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P. CAIRO INV. JE 51509: LISTS OF PAYMENTS

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P. CAIRO INV. JE 51509: LISTS OF PAYMENTS¹ Taf. VII

P. Cairo inv. JE 51509, published in the present article, was found at Saqqara near the Step Pyramid in 1927 during excavations² conducted by C.M. Firth³. The papyrus measures 18.5 x 25 cm. It (taking side I as a starting point) is regularly cut off at the bottom; regularly broken off at the right, rather so at the left, and (partially) so at the top. On side I only columns III and IV are complete at the top (at the bottom all columns are complete); on side II the tops of the columns are preserved (at the bottom several columns are incomplete⁴). On side I the text runs along the fibers; on side II, written upside down in relation to the text on side I, against the fibers. A minimal space is left free at the top and at the bottom. We are dealing with a piece of papyrus originally part of a larger roll⁵. On side I there is still a $\kappa \delta \lambda \lambda \eta cic$ visible at 3.1 cm. from the left border.

The papyrus bears on both sides a list of payments in money wich on palaeographical grounds has to be dated to the middle of the IIIrd century B.C.⁶ Each list covers a period of two different, unknown months (on both sides a 12th day of an unknown month is mentioned). At least five different scribes were employed to write the entries on the two sides of the papyrus.

We are dealing with lists of daily money payments. The numerals are not accompanied by a symbol or any other indication of the currency in which the payments were made. In view of the amounts paid daily to individuals or for products and of the amounts received we assume that we are dealing with bronze drachmae⁷. Payments are in most cases made to persons⁸; only occasionally a produce *vel simile* is mentioned. Several persons occur again and again on both sides of the papyrus; other persons appear only once⁹.

On side I payments for two different days of an unknown month are preserved. The 12th of this month is mentioned in column V. 26. The other day, very probably the 11th, was mentioned on the *selis*

¹ We wish to thank the director of the Egyptian Museum at Cairo, Dr. Mohammed Saleh, for his kind permission to publish this text here. The personnel of the Egyptian Museum facilitated in many ways our work on the original. We also wish to thank Dr. W. Clarysse (Leuven) who saw an earlier draft of this article and made some useful comments.

² For these excavations, see *ASAE* 27, 1927, 105-111.

³ For Firth, see W.R. Dawson - E.P. Uphill, *Who was who in Egyptology*, London 1995³, 151.

⁴ Since not all columns end at the same heighth, it is impossible to say how many lines have been lost at the foot of a column when it is not complete.

⁵ One cannot actually say that the present piece of papyrus was cut from a larger roll, since both the right and the left edge are too irregular.

⁶ *Cf., e.g., P. Lille* I 1 (plates I-II; 259/58 B.C.); *P. Cair. Zen.* III 59319 (plate III; 249 B.C.); *P. Cair. Zen.* III 59326 (plate V; 249 B.C.); *P. Col.* IV 75 (plate between pp. 44-45; 248-246 B.C.); *P. Cair. Zen.* III 59367 (plate XIV; 240 B.C.). In column VIII. 35 of side I mention is made of the regnal year XXXVIII which corresponds to 248/47 B.C., *i.e* of the 38th regnal year of Ptolemy II. The only other Ptolemy who had a 38th regnal year is Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II, but 133/32 B.C. is too late a date for the present texts.

⁷ For the fractions of the drachma symbols with noteworthy shapes are often used. The symbol for 3 obols is a vertical line hardly curved at the top, not a double curved line as usual in the IIIrd century B.C. *M*. 1, *m*. 4 and *m*. 5 write the symbol for 4 obols with only one movement instead of with the usual two movements. The result is that the horizontal element of the symbol is at the bottom connected with the vertical line and has an oblique direction: [] instead of f. Similarly the symbol for 5 obols is written with only 2 movements and has the shape k instead of f. The symbol for a 1/2 obol is a short line which hardly curves, especially when it is connected with another symbol for obol(s). In our transcription of the text we print the usual forms: ℓ for 5 obols; ℓ for 4 obols; ℓ for 3 obols; = for 2 obols; – for 1 obol; \angle for 1/2 obol; ϵ for 1/4 obol.

⁸ For payments to persons whose names stand in the nominative instead of in the dative, see, *e.g.*, *P.Cair. Zen.* IV 59697; *P. Col.* IV 77.

⁹ The names are in many cases abbreviated (the abbreviations are nowhere indicated). Only when there is no alternative we have resolved the abbreviations.

now lost at the left of our present column I. The payments for the 11th started in all probability in the middle of a column, judging by the total for this day given in column I. 17 and the daily amounts usually paid. This fact implies that our text registered payments for at least one more day. The payments of a same day are on side I divided in uneven clusters with the total of each cluster given at the end. Each cluster is preceded by a name in the genitive. This could be the name of the person through whom, as a representative of the estate, the following payments were made. At the end of a day (*cf.* column V. 18-25) a recapitulation of the amounts paid through these persons is found. After each total and before the following name in the genitive, which introduces a new cluster, a payment¹⁰ to a certain Herak() is often listed which is *not* included in the total¹¹. This Herak() could be a secretary or a scribe connected with the registration of the payments made. In several instances one and the same person receives more than only one payment, sometimes paid by different representatives of the estate, (*cf., e.g.,* columns I. 33 and 38; II. 21; III. 31; IV. 20). We assume that the person in question was remunerated for individual tasks and was not employed as a (permanent) servant of the estate. It is not clear to us why, when the same person receives more than only one payment is introduced by $\dot{\alpha}\lambda(-)$ (*cf., e.g.,* columns II. 24 and III. 1-2).

On side II each day is divided in payments received and payments made. The money received is added up and the payments made are introduced by $\dot{\alpha}\nu\dot{\alpha}\lambda\omega\mu\alpha$. The expenses made are also added up at the end of each day. It is to be noted that some entries are written in *eisthesis* while others are aligned at the left (*cf., e.g.,* column II. 11, 13, 15, 16, 18). It is not to be excluded that the indented entries indicate payments made to or through the person mentioned immediately before while the unindented entries represent payments made directly by the estate itself.

Dots in front of nearly each entry (on side I)¹² and the relatively numerous corrections (on both sides) indicate that the lists were checked and were not the final versions. The purpose of these lists is not immediately obvious but we shall not go far wrong when we assume that we are dealing with expenses and receipts of a large estate comparable to the $\delta\omega\rho\epsilon\dot{\alpha}$ of Apollonios centered at Philadelphia.

Side I

Colu	ımn I				
	\pm 11 lines are lost			$[\bullet N] \upsilon \mu \phi()$	γ—
				[• 'A]µµ()	β
12	[• C]îtoc	βF	25	$[\bullet]$ 'Abac()	$\alpha \not\models \angle$
	[•].	βF		[•] ἘΡόδιος	γ−∠
	[• Π]υρρ()	$\beta \not \sim$		[•] 'Aµµ()	γ
15	[]		(γίνονται) κα	
	[].		Ήρακ()	\bigwedge
	(γίνονται) μδ [[]		30	Cάμο υ	
	['H]ρακ()	α		• 'Αμμ()	γ
	[Κοτ]τάβου			 'Αττιου() 	γ∠
20	[•] ταριχ()	β∕		• Παμμ(ένης)	βF
	[• .].αρι()	γ		• Ῥόδιος	γ—
	[•].u()	$\beta_{\dot{-}}$	35	• Φαςᾶς	β∠

¹⁰ Mostly 1 drachma is paid (columns I. 18; III. 5 and 16; IV. 33; VIII. 24). In column I. 29, 3 obols are paid. In column V. 24, 4 drachmae and 3 obols, the total paid out to Herak() on the 11th, is listed and added to the total given in column V. 17 (*cf.* note *ad locum*).

¹¹ The totals are with a few exceptions (for which see the notes *ad loca*) correct (sometimes only after correction).

¹² These dots are marks of control and, therefore, do not appear in front of the totals nor in front of the payments made to Herak() nor in front of the names (in the genitive) of the persons through whom the actual payments are made.

	 'Αττιου() 	γ=		• Κόμων	β
	• 'Αμμ()	γ		(γίνονται) ρμο	ι∠
	[•] Παμμ(ένης)	γ	5	Ήρακ()	0
	 17 / pap., also elsewhe	ere; μδ <i>ex</i> μγ		Νακούτου	
				• Κόμων	0
Colum	n II			• Ποκροῦρ(ιc)	0
	\pm 5 lines are lost			• Θέων	F
			10	 <i>ἄ</i>λ(λη) 	0
6].		 <i>ά</i>λ(λη) 	0
].		 Μαρεν() 	0
] <i>F</i>		 'Απεῦc 	0
	3 lines are lost	•		• Θέων	0
12] <i>F</i>	15	(γίνονται) ια	
]=		Ήρακ()	0
	• Δ[]			Τογγοῦ(τος)	
15	- `Aμμ()	β=∠		• Άμμ()	β
10	 ἄλ(λαι) 	β=∠		 Ίνδὸς 	β
	• Θέων	$\beta \not= \beta \not \leq \beta$	20	 'Αρχιν() 	۲ 0
	[•] Cîτοc	$\beta \mathcal{F}$	-0	 'Ινδὸc 	0
	• Ἡλιόδ(ωρος)	βF		 'Ιρην() 	β
20	 Μαγαῖ(οc) 	$\beta \not\models \angle$		• 'Aμμ()	β
	 Παμμ(ένης) 	β∠		 ἄλ(λη) 	۳ 0
	 'Aμμ() 	$\beta \mathcal{F}$	25	 'Ινδὸc 	0
	• Κόμων	β₽∠	20	 'Απεῦς 	0
	 Ἐράτ(ων) 	ρ, <u>–</u> γ		• 'Aμμ()	0
25	 'Aμμ() 	$\beta =$		 • Πηγη() 	0
20	• [β-]β <i>F</i>		 Γλαυκ() 	0
	• Δεξ()	β	30	 'Απεῦς 	0
	 Θέων 	β∕	50	• Παμμ(ένης)	0
	• λαξὸς	$\beta \not\vdash \angle$		• 'Aμμ()	β
30	• Χεςθ(ώτης)	β, <u>∠</u> β=∠		• Mûc	β
50	 · Ἰνδὸc 	β=∠		 'Acŵτιc 	۹ 0
	 κυνηγ(òc) 	β_ <u>_</u> β/	35	• 'Aμμ()	0
	• 'Aμμ()	β∕ β∠	55	 • Πυρρ() 	β
	 ἄλ(λαι) 	ρ <u>—</u> γ		• 'Aμμ()	β
35	 Νυμφ() 	γ_∠		 Γλαυ() 	β
55	 Πρίαμ(oc) 	$\beta \mathcal{F}$		• 'Aμμ()	β
	• Δῶρος	$\beta \not\vdash \angle$	40	 Φιλοκ() 	β β
	 Αἰλουρ() 	ρ, <u>~</u> γ	-10	31 παμμ : π <i>ex corr</i> .	Р
	 κυνη(γὸc) 	$\beta = \angle$		51 huµµ . h ex com.	
40	 'Aπεῦc 	β_ <u>_</u> β/	Colun	nn IV	
-0	• Κόμων	$\beta \not \vdash \angle$	Colum	 Βοῦλος 	ß
	πομων	Р, С		 Εὔαρχ(οc) 	ß
Colum	n III			• Εύρυμ()	0
Coluit	[• Ἐ]ράτων	βF		• Έθρομ() • Έρομ()	0
	[•] άλ(λαι)	μ⁄ γ∠	5	• 'Αμμ()	0
		14	5	1μμ()	0

 $\beta \not\vdash \angle$

α

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α

β=∠ β/\angle α£ $\alpha \nearrow$ βF βF $\alpha = \angle$ α/ $\alpha/$ α - \angle $\alpha =$ $\alpha =$ $\alpha/$ $\alpha/$ $\beta \mathcal{F} \angle$ $\beta F \angle$ α/\angle $\alpha =$ β– β/ $\beta \not\vdash \angle$ β/\angle β∕

 $\begin{array}{l} \beta \swarrow \\ \alpha [-] \\ \alpha = \\ \alpha = \\ \alpha = \measuredangle \\ \alpha = \measuredangle \end{array}$

• 'Aμμ()

 $\alpha \angle$

• $\ddot{\alpha}\lambda(\lambda\eta)$ $\alpha/$ $\alpha/$ • $\tau \alpha \rho \iota \chi()$ $\alpha \mathcal{F} \angle$ • 'Aµµ() α/ [•] 'Απεῦς 10 • Taur() β– β– • $\tau \alpha \rho \iota \chi()$ • 'Petu() β/\angle 'Αρχιν() β/\angle • Πόρος β/ 15 • 'Aµµ() γ– • $\Delta \epsilon \xi()$ $\alpha =$ • $\alpha\lambda(\lambda\eta)$ $\alpha/$ • ζῦτος α/ • $\Pi\eta\gamma\eta(\)$ $\alpha =$ 20 Παμμ(ένης) α/ • $K\eta\lambda\eta(\tau\dot{\eta}c)$ $\alpha =$ • $\Delta \epsilon \xi()$ $\alpha =$ • $\Gamma \lambda \alpha \upsilon \kappa ()$ $\alpha = \angle$ αĒ [•] ővoc 25 • $K\eta\lambda\eta(\tau\dot{\eta}c)$ $\alpha =$ • 'Aμμ() α=[∠] $\alpha = \angle$ • ζῦτος • 'Aµµ() $\alpha = \angle$ • $K\eta\lambda\eta(\tau\eta c)$ α-30 • $\Delta \epsilon \xi()$ α– 'Ιμούθ(ηc) $\alpha - \angle$ (γίνονται) $\pi \zeta \mathcal{F} \angle$ Ήρακ() α (*m.* 2) 'Αριστοβού(λ ου) • $\Pi \acute{\alpha} \mu \phi \iota (\lambda o c)$ 35 $\alpha = \angle$ • Kakk() kr()α • $\Gamma\lambda\alpha\nu\kappa()$ FL F • Potâc cu() \land ἄλ(λοι) • $K\rho\iota\tau() \phi\rho()$ FZ 40 36 k pap. 38 č pap. 40 **¢** pap. Column V \pm 6 lines are lost -----. 7 Πυρρ() [• $Capa\pi()$ $\beta =$

β/

 $\beta =$

 $\alpha \angle$

 $\alpha =$

• Δῶρος

• Magai(oc)

• 'Aμμ() φρ()

• $\Lambda \upsilon c \iota \mu (\alpha \chi o c)$

10

	- Αμμ()	uz
	 Εὐμέ(νηc) 	α–
15	• Λυςίμ(αχος)	α–
	(γίνονται) κς=	
(<i>m</i> . ?)	(γίνονται) τλε= (ών)
(<i>m</i> . 2)	• Λυςίμ(αχος)	μ[γ <i>Γ</i>]`δ΄
	• Κόττ(αβος)	κα
20	• Cάμοc	ρμα∠
	• Νακούτ(ης)	ια
	 Τογγ(οῦc) 	$\gamma \zeta F \angle$
	(γίνονται) τιδ Γ2	_
	Ήρακλ()	δ/
25	Άριςτόβ(ουλος)	κς=
(m, 1)	$\overline{\iota\beta}$	
(111, 1)	Τογγοῦ(τος)	
	 Φαςᾶς 	β <i>F∠</i>
	 Cκορδ() 	$\beta \not\models \angle$
30	 'Ανδρο() 	β, <u>−</u> β, <i>F</i>
20	• Παμμ(ένης)	$\beta \mathcal{F} \angle$
	• Μνάςων	$\alpha \neq$
	•.Κόμων	αF
	 • cιδηρ() 	α/
35	• Mûc	β=∠
	• Παμμ(ένης)	r — α/
	 Κριτ() 	β <i>F</i> ∠
	• Ἡλιόδ(ωρος)	γ
	 Cτοητ(ιc) 	¦βF∠
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9	• ∏[<u>.]</u> [
10	 'Ινδὸc 	β⁄. β
	• $\Delta \log ev()$	
	 'Αμμ() 	$\alpha \not\models \angle$
	 <i>ἄ</i>λ(λη) 	$\alpha \not\models \angle$
	 ἄλ(λη) 	αF
15	 Αἰλουρ() 	$\beta \not\models \angle$
	• Κόμων	βF
	• δοῦλος	β
	 'Ινδὸc 	β/
	 ταριχ() 	α
20	 Εὕδη(μοc) 	α/\angle
	• "Elev(oc)	$\beta F \angle$

τιδ ex τδ

	 <i>ἄ</i>λ(λαι) 	24
	• Χαιρε()	γ- Β <i>Ε Ζ</i>
	• 'Aμμ()	β <i>Γ∠</i> β∕
25	 • Παμμ(ένης) 	p⁄ α∕r
23	• $X\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon()$	β
	• 'Aμμ()	β β∕∠
	 Μάκρ(ων) 	β/\angle
	 Υσκρ(ων) 'Ανδρομ()	β/ β/
30	 Ανορομ() 'Αμμ() 	$\beta \not\vdash \angle$
50	 Αμμ() [Δ]ῶρος 	β-
	• [Δ]ώρος • κυνη(γὸς)	μ– β–
	• Φαcᾶc	
	• Κριτ()	γ– β <i>F∠</i>
35	• Άμμ()	β/∠ β/
55	 Αμμ() Φιλοκ() 	β∕∠
	· · · ·	p/∠ α/∠
	• 'Aμμ()	α/ Z α/
	 κυνη(γὸc) 'A == () 	
40	• 'Attiou()	β/\angle
40	• 'Aμμ()	β
	• δοῦλος	$\beta \not\vdash \angle$
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Colun	nn VII	
	\pm 9 lines are lost	
10	Α [^] ()	0
10	• $\Phi_{\iota}[\lambda_{0}]\kappa()$	β <u>=</u>
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10	 'Aμμ() Boῦλ(oc) 	$ \begin{array}{c} \beta = \\ \beta = \\ \beta \not - \\ \beta \not - \\ \beta & \beta \end{array} $
10	 'Άμμ() Βοῦλ(οc) 'Άμμ() 	$\beta \nearrow$
	 'Άμμ() Βοῦλ(οc) 'Άμμ() Παμμ(ένηc) 	β
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	 'Άμμ() Βοῦλ(οc) 'Άμμ() Παμμ(ένηc) 'Άμμ() 'Ρακοτ() Cιλφη() 'Άμμ() Μῦθος γυνὴ 	$\begin{array}{l} \beta \not \land \\ \beta \not \land \\ \beta \not \land \\ \beta \not = \\ \beta \not \land \\ \beta \not \land \angle \\ \beta \not \land \angle \\ \beta \not \land \\ \beta \not \land \end{array}$
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15 20	 'Άμμ() Βοῦλ(οc) 'Άμμ() Παμμ(ένηc) 'Άμμ() 'Ρακοτ() 'Γακοτ() 'Λμμ() Μῦθοc γυνὴ 'Ιρην() 'Άμμ() 	$\begin{array}{l} \beta \not \\ \beta \not \end{array}$
15 20 25	 'Άμμ() Βοῦλ(οc) 'Άμμ() Παμμ(ένηc) 'Άμμ() 'Ρακοτ() 'Ρακοτ() 'Διόφη() 'Άμμ() Μῦθοc γυνὴ 'Ιρην() 'Άμμ() 'ἄλ(λαι) Διογε() Ταυρ() 'Άμμ() Υαμβ(ρὸc) Ταυρ() Κίc(coc) μι() 	$\begin{array}{l} \beta \not \\ \beta \not $
15 20	 'Άμμ() Βοῦλ(οc) 'Άμμ() Παμμ(ένηc) 'Άμμ() 'Ρακοτ() 'Ρακοτ() 'Αμμ() 'Άμμ() Μῦθοc γυνὴ 'Ιρην() 'Άμμ() 'ἄλ(λαι) Διογε() Ταυρ() 'Άμμ() γαμβ(ρὸc) Ταυρ() Κίc(coc) μι() 'Άμμ() 	$\begin{array}{l} \beta \not \\ \beta \not $
15 20 25	 'Άμμ() Βοῦλ(οc) 'Άμμ() Παμμ(ένηc) 'Άμμ() 'Ρακοτ() 'Ρακοτ() 'Διόφη() 'Άμμ() Μῦθοc γυνὴ 'Ιρην() 'Άμμ() 'ἄλ(λαι) Διογε() Ταυρ() 'Άμμ() Υαμβ(ρὸc) Ταυρ() Κίc(coc) μι() 	$\begin{array}{l} \beta \not \\ \beta \not $

	• Δῶρος	βF
	• Calam $()$	β∕
	 'Αμμ() 	$\beta =$
35	• Ἐράτ(ων)	β∕
	• Παμμ(ένης)	β=
	• 'Aμμ()	β / \angle
	 ταριχ() 	β∕
	 'Αμμ() 	β/\angle
40	• Cîτοc	βF
	• $\Delta \iota \delta \upsilon ($)	βſ
	 'Ιμούθ(ηc) 	$\alpha \nearrow$
	• Cφὴξ	β=∠
~ .		

Column VIII ± 9 lines are lost

10	• 'Aμμ()	β∕[
	 ταριχ() 	β/\angle
	 Ἐράτω(ν) 	βF
	 Κριτ() 	β/\angle
	• Φαςᾶς	$\beta \not$
15	 Τιμη() 	β
16	 Μητρ() 	βF
16a	Πηγη()	β F \angle
17	 Κριτ() 	$\beta \not$
17a	Εὐμέν(ηc)	β/\angle
	 'Αμμ() 	βF
	 <i>ἄ</i>λ(λαι) 	β/\angle
20	 Ταυρ() 	β–
	• Κόμων	$\beta \nearrow$
	• 'Aμμ()	β
	(γίνονται) ρμδ=	=[[∠]]
	Ήρακ()	α
25	Κοττάβου	
	• 'Ρετν()	$\beta = \angle$
	• 'Aμμ()	$\beta = \angle$
	 <i>ἄ</i>λ(λη) 	$\alpha \not\models \angle$
	 <i>ἄ</i>λ(λη) 	$\alpha \not\models \angle$
30	• Kícc(oc)	β–
	 По́рос 	β–
	• 'Aμμ()	$\beta =$
	λογ(ίζονται)	β
(m. ?) ιε- \angle (<i>m</i> . 2) (γίνον)	ται) ιζ=[[∠]]
35(m.	1) $\dot{v}\pi(\dot{\epsilon}\rho)$ τελών λη (ἕτους) η
	• Χρυcoc()	α/\angle
	• Κόμων	$\alpha \not\models$

	 cιδηρ() 	$\alpha \mathcal{F}$		• Eů[
	 Ταχαβ() 	$\alpha \not\models \angle$	25	• K[
40	• Λητοί(c)	$\alpha \not \vdash \angle$		• τα[
	35 λη L pap.			(γίνονται) .[
Colui	nn IX			Άρχιν() [
0010	± 10 lines are lost			• Θέ[ων
			30	 <i>α</i>λ(λ) [
11	$\Delta[$			 Cîτ[oc
11	-τα[• $\tau \alpha \rho [\iota \chi()]$
	• Χρυ[coc()			• Θέ[ων
	• cı[α [λ(λ)
15	• 'Aµ[µ()		35	• $\tau \alpha \rho [\iota \chi()]$
15				• Δῶ[ροc
	• $\Delta \varepsilon[\xi()]$			 Πα[μμ(ένηc) ?
	• Ταυ[ρ()			• Πτ[
	• τα[ριχ() ?			• ∏ [
20	• Δε[ξ()		40	• Θέ[ων
20	(γίνονται) .[• Bo[ῦλ(oc) ?
	λ[•Ψ.[
	(γίνονται) ['Ερ[άτ(ων) ?
	'Αμ[μ()			

Side II

Column I

Exiguous remains of figures. Opposite lines 21-27 of column II one can still decipher the following amounts :

1] β =; 3] α ; 4] α ; 5] α ; 6] $\delta \angle$.

Column	Π
--------	---

Column II				τέλος	ξς–∠
(<i>m</i> . 3)	ια			'Αςκλη()	α
	Νακούτ(ου)	μδΓ	20	$(\gamma i v o v \tau \alpha i) \tau [\mathcal{F} \angle] ` \eta /$	Ľ
	Τογγοῦ(τος)	кδ∕ [[∠]		•	
	Cάμο υ	μζ=		ιβ Cάμου	κς–∠
5	'Ανναίου	ĸθÆ		Νακούτ(ου)	με–
	(γίνονται) ρμς=			Δώρου	ι∠
	ἀνάλωμα			'Ανναί(ου)	λα
	αἴρουςιν	\bigwedge	25	(γίνονται) ριβ/	
	'Ανναίωι	ιδΓ	(<i>m</i> . 4)	ἀνάλωμα	
10	Νακούτ(ηι)	θ		'Ανναί(ωι)	λ
	φόρετ(ρον)	β].	•
	Cάμωι	δ=			
	χαλκ()	ρι			
	Τογγοῦ(τι)	=	Colur	nn III	
15	χαλκ()	Ŷ		αἴρουςιν	-∠
	χόρτος	l		Ηρακλεî πρ()	ς
	Ζηνοδώρ(ωι)	F		(γίνονται) ο [[θ] 'γ' $\not\in \angle$	
	Ζηνοδώρ(ωι)	F		(γίνονται) ο [[θ]]`γ' 🗲 ∠	

(<i>m</i> . 3)	ιγ			Δ ιονυ() μήκ(ωνος)	ζ
5	Cάμου	$\lambda \alpha / \angle$		c αργάν(αι)	ς ζ <i>F</i>
	Νακούτ(ου)	$\lambda \theta - \angle$		Κεφαλ()	F
	Δώρου	η/\angle		(γίνονται) σια/Ζ	
	'Ανναίου	μς–∠			
	(γίνονται) ρκε Α		10(<i>m</i> .:	5) 1 8	
10	[π=∠]			Cάμο υ	μζ=∠
	ἀνάλωμα			Τογγοῦ(τος)	κηℒ∠
	'Αςκλη()	λ		Δώρου	ι£∠
	Νακούτ(ηι)	ς		Νακούτ(ου)	$\iota \mathcal{F} \angle$
	τηι μητρ(ί)	η	15	(γίνονται) 🖓	
15	'Ανναί(ωι)	ς	16	ἀνάλωμα	
	Δώρωι	β	16a	υρτα()	α
	αἴρους[1]ν	=		Ζηνοδώρ(ωι)	α
	Cάμω ι	δ=		Δώρωι	β=
	κεραμ()	αF		Τογγ(οῦτι)	δ=
20	τέλος	μ	20	Cάμω ι	β= Ŗ
(<i>m</i> . ?)	'Αμμω()	λ		Νακούτ(ηι)	β
	(γίνονται) ρκε/			(γίνονται) ιγ	•
(<i>m</i> . 3)	ιδ	• •	(<i>m</i> . 3)	ις	0
	Δώρου	$\lambda \beta =$		Τογγ(οῦτος)	ιθ=
25	Cάμου	λς Α	25	Cάμου	μζ
	Νακούτ(ου)	μγ∕∠		Άνναί(ου)	λ
		η/		(γίνονται) ⁹ ς=	
	Τογγοῦ(τος) κυ()	E—	28	(ὦν) ἀνάλωμα	0.0
	(γίνονται) ρκς=Ζ		28a	τέλος	$\iota\theta \mathcal{F} \angle$
30	ἀνάλωμα	2		Τογγ(οῦτι)	δ=
	Άςκλη()	ριβ	30	Cάμω ι	δ=
	Δεξιός	$\alpha/$		cελ()	α
	'Αττίναι τελ()`Κόνδωνι'	μ		Άνναί(ωι)	_
	[Ν]ακούτ(ηι)	ις/		(γίνονται) $[θ \neq] \kappa \theta / \angle$	
35	$\phi[\acute{o}]\dot{\rho}\epsilon\tau(\rho o \nu)$	ς			
				ιζ	0
(<i>m</i> . ?)	Μῦς		35	Cάμου	μα ΓΖ
	ραβδι(cτηc)			Τογγ(οῦτος)	ιζ=∠
	ς			Άνναί(ου)	λβ
	2 尗 pap.		40	(γίνονται) φα-	
				$\alpha \approx$, followed by accidental traces	28 L pap.
Colur			36 =∠	$ex \land \angle$	
	Δώρωι	δ=			
	Cάμω ι	δ=	Colur		
	τῆι μητ(ρί)	δ		ἀνάλωμα	2
	αἴρουςιν	=		Τογγ(οῦτι)	δ=
5	ΎΩρωι κολ()	$\zeta F \angle$		Cάμωι	δ=
				'Ανναίωι	8

γ Γ

ν

- 5 Ζηνοδώρ(ωι) Ἡνιόχωι Κοννῶι
- τέλος ζ/ $(givontai) od \not\in$ 10 ιη Δώρου κς∠ λ/ $A \rho \pi \alpha \eta()$ $\nu\zeta \mathcal{F} \angle$ **C**άμου 'Ανναί(ου) $\kappa \zeta \mathcal{F} \angle$ 15 $o \dots (-) Togg(o \hat{v} \tau o c)$ δ (γίνονται) $\rho\mu$ [[ε \mathcal{F}] 'ς \mathcal{L} ' ἀνάλωμα $A \rho \pi \alpha \eta()$ ĸβſ **C**άμωι ς= 20 Catur() ς– Δώρωι δ= κόφιν(οι) ι αἴρουςιν 23 =Έλέν(ωι) 23a δ 'Ανναίωι κς= 'Acklyp() \int 25 $(givontai) \circ \mathcal{F}$
- (*m*. 5) $\overline{\iota\theta}$

	Cάμο υ	ξε
	Τ[0]γγοῦ(τος)	кγ—
30	'Αρτί(μα) o _. ()	ιζ[
	'Αν[ναίου	•
	(γίνονται) [
	ἀ[νάλωμα	

22-23 between these lines accidental traces

Column VI

Τογγ(οῦτι)	γF
Άρτί(μαι) ο()	ιδ–
(γίνονται) κ [α] Α	

(*m*. 3) $\bar{\kappa}$

5	Τογγ(οῦτος)	ιθ–∠
	'Ανναίου	ξaF
	Δώρου	кθ
	Cάμου	ε
	Λυcιμ(άχου)	εſ∠

10	(γίνονται) ρκΕ	
	ἀνάλωμα	
	'Ανναί(ωι)	$\lambda \delta =$
	Νικίαι	$\alpha \nearrow$
	αἴρουςιν	=
15	Τογγ(οῦτι)	γ=
	Λυςιμ(άχωι)	=
	Cάμω ι	_
	'Αςκλη()	$\theta \not$
	Θάλλωι	_
20	(γίνονται) ν	
	$\overline{\kappa\alpha}$	
	Νακούτ(ου)	λγ
	Τογγ(οῦτος)	ιε=Ζ
	Δώρου	κζ=
25	'Αςκλη()	ιζ
	λο(ιπαί) Τογ(γοῦτος)	$\epsilon/2$
	(γίνονται) [[]]=	
	ἀνάλωμα	
	Τογγ(οῦτι)	β
	$X\alpha[\iota]\rho\epsilon(\)$].
	26 ∩ pap.; / ex €	
Col	umn VII	
	Άςκληπ()	β
	(γίνονται) υη Α	F
	κβ 'Αδρά(ςτου)	α=ε
	Νακούτ(ου)	κ[α∠]`β΄
5	Δώρου	λε <i>F</i> ΄
	Cάμου ο ()	γ
	Λυςιμά(χου)	δ
	(γίνονται) ξ[δ] ζ-ε΄	
	ἀνάλωμα	
10	Δώρωι	ζ_
	σελία	α
	Νακούτ(ηι)	δ–
	φόρετ(ρον)	γ=
	ἀδράφαξ(υc)	α
15	αἴρουςιν	_
	Cάμωι	δ=`-'
	δόμα	_
	Γλαυκίαι	ι
	'Acκλη() πρ()	φν ν
	nexal() up()	$\Psi \bullet \bullet$

20	['Αφροδιςίωι	α=]	10	Δώρωι	δ/\angle
	τέλος ἕως	·		ταγῆc	=
	$\overline{\iota\theta}$	кβ[∠]		(γίνονται) λε/	
	(γίνονται) χ[[γ/]]`νγ/	[∠]′			
	(γίνονται) Άξβ-		(<i>m</i> . 5)	κδ	
25	λ(οιπαί) νε-ε			Τογγοῦ(τος)	$\lambda -$
			15	Δώρου	ληΓ
	ξς-[?			'Αρπαη()	$\theta \not >$
				Cάμου ο()	$\varsigma F \angle$
	2 v <i>ex</i> τ 19 ff pap. 25 ∩ j	pap.		Λυςιμάχ(ου)	$\gamma \nearrow$
				[ίδιώτου	к∕]
Colur	nn VIII		20	$(\gamma i v o v \tau \alpha i) \pi \eta [\mathcal{F} \angle] \mathcal{F} \angle$	<u>/</u> '
	κγ		(<i>m</i> . 3)	ἀνάλωμα	
	Δώρου	λζ		'Αρπαη()	ιαΓ
	Αρπαηςι()	ις=		Τογγοῦ(τι)	γF
	Ξένου	ι η=		Δώρωι	κβ
5	Τογγοῦ(τος)	β₽	25	οίναγεῖα	$\alpha/$
	(γίνονται) οδ Ε			Cάμω ι	γ
	ἀνάλωμα			(γίνονται) μα 🗲	
	Ξένωι	ιζ/			
	'Αρπαη()	ιγ∠		15 F ex F 16 F ex F	20 πη <i>ex</i> ρθ

Column IX

Only the remains of a day in *ekthesis* at the heighth of lines 7-8 of column VIII have been preserved: $\overline{\kappa[\varsigma]}$.

Notes :

Side I

Ι

- 1-11) In these lines, now lost, payments for day $\overline{i\alpha}$ made through Lysimachos were registered. *Cf.* the recapitulation given in column V. 18-25, esp. 18.
- 12) Cîtoc as proper name occurs in *P. Tebt.* III 892, 42 (but *cf.* the note *ad locum*) of 151 or 140 B.C. and in *P. Lond.* II 289, 4. 24 (pp. 184f.) of A.D. 91 (*cf.* F. Preisigke, *NB* 387). It is, however, not to be excluded that we are here and in columns II.18; VII.40 dealing with a payment for wheat.
- 20) Possible are $\tau \alpha \rho_1 \chi(\epsilon \upsilon \tau \eta c)$, $\tau \alpha \rho_1 \chi(\eta \rho \delta c)$, $\tau \alpha \rho_1 \chi(\sigma m \delta \lambda \eta c)$ rather than $\tau \dot{\alpha} \rho_1 \chi(\sigma c)$ or $\tau \alpha \rho'_1 \chi(\tau \alpha)$.
- 21) Perhaps 'I] $c\alpha\rho i(\omega v)$.
- 22) Perhaps $T\alpha \upsilon]\rho \iota ($).
- 25) 'Aβâc or 'Aβac()? The proper name 'Aβâc is attested (cf. F. Preisigke, NB 1 and W. Pape-G. Benseler, Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen, 2). We do not exclude the resolution 'Aβac(η̂pιc). Less likely are 'Aβácκων or 'Aβácκων or 'Aβácκων or 'Aβácκαντος, names only attested in the Roman period.
- 26) Υόδιος is only listed by W. Pape-G. Benseler, *op. cit.*, 1311. *Cf.*, however, the proper name Υροδία in *P. Cair. Zen.* II 59176, 255. It seems less likely to us that we are dealing with ῥόδιος οἶνος (for which, *cf.* Athen. 1, 32e).

- 24) 'Ep $\dot{\alpha}\tau(\omega\nu)$: for the resolution, see columns III. 1 and VIII.12.
- 27) The fact that in line 32 of column II of side II the name $\Delta \epsilon \xi_1 \delta c$ appears written out in full is not sufficient warranty to resolve here and elsewhere where we find the abbreviation $\Delta \epsilon \xi(-)$ to $\Delta \epsilon \xi(1 \delta c)$, since some persons occur only on one side of the present text. There are many proper names starting with the letters $\delta \epsilon \xi$.

Π

- 29) $\lambda \alpha \xi \delta c$ is not attested as a proper name. D. Foraboschi, *Onomasticon alterum papyrologicum* 177a cites *SB* III 7260 col. II b, 6 but this *SB* text has been republished as *P. Mich.* II 121 Recto II ii and there $\lambda \alpha \xi \delta c$ in line 6 is correctly taken as a substantive.
- 31) [']Ινδόc, as proper name, is only listed by L. Zgusta, *Kleinasiatische Personennamen*, § 473 and Fr. Bechtel, *Historische Personennamen*, 55. *Cf.*, however, 'Ινδῶc in *O. Bodl*. I 156 = *CPJ* I 74.
- 32) F. Preisigke, *NB* 188 cites from *SPP* XX 106, 17 (IVth century A.D.) the proper name Κυνήγιοc. We assume that in the present text a payment to a hunter is made.
- 34) The in the preceding line mentioned 'Aµµ() received an extra payment without the reason being expressed. The same phenomenon occurs regularly in the present texts.
- 40) The proper name 'A $\pi\epsilon$ îc is not attested unless we have to read 'A $\pi\epsilon$ îc instead of 'A $\mu\epsilon$ îc in *P. Hib.* II 282, 21.
- III
- 6) The proper name Νακούτης is unattested. Cf., however, Νεχούτης et similia in E. Lüddeckens, Demotisches Namenbuch 10, 620.
- 12) Perhaps $M\alpha\rho\epsilon\nu(\kappa\alpha\hat{\imath}\mu\iotac)$ vel simile. Instead of $M\alpha\rho\epsilon\nu()$ a reading $M\alpha\rho\epsilon\iota()$ cannot be excluded.
- 20) 'Ap χ iv(): here and elsewhere perhaps 'Ap χ iv(ikoc) or 'Ap χ iv(oc).
- 28) A proper name $\Pi\eta\gamma\dot{\eta}$ is listed in W. Pape-G. Benseler, *op. cit.*, 1190. However, only very few female persons occur in the present text and we therefore prefer not to resolve the proper name. No substantive starting with the letters $\pi\eta\gamma\eta$ (except $\pi\eta\gamma\dot{\eta}$ = "fount, source") is as yet attested.
- 29) Although in line 18 of column VII of side II the name Γλαυκίαc is written out in full we cannot be sure that the letters γλαυκ here and in column IV.23,37 and the letters γλαυ in column III.38 have to be resolved to the same name. *Cf.* note to column II. 27.
- 33) Mûc (also column V.35 and Side II column III.36) is a Carian name which occurs relatively often in Memphis. Cf. L. Robert, Hellenica 8, 1950, 32ff.; L. Zgusta, op. cit., § 996. Cf. also D.J. Thompson, Memphis under the Ptolemies, Princeton 1988, 93ff.
- 34) The proper name 'Acŵτιc is unattested. Cf., however, the well attested proper names 'Acŵc and 'Acωτία in P. Petrie III 21b, 11 = M. Chrest. 3, 11.

- 2) The restauration [-] is made necessary by the total in line 32.
- 3) Probably Εὐρυμ(έδων) or Εὐρυμ(ήδης).
- 4) No proper name (or substantive) starting with the letters $\rho \epsilon \tau v$ is known to us. Instead of $P \epsilon \tau v()$ a reading $P \epsilon \tau v()$ is not to be excluded.
- 15) Above the 2nd μ of the proper name traces of ink. We think that they are accidental traces rather than a letter.
- 32) The total of the amounts listed in lines 18 through 40 of column III and lines 1 through 31 of column IV given in this line is 10 drachmas short. It should have been $\varphi \zeta \not \simeq \Delta$ as also becomes clear from column V 22 where the π is corrected to φ .
- 36) F. Preisigke, *NB* 157 cites from the late byzantine texts *P. Lond.* IV 1430, 45 and 1558, 17 the proper name Kακκάκ. It is not to be excluded that the scribe wrote one κ too much, since in both Hellenistic and Roman times several proper names starting with the letters κακ are attested.

 $\kappa\rho(-)$: we do not know how to resolve this abbreviation. It seems to us that behind it lurks a qualification of the person just mentioned. The same goes for cv(-) in line 38, for $\phi\rho(-)$ in line 40 of this column and line 11 of column V, $\mu\iota(-)$ in column VII. 29.

38) The proper name $\Pi \circ \tau \hat{\alpha} c$ is unattested.

- 17) This total is the sum of the payments made through the individual representatives during the 11th of the month and those made to Herak() during the same day. 335 drachmae 2 obols = 43 dr. 4 ob. (column I.17) + 21 dr. (column I.28) + 141 dr. 1/2 ob. (column III.4) + 11 dr. (column IV.15) + 87 dr. 4 1/2 ob. (column IV.32) + 26 dr. 2 ob. (column V.16) + 4 dr. 3 ob. paid to Herak() (1 dr. : column I.18 + 3 ob. : column I.29 + 1 dr. : column III.5 + 1 dr. : column IV.16 + 1 dr. : column IV.33). This total of 335 drachmae 2 obols was written down before 43 drachmae 4 obols (column I.16 and column V.18) was changed to 44 drachmae and 87 drachmae 4 1/2 obols (column IV.32 and column V.22) to 97 drachmae 4 1/2 obols.
- 18-25) Recapitulation of the amounts paid during day 11.
- 23) $\tau_1 \delta \not\subset J$ is corrected from $\tau \delta \not\subset J$ after $\pi \zeta \not\subset J$ in line 22 had been corrected to $\Im \zeta \not\subset J$. The sub-total is 1/2 obol short.
- 29) The proper names $C \kappa o \rho \delta \eta c$ and $C \kappa o \rho \delta \iota c \kappa o c$ exist. A payment for $c \kappa o \rho \delta (ov) = "garlic"$ is not to be excluded.
- 34) In F. Preisigke, NB 383 the proper name Cίδηροc is listed. This proper name is, however, rare and often dubious (cf. A. Bernand, De Koptos à Kosseir, no. 73, 2 note). It, therefore, seems more likely that a payment for cίδηροc or to a cιδηρουργόc vel simile was made.
- VI

28) $M\dot{\alpha}\kappa\rho(\omega v)$ is to be preferred to $M\alpha\kappa\rho(\dot{\alpha}\beta\iotaoc)$, $M\alpha\kappa\rho(\dot{\iota}voc)$ or $M\dot{\alpha}\kappa\rho(oc)$ which are only attested in the Roman period.

IV

V

¹⁷⁾ The proper name Δοῦλοc is only attested in the Roman period and we, therefore, prefer δοῦλοc. For the proper name Δοῦλοc, *cf.* J.A. Straus, *ZPE* 78, 1989, 147f.

VII

- 16) No proper name (or substantive) starting with the letters $\rho\alpha\kappa\sigma\tau$ is known to us.
- 17) Possible is also Cίλφη, a female proper name. No name starting with the letters ctλφη is, however, attested.
- 20) Possibly the wife of Mythos mentioned in the previous line is meant.
- 27) Possibly the son-in-law of Amm() mentioned in the previous line is meant.

VIII

16a/17a) Noteworthy is the absence of the control dot in front of the two names added interlinearly.

- 33) Two drachmae are registered but not yet paid. For this meaning of $\lambda \circ \gamma (\zeta \omega, cf. F. Preisigke, WB II, s.v.$
- 34) $\iota \in \angle$ is the total of the sums listed in lines 26 through 32. It is 1/2 obol short. $\iota \subseteq \llbracket \angle \rrbracket$ has been corrected from $\iota \subseteq \angle \angle$. *Cf.* the preceding number $\iota \in \angle \angle$ to which the 2 drachmae of line 33 were added.
- 35) Palaeographically a reading ὑποτελῶν λη (ὧν) η or ὑπ(ἐρ) τελῶν λη (ὧν) η is defendable. If this is the correct reading we are, however, unable to offer an explanation.
- 36) The substantive χρυςός is excluded in view of the small payment made. The proper name Χρυςός(τρατος) seems most likely. The proper names Χρυςός and Χρυςόςτομος are only attested in a later period.
- 39) A proper name (or substantive) starting with the letters $\tau \alpha \chi \alpha \beta$ is unknown to us. *Cf.*, however, the proper name T $\alpha \chi \beta \hat{\alpha} \tau_{1c}$.
- 40) The text does not present itacisms. Therefore, it seems unlikely to resolve $\Lambda\eta\tau oi(\delta\eta c)$, lege $\Lambda\eta\tau oi(\delta\eta c)$.

IX

- 11) Since Δ [is written in *ekthesis* and there is no control dot in front of it, we assume that with this line a new cluster of payments, made through a certain Δ [, starts. This cluster runs up till line 22.
- 12) Possibly $\tau\alpha[\rho\iota\chi()]$ but a proper name starting with $T\alpha[, e.g., T\alpha\upsilon\rho()]$, is not to be excluded. The same goes for line 26.
- 14) $C\hat{\iota}[\tau oc/(c\hat{\iota} \tau oc), C\iota[\lambda \phi \eta(\) [cf. column VII. 17] \text{ or } c\iota[\delta \eta \rho(\) ?$
- 18) Since we have $T\alpha v[\rho(\)$ in the preceding line 17 a reading and supplement $\tau \alpha[\rho \iota \chi(\)$ is likely.
- 21) Perhaps we have to read and supplement λ [$\alpha\gamma(i\zeta \circ \tau \alpha \iota)$ as in column VIII.33. $\Lambda \circ \tau \alpha i$ is normally written α or α .
- 22) In this line we expect the total of the payments listed in lines 12 through 19 with the sum registered in line 21 added. 23/28) *Cf.* note to line 11.

Side II

Π

- 2ff.) That the first entries of each day on this side of the papyrus (up till the first total) are payments made by the persons mentioned becomes apparent from the fact that their names are given in the genitive.
- 5) 'Aνναĵoc is a semitic proper name. *Cf.* H. Wuthnow, *Semitische Menschennamen*, 23 and *CPJ* III p.169. For Semites at Memphis, *cf.* D.J. Thompson, *op. cit.*, 85f., 97ff.
- 7) For the use of the singular ἀνάλωμα instead of the plural, cf., e.g., P. Cair. Zen. IV 59799, 6 etc.
- αἴρουcιν : this payment is made to unknown persons who transported something (the alternative αἰροῦcιν makes no sense). The payments made in connection with this regularly appearing entry are rather small.
- 13/15) These entries are written in *eisthesis*. Since the sums paid are rather high, it seems more likely that we have payments for χαλκ(όc), χαλκ(ία) or χαλκ(ώματα) rather than for a χαλκουργός *vel simile*.
- 21) $C\dot{\alpha}\mu\sigma\nu\kappa\varsigma-\angle$ has been added next to $\iota\beta$ after the other entries of this cluster (lines 22-24) had already been written.

III

- 10) We do not know the meaning of this deleted number.
- 14) $\tau \hat{\eta} \iota \mu \eta \tau \rho(\hat{\iota}) : cf.$ column IV.3. The use of the article indicates that a specific mother is meant. Probably the mother of the person for whom these texts were drawn up.
- Since this entry is written in *eisthesis*, there can be no question here of a person. One has to resolve κεράμι(ov) vel simile.
- 22) $/=(\gamma i v v \tau \alpha i)$ has been written twice. The upper stroke seems to have been deleted by abrasion.
- 32) Interchange of nominative and dative is not unusual in similar lists. *Cf., e.g., P. Col.* IV 77 and *P. Cair. Zen.* IV 59697.
- 33) $\tau \epsilon \lambda() : \tau \epsilon \lambda(\omega \tau)$? It is not clear in which connection the interlinearly written name stands to this entry. Was it perhaps meant to replace the name 'Artíval?

IV

- 9) To the right of the number accidental traces.
- 16a) Perhaps ' $A\mu\nu\rho\tau\alpha$ (). It is, however, difficult to resolve ' $A\mu\nu\rho\tau\alpha$ ($i\omega\iota$) in view of the diphthong.
- 28a) This addition forced the scribe to correct his total in line 33.
- 31) Since this entry is indented, we assume that we are not dealing with a proper name. We do, however, not know for certain which word lurks behind this abbreviation (*e.g.*, cέλινον/cελία [as in column VII.11 where the same amount of 1 drachma is paid]) but *cf.* column VII.11 note.

- V
- 6) The proper name 'Ηνίοχος is well attested (*cf. CPR* XVIII 4, 69-70 note). The substantive ἡνίοχος is, however, not to be excluded.
- 7) The proper name Kóvvoc is listed by F. Preisigke, NB 180. It is, however, more likely that Kovvôt is the dative of the more common proper name Kovvôc (cf. E. Mayser, Grammatik I² 2, 35).
- 12) 'Αρπαη(): 'Αρπαή(cεωc) or 'Αρπαή(cιοc). 'Αρπαηcίων is a name typical of the Roman period.
- 15) Our original reading was $\delta \pi \alpha \rho(\dot{\alpha})$ Toyy($o\hat{\upsilon}\tau oc$). However, since all the names of the persons who pay stand in the genitive, we rejected that reading.
- 20) Cατυρ(): Cατύρ(ωι) or Cατυρ(ίωνι).
- 26) The total of the expenses for the 18th amounts to 80 drachmas 4 obols and the total as given in this line is 10 drachmas short.
- 30) $o_{\cdot}(\cdot) : cf_{\cdot}$ the note to colmn VII.6.

VI

- 26) Toggus still has to pay 5 drachmas 3 1/2 obols. This still to be collected amount is nevertheless included in the total of line 27.
- 27) The correction is the result from the correction in line 26 where an original ℓ was altered into a /.

- 3) $A\delta\rho\dot{\alpha}(c\tau\sigma\nu)\alpha = \epsilon$ was added afterwards and this addition brought with it the correction of the total in line 8.
- 4) The number was corrected before the addition (line 8) was made.
- 6) Our original reading was $C\dot{\alpha}\mu\omega\omega\delta\pi\omega\rho(\alpha c) =$ "from Samos for fruit". The reading $\dot{\delta}\pi\omega\rho(\alpha c)$ fits the traces here and in column VIII.27 well but not the ones preserved in columns V.30 and VI.2 where the same word seems to appear.
- 11) LSJ cites the genitive plural $c\epsilon\lambda t\omega v$ ("dub. sens.") from *P. Mich. Zen.* 84,7 and *P. Oxy.* III 520, 30 (read "13"). The editors of *P. Oxy.* III 520 list $c\epsilon\lambda t\omega v$ ("dub. sens.") from *P. Mich. Zen.* 84,7 and *P. Oxy.* III 520, 30 (read "13"). The editors of *P. Oxy.* III 520 list $c\epsilon\lambda t\omega v$ ("dub. sens.") from *P. Mich. Zen.* 84,7 and *P. Oxy.* III 520, 30 (read "13"). The editors of *P. Oxy.* III 520 list $c\epsilon\lambda t\omega v$ ("dub. sens.") from *P. Mich. Zen.* 84,7 and *P. Oxy.* III 520, 30 (read "13").
- 14) LSJ cite ἀ/ἀδράφαξυc as a spelling of the word ἀτράφαξυc = "orach", Atriplex rosea, a kitchen vegetable. This word appears here for the first time in the papyri. It should be noted that this entry is not indented and we may be dealing with a to date not yet attested proper name altough it does not show similarity with attested proper names. On the other hand, it is impossible to read 'Aδρά(cτωι) φαξ() (*cf.* line 3 of this column), since no word starting with the letters φαξ is attested.
- 17) A δόμα is a "gift" (*cf. WB* IV, *s.v.*). The translation of this word in the *P. Petrie* III 42 C 1,4 with "Zahlung" (*WB* I, *s.v.*) or "payment" (*LSJ s.v.*) is not absolutely warranted.
- 19) To Aσκλη() 600 drachmas were paid. Originally the scribe noted only 550 drachmas = φv . Instead of changing φv to χ he simply added a v after φv : 550 + 50 = 600 drachmas.
- 21-22) There seem to have been arrears in the payment of τέλοc. Here, on the 22nd, the τέλοc is paid up to and including the 19th.
- 22) The \angle was deleted after the total (line 23) had been established.
- 24) This total represents the sum of the total of the payments made on the 21st (line 2) and the 22nd (line 23). The addition was made to establish how much money had been spent. In line 25 the remainder is given.
- 26) The papyrus is broken away after -. It is not to be excluded that we have to read and supplement ξ_{ζ} -[ϵ . In that case we are dealing with the correct total of the payments for the 22nd listed in lines 3 through 7. The person who controlled the payments may have calculated the correct total of these entries, jotted it down at the bottom of the page, and only then have corrected the wrong total noted in line 8.

Since column VIII starts with the payments received on the 23rd, it seems probable that no other entries were lost below this line.

VIII

- A reading ξένου in this line and ξένφ in line 8 is not to be excluded.
- 6) The amounts listed in lines 2 through 5 amount to 74 drachmas 3 obols. The total as given in this line is 2 obols too high.
- 11) This entry is strange. If we are dealing with the proper name $T\alpha\gamma\hat{\eta}c$ we have to assume that a nominative instead of a dative was written. If we print $\tau\alpha\gamma\hat{\eta}c$ = "ration" (as we have done in our text in view of the small amount paid) a genitive instead of a nominative was used.
- 25) οἰναγεῖα = wine-jars occur to date in the papyri only in *PSI* IV 428 and *PSI* VII 858 + *P. Cair.* inv. JE 59639, both texts from the Zenon Archive: *cf. Papyrologica Lupiensia* 2, 1993, 45.
- 27ff.) The entries for the 25th, both receipts and expenses, have been lost at the bottom of this and at the top of the following column. Of this following column, after 7 or 8 lost entries, we can still see, written in *ekthesis*, the date $\overline{\kappa[\varsigma]}$.

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VII

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