STUDIA AMSTELODAMENSIA
AD EPIGRAPHICAM,
IUS ANTIQUUM ET
PAPYROLOGICAM PERTINENTIA

Moderantibus
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IX

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OSTRAKA IN AMSTERDAM COLLECTIONS

Terra Publishing Co., Zutphen, Holland 1976
Ostraka in Amsterdam Collections (O. Amst.)

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Zutphen, 1976
PREFACE

The ostraka published in this volume were all purchased at Luxor within the last decade. They belong to three collections: (1) The University of Amsterdam, which owns most of those published here, and the entirety of whose collection is published; (2) the private collection of R. Demarée; and (3) a few pieces in the private collection of K.A. Worp. Those belonging to the University are given inventory numbers without prefix; the others are given numbers prefixed with D. and W., respectively. There is no stated provenance for any of the ostraka, but some can be determined from internal evidence to come from the Theban region, while none gives indication of a source elsewhere.

We would like to thank Jean Bingen, who read the manuscript of a portion of this work in an earlier form and offered some helpful suggestions, and John C. Shelton, who read the final draft of the book and improved it at many points, particularly 6 and 53.

March, 1976
EDITORIAL METHODS

The editorial practice used in this volume is, in the main, that of the Leiden convention followed in most editions of papyrus and ostrakon texts, with ( ) indicating the resolution of an abbreviation or symbol, [ ] a lacuna, [[ ]] a deletion in the original, < > an omission in the original, \{ \} superfluous letters, ... the number of letters not read, and [...] the number of letters not restored in a lacuna. We have resolved abbreviations and symbols except for numerals and signs for denominations of coinage. The apparatus and notes provide standard spellings for words which are written according to contemporary pronunciation, except in cases where there is no likelihood of confusion (as in simple cases of iotacism) and in proper names.

Papyrological references follow the abbreviations listed in BASP 11 (1974) 1-35; texts in the present volume are cited by italicized numbers. All dates are A.D. if no other indication is given; a and p are used with Roman numerals to represent centuries before and of the present era.
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SUB-LITERARY TEXT

1. School Exercise

Inv. 50 4 x 6.5 cm.

This text shows part of a typical exercise, in which the student wrote all of the permutations of initial consonants with a following vowel (cf. H.I. Marrou, Histoire de l'éducation dans l'antiquité [Paris 1965] 231). While only a small piece is missing at the left side and bottom, the ostrakon was probably much larger at the right side, but we cannot tell at what consonant the exercise continued onto another sherd or was stopped. A number of parallel examples are attested; see O. Guéraud, Un livre d'élèves (Publ.Soc.Fouad II), pp. 1-2 and plate I (lines 1-8); O. ROM I 65, introd.; G. Zalateo, "Papiri scolastici," Aegyptus 41 (1961) 160-235.

[β]α γα [δα]
βε γε [δε]
[β]η γη δη

4 [βτ] γτ δτ
[βο] γο δο
[βυ] γυ δυ

PTOLEMAIC TEXTS

2. Receipt for Ennomion

Inv. 2 6.4 x 4.8 cm. II/Ia
Published: Cd'E 45 (1970) 325-7. 58121002/12

This text appears to preserve a receipt form prepared in advance but never completed for use. The first line, of which now only traces are visible, probably contained the
year, month, and day; the surviving lines give us the name of the collector and his tax. Presumably the payer's name and amount would have been added when the receipt was issued. A fuller discussion of this point is given in the first publication.

Traces

'Ασκληπιάδης ὁ ἔξειληως τὸ ἐννόμιον
4 τοῦ περὶ θη(βας) εἰς τὸ ζ (ἐτος).

Asklepiades, contractor for the ennomion for the (nome of the) Theban region for the 7th year.

2. The ἔξειληως τος of various taxes commonly use the letter form in their receipts, cf. Wilcken, WO I, pp. 61 ff. Asklepiades the contractor is not previously attested. For the form in which he describes his office, cf. e.g. P.Ryl. IV 575, SB VI 9552, 9623, O.Edf. 365.

3. For ἐννόμιον see the note in the first publication and cf. the views expressed in the introductions to O.ROM II 74 and 284.

4. The ostrakon is damaged where the reading is dotted. There is no precise parallel for the citation of the place name after the name of this tax in the title of a collector; there is a partial parallel in the giving of this place name after this tax in WO 1510.

3. Receipt for a Money Tax

Inv. D.12 7.9 x 5.5 cm. 13 March 139 B.C.

(‘Ετους) λα ἰμεςὶρ μᾶ τὲ (τακταί) ἐπὶ
[τὴν] ἐν Δίος πὸ (λει) τῆ με (γάλητ) τρά (πεζαν) ἐφ’
ἥς Ἴρακλείδη (ης)
[εἰς τὴν ἐκατοστὴν Πασινάρα-
4 [τὴς + 9]. αξεωνε...[
[ + 5 διοχιλ]ας, (γνονται) Β.
Year 31, Mecheir 21, Pasikrates ... paid to [the] bank in Diospolis Magna, over which Herakleides (is in charge), [to the] one percent (tax) ... (drachmas) two thousand, that is, 2000.

2. The banker Herakleides is known from years 30 to 41 of Ptolemy VIII; see WO 347-349, 1515 and O.Bodl. 68, 69, 79.

4. Receipt for a Money Tax

Inv. D.9
10.8 x 8.5 cm.

("Ετους") μα Παχων τετακται
[...].οις Μανρηους
[..........].δ

4 [..........]λου τελος.

1. The absence of an exact date is curious, and the formula (such as is preserved) does not appear to resemble those for monthly payments such as O.Bodl. 127.

2. It is uncertain if the ink at the end of this line represents something washed out, ink from below the line smeared up, or something else. For this genitive of the uncommon name Μανρης, cf. Mayser, Grammatik I.2, par. 63, Anh. 6.

3. Possibly ινδ as a date to year 54, in which case read in line 1 (Ετους) α.

4. The order of words here does not support any notion that the tax paid is the τε(λος) τοπου ψυλ(ου) of P.Teb. II 280.5-6 (126 B.C.), where a sales tax of 10 percent is in question. The evidence for the τελος δούλου, which would be open to the same objection, comes from the Roman period, cf. Bagnall's references in the Youtie Festschrift.

5. Receipt for Grain

Inv. 1
8 x 10 cm.

Published: Cd'E 45 (1970) 325. 107 B.C.
"Ετους τ' Παχων ἐ με (μέτοπηκεν) τ' (Ετους) Μεμ (νονεων)
Ψευμίνις Πανούφιος
πυροῦ ἡμι (συ) (γίνεται) (πυροῦ ἄρταβης) Ἡ. Ἒρμία(ς).

Year 10, Pachon 5. Psenminis son of Panouphis has paid for the 10th year for the Memnoneia half (an artaba) of wheat, that is, 1/2 art. wh. Hermias.

1. Pachon 5 = 21 May.

3. The signer Hermias is also signer of O.Bodl. 206 (cf. WO 713 and 1500), which secures the dating of our ostrakon. Below this line there is a blank space of 6 cm.

6. Receipt

Inv. 75
8.1 x 9.5 cm.

This is apparently a receipt for delivery of grain for two persons by someone else; too much is lost to allow translation, but the sense was approximately, "Delivered by NN son of Pemmous... 13 3/4 art. Demetrios son of NN, delivered by NN, 13 3/4 art."

4 [ - - - - ] (πυροῦ ἄρταβας) δέκα τρεῖς
[άδ - - ] (γίνονται) ἤγ άδ. Δημήτριος
[NN - - ] ελ.δίος ε..ε( ) ἦς Ἡ..α( )
[ - - - - ] (πυροῦ ἄρταβας) ἤγ άδ (γίνονται)
(πυροῦ ἄρταβαι) ἤγ άδ.

8 Demotic
7. Receipt

Inv. D.4

8.5 x 11.8 cm.

The main text of nine or more (the bottom is very dark and faded) lines stands on the convex side, but there are scattered bits of writing on the concave side as well.

"Ετοῦς κυρίων ἰς παρα-
δεδώκεν εἰς τὸ ἐν Αἰγὸς π(όλει)
Σαραπίου Φ. + 13 -

4 ὑπὲρ τῶν ἐν + 9 -

........... ὑπὲρ τοῦ κβ ἐτούς (?)

εἰς - - - - - -

Traces of three more lines

1-2. The verb παραδεδώκεν appears commonly in Ptolemaic receipts for chaff (e.g. O. Bodl. 230-241).

3. Σαραπίου: We are certainly dealing with a temple of Sarapis, since the festival of the Sarapeia is always (like other festivals) referred to in the plural (see for this festival F. Bilabel, "Die gräko-ägyptische Feste," N. Heidelb. Jahrb. 1929, 49). The ψι which follows is probably the start of a person's name; perhaps Φυός Ψευμώνθου.

TEXTS CONCERNING THE ROMAN ARMY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION

There is no reason to believe that these fourteen texts, 8-21, constitute an archive, properly speaking, but they have many interconnections, the chief of which is a concern with stationes and guard duty. One of the principal tasks of the Roman army in the countryside of Egypt was providing police protection to the country. The best exposition of this system remains that of J. Lesquier, Recherches sur l'armée romaine en Egypte (Cairo 1918) 235-7.
Wilcken, *Grundzüge* 413-4, is also helpful; the discussion which follows is based on these, on other works to be cited, and on Bagnall's work to be published in volume 3 of *Illinois Classical Studies*, where these topics will be treated in more detail.

Security was provided by a network of *stationes*, military police posts located with a density varying according to geography and demography. In charge would be an officer (centurions, decurions, *principales*, *optiones*, and *beneficiarii* are all attested), often called the *stationarius*, with a small detachment of soldiers under him. The references for these officers and their posts which have accumulated since Lesquier wrote have been collected by R. Rémondon, *CdE* 27 (1952) 197 and S. Daris, *Aegyptus* 37 (1957) 101-2.

Various assignments of men to posts appear in 8-15. In 8 we are dealing with lists of posts and the men placed in them on different days. Fragment a-b, as far as we can reconstruct it, gave a list of men assigned to *stationes*, or of *stationavii* (other lists use both words) for the 20th, 21st and 22nd days of an unknown month, at Hebeion, Ision, and Palaia Kome; the names of the men are almost entirely lost. We cannot observe, in consequence, the principle of rotation used, nor the status of the personnel.

Fragment *d* appears to be concerned with the same three *stationes*, as appears in Column II, where the shift for Phamenoth 6 for the same 3 places is given; this time two names are given, Petosiris and Apolinarius. It is not clear whether what precedes these entries in this column pertains to the same column or to Column I, where a distinction between ἄω and κάω at the Ision is made in the listing for Phamenoth 1. Among the watchmen are Aelius Strictor, Pate- nephotes and Maximus son of Arianus.

Fragment *e* appears to contain two different items. In Column I a list is given by date (16th-21st) of *stationes*. Most of the names are lost, but the *stationes* are numbered 1-4, first in transliterated Latin ordinals, then with Roman numerals I-IV. A similar list is preserved in 9, where four numbered stations again appear (the text is otherwise too damaged to allow an assessment of a possible connection). Column II, on the other hand, is a list of *vectigaliones* from the 1st to 15th. There are two posts, ἄω and κάω, and two pairs of *vectigaliones*. The pairs alternate and within each pair the men alternate posts (thus producing an ab, cd, ba, dc pattern, repeated four times in the preserved text). Column III has two of the same guards on Phamenoth 30, but it is not clear what they are doing.

A partial parallel to the list of *vectigaliones* comes in 18, where there is again an upper/lower distinction, without any observable repetition of personnel. Column I of 15 may have been analogous, but it is now mostly lost.
In 12 we have a list of stationarii for Tybi 1-3. For the first two days we have 3 men each, the same on both days but listed in a different order each time; on the third day the roster seems to have changed.

In 10 a different term is used, skopelarioi, and we have a list of eight of them, certainly Egyptians. They are not the same as stationarii, even though the latter may well have had dealings with watchtowers. The question of skopelarioi is discussed in greater detail in Bagnall’s publication of the Florida ostraka (*The Florida Ostraka* [Greek Roman and Byzantine Monograph 7: Durham, N.C. 1976]), where it is concluded that the men were civilians, not members of the army. For the stationarii, however, we must assume a military status, since they are always military in other texts. The interrelation of these military and civilian guards is discussed by Bagnall in the article cited on page 6.

The letters, 16-19, are imperfectly preserved and miscellaneous in character, but they all show a connection of some sort with the military, and they may have come from the same milieu as the lists. Three have in common that they come from the cavalry (16, with an eques of the turma of Herennius; 17 with an eques and a horse; and 18 with a remarkable horse formula). The centurion of 19, however, cannot belong to the same units; he can, of course, be a part of a larger one if this is a cohors equitata of auxiliaries.

8. Official Records

Inv. 90

We are reasonably confident that Fragments a-b, d and e all form part of the same pot, although they cannot now be joined. Fragment c, which is similar in hand and fabric, is small enough that its association is somewhat dubious, as the contents are not evident.

Fragment a-b

(There is some writing which we cannot read in the left margin, at right angle to the text.)

οτα...[

vacat [.........] traces

σκοπέλ[ου .. Ἅβ]ελον Πετ.[

4 σκοπέλ[ου .. Ἡσ]ο[υ .. Ἀρειανός]
σκοπέλου Παλέας Κόμης

'Ηβελον

σκοπέλου Παλέας Κόμης

σκοπέλου

Fragment e

9.5 x 4 cm.

Traces

vacat

16 πολεπ[

vacat

νοφεισ[

οσιρεισ[

20 εψασ[

Fragment d

19 x 14.5 cm.

Column I

[ - - Φα]μενότ α

[ - - ] Εἰσίου κάτω

[ - - ] Παλαιᾶς Κόμης

24 [ - - ]ου ανω

- - - - - - - -
Column II

Ἀξίως ἥπερ
Πατενεφώτης
Μάξιμος Ἀριανοῦ

28 ἄλλαγὴ σκοπέλων Φαμένωτ ἢς
Πετοσίρεις σκοπέλου Ἡβείου
Ἀπολεινάριος σκοπέλου Εἰσίου

[....] σκοπέ]λου Παλεὰς Κ[ώμης]

Fragment e

Column I

32 [σ]τατίωνις ἢς
[Πετοσί]ρεις πρίμα
[Ἀπὸ]νεῖς σεκόνδα
[Ἀλε]ῖς τερτία

36 [....] ὑφεῖς κόρτα
(2nd hand)

[Ἀπὸ]νεῖς πρίμα

[ - - ] σεκόντα

40 [ - - ] ζ τερτία

[Πετ]οσίρεις κόρτα

[ - - ] η

44 [Πετ]οσίρεις Π

42 x 32 cm.
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[‘Απώ]νεις  III
[ - - ]ς  I

48 [Π]ετοσιρεῖς  I
[‘Α]πώνεις  II
[Α]λεῖς  III
[ - - ].λεῖς  I

52 κα[‘Απώνεις  I
Α[λεῖς  II
[..]αλεῖς  III

56 [Πε]τοσιρεῖς  I
κα
[ - - ]χος  I
[ - - ]  II

60 [ - - ].τη.  III

Column II

(3rd hand)

α

οὐεγίγαλλόνες

α Μονατιονές  ἀνώ

64 Εἰσίδωρος  κάτω

β Δράκων  ἀνώ

[Κ] λή[μ]ης  κάτω

γ [Μονατιον]ές  κάτω

68 [Εἰσίδωρος]  ἀνώ
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>θ</th>
<th>Δ[δράκων]</th>
<th>[κάτω]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>κλ[ήμης]</td>
<td>[άνω]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε</td>
<td>Μ[ουνατιανός]</td>
<td>[άνω]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>'Ισ[ίδωρος]</td>
<td>[κάτω]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ε</td>
<td>Δράκων</td>
<td>[άνω]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Κ]λήμης</td>
<td>κάτο</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Ε]</td>
<td>Μουνατιανός</td>
<td>κάτο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>'Ισίδωρος</td>
<td>[άνο]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η</td>
<td>Δράκων</td>
<td>κάτο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κλήμης</td>
<td>[άνο]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>η</td>
<td>Μουνατιανός</td>
<td>[άνο]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>'Ισίδωρος</td>
<td>κάτο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ι</td>
<td>Δράκων</td>
<td>[άνο]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κλήμης</td>
<td>κάτο</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ια</td>
<td>Μουνατιανός</td>
<td>κάτο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>'Ισίδωρος</td>
<td>[άνο]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιβ</td>
<td>Δράκων</td>
<td>κάτο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κλήμης</td>
<td>[άνο]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιγ</td>
<td>Μουνατιανός</td>
<td>[άνο]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>'Ισίδωρος</td>
<td>κάτο</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιδ</td>
<td>Δράκων</td>
<td>[άνο]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κλήμης</td>
<td>κάτο</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιε</td>
<td>Μουνατιανός</td>
<td>[άτω]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>'Ισίδωρος</td>
<td>[άνω]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Column III

(4th hand)

\[\phi \alpha \mu \nu \nu \nu \theta \chi \]
\[\alpha . . \pi \iota \sigma \tau \omicron . .\]
\[\mu \nu \alpha \tau \iota \nu \gamma \varepsilon \]

96 καὶ Εἰσιδώρος

1. Perhaps στατίωνες or στατιωνάριον, but the remaining letters survive only in their bottom tips.

2. By analogy with lines 6 and 10 one would probably be correct in restoring [άλλαγή κ].

3-4. In these lines we take the names at the ends to be those of the persons on duty, not the continuations of the place names.

3, 19. Perhaps this is the name Petosiris, which appears commonly in this spelling throughout Fragments d and e.

21-24. It is not clear if we should take these place names as being the places in which the persons named in the next column (lines 25-27) are stationed, or whether there was more information lost to the left. The former seems to us more likely. In that case we are probably missing, below Column I, the entries for Phamenoth 2-5, with Column II then continuing the 6th (in line 28). The one problem with this theory is that the place names in 22-24 are not quite the same as those in the next column, but neither group is so well preserved as to allow certainty.

25. Strictor is not listed in Schulze, Zur Geschichte lat. Eigennamen; and as a common noun it is cited only from Cato Maior, De agricultura 144, meaning "stripper, plucker".

32. The iota of the numeral is corrected.

62. Neither this word nor any derivative of vectigal seems to be attested in Greek. Nor is vectigalio attested in Latin, so far as we know. The dictionaries give one attestation for vectigaliarius with the meaning of a collector of vectigalia (Firmicius Maternus 3.11.3), and
that may be the meaning of vectigalio here. In G. Goetz and G. Goendermann, Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum II, 453,12, we find that vectigalium is given as an equivalent of τελόνιον (Stephanus emended to τελόνιον). It may be that vectigalio is to be differentiated from vectigaliarius in that the latter is a collector whereas the former is a guard, or something of that sort; but further speculation does not appear profitable.

94. The unread letters after alpha may be λα or γε.

9. List of Guards (?)

Inv. 11 7.2 x 10.3 cm.  IIp

Column I

...αμ...

5  I  Τιθοής
II  'Ερμίας

4  III  'Αρποχράς
IV  Ὀδλπιος

1  I  Ψενταήσιος
II  Βῆκις

8  III  Πχυρορός
IV  Μάξιμος

1α  I  Πρ.μνος
II  Φάρικος

12  III  'Αραγός
[IV]  Νερησ

[tî]  I  ..].v

- - - - - - -
15. It is not certain if the loss of 23 lines fell entirely below Column I, or if some are lost above the remaining portion of Column II.

10. List of Watchtower-Guards

Inv. 48 7.6 x 10.8 cm. IIp

See the general introduction for the import of this document. It is to be noted that almost all of the names are Egyptian, and there is no one who does not have either an Egyptian name or an Egyptian patronymic.

κατ' ἀνδρὰ σκοπ[ελάριοι

Δημήτριο(ς) Τιθο[ήος

Καμῆτι(ς) θαμο( ) .

4 Παναθότ(ος) Ὁ[ροῦ

Πατῶτο(ς) νεω(τέρου) .
3. It is just possible that the last letter before the break belongs to the patronymic and not to a third name or designation.

7, 9. We do not know what the dot-like mark before the names in these lines represents; it is not like the signs for δεκανός in other texts.

11. List of Stationes

Inv. 49
11.8 x 10 cm.

The text evidently lists two persons who occupy the two stationes of the village; but it is very cryptic and does not yield much information. There are traces of ink at the lower right; it is not clear if they are connected with this text. Perhaps they are to be linked with some other traces scattered around the surface, which may belong to an earlier text now erased.

12. List of Stationarioi

Inv. 82
9.5 x 8 cm.

The first six names represent the same three men twice, but in a different order the second time. The group changed with the third day, but not much of that is preserved.
2. The sigma is corrected from delta or beta.

13. List of Guards

Inv. 85  15.5 x 13.8 cm.

---

[Name ] . δυ[ω]
[δ] [Name ] κατω
[Name ] ανω
[e] [Name ] κατω
[Σ]ατορνειλος ανω
ς 'Αριανδος ανω
Μάξιμος κατω
[ζ] Πατιώμεις ανω
.Ερμηνευς κατω
η 'Ορεστης κατω
Παχώμεις ανω
8. The first letter is corrected.
11. The name is faint but all present.

14. List of Watchmen

Inv. 87 8.1 x 7 cm. IIp

See the photograph for the physical state of this text. It appears that we must reckon with two or three stages in its composition. The text at the right margin, broken off after about four letters, is plainly anterior to the text written at right angles to it, with the ostrakon rotated ninety degrees counterclockwise. A third text is written in the same orientation as the first, but in smaller letters. Most of it is lost, with only the right ends of lines preserved. Probably texts 1 and 3 are both anterior to 2, and 2 was written only after the original sherd was broken on three or four sides.

Text 1

- - - -
Χο[ιακ
σκο[π[έλου
'Ἰούλ[ις
4 σκο[π[έλου
'Αρυ[ώ[θης
σκο[π[έλου
Πετε[
8 Χο[ια[κ
σκο[π[έλου
- - - -

Text 2

σκοπέλου "Ιβις .[
σκοπέλου "Αφις [
12 ἱσίων [Πλατά Πασημ[ Ἰῳλίς Σερην[ Ἰῳλίς Ἐρμῖνος [

Text 3

16 ἴς

20 ἴς

24 ........

16. Possibly Γεμῖνος or Ἐρμῖνος.

15. List of Guards

Inv. 89 20 x 15 cm. IIp

Column I

]. ἄν(ω)

]. κά(τω)

]. ἄν(ω)

4 ] κά(τω)

]. ἄν(ω)
ROMAN MILITARY AND POLICE

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1. ἀν(ω) corrected.
10. Read (probably) πραισιδίου.
11. Iulia Paulina?
16. Letter

Inv. 46

6.4 x 5.7 cm.

Despite its shape and appearance, this ostrakon is probably complete at left and almost so at right. It is uncertain whether something is lost at the bottom. At top much may have been lost.

- - - - -

τῆς ἡμέρας[
δῶκα Διονυσίω[ιπ-]
πεῖ τύμης Ἐ-

4 ρευνιου κα

tασησει

ισορνει.

2. Δι corrected.

4-6. We are not certain what the sense of these last lines is. If one assumes a break after Herennius, perhaps a new sentence begins καταστήσεις ζς ορνει, thus requiring the assumption that something is lost at the end.

17. Letter

Inv. 71

7.8 x 9.6 cm.

The mention of a cavalryman, a horse, a command, and the names Maximus and Apolinarius all suggest a military context here. The sender of the letter appears to inform his correspondent that a cavalryman had set out for him on the 10th, in response to his order.

.[

ευ[

ως ἕκλεισα[ζ - - Ἀπολ-]}
4 λιναρίου ἵππε[ως
Μαξίμου ἀπελ[θόντι--
πρός σε τῇ Ἰππον
τὸν Ἰππον [
8 ἐρρόσθαι[ί σε εὔχομαι.]

5. It is not certain whether the participle should be singular or plural; is Maximus a second soldier or the decurion of the first? The former is more probable.

18. Private Letter

Inv. 47 4.5 x 4.7 cm. ΠΠρ

The sherd is broken at both sides but probably complete at both top and bottom.

[ - - - ] ὥτι πλείστα χαῖρ[ειν - - ]
[ - αβασ]κάντου σου Ἰππον .[ - - - ]
[ - - - ] οὐ <ἔ>κοιμίσαμην ἥ[αρα - - ]
4 [ - - - ] ὅτες καὶ οὐκ ἑκ[ομισάμην? - ]
[ - - - ] οὐ ἵνα σοι πει[ - - - ]

1-2. We cannot tell where the line division fell, but the phrase to be restored is probably πλείστα χαῖρειν καὶ διὰ παντὸς ὑγιαίνειν μετὰ τοῦ ἀβασκάντου σου Ἰππον. The latter part of the phrase is found otherwise only in 0. Florida 15 and 18, which are addressed to persons evidently serving as auxiliary cavalrymen in the Roman army. The first ταὐ may be corrected from πι.

2. Ἰππον ostr.
19. Letter

Inv. D.14

10 x 9.6 cm.

3. Probably δέδωκε μου.

6. The last letter of the line is corrected to or from something (alpha?).

20. Instructions

Inv. 64

7.7 x 8.2 cm.

All that is reasonably preserved here is the instruction to deliver the ostrakon to Aphis; this name recurs in the Florida ostraka and in 14.11 as the name of a skopelos. It appears thus to designate a post, perhaps in the Eastern Desert, to which soldiers were sent. How much is lost of this text is uncertain; perhaps it was attached to a bundle. The restoration is based on the assumption that the left margin was originally about as defined by the beginning of line 2. The upsilon is clear, and we must suppose either that the note means "deliver to Apolinarios" with genitive used for dative, or "deliver from Apolinarios." The former seems to us much the more likely, given the frequent confusion of cases in ostraka texts, and the general tendency of the dative to give way in later Greek.
21. Uncertain Text

Inv. 55                                  6.2 x 3 cm.                  IIp

- - - - - - -

} Traces

)γ κατελειψαν .[

] στατείωνα καὶ [

4 ]є εἰς τὴν κώμην [

Traces

- - - - - - - -

3. The markings at the end of the line are the modern inventory number, not ancient text.

PRIVATE LETTERS

22. Letter of Eponychos to Sarapion

Inv. D.1                                 11 x 8.3 cm.                 IIp

'Επώνυχος Σαραπίων τῷ φιλίτι-

τῷ πολλὰ χαίρειν·

εὖ ποιήσοις, φίλε, σκύλητι μικρὸν

4 μετὰ κείπαρος εἰς τὸ πέρα

ὡς ἀπολάβῃ τὰ χάλκεινα

ταῦτα παρὰ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.
Eponychos to his dearest Sarapion many greetings. Please, friend, make a little haste to go with the kiparos to the other side, in order that he may receive the bronze tools from the man. Wait for him since he comes to you tomorrow. Farewell.

4. In BGU II 470.3 we come across a κιπαρός; it is perhaps the same occupation as that mentioned here. What the meaning is, we do not know, unless it is the same as κηπουρός, as suggested by van Herwerden, see WB II. But it could also be a proper name; the Onomasticon cites many similar.

7. For ἵνα with the subjunctive as a periphrasis for the imperative, see B.G. Mandilaras, The Verb in the Greek Non-Literary Papyri (Athens 1973) par. 585, 587 ff.

8. See Bauer, Wörterbuch NT s.v. ὀρθιζω for this verb, which is misspelled here (read ὀρθιζει). A similar phenomenon is seen in P.Mil.Vogl. II 50.13, ὀρθός ὀσας.

23. Private Letter

Inv. 43 13.7 x 11 cm. IIP

- - - - - - - - -
που[ - + 25 - ]
ναύλου οὖνοι .[ - + 16 - ]
καὶ σωκάρια περὶ τοῦ οὐν[- + 9 - ]

4 τῷ θέλεις. γινώσκιν σε θέλω [ὅτι θά-]
γω εἰς σενυρῖν μετὰ Κυριλλάτ[ος]
καθὼς μοι εγραψας καὶ εἰ τι χρείαν
8 αὐτὸς μὲνεὶ ὃδε. ἀσπάζομαι σε
Σεραπίων καὶ Φιλωνοῦς καὶ Ἀθη-
νόδωρος καὶ Κυριλλᾶς καὶ πάντες'
oi παρ' ἡμῶν.

12 ἔρρως(θαί) σε εὐχομαι.

... I want you to know that I am bringing (it?) to Psenyris with Kyrillas just as you wrote to me, and if you have any need write to Athenodoros, since he is staying here. Serapion and Philonous and Athenodoros and Kyrillas and all those here with us greet you. I pray for your health.


3. One is probably to punctuate and restore as follows: καὶ σοκκάρια. περὶ τοῦ δύναμος καὶ τοῦ θέλεως, "and sockaria. About the ass, write what you wish." We know of no attestation of σοκκάριον, but it appears to be a diminutive of σόκκος, a lasso, for which see LSJ, Lampe and S. Lauffer, Diokletians Preisedikt (Berlin 1971) 9.20 (n. on p. 247).

6. As we do not know the source of the ostrakon, we cannot identify the toponym; there is a Psenyris in the Herakleides division of the Arsinoite Nome (cf. C. Wessely, "Topographie des Fayûm in griechischer Zeit," Denkschr. Akad. Wien 1904, s.v., pp. 163 ff.; P.Teb. II, p. 410), but there is another in the Thebaid (cf. O.Bodl. III, index VI, s.v.: O.Ashm. 84 and O.Bodl. 2262).

9. The name Philonous does not appear in the NB or the Onomasticon.

10. The name Kyrillas does not appear in the NB or the Onomasticon.

12. There are traces at the beginning of this line, but they do not appear to belong to this text.
24. Private Letter

Inv. 44 8 x 10.8 cm.

This letter, broken everywhere except at the left, deals with pots full of oil and perhaps other liquids. There is mention of filling one or more—presumably empty.

- - - - -

κοιμεῖτε.

γῆν ἐλαίου

καῖανγην.

4 ἃ ἐπεμψέ χως σήμερον.

αὐτὰ μεστά. ἔαν ὃ[ε]

τὴν κύθραν τῶν.

8 ψὸν μοι καὶ πλήσω

λον ἐξελθεῖν πρ[δς]

μοι παρὼ τ..

μὴ ενε..

12 ..[

- - - - -

1. It is uncertain at the end of this line if the tip of the descending stroke belongs to the letter immediately following epsilon.

2-3. Probably we should understand ἄγγειον ἀναγγῆ in lines 1-2 and καὶ ἀναγγῆ in line 3, taking these as misspellings of ἄγγειον; alternatively, we may be dealing with ἄγγη, the plural of ἄγγος, but the former word is common in papyri.

7. At the end, restore either πέμῳ ὁ πῶν or γράῃ ὁ πῶν, depending on whether the addressee is to send instructions
or to send the jars for filling. For κύδρα (Ion.) vs. χύτρα (Att.), cf. Mayser, Grammatik I.1, 158, par. 44-46.

25. Letter to Alexandros

Inv. 41
9.2 x 7.7 cm.
IIp

The use of τιμώτατος in the salutation suggests that we have to do with a business letter of some sort (cf. H. Koskenniemi, Studien zur Idee und Phraseologie des griech. Briefes [Helsinki 1956] 100 ff.). With only the top intact, not much can be said of the contents.

[ - + 14 - ] Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τῷ τειμώτῳ
[χαίρειν· γινώσκειν σε θέλω δι τι άσθε[νώ (?) - ]
[ - + 14 - ] Τιβερείὼν σακκῷ[ - - ]
4 [ - + 14 - ] καὶ ἄλλων αρτίω[ - - ]
[ - + 14 - ] ἔχουσαν χ.[ - - ]

Traces
- - - - - - - - - -

2. This restoration seems almost certain. It is not at all assured that there is a loss at right; what is placed there might have been at the beginning of the following line (and so in 3).

3. Perhaps σάκκῳ[ν; "give Tiberinos a sack of [ - ] and another of bread."

4. As there are no Greek compounds in ἄρτω-, we must have (1) a dative singular or genitive plural of ἄρτος; or (2) the start of a personal name; or (3) a misspelling of ἄρτο- in composition.

6. Only the tops of letters remain; the third or fourth letter could be ψι.
26. Private Letter

Inv. 42  
5.5 x 5 cm.  

IIp

[ - + 9 - 'Η]ρακιλιανψ χαιριν:

[καλός ποιήσεις δούς τό κενόν

[ - + 10 - ]ρον ουαλεράτι τῷ

4  
[ - + 7 - ] ὁ κύρις αὐτοῦ ἐπεζήτησε

[ - + 7 ἐκο]μισάμην τῷ ἔλαιν

[ - + 10 - ]πανν ἐνε ἐδώ. ἢ προσ-

[ - + 10 - ]ἀνω ἐμπον περὶ τοῦ

2. For καλός ποιήσεις, see H.A. Steen, "Les clichés épistolaires dans les lettres," Classica et Mediaevalia 1 (1938) 138 ff. κενόν: from κενός or καίνος?

4. A form of ἔπιζητέω, ἐπεζήτησε or ἐπεζήτητε.

6. Perhaps restore δα]πάνην. The meaning could be, "Tell me the cost, so that I may know." ἐν ostr.

27. Fragment of a Letter

Inv. 58  
12.7 x 12 cm.  

IIp

......]......[

[......] ὁκουμ.  

..... αὐτῷ π...[

4  
[...]ως ενυκιο ὑφίλ.]  

ἐνοίκιον ὁς......[ - - - ὁ ἄδειλ-]

φός σου Ἀθηρίς [  

tά οίναρια. ἀσπάζετα]ι σε
PRIVATE LETTERS

(2nd hand)

8 ἐρωτᾶσαι σε ....[

2. Perhaps δ μοιζων σοι κτλ.

4. Read ἐνοίκιο, but whether genitive, dative, or accusative, we do not know.

6. It is uncertain if this is the Roman Haterius or an Egyptian name. The ρΗο in it is corrected, perhaps from lambda.

7. οὐνάριον is cheap, bad wine according to LSJ s.v., but one may doubt that the diminutive has this force consistently.

8. The sigma and epsilon are visible, but there is space between; perhaps the visible epsilon is that of εὐχομαι, but we cannot make out any of the rest of that word.

28. Private Letter

Inv. 59 10 x 9.6 cm. ΙΙp

This text, evidently unbroken, is badly faded at the right.

... ἀπολλωνοσπαν. [
τῷ ἁδελφῷ χαίρειν. ...[
σοι τῷ βούλιν σ. ........[

4 ελλυρικος δέδωκα αὐτῷ [
θεματῳ δέξασθαι αὐ[προθμαρίῳ .....[
σφυρόδιν δέδω[;

8 ἀπῆλθε εἰς [;
Traces of 5 or 6 letters
1. The remains suggest a short Egyptian name at the start of the line, followed by a patronymic; but the use of the patronymic in this place is uncommon.

3. ß_νις is some kind of malt for brewing, it seems; see O. Lagercrantz, *P. Holm.*, p. 203. The word occurs also in *P. Leid.* V Col. 13.10,17; *SB VI* 9385.18; *P. Graec. Mag.* 12.424, 431.


6. προθμάριος = πορθμάριος, ferryman. For examples, see H.C. Youtie, *Scriptiunculae* II (Amsterdam 1973) 894-5, 910. The end of this word may also be read in line 5.

7. Read σφυρίδιον (basket).

29. Fragment of a Letter

**Inv. 60** 7.8 x 8.5 cm.

[ - + 13 - ]...φωι τῶι ἀδελφῷ
[γυνώσκειν σε θέλω], ἀδελφε, οὖ τι εφο.ας

4 [ - + 15 - ].οὐ ἡσθένηκε καὶ
[ - + 16 - εὐχ]αριστῶι τῶι θεῶι
[ - + 17 - ].λκεσιμαι ἀδελφε
[ - + 18 - ]αι οὖ τι ......

8 [ - + 21 - ]..φωι...
[ - + 23 - ]..[  

3. Perhaps *lambda*: ἕφ' ὀλας.

6. ].λκεσιμαι has the appearance of a middle/passive perfect, but we cannot say what verb it comes from; perhaps it is a misspelling of Ἠλκυσιμαι or Ἠλκυσιμαι, from Ἠλκω.
30. Fragment of a Letter

Inv. 61 5.2 x 7 cm. IIp

1. [...]πετέ[...
2. [...] ώς ἄρτι ὄφ[...
3. [...] ν μοι ἡ δέλει]

4. [...] τόν πίθον [.]

4. [...] ὁτος κόικα
5. [...] ν ἀσπα-
6. [...] αἰδια
7. [...] - - - - -

3. [...] εἰ
5. κόικα ostr.

3. Perhaps ἔλει[σ.

5. κόικα: This is the probable division; a κόικα is a basket of palm leaves. It is also possible that we have a compound with ἄρτος ("breadbasket"), but this compound is not otherwise attested.

6-7. One is probably to restore ἄσπα |[ζεταί σε τὰ π]αίδια.

31. Private Letter

Inv. 63 10.8 x 9.5 cm. IIp

This text is complete at top, bottom, and right, but a considerable amount seems to be lost at the left.

[ - - - - - ] χαίρειν· ἐπεμ-
[ψά σοι - - - ] καὶ ταπίδαν
2 l. ταπίδα 5 l. σαλώτιον 6 l. πελύκιον, σαλώτιον
7 οὐγγαλίδι ostr. 8 l. σερήνος 9 ο ostr.; l. εί


4, 5. The sense of σαλώτιον is not certain. LSJ lists the word only in the plural, giving "dub. sens." for meaning, but pointing out that it occurs in a list of eatables. WB gives three examples: SB I 1.25 (βίζία δόο σαλωτίων); P. RyI. II 172.15 (twelve of them); and P. Oxy. VI 920.5. The dates are all third century.

6. It is difficult to see offhand what a small ax (πελύκιον) has to do with the σαλώτιον.

7. τάριχιον = salt fish; οὐγγαλίδι, perhaps to be restored as οὐγγαλίδι[μα], seems to be a new word, perhaps related to the Latin vigil, etc.; its meaning is unclear.

9-10. Perhaps we are to understand εί τινός σοι χρεία έστιν, [γράψαν μοι καὶ πέμψα]ω σοι. Such a 16-letter restoration would then suggest losses up to 22 letters in the first two lines.

32. Letter to Poseidonios

Inv. 72  
5 x 5.8 cm.  IIp

The most probable restorations of lines 3 and 4 suggest a loss at left of about 13 letters, while lines 1 and 2 seem to need a shorter restoration (see notes).

1) Ποσειδώνιῳ
2) ἔχεστα γά(ξείν).
3) ἀδελφε,
4) ὡτιον μου
3) χρίαν αὐτοῦ
4) έλης δοῦναι
5) ἀσπάζε[ται]
6) τεσε

1-2. One supposes that line 2 had [τῷ ἀδελφῷ] ἔχεστα γά(ξείν), which gives us a 7-8 letter gap. Such a loss would give a reasonable length for a name for line 1. The restoration of lines 3-4, however, offers some difficulty. Line 2 might have been indented.

3-4. The missing text was probably something like [καλῷς ποιήσεις], ἀδελφε, [πέμψαμι μοι τὸ κιβότιον μου,]
[ὅτι πλείστην (or ἀναγκαίαν)] χρίαν αὐτοῦ [ἐχω]. Obviously other restorations of what is to be sent are possible.

7. The letters at the end are faded beyond reading.

33. Fragment of a Letter

Inv. 70  
3.8 x 3.5 cm.  IIp

This text is probably complete only at right.
34. Fragment of a Letter

Inv. 67  8.2 x 6.2 cm.  IIP

[ - +  9 - ] Σεραπύλλω
[ - +  9 - ] σεραπι άμφο-
[τέροις] τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς
4 [πλείστα]α χαίρειν· ἀναγ-
[ - +  7 - ] νόημ[...].[  

2. The loss supposed in lines 3 and 4 makes it necessary to suppose that 8 letters or so are lost here, more than a καὶ would occupy. It seems likely, therefore, that a compound name is to be restored, e.g. Φιλο[σερώπι].


4-5. Restore perhaps ἀναγ·[καὶδν ἐστίν].

35. Private Letter

Inv. D.3  8.6 x 6.3 cm.  IIP

The ostrakon is complete at top, left (for the first six lines); broken at bottom and bottom left, and at right (though not much may be lost there).
-private letters-

1. For the ending in -ις see D.J. Georgacas, CP 40 (1948) 243-60.


36. Fragment of a Letter

Inv. W.3

IIp

λαώτι τῇ [ ]

[πλείστη]α χαίρε[ειν·]

α Κρονίου κ.[ ]

οικελκινωρε.[ ]

.αριων εσφρ[ ]

.κτυλιδιω κ[ ]

.αλλη σφυρ. [ ]
2. [πολλά] is also possible.


5-6. Perhaps one could restore γαμαρίων ἐσω[αγισμένων ἐμφ δ]χυτυλιδώ, objects sealed with my own ring.

RECEIPTS FOR MONEY TAXES

37. Receipt for Tax on Linenweavers

Inv. 19 8.1 x 8.6 cm. 19/18 B.C.

The form of this text is most analogous to O.Bodl. 1011, of 17 B.C., also a receipt for the tax on linenweavers, also issued by the banker Kephalos. It presents a problem only in the middle of line 2, which is very faint (note).

Ἐρμίας Πετεαροήριο(ς)

“Ωρο(υ) ........ λινύφω(υ)

ἄργυ(ρίου) δραχ(μάς) τριάκοντα,

(γίνονται) ἄρ(γυρίου) (δραχμαί) λ. (ἔτους) ιΒ.

Κέφα(λος) τρα(πεζίτης).

Hermias son of Peteaneroeris, grandson of Horos, (for tax on) linenweavers, thirty drachmas of silver, that is, 30 dr. of silver. Year 12. Kephalos, banker.

1. The taxpayer is not elsewhere attested.

2. The center of this line is very faint. O.Bodl. 1012, which has the year after the tax-name, has in this place τέταμ(ταί) τέλ(ος), while 1011 has τέταμ(ταί) τοῦ ἕγ (ἔτους) (δραχμάς) ἀ τέλ(ος) λινύ(φων); but the non-adherence
of the ostraka of these early years of Augustus' rule to any rigid formula precludes a certain restoration, and the remaining traces do not seem to support any particular version of such a phrase.

3. The amount is large; in O. Bodl. 1010 (22-1 B.C.) a weaver pays 40 dr. ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἱστοῦ τὴν τρίτην ἀναφοράν, but we do not know if that is an official receipt.

4. Kephalos the banker is well known from a large number of ostraka ranging from year 11, 19 B.C. (O. Theb. 80) to year 29, 2 B.C. (O. Bodl. 765).

38. Receipt for Tax on Linenweavers

Inv. 30  11.2 x 9 cm.  10 November A.D. 42

Δια(γέγραφε) Σεμβοδχ(ις) ὁ ρο(υ) διὰ Φιλάμ(μωνος)
τέλ(ος) τινώ(φων) δ(ήτους) (δραχμάς) γ̀. (ήτους)
γ' Κλαυδίου
3  Καίσαρος Σεβ(αστοῦ) Ἀθύρ Ἥ.

Paid, Senbouchis daughter of Horos, through Philammon, the tax on linenweavers of the 2nd year, dr. 3, 3 ob. Year 3 of Claudius Caesar Augustus, Hathyr 14.

1. The closest parallel we can cite for the formula is O. Bodl. 1015 (A.D. 49), where ὑπὲρ λινύφων appears rather than τέλος λινύφων.

3. Κλαύδιος Καίσαρ Σεβαστός is lacking in Bureth, Les Titulatures impériales (Pap.Brux. 2: Bruxelles 1964) 29-33; such phrases are, however, attested for Tiberius and Gaius, and we are here early in Claudius’ reign.

39. Receipt for Dike-Tax

Inv. 29  8 x 6.6 cm.  4 July A.D. 66

Διαγέγρα(φε) θωτεύς Νεκτόμ(ου) ὑπ(ὲρ) χω(ματικοῦ)
[Χα(ρακος) (?)]
Paid, Thoteus son of Nechthmonthes for dike-tax [of Charax?] for the 12th year, dr. three, 2 ob., bath-tax [4 1/2 ob., total, dr. 4, 1/2 ob.] and the additional sums on these. Year 12 of Nero [the lord], Epeiph 10. I, Apion, have signed.

1. A Nechthmonthes son of Thoteus is known from O.Leid. 36 (=SB X 10341) of A.D. 52, and 128 (X 10449), of A.D. 48 (and also from the undated O.Petr. 76). The taxpayer of the present receipt is probably the son of the other man.

2. The sum for bath-tax is lost, but its restoration is certain. The reading of the end of this line is very uncertain in detail, but it must have contained this phrase even if somewhat varied.

3. Apion is attested as a signer of tax-receipts over much of the second half of the first century; cf. the note to O.ROM II 99.

40. Receipt for Dike-Tax
Inv. 15  10 x 5.5 cm.  23 July A.D. 70

This clear ostrakon attests a taxpayer known previously from O.Bodl. 596, of A.D. 44; he is thus known over a period of 26 years, a remarkably long span for a person attested only for dike-tax receipts (bath-tax is also paid in the Bodleian text): cf. O.ROM I, p. 57, Graph 6.4.
Paid, Asklas son of Panas for dike-tax of Agorai North of the 2nd year, dr. 6, 4 ob., that is, 6 dr. 4 ob. and the additional sums. Year 2 of Imperator Caesar Vespasian Augustus, Epeiph 29. I, Apion, have signed.

4. On Apion, see 39.3n.

41. Receipt for Poll-Tax

Inv. D.6 7.8 x 6.4 cm. A.D. 70-79

For comparable texts see O.Bodl. 426-428, O.Wilb. 8-9.

1. Both Πετε and Παυ are possible beginnings for the name, but neither is really very attractive. The person appears not to be attested elsewhere. In the lacuna at the end of this line, μητρός is probably to be restored, but it is curious that the mother's patronymic is mentioned. It is also conceivable that Senpsenmonthes is a man, and that διά is to be restored instead.

3. καίσο or τοῦ; there is here an uncertain sawtooth writing.

5. Both Παῦ(ν) and ἐπα(γούμενων) appear possible.
Several aspects of this text are puzzling. If one omits line 2, the formula apparently makes sense and follows an attested pattern. But we seem to have another proper name falling between Ὄμολογοὺμεν and the place where ἀπέχειν may naturally be supposed to have stood. The formula of lines 1 and 3 would find its closest parallel in a group of receipts issued by Psemenophis son of Pikos for an unnamed tax in the years A.D. 29-32.

This collector uses a formula which varies only slightly from the following: Ἠσευνόφις Πιςκότος καὶ μέτοχοι τῷ δεῖνα χαῖρειν Ὄμολογοὺμεν ἀπέχειν παρά σοῦ ὑπὲρ --- (month). (ἐτοὺς) - Τιθερὸν Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ, date. None of these texts gives any amount. The phrase παρά σοῦ is omitted in O. Bodl. 1050, O. Minor A2; the patronymic is found in O. Bodl. 1049 only. The only way of supposing that our text fits this formula is, we think, to consider Patseous in line 2 as the father of an intermediary. The text is given without any extensive restoration, because of these difficulties.

1. Possibly (cf. introduction) [Ψεμευνόφις Πις(ότος) καὶ is to be restored before what is printed. This text does not seem to be in the same hand as O. ROM 78, the only one of the parallels any of us has seen. O. Minor A2 also has the payer's name given in the genitive and without patronymic.

3. Presumably one is to restore ἀπέχειν.

4. At the start, one may have ΤΟ[β].
A thin stroke (of ornamentation?) in the clay of this light brown ostrakon runs through and above line 2. The interest of the text lies in the person of the taxpayer, who is elsewhere attested. He is known, but without his grandfather's name, in *O.Bodl.* 1150, of A.D. 92, in which he pays an unidentified money tax; in the same text he pays another sum ὅν οὐκ άπο (ματος) κλη (ρονόμων) Ἄπο Πτεμίνιος. Thirty years later (122), in *O.Bodl.* 1227, we find him paying grain through one Esminis son of Horos. This person is without doubt the same as the taxpayer of *O.Bodl.* 581 (dike-tax, A.D. 116), whose name is given there more fully as Esminis son of Horos, grandson of Porieuthes the younger. He is thus the grandson of the taxpayer of the present text. Adding the present document to our information, we can see a chiastic arrangement of names in this part of the family: Esminis-Horos-Porieuthes-Horos-Esminis. It appears to us very likely, in view of the fact that Porieuthes' grandfather is now known to have been named Esminis, that the deceased person for whose heirs Porieuthes pays in 92 is in fact his father, and that the doubtful Peteminis of that text should be emended to Ἑσμίνιος; the strokes would probably be similar.

It is possible that this family is to be connected with the Porieuthes the younger son of Horos grandson of Psenchonsis known from *O.Bodl.* 997 (175?) and 1535 (188), but the names are not rare and too many generations and documents are missing to verify a link.

Διαγέγρα (φε) Ποριεούθη (της) νι(ντερος) ᾅρου
Ἐσμίνιος (της) ὑπ (ἐρ) γεω (μετρίας) Ἀνω τ (οπαρχίας)
ἡ (ἐτος) (δραχμὸς) τέσσαρας,
(γίνονται) δ και πρ (οσδιαγραφομένα) (ἐτος) ι
Δομιτιανοῦ τοῦ κυρίου Φαῶ (φι) λγ.
4
Σω (κράτης) σεση (μελωμαί).

Paid, Porieuthes the younger, son of Horos, grandson of Esminis, for *geometria* of the upper toparchy for the 9th year, dr. four, that is, 4 and the additional sums. Year 10 of Domitian the lord, Phaophi 30-3. I, Sokrates, have signed.
3. A summary of the views and evidence concerning these 30+ dates is given ad O.ROM II 84.4.

4. Sokrates is abundantly attested between 90 and 94; see O.Bodl. 1150, and add O.ROM II 93.

44. Receipt for Poll-Tax

Inv. 7 7 x 5.4 cm. Ip

Handwriting and formula alike provide a date before 107 for this text, but nothing that is preserved allows us to reconstruct the missing portions, which will have consisted mostly of names and dates.

Διαγέγρα(φε) Φαηρι(ς)

υπ(ἐρ) λαο(γραφίας) Ὁ(ψηῆον

3 (γίνονται) (δραχμαί) η [ ]

45. Receipt for γεωμετρία

Inv. 32 8.4 x 7.3 cm. 28 Mar. A.D. 112

Δια(γέγραφε) Πικός Τιθοήους

diά Ἄμενωθος Πετοσίριο(ς)

υπ(ἐρ) γεω(μετρίας) χά(ρακος) ἄργ(υρίου) ὅπ(αροῦ)

δραχ(μᾶς)

4 τέσσαρας, (γίνονται) (δραχμαί) 6.

(ἔτους) ἐς Τραϊανοῦ τοῦ κυρίου

Παῦνι γ.

Paid, Pikos son of Tithoes through Amenothes son of Petosiris, for geometria of Charax, debased silver drachmas four, that is, dr. 4. Year 15 of Trajan the lord, Fauni 3.
1. The formula seems as clear as the date, even though this formula is in general confined to the period up to A.D. 107.

3. For ἄργυριον ρύμαρόν see O.Petr. 79.3n., where the term is taken as equivalent to a statement that προσδιά-γραφόμενα are included.

46. Receipt for Bath-Tax

Inv. 26 9.4 x 8.1 cm. 27 April A.D. 131

Πετεχεσποχρατικώτης καὶ μέτοχοι τε[λ(ωνί)]

δησ(άροφο) ἑρδών Ψεν-

αμ(ούνει) [ ] μι( ) πετεχεσπ(οχράτου)

χα(λειν) ἔσχο(μεν) παρὰ σοῦ ὑπ(ἐρ) βαλ(ανευτικοῦ)

τοῦ με (ἐτοὺς) 'Αδριανοῦ

toũ κυρίου Παχὼ(ν) β.

Petechespochrates and associates, farmers of the granary of the temples, to Psenamounis son of ---, grandson of Petechespochrates, greeting. We have received from you for bath-tax of the 15th year of Hadrian the lord, Pachon 2.

1. Petechespochrates is well-known from a number of receipts, for which references can be found in the notes to O.Bodl. 680; two further texts are O.ROM II 113 and 116. His span of activity is attested as 114-133.

47. Receipt for Poll-Tax and Bath-Tax

Inv. 34 7.2 x 5.8 cm. 11 August A.D. 121

Πόστου(ος) δὲ καὶ [ΤΩ]ρο(ς) πράκ(τωρ)

ἀργ(υρίκοι) Ἀγ(ορά) βρ(οσα) Ἱμοῦθη(η) ......

ἔσχο(ν) υπ(ἐρ) λαογρ(αφίας) καὶ βαλ(ανευτικοῦ)

πέμπτου ἐτοὺς ὑπ(αράς) δραχ(μᾶς) δῶ-
Postomos also called Horos, collector of money taxes for Agorai North, to Imouthes son of ---, I have received for poll-tax and bath-tax of the fifth year debased drachmas twelve, that is, debased dr. 12. Year 5 of Hadrian Caesar the lord, Mesore 18.

1. This collector is attested in receipts dated from 121 to 124: WO 527, 529, 1243; O.Bohl. 530, 842, 884; P.Lips. 67; O.Heid. 259; and O.ROM II 111. Cf. below on line 4.

4. The writing-out of the ordinal number of the year is a characteristic found in five of the other receipts of this collector where the date is preserved; Wilcken restored it also in WO 1243. Postomos is elsewhere careful about spelling ordinals, but the \( \pi \) missing here is clearly not to be read.

48. Receipt for Poll-Tax and Dike-Tax

This text must be considered together with O.Aberd. 77, of the same year, issued by the same collector, to the same taxpayer, and written in the same hand. First, with the use of the present text it is possible to read on P.Aberd., Pl. V, the patronymic in line 2 left unread by the editor; it is, as here, \( \Upsilon \sigma \Delta \delta \Theta \zeta \theta (\zeta) \).

The relationship between the two texts is complicated, and a table of the payments involved in them may be of use.

O.Aberd. 77

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Payment</th>
<th>Year Pd.</th>
<th>Tax Paid</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 10, Pharm. 9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>laographia 8 dr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 10, Pachon 25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>laographia 4 dr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 10, Mesore 3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>laographia 8 dr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 11, Phaophi 24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>chromatikon 4 dr. = 3 dr. 4( \frac{1}{2} ) ob.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 11, Choikak 8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>chromatikon 4 dr. = 3 dr. 4( \frac{1}{2} ) ob.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 11, Tybi 10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>chromatikon 2 dr. 4( \frac{1}{2} ) ob. = 2 dr. 2 ob.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It has been assumed in this table that the tax paid continues to be the same as in the preceding payment unless the
information is given to the contrary (since it is made clear in lines 5 and 6 that those payments are for dike tax).

O.Amst. 48

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Payment</th>
<th>Year Pd.</th>
<th>Tax Paid</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Year 10, Pham. 23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>laographia</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 10, Pham. 30?</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 10, Pharm. 9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>4 dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 10, Pharm. 25</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>3 dr. 4½ ob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 10, lost</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 10, Epeiph 24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>4 dr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 11, Thoth 27</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>same</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 11, lost</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>3 dr. 4 ob.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year 11, Hath. 27</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>chromatikon</td>
<td>lost</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only two taxes are mentioned anywhere, and it is likely that those for which the tax name is lost are paid for one of these two taxes, more likely the poll-tax. The amounts are noteworthy: a total of 45 dr., 1 1/2 ob. (after discount) is recorded for these two years, and five payments are lost. If these averaged 4 drachmas each, and most payments are at least that large, the total would come to over 65 drachmas. And in both cases we have payments recorded only over the equivalent of one year, for only half of each of the tenth and eleventh years is represented. The amounts of the two taxes in question paid per year by a resident of the Memnoneia was set by Wilcken many years ago at 24 drachmas of poll-tax and 6 drachmas, 4 obols for dike-tax. Two years' taxes for an individual (and there is no indication that more than one person is involved) would thus come to 61 drachmas, 2 obols. It is difficult to believe that our two receipts do not represent more than this sum.

We see several possibilities: (1) more taxes than these two are paid here; (2) the amounts to be paid are to be called into question; (3) the statement of years for which paid is not strictly accurate; (4) the scribe has confused the taxpayer with an elder brother in some instances. The loss of the right side of the Amsterdam text makes it uncertain in several cases whether a tax name is to be restored. It may well be that the assumption that ὁμοίως means the same tax unless stated otherwise is not correct. It is interesting that the payments of our two ostraka interleave their dates, with only Pharmouthi 9 overlapping as far as we can tell; and then, the amounts are different, which probably indicates that it is not the same payment being recorded twice.

ψαυστῆς — πρᾶκτος ὥρικῶν με (μνονείων)
Psansnos, son of Psansnos, collector of money taxes of the Memnoneia, through Phthmonthes [the scribe], to Psennesis the younger, son of Tisathis, I have received for poll-tax of the 10th [year, dr. --. Year 10] of Hadrian Caesar the lord, Phamenoth 23. Likewise, ... likewise, Pharmouthi 9, dr. 4; likewise the 25th, dr. 3, 4 1/2 ob.; [likewise ... dr. ...]; likewise Epeiph 24, dr. 4; likewise 11th year, Thoth 27, dr. [...] likewise ...], dr. 3, 4 ob.; 11th year, Hathyr 27 for dike tax, other [dr. ...].

1. Psansnos is known also from O.Theb. 39, PSI 266, O.Cam. 37 and 38, and O.ROM II 115. The line meaning οὖνως after his name appears also in other texts, as does the secretary Phthmonthes.

3. The letter just before the break could be either a lambda (as a date) or an alpha (as in ἄλ(λας)).

6. One expects a 1/2 ob. in the amount, but it does not seem to have been written.
49. Receipt for χερισμὸς τελωνικῶν

Inv. 10  9.6 x 5.5 cm.  A.D. 143/4?

The date proposed for this text rests on the name of the collector, whom we identify with the Pikos, ἀναιτητὴς χερισμὸς τῶν Ἀγορα(ῶν) Ἄγορ(ῶν) ᾽ of Ο.Βοδλ. 800; this collector there receives the merismos for the seventh year of Antoninus, the same as in our text.

Πικως κὲ μ(έκοχοι) ἀπαίτηται μερισμοῦ τελωνικῶν ᾽Αγορ(ῶν) [β(ορδά)] ὴΜενωρώσιον(ς) Δέκι(ου) ὴἈρμανὴς(ος) Ἑςχ(ομεν) ὸπ(ὲρ) μερισμὸς ζ(ετους) δραχ(μήν) μι[αν]

4 καὶ ὁνόματος Μεγ( ) φ[ - - - ]

Traces

Pikos and associates, collectors of the merismos telonikon of Agorai North, to Amenrosis son of Dekmos, grandson of Harpaesis, we have received for the merismos of the 7th year one drachma, and in the name of Meg( ) son of Ph[...]

1. Both omegas are written very clearly. Read Πικως καὶ.

5. There is a horizontal line, then a chip, then the trace of one letter.

50. Receipt for a Money-Tax

Inv. 20  6.8 x 6.6 cm.  A.D. 138-161

It has not been possible to restore most of this receipt, since it is not possible to determine with certainty if we are dealing with a known collector. It seems that one name and part of a patronymic are lacking in line 1, and the slope of the ostrakon suggests that there was not another imperial name in line 5.
1. One thinks naturally of Pamonthes as a patronymic, and some collectors can be named who use this. The Herieus son of Pamonthes active between 113 and 116 (cf. references ad O.ROM 19, plus O.Stras. 281, cf. BL II, 29) is certainly too early for consideration; his namesake (probably not the same man, cf. BL II, 149) of 137 in O.Stras. 227 is more plausible, but he is not an epiteretes, rather a praktor. There is therefore neither evidence to exclude him nor, really, to support his restoration here. If, as does not seem likely, we are to restore Αὐπανθεως in the lacuna of line 5, one might also consider Αἰγάλεως(α) Παμονθεως, ἐπιτηρητῆς τέλους μεταβόλων ἀλεων in WO 1449, from year 5 of Aurelius and Verus; a gap of a few years might be supposed; or it is possible that this text belongs to this same collector and is in the latter part of the reign of Antoninus. Again, there is no clear case for restoration.

2. It is uncertain if the first name is abbreviated.

51. Receipt for a Money-Tax

Inv. 9 8.8 x 9.1 cm. Last Quarter of IIP

The tax for which this receipt was given is not specified; it was most likely the bath-tax, the usual tax collected by these overseers, but it could also be something else, like the τέλος ταφής collected by some epiteretai of the temples' granary in O.Bodl. 1072. The year is lost, and the collector unknown. Only the hand affords an approximate dating; it closely resembles those of the later years of Commodus and the early years of Severus. A possible identification of the signer would agree with this date.
Gaius Ant( ) Eudaimon and associates, overseers of the tax of the granary of the temples, to Petechespochrates son of Imouthes and Imouthes son of Herieus, we have received from you the tax due. Year --, Pachon 26. I, Pikos, have signed.

1. This person is not attested elsewhere. In view of the various occurrences of men named Gaius Antonius (cf. WO 931 and the Onomasticon for other examples), and the lack of those with this praenomen and other nomina beginning with these letters, it is likely that we are to resolve this name as Antonius.

2. The taxpayers are not attested elsewhere; various men named Imouthes son of Herieus are known, but none can be identified with our taxpayer with any confidence.

6. A Pikos is attested as επιτηρητής δησιαυροῦ ἱερῶν in WO 955, year 26 of Commodus (185/6). Given the hand and the double strokes after the year (line 5), both characteristic of the 180's and 190's, an identification is plausible.
4 Παυνί 10 of the 17th year, in the name of Petemenophis the younger, son of Petemenophis, grandson of Psenchonsis, for geometria of the 17th year for Charax, two dr., that is, 2 dr. I, Amonios, have signed, Pauni 10.

53. Receipt for Rent
Inv. 62 7 x 5.7 cm. Probably 194

For this type of receipt, see Wallace, Taxation, 75 and O. Wilb. 25.

Tybi 5 of the 3rd year for receipts of the 2nd year, in the name of Petemenophis the younger, son of Psenchonsis, for rent for Charax for the second year, one dr. 4 ob., that is, 1 dr. 4 ob. I, Aurelius Amonios, have signed.

1. Tybi 5 = 31 December.

54. Receipt for Merismoi
Inv. 6 6.8 x 7 cm. II/III

'Αδρι (ανοβ) ὁ τοῦ κ. (ἐτούς) ὀνόματος

Παναμέως Παυ
Hadrianos 9 of the 20th year in the name of Panameus son of Psenchonsis (?) for merismoi of the ..th year, dr. 1, 5 ob. I, Postomos, have signed.

1. The year numeral could also be a beta.

2. The last few letters are smudged and perhaps partly erased; it is uncertain what they were intended to be. We do not think it likely that we should read a name Πεν-ψενχόνσις.

55. Receipt for Price of Wine and Dates

Epeiph 6 of the 17th year in the name of Senthotes daughter of Patormouthis ... of Petemenophis, for price of wine and dates, dr. six, 5 ob., that is, 6 dr., 5 ob. I, Sabinos, have signed.

2. The unread traces all seem to belong to one word, but if that is a name we would then have four names in a row, which is unusual.

3. There is a large smudge over the signature, which partially obscures it. It seems that the signer wrote the first four letters of his name, wrote a double stroke for abbreviation, then thought better of it and wrote the last three letters. These changes of mind are common enough; two occur in P.Teb. 648 and 661 (texts in BASP 6 [1969] 128 no. 7 and 129 no. 10, with plates; the feature was pointed out in Aegyptus 52 [1972] 145).
56. Receipt for a Money-Tax

Inv. 27 7.9 x 6.4 cm. II/III

[ Month ] δ τοῦ Β (ἐτους) οὖδ(ματος) ἔρειδώς
Πετεχώ (υσιος)
[ - - - ].....( ) λη(μμάτων) α (ἐτους) (δραχμάς)
ὅπως, (γίνονται) (δραχμαί) η.
3 Κ.( ) σεση(μείωμαί).

2. The correct reading is probably τι[μ(ης) πυρο(δ)]
λημ(μάτων) α (ἐτους); cf. O.ROM II 159 for an example of
τιμή φοινίκων λημμάτων. For a price of wheat paid for the
λήμματα of the preceding year, see O.Ashm. 70, O.Bodl. 978.

3. One or two letters follow the καρπα of the signer's name.

57. Receipt for a Money-Tax

Inv. 35 10.3 x 7.1 cm. II/III

[ Month, date, year, οὖδ(ματος) - - ].( ) Παναμέως
[ὑπ(ἐρ) tax, year, payment ] β καὶ οὖδ(ματος)
"Ωρου Νεξθ(ανούπιος)
[ - - - - - (δραχμάς)] ιβ ι. ἄλ(λας) κη ὁμ(οίως)
4 [ - - - - - - - ]. (δραχμάς) δ-ς. σεση(μείωμαί).
[ - - - - - - - ] σεση(μείωμαί). γ (ἐτους)
χ( ) (δραχμήν) α.
[ - - - - - - - - - ] σεση(μείωμαί).
One deleted line
1. The date of the handwriting and the appearance of Horos son of Nechthanoupis in line 2 suggest that only this formula is possible.

2. This taxpayer occurs in *O.Ashm.* 47 of a year 10 of the late second or early third century paying *geometria*.

4. It appears that no name precedes the signature in this line. In lines 5 and 6 what precedes is lost, and we cannot be certain if names stood there.

5. One would expect that χ( ) in this position would represent a tax, hence χ(ωματικόν); but it is written instead rather like the usual abbreviation of Χ(δραχμός), and that may be a preferable reading. Another possibility is χα(λιθίνην).

6. It is also possible to read a letter or two of a signer's name followed by a very abbreviated σεση(μείωμα).

58. Receipt for the Price of Wheat

Inv. 8

10 x 6.8 cm. 21 July A.D. 216

The dating of this ostrakon, which can belong only to Commodus or Caracalla, is secured for the reign of the latter by the appearance of the signature of Aurelius Paniskos. This person appears in *O.Bodl.* 557, whose two-digit year date was unreadable (but probably also a date of Caracalla) and in *O.Bodl.* 1115 of a year 3 that Tait, relying on the presence of the third-century διέγρ(αψεν), thought was later than the reign of Elagabalus. In *O.Bodl.* 1687, Aurelius Paniskos signs for a payment in a second year, of which Tait said, "probably 239 or 245." The present text suggests that these latter two texts may need to be dated somewhat earlier than appeared suitable to Tait.

η'π(είφ) ξς τοῦ κάδ (ἐτους) ὁνό(ματος) Παν(αμέως)
Πετε(μευώκρωος)

ν(εωτέρου) [[Πετεχ(μυσιος)]] ψευχώ(νιος) ὑπ(έρ)

τι(μῆς) πυροῦ δραχμᾶς

ὁκτῶ, (γίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) ἡ. Α(ὑρήλιος) Πανίσ(κος).

(2nd hand) ἄλ(λας) Μεσ(ορῆ) β
4 δομοὶ δραχ(μᾶς) τέσσαρες, (γίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) δ.  
(3rd hand) ἄλ(λας) Μεσ(ορῆ) ὁ δομοὶ(ως) τέσσαρες,  
(γίνονται) (δραχμαὶ) δ.  Α(ὑρήλιος) Πανίσ(κος).

(4th hand) ἄλ(λην) ἦ δμ(σίως) μίαν ἕ, (γίνεται)  
(δραχμη) α ἕ.  Α(ὑρήλιος) Πανίσ(κος).

Epeiph 27 of the 24th year in the name of Panameus son of  
Petemenophis the younger, grandson of Psenchonsis, for  
price of wheat eight drachmas, that is, dr. 8. I, Aurelius  
Paniskos (have signed). Others, Mesore 2, likewise drachmas  
four, that is, dr. 4. I, Aurelius Paniskos (have signed).  
Others, Mesore 4, likewise four, that is, dr. 4. I,  
Aurelius Paniskos (have signed). Another the 8th, likewise  
one, 2 ob., that is, dr. 1, 2 ob. I, Aurelius Paniskos  
(have signed).

1-2. Panameus the taxpayer is attested elsewhere; cf.  
the commentary to 47 for a discussion of the receipts  
connected with his family. The argument there further  
supports our dating of this text.

59. Receipt for a Money-Tax

Inv. 25  
6 x 6.2 cm.  IIIp

Clearly something is lost at the left, and this loss can  
only be the διέγραψεν of the third-century formula (as in  
O.Bodl. 1165).

[Διέγρα(ψεν)] Μεσο(ος) ἡ τ[ού .. (ζτους) θνὸ(ματος)]
[  -   -   ]κωτ(ος) διὰ Σεν[  -   -   -   -   -   ]
[  -   -   ] ἦ (ζτους) Ἄγο(ρῶν) ὑπ(αρὰς) (δραχμὰς)  
δύ[ο   -   -]
RECEIPTS FOR MONEY TAXES

60. Receipt for a Money-Tax
Inv. 24 5 x 6.4 cm. IIIp

Since a payment in line 6 is made for a month, this receipt may have been given for a tax on a trade.

Δέγγρα (Ψευ) Φθ...
φίλιος Ψευ
Θης Πανει...
4 δραχ(μάς) είκοσι...
άλ(λας) τῇ α(ύτῇ) ήμέρα...

Ωπ(έρ) Φαω(φι) β (έτους)...
άλ(λας) τῇ αύ(τῇ) ἡβ...
8 'Αμη...
άλ(λας)...

RECEIPTS FOR GRAIN TAXES

61. Receipt for Grain
Inv. D.7 7 x 5 cm. 98-117

For a parallel to this text, see WO 791 with the corrections of BL II, 78.

Μεμέτρη(κεν) [είς τό συν-]
αγοραστικ(δυ) [γενή(ματος) .. (έτους)]
Τραναγοῦ [οῦ κυρίου]
4 'Επελφ ... [ - Name - ]
Φαξριος Δ[ - - - ]
This ostrakon records a payment by a person through an intermediary, both of them already attested persons. The taxpayer, Kametis son of Psenchonsis, is known from a series of Bodleian ostraka (1218, 1228-1230, 1235, 1246, 1255, 1261, 1274) as a payer of grain between 119 and 128. His brother Melanion appears between 120 and 128, in O.Bodl. 1222, 1235, and 1269; in the last of these he lacks a patronymic, but he is there paying for his nephew (or niece) Esoueris, son (or daughter) of Kametis, who is in turn known from 125 to 128 (references in Death and Taxes, no. 101, to which add O.Leid. 53 [SB X 10358]; his grandfather's name, Psenchonsis, is given in O.Leid. 80 [SB X 10401]). In the present text Esoueris is acting as intermediary for Kametis as in O.Bodl. 1274.

Payment to the granary of the villages from produce of the 9th year of Hadrian the lord, Epeiph 10, in the name of Kametis son of Psenchonsis through Esoueris, art. wh. one. Another on the 22nd in the name of Senchonsis, art. wh. a third, total, art. wh. 1, 1/3.
rounded \textit{delta} of considerable size has been drawn; perhaps a signature.

63. Granary Receipt

Inv. 23  
5.7 x 4.8 cm.  
A.D. 161-180

This very much damaged piece, missing probably about half the text at the left, takes interest from the possibility that the same person appears in \textit{O.Leid.} 83 (SB X 10404), of A.D. 140, if the name \textit{Σενχω(νς)} can be read at the end of line 3 of that ostrakon, which we think it can.

\begin{verbatim}
[Μέ(τρημα) Θησ(αυροῦ) .. γενή(ματος) -- (ξτους)]
Αὐρηλίου Ἐπίτοτον(ίνου) Καίσαρος
[τοῦ κυρίου month, day ] ὅνδ(ματος) Σενχω(νςος)
Δημάτος
3 [ - - - - - - ] σεση(μείωμα).
\end{verbatim}

64. Receipt for Chaff

Inv. 74  
8.3 x 5 cm.  
ca. A.D. 210/1

This text follows the normal formula for its class; cf. \textit{O.Bodl.} 1641-1688, \textit{O.Wilb.} 71-73. The word \textit{δχυρον} is altogether lacking, which is unusual but not unattested (as \textit{O.Bodl.} 1671, 1678, 1679); the more common occurrence is its presence in the early part of the receipt but omission before the measure, as in \textit{ZPE} 14 (1974) 237, no. 10.

The taxpayer of this text, Panameus son of Petemenophis the younger, grandson of Psenchonlosis, is known from a number of texts. For convenience we tabulate them:

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\textit{O.Bodl.} & year & A.D. & pays \textit{to} \\
1550 & 31 & 191 & wheat \\
65 & 3 & 194 & chaff \\
64 & years 17-19 & 208-211 & chaff \\
\textit{ZPE} no. & year & \textit{ZPE} & pays \textit{to} \\
10 & 18 & 210 & chaff \\
11 & 20 & 212 & grain \\
12 & 22 & 214 & barley \\
\textit{O.Amst.} & year & \textit{ZPE} & pays \textit{to} \\
58 & 24 & 216 & price of wheat
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

The texts cited as \textit{ZPE} are published in \textit{ZPE} 14 (1974) 229-39 and belong to a private collection.
Of the dates assigned in this table, only that to 191 is absolutely secure, as no other year 31 is possible. But other arguments may be brought to bear.

(1) 58, of year 24, is signed by Aurelius Paniskos. The use of the nomen by signers of Theban receipts is generally a sign of a date after the Antonine Constitution, even though the taxpayers do not normally use the nomen. It is, as shown there, likely on other grounds that the date falls in the third century. Year 24, therefore, is likely to be that of Caracalla, 216.

(2) Once this date is accepted, it is very likely that the texts with dates near that, ranging from years 17 to 22, all belong to the same period. ZPE no. 10 and 64 clearly belong together, being chaff receipts both signed by Horos. It is particularly noteworthy that the texts which we assign to the years 210-214 do not have a single signer with the nomen Aurelius; this is precisely what one would expect, given the delay of two years or so after the Constitution before Aurelius became widely used in Egypt. Since the terminal receipt of the series, from 216, has a signer with the nomen Aurelius, the expected pattern is complete. It is, of course, much less likely on general grounds and for reasons of longevity that the other receipts would date from the reign of Marcus Aurelius and of Commodus.

(3) This leaves the text of year 3, 65. One has the choice of 194 or 219. The signer is Amonios, and the absence of Aurelius suggests the earlier date. Now Amonios is a very common name for signers of receipts for taxes in kind in the second half of the second century, and we will certainly never know how many men are represented by the decades of these receipts. But they do, in any case, belong predominantly to the period before 200, reinforcing thus the suggestion of 194.

Some other texts may be related to the family, but they raise problems. 52 has a Petemenophis the younger, son of Petemenophis, grandson of Psenchonsis paying geometria for Charax, with Amonios signing. Since this is a money tax, the Amonios need not be the same. Our choices are 177 and 208. It is perfectly reasonable to assume that this taxpayer is a brother of Panameus; the date of 208 would thus be the more likely. But it must be admitted that the relationship is not proven. 53 is dated to a year 3; Petemenophis the younger, son of Psenchonsis, pays rent for year 2; the signer's name is read as Aurelius Amonios, but the resolution is uncertain. The taxpayer could be the father of Panameus, and the date of 194 given reflects the probability that this is so; but it is not clear that this is necessary, and if this man is not the father, he may be some other relative - or no relation at all. The names are, after all, not rare. ZPE no. 13, finally, has a Petemenophis son of Psenchonsis, grandson of Herak( ) paying rent through (?) his son Panameus (there is some difficulty in
the text). There is no date, unfortunately, and a connection is speculative.

Parexouîs(θη) eîs tîn xwîn(tîn)  
γενή(ματος) ù(ἐτους) ὀνό(ματος) Πανα(μέως) Πετε-  
μενό(φιος) ν(ἐωτέρου) Ψενχῶ(νσιος) ù(ἐτους)

4  [γ]όμο(ν) ξν, α. Ὡρος σεση(μείωμαι).

Furnished to the cohort, from produce of the 19th year, in the name of Panameus, son of Petemenophis the younger, grandson of Psenchonsis, for the 17th year, one, 1 gomos (of chaff). I, Horos, have signed.

65. Receipt for Chaff

Inv. 76  8 x 10.3 cm.  A.D. 194

For the taxpayer, see the preceding text.

Ἀδῦρ ἵδ {δ} τοῦ γ (ἐτους) ὀνό(ματος)  
... Πανα(μέως) Πετε(μενόφιος) ν(ἐωτέρου)  
Ψενχῶ(νσιος) γ(ὄμου) ἔκτ(ον) ῧ[[.]] ἵ, (γίνεται)  
γ(ὄμου) ζ μη.

4  Ἀμ(ώνιος) σεση(μείωμαι).

Hathyr 14 of the 3rd year, in the name of ... Panameus son of Petemenophis the younger, grandson of Psenchonsis, one-sixth gomos, 1/48, that is, gom. 1/6, 1/48. I, Amonios, have signed.

1. The second delta is to the right and slightly lower and the first; the reason for it is unclear.

2. The letters at the start are very faint; they do not look like a dittography of Panameus, nor do they look much like Aurelius (which would not be expected here; taxpayers with Aurelius in texts where the signer is not an Aurelius are not found).
66. Receipt for Price of Wheat

Inv. 12  
7.5 x 5.3 cm.  
A.D. 179 or 211

Hadrianos 30 of the 20th year for prosthesis, in the name of Pan( ) son of Petemenophis, grandson of Pikos, price of 1/2, 1/12 art. of wheat, eighteen drachmas, 2 1/2 ob., that is, 1/2, 1/12 art. wh., 18 dr., 2 1/2 ob. I, Pe( ), have signed.

3. It is unusual to find both the amount of grain and the amount of money in a receipt for price of wheat; usually only one appears. An example parallel to our text is O.Bodl. 979, of a year 16, in which 12 drachmas are paid for the same amount of wheat as in our text, 7/12 artaba. The "price" of wheat to be calculated in these examples ranges from 20 to 30 drachmas per artaba, which is very high. The peculiarity of this receipt may be connected with the fact that it is for prosthesis, on which see 67.

67. Receipt for Prosthesis

Inv. W.2  
6.7 x 5.5 cm.  
II/III

This type of prosthesis receipt is fairly common; see the introduction to O.ROM 60 for references. The collector was not previously attested.
Kalasiris son of Kalasiris and associates, collectors of grain taxes of ... We have received for the extra charge [of ... in the name of ...] son of Harsiesis, 1/2 artaba of wheat, that is, art. wh. 1/2.

68. Granary Receipt
Inv. 21 9.4 x 9.7 cm. 15 July A.D. 237

The dating formula of this receipt of the reign of Maximinus and Maximus is attested elsewhere only in the much-damaged WO 997 (cf. Bureth, Titulatures imp., 112). The taxpayer's family is well-known from other texts; cf. our reconstruction of their stemma in BASP 6 (1969) 68. This man himself appears in O.Leid. 15 (SB X 10323), as corrected in BASP.

Payment to the granary of the metropolis from produce of the third year of our lords Gaius Iulius Verus Maximinus and Gaius Iulius Verus Maximus Pii Augusti, Epeiph 21 for Charax in the name of Pekysis son of Psansnos the elder, grandson of Askleia, art. wh. one, a sixth, that is, art. wh. 1 1/6. I, Harpokras, have signed.
5. A Harpokras signs for grain in O.Bodl. 1589 (209), 1616 (225), and 1620 (year 4, which Tait thought belonged to Severus Alexander or Philip). He is perhaps the same.

ACCOUNTS

69. Uncertain Account

Inv. 88A-B  A: 12 x 13 cm.  B: 14 x 22 cm.  Roman

This and the following two texts clearly are kindred documents. In all of them the word χιλιόνεια (i.e. χιλιόνειον) appears, more often than not abbreviated κηλ. The same word appears, abbreviated in the same way, in O.Mich. I 323: Σαβείνος Ἰσχυρά κηλ( ) β. The word means "swing-beam" for drawing water. It is likely that in the same way in which υηηανη, the (irrigation) machine, came to mean the area of land irrigated by such a machine (cf. P.Lond. V 1741.5n.), so κηλόνειον acquired the meaning "piece of land irrigated by a shadouf." This interpretation would lead us to take ημ in 70.2 and 71.10 and ημα in 71.2 and 3 as being ημιαρθηρειον, a piece of land a half aroura in size.

On the other hand, in the present text the κηλόνεια appear to be counted, a fact which seems to run counter to the above interpretation. It is possible that there was a tax on irrigation machines (cf. P.Lond. V 1741.5n.). In our texts there may be a question of counting these machines for tax purposes. In this case one would more likely take the broken words cited above as parts of ημιαρθηρειον or ημιαρταβία: a tax on the machines at the rate of a half-artaba each, or a tax on some other basis.

ΩΜΟΙΩΣ ΤΩ ΦΛΗΡΩ ΤΙΝΟΒΕΙ

ΒΗΝΙΣ ΚΑΜΟΥΝΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΡ.[

ἐφεκνίσις και Ψαιμεντω.[

ΠΛΗΝΙΣ ΨΕΙΜΠΟΥ

ΩΜΟΙΩΣ ΤΩ ΦΛΗΡΗ ΚΑΜΙΤΩ.[

ΠΕΝΩΡ ΚΗΛ( ) Α[
Πλεινωμένον κηλ( ) ι

8 ὅμοιος τῷ φιλῷν
Κᾶσις
Πρεσκύην []
Σαρώτ καὶ []
12 Παντέλην[
καὶ Αλτίσ[

τῷ φιλῷν
Ψένο[

16 Διον[
Βη[
Α[
(Piece B)
]οῦ

20 Ἀριστὶς καὶ Ἀτρεῆς κηλ( ) ῥ
]ής καὶ Κόλλασιν
]χραμπα κηλ( ) ῥ

]ριουλὸς

24 Ἀξιουμίς[
]
κηλ( ) ῥ
καὶ Μεσούμις κηλ( ) ῥ
καὶ Ψενισοῦνθης

28 ] κηλ( ) θ
1. τω φληρ (also lines 5, 8, 14): It is possible that no division should be made and this read as a place-name; several beginning with Τω- are known. Τιναούς[: There are several feminine proper names with the beginning Τινιου-.

2. Κακούνης: This name is not otherwise attested, but it may be a variant of Κακόνη in 72.5, 8. Πρ.[: The unread letter may be ε.

3. Ὄρακωσίς: This name is not attested, but its meaning is clear: "Horos, the Nubian" (cf. for the latter part of the name H. Ranke, Die ägyptischen Personennamen I, 102, 5). Ψεμεντω[: Cf. Ψεμενθ( ) in PSI III 263.1 and Ψεμμωντ[: in O. Petr. 381.3.

4. Ψεμπνου: Perhaps a form of the name Ψεμπνοῦσθης, but there is no mark of abbreviation.

5. Κακοῖοι: Cf. Preisigke, Namenbuch, s.n. Κακώ.

6. Πειγωρ: Cf. the names Πειγωρις and Πειγωρι( ) (in PSI X 1176, introd.).

10. Πειγωρη[: There are many names with the beginning Πειμ- ("the man of"), cf. Pap. Lugd. Bat. VII 31.

13. Αλτιν[: In F. Princ. II 96.42 the proper name "Αλτινα appears.

21. Κολλασσαί: This proper name is new.

22. Ἰαρμπα: If this is a part of a proper name, as seems probable, we cannot identify it; nothing suitable appears in Dornseiff and Hansen, Rückläufiges Wörterbuch. The same is true of proper names, if they are such, in lines 23, 24, 29, and 33.
27. ψευμόνθης: There is a trace of ink between η and theta.

70. Account
Inv. 86 11.2 x 5.2 cm. Roman
This sherd probably comes from the same pot as the following text. For the contents, see 69, introduction.

---

[ - + 10 - ] vacat κηλ( ) [  
.[ - + 8 - ].νεώτερος η.[  
Τη[...]τρις vacat κηλ( ) [  

4 Οὐαλεριανός κυνονυ
Πρινκουρεσί
Παμώνθης(ς) ἀδελφ[ός
Τιθοῆς ἀδελ[φός

8 [.....].[  
---

3. At the start, probably a proper name ending in -τρις.
4. Read κοινωνο[λ (for κοινωνός), probably.
5. This is not a known proper name. The η has been corrected.
6. The name has no mark of abbreviation.

71. Account
Inv. W.1 11 x 9 cm. Roman
This account probably comes from the same sherd as 70. See 69, introduction, for the purpose.
4. Something has been washed out between the words, probably καί. Read (probably) κοινωνοῖ, cf. line 7 and 70.4n.

5. Probably the name Νάρι(ς) without a mark of abbreviation. The word preceding it we do not understand.

6. Conceivably this is again a word abbreviated without any indication, perhaps μηχαν(άριος).

7-9. The openings of these lines do not suggest anything to us.

72. Account of Work

Inv. 84 18 x 10.6 cm. Roman

This is a day-by-day account of persons (a name followed by another name) who worked a number of days (?). The word ἡμέρα is always in the genitive. One thinks of work on the embankments and one may compare the ostraka from Karanis in the Michigan collection which acknowledge work done for one or more days (cf. P.J. Sijpesteijn, Penthemeros-Certificates in Graeco-Roman Egypt [Pap.Lugd.Bat. 12: Leiden 1964]).
4. The components Πετ and Σοὶς are well-known, but this name compounded of them is not.
5. Καλώνη (and in line 8) is perhaps a new feminine name. Cf. 68.2.

7. ητείς is probably iotacism for -ητις or -ητίος, both common name endings.

8. We do not recognize a proper name in the letters at the start of the line; perhaps this is a reference to wagons.

10. Presumably the end of a proper name.

13. Καμευτίς is not previously attested.

73. Account

Inv. D.11 6.8 x 5.5 cm. II/IIIp

This account probably served tax purposes. On the part of the ostrakon broken away at the right, the number of artabas paid was probably mentioned.

. .
Παμοντικόσιος(ς) Π. . .
Πλήνιος(ς) ύπ(ἐρ) .. (ἀρουρης) α. .

4 Πλήνιος Ἄρσινε[σίος
δι(οίως) ύπ(ἐρ) (ἀρουράν) β η λβ
Φθο(μώνθου) Φθο(μώνθου) Πασώσιος(ς) [
κγ λαχε( ) Φθο(μώνθου) Δ .

1. Only the feet of the letters are preserved. The first may be iota.

2. The omission of epsilon in the middle of this name may reflect an actual consonant cluster in pronunciation or may be a simple error. The patronymic (?) may begin in Πεν-.

3. ύπ(ἐρ) .. (ἀρουρης): Before the symbol for aroura, something which looks like the normal way to write λ(τρα) is found. Perhaps it indicates something in the quality or location of the land, such as λίβικης, λιμαρᾶς, λιμαναδείσις.
7. Λαχέ( ): This is perhaps to be resolved as Λαχέ(τάς) as in BGU II 630.22; but a variant spelling of the genitive of Λάχης cannot be excluded. The delta at the end of the line may begin the grandfather's name. The grandfather's name appears in line 6, and there would have been room in line 4.

74. Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. D.5</th>
<th>6.2 x 6.8 cm.</th>
<th>III/IVp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>μὴ(τρός) Σενεβρίχλο(ς) ἱ. μου Πανεχωτ( ) μὴ(τρός) ἱε... vacat (γίνονται) ἱη 4 διὰ Πετεσβ( ) Ψενω.....</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The name does not appear to be elsewhere attested, but the formation is evident.

3. It is not clear whether 18 is in money or kind.

75. Account

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inv. 81</th>
<th>8 x 7.7 cm.</th>
<th>IIIlp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It appears that this account, broken on every side, dealt with men, children (slaves?) and money. The left-hand column has the ends of entries, with amounts in drachmas and obols. The right column gives first a number, which is presumably a date (2nd-9th of an unknown month), then ἄνδ(ρες) and παιδία (twice only, at the bottom) followed by a number. It may be that after this one would again have an amount.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column I</th>
<th>Column II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- - - - - -</td>
<td>10 [β ἄνδ(ρες)?] ε</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>δ. (δραχμῆς) δ</td>
<td>γ ἄνδ(ρες) ε</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OSTRAKA IN AMSTERDAM COLLECTIONS

1. (δραχμάς) μ 12 ᾗ δανδ(ρες) ₷
2 (δραχμάς) μ 16 ᾗ δανδ(ρες) ₷
4 . . . . . . .
9 . . . . . . .
16 ᾗ δανδ(ρες) ₷
1. ——

5-7. The line is probably the one-obol sign. The trace before it in 5-6 is probably a number of drachmas, with both μ and αλφα being possible.

19. Only the tops of the letters are preserved. What there is looks like παιδ with a second δελτα written over the first.

76. Account of Grain

Inv. 78 13.1 x 19.5 cm. IV/Vp

This is an account of persons who paid certain numbers of artabas.

Γάιος Πεκύσι (ος) (ἀρτάβης) γ
Σισίλις Πεκύσι (ος) (ἀρτάβης) ₷ς
Ἱ.Π.ο (ς) Πεκύσι (ος) (ἀρτάβης) ₷ς
4 Πετεῆςιο (ς) (ἀρτάβης) ₷ς
Φα( ) γεπ(τερος) ἰ.Π.ο (ἀρτάβης) ₷ς
Πεταδ Ἰουλ (Ιου) (ἀρτάβης) ₷ς
Παω... (ἀρτάβης) γ
8 Πασημι (ς) (ἀρτάβης) γ
3. The patronymic is curiously written; Περσουά (cf. SB I 5950) would be a possible alternative. The way the number is made appears to indicate that it is one-sixth, as also in lines 4 and 6; the formation in lines 2 and 9 is somewhat different.

6. The name Πεταό is indeclinable also in BGU I 160.4.

77. Account of Money

Inv. 53 7.5 x 5.2 cm. II/IIIp

The purpose of this account is not preserved.

[...[ος...[]
[Π]ληνις Πασήμις
[Π]αχώνις καὶ Σχοπ...[]

4 Πατεμουός (δραχμαί) η
Πατάσις (δραχμαί) η

3. Παχώνις is not attested, but Παχώμις and Παχώνις are known. The second name perhaps began Σχοπέλα, a beginning known in such names as Σχοπέλας, Σχοπέλας, Σχοπέλλας.

5. Πατάσις occurs also in O. Florida 24.

LISTS

78. Dekania List

Inv. 77 8.5 x 7 cm. Early IIp?

This dekania list is not in a typical hand for such a document. Practically all such lists come from the second century or the early third; this list is perhaps on the early side. The people do not appear to be elsewhere attested. For the use of these lists, see Bagnall's article in Illinois Classical Studies, volume 3.
OSTRAKA IN AMSTERDAM COLLECTIONS

α

Χεσθώτης Ν. [ 

'Απάθης Ψενσεγ[ 

4. Πιαμώνθης(ης) Πετεμε(νήμιος) μη(τρός) Τ[ 

†'Αμενρτ(σις) πρε(σβότερος) Σαχομ(νέως) [ 

Φατρής ὁ καὶ Δαμόν[ 

Traces 

− − − − − − − 

5. † = δεκανός.

79. List of Names

Inv. 13 8 x 10.5 cm. IIρ

'Ορος Χουότιο(ς) 

6 Πετενγύφτης Τε[ 

Μουρου 'Ηρακλέο(νς) 

4 Βησαρίων 'Αρμαλο(ν) 

Σομτο(ς) πρε(σβότερος) Πασή(μιος) 

Σαραπάμ(μων) Νείλων(ος) 

'Ορος Νείλου ..

8 Τεώτ(ος) Δολούτο(ς) 

Κούλειος 'Αρίω(νος) 

Πεμμάθ(ς) 'Αρχιβ[(ου) 

Πλελούτο(ς) Νείλ(ωνος)

1. Χουότιος is not elsewhere attested.
2. Πετενγοφσης is not attested, but it is probably related to Πετενγοφτης (which we do not think readable here). The delta before his name may represent δεκανός, although that is normally represented by a sign.

3. Μυρος is not elsewhere attested, but cf. Μύρος.

80. List of Names

The names of this ostrakon suggest that it, like the series O.Bodl. 1762 ff., comes from the West Bank; noteworthy are Patsebt(h)is, Plenis, Psensenplenis, and Chollos.

Πατσέβτης ν (εότερος)
Πλήνις νί (ός) Πεκύςις
Ψενσέπλ(ήνις) Αντιλέ (οντός)

4. Πετρονίου Τράμις
Πλ(ήνις) νός Παντιβηνοβ
Χολλώς

2. A Plenis son of Pekysis figures in O.Bodl. 1764, but both names are very common.

3. Αντιλέων is cited by the Onomasticon only from the Zenon papyri.

4. Τράμις does not appear in the NB or Onomasticon.

5. The spelling Παντιβηνοβ seems to be unattested, but Παντιβηνοβ appears in both NB and Onomasticon.

81. List of Names

The original purpose of this list is uncertain; it might have been an account.
Neither handwriting nor names remind one of the Theban name lists, although some of the names are well-known at Thebes.

82. List of Names
Inv. 45 6 x 5.7 cm. Roman

Trace
Πασαντ. [ ]
Κουαλαυ [ ]
4 Ὀρος Παμω [ ]
Πλήνις Καρ [ ]
Ἁνδεστᾶς Σ [ ]
Κοκομῆς Κ [ ]
8 Ὀρος Αμς [ ]
HttpResponse: "HTTP/1.1 200 OK" Ηρός Σκ. [ ]
[...οτκ [ ]

83. List of Names
Inv. 54 6.2 x 5.6 cm. Roman

The names in this list are except for Peteesis not Theban; the hand is characteristic of name-lists from Thebes; and the use of κα instead of patronymics in most lines is remarkable. We can offer no hypothesis for the purpose of the text.
1. We cannot find a known name to suggest here.

6. Πασσατος sounds as if it might be Roman, but it does not appear in Schulze, Gesch. lat. Eigennamen any more than in the NB or Onomasticon.

UNCERTAIN TEXTS

84. Magical Text?

Inv. 83

7.2 x 6.6 cm. Roman

The remains of this text suggest some application of astrology. Professor O. Neugebauer, who has kindly examined the text and photograph, thinks that it is not a horoscope. The only possibility he finds attractive, even though it is very uncertain in the state of the text, is that this is a magical text in letter form, perhaps an invocation of help or request for advice.

85. Uncertain Text

**Inv. D.2**  
7.7 x 12.6 cm.  
IIp

The remains of this text, complete except at left, are rather unusual for an ostrakon and raise an interest they cannot satisfy. We appear to have cited here some terms related to a loan and its interest. The use of πρὸς in line 1 perhaps suggests a contract. But beyond this, enough is lost that we cannot offer a connected sense.

\[\text{λίς πρὸς Τέρτιν} \]
\[\text{τῆς (δραχμᾶς) μὲν τὸκον ἀπὸ μηνὸς} \]
\[\text{τὸ} ν \text{ στατήρα ἵνα γράψῃ μοι ἐφ᾽ ἐν} \]

4  \[\text{αἰ ἔχι μου Μαυς ὄνηλάτης} \]
\[\text{μηνὸς Παῦνι ὁ στατήρ ὀβολῶν} \]
\[\text{μοι ἵσεν τὸ γεινόμενον καὶ} \]
\[\text{δὲ καὶ τριῶν ἐτῶν τόκον} \]

8  \[\text{τειμῆν χόρτου τὸ γεινόμενον} \]
\[\text{ψιαναπειθέν ἵκανδν δὲ τῷ} \]
\[\text{ἄνησι θευνήσις (δραχμᾶς) η} \]
\[\text{ιστομα ταύτῃ γρεά (δραχμᾶς) ζ.} \]

2-3. It does not seem possible to bring the mention of interest into direct relation with that of the stater. The entries in *WB II* under τόκος show that interest was generally calculated by the month and on a per mina basis. Even an obol per stater per month would be very high interest (ca. 43 percent annually). If the lacuna in line 3 held a month name plus a rate of interest and then the beginning of the construction of which the surviving part formed a portion, the lacuna was large indeed.
4. What Maouos has to do with the transaction is not clear; no more the role of Thinnesis in line 10.

6. Read Ἰσον.

10. Ἐυνῆς is cited by NB only from two ostraka from Syene; a version with one ἄν is also cited from the same group of ostraka. The remains at the start of the line suggest an aorist infinitive.

11. We cannot make out the sense of the opening group of letters; γεα we do not recognize unless it is a misspelling of κρέας.

86. Uncertain Text

Inv. W.5 9 x 10.5 cm. Roman

The meaning of this text is not clear to us. It seems to be complete at top, bottom, and right; but the loss at left must be considerable.

\[\text{ὅν τὸν ἱερέων ἄν}\]
\[\text{ἔνον ἐδέωσαν ὡς δίνου}\]
\[\text{γιείνωμαι καὶ εἰδὼ τούς α}\]

87. Text Concerning Measures

Inv. 73 5.5 x 4.2 cm. Roman

It is uncertain on which side(s), if any, this text is complete; it seems to be a list of amounts of something (liquid) in several measures, the last two of which are known, the rhodion and the kolophonion. The first may end in ἵδνα, perhaps either ῥόδια or κυλίδια.

\[\text{ἰα κα}\]
\[\text{λονοκέ δ}\]
\[\text{κολοφών [ια}\]
\[\text{ῥόδια [}]}
2. We have not found any measure which resembles this word.

88. Contract?

Inv. W.4 9.2 x 6.5 cm. Roman

The extensive breakage on three sides makes it difficult to see what is at stake here. The hand is not a scribal cursive. Some lines are too damaged to allow even a division into words, but in line 5 there is mention of rendering an account, and in line 8, half of something yearly; line 9 may mention a payment.

- - - - - - - - -

]ἀκουω[
]ζ ἐστιν τ. [
4 ] δωσο τρίς οἰμ[
 λ]όγον διδώντων[ν
 ] περ ἄγροικον κα[]
 ] οντων δικαίως κα[]
8 ] ἡμόσους ἐνιαυτῷ λο[]
 ] ων δώσα τὸ γαρ[

9. Perhaps τῶν.

89. Memorandum?

Inv. D.13 4.3 x 4.1 cm. Roman

Too little of this remains for us to say if it was a receipt for a money tax or only a memorandum of some sort. The names are typical of the Theban ostraka.
90. Memorandum

Inv. D.8 9.6 x 5.5 cm. Roman

This text is presumably a memorandum or label; it does not seem to be broken.

Φθομώνθης Μέμνωνος

BYZANTINE TEXTS

91. Receipt for Grain

Inv. 5 9.7 x 11.8 cm. V/VIP

Jacob acknowledges receipt of a certain number of artabas of wheat paid by Paamios for religious purposes.

Ἰδάκωθ Πααμίφ
δέδωκας (ὑπέρ) προσφορ(ᾶς) τοῦ ἄγιου
ἀπα Παπνουθίο(υ) (καὶ) τοῦτο ύπέρ

4 περέωνος σίτου ἁρτάβας
εὐκοσι τέσσαρας (καὶ) (ὑπέρ) λεγότος( ) σίτου
ἁρτάβας δεκαεξ (καὶ) (ὑπέρ) περσέας
ἁρτάβας δύο (καὶ) (ὑπέρ) τοῦ ἄπα Ψάρου

8 ἁρτάβας δύο δίμοιρου, ᾧ(νονται)
γἰ(νονται) μὸ (δίμοιρον) μέτρῳ δικαίῳ καὶ ταττᾳ
Jacob to Paamios. You have given for the offerings for (the church of) the abbot Papnouthios and especially for the ---, twenty-four artabas of wheat and for the --- sixteen artabas of wheat, and for the persea, two artabas, and for (the church of) the abbot Psaros, two and two-thirds artabas, total 44 2/3 by the just measure, and they will be set down to your account of the 14th indiction by Hatres, son of Harp( ). Written Mesore 18, 14th indiction. I, Abbot Jacob, have signed.

2. προσφορ(ἄς): cf. P.Cair.Masp. II 139 iv 6 (p. 51); P.Oxy. XVI 1898.23n.

2-3. τοῦ ἄγιον ἄπα Παπνουθίου(ου): cf. Παπνουθίου ἐκκλησία in P.Lond. IV 1420.204.

4. περέσωνος: This word is not known. Are we dealing with a feathered or winged instrument or ornament?

5. λεντοσχ( ): The third letter looks more like η u than πi, although there are many words compounded with λεπτο-. No words starting with λεντοσχ- or λεπτοσχ- are known.

6. περσασχς: This is an Egyptian tree. In BGU IV 1028.9, it stands for an ornament in the form of a leaf of the persea-tree. This might be the case here.

7. ἄπα Ψάρου: The proper name is well-known, but no abbot (cf. M. Naldini, Il Cristianesimo in Egitto [Firenze 1968] no. 49, 3n.) of this name is known.

92. Order for Payment

Inv. 51 10.5 x 10 cm. V/VIp

Apollonios gets the order to pay a shipper a certain amount of money to cover the freight costs of something to an unknown place. Cf. A.C. Johnson, Roman Egypt (Baltimore

4-5. For the money see L.C. West and A.C. Johnson, Byzantine Egypt: Economic Studies (Princeton 1949) 134.


9. For the absence of a name in the signature, see Pap. Lugd. Bat. XII, p. 17.

93. Receipt

Inv. 80 10 x 7.8 cm. VI/VIIp

In texts of this kind (cf. O. Bodl. 2067 ff.) we should expect to find payments for the land-tax (δημόσια), the poll-tax (ἀνδρικόμος), the tax called the δαπάνη, and the embole. But except for the proper names and the date, the reading of this text is very doubtful.
2-4. It might be possible to read at the end of line 2 and the beginning of line 4, η Ἡ ὑ δ(ἴντιονος) η †
† Πεσάτε Πώσι(ος) † στοιχ(ετ)
vacat
Ψάτε Πισραήλ Ἄμμ( )
Πετετό(μυος) †

4. The proper name Πεσάτε is well-attested in P.Lond.

IV.

6. There is no mark of abbreviation to the name.

DESCRIPTIONS

94. Inv. 40. 9 x 9 cm. Fragment of a letter, mostly lost at left. IIp. 4 lines.

95. Inv. 65. 9 x 3.7 cm. Fragment of a letter, broken at left and below. Probably from Apollinaris to Areies. IIp. 4 lines.

96. Inv. 68. 6 x 3.4 cm. Fragment of a letter, broken on all sides except left. IIp. 5 lines.

97. Inv. 69. 5 x 5.6 cm. Fragment of a letter, broken on all sides except below. IIp. 2 lines.

98. Inv. 37. 8.8 x 5.7 cm. Receipt of year 2 (?), Mesore 27, for bronze drachmas paid by Heliodoros to his sisters. Ptolemaic. 5 lines.

99. Inv. 36. 11.6 x 5.6 cm. Receipt for ἱαογραφία of Charax of the 13th year of a Roman emperor whose names are not readable with certainty (Claudius?). 5 lines.

100. Inv. 16. 6.8 x 7 cm. Receipt of Επείφ 16 of the 19th year given to a son of Chatabous for an unreadable tax and for γεωμετρία. II/IIIp.
101. Inv. 39. 7.2 x 8.6 cm. Ribbed pot, evidently a receipt given to a Maieuris for 1, 1/6, 1/12 artabas of wheat or the price thereof. Roman. 2 lines.

102. Inv. 28. 7.9 x 6.3 cm. Account in drachmas, with traces of a second column preserved at left. Roman. 5 lines.

103. Inv. D.10. 5.7 x 4.8 cm. Uncertain fragment. Roman. 3 lines (perhaps a fourth washed out).

104. Inv. 79. 5.8 x 8.7 cm. Fragment, perhaps of a letter. Roman. 6 lines.

105. Inv. 57. 5.7 x 9.5 cm. Fragment. Roman. 6 lines.

106. Inv. 56. 6 x 13.5 cm. Fragment of uncertain text, broken at right. Roman. 11 lines.

107. Inv. 52. 5.4 x 6.5 cm. Uncertain text, not clearly broken but faded. Roman. 9 lines.

108. Inv. 38. 7 x 5.8 cm. 7 lines. Byzantine.
INDICES
INDICES

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