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UNPUBLISHED LATIN PAPYRI FROM DURA-EUROPOS AT THE BEINECKE LIBRARY[1]

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Abstract. — This paper describes the general condition of the unpublished papyrological items, particularly those in the Latin language, from the excavations at Dura-Europos which are preserved at the Beinecke Library. It provides an edition of the less damaged items, which seem to fit the known typologies of Latin military papyri within the Durene group.

In September 2017, while re-assessing the corpus of the Latin *P.Dura* at the Beinecke Library, I was able to inspect P.CtYBR inv. DP 121 and five boxes of almost entirely unpublished material. The present paper offers a general description of these items for the use of future scholars and an edition for a small selection of papyrus fragments which contain a sufficient amount of text (even if only one or two complete words).[2]

Context

In his 1979 book, Clark Hopkins gave a full account of the excavations, jointly led between 1920 and 1936 by Yale University and the French Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, at Dura-Europos.[3] The series of *The Excavations at Dura-Europos* has made much of the material found

[2] The inspection has taken place under close monitoring and with the precious help of Ellen Doon (Beinecke Library). As no photographs are available, I have added those I took myself with Ms. Doon's permission.
[3] C. Hopkins, *The Discovery of Dura-Europos* (London and New Haven 1979).

there available to scholars. What concerns us here is the papyrological material known as *P.Dura*, most of all that part of the collection concerned with the *cohors XX Palmyrenorum* (*P.Dura* 54–145), an auxiliary unit of the Roman army which was stationed in the town for more than fifty years, until the very end of the town itself (AD 256).[4] Inside the Roman garrison at Dura, in the northern section of the town, lay the Temple of Artemis Azzanathkona; and in 1931/1932, during the fifth campaign,[5] a great quantity of fragmentary papyri and parchments was found in room W13, a portion of the temple which bordered on the northern wall. While reinforcing the wall with ramparts to face the incoming Sasanian army, the Romans had vacated the room and thrown in every available object, including dismissed documents which they did not think worth keeping; other papyri and parchments were found nearby, "along the fortification between the Main Gate and Tower 3 at Block E7."[6] They were protected from decay by the mud and raw materials used to build the rampart itself. Most of the papyri and parchments found in room W13 (which constitute the majority of papyri and parchments found at Dura-Europos) were in Latin and concerned the *cohors XX Palmyrenorum*; they were subsequently almost all published[7] but for a handful of tiny scraps kept in a number of boxes, now in the Beinecke Library, whose content was described only briefly. Very little text has survived on these scraps which can be even remotely useful to scholars; yet, for the sake of completeness and in the hope that future scholars and techniques may shed light on these leftovers, I provide an edition of the least damaged of the fragments I found in the boxes. A full account of the content of the boxes will be given in the Appendix.

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[4] On the last years of Dura, see J. Baird, "Dura Deserta: The Death and Afterlife of Dura-Europos," in N. Christie and A. Augenti (eds.), *Urbes Extinctae: Archaeologies of Abandoned Classical Towns* (Farnham 2012) 307–329, with bibliography attached.

[5] Hopkins (n. 3) 75–105.

[6] See *P.Dura*, p. 3.

[7] In *P.Dura*; several documents had been published soon after the papyri came to Yale in the 1940s and 1950s – *P.Dura* 54 in R.O. Fink, A.S. Hoey, and W.F. Snyder, "The Feriale Duranum," *Yale Classical Studies* 7 (1940) 1–222; *P.Dura* 56, 82, 97, *et alii* in J.F. Gilliam, "Some Latin Military Papyri from Dura," *Yale Classical Studies* 11 (1950) 171–252, etc. – but *P.Dura* was for most of them the *editio princeps*. R.O. Fink re-published all documents in his *Roman Military Records on Papyrus* (Cleveland 1971); five years later R. Marichal did the same with all the Latin documents for vols. 6–9 (1976) of the *Chartae Latinae Antiquiores*. The letters (*P.Dura* 55–81) have been published once again by P. Cugusi, *Corpus Epistularum Latinarum Papyris Tabulis Ostracis servatarum* 1–3 (Firenze 1992–2002).

P.CtYBR. inv. DP 121[8]

This item consists of a box containing five to six bricks of baked mud, one of which (ca. 10 × 7 cm) presents layers of small papyrus fragments attached to its surface, with some writing on them. No clue is given in the box as to the origin of these bricks; a passage in Hopkins' report, however, probably reveals where they came from. While describing the deplorable condition in which the first papyri were found – they immediately turned to dust if touched – Hopkins adds that "we had stumbled upon a room of stored documents, for there was no sign of box or bag, only documents gathered in packages. We tried to cut out small sections; the slightest movement shattered the entire segment. The immediate transformation was not even into dust – just powder. In desperation we cut out a brick-sized piece, sealed it in paraffin, and sent it back to Yale. All was futile: a dark powdery dust arrived."[9] Aside from the results of this operation, it seems that Hopkins and his colleagues, before Dave Clark was able to retrieve the papyri and parchments in a less damaging way,[10] cut sections of papyri and other material and sent them to Yale. Not all of these sections turned to powder when they got to New Haven. C.B. Welles notes that while excavating Tower 3 and the Temple of Artemis Azzanathkona, Hopkins and his colleagues brought to light:

> rotted fragments of papyrus stuck together in layers so as to form little packets. Since it proved impossible to separate the layers or read anything more than an occasional letter, the excavator, Professor Clark Hopkins, had the fragments and the surrounding dirt packed in waxed cloth and returned to Yale at the end of the season. One of these packages, of about the size of an unbaked brick, was opened, but nothing could be made of the contents. The remaining three were left unexamined until this last summer, when I opened them and sorted out the papyri. […] It has continued to prove impossible to separate the layers, since the slightest pressure of a knife-blade causes the substance to crumble. Traces of writing are visible in a very few places, but actual letters can be made out only in part of one face of the largest packet. There, four layers of papyrus, receding shingle-fashion up to the left, show a neat, tiny Latin script very similar to that of P Dura 98 (ca. A.D. 218) and of P Dura 115 (A.D. 232). The original document was a roster. In one place the name,

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[8] The code CtYBR is the standard way to call the papyri kept at the Beinecke Library, particularly when they are unpublished and only have an inventory number (P.CtYBR inv.); it is not a strict acronym (it refers to **C**onnec**t**icut, **Y**ale, and **B**einecke **R**are Book and Manuscript Library) and has been assigned to those objects by the Library of Congress. On the other hand, the acronym DP (**D**ura **P**apyri) is applied after CtYBR and inv. when the papyrus comes from the excavations at Dura-Europos.

[9] Hopkins (n. 3) 99.

[10] Hopkins (n. 3) 99–101.
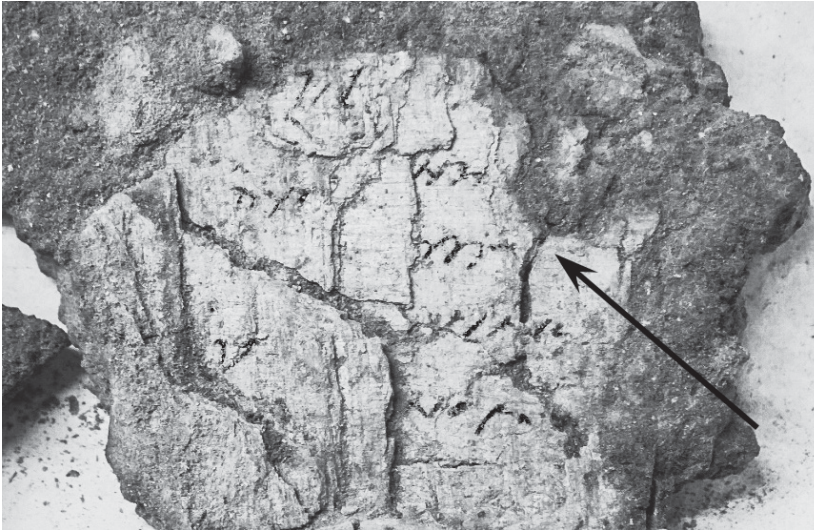
        Seleuc[
can be made out, in another the ends of names in the nominative
        ]us
        ]ianus.[11]

The description seems perfectly to match the bricks preserved in the box.
I find no trace of the *Seleuc*[Welles saw, but the sequence *]us* and *]ianus*
I think I can detect in the largest written brick, which is probably the brick
described by Welles in 1965 as containing four layers of papyrus.

View of the content of Box 1. The four layers of papyrus can be seen.

[11] C.B. Welles, "An Additional Note on the Dura Papyri," *BASP* 3 (1965) 28.

Enlarged view of the four layers.
The most visible, described by Welles as containing]*us* and]*ianus*,
is probably that pointed out by the arrow.

All the layers appear to have been written by the same hand, a bureaucratic
Roman ancient cursive,[12] and Welles is right in pointing out parallels in
P.Dura 98[13] and 115,[14] as well as in thinking of a roster.[15] One might date

[12] In using the syntagms "epistolary cursive" or "bureaucratic cursive" to describe
particular stylistic typologies of Roman ancient cursive, I refer to two crucial works:
that of R. Marichal (*ChLA* 9, pp. 16–19) and that of D. Internullo, *Studi Paleografici
sui Papiri Latini di Dura Europos* (BA thesis; Roma 2009), particularly pp. 35–
53.
[13] AD 218–219, TM 44830.
[14] AD 232, TM 44847.
[15] Rosters were lists containing all the names of the soldiers serving in an individual
unit. For practical purposes, the names were grouped in columns under their own sub-units
(centuries, *turmae*) and, within them, according to the date of enlistment of the soldiers;
a complex series of verbal and non-verbal markers was employed to signal the current
status of each soldier and other useful data about him, including: rank, specific duty or task,
availability, non-availability, inside-outside the camp, on an errand, exempted from active
service, sick, dead. The main instances of this documentary typology come from the Dura
papyri: namely, *P.Dura* 100 (AD 219, TM 44832) and 101 (AD 222, TM 44833). Further,
detailed analysis by R.O. Fink in *P.Dura*, pp. 37–46; again Fink (n. 7) 9–18; R. Marichal
(in *ChLA* 8, pp. 3–12); K. Stauner, *Das offizielle Schriftwesen des römischen Heeres von
Augustus bis Gallienus (27 v.Chr. – 268 n.Chr.). Eine Untersuchung zur Struktur, Funktion
und Bedeutung der offiziellen militärischen Verwaltungsdokumentation und zu deren Schrei-
bern* (Bonn 2004) 21–26.

the scrap(s) between AD 200 and 230. The position of the layers – each of which probably represents a fragment of the original document – within the roster is unfathomable. The layer to the right is apparently the best preserved. What follows is an attempt at a critical edition of that layer. The]*us* described by Welles is probably to be read as *or* and corresponds to l. 2 of the fragment.

>]n . [
>] . cor
>] . . ian̲us
>]no coṣ

1 perhaps *i* ‖ **2** before *c*, an oblique stroke, pointing downwards, connected to the upper portion of *c*, perhaps *a* or *r* | *c* might also be *p* ‖ **3** uncertain traces, perhaps before *i* a *u*

Other Items

(1) P.CtYBR inv. DP 23 fr. *a* (11.5 × 23.7 cm)

Written in epistolary cursive,[16] perhaps from a letter. Fibres are torn and ridden with holes, and ink has almost everywhere completely vanished; there is no way to identify margins. The same holds for the following fragment. The word *uexill*(*arius*) (?) "ensign-bearer" is probably to be read in l. 9. So little has survived that the possible date must be roughly equivalent to the maximum chronology for Latin papyri from Dura, i.e. between AD 200 and 256. The same holds for the following frr. *b* and *h*.

> _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
>] . . [. .] . [. . . .]mas [
>   ] . . [. .] . a̲ . . . . [
>   ] . . [. . . .] . . [
>   ] . [.]mil[. .] . s[. . . .] . [
> 5   ]e . . di . [
>   ] . . uba . [

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[16] See n. 12.

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] . [ . . ] . . [
    ] . eb . . . [ . . ] . [
    ] uexill . . e . . [
 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
```

1 above this line, traces in a different ink, ending with . *o̟* . : perhaps the remnants of an *accepta*-formula (… *c̣ọṣ*)? ‖ **2** before *a*, perhaps *i* or *l* ‖ **4** perhaps]*ẹs*[‖ **5** *n* or *r* | *e* or *s* | an oblique stroke, pointing upwards ‖ **6**] . . two oblique strokes, pointing upwards | an oblique stroke pointing upwards, perhaps *s* ‖ **7** perhaps *s* | *e*, *i*, or *s* | *m* or *n* ‖ **8** after *b*, an oblique stroke pointing upwards ‖ **9** perhaps *o* | perhaps *s* | *e* is in ligature with a long oblique stroke, pointing upwards: *i* or *s* | an elliptical stroke, slightly elevated from the baseline; perhaps *c*

(2) P.CtYBR inv. DP 23 fr. *b* (3 × 8.5 cm)

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 _ _ _ _ _
     . . [
     e . [
     n[
     sin[
  5  . . . [
```

1 two oblique strokes, pointing upwards ‖ **2** uncertain traces ‖ **5** uncertain traces, the first *a* or *r*

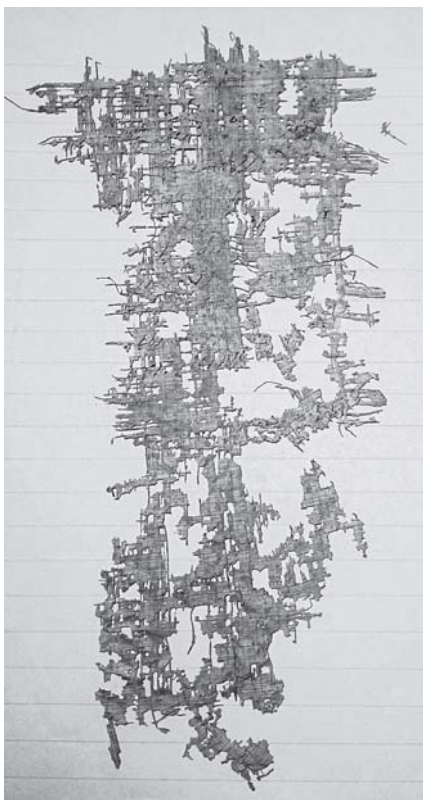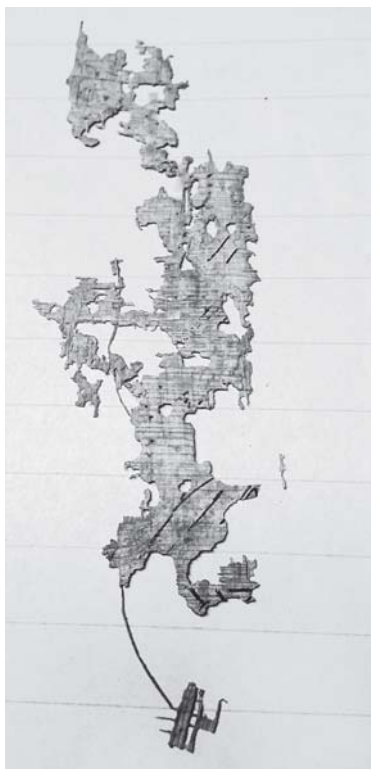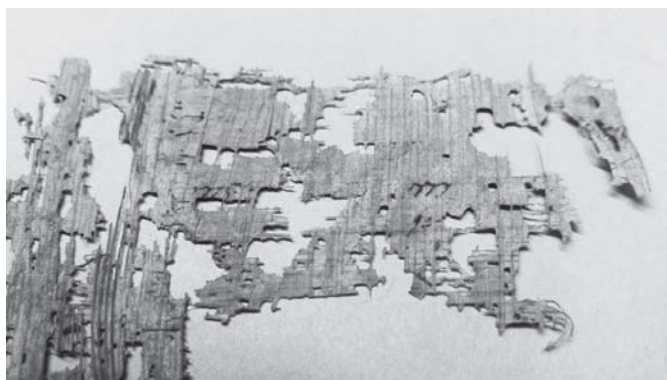### (3) P.CtYBR inv. DP 23 fr. *h* (11.5 × 10.5 cm)

The fragment seems to be in a bureaucratic script; the word *sing* for *singularis*, a pay grade of the Roman army, can be detected; it is followed by an *interpunctum*. Perhaps a list of soldiers was included in the original document.

```
         _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
                     ] . . [
  s]ing· . [ . . . . . . . . ]aris[
                     ] Iul[
                     ]l[
         _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
```

1 oblique strokes, pointing upwards and in ligature: *a*, *r*, *s* are possible ‖ **2** perhaps *i*

2 Perhaps s]ing(ularis) I [.

Fr. *a*

Fr. *b*

Fr. *h*

(4) P.CtYBR inv. DP 16 fr. *2 recto*

The fragment probably comes from a roster, either partial or complete. The script can be dated between AD 200 and 230. The same holds for the following two scraps. The names preserved on the three fragments from DP 16 are very common among Durene soldiers: Salmanes,[17] Monimus,[18] and Aurelius Antonius or Antoninus.[19] Also a consular date (AD 212) appears on fr. *3 recto*.

– – – – –
] . . [.] . . . [
] Ṣalmanes M[
Mo]nimụ[s
– – – – –

2 . . [perhaps *s* and then a circle: *b*, *o*, or *u*

(5) P.CtYBR inv. DP 16 fr. *3 recto*

– – – – – – – – –
                ]ẹṃ[
    ] . . [.] .
] duobus A[spris cos
              ] o[
5   ] . . [
– – – – – – – – –

2] . perhaps *a* or *r*

(6) P.CtYBR inv. DP 16 fr. *1 verso*

– – – – –
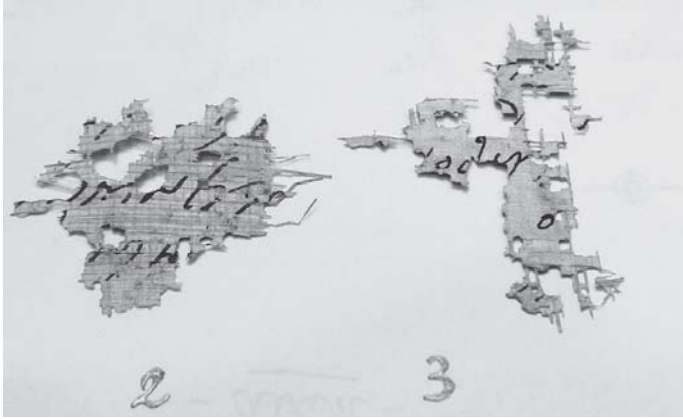Aur]el An[toni-
  ] . eus . . . [

    [17] He may well be Salmanes son of Maccaeus *(Salmanes M[accaei),* attested in *P.Dura* 100 and 101 col. 36, belonging to Demetrius' *turma* and enrolled in the second consulship of Anullinus (AD 199).
    [18] He could be Monimus son of Aufeus, Monimus, or Sallumas, all attested in *P.Dura* 98, fr. *a* col. 1; other Monimi were surely in the cohort.
    [19] Only one Aurelius Antonius is attested with any certainty in *P.Dura*, namely in *P.Dura* 100 col. 13; but at least 16 Aurelii Antonini.

] . [

_ _ _ _ _

2] . a long stroke in ligature with the top of the forked *e* | uncertain traces

Frr. *2 recto, 3 recto*

Fr. *1 verso*

(7) P.CtYBR inv. s.n. (box 3, folder 1)

A small fragment in epistolary cursive, probably mentioning Valerius Comazon; this and similarities in the hand (particularly with *c, o*, and *r* when in ligature) suggest a comparison with *P.Dura* 55.[20] The scrap might
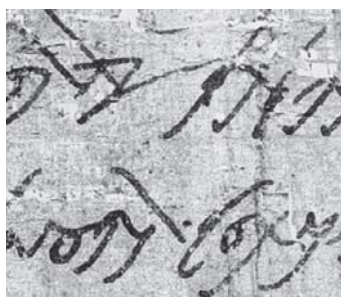
[20] AD 218–220, TM 44774. The papyrus consists of fragments from a Latin (55A) and a Greek (55B) letter, which were originally written on a single papyrus sheet. The blank *verso*, which bears no name of a recipient, suggests that the letters were copies (see R. Marichal

well have been written by the same hand that wrote *P.Dura* 55 or be part
of the group of scraps belonging to that papyrus. The script can be dated
between AD 200 and 230.

_ _ _ _ _
Val]eri Com[azontis
]pli . [
_ _ _ _ _

2 *c*, less likely *l*

2 perhaps *du]pliç[ari-.*

P.Dura 55 *fr. B* ll. 2–3

_ _ _ _ _
[. . .] . em Valeri C[o]mazonti[s . . . .]
[a]uctoritate sacra de . [. . . . . . .]
ṭe sine mora· commiliṭ[ones in castra]
sua inducere et de cetero [curare]
ut ex disciplina aga[nt.]

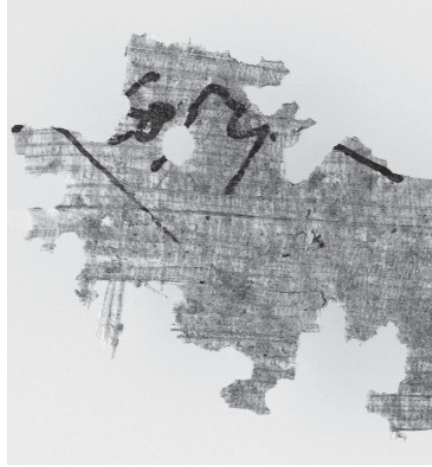(8) P.CtYBR inv. s.n. (box 3, folder 2)

Another small fragment in epistolary cursive, which closely recalls the
hand in *P.Dura* 60[21]: notice the ligature *um* and the artificial lengthening
of final *m*. The script can be dated between AD 200 and 230.

in *ChLA* 6, p. 11). Both letters mention problems with the behavior of the soldiers of the
20th Palmyrene cohort, who are described as going astray (fr. *a* ll. 6–8) and in need of
discipline (fr. *b* ll. 3–5; see *P.Dura*, p. 214). Valerius Comazon (fr. *b* l. 1) stands out, a
supporter of both Elagabalus and Severus Alexander; perhaps the episode of unrest
described in the letters referred to the revolt of Macrinus and his final demise, in which
Comazon had a prominent role (*P.Dura*, p. 213).
  [21] AD 208 ca., TM 44782. The papyrus preserves fragments from official letters, sent
by the Syrian governor's office to the commanding officers of the 20th Palmyrene cohort

_ _ _ _ _
] . atur
]m
_ _ _ _ _

1 the right portion of an oblique stroke, pointing upwards, in ligature with *a*

P.Dura 60 *Letter **A** (= fr. a col. I).*

_ _ _ _ _
]m eorum
_ _ _ _ _

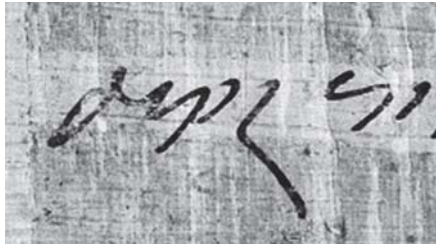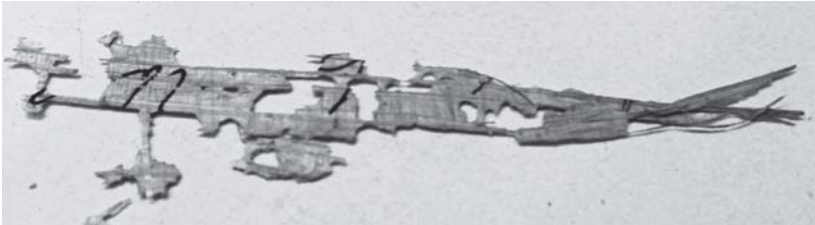(9) P.CtYBR inv. s.n. (box 3, folder 3)

The scrap contains a mention of *duplicarii* and probably comes from *acta diurna*.[22] The script can be dated between AD 200 and 230.

and other units stationing on the Euphrates. Most of these letters are fragmentary; at least three can be identified, but yield little or no text (fr. *a*, col. 1 = letter *A*; frr. *b+c* = letter *C*; fr. *d* = letter *D*); then there follow smaller fragments (frr. *e–p*). Letter *B* (= fr. *a*, col. 2), on the other hand, is entirely preserved: it contains the copy of an official letter from the governor of Syria to a *procurator Augustorum*, forwarded to the commanding officers of military units in the neighbourhood of Dura, and concerning an embassy from Parthia.

[22] The surviving morning reports among *P.Dura* offer a number of entries, marked by the day and the month and very freely laid out in wide columns and irregular paragraphs,

It is unclear whether the figure]*VI* belongs to the same line as *dupl*: it may also be that there is no actual lacuna between *dupl* and the figure. Notice the similarities with the word *dupl* and the figure *VII* in *P.Dura* 82 col. 1.9.

_ _ _ _ _
] dupl [. . .]VI [. . .] . [
_ _ _ _ _

P.Dura 82 col. 1.9

(10) P.CtYBR inv. s.n. (box 3, folder 4, fr. 1)

A small scrap containing a figure and, perhaps, the lower margin of a document. The particularly long second stroke of *l* may suggest that the papyrus was drawn up in the early third century AD.

in which everyday activities and the number and ranks of the soldiers are reported. See, e.g., the most representative samples of *acta diurna*: *P.Dura* 82 (AD 223–232, TM 44813) and 89 (AD 239, TM 44820). Overviews will be found in Fink (n. 7) 179–182; Marichal in *ChLA* 7, pp. 28–29; and Stauner (n. 15) 74–90.
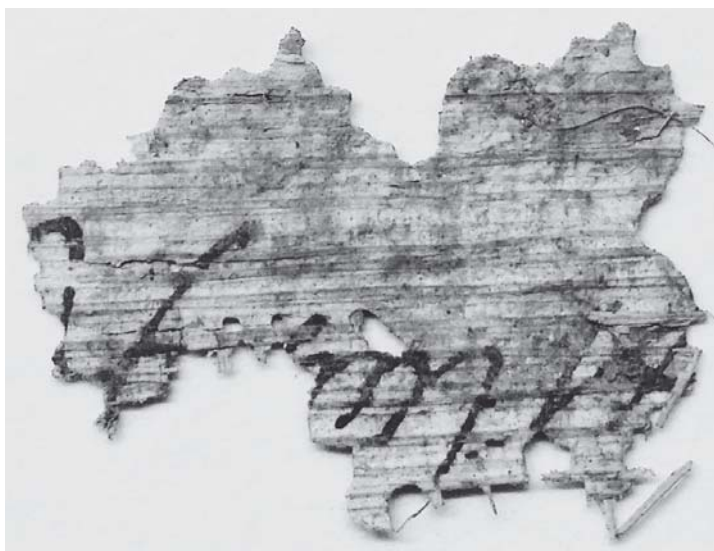
_ _ _ _ _
]L[. .]XVI

(11) P.CtYBR inv. s.n. (box 3, folder 4, fr. 2).

The scrap is written in a neat bureaucratic cursive. The script can be dated between AD 200 and 230.

_ _ _ _ _
]be[.]e . . . i ex[
_ _ _ _ _

1 traces after *e* might be of *a*, *r*, *s*, *t*

(12) P.CtYBR inv. s.n. (box 3, folder 5, fr. 4; 2.2 × 1.9 cm)

A small scrap in epistolary cursive, perhaps mentioning *eq*(*uites*). The script can be dated between AD 200 and 230.

Fr. *4* →

_ _ _ _ _

] . eq[

]orum[

_ _ _ _ _

1 thick speck of ink

(13) P.CtYBR inv. s.n. (box 3, folder 6, fr. 3; 3.2 × 2.7 cm)

A small scrap in epistolary cursive; the verb *retinui* (l. 2) suggests that the original document may have been a letter. The *n* is drawn in two strokes. The script, which closely recalls the hand in *P.Dura* 60, particularly in the ligature *ui* and final *m* (l. 1), can be dated between AD 200 and 230.

Fr. *3* →

_ _ _ _ _

]ṛụm

] . retinui [

] . . . [

_ _ _ _ _

2 perhaps *s* | after *retinui*, perhaps the right margin ‖ **3** uncertain traces

(14) P.CtYBR inv. s.n. (box 3, folder 6, fr. 4; 4.2 × 2.3 cm)

A small scrap, written in epistolary cursive which closely recalls the hand of *P.Dura* 55, particularly in the ligature *as* and *l*, which still features quite an elongated second stroke. The script can be dated between AD 200 and 230. The document mentions two names, Malcus – i.e. Malchus[23] –

[23] The name Malchus is widespread in *P.Dura* (17 Aurelii Malchi at least, and more than 27 Malchi where Malchus is the first name); in this case, it seems the *h* is missing – but this

and perhaps Maximus. These men were probably required for a specific errand or sent for by a commanding officer. The situation may be similar to that featured in *P.Dura* 63, where Themarsas and Hiereus are summoned in an official letter to the tribune of the cohort (letter *b*, ll. 4–5).[24]

Fr. *4* →

— — — — — — — —

] Malcụm et Ṃax[im-

    ] . eras [

    — — — — —

2 *i* or *l*

(15) P.CtYBR inv. s.n. (box 3, folder 6, fr. 10)

    Three fragments, *a* (3 × 10 cm), *b* (3.2 × 5 cm), and *c* (3.2 × 3.5 cm), all coming from the same document, most likely a roster; more specifically, from the left portion of a single column. Horizontal lines, as expected, mark all the names, none of which is extant in its entirety. Only the toponym *Becchufrayn*[25] is legible in fr. *c*, l. 1. Frr. *a* and *b* probably were part of the same column; the distance between them is, however, uncertain. Likewise, the colour of the fibres suggests that fr. *c* was not very far from frr. *a+b* in the original roll – at what distance, one cannot know. Little can be said about the main hand; the hand which drew the marginal note *becchuf*[in fr. *c*, l. 1 can be compared to informal hands responsible for marginal annotations in other rosters, such as *P.Dura* 100 and 101 (see the table below[26]).

is a common occurrence for names in the Durene papyri: Iarhaboles is often rendered as Iaraboles or Ieraboles, and so is Iarhaeus, which becomes Iareus or Ieraeus. Cf. the military prosopography of auxiliaries in Dura-Europos in G. Iovine, *The Cohort of the Palmyrenes: Latin Military Papyri from* Dura-Europos *(*P.Dura *55–145)* (forthcoming).
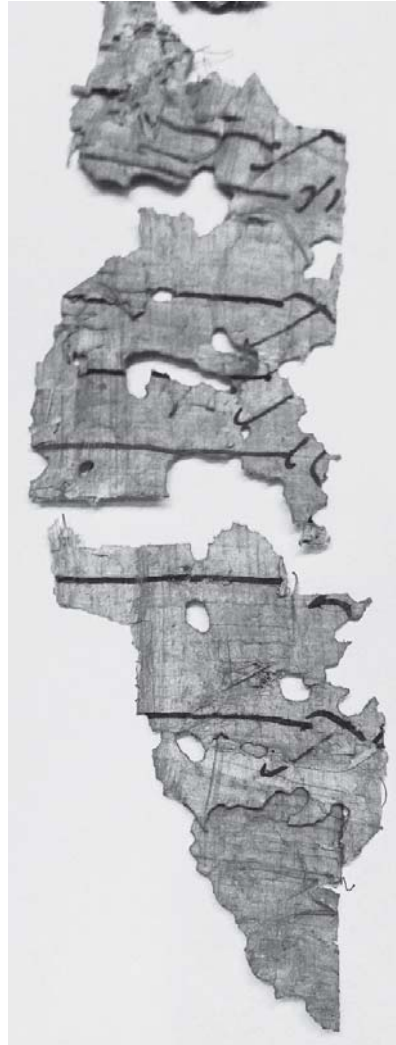
  [24] AD 211, TM 44791.

  [25] Becchufrayn (now Kifrīn) is one of the most frequent toponyms in Durene rosters and a destination for *uexillationes* (detachments). See P.M. Edwell, *Between Rome and Persia: The Middle Euphrates, Mesopotamia and Palmyra under Roman Control* (London and New York 2007) 68–72; T. Gnoli, "Some Considerations about the Roman Military Presence along the Euphrates and the Ḫābūr," *Mediterraneo Antico* 10 (2007) 71–84, esp. p. 80, with bibliography attached.

  [26] For a complete description and identification of the more than fifteen hands working on the marginal annotations of *P.Dura* 100 and 101, see R. Marichal in *ChLA* 8, pp. 3–4.

Fr. *10 a+b* →

_ _ _ _ _

———— [

———— [

———— [

———— A[

———— Si[5

———— A[

———— A[

———— Pl[

_ _ _ _ _ [27]

———— G[

———— Au[rel   10

_ _ _ _ _

[27] The numbering of lines is continuous, because I cannot fathom how distant the two fragments were in the general layout of the column to which they originally belonged. The loss of lines between *a* and *b* cannot be quantified.

Fr. *10c* →
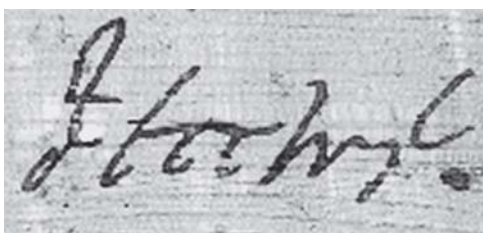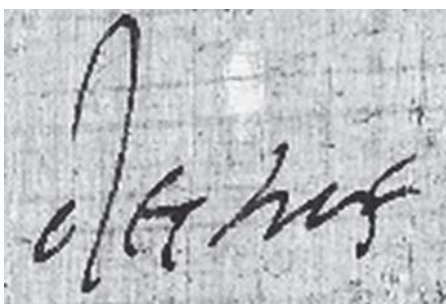
_ _ _ _ _

Becchu[f

[

————[

_ _ _ _ _

P.Dura 100, col. 31.1. Notice the similarity between the *b* in fr. 10*c* and the *b* here (a small oval, then a serpentine-like stroke) as well as the ligatures *ec* and *hu*.

P.Dura 101, col. 41.19 (mistakenly written with only one *c*). The ligature *hu* is quite similar to the preceding ones; *b*, on the other hand, is drawn differently.

(16) P.CtYBR inv. s.n. (box 3, folder 7, fr. 1; 1.8 × 22 cm)

The type of document to which fr. 1 belongs is not easy to detect. The fragment contains names of soldiers (ll. 2, with the termination]*hi* of the genitive for the patronymic, 5, 8); figures probably associated with them (ll. 3, 4); perhaps a reference to a centurion (l. 1: *prior*[[28]]). One finds similarities with guard rosters[29] such as *P.Dura* 106[30], 107,[31] and 108,[32] where names of soldiers are associated with figures, and the centuries to which the soldiers belong are duly noted. Between ll. 9 and 16, one can see a large blank space. The script can be dated to a later stage of Roman presence in Dura, i.e. AD 220–256.

Fr. *1*[33] →
_ _ _ _ _
] prior[

]hi Ael[

] . II . . . [

] . II A . [

] . Iadiḅe̦[l-   5

] . do . [

]fe . . . . [

]us Mal[ch-

---

[28] The adjective *prior*, associated in the Durene papyri with *posterior*, is normally employed when two centurions of the same name end up in the cohort because of a promotion or transfer. He who was already there is dubbed *prior*, the newcomer, *posterior*. Centurions Antoninus *prior* and *posterior* serve in the cohort at least between AD 222 (*P.Dura* 101) and 236 (*P.Dura* 117, TM 44849); Marinus *prior* and *posterior* are attested in *P.Dura* 95 (AD 250–251, TM 44827).

[29] The guard rosters contain lists of soldiers assigned to watch relevant places in town. They are not organised in columns, nor do they contain enlistment dates. Instead, they appear to be written without a precise layout, name after name, identified – as in morning reports – only by their century; and sometimes, the noun of a particular location within the fortified town of Dura – mainly its gates (*portae*), but also noteworthy spots within (the centre of the camp, or *groma*) and without the camp, like the storehouses (*horrea*). Further discussion in *ChLA* 9, pp. 35–36; Stauner (n. 15) 29–30.

[30] AD 233–241, TM 44838.

[31] AD 240–241, TM 44839.

[32] AD 235–240, TM 44840.

[33] As I was not able to take a usable photo of the scrap in its entirety, I have included two photos – one of the upper portion, one of the lower one – which overlap in the central section of the fragment.

]e . . o . [

                    10

                    15

    ] . [

]adm[

3 before *II*, two oblique strokes, one pointing upwards, the other downwards, as if in the right portion of *k*. Perhaps right edge of *e* | faint traces of three oblique strokes, pointing upwards: the first one might be *i* or *l* ‖ **4** same traces as in the beginning of l. 3 | *b*, *d*, less likely *u* ‖ **5** small circle at the top of the writing line ‖ **6** an oblique stroke, pointing upwards ‖ **7** *r* or *s* | *ạuṛẹ*[*l* ? ‖ **9** *rio* or *tio* or *apo* or *no* | bottom of an oblique stroke, pointing upwards ‖ **10** speck of ink

(17) P.CtYBR inv. s.n. (box 3, folder 7, fr. 8; 4.5 × 2.2 cm)

The writing seems rather bureaucratic, but different from that normally found in rosters and military lists, and more in line with *acta diurna*. It can be compared to hands in other morning reports, such as *P.Dura* 82 and 89: cfr. in particular the word *A]urel* in l. 1. The script can be dated roughly to AD 200–230.
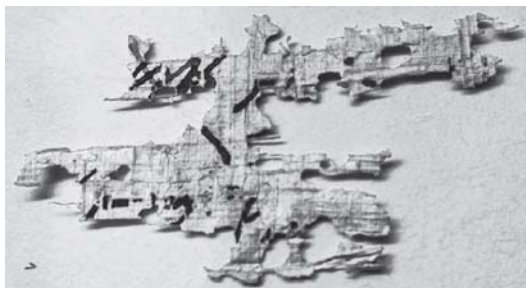

Fr. *8* ↓

_ _ _ _ _

A]urel . [

] . eus P[

_ _ _ _ _

1 *m* or *n* ‖ **2** an oblique stroke, pointing upwards

Appendix

Box 1   This box contains several badly preserved scraps, all in Greek, to be linked to other Greek papyri in *P.Dura*.

Box 2   This box contains eight folders, each assigned to a specific DP number, linking the scraps with other published items in the Beinecke Library (e.g. *P.Dura* 3, 13, 58, etc.).[34] The scraps in the folders are remarkably small, blank for the vast majority, and yield but little information. Here and in the folders of subsequent boxes I have added numbers and letters by pencil to help identify fragments, should anybody look at them in the future.

(1) P.CtYBR. inv. DP 21   Almost no visible traces, and the hand is not the same as that of *P.Dura* 74.
(2) P.CtYBR. inv. DP 49   4 small scraps: *a* (2 × 4.2 cm), *b* (2.7 × 4.3 cm), *c* (1 × 1 cm), *d* (1.2 × 1.2 cm), all presenting a few traces. The first of them, fr. *a*, may be Greek.
(3) P.CtYBR. inv. DP 100   Several scraps, all blank.
(4) P.CtYBR. inv. DP 8   Several scraps, probably not belonging to *P.Dura* 56; almost nothing can be read on them.
(5) P.CtYBR. inv. DP 3   A single fragment where a few fragmentary lines can be read, perhaps in Greek. No clue is provided about its belonging to *P.Dura* 82 or 97.
(6) P.CtYBR. inv. DP 58   4 scraps with minimal traces of writing.
(7) P.CtYBR. inv. DP 23   11 scraps (*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *j*, *k*) with very faint traces of ink. No clue is given about their belonging to *P.Dura* 65. The most relevant (*a*, *b*, *h*) are published here.
(8) P.CtYBR. inv. DP 16   58 scraps, most of which are blank; those which still bear traces of writing are all written in a bureaucratic script and most likely contained a list of names with consular dates; they are written both on the *recto* and the *verso*, which most likely formed two separate documents. This all matches with the papyrus they supposedly refer to, *P.Dura* 67 (*verso*) and 102 (*recto*). Frr. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 21 on the *recto* clearly feature the typical apparatus of rosters, including horizontal lines, black dots and marginal notations; in fr. 20 a *theta nigrum* can be clearly seen. Frr. 2 *recto*, 3 *recto* and 1 *verso* are published here.

[34] These assignments were probably done in the field – several envelopes and brief postcards and messages clearly datable to the 1920s are in the boxes – and need not to be taken as certain; e.g., that the folder inscribed DP 16 contains fragments to be assigned to *P.Dura* 67 or 102 is far from being established.

Box 3   This box contains seven folders.

Folder 1   A handful of scraps in epistolary cursive. One scrap is pub-
           lished here.

Folder 2   Likewise. One scrap is published above.

Folder 3   Several scraps still attached to one another in layers and in
           various scripts, mainly bureaucratic. One fragment is published
           above.

Folder 4   Divided into 4 sub-folders, only two of them containing Latin
           scraps, one in a large epistolary cursive, another in a neat
           bureaucratic script. Two of the scraps in this sub-folder are
           published above.

Folder 5   Divided into 4 sub-folders; numbers 2, 3, and 4 contain a few
           badly preserved or blank scraps; in 1 there are scraps written
           in epistolary cursive. One of them (fr. 4) is published above.

Folder 6   By far the richest of the box, preserving more than one hun-
           dred scraps; in fact, less than twelve provide a significant
           sequence of letters or recognizable layout. I have provided
           the most legible scraps with numbers. A selection of the most
           relevant is published above.

Folder 7   Almost as rich as the previous one. I have divided it into two
           subfolders. Number 1 contains those fragments I have given
           a number to, two of which are published above; number 2 is
           for blank scraps and desperate cases.

Box 4   This box contains archaeological material, including a leather
fragment which was published as *P.Dura* 131.[35]

Box 5   Like Box 1, this box contains several small scraps in Greek,
all unpublished.

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[35] AD 219–225, TM 44864. Probably a leather label to be associated with an individual
soldier's equipment from Zibidas' (*scil*. Zebidas) *turma*.