New Light on the Archive of Teōs son of Horos from Tuna el-Gebel Necropolis (191-162 BC)

Mahmoud Labib El- Bokl
Lecturer at the department of Archaeology and civilization, Faculty of Arts,
Helwan University, Egypt
mahmoud_elbokl@arts.helwan.edu.eg

Abstract: In November 1954, the archaeological mission of Cairo University in Tuna el- Gebel discovered, under the direction of Zaki Aly, a collection of papyri in two jars under the floor of a house in the necropolis (later designated as TG2002.K3). At that time, it was expected that the demotic papyri would be studied by Mattha, but he did not. Eventually, in 1962, the archive was transferred to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, where it was kept under the inventory TR 24/11/62/1-24/11/62/15 (SR numbers 3741-3755). This archive belonged to Dd-ḥr, son of Ḥr (Teōs son of Horos), who was probably the last keeper of the archive. It includes 15 papyri consisting of ten demotic papyri, four bilingual demotic-Greek papyri, and one Greek papyrus. The majority of these documents are in excellent condition, although one of the demotic pieces (No. 14) is poorly preserved. This archive dates to 191-162 BC, representing the reigns of Ptolemies V, VI, VIII, and Cleopatra II. This article aims to explore this captivating archive and its pertinent issues.

Keywords: Archive – Papyri – Demotic – Greek – Ptolemaic - Tuna el – Gebel.

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1 This article forms an integral component of my doctoral thesis, which was completed in 2017 at Helwan University's esteemed Department of Archaeology and Civilization. The thesis, entitled “Miscellaneous Demotic and Greek Documents from Tuna el-Gebel Necropolis: A Philological, Palaeographical, and Cultural Study,” was meticulously supervised by a distinguished panel of experts, comprising of Late Professor Mohammed Kashaf from Ain Shams, Late Professor Mahmoud Ebeid from Cairo, and Professor Maha Akeel from Helwan. It underwent a thorough examination by Professors Günter Vittmann from Würzburg and Ola El-Aguizy from Cairo.
أضواء جديدة على أرشيف المدُعو "تيوس ابن حورس" من جبالة تونة الجبل

(191 ق.م.-162 ق.م.)

محمود لبيب البك

مدرس بقسم الآثار والحضارة، كلية الآداب، جامعة حلوان، مصر

mahmoud_elbokl@arts.helwan.edu.eg

ملخص:

في نوفمبر من عام 1954، عُثرت بعثة جامعة القاهرة الأثرية في تونة الجبل، مركز ملوى بمحافظة المنيا تحت رئاسة العالم الراحل "ريكي علي" على مجموعة رائعة من البرديات démotique، يونانية محفوظة في جزئين أسفل أرضية منزل إداري بالجبال (والذي يشتم الآن بالبنى K3). في ذلك الوقت، كان مفترضاً أن يدرس "جريجس متي" البرديات démotique، لكن ذلك لم يحدث، ثم نقل لِحفظ بالمتحف المصري بالقاهرة عام 1962. يحتوي هذا الأرشيف على خمسة عشرة بردية عُشيرة 191 ق.م. بالقاهرة عام، وهي التي تحمل أرقامًا مؤقتة (15-62/11/12981-3741). وتتنوع هذه البرديات من حيث موضوعاتها ما بين عقود إعارة أو نفقه، وعقود زواج، وعقود بيع وتنازل، وفرض مال، وإخطار إثبات حالة Hr، ويبن بـ هذا الأرشيف للمدُعو "دـد-حـر" أو "تيوس" باليونانية، ابن "حورس"، "Hr" (προσάγελμα) والذي من المحتمل أنه كان آخر من قام بِحفظ هذه المجموعة. ويوفر بالفترة من 191 ق.م. إلى 162 ق.م. والتي تمثل فترة حكم الملك بطلوميوس الخامس، السادس، الثامن، وكليوباترا الثانية. ويهدف هذه المقال إلى استكشاف هذا الأرشيف الإمس.

The site and date of discovering the archive of Teōs

In November 1954, the archaeological mission of Cairo University in Tuna el-Gebel discovered a collection of papyri under the direction of Zaki Aly, who worked at the site for two successive winter seasons, from January 1954 until March 1955. Zaki Aly mentioned the following on the original location of the archive of Teōs: “The spot from which this was unearthed lies about a hundred meters to the north of the famous temple of Petosiris and only a few paces from one of the eastern entrances to the spacious and long Ibis galleries”. 1

Zaki Aly’s elaborate description of the discovery of the archive is fundamental. Previously, it was believed that the archive was found in the priests' house, situated on the left of the entrance to the galleries. However, the description provided by Aly perfectly matches what is now referred to by German colleagues as “TG 2002.K3”

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(formerly known as 'House C'). Thus, later, based on what Aly mentioned concerning the description of the building and its significant number of rooms totaling forty-five, it applies to the largest administrative building in the necropolis (TG 2002.K3).¹

This area, to the east of the subterranean galleries, was excavated previously by Gabra in 1937, where he might have found the demotic legal code of Hermopolis. Then he resumed his excavations in the same area in season 1946-1947.² Afterward, the excavations in the area were resumed by the joint mission of Cairo and Munich universities. From 2002 till 2012, the last excavation yielded five administrative buildings (the so-called “tower houses”), two of them (TG 2002.K2, TG 2002.K3) lying to the south, while three (TG 2006.K4, TG 2010.G5, TG 2012.K6) are to the north. These buildings are being extending into two phases. The first one dates to the reign of Ptolemy II, and the second phase dates to the reign of Ptolemy VI. They were made from mudbrick measuring 30×15×10 cm or 32×16×11 cm.³ These houses were used in the various administrative activities of the necropolis.

The building TG 2002.K3⁴

The room complex TG 2002.K3 can be found west of the house belonging to the novelist Taha Hussein. It is situated across from the Osiris-Baboon temple and is situated above the galleries. Its location, at the final point of the pathway leading from the eastern settlement and turning south towards the Serapeum temple, signifies that it was constructed closer in time to the new Ptolemaic temple building program.⁵ The dimensions of the building are approximately 10.06×9.54 meters, with wall thickness ranging between 0.96 and 1.23 meters.⁶

¹ See the full description of the discovery of the archive in: Aly “A Prosangelma from Hermopolis Magna,”, 329-330.

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Why was the archive kept in TG2002.K3?

The finding of the archive in this administrative building raises a question concerning the reason lurking behind keeping personal documents in such a place. A suggestion could be that this building was used as a safe place where private documents and valuable items were kept. A small hoard of 137 Greek copper coins and a new archive from the same period discovered in 2003 in the same complex, can be considered instances supporting this suggestion. Moreover, Ebeid was inclined to believe that the documents of the legal code of Hermopolis came from the same location.

Four years after discovering the archive, Zaki Aly published only the Greek text (P. 24/11/62/15) in the Proceedings of the IX International Congress of Papyrology in Oslo in 1958. During that time, it was supposed that the demotic papyri would be studied by Mattha, but the result of his work never appeared. In 1962, the archive was moved to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, where it was kept under the inventory numbers TR 24/11/62/1-24/11/62/15 and SR numbers 3741-3755.

In 1970, both El-Amir and Lüddeckens set out to examine the archive. Unfortunately, they did not finish their work. They only wrote preliminary studies in the archive (see the previous studies below). It is to be noted that in the articles of El-Amir and Lüddeckens there is no mention of the first one who found this archive (Zaki Aly) or of the paper in which he published the only Greek text of the archive.

Moreover, some other scholars have investigated the archive. Malinine, for example, checked out the archive, particularly Papyrus No. 1, where he observed the uncommon feminine dative form $n=t$. Finally, in 1986, Adel Farid got permission to study the archive, but he published only three documents: two in 2005 and one in 2009 (see previous studies below).

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1 These coins were found deposited in two small jars lying on the floor of room No. 19 of TG2002.K3 (Aly, “A Prosangelma from Hermopolis Magna,” 330).
2 i.e., the archive of Dd-kr, son of Dwty=iv, see Flossmann-Schütze, “Les maisons-tours,” 24.
4 Lüddeckens mentioned in 1971 that he wished to co-operate with Fritz Uebel, Jena concerning the Greek remarks! (Lüddeckens, “Ein demotischer Urkundenfund in Tuna el Gebel,” 235). Albeit he might mean the other Greek docket,
Classification of the documents

The archive of Teōs (Dd-hr son of Hr) contains 15 papyri (ten Demotic papyri, four bilingual Demotic-Greek papyri, and one Greek papyrus). They were found intact in a big jar wrapped in brown linen cloth. Most of these documents are in fine condition except document No. 14, which is in a bad state of preservation.

The Keeper (last owner) of the Archive

It is most likely that Teōs, son of Horos, is highly probable to have served as the last keeper of the archive. His name (Dd-hr) accompanied by the phrase dd-w n-f which denotes “they call him by his nickname,” is associated with his title P3-lsw meaning “the sheep/the ram” (lsw derived from older sr). For reference, an example of the hieroglyphic combination Dd-hr-p3-lsw can be found in Ranke, Personennamen, 411: 14, although it should be noted that the translation “Dd-hr, der Alte” requires amendment. It is worth mentioning that his name and title exhibit some variations across different documents, as seen in the following instances:

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2 Unfortunately, there is no information or photos of this jar during excavation or afterward.
5 The intention behind the given description remains unclear, as it is uncertain whether it should be interpreted as a form of self-aggrandizement, likening the man to a powerful ram, or a form of mocking sarcasm, as the Egyptians have been known to use the term “sheep man” to denote a man who is deemed pliant and easily influenced. Additionally, it is worth noting that, even in present times, Egyptian vernacular frequently employs the sheep metaphor to describe men perceived as yielding to the authority of their wives or mothers.
6 The common writing of the word after the 19/20 dynasties, see Erichsen, Glossar 43 and 441; CDD, Letter 7 (18 April 2011), 221.
7 Lüddeckens has read Dd-hr-p3-sr following the old reading sr, Lüddeckens, “Ein demotischer Urkundenfund in Tuna el Gebel,” 236; 239.
8 I owe this reference to G. Vittmann.
Teōs was one of the youngest adult members of the family, as both five documents directly related to him – Nos. VI, VII, X, XI and XII - date to 162 BC. While another seven documents are indirectly related to him (i.e., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9).

As mentioned in documents Nos. X-XII, Teōs, son of Horos, was working "follower (server) of the gods of the resting place of the ibis and monkey, which is in the west of Hermopolis ". He was a half-brother of +d-Hr son of +d-+Hwtj-iw = f anx: the mother is the same, but the father (from a second marriage) is different.

It looks like that when it stopped growing (ca.162 BC), the archive was already passed on to Teōs, who was probably acting as the head of the family, safekeeping the papers of his relatives. El-Amir noted that presently, in Upper Egypt, it is customary for families to rely on a trusted individual within their kinship as a dependable and honest caretaker. This person is entrusted with the responsibility of safeguarding their valuable belongings and important documents, providing the family with a sense of security.¹ Thus, it matches both conditions mentioned by Vandorpe for keeping an archive by a single person².

Sealing the archive documents

All the documents in the archive are not sealed except P. Nos. 6 and 7, which were sealed with a mud seal ca. 2.2 cm, with an unclear figure in the middle³. This figure looks like the quail check sign ⦃ or the sign of the white crown of upper Egypt ⦄.⁴ Sealing just these two documents could be influenced by the Greek practice of writing a document twice and sealing the scriptura interior. As TM mentions, the Egyptians adopted this practice for specific contracts, particularly oaths and acknowledgments of debts⁵.

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¹ El-Amir, “Varia Demotica,” 112.
² Vandorpe, ‘Archives and Dossiers’, 233.
³ This seal was sent from the Egyptian museum to the Antiquities Museum of Bibliotheca Alexandrina.
⁴ This interpretation was suggested to me by Florence Albert (IFAO, 12-07-2017).
⁵ Seals and Stamps from Greco-Roman and Byzantine Egypt: https://www.trismegistos.org/seals/overview_2e.html. (Consulted 14 September 2023)
Several other papyri discovered in the necropolis, specifically during the Saite Period, were found to have been sealed with hieroglyphic impressions. For instance, the Papyri Mallawi museum, numbered 486 A and B, which were part of an archive belonging to the priests of Hormerti, featured the sign $\text{m}$. The administration of Mallawi museum suggested that these papyri were from the reign of King Psammetichus, primarily based on the presence of the sign $m$ and another seal of papyrus “Hormerti-5” displaying the name $Psmtk$ within a royal cartouche. However, Ebeid contested this assertion, arguing that it would be incorrect to solely rely on the names found on the seals for dating the papyri, as these names could also be personal or parts of personal names instead of the ruling pharaoh’s name.¹

Studies of the Archive of Teōs

In 1958, Zaki Aly published the Greek text (P. No. 15) from this collection in the Proceedings of the IX International Congress of Papyrology. The article was titled “Egypt’s Contribution to the Promotion of Papyrological Studies. Appendix: A Prosangelma from Hermopolis Magna”.² It consisted of three sections. The first section provided a general introduction to notable Papyrologists and their contributions, with a focus on the role of the Egyptian society of Papyrology and its periodical ‘Études de Papyrologie’. The second section discussed recently discovered papyrological materials in Hermopolis magna, specifically in Tuna el-Gebel, offering a detailed description of the archive of Teōs. The third section presented the publication of the only Greek text in

the archive of Teōs (P. 24/11/62/15), which was a “Prosangelma”\(^1\). In 1971, Lüddeckens shed light on this archive in an article titled “Ein demotischer Urkundenfund in Tuna el-Gebel mit einer genealogischen Skizze”\(^2\) during the 13\(^{th}\) International Congress of Papyrology. This article served as a valuable introduction to studying the archive, providing details about its discovery, and discussing the genealogy of Teōs' family. El-Amir also contributed to the same congress with an article titled “Varia Demotica”\(^3\), addressing the circumstances of discovering demotic family archives, a demotic account i.e., P. Philadelphia 30 (dated to the reign of Ptolemy Soter I ca.301 BC), the question of Egyptian Roman law, and listing demotic words and expressions that persisted in colloquial Arabic in Egypt. The article mentioned our archive as one of four discovered under floors or hidden in corners of dwellings, confirming that this was a common practice among native Egyptians to preserve their deeds and documents.\(^4\)

In 1973, El-Amir and Lüddeckens added the names of the eponymous priests and priestesses mentioned in the archive to the list of names of this priesthood in their article “Ergänzungen zur Liste der eponymen Priester”. They also provided some insights on the dating of certain documents (i.e., P. Nos. 8 and 9).

Lüddeckens listed the documents of the archive, along with their numbers and topics, in his article in LÄ IV (1982), p. 831, under the entry "Papyri, Demotische, Kairo aus der Ägyptischen Grabung in Tuna el-Gebel". In another article in LÄ VI (1986), p. 881, under the entry "Urkundenarchive, Hermopolis", he briefly mentioned the name of the archive, its date, its discovery in two jars, and that it contained 14 papyri.\(^5\)

In 2005, Farid published two demotic papyri from this collection (TR numbers 24/11/62/2 and 24/11/62/3) titled “Two Demotic Annuity Contracts”\(^6\). He later published another document (TR number 24/11/62/4) in 2009 under the title “A Demotic Sale Contract of the Whole Property”.\(^7\)

In 2017, the marriage contracts of the archive (Documents Nos. 1, 5, 8, and 9) were studied in the PhD dissertation of the author of this article. The dissertation, titled “Miscellaneous Demotic and Greek Documents from Tuna el-Gebel Necropolis: Philological, Palaeographical, and Cultural Study”, was supervised by Prof. Mohammed Kashaf (Äin Shams), Prof. Mahmoud Ebeid (Cairo), and Prof. Maha Akeel (Helwan), and examined by Prof. Günter Vittmann (Würzburg) and Prof. Ola El-Aguizy (Cairo).

In 2022, documents nos. 6, 7, 10, and 11 were revealed in an MA thesis conducted by Dina el-Sayed Rashad at Mansoura University. The thesis was titled “Unpublished

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1 A “Prosangelma” is notification implying denunciations, either against persons or unknown ones in cases of robbery.


5 The total number of papyri in the collection is fifteen, not fourteen. It appears evident that Lüddeckens was unaware of the Greek papyrus (no. 15) which had been previously published by Zaki Aly.


Demotic Papyri from Tuna El-Gebel” and supervised by the late Prof. M.A. Nur el-Din and Prof. Soheir Wahid El-Din.

Contents and Dating of the Archive

In 2022, documents nos. 6, 7, 10, and 11 were revealed in an MA thesis conducted by Dina el-Sayed Rashad at Mansoura University.

Fig. 6 Topics of the archive’s documents

Fig. 7. rate of written documents through the period of the archive (191-162 BC)

The following table gives more details regarding the script of each document, its content, and the date given in publications and the TM database:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TR No.</th>
<th>SR No.</th>
<th>Type of script</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>TM No.</th>
<th>Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/2</td>
<td>3742</td>
<td>Demotic</td>
<td>Year 6 of Ptolemy VI Philometor</td>
<td>176-175 BC&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; BC 178 Dec 6? (year 04, Hathyr 01) or BC 176 Dec 5? (year 06, Hathyr 01)&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Annuity contract</td>
<td>TM 46227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/3</td>
<td>3743</td>
<td>Demotic</td>
<td>Year 6 of Ptolemy VI Philometor</td>
<td>176-175 BC&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt; BC 178 Dec 5? (year 04, Hathyr 01) or BC 176 Dec 5? (year 06, Hathyr 01)&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Annuity contract</td>
<td>TM 48334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup> El-Amir and Lüddeckens, “Ergänzungen zur Liste der eponymen Priester,” 1; TM Dateref 46225 (consulted 13-09-2023).
<sup>2</sup> Date provided by Farid, “Two Demotic Annuity Contracts,” 324-337.
<sup>4</sup> Date given by Farid, “Two Demotic Annuity Contracts,” 324-337.
<sup>5</sup> TM Dateref 48334 (accessed 13-09-2023).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Document No.</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/5</td>
<td>3749</td>
<td>Demotic</td>
<td>Year 6 of Ptolemy VI, VIII, and Cleopatra II.¹</td>
<td>BC 165 Oct 3 - 164 Oct ²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ El-Amir and Lüddeckens, “Ergänzungen zur Liste der eponymen Priester,” 2.
⁵ The date of P. no. 8 was calculated based on the joint rule of Ptolemy VI and Cleopatra II, which is mentioned in the first line: (H3. t-sp 7 t ibt-2 smm n pr-w Ptwlmjs w-s-s ñ Ptwlmjs n-tr.w njt pr). This means that the year 7 corresponds to the first year of their joint rule (BC 163 Jun 30 - Jul 29). On the other hand, P. no. 9, which also dates to the same year (163 BC), calculates the date from the start of Ptolemy VI's reign in 180 BC. This is mentioned in the first and second lines: (H3. t-sp 19 t pij ñh.t (sw 15), n-pr-w Ptwlmjs w-s-s ñ Ptwlmjs n-tr.w njt pr). Therefore, the year 7 (beginning of the joint rule) is the same as the year 19 (12 years of Ptolemy VI alone plus 7 years of the joint rule with Ptolemy VIII and Cleopatra II), which corresponds to the year 163 BC, see El-Amir and Lüddeckens, “Ergänzungen zur Liste der eponymen Priester,” 3, note 11.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Date Range (year and month)</th>
<th>Type of Contract</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Author/Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/10</td>
<td>3746</td>
<td>Demotic with a Greek docket</td>
<td>(Year 19 of Ptolemy VI and Cleopatra II)²</td>
<td>Sale contract and cession (liturgies)</td>
<td>TM 46226</td>
<td>Dina Rashad MA thesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/11</td>
<td>3747</td>
<td>Demotic</td>
<td>Year 19 of Ptolemy VI and Cleopatra II</td>
<td>Sale contract and cession (liturgies)</td>
<td>TM 48337</td>
<td>Dina Rashad MA thesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/12</td>
<td>3752</td>
<td>Demotic</td>
<td>Year 19 of Ptolemy VI and Cleopatra II</td>
<td>A demotic loan of money</td>
<td>TM 48338</td>
<td>Under publishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/13</td>
<td>3753</td>
<td>Demotic</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Still under study</td>
<td></td>
<td>Under publishing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Full details of the archive of Teōs

4. TM Dateref 48337 (accessed 13-09-2023); El-Amir and Lüddeckens, “Ergänzungen zur Liste der eponymen Priester,” 4; Lüddeckens, “Papyri, Demotische, Kairo,”
7. TM Dateref 5794 (consulted 13-09-2023).
Marriage affinities in the family of Teōs

The documents list a total of 31 individuals, with 16 men and 15 women. Based on the family's genealogy, we can determine that 14 of the men were married. However, for *Dd-hr-p3-sr* (mentioned in P. Nos. 6, 7, 10, and 12) and *Sr3.t=w-irt-bjn* (the first party in P. No. 4), there is no information confirming whether they were married or not.

Out of the 14 men, 11 were married once, while two were married twice, and one man was married to three women. On the other hand, there is no evidence that the woman *Rnp.t-nfr.t* (mentioned in P. Nos. 6 - 7) was ever married. Among the 15 women, 14 got married, with 10 of them marrying once and four marrying twice.

Although two men married twice and one man married three times, there is no indication that they were married to multiple women at the same time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Doc. No.</th>
<th>1st party</th>
<th>2nd party</th>
<th>Relative relations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/1</td>
<td><em>Ir.t-hr-r=wr S. Dd-hr, whose mother Htp-lnsw</em></td>
<td><em>Ta-is d. Sp-hp, whose mother T3-rnp.t c3.t</em></td>
<td>Marriage between <em>Ir.t-hr-r=wr</em> and <em>Ta-is</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/2</td>
<td><em>Dd-Dhwij-lw=f 3ny S. Dhwij-gm t, whose mother Ta-rt</em></td>
<td><em>Ta-rt d. P3-tj-k3-km, whose mother Ta-h3.t T3-c3.t</em></td>
<td>Son and his mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/3</td>
<td><em>Dd-Dhwij-lw=f 3ny S. Dhwij-gm, whose mother Ta-rt</em></td>
<td><em>Ta-rt d. P3-tj-k3-km, whose mother Ta-h3.t T3-c3.t</em></td>
<td>Son and his mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/4</td>
<td>The woman <em>Ta-sj, d. Tj-c3</em>², whose mother is <em>Tj-n3</em>³</td>
<td>*Sr3.t=w-irt-bjn, S. Dd-hr-p3-hb, whose mother is <em>Ta-sj; the elder son of the first party</em></td>
<td>Son and his mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/5</td>
<td><em>Dhwij-lw S. Hr-p3-bjk, whose mother</em></td>
<td><em>Ta-rt d. P3-tj-k3-km, whose mother Ta-</em></td>
<td>φ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 This is the reading of Lüddeckens (“Ein demotischer Urkundenfund in Tuna el Gebel,” 239), while it was read as *Dhwij-ir-tj=f* by Farid in P. nos. 2& 3 (Adel Farid, “Two Demotic Annuity Contracts,” 325, 340).

2 Lüddeckens read: daughter of *sn* (Lüddeckens, “Ein demotischer Urkundenfund in Tuna el Gebel,” 239).

3 Farid was confused concerning the reading of mother of *Ta-sj*. In the introduction of his article, he read *Tj-n3*, while in the entire text, *Tj-lnsw*? (Farid, “A Demotic Sale Contract,” 261-76). Lüddeckens read it *Tj-3w*, which is more reasonable.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Parties of the Contracts and Their Relative Relations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/6 and 7</td>
<td>$\text{Rnp.t-nfr.t}$ d. $\text{Dhwjt-lw}$, whose mother $\text{Is.t-m-h3.t}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/8</td>
<td>$\text{Dd-hr}$ S. $\text{Dd-Dhwjt-lw=f snh}$, whose mother $\text{Is.t-m-h3.t}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/9</td>
<td>$\text{Dhwjt-gm}$ S. $\text{Dd-Dhwjt-lw=f snh}$, whose mother $\text{Ta-is}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/10</td>
<td>$\text{Dhwjt-lw}$ S. $\text{Hr-p3-bjk}$, whose mother $\text{T3-mw.t-nfr.t}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/11</td>
<td>$\text{Dhwjt-lw}$ S. $\text{Hr-p3-bjk}$, whose mother $\text{T3-mw.t-nfr.t}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/12</td>
<td>$\text{Dhwjt-lw}$ S. $\text{Hr-p3-bjk}$, whose mother $\text{T3-mw.t-nfr.t}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/13</td>
<td>$\text{?}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/14</td>
<td>$\text{?}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/11/62/15</td>
<td>Προσάγησεμα from Seos, son of Horos to Mnaseas, diadochus and epistates of the guards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table No. 2: Parties of the contracts and their relative relations

The ($\phi$) symbol refers to the fact that there is no relative relation between the two parties.
Marriage Affinities in the family of Teōs

I. Men being married only once.

\[ P3-tj-k3-km \]
\[ \text{P. 2 & 5} \]
\[ Dhwtj-gm \text{ (I)} \]
\[ \text{P. 2} \]
\[ Hr-p3-bjk \]
\[ \text{P. 5 & 10} \]
\[ sn \]
\[ \text{P. 4} \]
\[ Dd-hr-p3-hb \]
\[ \text{P. 4} \]
\[ Dhwtj-gm \text{ (II)} \]
\[ \text{P. 9} \]
\[ Hr-wd3 \]
\[ \text{P. 1} \]
\[ Dd-hr \]
\[ \text{P. 1} \]
\[ Sp-hp \]
\[ \text{P. 1} \]
\[ Tr.t-hr-r, r=w \]
\[ \text{P. 1} \]
\[ Hr \]
\[ \text{P. 1} \]

\[ Ta-h3.t \]
\[ \text{T3-}r3.t \]
\[ \text{P. 2 & 5} \]

\[ Ta-rt \]
\[ \text{P. 2} \]

\[ Ti-mw.t-nfrit \]
\[ \text{P. 5 & 10} \]

\[ Tij-3w \]
\[ \text{P. 4} \]

\[ Ta-sj \]
\[ \text{P. 4 & 9} \]

\[ Ta-imn \]
\[ \text{P. 1} \]

\[ Htp-hnsw \]
\[ \text{P. 1} \]

\[ Ta-is \]
\[ \text{P. 1} \]

II. Men married twice.

\[ Dd-Dhwtj-iw=f3nh \]
\[ \text{P. 2, 3, 8 and 9} \]

\[ Is.t-m-h3.t \]
\[ \text{P. 6 & 8} \]

\[ Ta-is \]
\[ \text{P. 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12.} \]

\[ Dd-hr \]
\[ \text{P. 8 & 9} \]

\[ Ta h3.t \text{ (II)} \]
\[ \text{P. 8} \]

\[ Ta-sj \]
\[ \text{P. 9} \]

III. Men married three times.

\[ Dhwtj-iw \]
\[ \text{P. 5, 6 and 8} \]

\[ Is.t-m-h3.t \]
\[ \text{P. 6 & 8} \]

\[ Ta h3.t \text{ (I)} \]
\[ \text{P. 8} \]

\[ Ta-rt \]
\[ \text{P. 2, 3 and 5} \]

Red color = woman married more than one time.
IV. Men there is no mention if they got married or not.

1. $Dd-hr-p3-sr$  
   P. 6, 7, 10, 11 and 12

2. $Stt.T=w-irt-bjn$  
   P. 4

V. Women there is no mention if they got married or not.

1. $Rnp.t-nfr.t$  
   P. 6 & 7

![Graph of Marriages of Men](chart1.png)

![Graph of Marriages of Women](chart2.png)
Conclusion:

This paper presents a thorough analysis of the Teōs archive, which originates from the Tuna el-Gebel necropolis, dating back to the Ptolemaic period in ancient Egypt (191-162 BC). The valuable insights gained from this archive shed light on the historical context of the era. The archive was discovered in 1954 by the Cairo University archaeological mission, led by Zaki Aly. However, there are a couple of misconceptions regarding the archive. Specifically, it has been incorrectly stated in three articles by El-Amir and Lüddeckens that the archive was found in 1962. Additionally, the exact location of the archive was initially believed to be the priests' house, situated to the left of the gallery entrance. However, it was eventually found in the administrative building TG 2002.K3, which not only served as a storage space for personal documents and valuable possessions but also fulfilled other administrative activities. The archive encompasses a diverse collection of documents, including marriage contracts, annuity contracts, sale contracts, loan agreements, and a Prosangelma. Teōs, likely the last caretaker of the archive, was entrusted with safeguarding the papers of his relatives, as evident from the cluster of documents indirectly associated with him.

Zaki Aly's publication of the Greek text from the collection (Προσάγγελμα) in 1958 was an initial contribution, followed by subsequent studies by various scholars. These studies have provided valuable insights into the genealogy and dating of the documents within the archive. Ongoing research, such as Farid's two papers, Mahmoud el-Bokl's PhD dissertation focusing on the four marriage contracts of the archive, and Dina Rashad's MA thesis centered on the examination of the sale contracts, continually brings to light and analyzes previously unpublished demotic and bilingual demotic-Greek papyri. These endeavors contribute to a deeper understanding of this remarkable collection. Furthermore, the paper also provided essential insights into the marital connections within Teōs' family. I eagerly anticipate the forthcoming publication of this archive as a collaborative endeavor, expected to occur in the near future.
Bibliography


Lüddeckens, Erich.“Mitgift” in LÄ IV, 1982, cols. 152.


