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P. Petra V 81A-C. Three Documents

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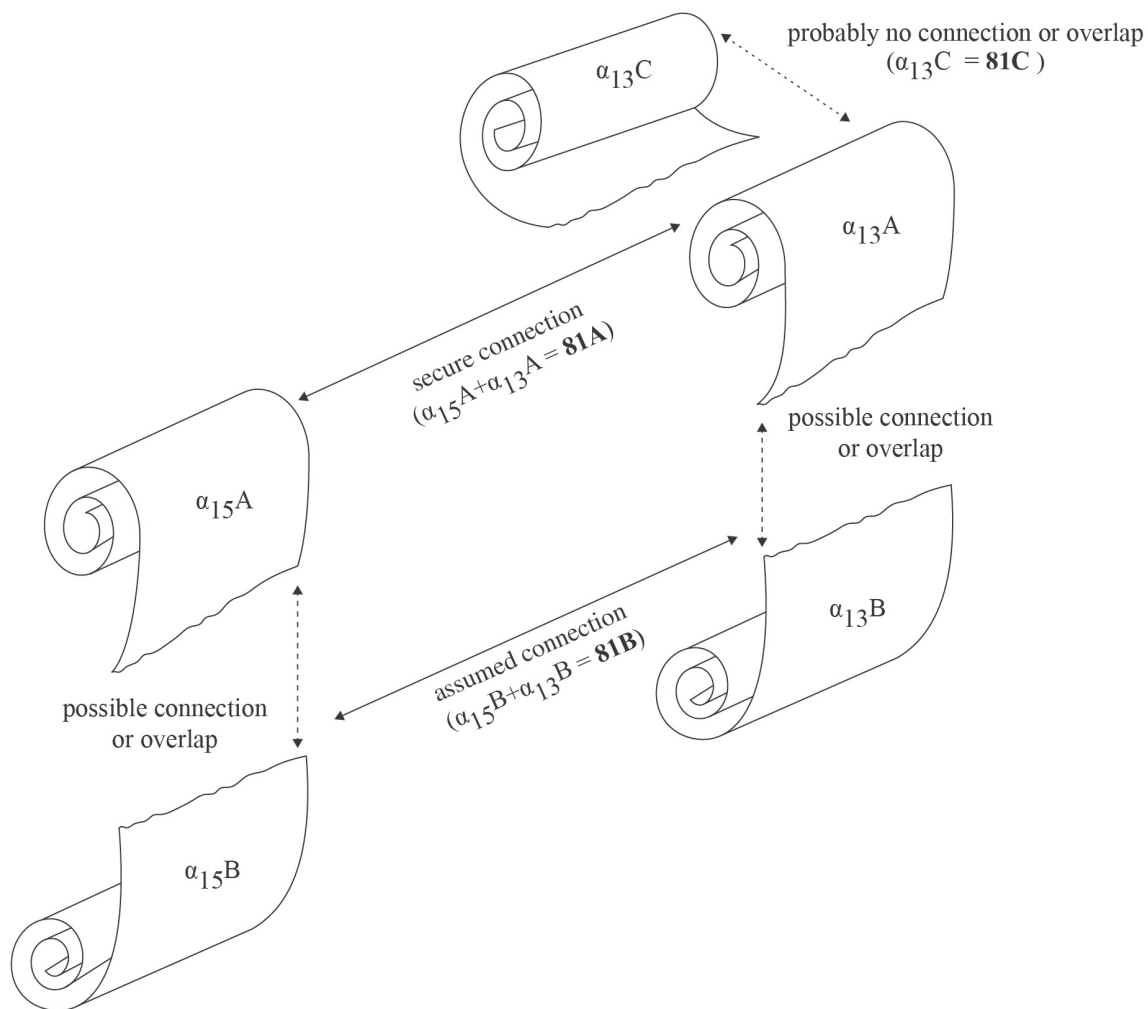
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81. INTRODUCTION: THREE DOCUMENTS

In the following, we present the fragments of three poorly preserved documents that were found close together. Because the attribution of the fragments to the individual documents is partly difficult, an overview of the situation is presented first:



The three documents are put together from five roll-pieces. There are, on the left-hand side, roll-pieces α_{15A} and α_{15B} on top of each other, on the right hand side, similarly roll-pieces α_{13A} and α_{13B} on top of each other, and finally α_{13C} next to the latter two roll-pieces. Each of these five pieces contained the core of a scroll. Roll-piece α_{13C} rather clearly forms a document of its own (**81C**), but the reconstruction of the other four roll-pieces is more difficult. The text of **81A** shows that α_{15A} and α_{13A} belong side by side. Hence, we believe that α_{15B} and α_{13B} as well must belong side by side, even if they are too fragmentary for the join to be verified. Since both the A and B pieces have cores of their own, they must represent two separate documents found on top of one another.¹ However, the exact dividing line between the two documents cannot be established with certainty:

1. We have also considered the possibility that one and the same document was rolled from both ends, thus having two cores ($\alpha_{15A} + \alpha_{13A}$ being one end and $\alpha_{15B} + \alpha_{13B}$ the other end). However, this does not seem possible because α_{15B} appears to preserve the total length of one document, with an upper margin in the core and subscriptions and a bottom margin on the outside.

it does not necessarily tally with the present division between the roll-pieces (that is, stacks of layers) as they had been broken and then labeled by the conservator. There is an additional difficulty that at least **81A** was somehow folded before it was rolled up (cf. Introduction to **81A**). Therefore, we simply present $\alpha 15A + \alpha 13A$ as one document (**81A**) and $\alpha 15B + \alpha 13B$ as another document (**81B**), only drawing attention to the possibility that part of the fragments might be assigned differently.

There are certain similarities in the contents of all the three papyri. They all seem to deal with taxes and landed property. Especially **81A** and **81B** may concern the same subject matter, as both mention the name Ioannes and a seventh indiction, even if we cannot exclude the possibility that the fragment in **81B** containing the seventh indiction should actually be assigned to **81A** (cf. Introduction to **81B**). This may well have been a case where multiple documents dealing with the same subject matter were stored closely together, perhaps bound together with the strings that are mentioned in the conservator's report.

M. BUCHHOLZ

81A. AGREEMENT ON TAXES

Inv. 25a	12 x 73 cm	mid/late 6th c.
Field No. XXIXm1	top margin 18.5 cm	
Glass Plates 105–106	bottom margin 6.5 cm	
Plates CLIII–CLIV		

As explained in the Introduction to **81**, this document, written *transversa charta* across the fibers, consists of roll-pieces $\alpha 15A$ (left) and $\alpha 13A$ (right), which can be securely joined. The end, featuring a bottom margin of up to 6.5 cm, is the best-preserved part of the document. In the beginning, there is an extensive empty space, probably representing the top margin. It must originally have measured at least 18.4 cm, approximately one fourth of the document's total length, ca. 73 cm, including the gaps, but excluding fragments $\alpha 15 A1-6$, which appear to come from before the top margin; they may simply be misplaced, possibly belonging in **81B**.

The first part of the document presents serious difficulties for the reconstruction, mainly because it was somehow folded before it was rolled up. To complicate things further, the fragment codes do not seem fully reliable. One of the spots where the document was folded seems to have been between frs. $\alpha 15 A30V$ and $\alpha 15 A31R$, probably some 22–23 cm from the bottom. Unable to establish the fragments' original order in this part, we have only roughly grouped them together based on handwriting. By contrast, we are relatively confident in our reconstruction of the end, even if the resulting text is, in parts, difficult to interpret. However, even in the end, the extant fragment assembly only measures up to 11.7 cm in width, with text missing both on the left and the right. If the original width of the scroll was ca. 27 cm (cf. P. Petra III, p. 2), more than half of each line is missing.

Several hands can be recognized, all of which seem to represent the contracting parties. The document is apparently a *cheirographon* (cf. P. Petra III, pp. 3–4), as there is no evidence of a notary or witnesses and it is much shorter than the notarial deeds. The text deals with taxes and landed property (probably including houses), but its exact purpose remains obscure. We assume that it is somehow connected with the Petra practice of paying the taxes for a certain plot to the previous owner, who in turn paid them to the authorities. Since the document is

not a simple receipt, the present case evidently was more complicated. There is an unclear passage that possibly mentions the office of (ἐπαν)ορθωτής, or *corrector* (see l. 14 with comm.).

The exact date cannot be established. A seventh indiction is mentioned, as well as the fifth day of Audnaios, both in a lacunose context. Otherwise, we have to rely on prosopographical considerations, which point to the mid to late sixth century. One of the persons involved was probably Nonnos, son of Auxon, who appears also in **37** (565–75). Perhaps significantly, he wrote **37** on behalf of someone else, and in the present document he has again been asked to do something (l. 29). While Nonnos may have served in the military as *prior*, he is probably not the soldier who wrote the last subscription, as it looks different from Nonnos' hand in **37**. Among the other persons involved was Obodianos, son of Obodianos. The Petra papyri attest to two persons of that name (see Introduction to **55**). The younger one, the testator of **55** from the year 573, might be the man we are dealing with here. The rest of the persons mentioned (Petros, Ioannes, and possibly Aron, as the latter's father, cf. comm. to l. 10) cannot be linked with people known from the papyri.

SELECTION OF READINGS FROM FRAGMENTS α15A1–6 (POSSIBLY BELONGING IN **81B**)

1	m1 κα]θ' ἔτος ὑπὲρ [ἰουγέρων	α15 A1
2	ώμο]λογη[θ-	α15 A2

SELECTION OF FRAGMENTS FROM THE FIRST HALF OF THE DOCUMENT (IN UNCERTAIN ORDER)

3	m2] αὐτοῦ [. . .] . αρον[ . . . ] | καὶ απ[	α15 A34R
4	προγ]ε[γ]ραμμένην ς[υν]|τέλιαν αμ . . [
5	traces	
6	ἀκο]λούθως [	α15 A15
7	] . τοῖς ἐμοῖ[ς | ] . ἰ την πρ[	α15 A33V
8	] . της τι . . [ | κα]θ' ἔτος . [
9	traces	
10	m3] . φ' Ἰωάννου . ρω| . . . σου επι . [	α15 A37R
11	κ]ατὰ ἀπαι . [
12	] . . . ει των[. . .] φρονει . . . [	α15 A35V
13	] . ἐγράφ(η) ε | Αὐδοναίου . [
14	] . . μνη . ἀξιόει τ[ῆ]ς ὑπογραφή[ς | ] σου ορθωτος ετρ(ατιωτ-) πρ[ογεγραμμ- (?)	α15 A32V + α13 A7
15	m4] traces [ | ἀρ]χικ[	α15 A16 + α13 A7
16	πάντα τὰ ἀπαι]τηθέντα καὶ ἐπ[ικλασθέντα (?)	
17	] traces [ | ] . . τρον καὶ ἰ[	α15 A17 + [α13 A8]
18	(?) ἐπι]πέδους . . . . [ | ] . [ . ] . χωρ[ι-	
19	m5 Ὀβο]διανδς Ὀβ[ο]διανου ἐπ . [ | ] . διομολ[ογῶ (?)	α15 A30V + α13 A9
20	] λοιπῶν μου ἀδελφ[ῶν	α15 A31R
21	πρ]αθέντος αὐτῶ παρ' ἡ[μῶν (?)	

22] μένου το[ὺ] . . . [. .] . [α15 A18 + α13 A23
 23] traces ὑπὲρ [

END OF THE DOCUMENT

24]ς εἰκοστὸ[ς δ]έκατος τοῦ εἰκοστο[ὺ] α15 A29R + [α13 A]10
 25]ε. τακλ εντα . . . ἐγένη[το α15 A19 + α13 A22
 26] εἶδεσιν ἀκολούθως τῇ διοικήσει . [. . . οἶον . ω[.]ωνη . . . ις συν[α15 A28R + α13 A11
 28 ἐβ]δόμη ἰνδικ(τίων) ὀγδόη traces [. . . οἶον . ω[.]ωνη . . . ις συν[α15 A28R + α13 A11
 29 Νών]γου Α[ὕ]ξωνος ἀξιοθέντος παρ' ἐμοῦ [α15 A20 + [α13 A20+21?]
 30] καὶ μὴ δύνασθαι τὸ ὅλον πρὸς δι' ἑαυτ[ῶν α15 A27R + [α13 A12]
 31 **m6**]ος στρα(τιώτης) ὁ προγεγραμμένος . [α15 A21 + [α13 A19]
 32] ἀπεκτηκὼς ὑπὲρ τῶν προγεγραμμένων α15 A21 + [α13 A19]
 33]τω καθ' ἕτος ὑπὲρ ἰουγέρ[ων α15 A26R + [α13 A13]
 34]του τοῦ ἰκοστῶ εἰς ἐμὲ καὶ τὸ[v α15 A26R + [α13 A13]
 35 αὐτ]οὺς Ἰοάννην κα[ὶ] Πέτρον κα[ὶ] α15 A22 + [α13 A18]
 36] καὶ ἀναγνωθέντος μοι τ[α15 A22 + [α13 A18]
 vacat α15 A25 + α13 A14
 vacat α15 A23 + α13 A17
 vacat α15 A24 + α13 A15
 vacat α13 A16

1 κατ' ἕτος 4 συντέλειαν 8 κατ' ἕτος 13 εγραφ/ Pap. Αὐδουαίου (or: Αὐδναίου) 14 ἀξιώσει 25 ἐγένετο 33 κατ' ἕτος 34 εἰκοστοῦ
 35 Ἰοάννην 36 ἀναγνωθέντος

TRANSLATION

(Lines 1–18) (1. H.) . . . each year for x *iugera* agree . . . (2. H.) . . . the same . . . and . . . above-written tax accordingly my each year . . . (3. H.) . . . Ioannes it was written on the 5th of Audnaios request for subscription . . . *corrector* (?), [above-written] soldier (?) . . . (4. H.) . . . official . . . [all the] exacted and extra [taxes (?)] ground-floor (?) . . . land . . .

(Lines 19–30) (5. H.) [I,] Obodianos, son of Obodianos, . . . agree (?) . . . my remaining brothers . . . sold to him by [us?] twentieth, tenth, of the twentieth products according to the administration seventh indiction, eighth . . . Nonnos, son of Auxon, who was asked by me . . . and not to be able to . . . the whole for the . . . between themselves (?) . . .

(Lines 31–36) (6. H.) [I, N], the above-written soldier . . . having renounced on behalf of the [above-written (*plural*)] . . . each year for x *iugera* . . . twentieth (?), to me and to . . . the same Ioannes and Petros and . . . and after . . . has been read to me . . .

COMMENTARY

3] αὐτοῦ [. .], αρον[. .]: we have also considered the reading], υἱὸς [το]ῦ Ἄρον[oc], in which case the traces above the *iota* would need to be interpreted as a trema. Word-initial tremata (which, in diphthongs, are placed above the second letter) were often used in the Petra papyri, and, in the present document, also by **m3** in l. 10 and by **m5** in l. 28. However, this alternative reading would be problematic in that it would assume a spelling mistake before a gap (Ἄρον[oc] instead of the correct Ἄρων[oc]), violating the *lex Youtie*. The name Aron might recur in l. 10, but that reading is equally difficult (see comm. there).

10 Ἰωάννου ρω]: we have also considered the reading Ἰωάννου Ἄρω[voc], but there is no space for [voc], unless the fragments are moved farther apart from one another. The name Aron might recur in line 3, but that reading is equally uncertain (cf. comm.).

12]...ει των[...]φρονει...[: perhaps read παρει (l. πασι) at the beginning. There is probably some form or derivative of φρονέω at the end.

14 ορθωτος: this form, if correctly deciphered, must be grammatically wrong. Perhaps the scribe intended to write some form of the word ορθωτής. It could be identical with ἐπανορθωτής, which in Egyptian papyri refers to the office of *corrector*, a relatively high position in the provincial administration (cf., e.g., P. Oxy. XLIII 3111.5, with introduction; P. Bingen 113.2–3, with introduction). The *LBG* translates ορθωτής as “Beamter für die Wiederherstellung der Besteuerung.”

29 [Νών]γου Α[ύ]ξωνος: the digital image might suggest reading Cώζωνος here, not least because the supposed *xi* is different from the next *xi* on the same line. However, the image is misleading, and we have verified the reading from the original. What appears to be the lower curve of a *sigma* in the image is not ink at all. The gap hiding the *upsilon* is a damage in the papyrus’ surface.

ἀξιωθέντος παρ’ ἐμοῦ: cf. 25 18.

31 ττρα(τιώτης): it looks as if there is an abbreviation sign (a diagonal stroke) connected already to the *rho*, even though the *alpha* still follows.

προγεγραμμένος: the first *mu* corrected from *nu*.

M. BUCHHOLZ

81B. DOCUMENT

Inv. 25b
Field No. XXIXm1
Glass Plates 104, 106, 109

6 x 260 cm
top margin 10 cm

6th c.?

As explained in the Introduction to 81, we assume 81B to be the remains of a separate document. The main part of 81B consists of roll-piece α15B. Roll-piece α13B should belong to the right, but it is too fragmentary for the join to be verified. The latter roll-piece, for its part, has been broken into two fragment series (a and b), and not even these can be confidently joined. The presence of fragment codes ending in “V” in fragment series α13Ba suggests that the text was folded, which may link at least the fragments in that area to 81A, which was also folded.

Judging by the number of layers of α15B and their range of heights, from 0.9 cm in the core to 3.9 cm on the outside, the original total length of **81B** must have been at least 260 cm, written *transversa charta*. All that is preserved are fragments coming from a narrow strip with a maximum width of 5.7 cm (not counting the α13B fragments, which are even smaller). The beginning of the text, containing an upper margin of approximately 10 cm, was in the core. Toward the end of the text, one can distinguish various hands, indicating signatures and some empty layers, possibly representing the bottom margin and thus the end of the document, even though there is some writing again in the few very last layers. In the following transcript, the line numbering is constructed for indexing purposes only.

Little can be said about the contents of **81B**. In contrast to **81A**, it may have been a notarial document. The main text was apparently written in the first person plural. Fragments of three or four signatures are preserved, one of which mentions the name Ioannes, suggesting a connection with **81A**. The mention of a seventh indiction in fragment series α13Ba is also reminiscent of **81A**. Furthermore, one encounters the name Theodoros and expressions relating to landed property and taxes.

SELECTION OF READINGS FROM THE MAIN DOCUMENT (FRAGMENT SERIES α15B)

1	] ἀκολ[ού]θ[ωc	... accordingly ...	Bc6
2	] κ[α]θ' ἔτ[ο]c	... each year ...	Bb27+Ba26
3	π]ροσωπ[	... person ...	
4	ἀ]γίου ι.[	... holy (?). ...	Bb24+Ba27
5	] ὁμο[λογ-	... agree ...	
6	] ἡμῶν .[	... our ...	“Bb23+” + Ba23
7	π]αντὸc .[	... all ...	Bb21+Ba20
8	] κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ	... according to the same ...	Bb20+Ba19
9	] παντὸc [	... all ...	Bb17+Ba16
10	γ]ε[v]ομεν .[		Bb14+Ba13
11	] .ιαc .[		Bb13+Ba12
12	]ατρειψ[
13	] .του κα[ι		
14	] κληρονομ[-	... heir(s) ...	Bb12+Ba11
15	] διάδοχοι [	... successors ...	Bb11+Ba10
16	] εἰρημ[εν-	... said ...	Bb10+Ba9
17	]οc ἐπο[μεν- ?	... following (?) ...	
18	m2 ὑποκ]εῖμαι ἀψ[τ-	(2. H.) ... I am liable to ...	Bb9+Ba8
19	] καὶ ἀνα[		Bb5+Ba5
20	m3]ολα . .[		Bb6+Ba4
21	]οc ὑπὲρ .[	(3. H.) ... for ...	
22	]ον καυ[
23	Ἰ]οάννης δεγτον[	... Ioannes ...	Bb4+Ba3
24	] traces [
25	] χερὶ ἐ[μῆ	... with [my own] hand ...	
26	m4 χ]ειρὶ ἐ[μ]ῆ [	(4. H.) ... with my own hand ...	Bb3+Ba2
27	m5? τετ]άρτης ἰνδι[κτίωνοc	(5. H.?) ... fourth indiction ...	B3

FRAGMENT SERIES α13Ba (RIGHT SIDE OF THE TEXT, UNLESS BELONGING IN 81A)

28	m6?]α ἐν τῆ .[	... in the ...	Ba2
29	]ταϛ .[		Ba3
30	] . ἡμῶ[v	... our ...	
31	]γυϛ[	... woman (?) ...	Ba4
32	]λ[		Ba6
33	ιο]υγέρου .[	... <i>iugerum</i> ...	
34	] . . [ . . ]ηϛα[
35	] τῆϛ ἕκτ[ηϛ ἰνδικτίωνοϛ	... sixth [indiction] ...	Ba8
36	] ἕνδοϛ ἡμί[κοϛ	... one [and] a half ...	Ba22V
37	] . του λα .[
38	] τῆϛ ἑβδό[μηϛ ἰνδικτίωνοϛ	... seventh [indiction] ...	Ba24

FRAGMENT SERIES α13Bb (RIGHT SIDE OF THE TEXT, UNLESS BELONGING IN 81A)

39	ἐπι]κλαϛθέντ[α	... extra taxes ...	Bb2
40	] Θεοδ[ωρ-	... Theodoros ...	Bb9
41	] καὶ κομ[		Bb10
42	] . . οτ[

2 κατ' ἔτοϛ 25 χειρὶ

COMMENTARY

12]ατρειϛ[: probably a form of διατρέπω (“to turn away”) or ἀνατρέπω (“to overturn”); the latter word may also appear in 81C 20.

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81C. DOCUMENT

Inv. 25c
Field No. XXIXm2
Glass Plates 107–109

8 x 276 cm
top margin 11 cm

542–45?

This document consists of roll-piece α13C, which was found next to the two documents published above (see Introduction to 81). It consists of two alternating fragment series, labeled Ccα and Ccβ. A third fragment series, labeled Cb, should somehow belong on either side of the two former series, but it is too badly preserved to be reconstructed. On the glass plates, the fragments need to be read from bottom to top.

The originally quite long document is poorly preserved. It was written *transversa charta* and rolled in such a way that the beginning of the text, which includes an upper margin of ca. 11 cm, was in the core. Judging by the number of the extant layers and their heights, which range from 1 cm in the core to a preserved maximum of 2.5 cm (fr. Ccα23), the document had an original length of at least 276 cm. Since it is impossible to say whether the last fragments indeed preserve the end, the papyrus may have been even longer. Just a narrow strip with a maximum width of ca. 8 cm, coming from the document's left-hand side, is extant. However, the formulaic—and therefore easily reconstructable—beginning shows that the roll's original width conformed to the Petra standard of ca. 30 cm (cf. P. Petra III, p. 2). Most fragments only preserve a couple of letters. Therefore, our transcript is very selective, and the line numbering is constructed purely for indexing purposes.

In the extant fragments, it is not possible to confidently identify any other hands than that of the main scribe. The only apparent orthographical irregularity is the confusion of ει and ι in line 3.

Almost nothing can be said about the document's contents, except that it deals with landed property and taxes. Probably the most interesting passage is l. 10, mentioning the term ἐποψία (cf. comm.). By contrast, the date can be narrowed down. From the fact that there is a regnal year, we can conclude that it is no earlier than 537 (cf. P. Petra I, p. 17) and, since there is also a postconsular dating, probably no earlier than 542 (cf. Updated Synoptic Chronological Table, p. 56). If the year of the provincial era is indeed within the 430s (cf. ll. 1–4 comm.), the date cannot be later than 545, leaving 542–45 as the most probable range.

1	[† βασιλ]είας τ[ο]ῦ θειοτάτ'ου' [καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότης Φλ(αοῦίου) Ἰουστινιανοῦ]	
2	[τοῦ αἰ]ων[ίου Αὐγ]ούστου καὶ [αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους	c. 20
3	[μ]ετὰ [τ]ῆ[ν] ὑπατίαν Φλ[(αοῦίου) Βασιλίου τοῦ ἐνδοξοτάτου	c. 20
4	[τῆς] ἐπα[ρχ]ίας ὑλ. [(?)	ἔτους]
5	traces	
6	[]οτεροι. [
7	[καὶ] δόλου καὶ [	[and without] treachery and . . .
8	]αμφ[ | ]κειμενο[	. . . both (?) . . .
9	τέτ]αρτον δ[έ]κατον (?)	. . . one fourth, one tenth (?) . . .
10	] ἀπὸ ἐποψ[ίας	. . . from the inspection . . .
11	] ἔτος [	. . . year . . .

Cc[α4]

Cca5

Cca6

Cca7

Cca8+

12	] διὰ τοῦτο [	. . . because of this . . .	Cca10
13	ἕ]κτον κ[(?)	. . . sixth . . .	Cca16
14	]εὐθε[		Cca17
15	] καὶ τοῦτ[	. . . and this . . .	Cca19
16	χ]ωρίου ἡγο[υν	. . . plot or . . .	Cca22
17	δι]αδόχων [	. . . successors . . .	Cca22+
18	] προειρημένου [	. . . the above-said . . .	Cca23
19	(?) θεο]φιλία κ[	. . . pleasing of God (?). . .	Cca28
20	(?) ἀ]νατρ[-		Cca31

3 ὑπατείαν

TRANSLATION

(Lines 1–4) [In the . . . year] of the reign of [our] most divine [and pious Lord Flavius Justinianus], eternal Augustus [and Emperor], after the consulship [of the most glorious] Flavius [Basilius] . . . [in the] 43[n]th [year] of the province . . .

COMMENTARY

1–4 [† βασιλ]εία τ[ο]ῦ θειοτάτου [καὶ εὐσεβεστάτου ἡμῶν δεσπότης Φλ(αουίου) Ἰουστινιανοῦ] | [τοῦ αἰ]ων[ίου Αὐγ]ούστου καὶ [αὐτοκράτορος ἔτους c. 20] | [μ]ετὰ [τ]ῆ[ν] ὑπατίαν Φλ(αουίου) Βασιλίου τοῦ ἐνδοξοτάτου c. 20 ἔτους | [τῆς ἐπα]ρχ[ί]ας ὑλ.[: thanks to its formulaic nature, this passage can be partly reconstructed. For parallels, see, e.g., **23** 1–3 and **25** 1–2. The regnal year of Justinian was obviously written, as usual, in full rather than with numerals. Given the space available (ca. twenty letters), it must have been a relatively high number (e.g., ἐβδόμου καὶ δεκάτου would amount to seventeen letters). After the clause containing Basilius' post-consulate, there must have followed the date according to the Roman calendar, for which our reconstruction allows for ca. twenty letters. Many parallels are much longer, but a date like εἰδοῖς Ἀπριλίῳ (attested in **32** 4) only has fifteen letters. Next, the year of the provincial era is the most problematic part of our reconstruction. We read the passage as ἔτους | [τῆς ἐπα]ρχ[ί]ας ὑλ.[: which would make this the only Petra document where the year number in the initial dating formula was not written with full words but with numerals (43n, the last digit being unknown). Doubtful as this seems, it is difficult to come up with a better way of explaining the traces. Finally, there must have followed the date according to the Macedonian calendar, the indiction year, and the place of writing.

7 [καὶ] δόλου καὶ [: this typical formula was often included in the introduction of a document, confirming that it was drawn up in good faith and without any kind of fraud (καὶ δόλου καὶ *synonyms* χωρίς). However, the exact wording of the formula varies, so it cannot be confidently restored here. For parallels see, e.g., **29** 12–14 with comm.

8]κειμενο[: an alternative but less likely reading would be οἰ]κείας ἐν ὄρῳ (“house in the district”). For the word ὄριον (“district”), cf. **19** 1–2 comm.

10] ἀπὸ ἐποψ[ίας]: the word ἐποψία refers to an assessment of land and population figures for the purposes of determining the tax rates. It was carried out by an ἐπόπτης (Lat. *censitor*). The office is mentioned in **50** 110; see comm. there for further details.

20 ? ἀ]νατρ[-: perhaps a form or derivative of ἀνατρέπω (“to overturn”), cf. **81B** 12.



				
α15 A12				
				
α15 A36 V				
				
α15 A13				
				
α15 A14				
				
α15 A34 R	3			α13 A1
	4			α13 A2
	5			α13 A3
				
α15 A15	6			α13 A4
				
α15 A33 V	7			α13 A5
	8			
	9			
				
α15 A37 R	10			
	11			α13 A6
				
α15 A35 V	12			
	13			
				
α15 A32 V	14			α13 A7
				
α15 A16	15			
	16			
				
α15 A17	17			[α13 A8]
	18			



α15 A30 V	19		α13 A9
	20		
α15 A31 R	21		
	22		
α15 A18	23		α13 A23
α15 A29 R	24		[α13 A]10
	25		
α15 A19	26		α13 A22
	27		
α15 A28 R	28		α13 A11
	29		
α15 A20	30		[α13 A20+A21?]
	31		
α15 A27 R	32		[α13 A12]
	33		
α15 A21	34		[α13 A19]
	35		
α15 A26 R	36		[α13 A13]
α15 A22			[α13 A18]
α15 A25			α13 A14
α15 A23			α13 A17
α15 A24			α13 A15
			α13 A16