

**Tomoi synkollesimoi (pasted rolls) of the Roman administration**

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| <b>Bibliography</b> | W. CLARYSSE, 'Tomoi Synkollesimoi', in M. BROSIUS (ed.), <i>Ancient Archives and Archival Traditions: Concepts of Record-keeping in the Ancient World</i> , Oxford, 2003, p. 344-339.  |
| <b>Description</b>  | <p>In official archives, incoming documents could be pasted together into a <i>tomos synkollesimos</i>. This classification system which started in the second century BC, became standard in Roman administration. Often documents of a single type were thus gathered in chronological (ArchID 370, 546-549), topographical (ArchID 547-549) and/or alphabetical order. The individual sheets could be referred to by a number, added by a clerk, for instance at the top of the document (see ArchID 548). It is not always clear where the <i>tomoi</i> were kept: in the administration of the nome capital (Ptolemais Euergetis), on district level (<i>meris</i> or toparchy) or of the villages.</p> <p>The classification system was rarely applied in private archives, see the archive of Apynchis son of Tesenouphis (ArchID 108).</p> |

**Tomos synkollesimos of death certificates**

ArchID 546. Version I (2013)  
Willy Clarysse

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| Place            | Arsinoites (Fayum), ?Ptolemais Euergetis |
| Date             | 18 Febr. AD 129                          |
| Language         | Greek                                    |
| Material         | Papyrus                                  |
| Number of texts  | 3  |
| Type             | <b>Official archive</b>                  |
| Collections      | Florence, Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana |
| Find/Acquisition | Acquired before 1929                     |

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| <b>Description</b>   | The remains of this <i>tomos</i> consist of three declarations of death (see CPG II 30-31, with plate), of which the first is almost completely lost. The two others are written on the same day (Mesore 24: 18 February 129): one is addressed to the royal scribe, the other is forwarded by the addressee (name and title are lost) to the secretaries of the metropolis; both are originals since different hands can be recognised. They were filed by the secretary Philoxenos. |
| <b>Archive texts</b> | <i>PSI IX 1064</i> .  |
| <b>Text type</b>     | Death certificates = incoming documents.  |

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| <p>Place<br/>Date<br/>Language<br/>Material<br/>Number of texts<br/>Type<br/>Collections<br/>Find/Acquisition</p> | <p><b>Tomos synkollesimos of census returns from Soknopaiou Nesos</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ArchID 547. Version I (2013)<br/>Willy Clarysse</p> <p>Arsinoites (Fayum), meris of Herakleides, Soknopaiou Nesos, or Ptolemais Euergetis<br/>Oct. AD 132 – July AD 133<br/>Greek<br/>Papyrus<br/>5<br/><b>Official archive</b><br/>Oxford, Bodleian Library<br/>Acquired before 1915</p>  |
| <p><b>Description</b></p>   | <p>Five documents were pasted together to form this <i>tomos synkollesimos</i>, which is now separated in two halves. Except for the first document only the upper halves are preserved. All five texts are census returns of year 17 of Hadrian, for the census of the preceding year AD 131, which was a regular census year;<sup>1</sup> census returns (<i>kat' oikian apographai</i>) are often kept in pasted rolls (cf. CLARYSSE 2003, p. 354; see also the <i>tomos P. Berl. Leihg.</i> 16, ArchID 549). They are written in cursive hands by different professional scribes. The first declarant is from Soknopaiou Nesos (l. 4-5), and the proper names (Satabous, Stotoetis, Tanephremmis, Apynchis) suggest that all houses are situated in that village. The order is chronological, except for the third declaration, which is from Mesore and precedes 4 and 5.</p> |
| <p><b>Archive texts</b></p>   | <p><i>P. Bodl.</i> I 17.</p>   |
| <p><b>Text type</b></p>   | <p>Census returns = incoming documents.</p>  |

<sup>1</sup> Cf. R.S. Bagnall / B.W. Frier, *The Demography of Roman Egypt*, Cambridge, 1994, with the supplement to the catalogue of census declarations, in the second edition of 2006 (households 131-1r-14 to 131-Ar-18).

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| <p>Place<br/>Date<br/>Language<br/>Material<br/>Number of texts<br/>Type<br/>Collections<br/>Find/Acquisition</p> | <p><i>Tomos synkollesimos of corvée certificates</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">ArchID 548. Version I (2013)<br/>Willy Clarysse</p> <p>Arsinoites (Fayum), meris of Polemon or Ptolemais Euergetis<br/>21 – 25 Aug. AD 154<br/>Greek<br/>Papyrus<br/>6<br/><b>Official archive</b><br/>Ann Arbor, Michigan University<br/>Bought by Grenfell and Kelsey in 1920</p>   |
| <p><b>Bibliography</b></p> <p><b>Description</b></p> <p><b>Archive texts</b></p> <p><b>Text type</b></p>          | <p>The numbers in <b>bold</b> refer to <i>SB XVIII</i>.</p> <p>Six certificates for <i>penthemeros</i> (five days' labour) service were once pasted into the same roll. <b>13904-13906</b> are still stuck together, whereas a small strip of papyrus containing one to three letters is missing between <b>13907</b> and <b>13908</b>. Texts <b>13910</b> and <b>13911</b> are from farther down the roll. All six texts are mutilated and, with the exception of <b>13908</b>, written very cursively by different hands. One other hand has added for each document a number at the top (161-164, 181 and one lost number), so that the order in the roll is certain. The numbers show this was a long roll. The preserved texts deal with work on the dikes for the five days between Mesore 28 to the 2nd Epagomenai (21-25 Aug. 154). The villages are all in the meris of Polemon (Kerkeesis twice or three times, Oxyryncha, Narmouthis and Tebtynis); the canals are located in different areas, one even in the Kynopolite nome. This <i>tomos</i> was clearly kept in a government office to check which persons had done their corvée work.</p> <p><i>SB XVIII</i> 13904-13909.</p> <p><i>Penthemeros</i> certificates = incoming documents.</p> |

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| Place<br>Date<br>Language<br>Material<br>Number of texts<br>Type<br>Collections<br>Find/Acquisition | <p><i>Tomos synkollesimos</i> of the public bank of Arsinoe</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ArchID 370. Version 2 (2013)<br/>Karolien Geens</p>  |
|   | <p>Arsinoites (Fayum), Arsinoe<br/>AD 155, Feb. 4 – March 1<br/>Greek<br/>Papyrus<br/>74<br/>Official archive<br/>Berlin, Staatliche Museen; New York, Columbia University; Paris, Sorbonne; Groningen, University Library<br/>Acquired in 1923 through Bell from Nahman (Columbia collection); before 1926 through Schubart (Groningen collection); before 1930 (Berl. Frisk.)</p>  |
| <p><b>Bibliography</b></p>  | <p>S. KAMBITISIS, <i>P. Graux</i> III 30, Genève, 1997, introduction, p. 1-35.<br/>R. BOGAERT, ‘Les opérations des banques de l’Égypte romaine’, <i>AncSoc.</i> 30 (2000), p. 198-199.<br/>R. BOGAERT, ‘Les documents bancaires de l’Égypte gréco-romaine et byzantine’, <i>AncSoc.</i> 31 (2001), p. 235-236.</p>   |
| <p><b>Description</b></p>   | <p>The administrative archive of Theadelphia (ArchID 247) contains a group of texts written on the back of older texts from various origins, dating to ca. AD 125-155. Among these older texts is a ‘pasted roll’ (<i>tomos synkollesimos</i>), which initially belonged to the archive of the public bank of Arsinoe. This means that the <i>tomos</i> was transferred from the archive of the public bank at Arsinoe to Theadelphia.</p> <p>The <i>tomos</i> is preserved in three papyri:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>P. Berl. Frisk.</i> 1, col. 1-39 (= <i>SB V</i> 7515), a 3,4 metre long roll consisting of 39 receipts in the collection of Berlin;</li> <li>- <i>P. Col.</i> II 1 recto 4, col. 1-19 in the collection of Columbia University;</li> <li>- <i>P. Graux</i> III 30 in the collection of Paris (Sorbonne, Graux);</li> </ul> <p>and some small fragments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>BGU</i> XIII 2270-2271 in the Berlin collection;</li> <li>- <i>SB</i> XVI 13060 in the collection of Groningen.</li> </ul> <p>Soon after the publication of <i>P. Berl. Frisk.</i> and <i>P. Col.</i> II, U. Wilcken, in his review of both publications, argued that both papyri were part of the same roll<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>The <i>tomos synkollesimos</i> contains 74 parallel receipts addressed to the public bank<sup>3</sup> of Sabinus and Deios and company at Arsinoe at the beginning of the year 155. People of various towns in the Arsinoite nome acknowledge to the bankers the payment for their</p> |

<sup>2</sup> U. Wilcken, *Archiv* 10 (1932), p. 267-268. Apart from the physical connection between *P. Berl. Frisk.* and *P. Col.* II 1 recto 4, the link between both collections is confirmed by information concerning find and purchase, see the Administrative archive of Theadelphia (ArchID 247).

<sup>3</sup> The title of the bankers is most commonly referred to as δημ( ) τραπε( ), which could either refer to δημόσιοι τραπεζίται (public bankers) or to δημοσίων (χρημάτων) τραπεζίται (bankers of the public funds). Kambitsis 1997, p. 10-11, argues that both forms were in use at the time.

services concerned with grain transport. In some texts Sabinus and Deios are addressed jointly; other documents just mention one of them, mostly Sabinus<sup>4</sup>. Each receipt is written on a single sheet of papyrus. The bankers have arranged the *tomos* chronologically, by pasting the receipts according to their date of composition. However, these receipts may have been sent by the bank officials to the public archive and there pasted into a continuous roll. If so, these receipts are not part of the archive of the public bank of Arsinoe.

The *tomos* is only partly preserved: 4 to 12 February (*P. Berl. Frisk.*, col. 1-38 + *P. Graux* III 30, col. 1); 13 or 14 – 21 February (*P. Graux* III 30, col. 2-14) and 23 February to the 1<sup>st</sup> of March (*P. Col.* II 1 recto 4). The smaller fragments *SB XVI* 13060 and *BGU XIII* 2270-2271 do not bear dates, though the names of the pittaikiarchs on the verso allow us to put *SB XVI* 13060 and *BGU XIII* 2270 before the larger fragments; only the position of *BGU XIII* 2271 remains uncertain. The number of receipts missing before *SB XVI* 13060 and after the last column of *P. Col.* II 1 recto 4 is unknown, for the number of receipts per day varies from 1 to 10 and for some days no receipt is recorded<sup>5</sup>.

Three groups of receipts can be distinguished, each stating the address on the first line, and the identification by name, patronymikon and origin of the acknowledger, usually in the nominative, on the second line, followed by the verb ἀπέχομεν (or rarely ὁμολογῶμεν ἀπέχειν):

- (1) 64 of them are submitted by (individual or groups of) donkey owners and (to a smaller extent) camel owners, for the receipt of payment for their services in transporting state grain (wheat and barley)<sup>6</sup> from the public granaries to the ports of the Arsinoite nome. This grain was mainly part of the harvest of the year 153/154<sup>7</sup>.
- (2) 7 receipts derive from 25 persons who have not directly cooperated in the grain transport; they involve the payment of salaries<sup>8</sup> to 10 desert guards and payment of transport expenses to 4 representatives of sack carriers who assisted in the transport of grain to the granaries and onto the Nile boats<sup>9</sup>.
- (3) Finally there are 3 atypical receipts: *P. Berl. Frisk.* 1, col. 29 written by 13 guards of irrigation works; *P. Graux.* III 30, col. 7 concerns the Nile transport of clothing for prisoners and a payment in advance for fabrication of napkins; *P. Col.* II 1 Recto 4, col. 10 written by a skipper, deals with the Nile transport of wood.

The drafters often refer to the order (*epistalma*) from the strategos, authorising the payment of the transport costs by the public bank. This order was preceded by a request for payment submitted by the transporters to the *strategos*. In most receipts the payment was authorized by the royal scribe Ptolemaios, who represented the *strategos*<sup>10</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Sabinus may be identical with the banker Sabinus in *P. Tebt.* II 331; 389; *BGU* III 472, col. 2; 697; *PSI* III 159.

<sup>5</sup> Kambitsis 1997, p. 4.

<sup>6</sup> The nature of the good transported in *BGU XIII* 2271, fr. c, is unknown.

<sup>7</sup> Exceptions are *P. Berl. Frisk.* col. 1 (AD 149/150); col. 4 (AD 150/151 and 151/152); col. 15 and 31 (AD 151/152) and *BGU XIII* 2270 (AD 152/153).

<sup>8</sup> *P. Berl. Frisk.* col. 8, 18; *P. Col.* II 1 recto 4, col. 14, 17; *P. Col.* II 1 recto 4, col. 2; *P. Col.* II 1 recto 4, col. 12 (function lost).

<sup>9</sup> *P. Berl. Frisk.*, col. 22.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. T. Kruse, *Der königliche Schreiber und die Gauverwaltung: Untersuchungen zur Verwaltungsgeschichte Ägyptens in der Zeit von Augustus bis Philippus Arabs (30 v. Chr.-245 n.Chr.)* (Archiv Beihefte 11/1), München, 2002

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| <b>Archive texts</b> | <i>BGU XIII 2270-2271; P. Berl. Frisk. 1, col. 1-39 (= SB V 7515); P. Col. II 1 recto 4, col. 1-19; P. Graux III 30, col. 1-14; SB XVI 13060.</i> |
| <b>Text type</b>     | Receipts addressed to the public bank.  |

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| <b>Tomos synkollesimos of census returns from Theadelphia</b>                                       |  |
| ArchID 549. Version I (2013)<br>Willy Clarysse  |  |
| Place<br>Date<br>Language<br>Material<br>Number of texts<br>Type<br>Collections<br>Find/Acquisition | Arsinoites (Fayum), meris of Themistos, Theadelphia<br>May – August AD 161<br>Greek<br>Papyrus<br>5<br><b>Official archive</b><br>Berlin, Ägyptisches Museum<br>Acquired before 1920   |
| <b>Description</b>  | Five documents were pasted together to form this <i>tomos synkollesimos</i> . All five are census returns addressed to the royal scribe Harpochration (in one the address is lost) in year 1 of Marcus Aurelius, for the census of AD 159, which was a regular census year; <sup>11</sup> census returns ( <i>kat' oikian apographai</i> ) are often kept in pasted rolls (cf. CLARYSSE 2003, p. 354; see also the <i>tomos P. Bodl. I 17</i> , ArchID 547). Two are in the same hand (C and D), but the others are written by different professional scribes. The declarations are all by people from Theadelphia, though the declarants of C and D live in Apias and Pelousion. The order of the roll is chronological and ranges from 27 May to 4 August 161. |
| <b>Archive texts</b>  | <i>P. Berl. Leihg. 16 a-e.</i>   |
| <b>Text type</b>  | Census returns = incoming documents.   |

I, p. 357-369.

<sup>11</sup> Cf. R.S. Bagnall / B.W. Frier, *The Demography of Roman Egypt*, Cambridge, 1994, p. 241-242 (households 159-Ar-14 to 159-Ar-18).