

Figure 1. Schematic plan of **6-11**

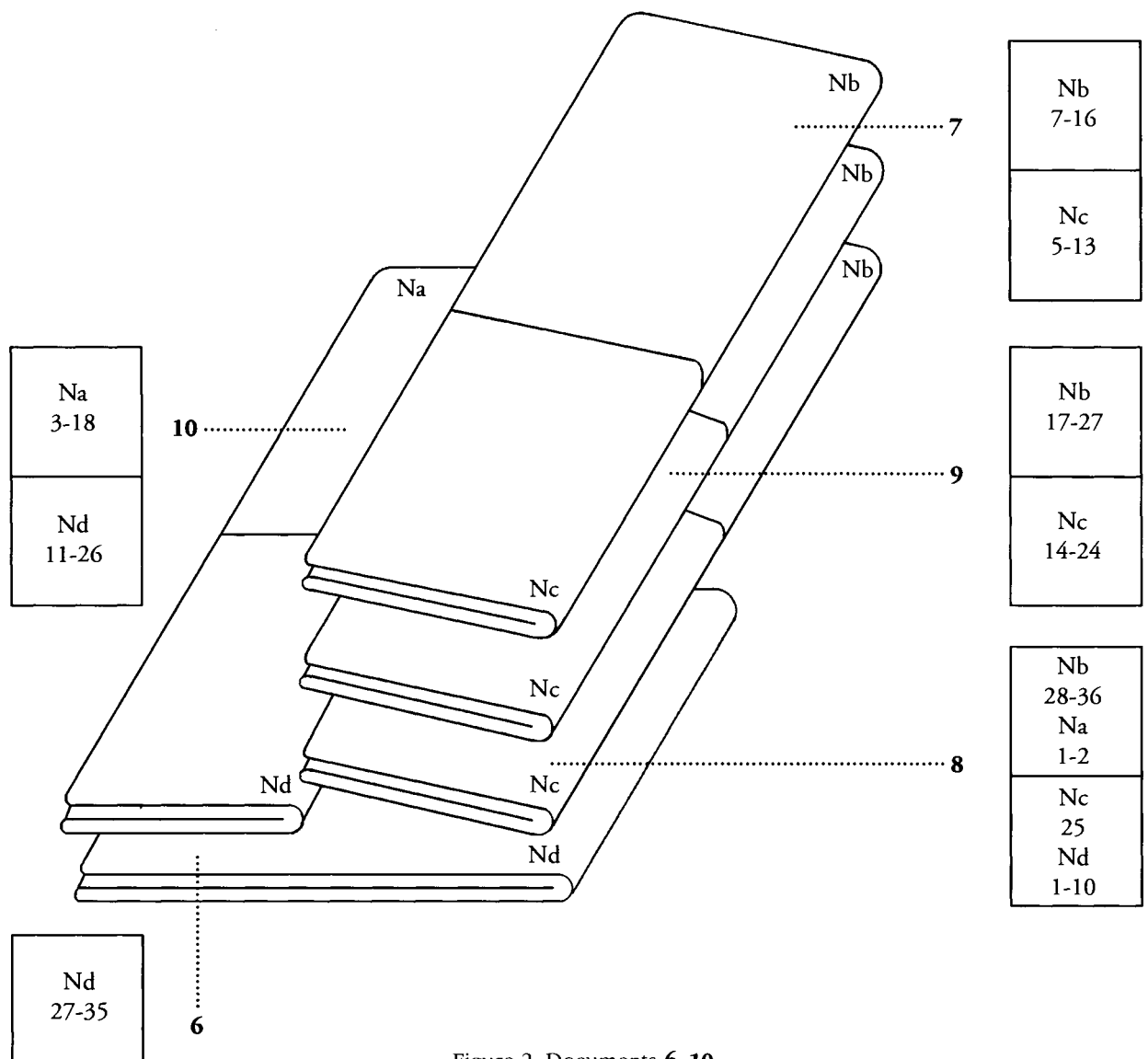


Figure 2. Documents **6-10**

6-11. INTRODUCTION: LIST OF STOLEN ITEMS AND TAX RECEIPTS

Document **6** was attached to a bundle of four other documents (**7-10**), and one more document (**11**) was wrapped around the whole bundle, together forming Inv. 69.¹ Documents **7-10**, dealing with tax transactions of Patrophilos, son of Bassos, are closely linked to each other. Since **6** is a list of stolen items, it is not clear why it was attached to the tax documents. The only connection is Patrophilos, since it is his son, Hierios, who is accused of theft in **6**. In addition to these seven texts, some tiny fragments in Inv. 69 were grouped as Inv. 69.7. The fragments are not dealt with here, since only a few letters are visible on each. Again, their connection to **6-11** is unclear: perhaps they formed a tag for the whole bundle or belonged to some other document found near the bundle.² Inv. 69 was broken into four major sections, Na, Nb, Nc and Nd, shown in Figs. 1-3. Document **6** is composed of fragments numbered Nd 27-35.

Fig. 1 shows that the batch (**6-11**) was broken into four main sections, Na, Nb, Nc and Nd. The numbers

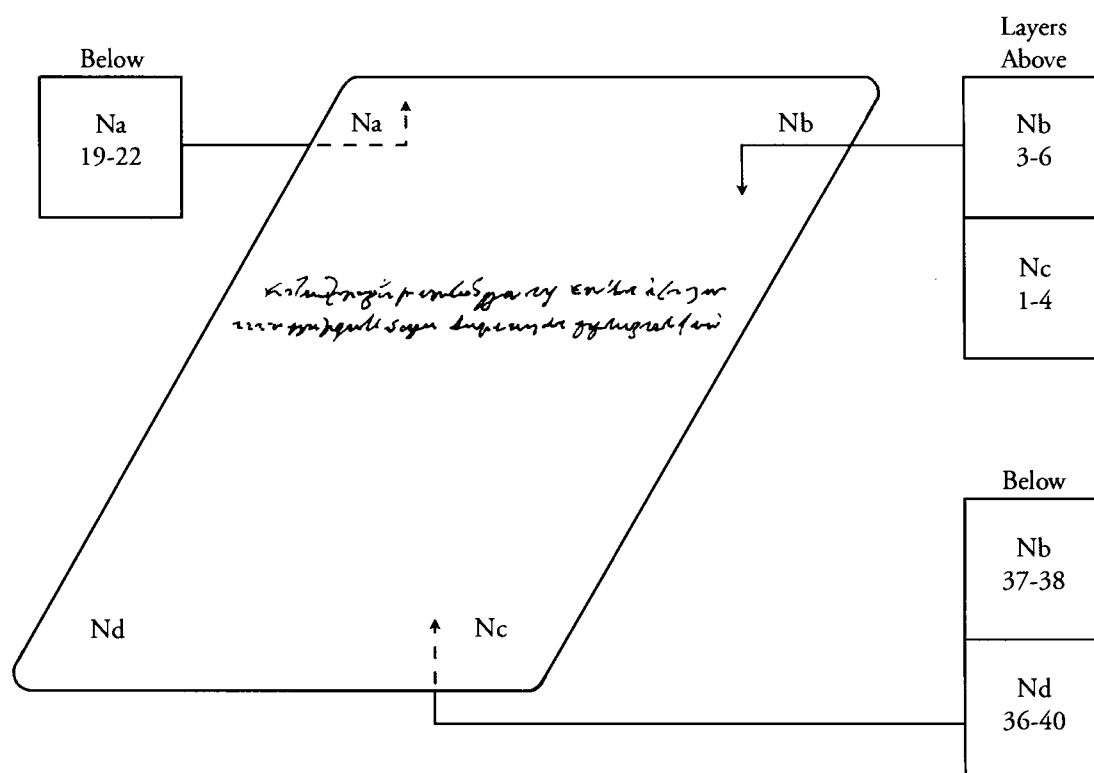


Figure 3. Wrapping document **11**

1. These documents were previously discussed in Vesterinen, *Theft and Taxes*. Since then, there have been a substantial number of revisions.
2. There were small pieces of papyrus and sand between Inv. 69.7 and the fragments of **11**, a fact which suggests that Inv. 69.7 may not belong to the same bundle as **6-11**.

indicate layers: Na contained 22 preserved layers and Nd 40 layers. Nc lay on top of the right part of Nd. In practice, all the sections were horizontally on the same level (cf. Fig. 2), but in Fig. 1, Nc is raised to highlight the fact that Nd continued under Nc, which was not obvious at the time conservation started.

Layers Nb 1–2 were grouped as Inv. 69.7 after conservation, and their connection to **6–11** is unclear: there are only a few letters visible on the fragments. They are not shown in these figures.

In Fig. 2, the reconstruction shows how the individual rolls were originally piled. It should be noted that, just like many other Petra papyri, these burnt rolls were crushed and had lost their round shapes; thus they rather resembled flattened lumps. Hence Fig. 2 does not depict the batch as it appeared when the conservation began: it was not possible to see, e.g., that layers Nb 7–16 and Nc 5–13 originally came from one roll (**7**). Moreover, it has to be borne in mind that the layers were extremely thin. Thus, e.g., document **6** (layers Nd 27–35), here pictured as a distinct object below the other rolls, was in reality not more than one millimeter thick, barely discernible from the contours of the carbonized pile.

The left margin of **10** was in section Na, and the text broke off in section Nd. The left margin and the beginnings of lines of **7–9** were missing in section Nc/Nd while the right margin was preserved in section Nb.

Schematic Fig. 3 shows that the text was written at right angles to **6–10**. The wrapping went around the whole bundle, thus consisting of layers from both the top and bottom of the pile. The text is very fragmentary, and it is impossible even to estimate how many layers have vanished. The wrapping had totally disappeared from the top of sections Na and Nd. The sides of the wrapping were not preserved either.

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