

P.Fam.Tebt. 20

ET: *P.Fam.Tebt.* pp. 72-73; Rowlandson, *Women and Society*, pp. 180-181
Scan: Berliner Papyrusdatenbank (inv. 13993)

Tebtynis, Arsinoite nome (found), 120/121

Settlement (*synchoresis*)

Note

Copy.

Addressee

² To Boukolos, *ex-agoranomos*, *ex-priest* of Alexander founder of the city (of Alexandria) ³ and of the age classes, *priest*, *archidikastes*, and officer in charge of the *chrematistai* ⁴ and of the other courts, through his son Sarapion, likewise *ex-priest* ⁵ of Alexander founder of the city (of Alexandria) and of the age classes, (temporarily) performing ⁶ the duties of *archidikastes*,

Party 1

⁷ from Herakleia also called Isidora daughter of Mysthes, who is absent (from Alexandria) and on whose behalf her brother Ptolemaios son of Mysthes is acting in accordance with ⁸ an agreement (*homologia*) made through the *grapheion* in Ptolemais Euergetis of the Arsinoite nome, ⁹ in the month of Epeiph of the past year, ¹⁰ and (from) Ptolemaios himself and (from) Lysimachos son of Didymos, grandson of Lysimachos, whose mother is Apia,

Party 2

¹¹ and from Herakleides son of Sarapion, son of Herakleides, all of them from the metropolis ¹² of the Arsinoite nome.

Considerans

Whereas Herakleides was married without a written contract with ¹⁴ Apia also called Herakleia, daughter of Herakleia ¹³ also called Isidora and her deceased husband Kronion brother of Lysimachos, ¹⁴ and, when during the marriage (Apia also called Herakleia) became pregnant ¹⁵ from (Herakleides) and was delivered, the child ..., when it ¹⁶ moreover happened that Apia also called Herakleia died, a trial took place ¹⁷ between (on the one hand) Herakleia also called Isidora and her aforementioned brother Ptolemaios ¹⁸ and Lysimachos and (on the other hand) Herakleides before Eudemos, the *strategos* of the subdivision of Herakleides in the Arsinoite nome, ¹⁹ where the party of Herakleia also called Isidora argued ²⁰ that the child borne by Apia also called Herakleia had died and ²¹ that Herakleides had taken up another (child), but where Herakleides himself argued ²² that the child that he had taken with him was in fact the child borne by Apia also called Herakleia, ²³ as the record of proceedings drawn up in the presence of the *strategos* in the month of Epeiph of the fourth year ²⁴ of Hadrian the lord has it, as they concede, which (record) also shows that, the case ²⁵ having been left to the higher court, it so happened, as both parties concede, ²⁶ that the child itself, either of Apia also called Herakleia or of another woman, died,

Settlement proper

^{|27} they have now settled the whole controversy and agree, ^{|28} viz. Herakleia also called Isidora and Ptolemaios and Lysimachos that they will not proceed ^{|29} against Herakleides neither on account of their charge made in the record of proceedings of the *strategos* ^{|30} nor on account of any other matter with or without written documentation ^{|31} from past times until ^{|32} the present day; and the other party, Herakleides, ^{|33} that he himself will proceed neither against Herakleia also ^{|34} called Isidora and Ptolemaios and Lysimachos ^{|35} nor against any of the possessions left by Apia also called ^{|36} Herakleia, neither on the strength of the ^{|37} record of proceedings nor of any other ... ^{|38-40} ... ^{|41} Herakleides of the deceased Apia also ^{|42} called Herakleia until the decision ... ^{|43} while Herakleia ^{|44} also called Isidora and Ptolemaios and ^{|45} Lysimachos suffer no loss with respect to any other debt ^{|46} contracted with or without written documentation.

Request for registration

We request (registration).

Date

^{|47} In the fifth year of Imperator Caesar Traianus Hardianus ^{|48} Augustus ...