of contextualizing papyri, but although the circumstances of their ancient deposit are more often than not opaque, papyrology continues to speak of archives or dossiers of material that have been reconstructed on papyrological as opposed to archaeological grounds.

This paper considers the case of several of the so-called 'archives' from Karanis and attempts to detail what is known about the circumstances of their deposit and their archaeological context. New evidence from a reanalysis of Karanis' ceramics indicates that the deposition of papyri is more fraught than had previously been recognized, a discovery which has implications for the work of contextualizing texts and the way that we conceive of 'archives' of material.

PATRICK SÄNGER

See under "Thomas Ford / Patrick Sängner".

MARCO-ANTONIO SANTAMARÍA
Universidad Complutense de Madrid

Remarks on some obscure points of the Greek hexameters preserved in a Sinai palimpsest

Since the publication by Giulia Rossetto in 2021 of the Greek hexameters preserved in a Sinai palimpsest (Palimpsest Sin. ar. NF 66, in ZPE 219, 2021, 34-64; see also G. Rossetto et al. ZPE 222, 2022, 9-16 and D'Alessio ZPE 222, 2022, 17-36), many questions have been raised, ranging from the constitution of the text and the interpretation of individual verses to its nature and attribution. The present paper tries to contribute to the clarification of some obscure points of the text: a) the restoration of the most badly preserved verses at the beginning of sections A and B; b) the interpretation of the oracles mentioned in section A concerning the begetting of Hermes by Dionysus and c) the meaning of the letter Ψ at the top of section A, which, according to Rossetto, refers to the number of the book, 23, probably from the Orphic Rhapsodies, but not from the beginning of the book (as D'Alessio correctly Sarischouli, P / Torallas Tovar points out); parallels from other manuscripts will be cited in favor of this thesis.

LORENZO SARDONE

See under "Roberta Carlesimo / Lorenzo Sardone".

PANAGIOTA SARISCHOULI
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Bilingual Magical Handbooks: Profiling the "Greek" Scribes in GEMF 15 and 16

This paper presents a detailed study of the linguistic, theological, and cultural background of the scribes responsible for copying the Greek sections of two bilingual magical handbooks from the so-called Theban Magical Library. Paleographical evidence suggests that both GEMF 15 and 16 were produced under the supervision of the same principal scribe-user, likely trained in the tradition of the Egyptian temple priesthood. Although bilingual, this individual appears to have confined his work to copying the long Demotic sections, while enlisting other scribes to copy the extensive Greek portions of both manuscripts. The aim of this study is to analyze the syntax and phrasing of specific Greek passages in both manuscripts to uncover the connections of these "invited" scribes to the Egyptian priesthood, clarify, where possible, their cultural background, and assess their proficiency in Greek.

ANTONIA SARRI
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

Re-evaluation of the Manuscript Tradition of Xenophon's Anabasis in the Light of the Papyri

The current view about the Textual Tradition of Xenophon's Anabasis is that the manuscripts divide into two families and the papyri support inconsistently either family in variant readings. Contrary to this traditional view, the present paper argues that there is consistency in the

support that the papyri offer to certain manuscript groups, and proposes a re-evaluation of the manuscript tradition of Xenophon's *Anabasis* in the light of the papyri.

SOWMEYA SATHIYAMANI / GRZEGORZ NEHRING / OLIVIER BONNEROT / GIUSEPPE MAROTTA / CLAUDIA COLINI
Universität Hamburg

The Ink Trail- Understanding Arabic Protocols through Ink Analysis

Protocols are formulaic texts that were written on the first sheet of the papyrus roll, featuring information relevant to its production. In Early Islamic Egypt, the text was written initially using Greek, followed by bilingual Arabic-Greek, and eventually, only Arabic, and served as a marker of authenticity. Visually, the Arabic texts in extant protocols appear to be written with brown-black and sometimes coloured inks, using broad strokes, on a very thick sheet of papyrus. These material features appear to be consistent over time, suggesting a degree of standardisation in the materials used in its production. Here, the composition of ink used plays an integral role in understanding this scribal practice, particularly for documents likely produced under government supervision. In this paper, we share our results from the material analysis of a selection of Arabic and bilingual protocol fragments dated between 8th-10th century C.E preserved at ÖNB, Vienna, following a non-invasive methodology. The results show remarkable coherence between the choice of ink used for writing Arabic text and provide interesting insights into the use of pigments in later protocol fragments.

PETER SATTERTHWAITE

See under “Helen Wong / Peter Satterthwaite”.

MARTINA SAVIO

Università degli Studi di Genova

Procedura e applicazione: cosa ci può dire sulla tradizione dei problemi

La struttura algoritmica è uno dei tratti più caratteristici dei problemi matematici nella tradizione papiracea, così come nei così detti *Rechenbücher* bizantini: 1. proposizione del problema tipo, sempre formulato non in termini generali bensì con specifici dati numerici, 2. procedura risolutiva step by step con i risultati di ciascun passaggio, 3. risultato finale (talvolta seguito da una verifica: ἀπόδειξις). Nel gruppo dei testimoni datati fra pieno V e VI sec. (MPER N.S. 4.24; BM Add. MS 41203A; T.Louvre inv. AF 1197 (2) et (3); T.Varie 14-21; T.Varie 71-78; P.Michael. 62; P.Lond. 5.1718; P.Köln 8.352; cf. anche P.Bodl. 1.7) invece i problemi si presentano o nella forma procedurale di sole istruzioni di calcolo espresse in termini generali, i.e. senza specifici dati numerici, per un determinato problema computazionale (sempre ‘concreto’), o nella forma della sola proposizione con dati numerici specifici, immediatamente seguita dal risultato finale, senza la procedura risolutiva. L’osservazione comparata di questi testimoni peculiari può fornire indizi degni di nota sui modi e i motivi di circolazione e uso dei problemi, anche al di là degli specifici contesti geografico-cronologici.

VALERIO SCANO

Università degli Studi di Genova

Procedura e applicazione: cosa ci può dire sulla tradizione dei problemi

La struttura algoritmica è uno dei tratti più caratteristici dei problemi matematici nella tradizione papiracea, così come nei così detti *Rechenbücher* bizantini: 1. proposizione del problema tipo, sempre formulato non in termini generali bensì con specifici dati numerici, 2. procedura risolutiva step by step con i risultati di ciascun passaggio, 3. risultato finale (talvolta seguito da una verifica: ἀπόδειξις). Nel gruppo dei testimoni datati fra pieno V e VI sec. (MPER N.S. 4.24; BM Add. MS 41203A; T.Louvre inv. AF 1197 (2) et (3); T.Varie 14-21; T.Varie 71-78; P.Michael. 62; P.Lond. 5.1718; P.Köln 8.352; cf. anche P.Bodl. 1.7) invece i problemi si presentano o nella forma procedurale di sole istruzioni di calcolo espresse in termini generali, i.e. senza specifici dati numerici, per un determinato problema computazionale (sempre ‘concreto’), o nella forma della sola proposizione con dati numerici specifici, immediatamente seguita dal risultato finale, senza la procedura risolutiva. L’osservazione comparata di questi testimoni peculiari può fornire indizi degni di nota sui modi e i motivi di circolazione e uso dei problemi, anche al di là degli specifici contesti geografico-cronologici.

SIMON SCHALL

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg

The economic significance of marketplaces in Ptolemaic contracts

While the physical features of marketplaces in Ptolemaic Egypt have recently received increasing attention, much work remains to be done on their economic significance. To address this question, my paper will focus on the role of marketplaces as sites of exchange reducing otherwise high transaction costs. By analysing penalty clauses in Greek contracts, I will show that in both credit and lease contracts of the second century BCE it became increasingly common to refer to the price on the agora as a benchmark to determine penalty payments for debts in kind. This holds true for Middle as well as for Upper Egypt. The references demonstrate that at least from this time onwards, transactions were regularly expected to take place on marketplaces. In the light of transaction-cost theory, this finding suggests that actors turned to markets, because they found the favorable institutional contexts there, rather than in more personal or state-controlled contexts. The paper will thus highlight the important role of marketplaces within the economy of Ptolemaic Egypt, adding to the growing literature that challenges the traditional view of a dominant state-controlled economy.

A late fourth-century witness of the Acts of Andrew and Philemon

The apocryphal text referred to as *Acta Andreae et Philemonis* is considered a Coptic original composed no earlier than the 5th/6th century. This text has previously been known from a Coptic papyrus leaf of the 7th century and five other fragmentary Coptic codices of the 10th–12th and 14th century (ed. Miroshnikov 2017). A much earlier witness, assignable to the late 4th century, has now been identified in a Coptic papyrus codex of the Cologne collection, which also includes the Testament of Job (ed. Schenke 2009), the Testament of Abraham and the Testament of Adam. These three Coptic texts are the earliest witnesses of Greek texts otherwise known only through medieval manuscripts, so that for most of them a Greek original has been postulated. It seems therefore reasonable to consider that this also holds for the prototype of *Acta Andreae et Philemonis*. The paper will present the new Coptic witness and discuss the relationship among all four texts preserved in this codex, which might shed light on its potential users.

Graeco-Egyptian astronomy in the Ars Eudoxi Papyrus (P.Par. 1 = P.Louvre N 2325 + N 2388)

The so-called *Ars Eudoxi* (P.Par. 1 = P.Louvre N 2325 + N 2388) is an introduction to astronomy preserved in a papyrus dating to ca. 160 BCE, and is one of the most complete documents for Hellenistic astronomy. In preparation for a new edition and commentary with A. Jones, my paper will discuss the content of this papyrus in a cultural and historical perspective. PParis 1 is a compilation of different sources; while this is typical of elementary handbooks, which usually summarize more extensive technical texts, the sources used in PParis 1 are very diverse both in content and style, with parallels both in Greek and Demotic sources. This papyrus thus testifies to the circulation of a “Graeco-Egyptian astronomy”, namely, a blending of Greek and Egyptian concepts connected with celestial phenomena and calendrical matters. Such an astronomy, typical of the Hellenistic period, attested in other Greek Hellenistic papyri such as PHibeh 27. However, because of its length, its unique mix of different (and often contradictory) sources as well as of the presence of many drawings, PParis 1 offers a unique testimony of this peculiar and syncretic astronomy.

See under “Mark de Kreij / Gleb Schmidt”.

The ‘āmil al-amīr – some reflections based on the example of Aswan

The paper will address aspects of the fiscal organization of the *kūra* of Aswan, with a particular focus on the position and competences of the ‘āmil al-amīr, who was entrusted with the finances of a district. In Aswan, this official was not only responsible for the diplomatic exchange of goods between Nubia and Muslim Egypt (*baqt*), but may also have held additional special competences likely related to the *kūra*'s strategic location on the Nubian border. Taking into account the current state of research as well as the Arabic and Coptic evidence, the paper aims to examine differences and similarities of the ‘āmil al-amīr of Aswan with known officials in the rest of Egypt, in order to broaden our understanding of the ‘āmil al-amīr commonly identified as the Arab pagarch.

See under “Korshi Dosoo / Jean-Luc Fournet / Valérie Schram”.

Grammateus and the typology of documentary papyri : moving on to the Byzantine period

The *grammateus* project (<https://grammateus.unige.ch>) aims at providing a general overview of the typology of Greek documentary papyri. It has now entered its second phase, where we intend to cover papyri from the Byzantine period. A brief survey of the development of *grammateus* will be followed by a summary on the general issue of periodization: does typology confirm the traditional boundary between the so-called Roman and Byzantine periods in the late third / early fourth century CE?.

Revealing Herculaneum Ink from Tomography: Insights and Innovations

The evidence of ink within tomographic scans of Herculaneum scrolls is scarcely visible to the human eye, but can be amplified with new machine learning approaches. The Vesuvius Challenge of 2023 engaged a large number of contestants to optimize approaches that created readable columns from the virtually unwrapped PHerc.Paris.4. But the follow-on contest to automate and extend those results revealed the

ongoing complexity of methods and parameters that do not easily extend across the variation of the collection. In this talk I will explain some of the current insights we have gained from our work across a dozen scrolls and fragments, more data than has ever been assembled before. We have gained an understanding of how ink evidence expresses itself in the tomography, what kinds of labeling methods can bring human expertise into the process, and how we might automate most of the virtual unwrapping pipeline. We continue to be surprised by the richness of the Herculaneum collection, the power of evolving machine learning approaches, and the unparalleled ability of the papyrus to cling to its secrets.

EMAN ALY SELIM
Ain Shams University

Sustainable Practices in Papyri Documentation and Preservation: Innovative Digital Methods – POSTER

This poster intends to promote continued debate and collaboration in the field of papyrology by demonstrating the role of digital technology in promoting sustainability and assuring the preservation of our shared cultural heritage for future generations. This poster highlights the innovative use of digital technology in the documenting and preservation of papyri in Hassan Rajab's private collection, which is currently housed at Ain Shams University's Zafaran Museum, with a particular emphasis on sustainability in archaeology.

Through a detailed case study, I demonstrated how advanced techniques such as 3D modeling, Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI), multispectral imaging, and digital archiving improve understanding and accessibility to these fragile texts while promoting sustainable heritage management practices.

These technologies not only allow for precise preservation of objects while minimizing physical touch, but they also provide remote access for scholarly inquiry and public participation. Furthermore, it will discuss the ethical implications of digitizing the Papyri collections, with an emphasis on problems of ownership and equal access to cultural assets.

FRANCESCO SERRATI
Collège de France

Quand le magicien parle aux objets: Les formules d'invocation de la materia magica dans les papyrus magiques grecs et coptes

Dans la magie grecque et copte, la materia magica, qu'elle soit d'origine végétale, animale ou minérale, n'est pas seulement un outil passif, mais peut également jouer un rôle actif dans le déroulement du processus magique que le praticien cherche à mener à bien. Les papyrus magiques grecs et coptes rassemblés dans les recueils des PGM, GEMF et PCM, comptent une dizaine de cas où le magicien s'adresse directement à ces substances, notamment dans des rituels érotiques. L'invocation, souvent associée à des fumigations, suit une structure rhétorique et syntaxique similaire, suggérant des continuités ou des influences entre les traditions grecque et copte. Cette intervention se propose d'examiner en détail l'origine de cette pratique d'invocation directe de la materia magica, son insertion dans le cadre des rituels, et son rôle dans la structure des textes magiques. Une attention particulière sera portée à ses implications théoriques et symboliques dans le contexte plus large de la magie antique. Through a detailed case study, I demonstrated how advanced techniques such as 3D modeling, Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI), multispectral imaging, and digital archiving improve understanding and accessibility to these fragile texts while promoting sustainable heritage management practices. These technologies not only allow for precise preservation of objects while minimizing physical touch, but they also provide remote access for scholarly inquiry and public participation. Furthermore, it will discuss the ethical implications of digitizing the Papyri collections, with an emphasis on problems of ownership and equal access to cultural assets.

ELINE SCHEERLINCK
See under “Marie Legendre / Eline Scheerlinck”.

IVAN SHEVCHUK
See under “Kyle Ann Huskin / Ivan Shevchuk”.

PETER (CHENYE) SHI
University of Lille

Say My Name, Say My Name Scribal Variations and Socio-Historical Implications in the Orthography of Διόσκοπος from Aphrodito

This study analyses the occurrences of the name Διόσκοπος in the Aphrodito papyri using computer vision and AI techniques. Scribal features, such as stroke thickness, letter spacing, and slant, are first examined and categorised. This study then identifies patterns across different types of texts — legal, poetic, administrative, and personal — revealing correlations between handwriting style and the function of the text in a semi-official context as the Aphrodito village. Rather than making simplistic connections, this analysis uses forensic handwriting theories to suggest insights into scribal habits, administrative pressure, or personal engagement with the text in the nuanced handwriting variations. Situating statistical findings in the context of Dioscorus' evolving role, this study integrates AI-driven analysis with palaeographical techniques to provide a new understanding of the intersection of writing and power in rural Byzantine Egypt

GIULIANO SIDRO
University of California, Berkeley

The Decline of the Temples: Documents from Tebtunis

The decline of Egyptian temples in Roman Egypt has long been a hotly discussed topic. Recent years have seen an increased interest, specifically in the relationship between the Egyptian temples and the Roman state, that has led to new and sometimes opposing interpretations of the sources (Connor 2022, Messerer 2012) but also to new editions or re-editions of texts (Messerer 2017-22, Mangerud 2018).

Despite all the uncertainty that surrounds some evidence (e.g., P.Tebt. 302), there is one text typology that unambiguously documents the decline of the temples over the course of the second century CE: the γραφαὶ ἱερέων καὶ χειρισμοῦ (Hickey in Bagnall 2021). At Tebtunis, these lists show the progressive reduction of the priestly class, down to a low point (less than a dozen priests) from which it could never recover. This talk discusses the texts documenting this decrease as well as its possible causes. Some new evidence is presented, mostly papyri from a batch of Tebtunis papyri recently returned to Berkeley that had mistakenly remained in Oxford after excavation by Grenfell and Hunt.

PETRA SIJPESTEIJN
Leiden University

Counting and dating in Arabic papyri

In Arabic papyri numbers in dates and to write amounts in other contexts are written in three ways. Initially and most commonly throughout numbers are written out in words. Greek letters are introduced shortly after and following this practice the Arabic abjad numbers are also occasionally found. In this paper I will examine how the three different practices compare and in what contexts they occur also discussing how application developed over time. I will also compare the practice of writing numbers in dates and elsewhere with pre-Islamic practices in the late antique near east including Arabia to see the extend to which the Arab conquerors followed existing customs and where they introduced new practices.

ANETA SKALEC
Polish Academy of Sciences

The Urban Layout of the Ptolemaic Pathyris: Cross-disciplinary Analysis of Papyrological, Archival, and Geospatial Data

Pathyris (Per-Hathor), a provincial Egyptian town located about 30 km southwest of Luxor, in the Gebelein micro-region, is well-known for a rich collection of Greek and Demotic papyri and ostraca, dating to the Ptolemaic period, originating from the site. Thousands of texts, belonging to the archives of the local temple, notary's office, but above all to the archives of the ordinary families living in the town, offer a unique view on various socio-economical aspects of Ptolemaic society.

Despite significant visibility in the written material Pathyris is very little known from an archaeological point of view. Most traces of the ancient town are lost by now. Additionally, the results of previous research have never been sufficiently published.

The aim of the paper is, therefore, to reconstruct the urban layout of the Ptolemaic town of Pathyris based not only on papyri, which until now were practically the only source of information about the site's appearance, but also on another kind of data, namely archaeological (field surveys), archival (unpublished results of previous excavations) and geospatial (Digital Elevation Model) ones, to contextualized archives discovered there.

ELENI SKARSOULI
Université de Liège

Auf den Spuren pindarischer Verse? Ein neues Hypomnema

Der Vortrag befasst sich mit einem unedierten Kölner Papyrus, der ein Hypomnema enthält. Der Text kommentiert Teile lyrischer Verse, die Pindar zugeschrieben werden könnten. Nach einer kurzen Vorstellung des Papyrus werden Argumente für die Zuschreibung der Verse an Pindar vorgestellt und Teile des Textes diskutiert.

ENDRIT SMAILI
Sorbonne Université

L'acte de vente à Antinoopolis : P.Cair.Masp. III 67169 bis et P.Cair.Masp. II 67169, un cas exemplaire ?

Publiés en 1916 et en 1913, P.Cair.Masp. III 67169 bis et P.Cair.Masp. II 67169 constituent le même acte de vente. Cette πρᾶσις, issue des archives de Dioscore d'Aphrodité et exécutée le 11 février 569 par Dioscore, est conclue entre une famille vendeuse et l'acheteur le clarissime Flavios Biktôr fils de Phoibammôn. Il s'agit de vendre une aroure de terre arable privée de moyen d'irrigation, s'étendant sur trois localités, sur le territoire du village de Magdôla Miré dans l'Hermopolite, pour le prix de 8 sous d'or moins 48 carates, d'après l'étalon public de la ville d'Antinoopolis (ce qui laisse entendre que l'acte est produit dans cette ville lors de son séjour en 565/566-570/573). La présente communication propose une édition unique du document, suivie de traduction et commentaire, se fondant sur les données tirées de l'étude de l'ensemble des actes de vente des archives de Dioscore d'Aphrodité, et en particulier P.Berl.Zill. 6 (527-565?), l'autre acte de vente produit à Antinoopolis.

Fish processing in Byzantine Egypt in archaeology and papyri

This presentation examines fish processing in Byzantine Egypt through the dual lenses of archaeology and papyrology, illuminating the economic and social significance of this industry. Insights from papyri in Greek and Coptic—such as tax records, leases, and transport documents—offer unique perspectives on the administrative and commercial aspects of fishing and fish processing. Furthermore, archaeological evidence from sites along the Nile Valley and other water bodies, including amphorae, salting vats, and fish remains, reveals the prevalence of curing, salting, and drying techniques. Analysis of amphorae types also indicates diverse methods and specialized production facilities. These texts point to local, regional and interregional distribution networks, underscoring fish as a staple of the Egyptian diet and a traded commodity. Through integrating these material and textual sources, this talk presents a comprehensive picture of fish processing as both an economic asset and a marker of daily life, amid the growing role of monasteries in Byzantine Egypt.

What's in a name? Spelling choices, Latin loanwords, and Greek documents

Texts are the only guide to usage in corpus languages. Spelling variation in Greek papyri has been used to examine language contact, normativity, and scribal habits, as well as phonological reconstruction. But variation denoting loanwords has received less attention. This is unfortunate: the more we understand about the multiple uses of spelling variation, the more textual information we can extract from documents which can be context-poor.

This paper discusses a consonantal pattern (<gk>↔<nk> alternation) in 12 Latin loanwords. To do this, it applies quantitative corpus methods to all digitised documentary Greek papyri, 50-350 CE, any provenance. It assumes a dual-route spelling model.

Results show that variation in Latin loanwords often respects source language conventions which are unexpected in Greek. Writers who use such variants include atypically variable spellers.

This has implications for how writers' Greek literacy is assessed when editing new texts or considering contact influence: it suggests that foreignising, non-phonological spellings and contact spellings can coexist in and / and relationships, as well as either / or.

Solidi and Security: A letter between Eulogios and Theodore

This paper presents the edition of a letter or receipt (P. Col. Inv. 165) from the chrysones of Arcadia, Aurelius Eulogios, addressed to another chrysones, Flavius Theodore. Dated tentatively to 421 CE, this papyrus offers a glimpse into the role of fifth-century provincial bankers. While certain aspects of the transaction remain elusive, the document elucidates the nature of the relationship among these financial administrators and sheds light on the circulation of gold in Egypt.

Although fragmentary, the text captures our attention with its mention of sixty solidi transferred from Eulogios' office, of which ten were earmarked as security. Furthermore, an agreement emerges regarding the distribution of these funds: in addition to the ten solidi held as collateral, two solidi are to be allocated directly to Theodore. This intriguing glimpse into their financial dealings invites deeper inquiry into the economic networks of the period.

Ein unveröffentlichter Papyrusbrief aus der Kölner Papyrussammlung

Der vorliegende Beitrag präsentiert einen bisher unpublizierten griechischen Papyrus aus der Kölner Papyrussammlung (P.Köln inv. 1191). Trotz seines fragmentarischen Charakters kommen in unserem Papyrusbrief verschiedene Personen vor, die für die vorliegende Untersuchung eine wichtige Rolle spielen. Wir befassen uns mit der Transkription des Textes, seiner Übersetzung, seiner Datierung und seiner Herkunft. Der Schwerpunkt der Präsentation liegt auf der inhaltlichen sowie textkritischen Analyse des Papyrus.

Religion and Cult Practice in Soknopaiou Nesos

Würzburg has a long tradition of researching the seemingly inexhaustible source material from Dimê/Soknopaiou Nesos. The first DFG-funded project, Soknopaiou Nesos nach den demotischen Quellen römischer Zeit, began its work in Würzburg in 2000 under the direction of Karl-Theodor Zauzich. It was followed by a further series of DFG research projects under the direction of the speaker: the DFG project Dime im Fayum, which was completed in 2024, and DimeData, which was dedicated to the processing of demotic account lists. The project package 500 Years of Writing and Writing Culture in the Fayum (combining Demotic and Greek papyrology), approved in 2024, continues the series. In it, the speaker will edit a series of demotic religious texts. These works will show how much Soknopaiou Nesos goes beyond the pure framework of demotic studies and is interesting from a general Egyptological point of view, as the last manuscript sources for

certain rites can be found here. The aim is to create a basis for understanding these texts also with regard to the practical side of the temple cult as it emerges from the accounts. The paper will provide a preliminary overview.

FELICE STAMA

See under “Serena Perrone / Felice Stama”.

MAREIKE-BEATRICE STANKE

Universität Zürich

The Liable Liturgist in Roman Egypt: Legal, Social, and Economic Aspects – POSTER

The poster presents the dissertation, “The Liable Liturgist in Roman Egypt: Legal, Social, and Economic Aspects.” This project researches how the Roman administration sought to enforce the assignment of compulsory public duties and to assure their correct performance. To this end, selected case studies will be presented to analyse the mechanisms of liturgical liability and place them within the broader social and economic landscape of the period. The primary sources will be mainly drawn from the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE, including both documentary papyri from Roman Egypt and legal texts from the Digest and Codex. Key case studies will explore questions such as the relation between the liturgical *cessio bonorum* and its counterpart in private law, and how liability was structured in cases of *anachoresis*.

MATTHIAS STERN

Deutsches Archäologisches Institut

Fragments from the Margins: Some New (and Newish) Pagarchic Documents)

This paper examines a small set of new and reread late antique papyri concerning pagarchs, fiscal officials attested from the fourth to the eighth centuries CE. Sourced from various collections, these documents relate to regionally, typologically, and chronologically underrepresented contexts, contrasting with the better-known evidence on these functionaries that in the Byzantine period overwhelmingly originates from the Antaiopolite, Oxyrhynchite, and Arsinoite nomes. Although fragmentary and not without ambiguity, this selection provides an opportunity to test hypotheses and revisit recent studies—including my own—on the formation of the pagarchy and its adaptation across different regional settings, thereby refining our understanding of the complexities and variations in local governance of later Roman and Byzantine Egypt.

JAQUELINE STOCK

Universität Leipzig

Copy-Paste? Scribal Practices in the Manuscripts of the “Book of Fayum”

The so-called ‘Book of Fayum’ is a key source on the geographic and religious traditions of the Fayum. It has been preserved in a large number of papyrus copies, likely from the Tebtunis temple library and from Soknopaiou Nesos. These include hieroglyphic-illustrated, hieratic, and hieratic-demotic manuscripts from the 2nd century CE. The variety of these copies, some of them also bearing Greek and other Egyptian texts on the recto or verso, allows for a deeper examination of text transmission of Egyptian and Greek sources and scribal practices within institutional libraries.

This paper presents preliminary findings from an ongoing doctoral dissertation, which focuses on the re-edition and analysis of the “Book of Fayum”, examining the formal features of the papyri, exploring aspects such as the use of fresh vs. reused papyrus, paleography, layout, guidelines, rubra, and corrections. The objective of this study is to identify individual scribal habits and, in turn, specific individuals, while also demonstrating how these features can influence the meaning and function of the text.

JOANNE STOLK

Leiden University

Ancient corrections in Greek papyri from Egypt (ERC-2024-StG)

The new project AnCor aims to produce a database of all ancient corrections in Greek documentary papyri, to be made available through the Trismegistos portal. I will show the objectives of the project, an outline of the new database and first results on the different methods used to make corrections in antiquity in comparison to the different editorial approaches to transcribe ancient corrections in papyrus editions.

ANTONIO STORNAIUOLO

Università degli Studi di Messina

Dall’economia alla papirologia: miglioramenti e correzioni in testi papirologici di III e IV d.C.

The new project AnCor aims to produce a database of all ancient corrections in Greek documentary papyri, to be made available through the Trismegistos portal. I will show the objectives of the project, an outline of the new database and first results on the different methods used to make corrections in antiquity in comparison to the different editorial approaches to transcribe ancient corrections in papyrus editions.

The souls of the city: a social topography of Alexandria of Egypt (I-III AD) - POSTER

My PhD project regards the socio-topographical reality of the city of Alexandria of Egypt during the Roman era. My research starts from the comparison of studies that have treated the city of Alexandria in different fields, integrating historiographical, archaeological, topographical and papyrological studies. I have therefore identified the main places that defined the Ptolemaic age for political and social importance, and I am investigating the plurality, within the Alexandrian community, of groups whose origins are not clear, or which have been studied in different fields. Alongside, I laid the foundations for a digital database (with the goal of creating an online resource), which brings together all the toponyms regarding the city of Alexandria, and whose time limits range from the foundation of the city to III-IV d.C. To date I have selected 110+ place names, indicating the occurrences, the type of source, the date, the original text and the Italian and English translation. My goal is to outline the history of the city through the evolution of its main places and their relationship with the citizens.

The five quarters of Alexandria of Egypt: an overview of the papyrological evidence and the matter of their location

Since its foundation in 331 B.C., the city of Alexandria of Egypt was divided into five quarters as stated by Pseudo-Callisthenes (HAM I 32, 9). This information is confirmed by Philo of Alexandria - who, in his *In Flaccum*, calls two of them "Jewish" because of the high number of Jews that inhabited them - and by the papyrological documentation, the earliest attestation being in P. Enteux 8 (221 B.C.). The problem of localizing the quarters is still ongoing and in the last century epigraphical, historiographical and papyrological sources have helped scholars locate at least two of them, the Beta and the Delta, the latter being the so-called Jewish quarter according to Flavius Josephus (BJ II 18, 8). The goal of my article is to present the papyrological evidence to date of the presence on the five quarters in Alexandria and to focus on the matter of the location of the Delta quarter, in order to give an organic picture of the two different hypothesis that has been presented by scholars and the elements that support them, first of all BGU IV 1151 col. 2, which connects the Delta to the harbour of the Kibotos.

Frammenti inediti di PSI I 6: Protoevangelium Iacobi e De Pascha di Melitone

Lo studio di frammenti inediti della collezione dei PSI ha portato alla scoperta di piccole porzioni del *Protevangelium Iacobi* che appartengono allo stesso codice di PSI I 6, pubblicato da Ermenegildo Pistelli nel 1912; inoltre due frammenti sono stati identificati, nonostante le ridotte dimensioni, con passi del *De Pascha di Melitone* di Sardi.

Tutti i frammenti provengono dallo stesso manufatto antico, un codice miscellaneo, prodotto a Ermopoli nel IV-V secolo, che presenta elementi in comune con altri libri meglio conservati, come P.Beatty 12 e P.Bodmer C.

Letters of Wilhelm Schubart to Harold Idris Bell

This paper will present the letters of Wilhelm Schubart, curator of the Berlin Papyrus collection, to Harold Idris Bell, Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum. The letters are housed in the British Library and the National Library of Wales. Their correspondence spans almost half a century (1909–1957), and chronicles discoveries and the publication journey of articles and books. But first and foremost the letters are a manifestation of an unlikely, never-breaking, and lifelong friendship of a British and a German gentleman, which withstood personal losses, a great depression, two world wars and two dictatorships.

From Ioudaioi to Hebraioi – The evolution of ethnic designations in late antique Egypt

Ioudaios and Hebraios are two terms that were regularly used to denote Jews in Graeco-Roman Egypt. The Jews appear in Ptolemaic period texts as Ioudaioi. This phenomenon is well documented until the Roman period, when the existence of the Hellenistic Jewish community declined due to the tragic outcome of the Jewish revolt (115-7 CE) under the reign of Trajan. After this war, we hear little about Jews in Egypt for centuries. When they reappear in the sources, they are again designated as Ioudaioi, but later, in the sixth century CE, the designation switches to Hebraioi. This evolution in the use of ethnic designations by the Jews of Egypt has never been thoroughly discussed, although it deserves attention. The aim of this paper is to explore the meaning of Ioudaios and Hebraios in late antique papyrological sources and to show the historical context in which they were used.

EDWARD TANG
Stanford University

The Shape of Moving Letters: Seasonal Mobility and the Oxyrhynchus Papyri

This paper employs quantitative analysis to examine the seasonal variations in letter production within a corpus of letters from Oxford. By investigating the influence of seasonality as both an environmental and social construct, it proposes a more comprehensive regulatory framework for human mobility and communication than previously acknowledged. This presentation has three objectives. (1) To present concrete and quantifiable evidence that corroborates existing scholarly findings on seasonal mobility, which have traditionally been based on literary sources or modern comparisons; (2) to underscore the value of employing quantitative methods in comprehending letters, the lack of which has created difficulties in quantification. The presentation aims to validate and explore the potential of extending these methodologies to interregional connectivity; (3) elucidate the influence of economic activities and river conditions on shaping travel opportunities within Egypt. While economic costs undeniably played a role in shaping communication patterns, it is equally important to recognize the impact of seasonally varied patterns of movement during that era.

MARIANNA THOMA
National and Kapodistrian University of Athens

The rhetorical topos of weakness in Greek papyrus letters and petitions

In a number of papyrus letters and petitions from Egypt, the authors very often invoke their vulnerability (cf. the use of terms “γυμνός-ή, ἐνδεής, ἀσθενής, χήρα, ὀρφανός-ή, ἀβοήθητος” etc.) as a means of exerting pressure on their addressees and garnering support for their appeals. The issue of female helplessness in petitions has been the subject of academic debate, with scholars such as Harris (1999: 186), Kelly (2011: 236-237) and Thoma (2020: 194-195) suggesting that it represents a rhetorical topos deployed by women as part of their persuasive strategy. By highlighting their weaknesses, whether physical or socio-economic, the writers of both sexes establish a moral high ground, effectively positioning themselves as deserving of sympathy and support from their addressees, whether relatives, friends or the authorities of Egypt. This study analyses selected papyri to examine the linguistic choices and structural elements that reinforce the topos of weakness and its various aspects in letters and petitions dated from the Hellenistic to the early Byzantine period. The aim is to discuss the relationship between language, power dynamics, gender hierarchy and social relations, and to examine the differentiation in the use of the topos of weakness according to gender. Furthermore, the impact of Attic oratory on the concept of weakness is investigated. This paper illustrates how vulnerability became a highly effective rhetorical device in post-classical antiquity, tracing its evolution during the transition from the pagan society of Greco-Roman times to the Christian society of the Byzantine period and late antiquity.

SOFÍA TORALLAS TOVAR
See under “José-Domingo Rodríguez Martín / Sofia Torallas Tovar”.

MAR JORNET TOSCANO
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

Double Ostraca from the praesidium of Mons Claudianus: Connections between pottery and text – POSTER

This poster focuses on the study of the ostraca found at the praesidium of Mons Claudianus, the largest granodiorite quarry of the Roman Empire. It was also a strategic point on the trade routes of Egypt's Eastern Desert. Since the 1st century BCE, authors such as Pliny the Elder and Strabo documented the importance of this region, highlighting its complex economic network that connects the Nile Valley with Red Sea ports, facilitating trade with Arabia and India. Beginning with emperor Augustus, camps and fortifications (praesidia) were established along these routes, functioning as service stations and rest stops for caravans of merchants and travelers. In this context, the use of ostraca was common in productive centers like Mons Claudianus. This study aims to examine the material aspects of ostraca from the praesidium. Attention will be paid to the type of pottery and dimensions of the pieces, relating the content to the writing method. It will be observed whether the choice of ostraca reflects the nature of the message (considering the sender and receiver) or merely corresponds to the availability of ceramics in the context. The goal will be to identify usage patterns in military correspondence. This analysis aims to provide a deeper understanding of the role of the praesidia in communication and trade in the Eastern Desert, contributing to the discussion on the interaction between economy, materiality, and writing in the ancient world.

YVONA TRNKA-AMRHEIN
University of Colorado Boulder

More Isis Narrative?

This paper reinterprets two papyri (P. Mich. Inv. 4912B and P. Eirene I 2) in the light of the Greek Isis Narrative (P. Oxy. LXXXV 5481) which has been shown to connect to the Demotic Isis Narrative (P. Carlsberg 79 + PSI Inv. D 80, P.; Carlsberg 621 + PSI Inv. D. 81 + P. Mich. 6397h; P. CtYBR inv. 4418(1)). It argues that these two texts can be better explained as part of this narrative complex and considers how popular the narrative version of Isis' myth may in fact have been. It ends with consideration of how the narrative texts on papyrus differ from the epigraphic Isis aretologies and how and why these two traditions circulated in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt.

FLAVIA TROMBETTA
Università degli Studi della Campania Luigi Vanvitelli

A New Edition of the Archive of Aurelius Sakaon

The following presentation concerns a project towards new edition of the Archive of Aurelius Sakaon, which was previously edited by G. Parássoglou. Since 2021, two additional papyri have been identified as belonging to the archive. The archive comprises documentary papyri and ostraka, which contain documents pertaining to the family of Aurelius Sakaon and individuals associated with him. The documents lack commentary in the previous edition; an in-depth study of them is therefore essential, as they represent the last surviving documentation of daily life in the city of Theadelphia. In particular, the presentation will demonstrate the methodology employed for the re-edition and present the findings of a preliminary analysis of selected papyri.

LORENZO UGGETTI
Università del Salento

The Papyrus Collection of the University of Salento (Lecce, Italy): An Overview

The Papyrological Museum "Mario Capasso" of the University of Salento keeps hundreds of papyrus fragments purchased on the antiquity market. Some of them are in Hieratic and in Coptic, but for the most part, they were extracted from mummy cartonnages and are written in Greek and Demotic. Despite their fragmentary conditions, some of these documents have been joined together and shed some light on Ptolemaic administration. Two volumes entitled *Papyri Universitatis Lupiensis (PUL)*, with contributions from several scholars, will gather already published papyri in scientific journals and unpublished ones and will be soon available in open access mode on the university publishing house website.

JAKUB URBANIK
University of Warsaw

The Emperor and the Law: on the Application of Imperial Law in Roman Egypt

Gaius reasoning the legislative force of the imperial lawmaking, explains this could happen, among others, through epistolae (I 5). They answered the queries submitted in course of judicial proceedings by a party or a judge, following either an epistolary template, or as subscriptions appended to the pleas. Once issued, they bound the magistrate, limiting his role to fact-checking. The responses were only mandatory in the case in which they were offered, but soon the imperial authority extended their application to analogous cases. And so, they started their autonomous life, were collected and circulated.

The papyri allow us to reconstruct this process. The original addressees were replaced by the petitioners who served the imperial letters to the magistrates as their legal evidence in hope to secure a favourable decision. One would expect that such pieces would trump any other, and thus would have the decisive force in the proceeding. In my paper I would like to look at some cases which seem to prove to the contrary. I will examine the papyrological evidence of the rescripts, and their role, and then focus on the legal force, which seems not to have been absolute.

LORELEI VANDERHEYDEN
Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg

Fragmented Dialogues. New Editorial Projects of Coptic Letters at the Crossroads of Byzantine and Islamic Egypt

European collections are full of unpublished Coptic documents that are just waiting to be brought to light. This paper will present two new edition projects. The first will be devoted to an edition of letters (5th-8th c.) from Heidelberg, while the second will focus on a more diverse collection of papyri purchased to A. Fackelmann in 1976, now kept in Lille. This dual investigation will follow identical methods, documenting the provenance of the texts by examining documents related to these Coptic papyri and their acquisition context, and identifying connections with other papyrus collections to facilitate joins and deeper analyses of related texts. Notable initial findings include the discovery of a complete letter to Apa Sabine, founder of the eponymous monastery, in Lille, while I was also able to identify a fragment of a Coptic letter addressed to a bishop, probably coming from Aphrodito, in Heidelberg. By providing access to new material, these two projects will enhance research in Coptic papyrology and late antique history. They will also highlight the value of regional collections and the essential need to determine the provenance of these documents.

GUUS A. J. C. VAN LOON
See under "Bernhard Palme / Guus A. J. C. van Loon".

NAÏM VANTHIEGHEM
Centre national de la recherche scientifique (CNRS)

Les archives des marchands d'étoffes : nouvelles perspectives sur un ancien dossier

Avec plus de deux cent cinquante documents, les archives d'Abū Hurayra Ġa'far b. 'Aḥmad (floruit 849-868) constituent l'un des corpus les plus riches et les mieux préservés de l'Égypte médiévale. Cet ensemble exceptionnel comprend une grande diversité de documents : des lettres, des contrats juridiques, des registres comptables, des textes littéraires, et des prières que ce marchand consignait par écrit en

signe de dévotion. Ces archives offrent un aperçu unique de la vie économique et sociale de l'époque et permettent de plonger dans l'intimité de cette famille, révélant ses joies, ses peines, ses préoccupations et ses aspirations. Elles reflètent aussi l'atmosphère intellectuelle et religieuse dans laquelle elle baignait. Cette contribution explore ce dossier, connu depuis 50 ans mais encore riche en secrets. Nous examinerons les enseignements que ces documents nous offrent, non seulement sur les structures sociales et économiques de l'époque, mais aussi sur les sentiments et les valeurs de ses membres, préservés à travers les siècles.

CHRISTIAN VASSALLO
Università degli Studi di Torino

PHerc. 307 (Chrysippi Quaestiones Logicae): The Anatomy of the Roll with an Attempt to Reconstruct Its Still Unpublished Sections

PHerc. 307 was unrolled by Giovanni Battista Casanova in 1802. It consists of 12 cornici. Crr. 1–5 are in a relatively fair condition, while crr. 6–12 are full of *sovrapposti* and *sottoposti*. Of the columns preserved in crr. 1–5 we have both Neapolitan (N) and Oxonian (O) apographs. There are altogether 18 N (with a supplementary tracing of the former fr. 3) and as many O. On the basis of a new reconstruction of the roll, the fragments/columns published so far (lastly by Livia Marrone in 1997) should all be placed after crr. 6–12, which are actually the first ones. This is confirmed by the alternative numbering applied to them by John Hayter, who indicated and ordered them by means of the Latin letters A–G. This paper provides a careful description of the physical condition of the roll, its bibliographical aspects, and its editorial history. Showing the first maquette of the papyrus, it will focus on crr. 11–12, which (as well as crr. 6–10) are still unpublished. The identification and relocation of *sovrapposti* and *sottoposti* makes it possible to reconstruct new (albeit fragmentary) columns of text and to demonstrate that the contiguity between crr. 11–12 and the part already known of the work is given not only by papyrological items, but also by philosophical content.

RICCARDO VECCHIATO
Universität zu Köln

Two powerful men, their land, and traces leading to Alexandria in two papyri from Cologne

Two unpublished papyri from Cologne contain the drafts of administrative communications stemming from a high ranking official. Their peculiarity consists, in both cases, in two aspects: firstly, the communication deals with land parcels belonging to prominent members of the Ptolemaic society, a *πρωτος φίλος* and a *συγγενής*, which are spread in more than one nome; secondly, references are made to regions in the Delta, in one case attesting an otherwise unknown name for the nome surrounding (most likely) Alexandria and, in the other, the toll station of Schedia. The paper will discuss the administrative content and context to which both papyri belonged, trying to find answers to the complex questions they pose, for example which functionary might have written them, to whom they were directed, and why the Alexandrine hinterland is mentioned there.

See also under “Moritz Esser / Marius Fleischli / Valeria Fontanella / Riccardo Vecchiato”.

CLAUDIO VERGARA
Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II

PHerc. 1639 N 1-5: una scorza di argomento fisico?

Sotto il numero di inventario PHerc. 1639 si conservano l'ultimo foglio di una scorza e i disegni di sei frammenti. A parte un solo disegno (fr. 6), che riproduce l'ultimo foglio ancora conservato, degli altri non esistono più gli originali (fr. 1-5). Nell'intervento, dopo una presentazione generale sullo stato del papiro, mi soffermerò sul testo dei frammenti 1-5, che sembrano restituire un'opera diversa rispetto a quella dell'ultimo foglio. Crönert ha già pubblicato alcune delle sequenze più significative del testo, limitandosi a ipotizzarne l'argomento etico. Da una nuova ricognizione del testo e dal confronto con altre opere della collezione ercolanese, tra cui il *De providentia* di Filodemo, emergono indizi che portano a individuare nei pochi ma interessanti frammenti una possibile trattazione epicurea su temi di fisica, forse con intenti polemicici.

GERTJAN VERHASSELT
Università degli Studi di Padova

Toward a New Edition of the Lives of Socrates and the Socratics (PHerc. 558 and 495): An Overview of New Readings

PHerc. 558 and 495 preserve two copies of a biographical work on Socrates and the Socratics, which may have been part of Philodemus' Arrangement of Philosophers. The text discusses among others Socrates' trial (with a reference to the Apology written by Lysias for Socrates), sayings by Socrates, the poverty of the Socratic Aeschines, the travels of Xenophon and Plato and Plato's relation to Dionysius and Dion of Syracuse. In this paper, I will present the main new readings that I have made as part of a reedition of these two papyri. This case also shows the importance of using the older photographic material (made in the 1950s and the 1970s), which often preserve a less damaged state of the papyrus.

HERBERT VERRETH
See under “Yanne Broux / Herbert Verreth”.

MARJA VIERROS
University of Helsinki

Status of Digital Grammar of Greek Documentary Papyri (PapyGreek) – POSTER

The poster presents the current status of the project Digital Grammar of Greek Documentary Papyri (PapyGreek) and the results achieved so far. The project has produced a corpus of linguistically annotated papyrus texts and built a digital grammar portal (<https://papygreek.com/>) with a combinatory search tool for orthographic, morphological and syntactic features. The tools and data can be useful for any papyrologist, but especially those interested in the language used in the documentary papyri.

ROSSELLA VILLA
See under “Alessia Lavorante / Rossella Villa”.

LUCIA WALDSCHUETZ
Princeton University

Chains of Obligation: Surety and Dependence on the Late Antique Large Estate

This paper investigates the social and legal relationships among tenants and laborers on Egyptian landed estates in late antiquity, incorporating comparative perspectives from early Arab Egypt and post-Roman Western Europe. The paper's results are twofold: First, it provides a systematic examination of estate surety contracts in terms of their structure, formulae, and notaries. Second, it explores how legal instruments like surety contracts enforced dynamics of reciprocity, obligation, and moral responsibility within rural communities, particularly among lower social strata residing or working on landed estates. Close readings of these documents reveal that landowners relied on guarantors to secure labor and maintain order on estates, simultaneously fostering relationships of economic and social dependence within tenant communities. Using Greek estate surety contracts as well as documents written in Coptic, Arabic, and Latin, this paper situates suretyship within a broader Mediterranean and European context. It shows that these legal instruments played a pivotal role in defining moral and social expectations within (estate) communities, highlighting how dependence and obligation shaped individual experiences within complex societies across the late antique world.

VINCENT WALTER
Freie Universität Berlin

The language of the late Coptic paper letters (10th–11th c.): Reflections of a society in the midst of cultural and linguistic change

The study of Coptic letter-writing after the 8th century, from the period of decline of the Coptic language, is one of the big desiderata within the field of Coptic documentary papyrology. This becomes starkly apparent when looking at the corpus of Coptic letters written on paper, dating to the 10th–11th c. More than 280 such texts are preserved in papyrus collections all over the world, but less than a quarter of them have been published thus far – with even fewer meeting modern editorial standards. Consequently, these important original sources for a period of intense social and cultural change within Egyptian society – with the concurrent processes of Arabization and Islamization – have been all but absent from scholarly discourse. The paper will explore this significant corpus, focusing on its language rather than its contents. It will present grammatical, lexicographical and phraseological idiosyncrasies from these letters and investigate what these linguistic phenomena can tell us about the people behind these texts. Particular attention will be paid to the manifold influence of contemporary Arabic epistolography, which is the most striking characteristic of this corpus.

AUDRIC-CHARLES WANNAZ / SO MIYAGAWA / FABIAN WESPI
Universität Basel / University of Tsukuba / Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg

The evil eye in Egypt. Translations to connect Demotic, Greek, and Coptic – POSTER

As illustrated by John H. Elliott's study (*Beware the evil eye. The evil eye in the Bible and the ancient world. 2015-2017*), the evil eye belief has been omnipresent throughout the Mediterranean, spanning from antiquity to the present day. Yet, when we examine Egyptian textual evidence in Demotic, Greek and Coptic papyri, available monolingual research tools may yield scant results. This apparent scarcity, however, may be attributed to limitations in monolingual searches, as references to the evil eye are frequently implicit rather than overt. The poster introduces a multilingual and digital approach for studying the evil eye belief including terms such as Demotic *ir.t-bin.t* (evil eye), Coptic *ⲉⲓⲣⲃⲟⲟⲛⲉ* (evil eye), or Greek *ἀβᾶσκαντος* (free from the evil eye) in papyrology. By using this belief as a case study, we demonstrate how complex cultural concepts can be traced and analyzed across papyri through the combination of traditional philological analysis and Natural Language Processing techniques. This approach enables researchers to move beyond pure lemma search and to leverage English translations as a bridge, facilitating cross-linguistic and cross-cultural insights.

LUCAS WEISSER-GERICKE
Universität Basel

Roman and Early Late Antique Heracleopolis Magna: Aspects of an Urban Biography

In this paper I will present some of the results of my soon-to-be-completed PhD thesis on Heracleopolis Magna, written in the framework of the SNSF project “Urban Biographies of the Roman and Late Antique Worlds: Antinoopolis and Heracleopolis in Egypt, c. 100 – c. 650

CE” based at the University of Basel. In comparison with, say, Oxyrhynchus, Heracleopolis, an important metropolis in Middle Egypt, has received little attention by historians of Greco-Roman Egypt. My thesis intends to fill this gap for the period from the first to the fourth century CE when Heracleopolis and other nome metropoleis gradually adopted polis-style institutions and behaviors (see Free 2024 on Hermopolis). Pursuing a ‘biographical’ approach, I have endeavored to carve out the individual profile of Heracleopolis in the context of Roman Egyptian urbanism through a comparative methodology. The relation between ‘syntagmatic’ (i.e. distinguishing) and ‘paradigmatic’ (i.e. shared) elements in the history of Heracleopolis under Roman rule will be illustrated through case studies dedicated to the administration of city districts and the formation of a local identity.

FABIAN WESPI

See under “Audric-Charles Wannaz / So Miyagawa / Fabian Wespi”.

MARZENA WOJTCZAK

BBAW / University of Warsaw

Justice Beyond the Courtroom: Fresh Insights on Legal Disputes and Resolutions in Late-Antique Egypt – A New Legal Analysis of P. Budge

P. Budge is a remarkable document for multiple reasons. As one of the longest and best-preserved Coptic arbitration protocols from Late Antiquity, it offers a vivid snapshot of the legal strategies and arguments presented by both parties before appointed arbiters tasked with resolving the dispute. What makes it even more unique is the inclusion of supplementary documents—written in Greek—that emerged from the same arbitration, providing an in-depth view of the process from protocol to settlement. This makes P. Budge an invaluable case study for examining how alternative dispute resolution methods operated outside the formal courtroom. The new legal commentary on P. Budge and SB VI 8988–8987 tackles pressing questions about the reconstruction of these proceedings, the specific issues at stake, and the broader trend toward non-litigious dispute resolution methods in Late Antiquity, shedding light on why and how such practices gained traction during this period.

HELEN WONG / PETER SATTERTHWAITE

University of Pennsylvania

Dowries in Pawn? Gender and Financial Agency in Roman Egypt

This paper explores how women in Roman Egypt exercised financial agency by deploying personal items as financial instruments, especially by temporarily pawning them for cash. Female property is mainly studied through marriage contracts that record the dowry goods (pherna) and personal valuables (parapherna) that a bride brought to her marital household, often with monetary values. While scholars frequently discuss the role of dowries within the household, little attention has been given to the use of these goods as financial instruments beyond it. Using pawnshop records (e.g. P.Lond. 193 V.II-III) and personal letters (e.g. P.Oxy 1.114) alongside marriage contracts, this paper demonstrates that the same kinds of personal effects that women brought into wedlock (e.g. textiles, jewelry, cosmetic items) played a key role in family finances. This paper argues that when pawning and redeeming valuable items, women engaged in complex negotiations and decision-making that balanced different ways of configuring value: an item's use value as a functional object, its social value as a status symbol, its personal or sentimental significance, and the monetary value negotiated in the exchange.

YUE WU

See under “Jie Yang / Yue Wu”.

JIE YANG / YUE WU

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München / University of Notre Dame, USA

Cross-Desert Traders: The Role of Arabians in Roman Egypt’s Camel Economy – POSTER

Dromedary breeding was conducted on a large scale in Roman Egypt and became an integral part of the socio-economic framework. A detailed case study of the demographic profiles of camel breeders in Soknopaiu Nesos reveals that migrants from the Arabian world played a crucial role in this burgeoning industry. These settlers not only bridged the locals and the Arabian camel markets but also imported their expertise in camel breeding. Over time, they came to dominate a significant portion of the camel supply in the Egyptian market and established their local influence in this small town. Additionally, this study illustrates how imperial policies and demographic shifts shaped local economies and the human-animal-relationship, particularly highlighting the impact of the establishment of the Arabia province under Emperor Trajan.

URI YIFTACH

University of Tel Aviv

Teaching AI Prose Greek Syntax: The Taxonomy of the Legal Document as an AI Compatible Platform

In my forthcoming *The Taxonomy of the Legal Document: An Account of the Language and Terminology of Clauses in Greek Legal Documents from Ptolemaic, Roman, and Byzantine Egypt*, Liège, Presses Universitaires de Liège (= RIDA Hors-série), I have undertaken a detailed discussion of 291 clauses incorporated in legal documents from the aforesaid period. Beyond providing an account of the key

linguistic, legal, regional, and diachronic aspects of each clause, I have also included an exhaustive list of testimonies. In that list, I have recorded for each document its individual typology.

By a welcome stroke of luck, the book was completed just as AI became a dominant factor in our field. For I came to realize that these individual accounts are ideally suited for AI analysis. The progress I have made since then has been rapid and exponential, with far-reaching consequences not only for my own research but also for AI's ability to effectively understand written texts in general.

MICHAEL ZELLMANN-ROHRER
Freie Universität Berlin

Applied astral science in the “deluxe” horoscopes

Study of the original horoscopes on papyrus from Roman Egypt, a corpus first collected by Otto Neugebauer and Henry Bartlett Van Hoesen with supplements by Donata Baccani and Alexander Jones, allows further differentiation of the genre. Among the Greek texts, most common is a basic kind, chiefly concerned with recording the positions of the planets, but nearly 50 can be distinguished that give information of an astrological character, such as the classification of the zodiac signs and their overlaid predictive scopes as the twelve “places” of the dodekatropos. These “deluxe” horoscopes have yet to be studied comprehensively. This paper gives a survey, which leads to new identifications among papyri previously classified as astrological treatises, and to indications about how astrological doctrines were applied to astronomical data and how original horoscopes were used to generate forecasts.

EMANUELE ZIMBARDI
Università degli Studi di Torino

The ‘New von Arnim’ Project – POSTER

The poster illustrates the core of the ERC-CoG 101086695-APATHES (Assessing Philosophical Authors and Texts from Herculaneum and elsewhere on Early Stoicism: Insights into ancient logic, physics, and ethics towards a new von Arnim). In the first section, an outline of the characteristics of the new critical editions of the fragments of the early Stoics is drawn. This work aims to improve and update the edition of von Arnim's *Stoicorum Veterum Fragmenta* (SVF), published in Leipzig by Teubner 120 years ago (1903–1905). New fragments are added; spuria are deleted; the different sections are rearranged. The new edition intends to be an innovative, practical tool for both philologists and historians of philosophy, and offers brand new English translations. The second section presents the innovative methodology of the editions, which consists in a new assessment of the available sources, updated readings of the papyrological and epigraphical sources, and the inclusion of hitherto neglected ancient sources in Oriental languages (Syriac, Arabic, and Armenian). The third section shows how the new editions of the fragments of the early Stoics will enrich our knowledge of ancient Stoa, and demonstrates the relevance of such work for the scholarly community.

PANELS

CAROLIN ART / MARCEL MOSER
JMU Würzburg

New and ongoing research from Dimê

The panel focuses on the new interdisciplinary project ‘500 Jahre Schrift und Schriftlichkeitskultur im Fayum’ in which the local scribal culture of Soknopaiou Nesos around the 2nd century BCE to the 3rd century CE is examined in detail. This period encompasses almost the entire Demotic and Greek documentation from this village which is why the project takes a tripartite approach. For the panel, two of the three sub-projects will be presented, namely the Ptolemaic temple archive P. Oxf. Griffith as well as the economic and cultic dimension of the temple in Roman times. In addition to the project members, also associated members of the project will present about their progress on topics related to Dimê ranging from the archaeology of the site to the ongoing work on the Demotic agreements of the temple.

AMIN BENAÏSSA / NIKOLAOS GONIS / LUCIA PRAUSCELLO
University of Oxford / University College London

Hexameters Beyond the Canon: New Poetry from Oxyrhynchus

The AHRC-funded project ‘Hexameters Beyond the Canon’ (Oxford-UCL) aims to study the diffusion and circulation of non-canonical Greek hexameter poetry in Roman Egypt from the first to the sixth century CE, taking Oxyrhynchus as its vantage point. It investigates both hexameter poetry produced locally and contemporary poetry read or copied in Oxyrhynchus. This panel will present an interesting selection of unpublished texts worked on by current and former members of the project and the related APHex project in Barcelona.

Non-Christian Documentary Papyri and the New Testament 100 Years after Deissmann

Just over 100 years ago Adolf Deissmann's "Licht vom Osten" was published in its authoritative 4th edition (1923). Over the past 102 years, considerable changes have taken place both in the number of papyri and ostraca edited and in the methods used to interpret the New Testament texts against the background of papyri (and inscriptions). In addition, topics that were not yet at the center of interest in the first decades of papyrological research (e.g., the question of provenance or the role of women in Greco-Roman everyday life) cannot be ignored today. Deissmann and his contemporaries (including J. H. Moulton, G. Milligan, and A. T. Robertson) were particularly keen to embed the texts of the New Testament in the linguistic and historical context of their time of composition and to liberate them from the often speculative and theologizing interpretations. The papers in this panel will employ documentary papyri and recent papyrological approaches and methods to shed light on the text of the New Testament.

CLAUDIA COLINI
Universität Hamburg

Materials and material analysis of written artefacts on papyrus

Written artefacts have been produced on papyrus from Pharaonic times to the Middle Ages, and throughout this long time period, papyrus writing supports, inks, pigments, writing tools, as well as the contexts of production changed significantly. In this panel, we aim to highlight the importance of preserving, observing, and analysing the materials used in the production of papyrus written artefacts from different centuries and cultures. The selected contributions focus on: the discovery, in-situ conservation, and subsequent analysis of Greco-Roman magical papyri; the detailed observation of papyrus for its characterisation; the digital reconstruction of the colour palette of a Book of the Dead using a multi-analytical approach; the multi-analytical study of Islamic protocols with the presence of coloured inks; and the recovery of a nearly illegible Coptic Manichaean text using multispectral imaging (MSI). This rich overview intends to raise awareness of the benefits of a material approach for papyrology and associated disciplines, as well as for the preservation and accessibility of these manuscripts in both scholarly and public contexts.

ALEXANDER JONES / FRANCESCA SCHIRONI
New York University / University of Michigan

Scientific Papyri

The last decades have brought an intensification of research on papyri relating to ancient scientific traditions, especially as they concern practice and pedagogy, to the point that scientific and parascientific papyri have earned the status of a category that crosses the boundaries of literary, paraliterary, and documentary papyri. In this panel, we present new studies of a variety of mathematical, astronomical, and astrological papyri that in various ways represent the engagement of these ostensibly technical subjects with nonspecialists, and that span almost the full chronological extent of Greek papyrology. The first three talks deal with astronomy and astrology, showing how technical doctrines derived from mathematical astronomy were adapted in texts meant for a nonspecialist audience. The other three talks on mathematical papyri also recast arithmetical algorithms and computational rules in a didactic vein, addressing an audience who most likely needed to use such algorithms for practical purposes. The study of scientific papyri is thus key in the history of exact sciences because it sheds light on the 'reception' of high-level mathematics in the daily life of people—a phenomenon which is as important as the high-end scientific production of such authorities as Euclid or Ptolemy.

MARIE LEGENDRE
University of Edinburgh

Abbasid Fiscal Documents

This panel explores the functioning of fiscal administration in Abbasid Egypt through a detailed examination of various types of documents, focusing on both edited documents and work-in-progress editions. Case studies from regions such as the Fayyum and Aswan offer regional insights into the workings of the fiscal administration. The papers will address fiscal practices from different angles such as accounting practices, development of monetary terminology, as well as the involvement of social groups in taxation at the local level. The panel also addresses the role of fiscal administrators ('ummāl al-amīr) at the district level, as well as the aṣḥāb al-kharāj at the level of the capital. With a comparative approach, the discussion spans various regions and types of documents, highlighting the multilingual nature of the available sources. By combining documentary evidence with literary sources, this panel provides a comprehensive understanding of Abbasid fiscal practices and their local implementations across Egypt.

BRIAN MCGING
Trinity College Dublin

The Narmouthis Grapheion Archive in the Chester Beatty Library, Dublin

At the Paris Congress in 2022 Brian McGing reported on the discovery in the Chester Beatty Library of an extensive archive of well preserved 1st century AD documentary texts originating in the grapheion of the town of Narmouthis. Since then a small team comprising the four panel participants and James Cowey has been working on the texts, and is beginning to form a clearer picture of the activities of

the grapheion and of life in 1st century Narmouthis. At this panel session we will offer some examples of more detailed study of the archive to papyrological colleagues by presenting a mixture of textual edition and interpretation. Susan Fogarty will discuss a wet-nurse contract from the front of one of the composite rolls (CBL 1000 A 1r) and Brian McGing a petition concerning a sluice gate from the same roll (CBL 1000 A 2r); while Bianca Borrelli will identify the different scribes employed in the grapheion, and Graham Claytor will examine the entrepreneurial activities of the owners operating the grapheion.

FRANZISKA NAETHER
Leipzig University

Touches, Tastes, and (Scribal) Treatments – Interactions of Actants, Agents and Artifacts in Medical and Magical Papyri and Ostraca from Greco-Roman Egypt

This panel explores the dynamic intersections of religion, medicine, and magic in Greco-Roman and Late Antique Egypt. The contributors examine chiefly medical and magical texts, focusing on sensory experiences such as visual inspection, touch, taste, speech acts, the materiality of writing, and scribal practices (punctuation, layout markers etc.). Through a close analysis of chiefly Greek and Demotic papyri and ostraca including the Magical Papyri (PGM/PDM), as well as sources from neighboring regions and older Egyptian periods, the papers investigate how these texts were produced, used, and adapted across time. The roles, relationships and supposed conversations of various actants such as petitioners, patients, priests, midwives, specialized scribes – including divine agents – will be examined in healing and ritual practices. Occasionally, these surveys will also include literary and legal texts as well as evidence from material culture in order to identify practices and practitioners. The overall aim of the panel is to shed light on the complex interactions between knowledge systems, religious beliefs, and medical practices in papyrological sources through current research.

FEDERICA NICOLARDI / BRENT SEALES
Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II / University of Kentucky

Advances in Virtual Unwrapping of Herculaneum Papyri

In February 2024, wide portions of fifteen columns of new Greek text were revealed from inside a Herculaneum papyrus roll stored in Paris (P.Herc.Paris. 4, Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Institut de France). These results are part of the Vesuvius Challenge, an international competition to read the unopened Herculaneum Papyri using machine learning and computer vision techniques (<https://scrollprize.org/>), launched in March 2023 by Brent Seales, Nat Friedman, and Daniel Gross. This panel, featuring presentations from members of both the technical and the papyrological team of the Vesuvius Challenge, will explore the most recent advancements in virtual unwrapping techniques applied to the Herculaneum papyri and provide an update on future developments. Along with a general overview of virtual unwrapping and the papyri – both intact rolls and fragments – that have so far undergone scanning procedures, segmentation, and ink identification, it will provide technical and papyrological insights into recent discoveries, ongoing work, and the future directions of this research, including further possible applications of the new methodologies.

PANAGIOTA SARISCHOULI / SOFIA TORALLAS TOVAR
Aristotle University of Thessaloniki / Institute for Advanced Study Princeton

New Horizons in the Study of Greco-Egyptian Magical Handbooks

Recent discoveries and new research into the materiality of magical formularies on papyrus have paved the way for exciting new avenues of inquiry into the transmission of magical knowledge, scribal practices, and the nature of magical texts themselves. In this panel, we propose seven papers—three joint presentations and four individual talks—that unveil unexpected findings related to Roman and Late Antique magical literature while employing interdisciplinary approaches to these captivating texts. Each presentation aims to enhance our understanding of the cultural and historical contexts surrounding various magical formularies, shedding light on how they were created, used, and transmitted across time and space.

ZSUZSANNA SZÁNTÓ
University of Debrecen

Corpus Papyrorum Judaicarum

Work on the continuation of *Corpus Papyrorum Judaicarum* I-III edited by Victor Tcherikover, Alexander Fuks and Menahem Stern between 1957 and 1964 has been going on for several years now. Out of the three new volumes, two have already been published covering the Ptolemaic (CPJ IV) and the Early Roman (CPJ V) periods. The last volume, which will be a follow-up to CPJ III, will be dedicated to the Late Roman and Byzantine periods. This panel session focuses on Jewish papyri from these historical periods showing the great variety of new discoveries. Our sources, Greek and Hebrew/Aramaic texts alike, provide new insights into the daily life, the social situation, the legal practices and the literary output of Jewish communities in Byzantine Egypt.