CL. GALLAZZI & P.J. SIJPESTEIJN

P. CAIRO INV. JE 51509: LISTS OF PAYMENTS


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P. Cairo inv. JE 51509, published in the present article, was found at Saqqara near the Step Pyramid in 1927 during excavations\textsuperscript{2} conducted by C.M. Firth\textsuperscript{3}. 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 incomplete\textsuperscript{4}). 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 roll\textsuperscript{5}. On side I there is still a κόλλημα visible at 3.1 cm. from the left border.

The papyrus bears on both sides a list of payments in money which on palaeographical grounds has to be dated to the middle of the IIIrd century B.C.\textsuperscript{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 drachmae\textsuperscript{7}. Payments are in most cases made to persons\textsuperscript{8}; only occasionally a produce \textit{vel simile} is mentioned. Several persons occur again and again on both sides of the papyrus; other persons appear only once\textsuperscript{9}.

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

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\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{2} For these excavations, see ASAE 27, 1927, 105-111.

\textsuperscript{3} For Firth, see W.R. Dawson - E.P. Uphill, \textit{Who was who in Egyptology}, London 1995\textsuperscript{3}, 151.

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

\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{6} Cf., e.g., \textit{P. Lille} I 11 (plates I-II; 259/58 B.C.); \textit{P. Cair. Zen.} III 59319 (plate III; 249 B.C.); \textit{P. Cair. Zen.} III 59326 (plate V; 249 B.C.); \textit{P. Col. IV} 75 (plate between pp. 44-45; 248-246 B.C.); \textit{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., \textit{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.

\textsuperscript{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. 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: \textgreek{d} instead of \textgreek{b}. Similarly the symbol for 5 obols is written with only 2 movements and has the shape \textgreek{f} instead of \textgreek{g}. 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: \textgreek{f} for 5 obols; \textgreek{f} for 4 obols; \textgreek{f} for 3 obols; \textgreek{f} for 2 obols; – for 1 obol; \textgreek{f} for 1/2 obol; \textgreek{f} for 1/4 obol.

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

\textsuperscript{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 payment to a certain Herak( ) is often listed which is not included in the total. 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, his name is sometimes repeated but sometimes the second payment is introduced by ἄλλοι (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 ἐναξία. 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) 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 δωρεά of Apollonios centered at Philadelphia.

Side I

Column I

±11 lines are lost

12 [• C]IGGER αββ 25 [•] ἀβαγς αββ
[•  ),  ] αββ
[• Π]αρβ( )  αββ
15 [ [ ]  γίνονται  αββ
[γίνονται] μδ [αββ]
[Η]θροκ( ) αββ
[Κοτ]πόβου αββ
30 Σάμου

•  λμμ( ) γ
• ἀμμ( ) γ
• ἀμμ( ) γ

20 [• ] παρβ( )  αββ
[•  ], αρβ( )  γ
• παμμεν( )  αββ
• ρόδιος γ

[•  ] αββ

• θασας αββ

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.
### Column II

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### Column IV

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| 31   | Αμμ( ) | 40 | παμμ : π ex corr.
174

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• ἀλλ(λη) αζ
• ταριχ( ) αζ
• Ἀμμ( ) αζ
• Αρχ( ) βζ
• Πόρος βζ
• Αμμ( ) γζ
• Δεξ( ) αζ
• ξύτος αζ
• Πηγή( ) αζ
• Παμμ(ένης) αζ
• Κηλη(τής) αζ
• Δεξ( ) αζ
• Γλαν( ) αζ
• Κνόος αζ
• Αμμ( ) αζ
• Αμμ( ) αζ
• Κηλη(τής) αζ
• Αμμ( ) αζ
• Κηλη(τής) αζ
• Δεξ( ) αζ
• Ιμιόθ(ης) αζ
• Ἱρο(κ) (γίνονται) πζ αζ
  Ἡρακ( ) αζ
• Παμμ(ένης) αζ
• Κόμων αζ
• ιδηρ( ) αζ
• Μῦς βζ
• Παμμ(ένης) αζ
• Κρίτ( ) βζ
• Ἡλιόδ(ωρος) γ
  • Στοή(ς) βζ

(m. 1) ἰβ

Τογγοῦ(τος)
• Φασὰς βζ
• Σκόρδ( ) βζ
• Ἀνδρό( ) βζ
• Παμμ(ένης) βζ
• Μνάσσων αζ
• Κόμων αζ
• ιδηρ( ) αζ
• Μῦς βζ
• Παμμ(ένης) αζ
• Κρίτ( ) βζ
• Ἡλιόδ(ωρος) γ
  • Στοή(ς) βζ

(m. 2) Ἀριστοβου(λοι)
35 • Πάμφρ(λος) αζ
• Καβκ( ) κρ( ) αζ
• Γλαν( ) βζ
• Πότας (υ) βζ
• άλλ(λοι) αζ
• Κρίτ( ) φρ( ) βζ

36 η παπ. 38 ε παπ. 40 δ παπ.

Column V

± 6 lines are lost

7 • Πυρρ( ) δ
• Σαρπ( ) βζ
• Δόρος βζ
• Μαγκα(ος) βζ
• Αμμ( ) φρ( ) αζ
• Λυκίμ(αχος) αζ

Column VI

± 8 lines are lost

9 • Π[.]. [.

10 • Ἰνδός βζ
• Διογεν( ) βζ
• Αμμ( ) αζ
• άλλ(λη) αζ
• άλλ(λη) αζ
• Αϊλουρ( ) βζ
• Κόμων βζ
• δούλος βζ
• Ἰνδός βζ
• Ταριχ( ) αζ
• Εὐδή(μος) αζ
• Ἔλευ(ος) βζ
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**Column VIII**

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(γίνοντα) ρμδ = [LEX]
(γίνοντα) ιζ = [LEX]

25 | Κοττάπου |   |

(m. ?) ιζ = [LEX] (m. 2) (γίνοντα) ιζ = [LEX]
(m. 1) υπέρ τελόν λη (έτους) η

30 | Αμμοί | βLEX |
|   | Χεπρέ | αLEX |
|   | Κόμων | αLEX |
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Column IX

± 10 lines are lost

11 Δ[...
15 Αμμ[μ( )...
20 (γίνονται) [...]

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 ]γ; 5 ]α; 6 ]δ.

Column II

(m. 3) ια

Nuκούτ(ου) μδ [...]
Τογγού(τος) κδ [...]
Σάμου μζ =
Ανναίου κθ [...]
(γίνονται) ρμζ =

άνάλωμα οίρουσιν /
Ανναίων ιδ (m. 4) άνάλωμα
10 Νακούτ(η) θ Άνναί(σι) λ
φόρτι(πον) β [...]
Σάμων δ =
χαλκ( ) ρι
Τογγού(τος) =

Column III

15 χαλκ( ) οίρουσιν -
χόρτος ι Άρακλεί πρ( ) ἦ
Ζηνοδόρ(ωτ) [...]

α.φ. θ
α.φ. θ
α.φ. θ
25 Κ[...
30 τε[...]
35 τε[...]
40 τε[...]

τέλος ξζ =
'Ακλη( ) α
(γίνονται) [...]
Δ[...]
τε[...]
Δ[...]

τε[...]

τε[...]

τε[...]

τε[...]

τε[...]

τε[...]

τε[...]

τε[...]
10 (m. 5) περ

10 [π=∠]

5 Cάμου λα/∠

Νακούτ(ου) λθ-∠

Δόρου η/∠

'Αναίον μζ-∠

(γίνονται) ρκε/∠

(μ. 3) ηγ

5 Cάμου λα/∠

Νακούτ(ου) λθ-∠

Δόρου η/∠

'Αναίον μζ-∠

(γίνονται) ρκε/∠

10 (m. 3) ις

Δόρου λβ=

Cάμου λζ/∠

Νακούτ(ου) ιγ/∠

Τογγ(ούτο) ιθ=

(γίνονται) ιγ

(μ. 3) ιδ

Δόρου λβ=

Cάμου λζ/∠

Νακούτ(ου) ιγ/∠

Τογγ(ούτο) ιθ=

(γίνονται) ιγ

10 (m. 5) τελ

10 (m. 5) τελ

28 (μ. 3) κε

35 (m. 3) κε

Mύσ

ραβδι(τής)

ς

2 ἡ παρ.

35 Cάμου μα/∠

Τογγ(ούτο) ις=∠

'Αναίον(ου) λβ

40 (γίνονται) ας-

8 ̃ ex ας, followed by accidental traces 28 ἡ παρ.

36 =∠ ex /∠

Column IV

Δόρου δ=

Cάμου δ=

τῇ μητ(ρί)

αἱρουὐν =

5 ν'Ωροι κολ( ) ζ/∠

Cάμου δ=

'Αναίον ε
5 Ζηνοδόρ(ων) \( \gamma \) 10 (γίνονται) ρ\( \chi \)\( \varepsilon \)
'Ηνιόχοι \( \varepsilon \) ἀνάλομα
Κοννόι \( \nu \) ἀναγά(ων) \( \lambda \varepsilon \)
tέλος \( \zeta \) \( \alpha \varepsilon \)
(γίνονται) ο \( \delta \varepsilon \)

10 \( \overline{\eta} \)
Δόρον \( \kappa \zeta \) \( \lambda \varepsilon \)
'Αρπαζ\( \ ) \( \lambda \) \( \theta \varepsilon \)
Σάμου \( \varsigma \) Θάλλωι
'Ανναι\( \ ) \( \kappa \zeta \) \( \theta \varepsilon \)
(γίνονται) \( \nu \)

15 o...\( \varepsilon \) Tog\( \ )\( \sigma \ούτος \) \( \delta \)
(γίνονται) \( \rho \mu \\[ \varepsilon \varepsilon \\[ \zeta \cdot \zeta \cdot \varepsilon \]
κα
ἀνάλομα
'Αρπαζ\( \ ) \( \kappa \beta \varepsilon \)
Σάμου \( \varsigma \) Θόρων
'Ελεν\( \ ) \( \delta \)
Δόρον \( \varsigma \) Τογ\( \ )\( \gamma \ούτος \) \( \epsilon \varepsilon \\[ \zeta \]
(γίνονται) \( \eta [ \varepsilon ]\)
κόριν\( \ ) \( \iota \)

20 αίρουσιν = ἀνάλομα
'Ελεν\( \ ) \( \delta \)
'Ανναι\( \ ) \( \kappa \zeta \)
(γίνονται) \( \iota \zeta \)
κόριν\( \ ) \( \iota \)

23 αίρουσιν = ἀνάλομα
'Ελεν\( \ ) \( \delta \)
'Ανναι\( \ ) \( \kappa \zeta \)
(γίνονται) \( \iota \zeta \)
κόριν\( \ ) \( \iota \)

25 'Ακλήπτ\( \ ) \( \gamma \)
(γίνονται) \( \iota \)

\( m.5 \) \( \overline{\theta} \)
Σάμου \( \zeta \xi \)
Τ[ο\]γ\( \ )\( \gamma \ούτο\( \ )\( \iota \)
'Αρπαζ\( \ )\( \iota \zeta \)
'Ανναι\( \ )\( \iota \zeta \)
(γίνονται) \[ \xi \] \[ \zeta \]

22-23 between these lines accidental traces

Column VI

(γίνονται) \( \kappa [ \alpha \] \varepsilon \)

5 Τογ\( \ )\( \gamma \ούτο\( \ )\( \iota \theta \)\( \zeta \)
'Ανναι\( \ ) \( \zeta \alpha \varepsilon \)
Δόρων \( \kappa \theta \)
Σάμου \( \epsilon \)
(γίνονται) \( \kappa [ \alpha \] \varepsilon \)

15 αίρουσιν = ἀνάλομα
'Ανναι\( \ ) \( \kappa \zeta \)
Δόρων \( \varsigma \)
Σάμου \( \varsigma \)
(γίνονται) \( \kappa [ \alpha \] \varepsilon \)

Column VII

'Ακλήπτ\( \ ) \( \gamma \)
(γίνονται) \( \iota \zeta \)

5 Δόρου \( \lambda \) \( \varepsilon \)
Σάμου \( \varsigma \)
(γί

26 \( \iota \phi \rho ; / \varepsilon x / \)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column VIII</th>
<th>Column IX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20 [Διρόμενος] 10 Δόροι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Αύγους(τος) 15 Δόροι</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ξένοι</td>
<td>Τογγού(τος)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Έλατοι</td>
<td>Αρσενη( )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

Side I

I 1-11) In these lines, now lost, payments for dayia made through Lysimachos were registered. Cf. the recapitulation given in column V. 18-25, esp. 18.

12) Cito 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 ταριχ(ευτης), ταριχ(ηρός), ταριχ(οπωλης) rather than ταριχ(ος) or ταριχ(ας).

21) Perhaps Πολυνδής, τονοματικ.

22) Perhaps Πολυνδής( ).

25) 'Αβδος or 'Αβδος( )? The proper name 'Αβδος is attested (cf. F. Preisigke, NB 1 and W. Pape-G. Benseler, Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen, 2). We do not exclude the resolution 'Αβδος(ηρις). Less likely are 'Αβδάκκων or 'Αβδάκκων, names only attested in the Roman period.

26) 'Πόδιος is only listed by W. Pape-G. Benseler, op. cit., 1311. Cf., however, the proper name 'Ποδίος in P. Cair. Zen. II 59176, 255. It seems less likely to us that we are dealing with 'Πόδιος οίνος (for which, cf. Athen. 1, 32e).

II 24) 'Εριτίς(οῦ): 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 Δεξιός appears written out in full is not sufficient warranty to resolve here and elsewhere where we find the abbreviation Δεξ(ιώς) to Δεξίως (Iōs), since some persons occur only on one side of the present text. There are many proper names starting with the letters Δεξ.
29) Λαζάς 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 i and there Λαζάς in line 6 is correctly taken as a substantive.


32) F. Preisigke, *NB* 188 cites from *SPP* XX 106, 17 (IVth century A.D.) the proper name Κυνήγιος. We assume that in the present text a payment to a hunter is made.

34) The in the preceding line mentioned Ἄμμυ ρ ( ) received an extra payment without the reason being expressed. The same phenomenon occurs regularly in the present texts.

35) The proper name Ἀσευς is not attested unless we have to read Ἀσευς instead of Ἀμμυς in *P. Hib.* II 282, 21.

III 6) The proper name Νοκιώτης is unattested. Cf., however, Νεγκόφτης et similia in E. Lüdeckens, *Demotisches Namenbuch* 10, 620.

12) Perhaps Μορην(κούματις) vel simile. Instead of Μορην( ) a reading Μαρεθ( ) cannot be excluded.

20) Ἀρχην( ) : here and elsewhere perhaps Ἀρην(κοσκος) or Ἀρην(κοκτος).

28) Although in line 18 of column VII of side II the name Ἐλακτίας is written out in full we cannot be sure that the letters Ἐλακτιος here and in column IV.23,37 and the letters Ἐλακτιος in column III.38 have to be resolved to the same name. Cf. note to column II. 27.


34) The proper name Ἀκότιος is unattested. Cf., however, the well attested proper names Ἀκός and Ἀκσωτίας in *P. Petrie* III 21b, 11 = M. Chrest. 3, 11.

IV 2) The restoration [-] is made unnecessary by the total in line 32.

3) Probably Εὐρυμι(κόσων) or Εὐρυμι(ηνίας).

4) No proper name (or substantive) starting with the letters Ρετην is known to us. Instead of Ἄρην( ) a reading Ἀρην( ) 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 57 dr. 4 ob. as also becomes clear from column V 22 where the π is corrected to ζ.

36) F. Preisigke, *NB* 157 cites from the late byzantine texts *P. Lond.* IV 1430, 45 and 1558, 17 the proper name Κακοκέας. 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 κακος are attested.

κρ( ) : 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 κό( ) in line 38, for φρ( ) in line 40 of this column and line 11 of column V, μι( ) in column VII. 29.

38) The proper name Ποταμος is unattested.

V 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 L.29 + 1 dr. : column III.5 + 1 dr. : column IV.16 + 1 dr. : column V.13). 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.

19-25) Recapitulation of the amounts paid during day 11.

23) τιθζ / ζ is corrected from τζζ / ζζ in line 22 had been corrected to τζζ / ζζ. The sub-total is 1/2 obol short.

29) The proper names Σκυρόδης and Σκυρόδεξικος exist. A payment for σκύρδοθ(ον) = "garlic" is not to be excluded.

In F. Preisigke, *NB* 383 the proper name Σιδήρος is listed. This proper name is, however, rare and often dubious (cf. A. Bernard, *De Kopitos à Kosseir*, no. 73, 2 note). It, therefore, seems more likely that a payment for Σιδήρος or to a Σιδήροψυγΰς vel simile was made.

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

28) Μόχρ(ον) is to be preferred to Μοχρ(όμπος), Μοχρ(ίνος) or Μόχρ(ος) which are only attested in the Roman period.
Two drachmae are registered but not yet paid. For this meaning of "not yet".

Noteworthy is the absence of the control dot in front of the two names added interlinearly.

Possibly the son-in-law of Amm( ) mentioned in the previous line is meant.

Possibly the wife of Mythos mentioned in the previous line is meant.

Possible is also a reading and supplement to which the 2 drachmae of line 33 were added.

Since the sums paid are rather high, it seems more likely that we have payments for χαλκ(ω)ινα or χαλκ(ω)ι(κω)α rather than for a χαλκουργ(υ)ος vel simile.

This addition forced the scribe to correct his total in line 33.

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., cēlvmνος/cēl.getLatitude( ) as in column VII.11 where the same amount of 1 drachma is paid!) but cf. column VII.11 note.
5) The proper name Ἱῳχος is well attested (cf. CPR XVIII 4, 69-70 note). The substantive Ἱῳχος is, however, not to be excluded.

6) The proper name Κόννος is listed by F. Preisigke, NB 180. It is, however, more likely that Κόννος is the dative of the more common proper name Κοννις (cf. E. Mayer, Grammatik 12, 35).

7) Our original reading was Ὠ παρ(α) γεγραμμένον. However, since all the names of the persons who pay stand in the genitive, we rejected that reading.

8) A reading Ὠ τίττορας(νις) or Ὠ τίττορας(νις). Ὠ τίττορας(νις) is a name typical of the Roman period.

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

10) The proper name Ἄρτατος is written. If we print it in our text in view of the small amount paid) a nominative instead of a dative was added afterwards and this addition brought with it the correction of the total in line 8.

11) LSJ cite the genitive plural κέλιαν ("dub. sens.") from P. Mich. Zen. 84,7 and P. Oxy. III 520, 30 (read "13"). The editors of P. Oxy. III 520 list κέλιαν in their index X (p.334b) and refer in their note on line 13 to the word κάλλιον = "basket". (cf. P. Mich. Zen. 84 proposes reluctantly the meaning "sheet".)

12) LSI cite ἀλαβάραζω as a spelling of the word ἀπέτρωξι = "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 although it does not show similarity with attested proper names. On the other hand, it is impossible to read Ἄρτατος(τοῦ) = "orach", it should be noted that this entry is not indented and we may be dealing with a to date not yet attested proper name although it does not show similarity with attested proper names. On the other hand, it is impossible to read Ἄρτατος(τοῦ) as we have done in our text in view of the small amount paid) a nominative instead of a dative was added afterwards and this addition brought with it the correction of the total in line 8.

13) 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.

14) To Αρκαλήν ) 600 drachmas were paid. Originally the scribe noted only 550 drachmas = qv. Instead of changing qv to χ he simply added a ν after qv: 550 + 50 = 600 drachmas.

21-22) There seem to have been arrears in the payment of τέλος. Here, on the 22nd, the τέλος is paid up to and including the 19th.

23) The was deleted after the total (line 23) had been established.

24) This total represents the sum of the totals of the payments made on the 21st (line 21) and the 22nd (line 22). The addition was made to establish how much money had been spent. In line 25 the remainder is given.

25) The papyrus is broken away after -. It is not to be excluded that we have to read and supplement ξενον [-ς] 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.

26) The correction is the result from the correction in line 26 where an original ̄ was altered into a /.

VII 3) "Gift" (cf. WB IV, s.v.) or "payment" (LSJ s.v.) is not absolutely warranted.

4) To Αρκαλήν ) 600 drachmas were paid. Originally the scribe noted only 550 drachmas = qv. Instead of changing qv to χ he simply added a ν after qv: 550 + 50 = 600 drachmas.

21-22) There seem to have been arrears in the payment of τέλος. Here, on the 22nd, the τέλος is paid up to and including the 19th.

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

VIII 4) A reading ξενον in this line and ξενον 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 Τορης we have to assume that a nominative instead of a dative was written. If we print Τορης = "ration" (as we have done in our text in view of the small amount paid) a genitive instead of a nominative was used.

25) οἰνοερῶια = 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 Lepidiensia 2, 1993, 45.

27) 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 [ξ].