Note to the Reader

The texts are stored in the Special Collections of the University Library of the University of Basel. The papyri originally had inventory numbers (used in Rabel's edition) but the plates have been relabeled using the numbers from Rabel's edition and using consecutive numbers for the as yet unedited texts, except for the Pahlavi text. In the papyrological headers of the present edition, only the numbers from Rabel's editions (listed as the *P.Bas.* I number) and the new inventory numbers (listed as the P.Bas. inv. number) have been used. Since a few pieces have been quoted in publications under their old inventory number, the following concordance might be useful.

P.Bas. II	Old inv.-nr.	New inv.-nr.	*P.Bas.* II	Old inv.-nr.	New inv.-nr.
1	50	P.Bas. 27d	**25**	26	P.Bas. 38 rto
2	50	P.Bas. 27b	**26**	23	P.Bas. 8
3	A	P.Bas. 1a	**27**	14	P.Bas. 2
4	23 vso	P.Bas. 23 vso	**28**	22	P.Bas. 3
5	50	P.Bas. 27a	**29**	7	P.Bas. 7
6	50	P.Bas. 27c	**30**	10a–c	P.Bas. 22
7	51	P.Bas. 41	**31**	39	P.Bas. 24
8	1	P.Bas. 28	**32**	24	P.Bas. 36
9	2	P.Bas. 29	**33**	33	P.Bas. 43
10	3	P.Bas. 30	**34**	48	P.Bas.Copt. 3
11	4	P.Bas. 31	**35**	41	P.Bas. 48
12	5	P.Bas. 32	**36**	38	P.Bas. 47 rto
13	6	P.Bas. 33	**37**	37	P.Bas. 46
14	44	P.Bas. 51	**38**	40	P.Bas. 25
15	18	P.Bas. 18	**39**	25	P.Bas. 37
16	17	P.Bas. 35	**40**	38	P.Bas. 47 vso
17	16	P.Bas. 15	**41**	43	P.Bas. 50
18	35	P.Bas. 20	**42**	15	P.Bas. 9
19	8	P.Bas. 4	**43**	12 rto	P.Bas. 16 rto
20	13 rto	P.Bas. 13	**44**	12 vso	P.Bas. 16 vso
21	23 rto	P.Bas. 23 rto	**45**	29	P.Bas. 5
22	11	P.Bas. 6	**46**	27	P.Bas. 17
23	19+20	P.Bas. 10+11	**47**	13 vso	P.Bas. 21
24	21	P.Bas. 12	**48**	26	P.Bas. 38 vso

P.Bas. II	Old inv.-nr.	New inv.-nr.	*P.Bas.* II	Old inv.-nr.	New inv.-nr.
49	28	P.Bas. 39 rto	**60**	M I 4	P.Bas.Hierat. 2
50	28	P.Bas. 39 vso	**61**	42	P.Bas. 45
51	9	P.Bas. 14	**62**	??	P.Bas.Copt. 5+6
52	100	P.Bas. 19	**63**	??	P.Bas.Copt. 7
53	32	P.Bas. 42	**64**	46	P.Bas. 34
54	34	P.Bas. 44	**65**	45	P.Bas. 49
55	31	P.Bas. 26	**66**	Copt.	P.Bas.Copt. 1
56	30	P.Bas. 40	**67**	M I 4	P.Bas.Copt. 4
57	B+C	P.Bas. 1b+c rto	**68**	47	P.Bas.Copt. 2
58	B+C	P.Bas. 1b+c vso	**69**	M I 18a	M I 18a
59	M I 4	P.Bas.Hierat. 1	**70**	M I 18b	M I 18b

Tab. 1: Concordance of edition, old and new inventory numbers of the Basel papyri

In addition to the inventory numbers, each edition's header contains also a Trismegistos (https://www.trismegistos.org/) reference number (TM number). In the text, we occasionally refer to TM archive numbers (TM Arch ID number), geographical references (TM Geo ID number), and TM onomastic references (TM namID).

The abbreviations used for text editions are those of the Checklist of Editions (see the bibliography at the end); editions are set in italics, whereas inventory numbers are given in plain texts. The editions follow generally the Leiden Conventions given below for the convenience of the non-papyrological scholars:

[– – –]	A lacuna or gap of unknown extent in the original text, not restored by the editor.
[α β γ]	Restored letters or signs in lacuna or gap in the original text.
[±num]	Amount of letters or signs assumed to be lost in lacuna or gap but not restored by editor.
α(β γ)	Abbreviations in the text, expanded by the editor.
<αβ>γ	Letters or signs erroneously omitted by the ancient scribe.
{αβγ}	Letters or signs considered superfluous by the editor.
. . .	Traces of letters or signs visible on the surface, but insufficient for a restoration of the text.
α\β/γ	Letters or signs added supralinear.
⟦α β⟧	Letters or signs deleted by the ancient scribe.
vac.	Space left empty.

To mark a broken edge, we used a separate line with – – – pattern.
Greek names are accented according to Preisigke, *Namenbuch*.

Ink analysis has been conducted with the collaboration of Tea Ghigo and Sebastian Bosch from BAM (Federal Institute of the Materials Research and Testing, Berlin) and CSMC (Centre for the Study of Manuscript Cultures, Hamburg). DinoLite, a USB microscope equipped with near-infrared and ultraviolet light, has been used on the entire papyrus collection.[1] Near-infrared reflectography allows distinguishing the presence of carbon, which remains opaque under near-infrared light, and of iron-gall ink, which loses its opacity.[2] Mixed inks elude this analytical protocol and have been recently object of new investigations aimed at determining a methodological approach to univocally identify them.[3] Only the Pahlavi drawing had a specific ink analysis of its own. It has not been possible to run an ink analysis on the Pahlavi text.

In six cases (**19, 42, 49, 52, 56**, and **68**), the tests were not decisive and further investigation is needed ("ink analysis: undetermined" in the editions). The large majority of texts used, as expected, carbon ink ("ink analysis: carbon" in the editions). Two exceptions on literary papyri are worth underlining: **2** is an *Iliad* codex written with two metal inks (one for the text itself, one for the accents and punctuation) and **3** (medical text). Furthermore, all the Coptic literary codices, either on papyrus (**65**) or on parchment (**62, 63**) are written with metal ink ("ink analysis: iron-gall" in the editions).

The editors

[1] Rabin et al, *COMSt Newsletter* 3.
[2] Mrusek et al., *Naturwissenschaften* 82.
[3] Colini et al., *Manuscript Cultures* 11.