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The David G. Hogarth Papyri

C. Michael Sampson

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Hogarth and Papyrology

- §1 It is easy to overlook David George Hogarth (1862–1927) in the history of papyrology. He is better known for his archaeological fieldwork, which included excavations in Egypt but which also ranged broadly across Greece, Turkey, and Syria.¹ Museological circles know him as Arthur Evans’ successor as Keeper of the Ashmolean (1909–1927), a man whose travels and decades of excavations enriched its collections as well as those of other institutions such as the Pitt Rivers and British Museums.² In the popular imagination, moreover, he will be forever linked with the Arab Bureau and especially the activities of Thomas E. Lawrence (“Lawrence of Arabia”), whose career he supported generously.³
- §2 By comparison, the brief period in which Hogarth was occupied by papyrology as Explorer of the Egypt Exploration Fund (1893–6) appears but a footnote.⁴ For the Fund he participated in several excavations, but of papyrological interest was his single, pioneering season in the Fayum (1895/6) alongside Bernard P. Grenfell.⁵ This dig was unconventional in its time for targeting Graeco-Roman towns instead of Egyptian temples and tombs, and for its pursuit of a singular objective: as Hogarth wrote from the field, “all know it’s papyrus we want.”⁶ The idea for the expedition, according to a contemporary account, was Grenfell’s,⁷ but it was doubtless inspired by official excavations that Egyptian dealers conducted until 1898, under concession from the Antiquities Service. These too yielded papyri.⁸
- §3 The motivation to dig specifically for papyri was prompted by financial considerations – wouldn’t it be cheaper in the long run to excavate than to purchase? – but also by scholarly ones. Although one should not equate the techniques, goals, and records of nineteenth-century archaeology with those of sophisticated twenty-first century digs, there was a desire both to ascertain the provenance of the papyri

¹ For an overview of Hogarth’s career, see ↗ Lock 1990; ↗ Hall 1928.

² Hogarth’s name appears in the entries for 170 items in the Ashmolean Museum, 81 in the online Pitt Rivers Museum catalogue (↗ http://databases.prm.ox.ac.uk/fmi/webd/objects_online), and 1,793 in the British Museum (↗ <https://www.britishmuseum.org/col-lection/search?agent=Dr%20David%20George%20Hogarth>). Both sites last accessed 15 August 2022.

³ In a 17 December 1927 letter to Dick Knowles, Lawrence wrote “Today is the anniversary of our sailing from Southampton. I was very unhappy at tearing up my roots, once more. The first time I left England, in 1905, was a dream of delight: not that it was the first time, of course; but in 1905 I began my own, independent, voluntary travels. France, mainly: then further afield, by slow degrees, until the War cut short that development of me into a sort of Hogarth: a travelled, archaeological sort of man, with geography and a pen as his two standbys. **Hogarth was a very wonderful man. You never met him. He was first of all human, and then charitable, and then alive. I owed him everything I had, since I was 17, which is the age at which I suddenly found myself.** You may have begun a little earlier, since the being torn out of home is an education in itself” (my emphasis). See ↗ Garnett 1941: no. 149, p. 255.

⁴ The Egypt Exploration Fund is today known as the Egypt Exploration Society, but the renaming did not occur until 1919 and I will refer to it throughout this article in Hogarth’s fashion, as “the Fund.” Hogarth’s starting salary was £300 a year, plus expenses: Hogarth to Laura V. Uppleby, Harston Rectory, Grantham (undated): P452/PER/2/2/1. By the time of his resignation, it had evidently risen to £500: see B. P. Grenfell to W. M. F. Petrie, Beni-Mazar (14 February 1897), transcribed by ↗ Hickey and Keenan 2016: 365–375, on 373. The latter letter is now kept in the Petrie Museum of Archaeology (6/GRE/01); the former is part of the Papers of David George Hogarth (1860s–2017), now held by the Magdalen College Archives, cited throughout this article in accordance with the Archive’s records (↗ <https://archive-cat.magd.ox.ac.uk/records/P452>). Last accessed 15 August 2022.

⁵ Arthur S. Hunt did not arrive in the Fayum until 16 January 1896 and worked that season at his own expense. For a summary of the season’s work, see ↗ Davoli 1998: 74–76.

⁶ Letter to Laura V. Hogarth, Kûm Washîm, Sennures, Fayûm (4 January 1896): P452/PER/2/2/2. On the unconventional nature of the dig, see ↗ Grenfell, Hunt, and Hogarth 1900: 20.

⁷ “It was in 1877 that a large find of papyri was made in the Fayum, and later Professor Petrie made his discovery of papyri in mummy cases. Digging was not always done by organized diggers, and therefore one had to go to the dealers in order to obtain papyri. The system was bad, but a good deal could still be got from them. The idea of digging for papyri occurred to Mr. Grenfell, and accordingly he and the lecturer [sc. Hogarth], having obtained a concession, began work on two mounds in the Fayum.” “Egypt Exploration Fund,” *The Times* (3 July 1896). For the formative role that Petrie played in Grenfell’s introduction to Egypt, see ↗ Mazza 2022: 232–242.

⁸ See ↗ Hagen and Ryholt 2016: 122–124, on dealers and the official permits they obtained.

being sought and to identify the ancient sites under excavation,⁹ knowledge that was inhibited by the uncertainties and unsavory aspects of the antiquities market.¹⁰ The Fund's joint appointment of Hogarth and Grenfell, whose expertise lay in field archaeology and papyrology, respectively, reflects the dig's various imperatives.

§4 Hogarth was the more experienced member of the team and brought an approach to fieldwork that was typical of his era's methodology.¹¹ He made plans of important structures under excavation and recorded in a daybook both his observations of the environment as well as the dig's activities. As a consequence, of the papyrological volumes in the Fund's Graeco-Roman Memoirs series, *Fayum Towns and their Papyri* (= ⚡ P.Fay.) stands out for its attention to the villages' archaeology.¹² But despite the excavation's novel objectives and the added value of Hogarth's expertise, several events quickly conspired to relegate him to papyrological obscurity. For one, he tendered his resignation to the Fund on 14 March 1896, following the conclusion of the season. He would never dig for papyri again personally, instead recommending that Grenfell be entrusted the work in the future.¹³ That advice was heeded; the initial Fayum season's success justified not only further expeditions for papyri but also, in time, the Fund's creation of a dedicated Graeco-Roman branch. The rest, as they say, is history: instead of a hoped-for second season in the Fayum,¹⁴ the very next winter Grenfell and Hunt hit upon a papyrological bonanza in the trash heaps of ancient Oxyrhynchus at Behnesa, to their everlasting fame. Hogarth may have dug for papyri with Grenfell before Hunt had even set foot in Egypt, but the Oxford Dioscuri's pre-eminence meant that the phrase 'Grenfell and _____' would evermore be reflexively supplemented by 'Hunt' instead of 'Hogarth.' He became the forgotten man of the first Fayum season – the Michael Collins of the crew. That neither Grenfell nor Hunt applied his more archaeological

9 “We are high up on the flank of a great mound, in which we are digging. Lord only knows what town it is – it's one of our duties to find out the name – but anyway it is big enough to last us a full season and more. All Graeco-Roman, thank heavens! no hieroglyphs or hieratic postures or women with the heads hoisted off their shoulders! We are after papyri mainly and have got even now some which may turn out well. At present the dig is mainly in the Temple and the Tombs...” Hogarth to Charles R. Fletcher, Kûm Washîm, Sennures, Fayûm (30 December 1894): P452/PER/4/4. See also the second quotation in fn. 10 (infra) from ⚡ **Hogarth and Grenfell 1895–6: 14**. The two mounds of the 1895/6 season turned out to preserve the ruins of ancient Karanis and Bacchias.

10 The financial and ethical concerns are evident in ⚡ **Hunt 1926: 3**: “During the course of 1895 a project was shaped which was destined to have a far-reaching effect on the development of papyrology. The flow of papyri from various districts to the antiquity-dealers was obviously proceeding. Might it not be more satisfactory, perhaps in the long term more economical, to go to the source and dig them up for oneself instead of buying them at second or third hand, thereby encouraging an illicit traffic.” The link between scholarly and ethical concerns is implicit in ⚡ **Hogarth and Grenfell 1895–6: 14**: “the Faiyûm at this moment is very far indeed from being worked out. Much as has been filtering from it to Europe through various channels since 1877, the dealers' shops in Cairo and Medinet were still full of its papyri in 1895. **And furthermore, concerning all the documents which have found their way to London, Berlin, Vienna, and Paris, hardly a single fact as to provenance is known, their discovery having been due in all cases to native diggers. Consequently, out of scores of place names, added by the papyri to the meagre literary list of towns in the Arsinoite nome, only one had been fixed to any particular site:** that one was *Socnopaei Nesus*, identified certainly with *Dimêh* in the far north-west” (my emphasis).

11 See, e.g., the judicious remarks of ⚡ **Montserrat 1996: 133–137**. Cf. ⚡ **Lock 1990: 180–185**.

12 ⚡ **Grenfell, Hunt, and Hogarth 1900**; see also the field report ⚡ **Hogarth and Grenfell 1895–6**. Cf. ⚡ **Lock 1990: 185**: “It is very much a book for the papyrologist.”

13 For Hogarth's resignation letter, offering six months' notice, see ⚡ **Montserrat 1996: 167–171**: the letter is housed in the archives of the Egypt Exploration Society (EES Inv. III k 139). On the same day he wrote home “I have resigned the Fund so must get home to arrange matters and decide what's to be done.” Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, Mena House Hotel, Pyramids, Cairo (14 March 1896): P452/PER/2/2/2. For the recommendation of Grenfell, see ⚡ **Montserrat 1996: 139**, citing the minutes of the Fund's Annual General Meeting on 13 November 1896. Grenfell's professional capabilities more than made up for an occasionally difficult personality: Hogarth at one point writes that he was “very unkempt & jerky & sometimes combative – his mother again! But we get on all right – best when there is a lot to do.” Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, Kûm Washîm, Sennures, Fayûm (4 January 1896): P452/PER/2/2/2.

14 Hogarth and Grenfell surveyed the southern Fayum in the first week of March before departing Egypt, and then publicly advocated for the continuation of the Fayum expedition in the winter of 1896/7: see ⚡ **Hogarth and Grenfell 1895–6: 19**. But Grenfell and Hunt would not return to the Fayum until the 1898/9 season.

approach to fieldwork in their future endeavors is an appropriate metaphor for papyrology's memory of Hogarth more generally.¹⁵

Hogarth's Papyri

§5 In the early 1900s, following the publication of [P.Fay.](#), the Fund distributed to institutional subscribers the papyri from its Fayum excavations, including those Grenfell and Hogarth had excavated in the 1895/6 season.¹⁶ But during his time in Egypt, Hogarth had also purchased papyri of his own, whose existence is not entirely news. Grenfell and Hunt's preface to the second volume of [P.Grenf.](#) (dated 10 October 1896), for example, is transparent in this regard:

Of the 146 papyri published in this volume nos. xv–xxxvii, lvii and lxxix were acquired by Mr. D. G. Hogarth and Mr. E. R. Bevan, nos. xli, l (*k*), and liii (*e*) and (*f*) by Prof. Mahaffy; for permission to publish these we are much indebted to their respective owners.¹⁷

§6 Other papyri evidently passed through Hogarth's hands, as well. On 15 May 1935, several years after his 6 November 1927 death, Hogarth's son William presented a collection of papyri to the Bodleian Library in Oxford, the ownership history of which Eefje P. Wegener duly noted when she published in short order a few of its items.¹⁸ As I will detail momentarily, these were certainly his father's. Because little more is known about them, in what follows, I attempt to shed new light on their acquisition(s) and on Hogarth's activities on the market, drawing upon previously unpublished archival material, including personal correspondence preserved both by his wife and by his friend Charles R. L. Fletcher.¹⁹ A catalogue of Hogarth's acquisitions as they are currently understood appears as the conclusion (= Table 1).

§7 Most of the Hogarth / Bevan papyri published in [P.Grenf. 2](#) are obviously related to one another.²⁰ Not only do they share a provenance (= Pathyris) and Ptolemaic date, but (more tellingly) many originate in the bilingual archive of Peteharsemtheus, son of Panebchounis.²¹ That they form a cohesive group is not only indicated by Grenfell and Hunt's preface to [P.Grenf. 2](#) but is also reinforced by the circumstances of their institutional deposit. At some point in July 1896, Bevan donated his to the British Museum (where they were catalogued as Papyri 654–666), and on 25 July 1896 the museum purchased Hogarth's and catalogued them as Papyri 667–681.²² [P.Lond. 3](#) includes descriptions of them.²³ Hogarth's personal correspondence confirms the coherence of the group and illuminates the

15 As [Rathbone 2007: 200](#) notes, Grenfell and Hunt “had little interest in the archaeology of the sites where they worked. They kept no systematic records and made no plans of their excavations, although Grenfell was preparing for publication an annotated map of the mounds of Oxyrhynchus which he never finished. However they were diligent in keeping the mummies, complete pots and objects of all types, from plough to haircomb, found incidentally by their workmen.” But in 1895/6, Grenfell did make records of his activities, to which Hogarth's daybook (P452/ARC/3/3) refers on several occasions: “v. G's notebook for Tombs” (27 December 1895); “v. Grenfell's Diary” (annotation for 26 January – 12 February 1896, while Hogarth traveled upriver: see further, below); and “cf. B.P.G.” for each of Hogarth's first days back in camp (12–14 February 1896).

16 A complete list of the current locations for papyri published in [P.Fay.](#) is available online: <http://www.papyrology.ox.ac.uk/POxy/lists/antlist.html>. Last accessed 15 August 2022.

17 [Grenfell and Hunt 1897: v](#).

18 See [Wegener 1937: 211](#). Apart from Edgar Lobel, who was then Keeper in the Bodleian, Wegener was the first to study Hogarth's papyri: she visited Oxford in August 1936, a little more than a year following the donation. Wegener records the date of donation as 11 May, but since the library's Register of donations states that the collection was accessioned on 15 May (see n. 67), I opt for the latter. On Lobel's recording and cataloguing of the papyri added in 1935, see further, below.

19 As was Hogarth (1881–1885), Fletcher was a demy at Magdalen (1876–1880), and subsequently a Tutor in Modern History (1885–1906) and Fellow of the college (1889–1906).

20 Two exceptions are [P.Grenf. 2 57](#) and [P.Grenf. 2 79](#), regarding which see further, below. Hogarth knew Edwyn (“Ned”) Bevan from the previous season's dig at Alexandria (see [Hogarth and Benson 1894–5: 2](#)).

21 = [TM Arch 183](#). See further [Kenyon and Bell 1907: 5–6](#), [Vandorpe 1994](#); [Vandorpe and Waebens 2009: §21\(2\)](#).

22 See the BL's Digitised Manuscripts portal (<http://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/Default.aspx>). Last accessed 15 August 2022.

23 See Table 1, below.

circumstances of its acquisition: in a letter home dated 5 February 1896, composed while he was away from the camp in the Fayum, he reports the purchase in Luxor of “a lot of papyri, using therefor [sic] Mr. Bevan’s £50.”²⁴ We can therefore pinpoint the purchase of the Hogarth / Bevan papyri to the first few days of February 1896.²⁵

- §8 But there is more to this group of papyri than meets the eye. When the British Museum transferred its collection of Greek papyri to the British Library, the Hogarth / Bevan papyri were divided by language and the non-Greek portion of the lot obscured. Along with other papyri written in Egyptian scripts, the museum’s Egyptian Department retained a group of Demotic papyri (EA10491–10505) that its catalogue states “were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen.”²⁶
- §9 These Demotic papyri belong to the same group whose Greek texts were published for the most part in *P.Grenf. 2*; the Greek docket of EA10504, in fact, was published as *P.Grenf. 2 34*. Hogarth and Bevan go unmentioned in the museum’s records, but the “single lot” from 1896 was evidently the same purchase from February 1896 described above. The museum catalogue’s silence on this front is curious, but is evidently the by-product of its transfer of Greek papyri to the British Library, which included archival material from the Manuscripts Department. Put simply, the true origin of the papyri never reached the Egyptian Department. Yet the presence of Demotic material in the batch is certain: records now in the British Library describe a 16 July 1896 report by Edward Scott (Keeper of Manuscripts) which recommended the purchase from Hogarth of twelve Greek and ten Demotic papyri “of the same period” for the price of £40, with a concurring opinion from E. A. Wallis Budge which assessed the value of the Demotic pieces at £10. Hogarth’s lot certainly included Demotic papyri from Pathyris.²⁷
- §10 Occurring as it did in the middle of his Fayum season with Grenfell, both the circumstances of Hogarth’s purchase of papyri in Luxor and his motivation for leaving camp to travel upriver are unclear. The desert wind and nighttime cold were evidently factors (“Never again will I dig in the Fayum before February!”²⁸ he complains at one point), but shopping was also on his mind: a few days later, he despondently reports “I am not going to get any more papyri, I fear.”²⁹ It remains unclear how Bevan and Hogarth divided the papyri between them or whether Hogarth contributed any of his own funds to the purchase, but since £50 is quite a sum for several dozen papyri, I suspect that the answer to the

²⁴ Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, PostBoat “Amonarpas” (5 February 1896): P452/PER/2/2/2. *Montserrat (1996: 156)* is mistaken when he infers from the daybook that Grenfell accompanied Hogarth on this trip, leaving Hunt in charge of the dig: in a subsequent letter, Hogarth remarks that Grenfell has been doing pretty well in his absence (“Lots of papyrus”): Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, (8 February 1896): P452/PER/2/2/2.

²⁵ Hogarth spent two days in Luxor before heading to Assuan for three days, and then another three days in Luxor before returning to the Fayum. See his letters to Laura V. Hogarth of 5 February and 8 February 1896 (P452/PER/2/2/2), written en route to Luxor from Assuan and prior to departure from Luxor, respectively.

²⁶ See https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA10491. Last accessed 15 August 2022. The catalogue’s full report is that “The Group of demotic papyri no.10491–10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510–18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533–4).”

²⁷ The other five Demotic papyri in the group were presumably the property of Bevan. The latter man’s donation, by contrast, required no outlay of funds and therefore no equivalent recommendation by the museum’s Keeper. I thank Peter Tóth for investigating the library’s archives on my behalf.

²⁸ Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, Kûm el Atl (19 January 1896): P452/PER/2/2/3.

²⁹ Hogarth explains in the same letter that, on account of the Duke of Cambridge’s visit to the area, “prices are firm.” Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, Luxor (8 February 1896): P452/PER/2/2/2. In an earlier letter, Hogarth offers a different explanation for leaving camp: “I am planning an expedition up River about Feb. 15 to get through much of Ramadân. After that return here.” Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, Kûm Washîm, Sennures, Fayûm (4 January 1896): P452/PER/2/2/2. He later reconsidered the timing of the trip: “I am very probably going up the Nile earlier than I had planned – in fact next Saturday. If I defer it until the middle of February it seems highly probable that I shall be away when this dig comes to an end, which won’t do. For I must see personally to the packing & winding up. So I shall take a fortnight now.” Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, Kûm el Atl (21 January postscript to 19 January 1896): P452/PER/2/2/3. His excavation daybook occasionally records browsing for antiquities: while in Tamiya on a day trip that nearly ended in disaster, for example, he “saw Coptic vellum lectionary ? & one or two papyri” (10 January 1896): P452/ARC/3/3.

latter is ‘no’: unless Hogarth did not spend the entire amount, he failed to drive a very hard bargain. Only when the fifteen Demotic papyri are reckoned as part of this lot does the price – £50 for ca. 45 papyri – appear more reasonable. In any event, the timeline demonstrates that Grenfell and Hunt required fewer than six months to prepare the Greek texts for publication.³⁰

§11 Museum archaeology also clarifies aspects of two other Hogarth papyri published in the same volume – [P.Grenf. 2 57](#) and [P.Grenf. 2 79](#) – which had previously proved confounding. The editions of these two texts state that they are kept “In the Museum of Winchester College,” but the college has no record of receiving or of ever possessing them.³¹ It is now clear why that is the case: far from being lost, they were included in the 15 May 1935 donation of Hogarth papyri to the Bodleian Library, where they now bear the shelfmarks MS. Gr. class. e. 130 (P) and MS Gr. class. d. 143 (P), respectively (Figures 1–3).³² The likeliest explanation for what happened is that Hogarth had mused to Grenfell and Hunt about donating these two papyri to Winchester College, but never followed through. Grenfell and Hunt reported dutifully in print what they had been told, while the papyri remained in Hogarth’s personal collection until his death. These two texts are notable in other ways, too. Unlike the other [P.Grenf. 2](#) texts that are now in London, [P.Grenf. 2 57](#) and [P.Grenf. 2 79](#) do not originate in Pathyris, and it is therefore unclear whether they were part of Hogarth’s February 1896 Luxor purchase or were acquired on another occasion. If the latter, Hogarth’s extant personal correspondence does not remark upon their acquisition.

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- ³⁰ No doubt the voyage home provided ample opportunity for work; Hogarth reports that, although excavated objects were shipped separately after being cleared at Giza, he and Grenfell would “bring to England a large number of other papyri bought in various parts of Egypt”, evidently in person. See, respectively, his letters to Laura V. Hogarth, Hotel d’Angleterre, Cairo (8 March 1896): P452/PER/2/2/2; and to Herbert Grueber, Mena House Hotel, Cairo (14 March 1896), transcribed in [Montserrat 1996: 167–171](#). The latter is housed in the archives of the Egypt Exploration Society (EES Inv. III k 139).
- ³¹ Prior to mine, inquiries on this topic were certainly made in 1968 by Jean Bingen (via T. C. Skeat in the British Museum) as well as by P. J. Sijpesteijn in 1981. The only papyri now in the college’s treasury are the distributed papyri [P.Oxy. 1 80](#) and [P.Oxy. 1 124](#): a third papyrus distributed to it by the EES – [P.Oxy. 12 1580](#) – is lost.
- ³² In publishing the latter (= [SB VI 9192](#)), [Wegener \(1937: 211, no. III\)](#) noted that two of its columns had been published in [P.Grenf. 2](#), but she did not remark upon its alleged location in Winchester College. My correspondence with Amin Benaissa on the topic of Hogarth’s papyri alerted me to the presence of [P.Grenf. 2 57](#) in the Bodleian. For the edition of MS. Gr. class d 143 (p) verso, see [Gonis 2022](#).



Fig. 1: The Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford, MS. Gr. class. e. 130 (P) (= P.Grenf. 2 57).
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Fig. 2: The Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford, MS. Gr. class. d. 143 (P) recto (= P.Grenf. 2 79 / SB 6 9192). Creative Commons License Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 (CC BY-NC 4.0).

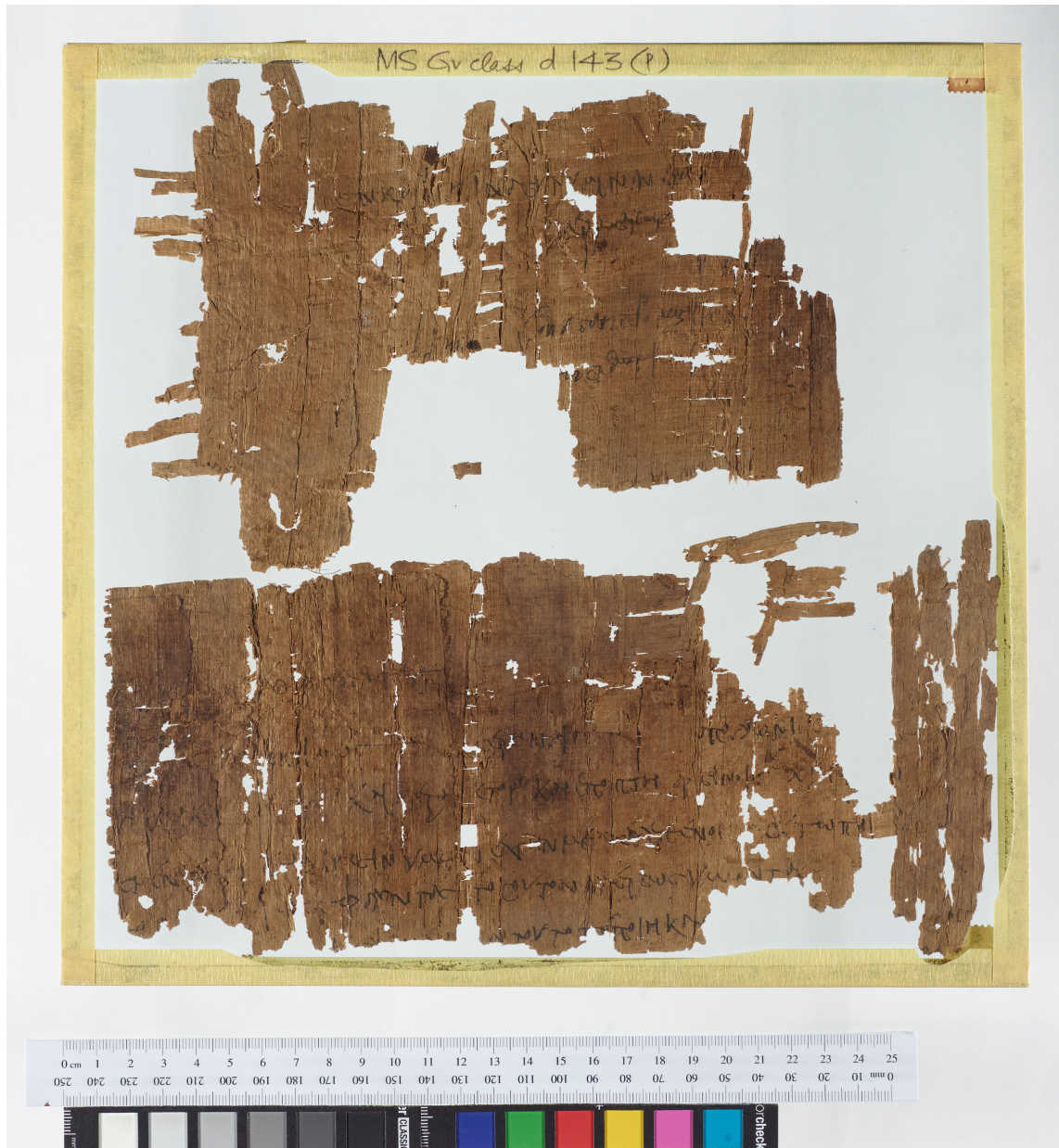


Fig. 3: The Bodleian Libraries, University of Oxford, MS. Gr. class. d. 143 (P) verso. Creative Commons License Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 (CC BY-NC 4.0).

§12 Although Hogarth did not follow through with the proposed donation to Winchester, it is clear that, already in 1896, his personal collection of antiquities included papyri. That he possessed a collection at all should not surprise; like other archaeologists of his era,³³ Hogarth was active on the market during his travels. His trip upriver in the winter of 1895/6 testifies to his appetite for papyri, but so too does his daybook from the 1893/4 Deir el-Bahri excavation describe shopping for ‘anticas’ (as they were called)

³³ See [Hagen and Ryholt 2016: 42–52](#).

in Luxor.³⁴ That autumn, he even purchased a wedding present for his wife from the proceeds of a sale to the Ashmolean Museum of some items from his personal collection.³⁵

§13 When exactly Hogarth's interest in acquiring papyri stirred cannot be determined, but the aforementioned daybook from his first season at Deir el-Bahri (1893/4) suggests that his relationship with Grenfell – a man several years his junior – was a contributing factor. The Deir el-Bahri dig was uncovering Coptic ostraca as well as bits of Demotic and Coptic papyri, but Hogarth does not seem terribly excited by them (or even by the dig).³⁶ Grenfell's visits to the site were rather more remarkable. The two collaborated on inscriptions and discussed the younger man's future, and were familiar enough that Hogarth slept in Grenfell's room.³⁷ On a subsequent visit, Grenfell told Hogarth about his plans “for Gurob, Mendes, and Manfalut.”³⁸ Back in Cairo at the conclusion of the season, they continued to socialize: on 23 March 1894, Grenfell came to dine, prompting the update that “His walks etc. in Fayum failed at Manfalut.”³⁹ Less than a week later, following a visit to Giza with Édouard Naville, Hogarth received an initiation of sorts:

Drove back with N. at 4.30 & after tea with him at Shepheard's went with Grenfell to see latter's *papyri*: (bits of Homer, & a Greek codex of Gospels ? bought of Faragh). After dinner to see Grenfell about Kufit inscription...⁴⁰

§14 In 1894 Grenfell was already acquiring Greek papyri and had certainly introduced his Oxford colleague to them. Well before the Fund tasked them with leading it, in other words, the seeds of the 1895/6 Fayum expedition were planted. The two men were well acquainted, and Hogarth the archaeologist was by no means ignorant of papyrology and its potential.

§15 Hogarth's personal correspondence confirms that, even after resigning from the Fund, he continued to acquire papyri. In the winter of 1896/7, prior to taking up the position of Director of the British School in Athens in October 1897, he returned to Egypt. His letters from this period are especially revealing. After arriving in Cairo from Ismailia on the final day of 1896, for example, he laments how empty the city is.⁴¹

Heaven knows I should like to leave Cairo tomorrow! Then I have the Quarterly article to do, or perhaps two, one on papyri, the other on things Egyptian. What I feel inclined to do, is to spend January in Egypt, partly with Grenfell, partly at Der el Bahari, writing for the Quarterly and one

³⁴ See the entries for 16 March and 19 March 1894: P452/ARC/3/1. On the former occasion, in Luxor, Hogarth writes “Went to Idris' shop but saw nothing to buy & left. Ahmed Yusuf's papyri alone.” That objects were available for sale was immediately evident to him: one of his first letters from Egypt, after reaching Deir el-Bahri, complains that there were dealers “hovering round like flies.” Hogarth to Charles R. Fletcher, Luxor (5 January 1894): P452/PER/2/5/1.

³⁵ Hogarth to Laura V. Uppleby, Magdalen (23 October 1894): P452/PER/2/2/1. The antiquities in question are AN1894.44, AN1894.44.c, and AN1894.45–58, principally seals from Gaziantep, accession date 29 October 1894.

³⁶ On such finds, see Hogarth to Charles R. Fletcher, Luxor (5 January 1894): P452/PER/2/5/1, and cf. the daybook entry for 17 January 1894 (P452/ARC/3/1): “Find little to do & must take to Coptic & Demotic.”

³⁷ Daybook entry for 20 January 1894 (P452/ARC/3/1), noted also by ↗ [Montserrat 1996: 139–140](#).

³⁸ Daybook entry for 28 February 1894 (P452/ARC/3/1).

³⁹ Daybook entry for 23 March 1894 (P452/ARC/3/1).

⁴⁰ Daybook entry for 27 March 1894 (P452/ARC/3/1). Faragh is presumably Farag Ismaïn, on whom see ↗ [Hagen and Ryholt \(2016: 214–215\)](#), presumably one of the dealers lauded for their ability and enterprise by ↗ [Grenfell, Hunt, and Hogarth \(1900: 18\)](#): see ↗ [Hagen and Ryholt \(2016: 192–193\)](#). An anecdote recorded in Hogarth's daybook indicates that Kûm Washîm was not one of the mounds that Farag had explored: “‘Ali Habibi? worked 6 days. Dimitri also, but not Farag’ (old ghaffir)”: daybook entry for 20 December 1895 (P452/ARC/3/3). The texts Hogarth viewed at Grenfell's are presumably ↗ [P.Grenf. 1 2](#), ↗ [P.Grenf. 1 3](#), ↗ [P.Grenf. 1 4](#), and ↗ [P.Grenf. 1 8](#). I have since determined that ↗ [P.Grenf. 1 2](#) belongs to the same roll of *Iliad* 8 as another papyrus that passed through Grenfell's hands: ↗ [P.Vindob. G 19768](#), which the Vienna catalogue describes as follows: “Stammt aus den Funden Grenfells in Karanis, wurde 1896 von Wessely um je 1 £ Sterling (und einer Band Corpus Papyrorum Raineri I) für jedes Fragment gekauft” (cf. ↗ [Gerstinger 1923: 90, no. 11](#)). An edition of the Vienna fragment by Colin Shields is in preparation.

⁴¹ Other letters make clear that an outbreak of cholera is to blame: see, e.g., Hogarth to Charles R. Fletcher, Der el Bahari, Luxor (27 January 1897): P452/PER/2/5/1.

or two Times articles. Also looking about for papyri. Then I shall go to Athens in February, get that done, & then to Asia Minor early in March.⁴²

- §16 Ten days later, however, he is still in Cairo (and still shopping), though by this point his travel plans are coming together.

Behold me still here and to remain until Thursday. I go by the early train that day to Beni Mazer, two hours from which place Grenfell is working. One Carden, a botanist, is going with me, & when he returns here I go on up the Nile to Der el Bahari... I had a letter from Maunde Thompson asking me to go in any case & straighten out things at D. el B. & that will occupy me well enough for ten days, or so, but by the end of the month I should have liked to get started into the Desert, so as to be free for Crete in March & Asia Minor in April... I lunch and dine here or there, unsuccessfully bargain for papyri (no more Bacchylides yet!)...⁴³

- §17 For most of January, Hogarth indeed traveled up and down Egypt. He visited Grenfell and Hunt, whose work at Behnesa was already proving rewarding,⁴⁴ and also Deir el-Bahri, where he'd been contracted to assist briefly. The shopping continued:

I go work D. el B. tomorrow morning, but shall come back here for night to see dealers... We visited a dealer & got some good scarabs very cheap & some pretty alabaster bases... I shall transfer myself tomorrow or the next day to D. el B. & be of what use I can, to earn my £50.⁴⁵

- §18 His next letters are similarly revealing.

I haven't bought any papyri here yet. The dealers' mouths are too wide open.⁴⁶

Meanwhile I write Times articles, buy papyri, & visit digs... I fled to a lonely spot on the desert edge where Grenfell was digging for papyri.⁴⁷

So I determined to come up to Assuan for two days, see Lyons' work at Philae & write an article about it, & look for papyri.⁴⁸

- §19 In light of the above, Hogarth seems to have acquired other papyri in the winter of 1896/7. He was certainly active in the market and relatively unencumbered with business, and the £50 windfall he was due for checking in at Deir el-Bahri at Thompson's request could well have been earmarked for this purpose. The fact that he both intended to write about papyri and had visited Grenfell and Hunt's camp suggests that the topic was very much on his mind. Although he was no longer personally excavating them, the memory of the Fayum season was nonetheless fresh, and a fondness for Grenfell – presumably shared by his wife (to whom most of the correspondence is addressed) – permeates

⁴² Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, Hotel d'Angleterre, Cairo (1 January 1897): P452/PER/2/2/3.

⁴³ Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, Hotel d'Angleterre, Cairo (10 January 1897): P452/PER/2/2/3. The Bacchylides in question is [☞ BL Papyrus 733](#), purchased and smuggled out of the country the previous November by E. A. Wallis Budge, and published in short order in [☞ Kenyon 1897](#). On its acquisition, see the autobiographical account of [☞ Budge 1920: 345–355](#).

⁴⁴ “I went on Thursday to see Grenfell. He is at a place called Behnesa... We found G. and Hunt grubbing in the vast rubbish heaps of Behnesa for papyrus, whereof they were finding much, though all in scraps.” Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, S.S. “Ibis” (19 January 1897): P452/PER/2/2/3.

⁴⁵ Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, S.S. “Ibis” (19 January 1897): P452/PER/2/2/3.

⁴⁶ Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, Der el Bahari, Luxor (26 January 1897): P452/PER/2/2/3.

⁴⁷ Hogarth to Charles R. Fletcher, Der el Bahari, Luxor (27 January 1897): P452/PER/2/5/1. The article in question is presumably “Great Find of Greek Papyri,” *The Times* (29 May 1897).

⁴⁸ Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, S.S. “Semneh” above Philae (31 January 1897): P452/PER/2/2/3.

the letters of this winter. He reports on the hazards of camp life at Behnesa⁴⁹ and, after considering but declining an invitation to visit the Great Oasis, recommends that Grenfell take his place.⁵⁰ By contrast, he mentions Hunt by name only once.⁵¹ Of course, Hogarth would return to Egypt on other occasions over the course of his career,⁵² but the evidence such as it is suggests that his acquisitions were concentrated in and around his first years in Egypt, the period in which his interactions with Grenfell were most frequent.

Postscript: Cataloguing Papyri in the Bodleian Library from 1935

§20 William Hogarth's donation of his father's personal collection of papyri to the Bodleian on 15 May 1935 was one of the final additions to the library's papyrological holdings. It is dwarfed, however, by *the* last major acquisition, on whose heels it closely followed. Just two months previous, on 13 March 1935, Lucy Hunt had presented a collection consisting of several hundred fragments, following her husband's passing the summer before.⁵³ This donation included papyri Hunt had purchased in Egypt and ones that had belonged previously to Grenfell, though it was by no means the full extent of either man's personal collection.⁵⁴ One cannot help but wonder whether the timing of Hogarth *fills* was purely coincidental, or whether he was inspired to find his father's papyri an institutional home by the example of a bygone collaborator's widow.

§21 At least a few of Hogarth's papyri were catalogued promptly. By August 1936, when Eefje P. Wegener visited Oxford for four weeks of work, some had been sorted by size and assigned shelfmarks such that these could be reported.⁵⁵ But the same cannot be said for the much larger Hunt collection, despite the fact that it had reached the library first. Wegener's article also included one item from it – [SB 6 9193](#) – but she could not publish a shelfmark: “Pap. Bodl. Uncatal.” is her report.⁵⁶ The likeliest explanation for the curiosity – that the work of cataloguing Hogarth's papyri began first, despite the fact that they had arrived later – is the staggering amount of material in the Hunt collection. Support for that inference comes from a reading of the library's records. Edgar Lobel, who was then the Keeper of Western Manuscripts, had assembled a catalogue of the library's papyrological holdings, but its

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- 49 “Grenfell doing well but going in fear of his life from Bedowin.” Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, Luxor (7 February 1897): P452/PER/2/2/3. The incident in question is presumably the raid Grenfell mentions in his letter to Edward Maunde Thompson, Beni-Mazar, Upper Egypt (30 January 1897): EES, DIST.15.04, transcribed by [Hickey and Keenan 2016: 359–363, on 361–362](#). That the raid took place following the conclusion of Hogarth's visit to Behnesa implies that the two men remained in correspondence afterward.
- 50 Cf. Hogarth's remarks of a week later: “So I consider myself absolved of all promises to him [sc. Blundell]: & I have written to Grenfell urging him to take my place. For B., in spite of delays, moans about having no companion. I regret a little but not very deeply. To have seen the Great Oasis would have about completed my knowledge of Egypt: but nothing that I found there would have been really in my line. Even possible papyri are far more in Grenfell's.” Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, Hotel d'Angleterre, Cairo (14 February 1897): P452/PER/2/2/3.
- 51 See fn. 44. Hunt is equally a minor figure in Hogarth's correspondence from the Fayum in 1895/6: “He is very quiet, & doesn't help on things much but is distinctly a nice man.” Hogarth to Laura V. Hogarth, Sennures (1 March 1896): P452/PER/2/2/2.
- 52 Most notable are his excavations at Naukratis in February 1899 and 1903 (on which see [Leonard 1997: 10–17](#)), but also his wartime activities on the Arab Bureau. The latter are unlikely to have yielded much: in 1920, when Francis W. Kelsey and Grenfell were shopping for papyri in Cairo, they believed they were among the first to see the monumental collection of Maurice Nahman, who claimed to have been assembling it for the past six years. This collection would become the core of the founding purchase of Michigan papyri. On Kelsey and Grenfell's collaboration, see Todd M. Hickey's introductions to the forthcoming P.Lond. 8 and P.Mich.Cent.
- 53 [Salomons 1996](#) reports tentatively on these items: “Given by Mrs. A. S. Hunt, 1934(?)”. But I have confirmed the 13 March 1935 date in the Bodleian's Register of donations, 1932–1936 (Oxford, Bodleian Libraries, Library Records b. 220). Further notable late acquisitions in the register include 61 Coptic and 3 Greek ostraca from W. E. Crum (22 May 1939) and 2 Coptic ostraca and 2 boxes of Coptic papyri from W. E. Crum (12 September 1939).
- 54 Some of Grenfell and Hunt's acquisitions ended up with the collection of the Egypt Exploration Society and are now kept in the Sackler Library, most notably in box 89: see [Bagnall 2017: 2](#).
- 55 A Bodleian shelfmark such as **MS. Gr. class. g 75 (P)** can be parsed as follows: the first designation indicates a manuscript (**MS**) and the second its language (**Gr.**) before additional subdivisions by content (e.g., **bib.**, **liturg.**, **th.**, **class.**, **misc.**), size (**a–g**, where **a** is the largest), serial number (**75**), and material / conservation (**P**). The last, in this case, denotes a papyrus or glazed manuscript: see [Salomons \(1996: vii\)](#). [Wegener 1937](#) published seven Hogarth papyri, whose shelfmarks all belong to the **d**, **e**, **f**, and **g** series.
- 56 [Wegener 1937: 217, no. IV](#). [Salomons \(1996: 315\)](#) records that this papyrus now bears the shelfmark **MS. Gr. class. a 18 (P)**.

coverage breaks down in and around 1935: it includes none of Hunt’s papyri, and only a few of the smaller items in Hogarth’s.⁵⁷ We may reasonably conclude that Lobel had prepared this inventory before the influx of new material in 1935, and was never able to update it fully.

- §22 It was no dereliction of duty on Lobel’s part that his inventory of Bodleian papyri does not account comprehensively for its most recent acquisitions. Hunt’s death marked the end of an era for British papyrology, and its impact on the Bodleian, in particular, went far beyond the hundreds of fragments that were subsequently deposited there. The work of editing unpublished Oxyrhynchus papyri, for years the purview of the Oxford Dioscuri, suddenly required a new hand on the tiller, and that job promptly fell to Lobel. From the time of Hunt’s death in 1934, as Eric Turner has summarized, he “gradually came to assume sole charge of the unpublished Oxyrhynchus papyri”.⁵⁸ In September 1935, only six months following the donation of Hunt’s collection, he secured permission to study some of the literary material from Oxyrhynchus in the Bodleian. He was then appointed Reader in Papyrology in December, a post which began formally in July 1936. In October 1938 he resigned from the Bodleian to take up a Senior Research Fellowship at Queen’s, and the decades of work on Oxyrhynchus papyri that ensued need no accounting here. I summarize the contours of his career not to suggest that Lobel in any way ignored Hunt’s papyri – the opposite is true⁵⁹ – but only to indicate that, from 1935 on, he had more papyri than one man could manage. His energies were wholly occupied, increasingly by the larger and more promising collection of papyri in Oxford.⁶⁰
- §23 A full accounting of Hunt’s papyri in the Bodleian would have to wait until 1976, when Revel Coles undertook to catalogue the collection on index cards. That catalogue remains the primary basis for the Bodleian’s records today, now available online and published in large part by Salomons.⁶¹ But one consequence of the decades-long interval between Lobel and Coles’ work is that the sorting of papyri by size into alphabetic series somewhat breaks down: Hunt’s papyri belong overwhelmingly to the **c** series, occupying much of the range MS Gr. class. c 103–538 (P).⁶² Salomons’ catalogue, which extends only to MS Gr. class. c 300 (P), leaves scores of these unremarked upon (not to mention the non-Hunt items belonging to the **d**, **e**, **f**, and **g** series).
- §24 There remains much yet to do in the Bodleian in terms of both conservation and basic papyrological research. MS Gr. class. c 301–538 (P), in particular, are for the most part later documents and accounts; Coles’ inventory frequently notes that these are Byzantine in date, and there is also a good number of Coptic and Arabic pieces. Since they are for the most part stored loosely in folders, these will require special handling and a larger-scale investigation.

Table 1: Catalogue of Hogarth Papyri

TM	Publication	Inventory	Acquisition
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⁵⁷ The final items for each series in Lobel’s inventory are #16 (**a**), #19 (**b**), #91 (**c**), #133 (**d**), #126 (**e**), #112 (**f**), and #78 (**g**). The Hogarth items that it includes are MS. Gr. class. e 126, MS. Gr. class. f 103–107, and MS. Gr. class. g. 73–76, all from the series for smallest items.

⁵⁸ ↗ Turner 1983: 277.

⁵⁹ ↗ Lobel 1936 is the edition of ↗ MS Gr. class. f 113 (P), from the Hunt donation (though it is not therein identified by its shelfmark).

⁶⁰ For a richer discussion of Lobel and the Oxyrhynchus papyri, see ↗ Turner 1983: 277–278.

⁶¹ See ↗ <https://medieval.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/>. Filtering by type (‘manuscript’), language (‘Greek’), and material (‘papyrus’) results in 1,160 records. Last accessed 15 August 2022.

⁶² ↗ Salomons (1996: 332) reports that, according to a note in Lobel’s hand, MS. Gr. class. c 103–228 were purchased in Cairo by Grenfell. Notes regarding other segments of the **c** series pepper his catalogue: e.g., that 234–288 come “from Mrs. Hunt and other sources”, including Sayce; and that 294–300 were “perhaps acquired from G. J. Chester.” There were evidently other smaller, unimportant scraps from early acquisitions that were not immediately assigned a serialized shelfmark.

The David G. Hogarth Papyri

🔗 TM 78476	P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 664 Ro. descr.	BL Papyrus 664 recto	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896. ⁶³
TM 271	P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 664 Vo. descr.	BL Papyrus 664 verso	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
🔗 TM 272	P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 665 Ro. descr.	BL Papyrus 665 recto	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
TM 58144	P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 665 Vo. descr.	BL Papyrus 665 verso	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
TM 275	P.Lond. 3 p. XXV no. 681 a descr.	BL Papyrus 681 a	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896. ⁶⁴
TM 614	P.Lond. 3 p. XXV no. 681 b descr.	BL Papyrus 681 b	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
TM 615	P.Lond. 3 p. XXV no. 681 c descr.	BL Papyrus 681c	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
TM 616	P.Lond. 3 p. XXV no. 681 d descr.	BL Papyrus 681 d	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
🔗 TM 116	P.Lond. 3 p. 14-15 no. 676	BL Papyrus 676	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
🔗 TM 117	P.Lond. 3 p. 18 no. 678	BL Papyrus 678	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
🔗 TM 274	P.Grenf. 2 15; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 667 descr.	BL Papyrus 667	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
🔗 TM 59	P.Grenf. 2 16; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIII no. 654 descr.	BL Papyrus 654	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
🔗 TM 60	P.Grenf. 2 17; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 668 descr.	BL Papyrus 668	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
🔗 TM 61	P.Grenf. 2 18; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIII no. 655 descr.	BL Papyrus 655	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.

⁶³ As recorded by the British Library: 🔗 https://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Papyrus_654. Last accessed 3 September 2022.

⁶⁴ As recorded by the British Library: 🔗 https://www.bl.uk/manuscripts/FullDisplay.aspx?ref=Papyrus_667. Last accessed 3 September 2022.

The David G. Hogarth Papyri

☞ TM 238	P.Grenf. 2 19; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 669 descr.	BL Papyrus 669	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
☞ TM 237	P.Grenf. 2 20; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 670 descr.	BL Papyrus 670	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
☞ TM 218	P.Grenf. 2 21; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 671 descr.	BL Papyrus 671	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
☞ TM 231	P.Grenf. 2 22; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 672 descr.	BL Papyrus 672	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
☞ TM 270	P.Grenf. 2 23; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIII no. 656 descr.	BL Papyrus 656	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
☞ TM 67	P.Grenf. 2 23a; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIII no. 657 descr.	BL Papyrus 657	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
☞ TM 68	P.Grenf. 2 24; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIII no. 658 descr.	BL Papyrus 658	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
☞ TM 69	P.Grenf. 2 25; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIII no. 659 descr.	BL Papyrus 659	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
☞ TM 70	P.Grenf. 2 26; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIII no. 660 descr.	BL Papyrus 660	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
☞ TM 71	P.Grenf. 2 27; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIII no. 661 descr.	BL Papyrus 661	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
☞ TM 72	P.Grenf. 2 28; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 662 descr.	BL Papyrus 662	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
☞ TM 73	P.Grenf. 2 29; P.Lond. 3 p. XXV no. 674 descr.	BL Papyrus 674	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
☞ TM 74	P.Grenf. 2 30; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 663 descr.	BL Papyrus 663	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyri 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
☞ TM 75	P.Grenf. 2 31; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 673 descr.	BL Papyrus 673	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.

The David G. Hogarth Papyri

☞ TM 236	P.Grenf. 2 32; P.Lond. 3 p. XXV no. 675 descr.	BL Papyrus 675	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
☞ TM 114	P.Grenf. 2 33; P.Lond. 3 p. XXV no. 677 descr.	BL Papyrus 677	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyri 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
TM 62		BM EA 10491	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491–10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533–4). ⁶⁵
TM 63		BM EA 10492	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491–10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533–4).
TM 313		BM EA 10493	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491–10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533–4).
TM 314		BM EA 10494	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491–10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533–4).
TM 621		BM EA 10495	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491–10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More

⁶⁵ As recorded by the British Museum: ☞ https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/Y_EA10491. Last accessed 3 September 2022.

			papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533-4).
TM 315		BM EA 10496	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491-10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533-4).
TM 350		BM EA 10497	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491-10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533-4).
TM 622		BM EA 10498	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491-10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533-4).
TM 623		BM EA 10499	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491-10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533-4).
TM 45854	P.Brit.Mus. 10500	BM EA 10500	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491-10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533-4).
TM 316		BM EA 10501	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491-10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri

			published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533–4).
TM 317		BM EA 10502 + 10503	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491–10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533–4).
☞ TM 1478	P.Grenf. 2 34	BM EA 10504	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491–10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533–4).
TM 319		BM EA 10505	The Group of demotic papyri no.10491–10505 were all acquired as a single lot in 1896 and form the archive of a single family in Gebelen. Some show some connection with other Gebelen papyri published by Spiegelberg in the Strassburg dem. papyri, + with some Greek ones published in P. Grenf. 2. They extend from B.C. 125 to 88. More papyri of this archive were acquired in 1899 (nos. 10510-18) and in 1901 (nos. 10521, 10533–4).
☞ TM 115	P.Grenf. 2 35; P.Lond. 3 p. XXV no. 679 descr.	BL Papyrus 679	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyrus 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
☞ TM 76	P.Grenf. 2 36; P.Lond. 3 p. XXV no. 680 descr.	BL Papyrus 680	Purchased as part of a lot comprising Papyrus 667-681 from David George Hogarth (b. 1862, d. 1927) on 25 July 1896.
☞ TM 273	P.Grenf. 2 37; P.Lond. 3 p. XXIV no. 666 descr.	BL Papyrus 666	Presented as part of a lot comprising Papyrus 654-666 by Edwyn Robert Bevan (b. 1870, d. 1943) in July 1896.
☞ TM 11360	P.Grenf. 2 57;	Bodleian MS Gr. class. e. 130 (P) ⁶⁶	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri. ⁶⁷
☞ TM 11367 /	P.Grenf. 2 79 / SB 6 9192	Bodleian MS Gr. class. d. 143 (P) recto ⁶⁸	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.

⁶⁶ According to P.Grenf. 2 57, “In the Museum of Winchester College.”

⁶⁷ As recorded in the Bodleian’s Register of donations, 1932–1936 (Oxford, Bodleian Libraries, Library Records b. 220).

TM 14121			
TM 981696	Pylon 2 (2022)	Bodleian MS Gr. class. d. 143 (P) verso ⁶⁹	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 31921	P.Bodl. 1 10	MS Gr. class. c. 93 (P) (a)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 10265	P.Bodl. 1 61a	MS Gr. class. c. 93 (P) (b)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 41509	P.Bodl. 1 61b	MS Gr. class. c. 93 (P) (c)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 29111	P.Bodl. 1 61b verso	MS Gr. class. c. 93 (P) (c) verso	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 29112	P.Bodl. 1 61c	MS Gr. class. c. 93 (P) (d)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 29113	P.Bodl. 1 61d	MS Gr. class. c. 93 (P) (e)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 29114	P.Bodl. 1 61e	MS Gr. class. c. 93 (P) (f)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 29115	P.Bodl. 1 61e verso	MS Gr. class. c. 93 (P) (f) verso	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 10266	P.Bodl. 1 61f	MS Gr. class. c. 93 (P) (g)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 10267	P.Bodl. 1 61f verso	MS Gr. class. c. 93 (P) (g) verso	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 29116	P.Bodl. 1 61g descr.	MS Gr. class. c. 93 (P) (h)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 38185	P.Bodl. 1 [p. 330 no. MS Gr. class. c 94 (P) descr.]	MS Gr. class. c 94 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 29107	P.Bodl. 1 28	MS Gr. class. c 95 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
TM 30754	SB 6 9194	MS Gr. class. d. 147 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.

⁶⁸ According to P.Grenf. 2 79, "In the Museum of Winchester College."

⁶⁹ According to P.Grenf. 2 79, "In the Museum of Winchester College."

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🔗 TM 60997	APF 49 (2003) pp. 169–171 no. 3	MS Gr. class. e. 126 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
		MS Gr. class. e. 127 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
		MS Gr. class. e. 128 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
🔗 TM 17883	SB 6 9270 (= 6 9191)	MS Gr. class. e. 129 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
🔗 TM 942887	ZPE 217 (2021) pp. 165–167 no. 1	MS Gr. class. e. 131 (P) fr. A	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
🔗 TM 942888	ZPE 217 (2021) pp. 167–170 no. 2	MS Gr. class. e. 131 (P) fr. B	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
		MS Gr. class. f. 103 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
		MS Gr. class. f. 104 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
🔗 TM 17281	P.Oxf. 9	MS Gr. class. f. 105 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
🔗 TM 17282	P.Oxf. 19	MS Gr. class. f. 105 (P) verso	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
🔗 TM 971610	BASP 58 (2021) pp. 173–175	MS Gr. class. f. 106 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
🔗 TM 30755	SB 6 9196	MS Gr. class. f. 107 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
		MS Gr. class. g. 73 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
🔗 TM 17868	SB 6 9197	MS Gr. class. g. 74 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
🔗 TM 35816	SB 6 9198	MS Gr. class. g. 75 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.
		MS Gr. class. g. 76 (P)	15 May 1935: William D. Hogarth, Esq., Laurel Farm, Church St., Old Headington, nr. Oxford. Collection of Papyri.

Acknowledgement

- §25 My interest in Hogarth's papyri originated in a project on the literary fragments from Karanis, which necessitated research into the origins and acquisition histories of Karanis papyri more generally and those of the Bodleian Library, in particular.⁷⁰ Almost all of the Bodleian papyri that have been located in Karanis – which includes several of Hogarth's – were acquired after 1915 and were not included in the library's monumental *Summary Catalogue*,⁷¹ although they were subsequently catalogued by Salomons in ☞ *P.Bodl. 1*. Yet the combination of the Bodleian's idiosyncratic system of serialized shelfmarks, its nascent online catalogue, and my unfamiliarity with the library's internal records for acquisitions subsequent to the *Summary Catalogue*'s scope left me with several questions, and on a recent trip to Oxford, I therefore spent a few days exploring archival material in the Weston Library, with the assistance of the Bodleian's Curator of Medieval Manuscripts. I also took the same opportunity to review Hogarth's daybooks and personal correspondence from the 1890s, now housed in the Magdalen College archives. From the library's records I was able to clarify some aspects of its acquisitions and internal cataloguing; the Hogarth archive, meanwhile, shed considerable light on his activities in Egypt and the origins of his papyri.
- §26 A great many debts have been incurred in the research for this paper, and I thank in particular Matthew Holford (Bodleian Libraries), Richard Allen and Lucy Smith (Magdalen College Archives), Peter Tóth (British Library), Patricia Usick (British Museum), Paul Collins (Ashmolean Museum), Richard Foster (Winchester College), Faye Belsey (Pitt Rivers Museum), Caroline Barron, Amin Benaissa, Nick Gonis, Mark Depauw and Yanne Broux (Trismegistos / Leuven). Although my research revises a few details pertaining to the 1895/6 Fayum campaign that were first reported by Dominic Montserrat, I nonetheless hope that my findings will supplement his pioneering work on Hogarth and the 1895/6 season.⁷² Quotations from the Papers of David George Hogarth (1860s–2017), which are now in the Magdalen College Archives (P452), are published by kind permission of the President and Fellows, Magdalen College. Financial support for my work was provided by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada as part of the research project '☞ *the Books of Karanis*.'⁷³

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70 Data on published texts with a provenance mentioning Karanis was generously provided by Trismegistos: ☞ *Depauw and Gheldof 2014*.

71 The sixth volume of the *Summary Catalogue* (= ☞ *Madan and Craster 1924*) only covered acquisitions up to 1915. The continuation of the series (= ☞ *Clapinson and Rogers 1991*), meanwhile, largely ignores papyri.

72 ☞ *Montserrat 1996* drew on Hogarth's daybooks and on archival material belonging to the EES; he did not have occasion to study Hogarth's correspondence in any detail.

73 The first publications of this project ('☞ *the Books of Karanis*') are ☞ *Sampson 2022a* and ☞ *Sampson 2022b*, in this volume.

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Sampson, C. Michael

GND: ✉ <https://d-nb.info/gnd/104985960X>

ORCID: ✉ <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2438-7102>

University of Manitoba

mike.sampson@umanitoba.ca