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The origin and competence of the πρά?τωρ ξενί?ών

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THE ORIGIN AND COMPETENCE
OF THE ΠΡΑΚΤΩΡ ΞΕΝΙΚΩΝ

In the papyri from the Ptolemaic and Roman periods, an official
called πράκτωρ ξενικών is mentioned, whose origin and compo-
tence have not been monographically dealt with in literature as
yet⁴. This article undertakes to fill up this gap.

The papyrus Hal. 1 from the 3 rd cent. B.C.⁴ is the oldest pa-
yrus which mentions a πράκτωρ without any further specification.
He appears there as an executive official entitled to carry

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¹ Some remarks are to be found: Grenfell-Hunt-Smyly, The Teb-
tunis Papyri I (1902) p. 55, 57; L. Wenger, Arch. f. Pap. II (1903) p. 494; 
Grenfell-Hunt, The Oxyrhynchus Papyri IV (1904) p. 177—179; Th.
Reinaez, Papyrus Grec et Démotiques (1906) p. 40; L. Mitteis, Griech.
Urkunden der Papyrussammlung zu Leipzig (1906) p. 326; O. Gradenwitz,
IV (1907) p. 11n. 1; H. Lewald, Beiträge zur Kenntnis des röm.-ägyptischen
Grundbuchrechts (1908) p. 67—70; A. B. Schwarz, Hypothek und Hypal-
lagma (1911) p. 96, 130—131; P. Jougnet, Papyrus Grecs II (1912) p. 198;
L. Mitteis, Grundzüge (1912) p. 17—19, 30, 126—129, 159—160; Graeca
Halensis, Dikaiomata (1913) p. 58, 55—97; P. Jörs, Sav. Z. XXXVI (1915)
p. 235, 261, 312; Fr. Oertel, Die Liturgie (1917) p. 114—115; P. Jörs, Sav.
Z. XXXIX (1918) p. 89—91; XL (1919) p. 4 n. 4, 40—45, 76, 85 n. 1, 86;
p. 281; U. Willeken, Urkunden der Ptolemarzeit I (1922) p. 546; W. Wester-
mann, Upon Slavery in Ptolemaic Egypt (1922) p. 17; E. Weiss, Griechisches
Privatrecht (1923) p. 466, 472, 489 n. 132; Fr. Pringsheim Sav. Z. XLIV
(1924) p. 498 f., 514; P. M. Meyer, Sav. Z. XLIV (1926) p. 315; S. Möller,
Z. L (1930) p. 538; C. Edgar, Zenon Papyri in the University of Michigan
Collection, XXIV (1931) p. 150 n. 1; O. Guérard, Enteuxis II (1932) p.
A. B. Schwarz, Aegyptus XVII (1937) p. 242 and passim; Le Roy Wal-
lace, Taxation in Egypt from Augustus to Diocletian (1938) p. 482; R. Taub-
410; Fr. Pringsheim, Greek Sale by Auction (Scritti Ferrini IV (1949)
p. 287 f.).

² P. Hal. 1 (v. 47, 54, 116, 119, 126) cf. Graeca Halensis, Dikaiomata
p. 58 ff.
out execution upon persons and properties\(^3\) in respect to all the inhabitants of Alexandria, royal envoys exempted\(^4\). He is probably also competent as far as soldiers are concerned whose cases used to be examined by courts called "ξενικά δικαστήρια\(^5\)."

This πράκτωρ is however not an official originating in Egypt; on the contrary he has been recepted from the Attic law\(^6\), which—as it is now well known—served in many respects as a model for the law of Alexandria\(^7\). A similar πράκτωρ without any additional specification is to be found outside of Alexandria in the χώρα\(^8\). The remarks upon this πράκτωρ in other documents from the III cent. B.C. are very vague\(^9\) and do not allow any conclusions to be reached in respect to his competence.

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3 P. Hal. 1 (v. 116—117) καί δ’ πράκτωρ δ’ ὃ ὑπηρέται ἐγι δίκης ἐκ τίῶν ὑπαρχόντων, ἐὰν δὲ μὴ ἐκτινηφ, καί ὡς τοῦ σῶματος. Similarly P. Hal. 1 (v. 119—120).


5 P. Hal. 1 (v. 156 ff.) Τῶν δὲ ἐκ τῶν ἀπεσταλμένων ὑπὸ τοῦ βασιλείου ὑπαρχόντων ἐν τῇ Ἀλεξάνδρείᾳ πεπολιτογραφημένοι ἐν τῇ ἁγίᾳ τοι ἱερείᾳ. Στηραματίων καὶ στοιχείας καί περιπεριφερειῶν τῶν ἐκ τῶν ἐκτινηφῶν καὶ ὑπαρχόντων μεταξύ τῶν ἁγίων, ἐὰν καὶ οἱ ἀντίδικοι ἐν τῷ στρατιωτικῷ ὑπαρχόντων καὶ ἐν τῷ περιπατητικῷ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ξενικοῦ δικαστήριος καὶ τῶν διάγραμμάς cf. on this court: Graeca Halensis, Dikaiomata p. 95—97; Schuhbart, Einführung in die Papyrokunde p. 286, 293; P. M. Meyer, Sav. Z. XLVI (1926) p. 315; Berneker, Die Sondergerichtsbarkeit im griechischen Recht Ägyptens p. 159—160.


8 P. Hib. 30 = M. Chr. 20 (v. 17—19) (300—270) B.C.) ταυτάς αἰτομένοις ὑπὸ μου πολλάκις, οὐκ ἄποδίως μενεστὶ πρὸ τοῦ πράκτωρ τυχόλογον ἐξεισαχθαί.

9 Cf. P. Hib. 92 = M. Chr. 23 (v. 20—22) (259 B.C.); UPZ Nr. 156 (v. 2) (259 B.C.); PSI IV 335 (v. 24) (257—6 B.C.); Cair.-Zen. I 59136 (v. 6) (256 B.C.) cf. p. 145; Mich. Zen. 58 (v. 7) (248 B.C.); Col. Zen. II 88 (v. 3—4) (245 B.C.); 83 (v. 9) (245—4 B.C.); 90 (v. 15) (243—2 B.C.); Cair.-Zen. III 59367 (v. 9) 240 B.C.; Tebt. 814 Col. I (v. 2, 28, 40) (239—227 B.C.) see however Le. p. 271; Ent. II 62 (v. 10) (221 B.C.); P. Lille 28 (v. 13) (III cent. B.C.); see also Cair.-Zen. III 59460 (v. 6, 12) and Cair.-Zen. III 59490 (v. 46, 52) (both from the III cent. B.C.).
Beside this πράκτωρ without any further specification we meet in the papyri from the middle of the III cent. B.C. the πράκτορες with various supplements.

The oldest of this group of documents U.P.Z. Nr 153 (v. 12-13) (255 B.C.) refers to a πράκτωρ τῶν βασιλικῶν. The contents of this document is connected with U.P.Z. Nr 154 (254 B.C.) and U.P.Z. Nr 155 (254 B.C.). All these three documents are receipts for the payment of instalments of a price obtained in an auction of property. The price is due for the so called ἱβιοταφεῖον an office of prophet and a half of δωρεαία γῆ belonging to the ἱβιοταφεῖον, whose former proprietor, Dorion, was probably a fiscal debtor, and whose properties were assigned (προσέβαλοντο) to buyers. It may be that this πράκτωρ τῶν βασιλικῶν is identical with the πράκτωρ βασιλικός, mentioned in P.S.J. IV 389 (243-2 B.C.). As Pringsheim points out, a debtor of a loan had been arrested by this πράκτωρ at the creditors request; he has paid a part of the sum owed and declares now that he owes the rest and will pay it by monthly instalments within a year. It is noteworthy that the parties in this document bear Greek names.

Another πράκτωρ called τῶν ἱδιωτικῶν appears about the same time in Col. Zen. 54 (250 B.C.), Hibeh. 34 (243-2 B.C.) and Mich. Zen. Nr 71 (246-221 B.C.).

The papyrus Col. Zen. 54 concerns a preparation of a case against the lessees of Apollonios. As they did not fulfill the terms...
of the contracts, Zenon decided to institute a complaint against one of the lessees, Theopompos. Accordingly Zenon had one of his clerks make a copy of the lease and an estimate of the rent and other debts owed to Apollónios, having first deducted the amounts paid by the lessees. Another clerk then took dictation as to the method of formulating the petition in the case, as it was to be presented in court against the defendant. In Zenon directions to this clerk the formal claim was to be handed in to the office of the πράκτωρ τῶν ἱδιωτικῶν. Hibeh 34 = M. Chr. 34 (243 B.C.), which is strongly connected with Hibeh 73, the events are as follow: Callidromus, a Cyrenean settler had obtained unlawful possession of a donkey belonging to a certain Dorion and Antigonus, probably a phylacites, has been directed by Dorion the epistates to compel Callidromus either to restore the animal to its owner or to pay its value Antigonus accordingly arrested Callidromus and lodged him in a prison at the village of Sinaru. Patron, the archiphylacites, then intervened and not only released Callidromus from prison but himself took possession of the donkey. Antigonus applies to the king that Patron the archiphylacites may be compelled by the πράκτωρ τῶν ἱδιωτικῶν to repay the triple value of the ass, because he had unlawfully released a man from prison, thus frustrating the execution on his person.


16 Cf. Grenfell-Hunt l.c. p. 176; to the literature quoted by M. Chr. 34 may be added: Jörs, Sav. Z. XL p. 44 n. 1; Pringsheim, Sav. Z. XLIV p. 499; Taubenschlag, Law I p. 337 n. 72, 338 n. 76, 425 n. 20.

17 Cf. P. Hib. 34 (v. 7) προστάξαι γράψαι Ξενοκράτηι τῶι πράκτορι τῶν ἱδιωτικῶν ἐπειδὴ Πάτρων παρὰ διαγράμματα ἥξηγαγε τὴν ἀνθρώπον ἐκ τοῦ δεσμωτηρίου ἵνα μὴ ἡ πράξεις τοῦτο τὸ ἀργύριον ἰπρί]ι]λοῦν κατὰ τὸ διάγραμμα.

18 As to the character of this delict cf. Taubenschlag, Strafrecht, p. 23–24.
In Mich. Zen. Nr 71 (reign of Ptolemy III) Attalos was claiming a sum of 43 drachmas from Apollonia, whom Apollonios, probably a relative and possibly her legal guardian, had undertaken to produce in court, becoming responsible for the debt if he failed to do so. The πράκτωρ τῶν ἱδιωτικῶν Ptolemaios had been ordered by Sarambos, the authority concerned, to exact the money from Apollonios if he did not produce the woman within ten days; but through the term had expired, he had done nothing. Attalos therefore asks the king that an order be sent to Sarambos to exact from the praetor, in accordance with the edict about such cases, a penalty of three times the amount of the debt. In all these three documents the parties are Greeks and the πράκτορες τῶν ἱδιωτικῶν appear as executive officials for private claims.

The still unpublished Lond. Inv. 2308 (241 B.C.) mentions a Φίλιππος πράκτωρ, and the editor completes the gap by the term (ξενικών). With all certainty, however, is the πράκτωρ ξενικών for the first time to be found in Enteuxeis II Nr 74 (221 B.C.). The parties in this complaint which is addressed to the king are X the son of Antigenes and Peithias and dwell in the same village. The πράκτωρ ξενικών has to exact an amount of money as compensation for injury sustained by the plaintiff (τὸ τίμημα τῆς ὤντες) on condition that he makes good his claim before the ἔπιστάτης, the strategos delegate. In the papyri of the second century there is evidence that the πράκτωρ ξενικών was the executive official of the court of the chrematistae.

These documents chronologically regarded — show that in the first half of the III cent. — the executive official was a πράκτωρ without nearer denomination. The functions of this πράκτωρ were

20 Cf. (v. 1) ἀδικούμει ὑπὸ Πτολεμαῖον μένους τῶν Πτολεμαίου πράκτορος ἱδιωτικῶν. (ν. 7) προστάξαι Ἀραβήνη[ν] τῷ στρατηγῷ γράψας Προστάξας τῷ ἐλθθῇ εἰσπράξαντα Πτολεμαῖον τριπλήν τὴν πράξαν κατὰ τὸ διάγραμμα ἱκρομέτοικον μοι.
21 Cf. W. Perem ans et E. Van't Dack, Prosopographia Ptolemaica, p. 158, Nr 1743 with reference to an information by Mr. C. Skeep.
22 Cf. (v. 1–3) Ἀντιγένους, Πέρσης τῆς ἐπιγραφᾶς κατακρουκῶν ἐν Βερενικᾷ τῇ πρός τόι [Θεσμοφόρῳ, τῆς Πολέμωνος μαρίδος]. Ἀδικούμει ὑπὸ Πειθίου κατακρουκῶν τὴν [καθῆνα κόμην] (v. 17), γράφας τῷ ξενικῶν πράκτωρι πράξει κτλ see Tauben schlag, Law I, p. 330 n. 35, 332 n. 43, 44, 46, 51.
about the middle of the III cent. taken over by three πράκτορες called βασιλικῶν, ἰδιωτικῶν and ξενικῶν.

The appearance of the three πράκτορες coincides with the time in which the court of the chrematistae was constituted. Pseudo-Aristeas informs that as the king Philadelphos constituted not only this court but also its ύπηρέται 23, it is probable that the πράκτορες should belong to this group of officials. The question arises where from they receive their different denominations and what were their mutual relations.

The term τὸ βασιλικὸν means in the Ptolemaic period the fiscus 24. We must therefore understand by this term fiscal cases. From hence the πράκτωρ τῶν βασιλικῶν, as it results from τὰ βασιλικά is to be considered as the executive official in such cases 25.

On the contrary the πράκτωρ ξενικῶν and πράκτωρ τῶν ἰδιωτικῶν were executive organs in private cases. We have now fo fix the limits of their competence.

It is known to day that the term ξένοι was applied in Egypt to persons who were outside of their ἱδία 26. This is clearly shown by Ent. II 83 27, where the Egyptian woman named Thamunis an inhabitant of Heracleopolis applies to the king with the complaint that as a foreigner (ξένη) in the village of Oxyryncha, she was — while bading — beaten and her belongings stolen by another Egyptian woman named Thothortais, an inhabitant of the village Oxyryncha of the Arsinoites district 28. Strabo writing his history of the Ptolemaic Egypt calls ξένοι the pilgrims coming to Arsinoe from neighbouring places to worship a crocodile tamed

23 Cf. Pseudo-Aristeas ad Philocratem 111. Πρὸ πολλοῦ δὲ ποιοῦμεν καὶ χρηματιστάς καὶ τῶν τούτων ὑπηρέταις ἐπέταξε κατὰ νόμους κτλ.
24 Cf. Taubenschlag, Law I, p. 43.
25 Cf. Preisigke, Wörterbuch s. v. βασιλικός; Taubenschlag, Law II, p. 8—9: βασιλικὴ γῆ = the state land; βασιλικαί τράτεζαι = the state banks.
27 Cf. P. Lille II 42 = M. Chr. 8 (218 B.C.); to the literature quoted there may be added Taubenschlag, Law I, p. 336 n. 6, 8 and passim.
28 Cf. (v. 4) καταγνωσά μου ὅτι ξένη εἰμί[λ] κτλ.
by the priests. He means by this term persons who temporarily found themselves outside their idia. On the other side the term ιδιώται would—as Edgar supposes—refer to residents, that is persons biding in the place of their idia. Should this be right, we could presume that originally the πράκτωρ ξενικών was an executive organ for persons being outside the place of their idia and his name has derive from his function. The πράκτωρ τῶν ιδιωτικῶν—on the contrary—would act as an executive officer in respect to the properties of ιδιώται, the residents or persons dwelling in the place of their idia.

Towards the end of the III century B.C. and later neither the πράκτωρ τῶν βασιλικῶν nor the πράκτωρ τῶν ιδιωτικῶν are mentioned in executional documents. It is an indication that both the officials have ceased to exist and the πράκτωρ ξενικών has taken over their functions.

The term ξενικών πράκτωρ dating from the middle of the III cent. lost in the course of time its original meaning, because this was—with the exclusion of other ones—the unique executive organ, also for residents. We see—it is true—from time to time in our sources an executive organ called πράκτωρ without any special designation but we can explain this by the assumption that the official terminology was not always strictly applied.

29 Cf. Strabo, Geographica 17 p. 811 § 38 τρέφεται (sc. the crocodile) δε στίοις, και κρέατος, και οίνῳ προσφέροντων δεί τῶν ξένων, τῶν ἐπί τῆν θέαν ἀφίκνουμένων.
30 Cf. Mich. Zen. p. 150 ad v. 1 with reference to W e s t e r m a n n, A Lease from the Estate of Apollonios, p. 16.
31 P. M. M e y e r, Sav. Z. XLVI p. 315 seems to join this opinion; otherwise Pringsheim, Sav. Z. XLVI p. 498 f., who refers it to soldiers. Aristophanes, Ranæ (ed. D i n d o r f) 449—459 is of no use for us; he says that the sun shines alike περὶ τῶν ξένων καὶ τῶν ιδιώτων, that means to his countrymen and to foreigners. See also L i d e l l - S c o t t, Greek-English Lexicon s. v. ιδιώτης IV. But we must confess that this hypothesis is opposed by Col. Zen. 54 where the πράκτωρ ιδιωτικῶν has to carry out execution upon the property of the epigoni who must be considered as ξένοι. So Pringsheim l. c. p. 499, 514; P. M. M e y e r, Sav. Z. XLVI, p. 315.
32 See Tab. I.
33 Cf. P. Princ. II 16 (v. 10, 20) (158 B.C.) and the ed. p. 4; W e s s e l y, Studien zur Palaeographie I, p. 1—2 (v. 6) (II cent. B.C.); B.G.U. 1132 (v. 8) (17—16 B.C.).
34 Cf. Col. Zen. 54 (v. 47 f.) (250 B.C.) mentions Διογένους πράκτορας τῶν ιδιωτικῶν, and (v. 53) says only δεί πράκτορι; P. Tor. 13=M. Chr. 299 (v. 1, 15)
In the later Ptolemaic and Roman periods we find numerous documents in which the πράκτωρ ξενικών is mentioned\(^{35}\). In so far as the Roman period is concerned, it has to be pointed out that after the annexation of Egypt by Augustus, the Romans had introduced into Egypt their own civil procedure, the extra-ordinaria cognitio\(^{36}\). This procedure had its own judicial and executive organs, both differing from the former ones\(^{37}\). The ancient execution organs were not suppressed however, but were employed by the Romans for the slightly modified execution of executional documents\(^{38}\). Whilst in the Ptolemaic era, the creditor provided with an executional document should have applied for execution directly to the πράκτωρ ξενικών\(^{39}\), in the Roman period the creditor had to apply to judicial authorities such as the prefect or the chromatists and archidicasts who decided upon the executional proceedings and employed the πράκτωρ ξενικών, as executional officer only\(^{40}\). These proceedings ceased to exist by the end of the III cent. A.D. Since that time the execution of executional documents was performed by means of a libellus presented by the creditor to the competent authorities (prefect)\(^{41}\) and since that time the chromatists and the πράκτωρ ξενικών\(^{42}\) does not appear anymore in the papyri. During both periods the competence of the πράκτωρ ξενικών officiating either singly or collegially\(^{43}\) was restricted to a certain territory (νομός) or a

\(^{35}\) See Tab. I.

\(^{36}\) Cf. Jör r s, Sav. Z. XL, p. 85.


\(^{38}\) Cf. T a u b e n s c h l a g, Law I, p. 406.

\(^{39}\) Cf. T a u b e n s c h l a g, Law I, p. 408.

\(^{40}\) Cf. T a u b e n s c h l a g, Law I, p. 410.

\(^{41}\) The last executional document in which the chromatists are found is P. Giss. I 34 = M. Chr. 75 (265—6 A.D.) and the last in which ξενικών...πρακτόρια are mentioned is PSI XII 1238 (v. 11 f.) (244 A.D.).

\(^{42}\) Cf. P. Rein. 19 = M. Chr. 27 (v. 17) (108 B.C.); S. B. 6663 (v. 31) (6—5 B. C.) see K a m p s t r a, Sav. Z. XLIII, p. 556 ff.; P. Flor. 55 (v. 24) (88—96 A. D.) cf. Jör r s, Sav. Z. XXXVI, p. 308.
town like Hermopolis or Memphis. On principle the πράκτωρ ξενικών of the debtor's domicile was entitled to carry out execution.

II

We have now to deal with the legal basis of the competence of the πράκτωρ ξενικών. The first question that arises is: Was there in Ptolemaic times a law regulating the execution in civil cases and — if so — what was its contents.

It is sufficiently known, that the Ptolemies exercised their control upon legal matters either through διαγράμματα or through νόμοι or else by προστάγματα. Thus the executional proceedings were regulated by προστάγματα. Our sources mention namely the royal προστάγματα in the following stages of executive proceedings:

1. Ἐνεχυρασία: it is the taking over by the government of the debtors property designated by παράδειξις. The Ἐνεχυρασία was already known in the Ptolemaic period but the προστάγματα regulating it is mentioned no sooner than in the Roman period.

44 See Tab. II.
45 In S. B. 7817 (201 A.D.) the creditor is living in Alexandria and the debtor in Oxyrhynchus and the πράκτωρ ξενικών from Oxyrhynchus has to carry out execution; (v. 17 — 19) συνεκρείναμεν γραφήναι καὶ πεμφθήναι, τῆς ἐντ[εύξεω]ς ἀνίτρεσθαι τοῖς τοῦ Ὀξυρυγχείτου στρατηγῷ καὶ ξενικῶν πράκτορι κτλ.
47 Cf. Taubenschlag, Law I, p. 401 f. for the Roman period see ibidem p. 409 n. 15.
48 Cf. P. Hib. 32 = M. Chr. 37 (v. 21) (247 — 245 B.C.); Tebt. 814 (v. 36—44) (239—227 B.C.) and the commentary p. 271; B.G.U. 1826 (v. 48) (52—51 B.C.)
2. The same holds good for the ἐμβαδεία, the intromission into the possession of a real estate, carried out by ἐκχώρησις of the debtor and ἐμβάδα of the creditor.10

3. Finally the καταγραφή, i.e. the transfer of the property by a public deed occurs in the Ptolemaic period11 but the πρόσταγμα regulating it is to be found again in the Roman time12.

A series of προστάγματα controlled — as we see — the ἐνεχυράσια, ἐμβαδεία and καταγραφή. We must suppose that also the other stages of the execution: the παράδειξις and the προσβολή were also regulated in the same way. It is noteworthy that in these four stages i.e. the παράδειξις, the ἐνεχυράσια, the προσβολή and the καταγραφή the πράκτωρ ἄνων plays an active role.13 I think it would not be too hazardous to assert that the...

10 Cf. Berl. Leihg. 10 (v. 15) (120 A.D.) γνωρίσμους γραφόμοι — προταγμάτων ἀποταμεικτών ἐν τοῖς ἐν τοῖς κατεγραμμένοις ἐνέχυροι προδιαστέλλονται τις πόλεις ἐν τοῖς κατεγραμμένοις ἐνέχυροι, ἐν τοῖς ἐν τοῖς καταγεγραμμένοις (Iουλίοιοι); R.C.U. 1573 (v. 16 ff. 28 L) (141-2 A.D.); PSI XII 1237 (v. 26) (162 A.D.); Flor. 56 — M. Chr. 241 — P. M e y e r, Jur. Pop. Nr 49 (v. 19, 17) (233 — 4 A.D.). See also Taubenschlag, Law I, p. 410.


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<td>S.B. 7817 (120 A.D.) = Fam. Tebt. 29 (133 A.D.) — M. Chr. 231 (Ant. Pius era) —</td>
</tr>
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<td>B.G.U. 1038 = Μ. Chr. 240 (ΙΙ cent. A.D.) — S. B. 7817 (201 A.D.) —</td>
</tr>
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<td>Aberd. 19 (Η/ΙΙΙ cent. A.D.) = S.B. 7817 (201 A.D.) —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tor. 13 (v. 1) = M. Chr. 29 (147 B.C.) — Τώι ἐν Μέμφει ξενικών πράκτορι —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telbt. 165 (165 B.C.) — τώι ἐν τῷ Ἀριστείῳ ξενικών πράκτορι —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.S.I. IV 309 (243/2 B.C.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.P.Z. Nr 153 (255 B.C.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.P.Z. Nr 154 (254 B.C.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>U.P.Z. Nr 155 (254 B.C.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P.S.I. IV 389 (243/2 B.C.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Col. Zon. 54 (250 B.C.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Princ. II 54 (250 B.C.)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>πράκτωρ των Αριστείας</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>πρακτορεία Αριστείας</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oxy. 286 (v. 15) (141 A.D.) = τοῦ τοῦ Όξυρυγχείτου ξενικών πράκτορι —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryl. 115 (156 A.D.) = B.G.U. 1638 = M. Chr. 240 (Ant. Pius era) —</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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**TAB. II**

Tor. 13 (v. 1) = M. Chr. 29 (147 B.C.) — Τώι ἐν Μέμφει ξενικών πράκτορι —
Telbt. 165 (165 B.C.) — τώι ἐν τῷ Ἀριστείῳ ξενικών πράκτορι —
Oxy. 286 (v. 15) (141 A.D.) — τοῦ τοῦ Όξυρυγχείτου ξενικών πράκτορι —
Ryl. 115 (156 A.D.) — τοῦ τοῦ Έρυθρού στρατηγοῦ καὶ τώι τοῦ τοῦ Άρσινοείτου νομού ξενικών πράκτορι —
B.G.U. 1573 (v. 7) (141/2 A.D.) — τοῦ τοῦ Άρσινοείτου στρατηγοῦ καὶ τώι τοῦ τοῦ Άρσινοείτου νομού ξενικών πράκτορι —
B.G.U. 1038 (v. 15) = Μ. Chr. 231 (ΙΙ cent. A.D.) — τοῦ τοῦ Άρσινοείτου νομού ξενικών πράκτορι —
S.B. 7817 (201 A.D.) = Fam. Tebt. 29 (133 A.D.) — του Άρσινοείτου στρατηγοῦ καὶ τώι τοῦ τοῦ Άρσινοείτου νομού ξενικών πράκτορι —
same προστάγματα which dealt with the executional proceedings, defined also the competence of the ξενικών πράκτορ.

Besides the above mentioned προστάγματα there existed also προστάγματα restraining the executive powers of the πράκτορ ξενικών both real and personal. Α πρόσταγμα issued by king Euergetes exempted from personal execution royal farmers and υποτελείς and others whom the previously issued forbid to be brought up for accusation. A decree of Euergetes II seems to prohibit the pledging of valuable objects belonging to the temples; another decree of Euergetes II exempted agricultural and industrial implements. Whether these προστάγματα were still in force in the Roman period — we are not able to establish.

[Lublin University]  Stanislaw Płodzień

54 Cf. Tebt. 5 = M. Chr. 36 (v. 221—230) (118 B.C.).
56 Cf. Tebt. 5 = M. Chr. 36 (v. 231—247) (118 B.C.).