

The following Communication has been received from Professor Sayce :—

MORE GREEK OSTRAKA FROM KARNAK.

While in Egypt last winter I secured a few more ostraka from Karnak, though the supply has now nearly come to an end. The houses of the village where they have been found have been pretty thoroughly explored by the *fellahin*, and little more is to be discovered in them in the way either of *sebahh* for the fields, or ostraka for the *khovâgah*. The first I will give is written in debased capitals. I presented it to M. Maspero :—

1. Ισορνηλωσ Ισορνηλιος
 Σενπτομνιος καιπναπ(?) . . . (το)
 τελος του μηνος Τυβι
 Λ ιη Τιβειρου (*sic*) καισαρος
 σεβαστου φωφει γ̄

“Isornêlôs, the son of Isornêlis the Senptomnian (?) . . . the tax for the month Tybi. The 18th year of Tiberius Cæsar Augustus, the 3rd of Paopi.”

2. Διεγ^Λ Παψευχιος Φαησιος
 π Πεκυσι^Λ υ^ρ χ^ω γεργ. -εξ Γ
 Ισε . . . υ(?) Λς Τραιανου
 του κυριου καισαρος

“Papseukhios son of Phaêsis has acquitted on behalf of Pekysis for the workmen’s tax. I have registered six argentei . . . The sixth year of Trajan Cæsar the lord.”

A signature follows which I cannot read. The ε of Pekysis has been omitted, and π stands for πρò.

3. Διεγ. Παχυνι^Λ φ . . .
 υ χ^ω γ^Λ σ^Λ εξ . . . •ϛ η
 Λ. Τρα . . . καισαρος του κυριου
 Πιωφ κ̄θ . . .

“Pakhynios Ph . . . has acquitted on behalf of the workmen’s tax. I have registered six triobols. The eighth year of Tra(jan) Cæsar the lord. Paopi the 29th . . .”

4. Μετρ— θησ̄ καμ^Λ πενζ̄ μαι . . .
 Τραιανου του κυριου Παννι ε̄ (ονο)
 Χαταβους πυρου αρταβυς
 τετρι και εικοσι . . . †Γ. ασκο
 και ον^ο Χαταβους Παιαμεω
 δωδεκα τα †Γ ιβζ̄ = Ωρον Ευγ^Λ μ . . .

“Metres, the measurer, the tax-collector of the poor (?) . . . (the . . . th year) of Trajan the lord, the fifth of Payni, in the name of Khatabôs 24 ardebs of wheat , and in the name of Khatabôs son of Panameôn 12 ardebs. Of Oros Eugenês . . .” Perhaps the final μ . . . is for *μισθωτής*.

Metres appears as “treasurer” in the 12th year of Trajan on an ostrakon (No. 25) given in my first paper on the Karnak Ostraka (*Proceedings*, Nov. 4, 1884, p. 21). As money was paid to him that year in the name of Petekhons son of Khatabos, it seems probable that the ostrakon now before us belongs to the first few years of Trajan’s reign. The spelling $\kappa\alpha\mu$ ^L shows that I was right in explaining the title by *καλαμήγραφος*, but I was wrong in reading the next word *γεν*. It is plainly *πεν* here. It may be a contraction of *πενήτων* or some compound of *πέντε*.

5. Ερ' πρα^K ονο) Παψο . . .
 Παουπ γρ μισυ
 Φαρ ιτ(?)μρ(?) γη Lκ
 Τρμμανου καισαρος του κυριου
 Φαωφι ιβ

“Hermias, the collector of money (*πράκτωρ ἀργυρικῆς*), in the name of Papso . . Paupis . . . , I have registered half(?). The month Pharmuthi (?) . . . the 20th year of Trajan Cæsar the lord, the 12th day of Paopi.”

Besides being badly written, this ostrakon is mutilated and nearly illegible. In the second line *ἤμισυ* may possibly be intended, and in the third line we perhaps have *ὑπὲρ μερισμοῦ γῆς* “for the assessment of the land.” Trajan reigned a little over 19 years and a half.

6. Μεθης μί] πε] κα L Κομμοδου
 Αντωνινου καισαρος του κυριου
 Παννι ιθ υ' χ^L ον^O ου
 Ανουριωνος
 Φαμινιος

“Methês, the tax collector of the poor (?), of the 21st (= the 11th) year of Commodus Antoninus, the 19th of Payni, on behalf of the workmen’s tax, in the name of . . . Anuriôn Phaminios”

The latter part of the ostrakon has been broken off. As

Commodus only reigned alone 13 years, 21 must be a mistake for 11. Methês appears on ostraka 33 and 26 of my former paper (where I have wrongly assigned the date of 26 to the time of Trajan). We now find that he continued in his office from the 11th year of Commodus (A.D. 191) to the first year of Pescennius Niger (A.D. 193).

7. Μεσχίς μ^Ϸ μ^Ϸ η^L
 Αυρηλιανου αυτοκρ α'τορ(ος)
 και α^L Κλαυδιου καισαρων
 των κυριων πυ. ἠη ΙΙ^Λ ον^ο
 Ωροῖ πυρου τ δυο |τ β
 ἀ^Γκς(?)δ^δ τ δμιου α . . .
 σ τ) αντ^Γ

“Meskhis, collector of taxes for the eighth year of the Emperor Aurelian, and the first year of Claudius, the Cæsars and lords, receives 18 ardebs of wheat in the name of Oros: two measures of wheat from . . . he owes to the State 6 drachmæ. . .”

This is an important ostrakon, as it is by far the latest yet found, the first year of M. Claudius Tacitus being A.D. 275. The regnal year of Aurelian, however, causes a difficulty. The only clearly-written letter in the whole ostrakon is the η of the first line, which is a large capital. Nevertheless Aurelian's reign did not last more than six years, and he was murdered in March, six months before the succession of Claudius.

In the fourth and sixth lines $\hat{\lambda}$, $\hat{\alpha}$, and $\hat{\delta}$, stand (as elsewhere) for λαμβάνει, ἀπό and δεῖ,* and δμιου seems to represent δημίου. The amount of wheat owing is the same as that mentioned in Ostrakon 25 of my former paper.

8. Ωριωνις
 Συρος Σαριπ(ιωνος) . . .
 Αβωρωνο ς) . . .
 Διοσκορ(ιδης) . . .
 Λολους
 Παπα(ς)
 Πτολ(εμαιος) . . .

This is a mere fragment, containing the names of certain taxpayers.

* Unless $\hat{\alpha}$ is ἀργύρια as in my Ostrakon 34.

9. z a 3
 Συρος ρο / Αοτεμ^ω υ κ ρ ξ ι λ
 Πτμ^ω ρ / Δρον^λ υ κ λ κε(?)
 / Ψενχ^ω ρ κ Πενε^λ χ^π
 / Πενεχ^ω ρο (Ψαμπευσ του χ
 / Ψεν- ρ δυν
 Ιμου^α ψ^ι / χ^λ
 Ψενεμ^υ ρο
 Τεως υ κ
 / Ερμιου
 / Μηαντευσ

According to M. Revillout ρ denotes a quarter-obol (*Rec. Egyptologique*, III, 3 pp., 118 sq.). The name in the second line is Petemôn, that in sixth, Imouthês* (where Γ is γίγνεται, and χ^λ χειρωναξίου), that in the eighth Teôs or Takhôs. His name is followed by υ κ, *i.e.*, ὑπὲρ καταμηφορίας.

10.	Κρητυλιων	ωο			
	Νικολας	τυ	Ψενοσιρις :	το	
	Σταστους	ωκ	Πασημις :	σο	
•	Νιλων	ψι	Διδυμος	φκ	
	Προμαχος	σκ	Πικως	το	
	Ψενχωσις	ρπ	Σαριπιων	ο	
	Πτολεμμιος	σ	Αρτεμων	ρκ	
	Πταορηρις	σι	Ωρος Θεογ ^ε	ρο	
	Ηρ̄ Κεφαλων	σλ	ο του Κροκοδ	π	
	Ωρος Ιμουθου	σο	Αρμισις	ρκ	
	Δεξιλας	ρκ	Αμμωνιος	τκ	
	Ιμουθης	φν	Ερμων	σμ	
	Κορραγος	λε	Δαιμαχος	π	
	Φιλων	ρθ	Ισιδωρος	π	
	Θεοδωρος	σμ	ο του Καμ ^ω	π	
	Αξεινη	ρκ	Πτολεμ ^ι Περρου	π	
	Ερμμις	ρμ	Επωνυχος	π	
			Ματηλος	ρμ	
			Μενανδρος	λε	
			ο του Ταεινιος	θ	
			Ηρακλειδης Μεσορηις	κ	Ιασιων ₁
			Κιτης κ Ερμοδωρος	θ	Αμμωνιος
					π

* In one of the quarries at Turrâh I found the following name carved twice in the rock, on the left of the entrance, **ΕΜΟΥΘΗΣ**. On the right was a group of lions, also incised in the rock.

This is a complete list of tax-payers, in two, or rather three columns, and is written in a large clear hand. The numbers are high, and must be compared with those given in Ostrakon 45 of my former Paper. The numeral attached to the name of Hermodōros is 90. Three of the tax-payers are called after their fathers, the first of them being “the son of Krokodeilos.” One of the Greek *graffiti* I have copied at Dêr el-Bahari is *Αμμωνιος Νειλεως Κροκοδειλος* (misprinted in a former contribution of mine to this Society). *Matiêlos* is a Semitic name.

I add here two more ostraka, purchased at Karnak last winter by M. Golénishef.

11. *Πετεμοστους*

ī ν ῑα ξ ῑβ π ῑδ π
 īε ρ ῑς π ῑζ ο ῑη π
 (ῑθ) ν εκ̄ ο εκ̄β ξ εκ̄γ ν
 ωμ

Very doubtfully I suggest the following explanation of this curious ostrakon: “Petemostous receives (ξ̄χει, line 4) on the 10th day 50, on the 11th 60, on the 12th 80, on the 14th 80, on the 15th 100, on the 16th 80, on the 17th 70, on the 18th 80, on the 19th 50, on the 20th 70, on the 22nd 60, on the 23rd 50 . . .”

12. Τι(?) παυνω πον̄ περι^λ παρα

Αγαθοδαιμον̄ Απολλοδ̄ ῡ(?)νεχ^ο αμ(?)
 καῑ επετδ̄ Π(ε)τηνησην γρ^λ τω̄ επ(?)εσαλ(?)
 ιθ L Αυρηλιου Αντωνιου καῑ Κομμοδ̄
 καισαρων (των) κυριων̄ εστῑ δε
 σ(?) . . ηδια(?) . . ευθρ̄ᾱ ονο̄ Σαραπιωνος
 καῑ Ψεν . . ριρ τ Αρποκρατ̄ ζ̄ ες
 . . να^μ β L . . . κ^α ῑβ̄ α^λ τοῡνακο^λ
 ονο̄ Ταχρα . . . ῑδ̄ φιλο . . ονο̄ ζ- η̄ ῑ|ῑ
 α^μ δ̄ ῑ|ῑ α^λ κ^ρ δ̄ καῑ ονο̄ Πετεψαιτο
 Ποριευθ^ο ζ- ῑ|ῑ α^μ ῑ| ζ̄ κ^ο ῑ| καῑ
 Ποριευθ^ο Παμμονθ^ο ζ̄ ε L
 α^μ Ερ . . . το^λ κ^μο̄ ῑ| **Π** = Πετε^με̄
 Πετεχ^εσ Ποκρατο̄ καῑ ;
 κρος̄ ιδ^λ καῑ Τεσωτο̄ α^λ
 αδ^λ γ̄ ῑ|ῑ/σ̄λο̄ γυν(?)ο̄
 Ποριευθ^ο Πετεμεν^ω καῑ
 α^λ κο̄ κα(?)ρ^δ Ταριω(?)νοαρι^ζ
 καῑ α^λ δ̄, διᾱ τᾱ γ̄ καῑ α^λ
 . . . Κλημ̄ Πεταρον
 καῑ α^λ

This ostrakon is unfortunately only partly legible, owing to an incrustation of silicate with which many of the characters are covered. I cannot guarantee the accuracy of my transcription throughout. The third line reads : " I Peténsên write the necessary accounts " (ἐπιτήδεια ; the final δ shows that the word is not ἐπέτεια). The date is the " 19th year of Aurelius Antoninus and Commodus, Cæsars and lords." This was the last year of Marcus Aurelius, who reigned 19 years 10 days, dying on the 17th of March, A.D. 180. The abbreviations αλ for ἄλλοι and αδλ for ἀδελφός are new ; αμ seems to be ἄμα. The mutilated state of the text, however, makes me decline to attempt a translation of it.

M. Revillout has asked whether I can give details as to the locality at or near Erment from which the ostraka I have translated in my former Paper are said to have come. I regret that I cannot do so. The dealers in whose hands they were stated that they were found "at Erment." This, however, does not even make it certain that they were derived from the old mounds of Hermonthis ; my experience of such statements leads me to believe that they were not, but rather from some unknown point between Erment and Medinet Abû.

A dealer in antiquities at Ekhnîm informed me that inscribed *shukkaf* or potsherds, similar to the Karnak ones, were discovered from time to time in the mounds of Menshiyeh. As the mounds are full of objects of the Græco-Roman period, the statement is very credible, though when I was at Menshiyeh no ostraka were offered to me for sale, nor in fact anything of value. But this was before I had received the information, and it never occurred to me when at Menshiyeh to ask about "shukkaf."

A. H. SAYCE.

The following Communication has been received from Dr. A. Wiedemann :—

ON A MONUMENT OF THE TIME OF KING CHU-EN-ITEN.

During the last few years the reign and religious opinions of Chu-en-âten have been treated several times, especially since the discovery of the tomb of Rames at Thebes by Mr. H. Villiers Stuart in 1879, from which very valuable material was obtained for the beginning of this period of the religious history of Egypt. Also in other parts of Egypt new monuments have been found, so that we