

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"Excavations at Nessana.", Vol. 2 :
"Literary papyri", L. Casson, E. L.
Hettich, Princeton 1950 : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

members of the family for debts cf. my art. *Journ. Jur. Pap.* V, 125, 137 ff.; on ἐξ ἀλληλεγγύης cf. my *Law* I, 31 ff.; cf. also the supplementary phrase (v. 6): ὀπότερος ἡμῶν ἐνεχόμενος ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἑτέρου, ὁ εὐπορος ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀπόρου, ὁ παρῶν ὑπ[ἐ]ρ τοῦ ἀπόντος, ὁ ζῶν ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀποθνήσκοντ[ος]. The editor refers to Lond. 31 (= M. Chr. 237) containing a similar phrase.

L. Casson and E. L. Hettich, *Excavations at Nessana vol. 2, Literary Papyri*, Princeton University Press, 1950.

Among the literary papyri published in this work are the fragments of P. Ness. II, 11 and 12, of juristic character, the contents of which are not still identified. As Seidl (11 *Bericht*, 347) assumes, No. 11 (6—7 cent. A.D.) deals with the maritime law. No. 12 appears to contain a discussion of some phase of the law of inheritance.

Roger Rémondon, *Papyrus grecs d'Apollônios Anô* (Documents de Fouilles de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale du Caire, t. XX, 1953).

The Greek papyri in this admirable collection are classified in three groups: official documents (No. 1—56), letters and private documents (No. 57—72), accounts and lists (No. 73—104). The addressee and sometimes the author of these texts is Papas, who was pagarchos at Apollonopolis of Amont between the years ca 703 and 714 apparently without interruption. During these ten years Papas is shown to us together with his family: his father Liberios, his brother Johannes, his wife Sara and his children. He is a great landowner and because great ownership is joint with political power, Papas is also pagarchos.

Therefore he performs the same functions and suffers the same anxieties as his contemporary Basilios of Aphrodito. But the situation of Apollonopolis is different from that of Aphrodito. So Apollonopolis never corresponds directly with the governor of Egypt: the pagarchy depends upon the emir of Thebaïde or of united Thebaïde and Arcadia. On the other hand, the emir is frequently absent and he is represented permanently by his lieutenant, the topoteretes. This official serves as an intermediary between the emir and all the pagarches of Thebaïde and this hierarchy is preserved in all the spheres of the administration: police, jurisdiction and finance. So inside the pagarchy Papas represents the