

<p>Place Date Language Material Number of texts Type Collections Find/Acquisition</p>	<p>The Archive of Papas</p> <p>Apollonopolites Ano (Edfu) AD 648-688 or AD 700-715 Greek Papyrus 114 certain, 1 uncertain Official and private archive Institut français d'Archéologie Orientale, Cairo (IFAO) Found in excavations at Edfu in 1922</p>
<p>Bibliography</p>	<p>P. Apoll. = <i>Papyrus grecs d'Apollônios Anô</i>, ed. R. Rémondon. Cairo 1953. (Documents de fouilles de l'Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale du Caire 19). Nos. 1—105; no. 91 reprinted as <i>SB Kopt.</i> I 7. [MF 1.41] Nos. 106 and 107 = <i>SB XIV</i> 11917—11918; nos. 108—110 = <i>SB XVI</i> 12428—12431.¹</p> <p>J. GASCOU – K.A. WORP, Problèmes de documentation apollinopolite, <i>ZPE</i> 49 (1982), p.83-95</p>
<p>Description</p>	<p>The archive of Papas consists of 112 Greek and an unknown number of Coptic papyri, now preserved in the collection of the IFAO. Four papyri of which two are addressed to Papas have somehow been split off from the rest and are now in Florence.</p> <p>The texts were found in 1921-1922 in the Polish-French excavations at Edfou. They were kept in a jar of nearly a meter high. The jar was accidentally discovered in the ground, some hundred meters south-east of the pylon of the Edfou temple, no doubt in the house or the office of Papas, the owner of the archive. In the jar the papyri were fairly well preserved, with the Coptic texts on top, but during the transport from Edfou to Cairo (850 km) they were heavily damaged; they could be only partially restored. On the bottom of the jar some 10 cm of debris and fragments remained, mixed up with pottery sherds.</p> <p>Most Greek papyri were published by Rémondon in 1953, but five were put apart in a zinc étui, and published only 25 years later by J.Gascou in 1979 and 1980. The Coptic material has remained unpublished up to the present day; an edition is being prepared by L. McCoull.</p> <p>Since the documents, when dated, contain only indictions, the dating of the archive has to be based on palaeography, institutions, scribal habits and prosopography. Rémondon identified the governor °Abd-Allah mentioned in 2 with °Abd-Allah ibn °Abd al-Malik, which gives a date of 6 January 708; but the identification with °Abd-Allah ibn Sa °ad cannot be excluded and this would put that text in 6 January 648. The amir Oueith, mentioned in 1, is also found in <i>SB III</i> 7240, but again this text can be dated in 712 (Bell, Rémondon) or, more likely, in the preceding half century (688/689 or 658/659; Gascou-Worp). Rémondon has attributed all indiction dates to the same 15 year cycle, which certainly gives a great chronological unity to the archive, but this is unproved and the texts may cover the whole adult lifespan of the protagonist. It remains difficult to chose between the chronology of Remondon (700-715) and that of Gascou-Worp (648-688) The latter has the advantage that Papas can then directly succeed his father Liberios, who is attested as pagarch in 649. It also explains why there are no Arabic texts or subscriptions in the archive: we are still at the very beginning of Arab rule in Egypt.</p> <p>Most texts are official letters addressed to the pagarch Papas, though his name is not always preserved (1-56 passim; <i>SB XIV</i> 11917-11918). They are often written by <i>notarii</i> in the office of the <i>topoteretes</i> in Antinoe. A few of these <i>notarii</i> recur several times as senders, they are identified either by their names or by their handwriting: Helladios (9, 11-19), Theodoros (20-</p>

¹ References to P. Apoll. are printed in **bold**.

25) and Elias (**26-35**). Other correspondents are his colleague Platon (**37-40**), pagarch of Latopolis. Pesynthios (**42-46**) who addresses Papas in very polite times also lives outside the nome and may be a lower ranking official. The notarios Kollouthos (**49-50**) does not belong to the offices of Antinoe, but rather to a neighbouring nome. A few letters apparently come from the emir in Fostat (introduced by the formula “in the name of God”), perhaps through the topoteretes in Antinoe (**2-8**, *PSI Congr.* XI 14). In **6** Papas receives order (for the third time) to come to Fostat for an audition.

Papas’ usual title is “*pagarchos* of Apollonos ano”, but he is also called *comes* of the city and *pagarchos* (**37, 39, 40-42, 45, 49, 60**), once *dioiketes* (**3**).

The private documents are more diverse and only two are explicitly addressed to Papas (with his title) (**67** and **72**; no doubt also **68** though only the title is preserved here). Perhaps Severus (**63-65**) manages some private estate of Papas, but the documents in which he is named are all fragmentary. In **61** the unnamed addressee is addressed as “my most beloved son” by “Liberios πατήρ”, and from this Remondon has concluded that Papas is a son of Liberios. Many letters have lost the name of the addressee, but in two cases the writer and addressee do not offer any link with Papas: **54** is addressed to the *chartularius* Severus by Sansnos and **62** to a lady Eidano by her son Kodas.

There are few outgoing documents, including a draft written in the office of Papas (**10**); **60** is addressed by a certain Papas to a pagarch whose name is lost. Perhaps the letter was addressed to Papas by a homonym.

The accounts and lists are arranged by the hands of 6 different scribes. The lists dealing with land survey (**73**) and taxes (**74-84, 91-92**, *SB XVI* 12428-12431) for are part of the official archive, and so are some of the accounts (**96-98, 102-103**). Other accounts and lists (**85-90, 93-95, 99-101, 104**) could be of a private nature. To the internal documents also belongs the scribal exercise **1**.

Papas sporadically adds a short docket to the official letters addressed to him, e.g. **11** (“concerning the boat”), **18** (“concerning the adversaries of Sabinos”), **20** (“concerning rings”), **22-24** (“concerning the courtyard of the boatman Pheu”), **28** (“concerning the wages of the sailors”), **38** (“concerning kalaphatoi”), **39** (“concerning Philotheos the son of Samson, sailor”), **41** (“concerning Philotheos the bath attendant”), *SB X* 11918 (“concerning firewood”).