

Petitions and Notifications to Ptolemaic Officials Concerning Crimes

incomplete; last updated Spring 2013

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Cair.Zen.</i> III 59351	244 b.c.	King	Zenon	Arsinoite	No payment	Zenon has been wronged by Herakleides. Zenon had given Herakleides some money so that Herakleides might pay the crown for him. The agreement had involved Herakleides paying Zenon back, but he has not. Zenon asks the king to have Agenor, <i>stratêgos</i> , summon Herakleides, so that Zenon can be repaid.
<i>P.Cair.Zen.</i> III 59460	After 242– 241 b.c.	King	Korragos	Theadelphia and Pharbaithos	fraud	Korragos had purchased some lodgings from the <i>praktôr</i> for his sons. It seems as though the lodgings had not been handed over (by the <i>hypêretai</i> of the <i>praktôr</i>) because they had been determined not to belong to him. Korragos asks that the king write to the <i>dioikêtês</i> or the <i>stratêgos</i> so that justice can be done, if he shows that he has been wronged by the <i>praktôr</i> .
<i>P.Cair.Zen.</i> IV 59618	III b.c.	King	Uncertain	Arsinoite	Property damage? theft?	Very fragmentary petition. Petitioners had evidently asked for something many times, but had not received it. They ask that the addressee (the king) have Zenon [---], (if?) they demonstrate that the things in their petition (are true?).... There is also mention of a price/value, which suggests theft or property damage. The docket commands someone (an <i>epistatês</i> ?) to send (the accused?) to “us” (likely a <i>stratêgos</i>) so that concerning the accusations....
<i>P.Cair.Zen.</i> IV 59619	III b.c.	King	Someone above Memphis	Memphite?	Unlawful imprisonment	The petitioner had been wronged by someone in Philadelphia. He had been traveling and was carted off to the <i>desmôtêrion</i> without examination, likely in connection with the sum of 200 drachmas. Zenon, upon hearing of the matter, freed the petitioner, who now asks that his petition be sent to... and that, if his accusations prove true, that Zenon be informed, so that the petitioner may stand trial before the king and receive justice.
<i>P.Cair.Zen.</i> IV 59623	Before 253 b.c.	King	Uncertain	?	Unlawful imprisonment (?)	Petitioner had been wronged by a certain Hedylos. Petition is very fragmentary, though it is clear that the petitioner had been arrested and imprisoned. He requests that the king investigate his claims so that he not perish (likely in prison, as he had been arrested).
<i>P.Col.</i> IV 72	Ca 255– 250 b.c.	King	Zenon	Philadelphia ?	Uncertain	Fragmentary petition to the king from Zenon; seems to have concerned the purchase of barley.

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<i>P.Col.</i> IV 83	245– 244 b.c.	King	Antipatros from Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Unjust imprisonment; fraud	Antipatros had been wronged by Nikon. The latter loaned 70 drachmas to Antipatros' wife. Antipatros had left town because of being slandered by Artemidoros, agent of Apollonios, <i>dioikêtês</i> , and had opened a tavern in Hermoupolis Magna. Nikon wrote a letter to a certain Menestratos in Philadelphia, a housemate of Antipatros, in which Nikon swore that he would draw up a contract for the previous loan of money. Menestratos contacted Antipatros; Antipatros returned. Nikon went to Hermoupolis Magna and said that he would hand over Antipatros' wife to the <i>praktôr</i> because of the loan if she didn't comply with it (or him?). The wife behaved well and pleaded with Nikon, along with her slave/child, and he took them to Hermoupolis Magna and locked them up apart from each other. The wife escaped, but the child/slave is still locked up. Antipatros has asked that Nikon return what he has received for the loan, which Nikon denies that he has. Antipatros asks that the king send his petition to the <i>chrêmatistai</i> so that, if his accusations prove true, Nikon may be forced to comply with the terms of their agreement and the child/slave may be freed.
<i>P.Enteux.</i> 1	259 b.c.	King	Patron	Ghoran	Extortion	Patron had received something; he was supposed to receive something from the shepherds (certain garments?), but had to settle for less. He obtained these things and gave them to Nikostratos, but apparently he is now having the price for them extracted from him again from Nikostratos. He asks that the king have his petition sent to the <i>stratêgos</i> in Limen so that he can demonstrate that Nikostratos obtained the items from him so that justice can be done.
<i>P.Enteux.</i> 2	218 b.c.	King	Harmeusis, wool merchant	Krokodiolpo is	Non-delivery of goods	Harmeusis, a wool merchant, had purchased wool from an Alabanthite Jew, Seos, for Amyntas. The Jew has not handed over the requisite wool, so Harmeusis asks that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to the <i>epistatês</i> to send Seos to Diophanes, so that the wool can be returned.
<i>P.Enteux.</i> 3	222 b.c.	King	[---] <i>tês</i> <i>epigonês</i>	Magdola	Non-delivery of goods	Someone complains about a wool-purchase contract gone awry. He asks that the king order the <i>stratêgos</i> , Diophanês, to write to the <i>epistatês</i> and have him examine the complaint and detain the accused for transport to a hearing before Diophanes.

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<i>P.Enteux. 4</i>	219–218 b.c.	King	Philiskos, 100- <i>aroura</i> Kyrenaian	Arsinoe (recto); Ghoran (verso)	Non-delivery of goods	Philiskos writes to the king. He is being wronged by Hedeia, a weaver, who received wool for the weaving of two himations from Philiskos' wife. She has finished with one, but not the other, though she has received wages for both. He asks the king to command Poseidion, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Onesandros, <i>epistatês</i> , to send Hedeia to Poseidion for justice. The subscription makes clear that Poseidion did, in fact, write to Onesandros and command him to examine the matter. On the verso seems to be preserved the record of the eventual court proceedings.
<i>P.Enteux. 6</i>	222 b.c.	King	Epoeris, <i>isionomos</i>	Athenas kome	Request for building permission	Epoeris, <i>isionomos</i> , possesses an Isieion which is in danger of collapse. He asks the king to write to Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to contact the officials concerned in such matters, so that he may be granted permission to demolish it and reconstruct it. The subscription requests that a certain Straton take the <i>epistatês</i> and <i>kômôgrammateus</i> to examine the property, and grant permission for demolition/reconstruction if the petitioner's statements are true.
<i>P.Enteux. 7</i>	221 b.c.	King	Smithis, son of Thoteus, from D[---]	Magdola	Request for building permission	Smithis writes to the king. He wants to build something (lost), and he asks that the king tell Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to someone so that he can rebuild. The rest is lost.
<i>P.Enteux. 8</i>	221 b.c.	King	Aristomachos, Macedonian, 80- <i>aroura</i> kleruch of those under Eteoneus	Magdola	Illegal habitation	Aristomachos is being wronged by a certain Dallos, who, along with his wife, seems to have illegally taken up residence in a gymnasium belonging to Aristomachos. He asks the king to order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Agathokles, <i>epistatês</i> , so as to send Dallos to him (Diophanes) so that he (Dallos?) can be evicted and in addition pay (a fine?). The subscription, addressed to Agathokles, asks him to resolve their differences, or to send them along for justice.
<i>P.Enteux. 9</i>	218 b.c.	King	Apollonios, son of Leptines, from Krokodilopolis	Krokodilopolis	Request for eviction	Apollonios writes to the king. He would like to evict his aunt from his deceased father's house, so that he can raise the necessary money to bury his father. His aunt has refused to leave and insults his status as an orphan. Apollonios asks the king to command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Mnaseas, <i>epistatês</i> in Pharbaitha, to send the aunt to Diophanes for examination. The subscription, to Mnaseas, asks him to reconcile the feuding parties or send them if they can't be reconciled.

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<i>P.Enteux. 10</i>	221 b.c.	King	Tasuokis	Magdola	Request for eviction	Theodotos and Demetrios have apparently moved into her house in the aftermath of her mother's death. She asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , write to Apollonios, <i>epistatês</i> , to get them to leave the property. If they will not leave, she asks that they be sent to Diophanes for examination. The subscription, to Apollônios, asks him to reconcile the aggrieved parties, and if not, [---].
<i>P.Enteux. 11</i>	221 b.c.	King	Stotoes, son of Pasis, cultivator from Polydeukeia	Polydeukia	Usurpation of lodgings	Geroros, a kleruch on Stotoes' property, has kicked him out of his own house. Stotoes asks that the king command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Sosibios, <i>epistatês</i> , to send Geroros to him (Diophanes), so that things can be made good. The subscription, to Sosibios, asks that he resolve their differences, or send them (to Diophanes?) for a trial (in the <i>koinodikion</i>) if a resolution proves impossible.
<i>P.Enteux. 12</i>	244 b.c.	King	Bithus	Sebennytos	Usurpation of lodgings	Bithus reports that Hellanikos had barged into his crown-provided lodgings and tore down his roof. He had previously submitted a petition concerning these events to the king which had been sent to Aphthonetos, <i>stratêgos</i> , but Hellanikos remains in the quarters. Bithus asks that the king have Aphthonetos write to [---] to send Hellanikos to Aphthonetos for trial. The docket from Agenor to Timoxenos states that he (Agenor) has sent to him (Timoxenos) a copy of the petition from Aphthonetos, and asking that the men be settled in the appropriate places, according to the royal regulation(s).
<i>P.Enteux. 13</i>	222 b.c.	King	Asia	Magdola	Request for building permission	Asia is being wronged by Poëis, the landlord. She wants to complete a wall dividing her apartments from those of another, but the landlord won't allow it, not because the wall-building would pose a problem, but rather because Asia's husband has died and she is being abused because of it. She asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , write to Menandros, <i>epistatês</i> , to determine whether or not the wall is rightfully hers to complete. The subscription, to Menandros, asks that he reconcile the disputants, or send them along (to Diophanes) for examination.

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<i>P.Entreux. 14</i>	222 b.c.	King	Dizaporis, Thraikian, 70-aroura man of the [---] hipparchy	Magdola	Wrongful eviction	Dizaporis is being wronged by the <i>epistatês</i> , Deinias. A house owned by a woman in Kerkesoucha eventually entered into Dizaporis' (?) possession. The <i>epistatês</i> , Deinias, wrongly kicked Dizaporis and his horse out of the house, so he asks the king to command the <i>stratêgos</i> , Diophanes, to write to Deinias and command him to expel the Egyptian (current resident?) and give Dizaporis the house. The subscription, to Deinias, asks that he clarify the matter to Diophanes, so that [---].
<i>P.Entreux. 15</i>	218 b.c.	King	Hipponikos, son of Hipponikos, Macedonian of the epigone	Magdola	Request to renew a mortgage	Hipponikos reports that his brother had died and left him a vineyard that had been mortgaged. He then borrowed money to take possession of it (?) from (another) Hipponikos. Now the time for renewing the mortgage has arrived, and Hipponikos (the other) is willing for the petitioner to renew, but the petitioner is a minor. The petitioner asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , write to Moschon, <i>agoranomos</i> , so that the renewal can be accepted. The docket, to Moschon, asks that if (the minor) Hipponikos is acting according to the laws, [---].
<i>P.Entreux. 16</i>	221 b.c.	King	Alkimedon, 100-aroura man of the second hipparchy	Karanis?	Uncertain	Alkimedon's complaint involves him having been disturbed and/or hindered somehow, but is largely lost. He asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , write to somebody (probably the <i>dioikêtês</i> , the Lysimachos in the docket?). In the docket, Lysimachos is instructed to receive something, to do something in accordance with the laws and to send the disputants (?) to the <i>stratêgos</i> , likely in the event of difficulties. The verso reveals that the petition concerned a will.
<i>P.Entreux. 17</i>	218 b.c.	King	Menellas, son of Paraibates, Kyrenaian of the epigone, from Hieria Nesos	Hiera Nesos	Request for approval of inheritance	Menellas informs the king that his father's younger brother has died, leaving behind neither wife nor (child?). He asks the king to order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to approve and record his rightful inheritance (?) and to write to Hipparchos, <i>epistatês</i> , to [---], and to send (to the <i>stratêgos</i> ?) the people who have disobeyed the decree (that Diophanes has written up about the inheritance?), so that Menellas can get his hands on his rightful belongings. The subscription notes that Menellas has made a declaration of inheritance (before the <i>stratêgos</i> , presumably).

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<i>P.Entreux. 18</i>	222 b.c.	King	[---]is, son of Horos, royal cultivator	Alexandrou nesos	Inheritance fraud	[---]is claims that he is being wronged by the younger brothers of his father. His grandfather (?), who has died, left behind a number of possessions to which his father was entitled; but now that his father, too, has died, [---]is is being harassed by his uncles. He asks the king to ask Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to X, the <i>epistatês</i> of Alexandrou nesos, so that X can send the accused to Diophanes for inspection, and so that [---]is can receive his rightful share of the inheritance. The subscription asks that (the <i>epistatês</i>) resolve the matter, or send the accused along (in case resolution proves impossible).
<i>P.Entreux. 19</i>	246–205 b.c.	King	Diodoros	Magdola	Inheritance dispute	Diodoros has been wronged by Damasippa. He had received a <i>prostagma</i> from Dositheos concerning the agents of Diogenes, and had possession of a house, a thesmophorion of Demeter in Dikaiou kome, and another in Oxyrhyncha in accordance with the inheritance he had received from Diogenes, son of Rhodokles. Yet Damasippa disputed this, apparently. The rest is fragmentary.
<i>P.Entreux. 20</i>	221 b.c.	King	Krateia from Alexandrou Nesos	Alexandrou Nesos	Failure to pay funeral expenses	Krateia has been wronged by Philippos and Dionysios. Her brother had been in a <i>thiasis</i> with the accused, but they had not anted up when it came time to pay for her brother's funeral expenses. She asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , force them to pay. The docket asks that (likely the <i>epistatês</i>) investigate and see that justice is done; otherwise, the offenders are to be sent to the <i>stratêgos</i> .
<i>P.Entreux. 21</i>	218 b.c.	King	Therous and Teos	Magdola	Failure to pay funeral expenses	Therous and Teos are being wronged by a number of women belonging to a religious association in Kerkethoeris. Teos' wife (= Therous' sister) has died after holding the priestesshood of the <i>thiasos</i> for four years. The petitioners are now her closest living relatives. Though they have asked the guildswomen for the burial money, it has not been given. The complainants ask that the king command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Ptolemaios, <i>epistatês</i> , so that the women may either agree to pay the money or be sent to Diophanes for coercion. The subscription, to Ptolemaios, asks him to resolve their differences or to send them to Diophanes for a trial in the <i>dikastêrion</i> .

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<i>P.Enteux. 22</i>	218 b.c.	King	Nikaia, daughter of Nikias, Persian	Magdola	Request for approval of guardianship	Nikaia relates that her husband Pausanias has died; his will appointed his son as her guardian. Now the son has died, and Nikaia has no guardian. Wanting to hold on to her dead husband's possessions, she asks that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to appoint Demetrios, a Thraician who married Pausanias' sister, as her guardian and household manager, and that Diophanes make a written register of this contract. She also asks that Diophanes write to Dioskourides, <i>epistatês</i> , so that Dioskourides can record the new relationship and send (the signed documents?) to Diophanes. The subscription, to Diskourides, asks that he take a number of the village elders and go to Nikaia's house... and send him their signed documents (or physical descriptions = as good as signed documents?).
<i>P.Enteux. 23</i>	218 b.c.	King	Helladote, daughter of Philonides	Magdola	Request concerning a dowry	The petition concerns a marriage/cohabitation contract between Nikaia and her husband, Ionathas (?). There is mention of a sum of money, and the fact that he is mistreating her. She asks that the king order the <i>stratêgos</i> , Diophanes, to write to [---], <i>epistatês</i> of Samareia, so that her husband not be allowed to abandon her, and possibly so that he can be sent to Diophanes (if he does not stop mistreating her?). The verso indicates that her dowry (<i>phernê</i>) was somehow involved in the matter.
<i>P.Enteux. 24</i>	221 b.c.	King	Thetosiris	Magdola	Violation of marriage contract (?)	Thetosiris seeks the return of 260 drachmas from her husband. The reason behind the requested return is unclear, though the husband may have violated a marriage contract by cohabiting with another woman. She asks that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Pasis, <i>archiphylakitês</i> of Alabanthis, so that Pasis can send (her husband?) off to Diophanes, ultimately so that the 260 drachmas can be returned. In the docket, the <i>stratêgos</i> commands Herodotos to release them, or, if not, to send them to him, so that [---].

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<i>P.Enteux. 25</i>	222 b.c.	King	Pappos	Ghoran	Contractual violation; theft	Pappos is being wronged by Strouthos, his son. Now unable to support himself, Pappos had recourse to a government agent in Arsinoe, Dioskourides, who ordered Pappos' son to pay him a monthly stipend of grain and money. Strouthos, after having apparently agreed to pay, has not paid up, but rather abuses his father whenever he meets up with him, and even breaks into his house and steals his things, taking advantage of Pappos' age and poor vision. Pappos asks the king to order the <i>stratêgos</i> , Diophanes, to write to the <i>epistatês</i> of Arsinoe, so that Strouthos can be sent to Diophanes for examination. The subscription, to Ptolemaios (evidently <i>epistatês</i> of Arsinoe), asks that he resolve their differences or send them along (to Diophanes) for examination. The verso records that a successful mediation was held, and that Strouthos agreed to pay up.
<i>P.Enteux. 26</i>	221 b.c.	King	Ktesikles	Magdola	Contractual violation	Ktesikles has been wronged by Dionysios and Nike, his daughter. He had become sick and was no longer able to supply necessities to Nike, so he decided to find justice in Alexandria, but she entreated him (not to?) and swore an oath to provide him with monthly money. She has now been corrupted by Dionysios and is not fulfilling her end of the deal. Ktesikles asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , summon the offenders and have them do him justice. The docket notes that someone or something was sent to Euphor[---].
<i>P.Enteux. 27</i>	222 b.c.	King	Libus, <i>nauklêros</i>	Magdola	Request for reloading of grain	There had been a storm, and because Libus' ship's sail had suffered, he has as of yet been unable to get any of the stuff he had been instructed to get in some letters. The ship's crew was near Arsinoe, so they dragged the ship into the Arsinoite harbor. Libus is without wages there now and does not want to waste away, so he asks that the king make his situation clear to the <i>stratêgoi</i> in the <i>topoi</i> , so that if some such thing happens to any other sailors, the grain not be lost along with the ships. Libus asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , investigate the matter and, if his claims are true, tell Euphranor, <i>sitologos</i> of the <i>katô meris</i> , to load the ship with grain from the area so that the ship may not arrive at its destination empty. At the bottom there appears to be an oath from Libys.

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<i>P.Enteux. 28</i>	218 b.c.	King	Sosigenes, from Theogonis	Theogonis	Request for return of stolen items	Sosigenes is being wronged by Hippoitas. A certain Demetrios had deprived Sosigenes of a bronze cup and 12 bronze drachmas (and other items?). He left town but then was discovered by a <i>phylakitês</i> named Hippoitas (who is no longer a <i>phylakitês</i>) in Berenikis. Hippoitas took possession of the cup and the 12 bronze drachmas. When Demetrios was arrested by the [---], Herakleides, Demetrios said that he had given the cup and the 12 bronze drachmas to Hippoitas. Herakleides ordered Hippoitas to return (to Sosigenes) the cup and the money. The cup has been recovered; the money has not. Sosigenes asks the king to tell Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Mikion, <i>epistatês</i> , to send Hippoitas to Diophanes, so that Hippoitas can be forced to return the money. The subscription, to Mikion, asks that he see that justice is done.
<i>P.Enteux. 29</i>	218 b.c.	King	[---]enes, Persian of the epigone	Magdola	Return of stolen items	The petitioner is being wronged by two people living in Pelousion. He apparently lived with someone who has died. The petitioner subsequently travelled to Bakchias to announce the death of the dead housemate. When he returned from Bakchias, he met with some kind of abuse (the theft?) because he is a foreigner, and the offenders took some items. The petitioner asks that the king command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Menandros, <i>epistatês</i> , so that the accused can do him justice. The subscription, to Menandros, asks that he resolve their differences, or send them for trial (at the <i>kritêrion</i>) if no reconciliation is possible.
<i>P.Enteux. 30</i>	218 b.c.	King	[---], inhabitant of Alexandrou Nesos	Alexandrou Nesos	Return of stolen cloak	A woman from Alexandrou Nesos writes to the king. She is being wronged by Dorotheos, who apparently has pilfered her cloak. After the theft she saw the cloak in a Jewish synagogue. Lezelmis appeared at one point, and a certain official (?) gave (?) the cloak to Nikomachos, a temple-warden, to watch over (?) until the trial/decision. She asks the king to order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to [---], <i>epistatês</i> , to send Dorotheos and Nikomachos to Diophanes, so that, if what she says is true, Dorotheos can be forced to hand over the himation, or pay her its value.

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<i>P.Enteux. 31</i>	221 b.c.	King	Dionysios, Letopolite	Letopolis	Theft or property destruction	Dionysios had brought a certain woman into his household (?), and she eventually stole (or destroyed?) a few of his possessions. He asks the king to order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Ptolemaios, <i>epistatês</i> , so as to force the offending woman to give the items back (?), if his allegations are true. The subscription, addressed to Ptolemaios, asks that he resolve their differences, or send the parties involved to him (Diophanes) if no resolution is possible.
<i>P.Enteux. 32</i>	218 b.c.	King	Theon and Teutios, sons of Philippos, Macedonians of the epigone, inhabitants of Pharbaithos	Pharbaithos	Return of stolen items and money	The petitioners are tutors for a certain Philippe, and were seeking some belongings of her dead father (Philippos). These they discovered had been pilfered by the accused, Theudotos and Agathon. The petitioners reported this to the <i>epistatês</i> , Philotas. Later, needing money for the funeral of Philippos, they gave a number of Philippos' possessions to one of the accused as pledges. Now the accused will not return the pawned items, even after payment has been made. The petitioners ask the king to command the <i>stratêgos</i> , Diophanes, to write to the <i>epistatês</i> , Philotas, so that Philotas can force the accused to return the objects, as well as the capital and interest. The subscription, to Philotas, asks that he resolve their differences or send them to Diophanes for a trial in the <i>dikastêrion</i> .
<i>P.Enteux. 33</i>	221 b.c.	King	Demetria of the Themistes <i>meris</i>	Magdola	Refusal to return pledges	It appears that Demetria had borrowed money from Agenor, giving him a number of objects (including a pair of golden earrings) as pledges. Now, attempting to pay him back (with interest), he is somehow not willing to accept repayment. Demetria asks that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to do something with regard to her husband (as she is weak and sickly), and also to write to Ptolemaios, <i>epistatês</i> , to force Agenor to accept her payment and return to her the pledged objects. The fragmentary remains of a subscription to Ptolemaios do not clarify what Diophanes' instructions were.
<i>P.Enteux. 34</i>	218 b.c.	King	Sopatros, son of Melas; Dionysios, son of Alkainetos; and Ptolemaios, son of Peritas, sellers from Kerkesoucha	Kerkesoucha Orous	Request to supply owed wine	The petitioners have been wronged by Petenenteris. The latter had supplied them with wine, the former had paid for it. Some of the wine is now missing. The petitioners ask that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , summon the offender, examine the charges, and if their claims prove true, force the offender to give up the rest of the wine. The docket is lost.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Enteux. 35</i>	222 b.c.	King	Diokles	Magdola	Request for return of loaned goods	Diokles had previously given a petition to Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , in which he demonstrated that Seos had loaned him a certain quantity of wine through an Egyptian contract, but never actually handed it over. Diophanes wrote to Polykrates, <i>epistatês</i> , to investigate, and Seos, stood before him (Polykrates?), agreed to hand the wine over within 30 days. Diokles now asks that the king require Diophanes to write to Polykrates again so that Seos can be forced to hand over the wine or its value. There is a fragmentary subscription to Polykrates.
<i>P.Enteux. 36</i>	221 b.c.	King	Herakleides, Larisain, 100-aroura man of the third hipparchy	Magdola	Failure to repay loan	Aristomachos owes Herakleides a payment for a loan given to help procure a certain amount of land, but Aristomachos has repeatedly failed to pay up. Herakleides asks that the king command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , write to Herakleides, <i>epistatês</i> of Memphis kome, so that Aristomachos can be sent to Diophanes to repay of the loan if the allegations prove true. The subscription asks that Herakleides look into the matter and see that justice be done.
<i>P.Enteux. 37</i>	222 b.c.	King	[---]os, Makedon, 30-aroura man	Magdola	Theft of wood	A certain Dorion has cut down wood on [---]os' property (?) without his presence/permission and has failed to pay the mandatory taxes on the wood. [---]os asks that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Isokrates, <i>epistatês</i> , so that Dorion not be allowed to [---], and that, after being examined, he be forced to return [---]os' share of the wood. The subscription, to Isokrates, asks that he settle the matter, or send the feudants along to Diophanes for examination.
<i>P.Enteux. 38</i>	221 b.c.	King	Herakleides, manager of the bank in the Polemon <i>meris</i>	Magdola	Failure to return pledges	Herakleides had arranged to rent 73 donkeys from Athenogenes for the transport of royal possessions, and had given him a sack in which was contained (?) a chiton and a himation. These items were given as pledges, and Athenogenes has not returned them. Herakleides requests that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , write to Hephaistion, <i>epistatês</i> in Kaminoi, so that Athgenogenes may be called up for examination and, if the allegations about the sack, chiton, and himation are found to be true, he can be forced to give them back to Herakleides. The subscription, to Hephaistion, asks him to settle the matter, or send the disputing parties along (to Diophanes) for a court appearance (at the <i>kritêrion</i>).
<i>P.Enteux. 39</i>	221 b.c.	King (?)	Uncertain	Magdola	Uncertain	Very fragmentary petition concerning a gold ring. Virtually all that is preserved is this fact, the date and the names Ked[---] and Herakleides.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Entreux. 40</i>	219–218 b.c.	King	Aischrion, son of Horos	Magdola	Theft of (or refusal to return borrowed?) himation	Aischrion writes to the king. He has been wronged by Heliodoros. The complaint is fragmentary, but it is clear that Heliodoros has yet to return the petitioner's himation. Aischrion asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , summon the offender and have his himation returned if his claims prove true. The docket notes that Nikon was sent.
<i>P.Entreux. 41</i>	221 b.c.	King	Theodotos	Magdola	Failure to return loan	Theodotos is being wronged by Nikias. He loaned Nikias a female donkey which Nikias now refuses to return and also does not present to view. Nikias is acting in this was because he is scornful of Theodotos' status/condition as [---]. Theodotos asks that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Meleagros, <i>epistatês</i> , to send Nikias to Diophanes for examination. The subscription, to Meleagros, asks that he resolve the matter, or send the feudants on to be examined and to find justice.
<i>P.Entreux. 42</i>	221 b.c.	King	Apollonios	Magdola	Failure to return loan	Dositheos, who borrowed some hoes and some drachmas from Apollonios, but now does not return them and stalls. Apollonios asks that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Agathokles, <i>epistatês</i> , so that Dositheos can be forced to return the owed items. The subscription orders Agathokles to look into matters and provide justice.
<i>P.Entreux. 43</i>	221 b.c.	King (?)	uncertain	Magdola	Failure to repay money	Petitioner complains that the offender considers his offense to be of small concern, and looks down upon the petitioner because he is old. The writer asks that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Menandros, <i>epistatês</i> , so that Simias and Kroups, the men through whom the offender took a sum of money, be called up and their witness statements be sent to Diophanes, along with Diogenes (the offender?) and his papers, so that Diophanes may force Diogenes to return the money, so that the petitioner can have what he needs for his old age. The subscription, to Menandros, asks that he resolve the feudants, or send them along for trial at the <i>kritêrion</i> .
<i>P.Entreux. 44</i>	221 b.c.	King	Dioskourides and Nikanor	Magdola	Failure to repay money	Dioskourides and Nikanor have been wronged by Nephorsouchis, a woman to whom they both lent money. She has not repaid it, and, in addition, has now fled to Kerkesoucha. They ask that the king command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Deinias, <i>epistatês</i> of Kerkesoucha, to summon her for repayment of the debt or transportation to Diophanes if she refuses. The subscription, to Deinias, asks that he settle the matter, or send them on to Diophanes for trial at the <i>koinodikion</i> .

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Enteux. 45</i>	222 b.c.	King	Philon, <i>pentakosiarchos</i> of the [---] <i>agêma</i> and kleruch	Magdola	Failure to repay loan	Philon reports that Apollonios and Philotis, Apollonios' mother, both of whom are residents of Hieras Nesos, had received from him a loan of 150 drachmas, which they now refuse to repay, saying that he is talking nonsense. He therefore asks the king to order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Menellas, <i>epistatês</i> , to send the accused to him (<i>i.e.</i> , Diophanes), so that he can force them to repay the money; but if they do not admit to having received the loan, The subscription, to Menellas, asks him to resolve the matter, or send the implicated parties to Diophanes if no resolution can be made.
<i>P.Enteux. 46</i>	221 b.c.	King	Theonides, Ammonian	Ammonias	Failure to repay grain	Theonides writes to the king. Seuthes owes him 15 artabas of grain. The petitioner asks that the king order the <i>stratêgos</i> , Diophanes, to write to the <i>epistatês</i> , Agathokles, to send Seuthes to Diophanes for examination. The subscription asks that Agathokles look into the matter.
<i>P.Enteux. 47</i>	221 b.c.	King	Parates, Arab barber from Ptolemais ton Arabon	Ptolemais ton Arabon	Failure to pay wages	Parates has been wronged by Malichos. Parates had cut the hair of the accused and his children/slaves for many years, according to an agreement between the two. Recently, however, a disagreement arose between them, with the result that Malichos had Parates hauled off to the temple of Athena to swear that he had received his salary (?). Parates asks that the king command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Ptolemaios, <i>epistatês</i> , to see if, indeed, Parates has received his wages, or if Malichos needs to pay him. If Malichos disagrees, he is to be sent to Diophanes. The subscription, to Ptolemaios, asks that he resolve the matter or send the combattant parties along for examination at the <i>kritêrion</i> .
<i>P.Enteux. 48</i>	218 b.c.	King	Pistos, son of Leontomenes, Persian of the <i>epigone</i>	Magdola	Failure to fulfill contract	Pistos has been wronged by Aristokrates, a Thracian living in Autodike. The two apparently arranged a contract whereby the former would serve the latter while the latter served in the cavalry, and would transport (?) him to Autodike and receive a monthly salary. Having discharged the terms of the contract, Pistos has now been unable to collect his salary because Aristokrates despises his weakness and wants to cheat him (?). Pistos asks the king to order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Pythiades, <i>epistatês</i> , so that Pythiades can send Aristokrates to Diophanes, and so that the <i>stratêgos</i> can then compel the accused to pay up, as well as make sure that the contract is fulfilled (?). The subscription, to Pythiades, asks that he carry out an investigation and take care that justice be done.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.enteux. 49</i>	221 b.c.	King	Sopolis	Magdola	Composition of a false contract	Sopolis writes to the king. He has been wronged by a certain Demo, a courtesan. She persuaded Sopolis' minor son, Sopolis, to sign a contract stating that he would loan her 1000 drachmas. Sopolis the father asks that the king write to Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , so that Demo, her guardian, and the contract's <i>syngraphophylax</i> may be summoned. If the contract appears to have been incorrectly composed, it is to be given to Sopolis, and Demo is to be judged by Diophanes. The docket indicates that a certain Demetrios was dispatched to see to matters.
<i>P.enteux. 50</i>	221 b.c.	King	Pasis, son of Hareus, ibis-keeper	Magdola	Composition of a false contract	The petitioner, Pasis, an ibis-keeper, denies the authenticity of an Egyptian (demotic) contract, which he allegedly entered into with the daughter of Horos. According to this false document Horos is demanding a payment of 420 drachmas. Pasis asks the king to send word to Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Nepheros, <i>archiphylakitês</i> of the village, to send Horos to Diophanes, so that a judgement can be made. If Pasis is in the right, he asks that Horos be handed over to him, so that he (<i>i.e.</i> , Horos) can receive the proper punishment for his actions. The docket, to Sosibios (likely the <i>epistatês</i> of Polydeukeia; <i>cf. P.enteux. 11</i>), asks him to reconcile the disputants, or to send them off, so that the <i>laokritai</i> may decide the matter.
<i>P.enteux. 51</i>	After 222 b.c.?	King	Alexandros	Magdola	Contractual issue	Alexandros had made some sort of contract with Theogenes, but Theogenes has since died. Alexandros requests that the king command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Philotas, <i>epistatês</i> , so that, with Satyros having been summoned, something may happen with a copy of the contract and something may not be falsified. The fragmentary subscription, to Philotas, asks that he summon Satyros, and then [---]. Perhaps if that does not yield results, he is to send Satyros to Diophanes.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Entreux. 52</i>	218 b.c.	King	Neandros, Oitean, 100-aroura man of the xth hipparchy	Magdola	Failure to fulfill terms of contract	Neandros, an Oitean, writes to the king. He has been wronged by Paos, an inhabitant of Topsa. Neandros had given Paos' father an Egyptian contract, in which the petitioner had agreed with a certain Pechysios on conditions for the rent of an amount of land. Paos' father died before Neandros was able to collect the grain due as rent; Paos now refuses to hand the grain over. Neandros asks the king to command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Kallikles, <i>epistatês</i> , so that Paos can be sent to Diophanes. If his allegations prove true, Neandros hopes that the contract will be returned to him. The subscription, to Kallikles, asks that he resolve their differences; but if he is unable to do so, he is to send them to Diophanes for trial at the <i>dikastêrion</i> .
<i>P.Entreux. 53</i>	218 b.c.	King	Tryphon	Magdola	Failure to make contract	Tryphon has been wronged by a certain Teos. Tryphon had apparently agreed to take up some sort of civil obligation on behalf of Teos, who had received official permission to carry it out. Tryphon asked Teos to sign a contract establishing their association in the enterprise (something to do with cultivation?), but Teos refused, and has attempted to exclude him from the work. He asks, then, that the king please command Diophanes, the <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Rhodon, the <i>epistatês</i> , so that Teos can be sent to Diophanes for examination; and if the things that Tryphon alleges prove true, Teos can be forced to write up the cooperative contract. The subscription, to Rhodon, asks that he resolve their differences, or send them to Diophanes if no resolution proves possible.
<i>P.Entreux. 54</i>	218 b.c.	King	Petous, son of [...].es, priest of Soknokonis from Bakchias	Bakchias	Refusal to fulfill terms of (unsealed) contract	Petous, priest of Soknokonis, writes to king Ptolemy, claiming that he has been wronged by Lachares and Alexandros, soldiers from Asia. He concluded a contract of rent and seed with the latter, and left it with a <i>monographos</i> , though it was unsealed because of a lack of time. The accused now refuse to seal it. Petous had recourse to Stratios, <i>epistatês</i> , but the accused did not give this action any heed, and expelled him from the <i>klêros</i> . He asks that the king command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Stratios to send them to Diophanes for examination. The subscription, to Stratios, asks that he reconcile the disputants, or send them for trial before Diophanes at the <i>kritêrion</i> .

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Enteux. 55</i>	222 b.c.	King	Polemaios, Makedon, <i>epilarchês</i> of the men of Pythangelos and Ptolemaios, kleruch	Magdola	Failure to pay rent	Polemaios is being wronged by Polemon, a Macedonian, and Aristomachos. He possessed a cleruchy in Hieras Nesos. While away at a trial in Alexandria, Polemon received half of the allotment from the crown, though there existed no contract between Polemon and himself. Polemon sowed all of the land and took the crops for year 23. In year 24, he did so again, and again carried off the crops with the complicity of Philon, <i>genêmatophylax</i> . Polemaios asked for the rents, and the men, though agreeing to pay, have been stringing him along. He now asks the king to command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to the <i>epistatês</i> , Menellas, to send them (to Diophanes) for examination and to have them pay the rent if his allegations prove true. As for their illegal sowing, Polemaios suggests that he will pursue justice later. The papyrus breaks off before the subscription.
<i>P.Enteux. 56</i>	218 b.c.	King	uncertain	Magdola	Lease dispute (?)	Petition is broken at left. Seems to have concerned a land dispute. Petitioner asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , write to someone (likely Menandros, below). The docket, addressed to a certain Menandros (probably an <i>epistatês</i>), instructs him to resolve their differences or to send them to him so that they may be judged at the <i>dikastêrion</i> .
<i>P.Enteux. 57</i>	218 b.c.	King	Uncertain	Magdola	Lease dispute	The petitioner is being wronged by a certain Pasis. The (extremely lacunose) complaint concerns the sowing of land and (ostensibly) the offending party's mistreatment of the petitioner. The complainant asks that the king command Diophanes, the <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to X, <i>epistatês</i> , so as to send Pasis to Krokodilopolis for examination with regard to a second sowing and double rent. The subscription asks that <i>epistatês</i> X resolve their differences, or send them to the <i>stratêgos</i> for trial at the <i>kritêrion</i> , if no resolution can be attained.
<i>P.Enteux. 58</i>	222 b.c.	King	Lukos	Magdola	Contractual dispute	Lukos leased Theokles' allotment, and it seems that he perhaps reached a contractual agreement with Petesios to farm it in tandem. Much of the papyrus is lost, but sowing, seed, greed, and measurements are mentioned. Lukos asks that the king (order the <i>stratêgos</i> ?) to write to Moschion, <i>epistatês</i> , to (have the <i>epistatês</i> ?) examine the contract. He seems to want to obtain the remainder of the sesame crop. The subscription, to Moschion, asks that he resolve the differences, or send them to the <i>stratêgos</i> if no resolution proves possible.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Enteux. 59</i>	222 b.c.	King	Theodotos, Gaddaios and Phanias	Magdola	Contractual dispute	Theodotos, Gaddaios, and Phanias have been wronged by a certain Demetrios, from whom they rented the allotments of two men. The land proved unsowable; the three complainants sought to show Demetrios that this was the case, but he refused to come, seeking instead to transgress the terms of the contract drawn up between them. They ask that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Meleagros, <i>epistatês</i> of Boubastos kome, to send Demetrios to Diophanes, so that, if their allegations prove true, justice may be served. The subscription, to Meleagros, asks him to settle the matter, or send the disputants for examination.
<i>P.Enteux. 60</i>	218 b.c.	King	Idomeneus, farmer on the estate of Chrusermos, from Kaminoi	Kaminoi	Improper inundation of land	Idomeneus has been wronged by Petobastis and Horos, residents of the same village. After Idomeneus rented a portion of Chrysermos' estate and completed the sowing, the two accused apparently re-flooded the land, with the result that the seed has been ruined and he is not able to pay the rent due. He asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , write to Hephaistion, <i>epistatês</i> , to send the two accused to Krokodilopolis, so that they can be examined with Idomeneus by Diophanes. If his claims be proven true, he asks that they be forced to take responsibility for his land and pay the amount due in rent, as well as give him from their land an amount of produce equal to the amount that he has lost. The subscription, to Hephaistion, asks him to settle the matter, or send the disputing parties to Diophanes for trial at the <i>kritêrion</i> .
<i>P.Enteux. 62</i>	221 b.c.	King	Adamas, son of Libanos, Samaritan,	Magdola	Violation of lease	Adamas writes to the king. He has concluded a rent contract with someone (Noumenios?), but this person has somehow violated it, with the result that Adamas was forced to pay (a fraction of the?) rent improperly. He asks that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to summon a certain Noumenios, Charmides the <i>epistatês</i> , and Ammonios, <i>praktôr</i> , and hold an examination, so that Adamas can collect compounded interest (?), and not be taken advantage of. The subscription (erased) asks that [---] look into what has been written in the petition.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Entreux. 64</i>	221 b.c.	King	Ptolema	Magdola	Forced eviction; failure to honor contract	Ptolema has been wronged by Neilos. One of her relations, Theodotos, apparently arranged to purchase (?) the fruit from Neilos' date-palm grove. Theodotos has died, and Ptolema has inherited his belongings. At some point after this, Ptolema was kicked out of the date-palm grove by Neilos. For some reason, she claims that she is unable to bring a suit against Neilos; therefore, she asks that the king command Diophanês, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to [---], <i>epistatês</i> , to send Neilos to Diophanes, so that he can be forced to pay her back the amount due. The subscription asks that [---], likely the <i>epistatês</i> , resolve the differing parties; otherwise, he is to send them to Diophanes for examination.
<i>P.Entreux. 65</i>	221 b.c.	King	Marres, son of Petosiris	Magdola	Property division; Property damage	Marres has been wronged by Herakon, Hippon and Peitholaos. He had had a trial before Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , against Herakon and Hippon, concerning the division of a vineyard which he had purchased from the crown. The two defendants, however, asked for a delay of 20 days before the start of the trial and took off. Diophanes then went off to Alexandria, wherefore the matter has still not been resolved. Later, Peitholaos arrived at Marres' vineyard and kicked out the head vineman, Panethos, and the other workers, after which Herakon and Hippon released a number of their flocks on the vineyard and caused great damage. Marres then brought the <i>kômarchês</i> , the <i>phylakitai</i> , and some others to his vineyard and showed them the damage. His opponents seem to complain that he owes them something. Marres now asks that the king command Diophanes to write to Pythiades, <i>epistatês</i> , to send the accused to Diophanes, so that Herakon and Hippon can be forced to divide the vineyard up according to his original petition, and also so that they can be forced to divide another piece of land which they have farmed along with Marres, but which Marres paid for. He also asks that they be required to pay him 500 drachmas for damages. As for Peitholaos, Marres asks that he be dealt with as Diophanes sees fit. The subscription, to Pythiades, asks that he resolve the matter, or send the disputants along to Diophanes for trial at the <i>koinodikion</i> .

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Entreux. 66</i>	218 b.c.	King	Maron, son of Euktos, Argive of the <i>epigone</i>	Magdola	Disputed division of land	Maron has been wronged by Theodosios, a Lycian of the <i>epigone</i> . Theodosios and Maron's son, Euktos, had leased a plot on which they were planning to build. Euktos died before the division of property could be carried out, and Theodosios went onto the property and began to build the walls of a house in the best spots. Maron and Theodosios drew up a contract, agreeing to fair division, but Theodosios again acted in bad faith, giving Maron some really poor areas, while he kept a good square plot for himself. Maron asks that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Pythiades, <i>epistatês</i> , so that Pythiades can come to the plot and divide the plot equitably; so that he can force Theodosios to carry onto his own allotment the half-built door he has constructed on Mares' plot; and so that Mares can receive access to their common path, since Theodosios has infringed upon his property to a certain extent. The subscription, to Pythiades, asks that he resolve the matter, or send the combatants for examination before the <i>stratêgos</i> at the <i>dikastêrion</i> .
<i>P.Entreux. 67</i>	218 b.c.	King	Theon, son of Philippos, Macedonian of the <i>epigone</i> , from Pharbaithos	Pharbaithos	Disputed division of land and building	Theon writes to the king. His petition is fragmentary, though it evidently concerned a division of land, a contract and some building. The petitioner asks that the king command the <i>stratêgos</i> , Diophanes, to write to the <i>epistatês</i> , Philotas, so that Philotas can perform a number of functions. The subscription is mostly lost.
<i>P.Entreux. 68</i>	222–221 b.c.	King	[---], a Thracian orphan	Ghoran	Boundary dispute; theft/destruction of wood (?)	Very fragmentary petition from a Thracian orphan who had been wronged by a certain Zoilos. The dispute concerned planting, fertilizing and wood. Once the orphan's father had died, he (?) had received his father's <i>klêros</i> . Something happened involving a dyke, and someone (likely Zoilos) had violently carried something off. The orphan asks the king, since he is being abused and looked down upon, to write to a <i>grammateus</i> to write to the appropriate <i>geômetrês</i> to examine his and Zoilos' allotments and assign the appropriate boundaries. He also wants Zoilos to pay for a certain amount of wood. The docket is fragmentary.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Enteux. 69</i>	218 b.c.	King	Hediste, daughter of Nikanor, Macedonian	Karanis	Illegal encroachment	Hediste, a Macedonian, writes to the king. She has been wronged by Demetrios, a doctor from Karanis. He has apparently trespassed onto some property belonging to her in Karanis, and is preparing to build. She asks that the king command Diophanes, the <i>stratêgos</i> , to order Lysimachos, the <i>epistatês</i> , to send Demetrios to Diophanes for examination, so that he can be informed that he is not allowed to wrongly take those things which do not belong to him. She also asks that Demetrios be prohibited from building anything until a judgment is given. The subscription, to Lysimachos, asks that he resolve the matter. Otherwise, he is to send the disputants to Diophanes for trial at the <i>dikastêrion</i> .
<i>P.Enteux. 70</i>	221 b.c.	King	Ptolemaios, Macedonian	Magdola	Property destruction	Ptolemaios had been wronged by Horos, Thotortaios and Pathei[.]. There is brief mention made of guarding, an oath, a field, and going to Oxyrhyncha in a badly mutilated section of text; then the discovery that a sow had been devoured by crows and dogs. This mutilation was shown to the <i>phylakitai</i> and other officials by Ptolemaios (and others?). Ptolemaios asks that the king command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Moschion, <i>epistatês</i> in Oxyrhyncha, to send the accused to Diophanes for inspection. If the petition's contents prove to be true, the accused should pay back what is owed immediately. The subscription, to Moschion, asks that he resolve the differences of the disputants; if he cannot, he is to send them along to Diophanes for trial at the <i>koinodikion</i> .
<i>P.Enteux. 71</i>	222 b.c.	King	[---] of the fourth hipparchy	Magdola	Destruction of property (slaughter of pigs)	Petitioner was wronged by multiple people. Some of his pigs, perhaps 8, had been caged in by someone; some were killed (?), and later another (pregnant) female pig was killed. The petitioner asks the king to command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Dioskourides, <i>epistatês</i> , so that the offending parties can be made to pay for the losses. The subscription, to Dioskourides, asks that he look into the matter and see that justice is served.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Enteux. 72</i>	218 b.c.	King	Hermogenes, son of Phil[.....], Persian of the <i>epigone</i>	Magdola	assault	Hermogenes has been wronged by Petosiris. The two had an argument, and Hermogenes was beaten and trampled all over his body. He asks the king to command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Agathokles, <i>epistatês</i> , so that Petosiris can be sent to Diophanes for examination and can be forced to pay 200 drachmas in damages for the assault, if Hermogenes' claims prove true. The subscription, to Agatholkes, asks that he resolve the matter, but if this is not possible, that he send [them for trial, most likely].
<i>P.Enteux. 73</i>	222 b.c.	king	Sperchides	Magdola	Personal violence	Sperchides had leased a plot of land and was evidently attacked over it in the aftermath, though the petition is fragmentary. Sperchides asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , tell [---], the official appointed over the Themistes <i>meris</i> , to send the offender so that he can have justice before Diophanes. The docket, addressed to a certain Dioskourides, asks that he resolve the situation or send the disputants for inspection.
<i>P.Enteux. 74</i>	221 b.c.	King	[---] from Berenikis Thesmophorou	Berenikis Thesmophorou	assault	A quarrel between the petitioner and Peithias had arisen, and Peithias attacked the petitioner, beating him all over. The petitioner has several witnesses, claims that Peithias bears full responsibility for the fight, and has estimated damages at [---]. The petitioner asks the king to command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Pythiades, <i>epistatês</i> , to send Peithias to Diophanes, so that, since the petitioner is unable to take Peithias to trial, Diophanes may write to the <i>xenikos praktôr</i> and the latter may force Peithias to pay up. The subscription, to Pythiades, asks that he resolve their differences or send them along to Diophanes for examination.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Enteux. 75</i>	222 b.c.	King	Krateuas, Macedonian, 30-aroura man	Magdola	Personal violence, theft	Krateuas had been wronged by Harmiesis and [---], shepherds from Alabanthis. Krateuas had been put in charge of a certain number of <i>klêroi</i> . One day, he found the flocks of the accused grazing on one of said pieces of property. He witnessed their presence and upbraided them, and was then beaten with cudgels and derobed. Next—naked—he went and showed his bruises to Herodotos, the <i>epistatês</i> . Moments later, Chales, one of the shepherds, arrived with the himation, which Krateuas reclaimed. Later, he sent a petition to Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , which Diophanes received and then sent to Herodotos. Herodotos, however, has strung Krateuas along until the present time, and has done nothing. Therefore, Krateuas asks that the king order Diophanes to write to Herodotos, so that the <i>epistatês</i> not think his claims so trivial, but rather send the accused to Diophanes, so that, if the allegations prove true, the accused can be forced to pay for the various damages. The subscription, in poor shape, asks Hêrodotos to do something, so that multiple petitions on the same subject are not received.
<i>P.Eteux. 76</i>	221 b.c.	King	Petesouchos	Magdola	assault	Petesouchos has been wronged by by Ptolemaios, who attacked Petesouchos with blows and by force as he (Petesouchos) was working. Petesouchos asks the king to command Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Deinias, <i>epistatês</i> , to send Ptolemaios to Diophanes so that he can be examined; and if Petesouchos' allegations prove true, Diophanes may pronounce judgment. The subscription is addressed to Deinias, but nothing beyond the beginning of his name remains.
<i>P.Enteux. 77</i>	221 b.c.	King	Si[---]	Magdola	Assault	The complainant had been assaulted in his home and beaten by the cowman Horos. He asks that the king send word to Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Apimenes, <i>archiphylakitês</i> , to send the accused to Diophanes, so that the offender can meet with the appropriate punishment, and the victim can enjoy justice. The subscription, as well as the identity of the recipient of the command, is almost entirely lost.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Entreux. 78</i>	221 b.c.	King	Eutychos, water-bearer	Krokodilopolis (?)	Assault	Eutychos was wronged by two sons of Apollonios, who seem to have attacked Eutychos and his wife. The details of the complaint are fragmentary, though there seem to have been at least two episodes of wrongdoing, the latter involving the accused (?) fleeing for refuge to the altar in a boubasteion. Eutychos asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , summon the accused and carry out an investigation. If his complaints prove true, the offenders are to be punished. The docket notes that a certain A[.]ys was sent.
<i>P.Entreux. 79</i>	218 b.c.	King	Herakleides, inhabitant of Krokodilopolis	Krokodilopolis	Assault and <i>hubris</i>	Herakleides has been wronged by Psenobastis, an Egyptian woman living in Psya. He had travelled to Psya on private business, and Psenobastis poured urine on his himation, with the result that it was soaked. When he upbraided her, she started an argument, tore at his himation and ripped it up, baring his breast. Then she spat in his face, in the presence of many people whom he has procured as witnesses. When one of the witnesses upbraided Psenobastis, she went back into the house from which she had poured out the offending urine. Herakleides asks the king that his case not be overlooked, as he is a Greek being mistreated by an Egyptian, and requests that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Sogenêe, the <i>epistatês</i> , so that Psenobastis can be sent to Diophanes for inspection and trial. If his allegations prove correct, Psenobastis should be forced to pay whatever damages the <i>stratêgos</i> decides. The subscription is lost.
<i>P.Entreux. 80</i>	217 b.c.	King	Ammeneus, <i>isionomos</i> , and Stotoetis	Arsinoe epitou chômatos	Assault (?)	Ammeneus and Stotoetis have been wronged by Tnepherous. The latter and a bunch of accomplices broke into Ammeneus' Isieion and attacked him. They also attacked his wife and put her two kids into a box. He called for help and some people appeared. Then he upbraided the offenders; they released the assaultees and left. The petition breaks off here.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Enteux. 81</i>	221 b.c.	King	[---], wife of Philon	Magdola	Forced eviction, assault	Much of the petition has been lost. Mention is made of someone's wife Hediste, a house, a sister, Alkimos forcing the petitioner to go away, and Alkimos possibly removing some of the petitioner's possessions from (her?) house. Someone (the writer?) called for help, and men came, among whom was the <i>epistatês</i> , Agathokles. Subsequently, Alkimos hit the petitioner in the arm with a piece of wood; he also broke [---], and a certain woman witnessed this. Alkimos kicked the petitioner out (again), but her son, Aristomachos, and her husband showed up, and the offenders left. At some point, she sent her husband with a petition about these activities to the <i>stratêgos</i> (as she was laid up?). Now, she asks the king to have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , write to Agathokles, <i>epistatês</i> , so that things can be made clear to Agathokles, and also so that [---] be bailed out and the petitioner can receive justice at the <i>dikastêrion</i> . The subscription is lost.
<i>P.Enteux. 82</i>	221 b.c.	King	Philista, daughter of Lysias, from Trikomia	Trikomia	assault	Philista writes concerning burns she suffered at the hands of Petechon, the bath-attendant. She had gotten hold of him and presented him to Nechthosiris, the <i>archiphylakitês</i> of Trikomia, while Simon, the <i>epistatês</i> , was present. She asks that the king have Diophanes, the <i>stratêgos</i> , write to Simon and Nechthosiris so that they can send Petechon to Diophanes for examination. The subscription instructs Simon to send Petechon to Diophanes.
<i>P.Enteux. 83</i>	221 b.c.	King	Thamounis from the Herakleopolite	Magdola	Assault, theft	Thamounis was attacked by another woman and complained to the <i>kômarchês</i> , who put her in prison and eventually let her go, but only after having taken her mantle, which he gave as a present to the accused. The petitioner asks that the clothes be returned and that the attacker be punished. She asks the king to write to the <i>stratêgos</i> , Diophanes, to command the <i>epistatês</i> , Moschion, to send the accused for punishment. The subscription asks Moschion to settle the matter, or to send the two on to him, to have the <i>laokritai</i> reach a verdict.
<i>P.Enteux. 84</i>	285–221 b.c.	King	Dionysodoros	Ghoran	Unlawful imprisonment	Dionysodoros was carried off to the <i>desmôtêrion</i> for misplacing some <i>byblaria</i> , and was subsequently carted off to another <i>desmôtêrion</i> by the <i>desmophylax</i> who claims that he is a wrongdoer (<i>kakourgos</i>) and refuses to release him, in spite of the fact that the man who ordered him arrested has given the OK. The request is broken off.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Entreux. 85</i>	221 b.c.	King	Plaison, son of Eudoxos, Theoxenian, of the [---]s under Dionysios	Magdola	Dispute about grain; inaction of <i>epistatês</i>	Plaison claims to have written an earlier petition to the <i>stratêgos</i> , Diophanes, about the distribution of some grain. Diophanes wrote to Deinias, <i>epistatês</i> , to take care of the matter. Diophanes also may have written another letter to Plaison, which Plaison in turn gave to Deinias, detailing the wrongdoing of a couple of men. Apparently, however, Deinias has yet to take any sort of action on the matter. As a result, Plaison asks the king to command Diophanes to write to Deinias, so that Deinias look into things. The subscription, to Deinias, asks that he get Diophanes up to speed on matters.
<i>P.Entreux. 86</i>	221 b.c.	King	Tetosiris	Magdola	Witness intimidation	Tetosiris had had a court case against Apollodoros regarding a house in Berenikis Thesmophorou. Needing witnesses, she received from the <i>eisagôgeus</i> , [---], a letter to Herakleodoros, <i>epistatês</i> , listing the witnesses from whom she needed him to collect sworn, written testimony. Apollodoros, however, scared off all of her witnesses, saying that he would beat them and expel them from the village. Another potential witness was likewise terrified and threatened. The remaining Egyptian witnesses took fright and took off, and thus provided no testimony. Tetosiris asks that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Herakleodoros, so that he can send the builders of her house to Diophanes, so that they can provide witness testimony (?). The subscription is almost entirely lost.
<i>P.Entreux. 87</i>	222 b.c.	King	Apollodotos, Alabanthite	Alabanthis	extortion	Apollodotos was wronged by Mnaseas, acting <i>oikonomos</i> of the outlying areas. Although Apollodotos owed nothing to the treasury, Mnaseas took pledges from him and harrassed his gooseherd. He asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , write to Herodotos, <i>epistatês</i> , so that Mnaseas cease his harrassment. The subscription is largely lost.
<i>P.Entreux. 88</i>	221 b.c.	King	[---]pie., son of Dionysios, Macedonian inhabitant of [---]	Magdola	Improper seizure of a donkey	Petitioner reports that his donkey had been seized by an official who claimed that he owed rent. He asks that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , [---] out of the <i>logistêrion</i> and, if it appears that he is all paid up, someone is to inform Diophanes so that he may write to Timokrates, ... so that the petitioner can get his donkey back. The fragmentary docket instructs someone to investigate.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Enteux. 89</i>	222 b.c.	King	Alexandros, son of Peith[...], Pharbaitithe	Pharbaitios	Failure to pay rent	Alexandros rented a garden with a rent of 20 drachmas; he had made arrangements to have Apollonios deliver the payment to the bank, but Apollonios has yet to do so, and now the owner of the garden, Theugenes, is on his back. Alexandros asks that the king order Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , write to [---], <i>epistatês</i> , to send Apollonios for trial before the <i>stratêgos</i> , so that Alexandros can reclaim his money. The subscription, addressed to the <i>epistatês</i> , asks that he take care to see that justice is done.
<i>P.Enteux. 90</i>	218 b.c.	King	X, inhabitant of Krokodilopolis	Krokodilopolis	Failure to pay rent	The petitioner has been wronged by Hermogenes. Hermogenes was apparently supposed to deliver, on the petitioner's behalf, a certain amount of grain to the state, but still hasn't done so. The petitioner asks, therefore, that the king have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , do something if the complaints prove true. The docket notes that Nikon has been sent.
<i>P.Enteux. 91</i>	221 b.c.	King	uncertain	Magdola	Unclear; dispute over pasture-rights (?)	Petitioner had been wronged by Autoboulos. The text is fragmentary. Mention is made of a contract, sheep, someone forbidding a shepherd (to do something), someone writing to the petitioner, and a previous petition addressed to the king. The dispute seems to have involved pasturage. The petitioner asks the king to instruct Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Pyrros, <i>epistatês</i> , to send Autoboulos and Semtheas, the shepherd, to Diophanes, so that, if the petitioner's allegations prove true, the accused can be forced to do him justice. The subscription, to Pyrros, asks that he resolve the matter, or send the disputing parties on to Diophanes for trial at the <i>kritêrion</i> .
<i>P.Enteux. 92</i>	221 b.c.	King	[---]banas, of those under Kephalon	Magdola	Breaking and entering (?); theft/destruction of property (?)	Petitioner has been wronged by the sons of Symmachos, and possibly others. The petition is very fragmentary. Mentioned are the <i>kômogrammateus</i> , Alexandria, the petitioner's house and the drunken misbehavior of the accused. Petitioner asks that the king have his petition sent to Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , so that [---].
<i>P.Enteux. 93</i>	222–221 b.c.?	King (?)	uncertain	Magdola	uncertain	A few of the final lines remain of this fragmentary petition, which concerned 36 drachmas. They contain a request that (presumably) the king have (presumably) the <i>stratêgos</i> write to Lysimachos, <i>epistatês</i> , to force [---] to [---]. The two-line subscription seems to instruct the <i>epistatês</i> to force the offenders to obey the law, or send them to the <i>stratêgos</i> for trial.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Entreux. 94</i>	224–218 b.c.	King (?)	[---], 30- <i>aroura</i> Macedonian	Magdola	Return of pack animals	Very fragmentary petition, likely addressed to the king. The petitioner is seeking the return of a pair of pack animals through the intervention of Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> .
<i>P.Entreux. 95</i>	222 b.c.	King	Nikanor, son of Petiarchis	Magdola	Destruction/theft of property (?)	Nikanor has been wronged by Seos and Sasbios. His petition is very fragmentary, but seems to have concerned the offenders offending against some (argicultural?) tools. Nikanor asks that the king do something involving an official named Dioskourides, agent of [---]. The docket, to Dioskourides, asks that he do something, or send the accused to the <i>stratêgos</i> .
<i>P.Entreux. 96</i>	221 b.c.	King	Horos, son of Peteimouthes	Magdola	Contractual dispute (?)	Beginning of a petition to the king from Horos, son of Peteimouthes. The body of the petition is either lost or untranscribed. At bottom there is a commandment to the <i>laokritai</i> to investigate. The matter evidently concerned a contract; the offender was named P[---].
<i>P.Entreux. 97</i>	222 b.c.	King (?)	Demetrios	Ghoran	uncertain	Just the docket is preserved. It instructs a certain Ptolemaios to reconcile certain people or send them (to the <i>stratêgos</i> , presumably) so that justice may be served. The petitioner appears to have been named Demetrios, his opponent Nikandros.
<i>P.Entreux. 98</i>	222 b.c.	King (?)	uncertain	Magdola	uncertain	Only the docket of this petition is preserved. It instructs a certain official to see to it that (a) certain person(s) is/are not wronged by anyone. If the offenders refuse/disagree, they are to be sent to [---] (presumably the <i>stratêgos</i>).
<i>P.Entreux. 101</i>	Ca 219–218 b.c.	King	Ptolemaios	Ghoran	Fraud (?)	Ptolemaios, requests that the king instruct the <i>stratêgos</i> to write to the <i>epistatês</i> , Onesandros, to exact from an offender an owed sum of 85.5 drachmas; the sum evidently is connected with an amount of grain, but not much else is clear. In the subscription, Onesandros is instructed to examine the matter and take care that the petitioner get justice.
<i>P.Entreux. 102</i>	246–221 b.c.	King	Uncertain	Ghoran	Unlawful prevention of house-building (?)	Very end of a petition with no extant subscription. Petitioner asks that the king tell X, <i>epistatês</i> , to examine... whether the accusations in the petition (are true)... <i>i.e.</i> , among other things (?), that Y is preventing the petitioner from building a house.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Enteux. 106</i>	Ca 244–222 b.c.	King	Iollas, <i>hekatontarouros</i>	Ghoran	Fraud (?)	The text is very fragmentary, but it seems that Nikanor and others purchased some pasture land; Nikodemos may have taken more than was his rightful share, and Iollas may want it back. Iollas asks the king to tell Aphthonetos, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to X, <i>epistatês</i> of Apias, to send Nikodemos (to the <i>stratêgos</i>), so that he can be forced to return the (pasture land?) to Iollas, or perhaps pay an amount of money (in drachmas) for each artaba of [---].
<i>P.Enteux. 107</i>	221 b.c.	Kking	Theodoros	Magdola	unclear	Theodoros writes to the king. The remains of his petition are very fragmentary, but it appears as though he was building a house, perhaps in Kerkeësis. A Dionysios is mentioned, as well as an invalid contract (?) and a penalty of 100 drachmas. Theodoros requests that the king ask [---], <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to Neiles, <i>epistatês</i> . The fragmentary subscription asks [---]krates to settle the matter.
<i>P.Enteux. 109</i>	222 b.c.	king	Epainetos (?)	Magdola	Theft (?)	Epainetos (?) writes to the king. His petition concerned the theft of his cow (?) and possible other items. He asks that the king order an official in the Polemon <i>meris</i> to do something.
<i>P.Enteux. 111</i>	221 b.c.	King (?)	Nikanor, son of Nikanor, Thracian	Magdola	assault	Beginning of a petition. Nikanor was the petitioner, the offender was Onnophris. The matter concerned blows.
<i>P.Enteux. 112</i>	222–221 b.c.	King	Uncertain	Magdola	uncertain	Beginning of petition is lost. At end, petitioner asks that the king tell Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to [---], to send [---] to Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , so that the petitioner can find justice. The end of the docket suggests that a trial may take place.
<i>P.Enteux. 113</i>	221 b.c.	King (?)	Uncertain	Magdola	Uncertain	Fragmentary end of a petition. Petitioner seems to want to have Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , involved in his search for justice.
<i>P.Frankf. 7</i>	After 218–217 b.c.	King	Uncertain	?	Illegal usurpation of a <i>klêros</i> (?)	A soldier seeks release from harrassment by superiors from the king, and specifically from a certain Dorimachos. The complaint involved a <i>logeutês</i> and the repeated failure of a certain individual (Dorimachos?) to perform cavalry service for the king. The soldier asks that the king send his petition to Apollonios so that he may write to Dorimachos not to touch the petitioner's <i>klêros</i> . The previous time the petitioner had requested this Apollonios' writing had been ineffective and the king had assembled the <i>chrêmatistai</i> concerned with <i>tas basilikas</i> . Below this, a very fragmentary copy of the king's earlier instruction is appended. On the very fragmentary verso, there are references to the petitioner being released from the charges against him, the <i>hippikon kritêrion</i> , someone being taken to (or from?) the prison, and something happening under guard.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Hib. I 34</i>	243 b.c.	King	Antigonos	Oxyrhynchite	Illegal release from detention	Antigonos has been wronged by Patron, <i>archiphylakitês</i> . Kallidromos had taken Dorion's donkey. Antigonos, in accordance with the instructions of (a different) Dorion the <i>epistatês</i> , took Kallidromos off to the <i>desmôtêrion</i> in Sinaru, so he could return it. However, Patron, <i>archiphylakitês</i> , came to the <i>desmôtêrion</i> and released Kallidromos before the transaction could be completed and then kept the donkey at his house. He asks that the king (have someone?) write to Xenokrates, <i>praktôr idiôtikôn</i> , to force the illegally released man pay him his due.
<i>P.Hib. II 201</i>	Ca 250–240 b.c.	King	Ammias	Oxyrhynchite?	uncertain	The beginning of the petition is lost, but it seems to have involved the activity of Aristion, <i>epistatês</i> . The petitioner, a certain Ammias, asks that the king write to Aristion and tell him to examine the contents of the petition, and if his allegations prove true, to force the accused to do him justice. The petitioner also seems to allude to the possibility that the accused may not cooperate with the investigation. The subscription (Dorion [<i>stratêgos</i>] to Aristion) asks that Aristion examine the petition and see that justice is done.
<i>P.Hib. II 202</i>	Ca 250–240 b.c.	King	Pleistainos	Oxyrhynchite?	theft	Pleistainos has been wronged by X and others involved in a wake/funeral (?). They apparently stripped him of his himation. Mention is made of reporting to the <i>epistatês</i> . Pleistainos asks that the king write to Aristion and Hieronymos, <i>epistatai</i> , so that they can force the accused to return everything, or reimburse him for the value of the himation. Beneath this, Dorion (likely a <i>stratêgos</i>) writes to Aristion and Hieronymos and asks them to examine what Pleistainos has written, and summon.... The <i>phylakitai</i> were perhaps involved.
<i>P.Hib. II 203</i>	246–221 b.c.	?	unclear	?	Illegal sale; unjust arrest	The writer asks for investigations into charges he brought against others: one who sold two of his slaves without permission, and the other the <i>archiphylakitês</i> Philippos who carried off one of his slaves to the <i>desmôtêrion</i> unjustly after dragging the slave before the <i>kritai</i> and having judgement pronounced on him. He wants copies of the verdicts given in both cases. Both of the charged appear to have failed to appear before the panel of <i>chrêmatistai</i> , though they had received <i>antenteuxeis</i> (summonses) from Dionysios, <i>hypêretês</i> (in the first instance) and Dorion, <i>epistatês</i> (in the second).

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Hib. II 235</i>	Ca 250–240 b.c.	King	Sraptakos, a Thracian of those under Zoilos	Oxyrhynchite	Fraud?	Sraptakos has been wronged by Dionysia, who leased to him a plot of land, but now is not making good on the terms of the contract they drew up. The nature of the offense is unclear. The subscription is from Dorion (<i>stratêgos</i>) to Aristion (<i>epistatês</i>).
<i>P.Hib. II 236</i>	Ca 250–240 b.c.	King	Melanthios	Oxyrhynchite	Breaking and entering; theft (?)	Melanthios notes that someone had (broken down? entered?) the door to his house in Tholthis at night (and also did X). He appears to have given notification of these events to Hermippos, <i>phylakitês</i> . Patron (<i>archiphylakitês</i>) is mentioned and seems to have been the recipient of a petition from Melanthios many times about this crime. The text breaks off.
<i>P.Hib. II 237</i>	246–221 b.c.	king	Philippos, Kyrenaian	Oxyrhynchos?	uncertain	Philippos, a Kyrenaian, writes to the king. His petition is very fragmentary; mentioned are Philippos, son of Orphetes, Kyrenaian; something left behind in a will; malicious prosecution and registering something with the <i>stratêgos</i> .
<i>P.Hib. II 238</i>	246–221 b.c.	King	Unclear	Oxyrhynchite?	Theft?	The petitioner has been wronged by Herakleides, perhaps an <i>ep[istatês]</i> . The petitioner was forced by a <i>phylakitês</i> to make a copy of something and also provide a receipt. Stolen property figures as well (stolen by Herakleides?), as does filing (?) something at the <i>kritêrion</i> . The petitioner asks that Herakleides be summoned, and [---].
<i>P.Hib. II 239</i>	221–205 b.c.?	King	Unclear	?	Failure to repay (?)	Broken petition. Preserved section records petitioner's request for the king to write to Peitholaos, <i>stratêgos</i> , to force someone to repay him 20 drachmas.
<i>P.Mich. I 71</i>	246–222 b.c.	King	Attalos	Arsinoite	No payment	Attalos has been wronged by Ptolemaios, younger son (?) of Ptolemaios, <i>praktôr idiôtikôn</i> . Serambos, agent of Aristomachos, <i>stratêgos</i> , wrote a <i>prostagma</i> to Ptolemaios concerning Apollonios' failure to stand Apollonia (before Aristomachos?). If he doesn't do so, Apollonios is to have a certain sum extracted from him and pay Attalos. The time for standing has come and gone (and then some), the standing never took place and the money has not been given to Attalos. Attalos asks that the king have Aphthonetos, <i>stratêgos</i> , write to Serambos, so that if his claims are true he can have Ptolemaios extract a triple sum, according to the regulation.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Petr.</i> III 27	III b.c.?	King	Nikaia	Arsinoite?	(1) assault; (2) uncertain	Nikaia writes to the king. She has been wronged by [---], who evidently attacked and bit her. Nikaia asks that the king have someone investigate the matters reported in the petition so that she can have justice. Two columns of text on the verso seem to contain a copy of a petition which someone had sealed which is forwarded by an official. The petition evidently concerned Ornitas and Zagis (offenders? petitioners?), and the report (?) about it mentions Ornitas and Zagis (?) agreeing that they have been harmed by no one (?), and the sending of a copy of something.
<i>PSIV</i> 399	III b.c.	King	Aischinas, Thessalian, <i>chersanippos</i> of those under Alkippos, <i>pentakosiarchos</i> of those living in Syron kome in the Arsinoite nome	Philadelphia	Fraud (?); false imprisonment (?)	Aischinas has been wronged by Petobastis, likely regarding a contract of rent. Aischinas had dragged Petobastis off to the <i>nomarchês</i> , where he (Petobastis) was ordered to produce the contract, as well as the <i>syngraphophylax</i> , [---]. The <i>nomarchês</i> read the contract, and.... Aischinas asks that the king have the <i>oikonomos</i> do something so that he (Aischinas) not die (in prison?).
<i>PSIVIII</i> 976	248 b.c.	King	Stratippos, Macedonian of the <i>hippeis</i> under Antigonos in the Herakleopolite	Herakleopolite	Fraud (?)	Stratippos alleges that he was cheated by the <i>oikonomoi</i> concerning the value of his vineyards, and has now fallen into bad health and is not able to work the vineyards, and thus pay taxes on them. He asks that the king send his petition to Apollonios, <i>dioikêtês</i> , so that he can write to Nikanor, <i>hypodioikêtês</i> ... each... so that the tax can be divided up into shares by month, beginning from the present month (Thoth), so that he can get relief... and he may be able to work his vineyards.
<i>P.Sorb.</i> I 13	Ca 260 b.c.	King	[.....].on	Oxyrhynchite	Forced eviction	Petitioner is being wronged by some <i>hippeis</i> . The king had ordered that the <i>hippeis</i> be quartered..., but the offenders deprived the petitioner of his entire house and currently possess it, having cast him out. He requests that the king send an order to Nikanor, <i>stratêgos</i> , so that he may get (back his house?).
<i>P.Tebt.</i> III.1 769	237–236 or 212–211 b.c.?	King	uncertain	Tebtynis	Unjust imprisonment?	Very lengthy and detailed but fragmentary petition. The petitioner had been cultivating flax, but had eventually been arrested, and his produce (?) had been put under guard. He wants to be freed, so as to resume his work, and asks that the <i>stratêgos</i> Aristomachos write to Asklepiades, <i>antigraphêus</i> , not to hinder him. He also notes that the other farmers have seen what has happened to him and none of them wants to farm any more.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>P.Tebt.</i> III.1 770	210 b.c.	King	Asklepiades, son of Harthoutes, Arsinoite, inhabitant of Krokodilopolis	Tebtynis	unclear	Copy of a petition to the king, including subscriptions and signature. Asklepiades notes that he had earlier sent to [X] the petition that he is about to present to the king via Apollonios, a dealer, concerning the judgment in his favor of 1500 drachmas that he had won against Therous. He and [Y] had also sent (the petition?) to be brought before the <i>chrématistai</i> again. It was sent to Apollonios, the man in charge of [---], but “they” did not think it right (?). Asklepiades had been unable to appear at the trial, so he requests that the aforementioned Apollonios appear in his stead. At the bottom there appear to be a number of official notes, one of which mentions an inspection, evidently of the petitioner.
<i>P.Tebt.</i> III.2 951	III b.c.	King	[---]..etes, <i>dekanikos</i> (?)	Tebtynis	unclear	Fragmentary petition addressed to the king. The petitioner states that he had received a judgment against Kephalion, likely involving two <i>mnai</i> and some letter cases (bybliophori[a?]). He asks that the king do something so that (?) the petitioner (?) can be at hand in the month of Hathyr (?).
<i>P.Zen.Pestm.</i> 17	III b.c.	King	Uncertain	Arsinoite	uncertain	Unknown petitioners writes to the king. The petition is broken on both sides. It seems to refer to the petition of Zenon against (?) Horos and Harmiusis which had been previously submitted. The nature of the complaint is obscure, but part of the final request is preserved, in which the king is asked to have an <i>epistatês</i> hear the petitioners' case.
SBI 4302	III b.c.	uncertain	Uncertain	?	Illegal imprisonment (?)	Very fragmentary (right half missing) petition from a prisoner. There is mention of bulls and Aristomachos the <i>stratêgos</i> . The petitioner seeks release from prison.
SBI 4306	III b.c.?	uncertain	[---], Persian of the <i>epigone</i> (?)	?	Uncertain	Very fragmentary petition (left side missing). The writer mentions a (previous?) petition and 34 of something.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>SBI</i> 4309	III b.c.?	King	<i>Phylakitai</i> who are inhabitants of the Herakleides <i>meris</i>	Arsinoite	Illegal imprisonment (?)	Petition to the king two or more inhabitants of the Herakleides <i>meris</i> . They write that they have been carried off to prison and that though an order had come to free them, they were instead unjustly hauled off to the <i>kômachês</i> . The rest of the text is fragmentary, but reference is made to a knife which eventually ends up in the hands of a <i>kômogrammateus</i> , as well as the fact that the petitioners were allegedly robbers and murderers. The sealing of a home (?) also took place, through the agency of the <i>epistatês</i> and the <i>kômogrammateus</i> . The writers seem to state, at the end, that the knife was to be given to the <i>prostatês phylakitôn</i> . They ask that the king write to Dionysodoros and Simon, the <i>prostatês</i> , and Asklepiades, <i>oikonomos</i> , so that it be given to Apollônios. The rest is lost.
<i>SB</i> VI 9302	III b.c.	King	Philotas, son of Pursous, <i>klêrouchos</i> in Apollonopolis Megale	Apollonopolis	Request for aid in the form of seed	There has been a great deal of drought in the countryside, son Philotas asks that the king devise a mechanism (<i>mêchanê</i>) whereby the king will not be harmed, but the countryside will be saved. Since the river has not raised its level sufficiently high enough for three years, there is famine, famine of such a sort that [---] have been destroyed... but if the king so wishes it, there will be a good harvest/season. Philotas asks that the king tell Ariston, <i>stratêgos</i> , to give Philotas the necessities within 30 days, and to send Philotas or his petition to the king, so that, if it seems right to the king, crops (?) may come into being from the seed immediately. With the king's will there will be an abundance of crops throughout the Thebaid in 50 days.
<i>SB</i> XVIII 13312	224–218 b.c.	King	Petesouchos, son of Petous, and Marres, elder son of Petobastis, inhabitants of Krokodilopolis	Magdola	Request for permission to build	Petitioners seek authorization to tear down two industrial buildings and build two new flax-weaving workshops. They ask that the king write to Diophanes, <i>stratêgos</i> , to write to whomever it concerns so that they can come and investigate their claims.
<i>SB</i> XXII 15237	244–242 b.c.	King	Uncertain	Philadelphia	Disputed ownership of mattocks (?)	A woman writes to the king. She has been wronged by Eukles, a Philadelphian. She and Eukles evidently disputed the ownership of some mattocks. The petitioner asks the king to have Aphthonetos, <i>stratêgos</i> , summon Herakleides (?), a <i>sitologos</i> involved in the matter, to someone, so that justice may prevail.

Text	Date	Addressee	Addressor	Location	Type	Description
<i>UPZI 19</i>	163 b.c.	King	Thaues and Taus, twins, liturgists at the Serapieion in Memphis	Memphis	Improper withholding of inheritance, food	Thaues and Taus, who are performing religious service at the great Serapieion in Memphis, are greatly wronged by Nephoris and Pagchrates. Their father has died, but Nephoris, his former (?) wife (?), hasn't yet buried him. She is also holding their inheritance hostage and has also kicked them out of the house, and now they may die of hunger. Pagchrates (???), her son (?), has stolen an order authorizing oil and kiki for them, with the result that they don't have the necessities of life. They ask that the king send their petition to Dionysios, <i>tôn philôn</i> and <i>stratêgos</i> , so that he can write to the <i>epimelêtês</i> and Dorion the <i>antigraphêus</i> , so that Nephoris not get any of the oil, kiki and other stuff due to them, and so that she may be forced to give back their father's inheritance.
<i>UPZ II 151</i>	259 b.c.	king	Areus, a <i>misthophoros eretês</i>	Thebais?	Personal violence	Areus had rented lodgings from Moschion; Kephalon busted into said lodgings, ejected from them Areus' belongings, and beat Areus. Areus left, but procured many witnesses, as more and more people arrived on the scene to chastise him (Kephalon). Areus picked up his stuff. He requests that the king have X, <i>epistatês</i> , investigate, so that, due to the abuse and the violence, Kephalon (?) may be forced to [---].
<i>UPZ II 152</i>	III b.c.	King	The priests of the great god Amenophis	Thebais	unclear	The <i>pastophoroi</i> of Amenophis are being wronged by Antipatros, who is a <i>phylakitês</i> in the Peri Thebas toparchy. The fragmentary remains of the petition mentions rent.