NIKOLAOS GONIS

WAGES FOR A CISTERN

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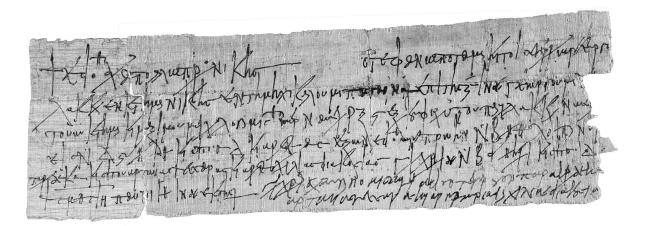
## WAGES FOR A CISTERN

P.Lond. V 1808 was published as a document of uncertain classification and unknown provenance, and was assigned to the seventh century. Much later it was established that it is Oxyrhynchite, and then that it relates to the Apion estate. The reading of the text and its interpretation were substantially advanced by F. Morelli, *Pap. Congr.* XXI (1997) ii 727–37 (BL XI 121–2).<sup>1</sup> More recently it was assigned to 572/3 and placed even more firmly within the Apion estate (P.Oxy. LXXXIV 5460.2 n.). The beginnings and ends of the lines of the London piece are lost, but the structure of the text is typical of receipts issued by Apionic functionaries. All this has been confirmed by the discovery of the missing left-hand part; an edition of the whole is offered below.

The receipt was issued by Apollos, estate manager ( $\pi povo\eta \tau \dot{\eta}c$ ) of the hamlet of Nikes, who is also known from P.Oxy. LXXXIV 5460.2 (569) and P.Herm. 77 (31.xii.571; see P.Oxy. 5460.2 n.). P.Herm. 77 comes from the same Oxford collection as the missing part of P.Lond. 1808, acquired by Grenfell and/or Hunt in Egypt not later than 1906/7; see *BASP* 45 (2008) 70–72. P.Lond. 1808, or British Library Papyrus 1621, was purchased through Chauncey Murch on 8 December 1906. This suggests that the adjoining piece, and probably also the collection of which it is part, derive from purchases in 1905/6 or 1906/7.

The text tells us that a group of river-workers were paid for work related to a cistern in an irrigated farm ( $\mu\eta\chi\alpha\nu\dot{\eta}$ ). The exact purpose of their work is obscured by the loss of the end of l. 1, but it probably concerned the digging for a new cistern. Their output is measured in naubia, 166 in all, but an unknown number is subtracted for work on an old cistern. If the new total, which would have corresponded to the size of the new cistern, was not much lower than 166 naubia, their work was going to take four months, as Morelli has shown. Their wages were 4¼ (or 4¼) solidi less 19 carats, 4 artabas of wheat, and 1200 myriads of denarii; the wheat (1 artaba per month), as well as the 'myriads of silver' but in reality bronze (10 myriads per day, corresponding to 2 twelve-*nummi* coins), would have covered daily subsistence and related expenses. The river-workers had already received an advance of about half the sum due in gold, which may relate to the length of the project.

The text is written across the fibres. The back is blank.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I examined the original in connection with this article in 1995, with no inkling of what was to follow. I am grateful to Federico Morelli for responding to queries brought up by the new edition, to Ben Henry for scanning the new piece and creating the composite image above, and to the participants of a hybrid workshop at Udine on 8 June 2022, particularly Giuseppina Azzarello, the organizer. The image of P.Lond. inv. 1621 is reproduced by permission of the British Library Board.

P.Misc. inv. II 177b + P.Lond. inv. 1621  $27.3 \times 8.7$  cm 13 June 573 1 † ἐδόθ(η) δ(ιὰ) Ἀπολλῶ προ(νοητοῦ) Νίκης (vac.) Cτεφάνω ποταμ(ίτη) καὶ τοῖς ἑτέρ(οις)  $α\dot{v}\tau(o\hat{v})$  έργα[ζομέ(voic) - - - ] 2 λάκκ( ) ἐν κτήμ(ατι) Νίκης ἐν τῃ μηχ(ανῃ) καλουμ(ἐνῃ) Πατνηα ἐπὶ τῆς  $\overline{\varsigma}$  ἰνδ(ικτίωνος) γεωργουμ(ένῃ) ...[ - - - ] 3 τοῦ αὐ(τοῦ) κτήμ(ατος) καὶ Μαξίμου μείζ(ονος) λόγ(ῷ) μισθ(οῦ) ὑπὲρ ναυεί(ῶν) ρξς ἐξ (ὧν) κουφίζ(ονται)  $\dot{v}(\pi \epsilon)$  τοῦ παλαι(οῦ) λάκκ(ου) ναύει(α) [ - - - ] 4 εἰς νο(μιςμάτια)  $\delta \varsigma'$  π(αρὰ) ιθ καὶ cίτου (ἀρτάβαι) δ καὶ ἀρ(γυρίου) (δηναρίων μυριάδες) , Ac,  $\partial \xi$   $\partial v$   $\partial \delta \theta(\eta)$   $\alpha \partial \tau(oic)$   $\pi \rho \omega \eta v$  vo( $\mu i c \mu \alpha \tau i \alpha$ )  $\beta \pi(\alpha \rho \alpha) \theta$ ,  $\lambda o i \pi(\alpha)$  vou  $[i c \mu \alpha \tau i \alpha]$ δύο τέταρτον] 5 παρ(ὰ) δέκα καὶ cítou ἀρτάβαc τέccapac καὶ ἀρ(γυρίου) (δηναρίων μυριάδαc) χιλίαc διακοςίας, γί(νονται) χρ(υςοῦ) ἰδ(ιωτικῶ) νο(μιςμάτια)  $\beta d/\pi$ (αρὰ) κερ(άτια) ι καὶ cít(ου) (ἀρτάβαι) δ κ[αὶ ἀρ(γυρίου) (δηναρίων μυριάδες) ,Ας μ(όνα).] 6 (ἕτους)  $\overline{c\mu\theta} ci\eta$  Παυνι  $i\overline{\theta}$  iνδ(ικτίωνος) ἕκτης.  $\dagger (m^2)$  γί(νονται) χρ(υςοῦ) ἰδ(ιωτικῷ) ζυγ(ῷ) νομιcμάτια δύο τέταρτον παρὰ κερ(άτια) δέκα [καὶ cíτ(ου)]

7 ἀρτάβας τέςςαρας καὶ ἀργυρ(ίου) μυριάδ(ας) χιλίας διακοςία[ς μ(όνα).]

1 εδο<sup>6</sup> δ, πρ<sup>ο</sup>, ποταμς, ετερρ. αυτ// 2 λακκ, κτημς, μηχ, καλουμς, γεωργουμς Πατνηα ex corr. 2, 6 ινδ// 3 αυκτημς, μειζλογ,μις<sup>θ</sup>, ναυει, εξκουφιζι, παλαιλακκναυει 4 Ν, π, –, εδο<sup>θ</sup> αυτ//, Νβπθλοιπ, 4, 5 αρχ 5 παρ (added in the margin opposite δεκα), γμριδ<sub>//</sub>Νβ d/ πκερ, cit – 6 +, γμχριδ/ ζυγ, κερ 7 αργυρμυριαδς

1 1. ἑταίροις 3 1. ναυβίων, ναύβια 5, 7 1. ἀρτάβαι τές ταρες, μυριάδες χίλιαι διακότιαι

1 [π](αρὰ) BL I 304: δ]/ ed. pr. αὐτ(οῦ) ἐργα[ζομέ(νοις): \_, ρ// εργα[τζ ed. pr. (ἐργά[τ(αις) BL XI 121) 2 κτήμ(ατι): [κτ]ημ(ατ-) BL XI 121: ]ημζ ed. pr. \_ [: δ/ \_ [ ed. pr. 3 ὑπὲρ ναυεί(ων) BL XI 121: \_ ερ ν ασει/ ed. pr. ἐξ (ὧν) κουφίζ(ονται): εξ/ κουφιζ/ ed. pr. παλαι(οῦ) λάκκ(ου): Παλι() λάκκ(ου) BL XI 121-2: παλιλ/ ακκ/ ed. pr. ναύει(α): ναυεί(ων) BL XI 122: ν ασει/ ed. pr. 4 εἰς νο(μ.) δ ς΄ π(αρὰ) ιθ: [νο(μ.) δ δ΄ π(αρὰ)] (κεράτια) ιθ BL XI 122: ] γ ιθ ed. pr. νομ[ιςμάτια δύο τέταρτον]: νο() α γ [κ BL XI 122: ν α γ [ιε ed. pr. 5 κ[αι ἀρ(γυρίου) (δηναρίων μυριάδες) , Ας μ(όνα)] (mostly after BL XI 122): \_ [ ed. pr. 6 [καὶ cίτ(ου)]: [καὶ] BL XI 122: [ ed. pr.

'† There were given through Apollos, pronoetes of Nikes, to Stephanos, river-worker, and his companions, who work ... cistern in the holding of Nikes in the irrigated farm called Patnea in the 6th indiction, which is farmed (by the farmers?) of the same holding and Maximos, headman, on account of salary for 166 naubia, out of which ... naubia are deducted for the old cistern, at 4½ solidi less 19 (carats) and 4 artabas of wheat and 1200 myriads of denarii of silver, out of which 2 solidi less 9 (carats) were given to them previously; there remain two (and) one-quarter solidi less ten (carats), and four artabas of wheat, and one thousand two-hundred myriads of denarii of silver, total 2¼ solidi of gold by the private (standard) less 10 carats, and 4 artabas of wheat, and 1200 myriads of denarii of silver, total 2½ solidi of gold by the private (standard) less 10 carats, and 4 artabas of wheat, and 1200 myriads of denarii of silver only.

'Year 248/218, Payni 19, indiction sixth. †' (2<sup>nd</sup> hand) 'Total two (and) one-quarter solidi of gold by the private (standard) less ten carats, and four artabas of wheat, and one thousand two-hundred myriads of denarii of silver only.'

1 καὶ τοῖc ἑτέρ(οιc) αὐτ(οῦ) ἐργα[ζομέ(νοιc). ἑτέρ(οιc) is a phonetic writing of ἑταίροιc. What followed was read as ...p//. The same abbreviation recurs at 4, transcribed as ωp//, but αντ// is to be read in both cases, to be resolved as αὐτ(οῦ) at 1 and αὐτ(οῖc) at 4. Cf. P.Oxy. XVI 1911.157 (557) Ἀβρααμίω ποταμίτῃ καὶ τοῖc ἑταίρ(οιc) αὐτοῦ; ἐργαζομέ(νοιc); LV 3804.223 (566) Ἀπολλῷ ποταμίτῃ καὶ τοῖc ἑταίρ(οιc) αὐτοῦ; sim. XVIII 2195.134 (576/7).

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2 At the beginning of the line, read λάκκ(ου) or λάκκ(φ), probably preceded by νέου or νέφ in the previous line. For the context, cf. P.Oxy. XVIII 2197.191 εἰc χρεί(αν) τ[ῆ]c διορθώς(εωc) τοῦ λάκκου ἐ[ν κ]τήμ(ατι) Πήλεωc ὑπὸ Γεώργ(ιον) [γ]εωρ(γόν); LV 3804.213f. τοῖc ποταμ(ίταιc) ἀνορύξαcι νέον λάκκ(ον) ἐν κτήμα(τι) Πακιακ ἐν τῆ μηχ(ανῆ) λεγομέ(νῃ) Τοῦ Κτήμα(τοc) ὑπὸ Ἰάκκωβον Ι καὶ κοιν(ὸν) γεωρ(γῶν).

[: δ(ια) [ ed. pr., but  $\dot{v}[\pi \dot{o}$  seems more likely than  $\dot{a}$ . τῶν γεωργ(ῶν) probably followed in the lacuna.

3 ναυεί(ων)  $\rho\xi\varsigma$ . This number would have reflected the size of the new cistern. The work needed for it would have been less than 166 naubia (see below). A cistern whose size was  $161^{1}/_{9}^{1}/_{54}$  naubia is described in P.Oxy. LXVI 4538 (6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> c.).

ἐξ (ὦν) κουφίζ(ονται) ὑ(πὲρ) τοῦ παλαι(οῦ) λάκκ(ου). The reading of this passage had been improved since the first publication, but some uncertainties remained. After BL XI 121, it would read εξ() κουφιζ() ὑ(πὲρ) τοῦ Παλι() λάκκ(ου). εξ is a common abbreviation for ἐξ (ὦν), written out in full in the next line. We may then resolve κουφίζ(ονται), with ναύει(α) being its subject. Παλι() was taken as a toponym, but the word order is not smooth. παλμ would indeed be an obvious reading, but the curve in what would be the right-hand of λ may be interpreted differently, resulting in a smoother sequence: τοῦ παλαι(οῦ) λάκκ(ου).

The background to this subtraction can only be guessed at. Perhaps the work on the old cistern had already been remunerated, and for this reason it was not covered by the present payment.

4 εἰς νο(μιςμάτια). Cf. P.Oxy. VII 1053.8 γί(νεται) νάουι(α) Εφκη εἰς νο(μ.) ριζ, 11 νάουι(α) τν εἰς νο(μ.) ζ.

 $(\delta\eta\nu\alpha\rhoi\omega\nu\mu\nu\rhoi\alpha\delta\varepsilon c)$ . The shape of the symbol here and at 5 is unusual, and received comment in the *ed. pr*. The summary added by the second hand at 7 would suggest (μυριάδεc), but this will not account for all the ink, especially the medial horizontal. Perhaps the symbols for the denarii and myriads were merged into one.

ἐξ ῶν ἐδόθ(η) αὐτ(οῖc) πρώην. This advance may be compared to the payment to canal-workers λόγῳ l ἀραβῶνοc in P.Lond. inv. 2238.6–7 (Oxy.; 5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> c.), ed. T. M. Hickey, *APF* 58 (2012) 302–7, but that consisted of wheat and 'myriads of denarii'.

 $\lambda$ οιπ(α) νομ[ιωάτια δύο τέταρτον]. Restored from the next line, νο(μ.) β d. It is not obvious how the subtraction works. (4¼ sol. min. 19 car.) – (2 sol. min. 9 car.) = 2¼ sol. min. 10 car., but we have 2¼ sol. min. 10 car. One of the fractions would be wrong. If the deduction was 4½ carats per solidus, as implied by those 2 solidi minus 9 carats, the minus 10 carats are the product of a small downward rounding, 10 instead of 10½. The minus 19 carats also imply rounding: 18¾ car. for 4½ sol., 19⅓ for 4¼ sol. This may be a tenuous indication that the real figure was 4¼ sol. An alternative explanation for this discrepancy has been suggested to me by K. Maresch: the difference is <sup>1</sup>/<sub>12</sub> sol. or 2 carats, which would correspond to 1 carat per solidus; since the 2¼ solidi are reckoned on the ἰδιωτικὸc ζυγόc, one may wonder whether the difference is due to the *obryza* of 1 carat per solidus not being taken into account in this standard.

6 Oxyrhynchite era year 249/218 = indiction 6 = 572/3; see CSBE<sup>2</sup> 151.

Παυνι  $i\theta = 13$  June. 'Digging was done in the dry period and needed to be completed by June' (P.Oxy. LXVI 4537 introd.). Cf. P.Oxy. LXXXVII 5606.2 (545) ὀχυρώσεως θ ἰν(δικτίωνος) μ[η(νὸς)] Παυνι, for work on embankments carried out in Payni, or P.Oxy. VII 1053.1 (6<sup>th</sup>/7<sup>th</sup> c.), for the same kind of work performed in Epeiph.

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