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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.



No. 2127: Offer for a purchase of date crop. Memphite nome, 156 A.D. The conditions of the proposed transaction are destroyed; the palms grow in a vineyard.

No. 2128: Order to give out arakos. The landowner, a citizen of Alexandria, orders his farmer to give out to a certain person 35 artabae of arakos as compensation for the damages caused by his cattle. Arakos shall be deduced from the due rent. The document originates from Theadelphia; the editor's assumption that it was written in Alexandria is too slightly founded: though the proprietor was a citizen of Alexandria, he could reside in Arsinoe, 3/4 cent.

No. 2129: Private letter. A veteran sends to his "brother" a copy of the prostagma concerning veterans who live in the Arsinoite nome and asks him to study its contents. The text is probably written in Alexandria, the quoted names of persons give the possibility of a connection with the trial of Drusilla. 2nd cent.

No. 2130 is a beginning of a private letter written on the verso of 2126. Oxyrhynchites, 3rd cent.

No. 2131: List of names in two columns, written on the verso of 2101, each name being provided with the figure 1, 2 or (in majority) 3. Probably from Arsinoe. 3rd cent.

[Warszawa]

Zbigniew Borkowski

- The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Vol. XXXIII. London 1968. pp. 136 + Plates VIII
- The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Vol. XXXIV. London 1968. pp. 162 + Plates VIII
- The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Vol. XXXV. London 1968. pp. 116 + Plates XII
- The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Vol. XXXVI. London 1970. pp. 115 + Plates VIII
- The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Vol. XXXVII. London 1971. pp. 111 + Plates XII
- The Oxyrhynchus Papyri. Vol. XXXVIII. London 1971. pp. 123 + Plates VII

All the parts follow the method of publication adopted in previous volumes. In the preface to vol. XXXIII (pp. III—IV) the editors inform about certain organizational changes: this volume is the first one published as former by the Egypt Exploration Society, but on behalf of the British Academy.

Volumes XXXVI (pp. 94—95) and XXXVIII (pp. XIV—XV) contain precious lists of additions and corrections to papyri published by the Egypt Exploration Society (P. Oxy. I—XXXVII, P. Ant. I—II, P. Fay., P. Hibeh I—II, P. Tebt. I—II).

Volume XXXIII (Nos. 2654—2682) contains both literary texts and documents. The former were published by E.G. Turner (2654—58), J. Rea (2659—60a), L.Ingrams (2661) and P. Parsons (2662—2663).

Papyri published by Professor Turner contain only the Menander's texts, mostly extensive fragments with detailed editorial commentary. No. 2654: Menander, Karchedonions. 1st cent. Fragment 1 contains the remains of three columns to which belong also fr. 2 and 3; fr. 4-6 are minute scraps, of unknown location: P. Oxy. 866 here belongs presumably as fr. 7. The lines 30-39 are almost complete. The text contains enough information which allows to conclude that this can not be considered as a basis of Plautus' Poenulus. No. 2655 are three fragments (A, B, C) belonging to the same roll as P. Oxy 409 containing Menander's Colax. They complete the top of the cols. I, III and IV. No. 2656 is a new diplomatic transcript of papyrus published by the same editor in 1965 as New Fragments of the Misoumenos of Menander (BICS, Supplement 17) and the text 2657 which follows brings new fragments of the same play. 3rd cent. No. 2658 from the 2nd cent. containing fragments of two columns of the New Comedy's text, comes probably of the same author. No. 2659: The list of comic poets and their plays written on the verso (cf. 2660) is according to the editor, rather a catalogue of a provincial library or a reading list than a fragment of a handbook of history of literature. Two fragments from the top and the bottom of the roll, contain each the endings and beginnings of the same two neighbouring columns (of ca. 50 lines), 2nd cent. No. 2660: Greek-Latin glossary on the recto of the foregoing text. The word-list contains Latin words (names of vegetables and fishes) transliterated into Greek script. Dated to 1st-2nd cent., the text is an early predecessor of the glossaries from late antiquity. No. 2660a: Similar list dating from 3rd cent. No. 2661: Fragment of a gnomologium containing 21 fragments of gnomai, from which more than a half is identifiable. Late 3rd cent. Nos. 2662-2663 bring extant classical texts - Plato's Meno 92E-93B (1st cent. B.C.-1st cent. A.D.) and Cratylus 405C (later 2nd A.D.).

Official documents of the Roman and Byzantine periods (Nos. 2664—2675) are published by P. Parsons (Nos. 2664, 2669—2672), J. Rea (Nos. 2665—2667, 2673—2675) and A. Świderek (No. 2668).

The most important text published with an exceptionally wide and detailed commentary is No. 2664: Proclamation of Rationalis and Procurator dated for the reign of Philip the Arabian (245—248) on the ground of names of the officials who issued the document. This text proclaims the emperor's will to lighten the innumerable liturgies, which constituted a heavy charge for the

population, in order to allow the Egyptians to attend to "their own farming". Follows a list of the remaining liturgies: 2 βασιλικοὶ τραπεζίται from the boule (instead of 5), 2 βιβλιοφύλακες δημοσίων λόγων (also instead of 5) and to each of them (literally: ἕκαστη βιβλιοθήκη cf. comm. ad II. 13—14) one person from among the private citizens. From the private citizens too was to be nominated 1 phylarch — it is the first appearance of this office (still in 244/5 it is an amphodogrammateus who performs these functions).

No. 2665: Report of bibliophylakes (A.D. 305/6), who — in answer to the order of adjudging to the accounts of the Treasury the property of a certain "Paul from the Oxyrhynchite nome" — declare that he owns nothing and is not registered in the records. Paul has been sentenced by Satrius Arrianus, prefect of the Thebaid. This report is addressed to the prytane, the gymnasiarch and syndics acting on behalf of the procurator and magister rei privatae. Both these officials, Aur. Athanasius and Neratius Apollonides, mentioned also in No. 2673, were not known till now. The sentenced Paul might have been a Christian.

Nos. 2666—2667: Official correspondence concerning the responsibility for a loan from municipal funds (308—309 A.D.). Ex-logistes is informed by one of his successors that he is responsible for the loan from the city funds, because, according to the prefect's statement, the money was lent out at his own risk. The debtor's property was probably confiscated. A copy of the prefect's letter is annexed in the col. II.

No. 2667: Correspondence between the same persons. It is presumably a continuation of the former affair: the prefect demands an ex-logistes to produce the accounts of his term of office and the actual logistes communicates this fact to his predecessor.

No. 2668: Letter of a strategus, first published by A. Świderek, Eos. 54 (1964), p. 164 = SB 9875. The new reading of the consular date (311 and not 312 A.D.) made after the editio princeps (the wrong dating is however repeated in SB) compels to change the dating of a series of related documents in which the same names of officials occur. The text concerns a delivery of meat for army needs.

No. 2669: Report of anachoresis (41—45 A.D.). Two proprietors of a house declare that their lodger, a bronze-smith having no property, moved abroad. The declaration is similar to the one of P. Oxy 251—253, unfortunately the end of the document is damaged and its sense remains obscure.

No. 2670: Receipt for convoys of grain issued by a shipper to sitologi of Thmoisepho toparchy. 127 A.D. The grain is loaded on the corn-barges from 10 to at least 17 Choiak. Daily reports consist of specifications of each convoy with the respective number of sacks and amount of artabae. The *epiplooi* are civilians, not soldiers.

No. 2671: Census return probably (according to the formulae) from the Heracleopolite nome. The declarant lists his household (married son with wife and son, this son's brother and sister, a slave woman and her son, a freedman).

No. 2672: Petition to the strategus Aur. Harpocration, giving the earliest date of his office (Phaophi 218 A.D.), with a complaint about the injuring of the claimant's slave-woman and an assault against himself.

No. 2673: Declaration of church property. A.D. 304. The lector (anagnostes) of the former church of the village of Chysis declares that this church did not possess any property except a bronze doors, confiscated and transferred to Alexandria by order of the prefect Clodius Culcianus. This document addressed to the prytane and syndics mentiones the same procutaror and magister rei privatae as No. 2665.

No. 2674: Petition to a prefect. A.D. 308. This considerably damaged document allows to state doubtlessly that Valerius Victorinus was prefect this year, and not Valerius Victorinianus, attested as praeses of the Thebaid in 326 A.D. (P. Strassb. 296). The confusion resulted from the wrong restoration of the name in P. Lond. Inv. 2226 (Lallemand, L'administration civile de l'Egypte, p. 265).

No. 2675: Nomination for a liturgy. A.D. 318. The liturgy is that of naval service of the letter carrying cutters of the cursus velox (ναυτική ὑπηρεσία ἀλιάδων

γραμματηφόρων τοῦ ὀξέως δρόμου).

Nos. 2676—2678 are private documents. No. 2676: Lease of land. A.D. 151. 6 3/4 arourae are leased for a period of 4 years. In the first year of lease the cultivation depends on the free choice of the occupant (but not of the τελωνικῶν σπορῶν — the editor explains: "crops subject to farmed taxes") the rent being established at 10 artabae of vegetable seed. In the second and fourth year: obligatory cultivation of wheat, the rent amounting 40 artabae of wheat.

No. 2677: Notarial model contract of deposit, 2nd cent. A.D.

No. 2678 is an invitation to a marriage-feast, 3rd cent. A.D.

Nos. 2679—2682 are private letters from the 2nd—4th cent. A.D. No. 2681 (3rd cent.) is of special interest since it mentions two peoples Goniotae and Mastitae living in the Mareotic nome.

Eight enclosed tables contain photographs of all the literary texts and of No. 2664.

Volume XXXIV contains both literary texts (Nos. 2683—2703) and documents of the Roman and Byzantine periods (2704—2732). Four editors have contributed to this volume: L. Ingrams (Nos. 2703 and 2709), P. Kingston (Nos. 2691—2702), P. Parsons (Nos. 2683—2684, 2720, 2723, 2725, 2730—2731) and J. Rea (Nos. 2685—2690, 2704—2708, 2710—2719, 2721—2722, 2724, 2826—2829 and 2732).

Nos. 2683 and 2684 are fragments of the New Testament codices containing Matthew XXIII 30-34, 35-39 and Jude 4-5, 7-8 and dating to later 2nd and 3rd/4th cent. respectively. No. 2685 brings a new fragment of the lost Euripides' Phrixus (it is uncertain to which of the two plays with the same title belongs this text), 1st-2nd cent. No. 2686: Hyperides ὑπὲρ Χαιρηφίλου περί τοῦ ταρίχους. The speech unknown up till now concerns the case of Chaerephilus, for whom Hyperides has written two speeches. In the subsisting fragment (18 almost complete lines) the defence asserts that the accused is not liable to be judged since neither the court (of Areopagus) presented him to the people's assembly as a wrongdoer, nor the persons under torture spoke against him. The manuscript dates to the 2nd cent. No. 2687: Aristoxenus, 'Ρυθμικά Στοιχεΐα? The text is a reedition of P. Oxy 9 (Pack² 166) completed by a newly found fragment at the lower part of the roll. In its present state the text consists of the left margin of col. I, three complete columns: II, III, IV and the partially damaged col. V preserved in full height. 3rd cent. Nos. 2688-2689: Fragments of two different manuscripts of an antiquarian work resembling Plutarch's Questiones Graecae, dating to the 3rd and late 2nd-early 3rd century. No. 2690: The text contains a speech about the necessity of impartiality for a judge who has to try his friend. Possibly from unknown Acta Alexandrinorum, 3rd cent. Nos. 2691—2702 are twelve fragments of Apollonius Rhodius' Argonautika dating from the late 1st till the 5th cent. The publication of these papyri brings many new elements to the history of the text (124 complete hexameters providing some thirteen corrections to the MSS), though — as the editor writes (p. 40) - many fragments of the work is still waiting for publication. No. 2703 contains a fragment of Thucydides I 110. Ca. 200 A.D.

No. 2704: Edict of the prefect Titius Honoratus (A.D. 292) concerning damages to crops caused by farm animals. The foreseen penalty consists among others in sequestration of the animals. The text confirms both date and title of the prefect.

No. 2705: Official letter of the vice-prefect, Claudius Herennianus (ca. 225 A.D.), known to have taken over the prefecture after the deposition of M. Aurelius Epagathus, executed as participant of the murder of Ulpian. The contents of the letter are unclear: it quotes the name of the hitherto unknown archidicastes Calpurnius Petronianus (whose nomen gentile could be completed owing to a small scrap containing only the address and published as No. 2706).

No. 2707: Circus programme — the first published document of this type. 6th cent. Six chariot races (μίσσος ἡνιόχων) are divided by a procession, performances of singing ropedancers (οἱ καλοπαῖκται βοκάλιοι), gazelles and hounds, mimes, and a troupe of athletes (ξυστός). The text quoted in the commentary is P. Oxy 145 and not, as erroneously printed, 144.

No. 2708: Petition to an epistrategus, 14th April, A.D. 169 (?). The main interest of this document consists in the fact that the petitioned epistrategus

is Subatianus Aquila, known as prefect of Egypt at the beginning of the 3rd cent. The petition requests the appointment of a judge. The complement οἰχίαν σύν ψιλοῖς $\langle \tau όποις \rangle$ is superfluous as indicates. e.g. P. Gen. inv. 108 (Rech. de Pap. II, pp. 27—73 = SB 9902), where the definition οἰχία σύν ψιλῷ is frequently repeated.

No. 2709: Petition to a strategus. A.D. 202—207. A widow seconded by her father acting as a guardian, requests the strategus Androsthenes also called Rufus (the name is new) to instruct the *grammateus* of the town to appoint an *epitropos* for her two minor children.

No. 2710 is another petition for a guardian. 17th May 261. Translated from Latin and addressed to prefect L. Mussius Aemilianus the text provides for him the latest yet known date. Dated to hitherto unknown consulship of Macrianus (for the second time) and Quietus.

No. 2711: Petition analogous to the former cases. Ca. 268—271. This document gives for the first time in full the names of the prefect Statilius Ammianus and attests that he held the office after Gallien's death.

No. 2712: Petition to a deputy-strategus (Aur. Asclepiades known from P. Oxy 59). A.D. 292/3. The proprietress of a farm asks to inform her tenant-farmer that his claim against her to the prefect was delegate to the strategus. The tenant's attempt to surrender his lease though he owes her both rent and taxes is probably the object of this contestation. The prefect petitioned by the farmer is Rupilius Felix who appears in this document for the first time.

No. 2713: Petition to prefect Aristus Optatus. Ca. A.D. 297. A claim against uncles (from the mother's side) who, after their sister's death, deprived the petitioner of the third share of her maternal grandfather's estate.

No. 2714: Nomination of village liturgists. A.D. 256. Two comarchs of Paneui submit to the strategus Aurelius Sabinus through his deputy Aur. Petronius (both hitherto unknown) the names of the liturgists. The list enumerates: 2 comarchs, 1 ἐπιστάτης εἰρήνης, 1 πεδιοφύλαξ, 4 τηρηταὶ κώμης καὶ καρπῶν, 1 ἀλωνοφύλαξ.

No. 2715: Nomination to liturgy of naval service (ναυτική ὑπηρεσία δημοσίων πλοίων πλατυπηγίων). A.D. 386. Addressee is Fl. Hesychius, logistes of the Oxyrhynchite, not yet known. The candidate is appointed by the systates of the phyle of Gymnasium Street, known from other documents as holder of the same office (P. Oxy 1116, 2715, PSI 1108) — the dates of these texts throw some light on the system of re-appointment of systatai.

No. 2716: Tax-receipt for ἐπικεφάλαιον πόλεως; 1200 dr. are paid by a tow-worker. A.D. 302/3.

No. 2717: Another receipt for 1200 dr. as ἐπικεφάλαιον, noteworthy because it gives the name and date (A.D. 294) of a catholicus Memmius Rufus (probably the same as in P. Oxy 1410,1 where the *nomen* was read Μαγ[νί]ο[υ] as the editor suggests), A.D. 294—297.

No. 2718: Receipt. A.D. 458. Five (and not four — as in the commentary) ironsmiths acknowledge to a senator the receipt of two solidi for nails and other materials for a newly constructed public bath.

No. 2719: Directions for delivering letters ($\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\sigma\dot{\alpha}$), 3rd cent. Detailed description of a way which the deliverer of a letter has to pass from the towngate (Moon-gate — Σελενιακή — probably at Hermoupolis) to the addressee's house. The orientation points are: granaries, thermae, stairs, precinct of the temple, etc. The seeked house is a seven-storey one.

No. 2720: Sale of a house. A.D. 41—54. The papyrus contains two documents relative to the same affair: a bank receipt for the sales-tax and a deed of sale. 1/12 of the house with appurtenances is sold for 9 talents of bronze. The salestax of 10% (5400 dr) was surcharged of 10% (540 dr.) since the payment was effectuated in bronze and a transport charge of 2 dr. 11/2 ob.

No. 2721: Work contract for entertainer. A.D. 234. Flautists and a dancing girl are hired for the four days of a festival in the village of Nesmeimis.

No. 2722: Mortgage contract between a woman and her brother's daughter — both priests of Athena-Thoeris (their sacerdotal title $\pi\nu\rho\alpha i\vartheta\eta\varsigma$ — fire-kindler is new). For return of a loan of 600 dr. shares in a house hold in common are pledged. A.D. 154.

No. 2723: Sale of vineyard of 11 3/4 arourae of surface with reed-bed, inwe vat, squeezing machine (στεμφυλουργικὸν ὅργανογ), water wheel with the irrigation works, etc. The seller is an Alexandrian (formerly citizen of Ptolemais), the purchaser an Alexandrian, whose family (known from PSI 1252, 1255, 1256) has its estates at Oxyrhynchus. 3rd century.

No. 2724: Receipt for the axle of water-wheel. A.D. 469.

Nos. 2725—2732 are private letters. The first, 2725, sent probably from Alexandria on April 29th, 71 is important because it mentions the visit of the emperor (Titus) in this town: "The lord Caesar entered on the 30th (25th april) at the 2nd hour, first in the camp ... to the Sarapeum, from the Sarapeum to the Hippodrome (?) ..."

No. 2726: Letter to a notar requesting the registration (either at a bank or at a notarial office) of two contracts which have already been registered in Alexandria. 2nd cent.

No. 2727: Letter concerning some business matters (enquiry about the price of the share of a house) interesting because it mentions a planned holiday trip out of town "since the weather is already getting hot". 3rd—4th cent.

No. 2728 (3rd—4th cent.) and 2729 (3rd cent.) are two business letters. They both certify that the word σάμβαθον means a container, probably an earthenware pot (σάμβαθον βοριδίων — a jar of pickled mulletes 2728, 33 and σ. ἔχων ἀργυρίου μυρ. 'Βψ' 2729,9). The word is probably also spelled σάμαθον (P. Oxy 1290,1) and σάμφατον (PSI 1423,23). Some of the texts, recognized as

references to the sabbath (CPJ III, 457 a-d) contain probably the word in this same meaning.

No. 2730: Letter about the theft of a water-wheel. 4th cent. The sender suspects the village police of intentional negligence, strives for arrest of the pediophylax, archephodos and $\dot{\epsilon}\pi\dot{l}$ $\tau\ddot{\eta}\zeta$ $\dot{\epsilon}\dot{l}\rho\dot{\eta}\nu\eta\zeta$, and wants to escort them himself to the town. The sender is probably a landowner, he addresses this letter to his agent and the arrest has to be performed "on the petition of Sarapion, the gymnasiarch".

No. 2731: The author complains that his mother-in-law does not allow his wife to come to him and he cannot join her, as the *praepositus* does not release anyone. 4th—5th cent.

No. 2732: Business letter. 6th cent. The sender handed over one letter of the addressee concerning undelivered goods, to the *tribunus* Aphtonius in Pelusium and a second one, about a debt to another person; he reports their answers to the addressee. Both correspondents belong probably to the circle of some *comes*, who is waiting for news from Constantinople.

Volume XXXV (Nos. 2733—2744) contains only literary texts edited by E. Lobel, in majority of 2nd cent. B.C. (No. 2740 is from the end of 1st cent., No. 3736 of 3rd cent.)

No. 2733: Small scrap of Commentary on Alcaeus. No. 2734: 18 small fragments of some work (probably a set of summaries of the contents of the poems) on Alcaeus. No. 2735: Choral Lyric of unidentified author — 54 scraps, the major part of them minute. "It affords little or no information about subject or treatment structure, or metre" as the editor says. No. 2736: Choral lyric (possibly Pindar) the editor's opinion about the foregoing number may be well applied to this one. No. 2737: Commentary on an unidentified play of Aristophanus. Two fragments: the first contains two columns of text fairly well preserved. This text brings the title of a play by Plato (Rhabdouchoi) — II 15/ unknown till now and a new quotation of Alcman (II 19 seqq.). No. 2738: Probably a fragment of commentary on an Old Comedy. No. 2739: List of plays by Cratinus. No. 2740: Scholia on Old Comedy (possibly the Taxiarchoi of Eupolis). Two fragments each containing rests of two columns. Nine minutescraps of the same hand are published as Addendum pp. 102-107. No. 2741: Commentary on Eupolis' Maricas. Twelve fragments of which only fr. 1 A-C; 4 and 5 are of some extent. No. 2742: Commentary on an Old Comedy - the editor guesses that the play commented might be Seriphioi of Cratinus. The text consists of 4 fragments: fragment 1 contains almost the whole column, in the other ones only some letters in each line escaped destruction. No. 2743: Strattis, Lemnomeda (and other plays?). The identification is, according to the editor, "less than certain". 31 small fragments but even in the biggest among them fragment 8, not even one line is complete. No. 2744: Commentary on

an unidentified work: its character (prosa or verse) remains however unknown. The preserved part speaks on some bird called *tetrix* and its habitat; it contains three quotations from Aristotle. One complete column and the upper part of the former one.

All the texts published in this volume are photographed and reproduced on 12 plates, enclosed at the end.

Volume XXXVI contains literary texts and documents elaborated by five editors, who signed this volume: Dr. R. A. Coles (Nos. 2746, 2752, 2754—2756), Daniele Foraboschi of Milan (Nos. 2788, 2790—2792, 2797—2798), A. H. Soliman El-Mosallamy of Cairo (Nos. 2747—2748, 2751, 2753, 2758—2759, 2761, 2763, 2766—2769, 2774—2778, 2781, 2784, 2787, 2793, 2796, 2799), Dr. John Rea (Nos. 2757, 2760, 2762, 2771—2772, 2782—2783, 2785, 2800), Dr. Ursula Schlag of Kiel (Nos. 2764—2765, 2773, 2779—2780) and by five contributors: Dr. G. M. Browne (2795), David Jordan (2749). Prof. A. H. R. E. Paap of Cape Town (2750), Dr. David Rokeah of Jerusalem (2745, 2770) and Prof. Anna Świderek of Warsaw (Nos. 2786, 2789, 2794).

No. 2745: Theological text — onomasticon of Hebrew names with explanation of their etymology. This papyrus allows to settle the much earlier date of composition of preserved analogous late-Greek onomastica and shows several agreements with them. 3rd—4th cent. No. 2746: Fragment of an unidentified tragedy (See BICS 15 (1968), pp. 110—118), relating the duel between Hector and Achilles. 1st—2nd cent. No. 2747: Homer, Iliad II 1—78. 5—6th cent. No. 2748: Homer, Iliad XVI 129—160. 2nd cent. No. 2749: Thucydides II 90—92. 2nd—3rd cent. No. 2750: Xenophon, Cyropaedia I, 1. Later 2nd cent. No. 2751: Plato, Republic III. 2nd—3rd cent. No. 2752: Fragment of a shorthand Commentary belonging to a nonextant version, probably the earliest of hitherto published. 2nd cent. No. 2753: Fragments of magical spells on the verso of 1751. 4th cent.

No. 2754: Extracts from a prefectorial edict concerning legal procedure. A.D. 111. This edict of a prefect unmentioned in the text, concerns the provisions published to regulate proceedings at a coming conventus (interdiction of deferment of the case at the defendant's motion, prohibition of taking bribes, procedure by settlement of cases still outstanding from previous conventus (comm. ad. l. 10.12) and the preparation by the comogrammateis of lists of persons claiming for dispensation from liturgies because of their infirmity.

No. 2755: Fragment of the Edict of Caracalla, constituting a part of the text published as P. Giss. 40 (col. II, 1—15). 3rd cent.

No. 2756: Sworn declaration concerning residence in Alexandria. A.D. 78/9. This document allows to settle the correct form of the name of the prefect C. Aeternius Fronto (Αἰτέρνιος and not Λιτέρνιος).

No. 2757: Extracts from prefectorial records containing in two partially preserved columns two decisions of two consecutive prefects: L. Peducaeus Colo (?) (Κόλων) and Ti. Iulius Lupus. For the former, attested at the summer of A.D. 70, the papyrus brings a full Greek version of his name. The subjects of treated matters are unclear because of extensive lacunae in the text. After A.D. 79.

No. 2758: Petition to the strategus concerning insults. The strategus is hitherto unknown Archias, dated by the editor on the basis of another unpublished document (where his office is not named) on the years 110—112 A.D. (the document dates to the reign of Trajan). The claimant reports that his wife was insulted by a drunken fellow townsmen.

No. 2759: Revocation of a will. A.D. 116. Hyperetes informs the agoranomoi that he returned the testament and the testator acknowledges the receipt of the document.

No. 2760: Petition to a prefect. A.D. 179/180. Blankets for the Legio II Traiana Fortis were brought (probably to Alexandria) from Oxyrhynchos. The petitioner can not return since 40 days, as the transfer of the blankets did not yet occur. This document addressed to prefect Sanctus brings new particulars about the form of his nomen, which has been earlier subject to discussion. The editor suggests it as Taius hitherto unknown.

No. 2761: Declaration of death. A.D. 161—179, addressed to Remmius Agatharchus scribe of the city.

No. 2762: Census return. A.D. 188—189. Addressed to Herammon alias Castor hitherto unknown strategus, the document provides the names of Tineius Demetrius the prefect and Aurelius Verianus the ex-prefect. The editor assures that the names appear in P. Harris 71 and P. Princ. 129, which he inspected in original, and also in 2800. In connexion with the new reading PSI 1227 (BL III 134) this means that there is no mention of M. Aurelius Papirius Dionysius (known as *praef. Aeg.* from IGRR I 135) in the papyri so far.

No. 2763: Deed of surety. Two Oxyrhynchos citizens swear to guarantee the person introduced by them to carry out the liturgy as phylarch. Dated on the 1st year of Valerian and Gallienus (A.D. 253/4).

No. 2764: Oath of a clerk in the office of a strategus. A.D. 277. This document preserved in three copies contains the oath of a man nominated for service in the office of strategus (εἰς ὑπηρεσίαν τῆς στατηγίας), that he will fulfill his duties. This oath is confirmed by his surety. The strategus Aur. Heracleius alias Hermias is new. This completely preserved text confirms doubtlessly that P. Oxy 82 refers to an analogous subject and does not contain the oath of a future strategus.

No. 2765: Oath of the same character relative probably to the same liturgy as the foregoing document. A.D. 304.

No. 2766: Sworn declaration of an *epimeletes* responsible for the transport of wheat and barley to the Small Oasis, who declares that he obtained the corn from granaries. Addressed to a yet unknown strategus Aur. Horion. A.D. 305.

No. 2767: Oath concerning care for trees. This document certifies that the Roman administration applied the rule of compulsory care of trees. Some inhabitants swear to irrigate and protect persea trees planted in front of their houses. A.D. 323.

No. 2768: Settlement before arbitrators, concerning the recovery of a property (presented before to the archidicastes Aur. Achilleus — the name is new); the ex-exegetes and archiereus are acting as arbitrators. The editor assumes that this arbitration has a merely private character. A dialysis agreement is contracted by common consent. Late 3rd cent.

No. 2769: Agreement concerning substitution in sitologia. This document contains a detailed description of the duties of sitologus and indicates that, in this case it is always the nominated person and not a hired substitute who is responsible before the State. A.D. 242.

No. 2770: Deed of divorce. A.D. 304.

No. 2771: Power of attorney. A woman of Cos gives to her husband the mandate to sell her slave. The document — even if the papyrus contains only its copy — was written on the isle of Cos and its form is without parallel. A.D. 323.

No. 2772: Order to a banker in Greek transliterated into Latin script. A.D. 10/11?

No. 2773: Loan of 12 dr. for six months. Instead of interest the lender has the right to use a weaver's loom. In a detailed description of this loom the name of one of its parts: ἐπιμητον is new. A.D. 82.

No. 2774: Contract of loan of 1500 dr. for one year at interest of 6 p.c. yearly. A.D. 129.

No. 2775: Acknowledgment of a loan of wheat for sowing, Late 3rd cent.

No. 2776: Lease of 9 1/2 arourae of land for two years, in the first year for a culture of aracus, during the second — for growing wheat, the rent being 2 and 10 artabae of wheat per aroura respectively. A.D. 119.

No. 2777: Contract of sale of a house-born slave aged 19 years, for 1600 dr. The slave has been examined by the strategus of the nome. The purchaser and the seller are both Roman citizens. Probably A.D. 212.

No. 2778: Memorandum, about farming (grain, transport of bricks, conservation of water-wheels, etc.). 2nd—3rd cent.

No. 2779: Receipt for an axle of a water-wheel. From the Apion archive, addressed to Strategius I. A.D. 530.

No. 2780: Receipt for the salary of water-supplier (ὑδροπάροχος) of the public bath. Addressed to Flavia Gabrielia, a hitherto unknown woman of pa-

trician rank, who obtained the offices of logistes, proedrus and the father of the city (this last term: (πατερία is new in papyri). A.D. 553.

Nos. 2781—2789: Private letters, two of them especially interesting: 2782 Letter of a priest (ἱεροφάντης) to a priestess (καλατηφόρος), mentioning the temple of Demeter in the village Sinkepha and usual sacrifices for emperors and for "the rise of the Nile and the increase of the crops and the healthy balance of the climate". 2nd—3rd cent. No. 2785: Christian letter of introduction; the recommendation mentions among others a catechumen receiving instruction in the Genesis. 4th cent. A.D.

The remaining texts are classified as "minor". No. 2790: Two horoscopes from the half of the 3rd cent. Nos. 2791—2792 are invitations for private celebrations: on the occasion of the birth of a child and of an *epicrisis*. 2nd and 3rd cent., respectively. Nos. 2793 is a receipt for costs of transport. 2nd—3rd cent. No. 2794: List of supplies. 3rd cent. No. 2795: Lease of land published by G. N. Browne in B. A. S. P. IV 2 (1967), pp. 49—52, A.D. 250. No. 2796: Account of expenditure on heating. By the names of officials (five of them gymnasiarchs or ex-gymnasiarchs) are specified the sums of their contributions. Turn of the 3rd to the 4th cent. No. 2797: List of articles for a sacrifice. 3rd—4th cent. No. 2798: Receipt for the price of wheat (1200 dr. per artaba, i.e. less than stated in the *Edictum de pretiis*). A.D. 304—305. No. 2799: Request for an intervention to the agent of one of the Count Strategius. 6th cent. No. 2800: Census return. A.D. 188/9—cf. 2762.

Volume XXXVII (Nos. 2801—2823) entirely prepared by E. Lobel contains only literary texts dated mostly on the 1st—3rd cent. A.D. (No. 2803 dated on the 1st cent. B.C. is the only exception.)

No. 2801: Small scrap containing less than 50 letters of lyric, possibly of Alcman. 2nd cent. No. 2802: On Alcman (?), small fragment of commentary or life (?) written on the verso of 2821. Later 2nd cent. No. 2803: Fifteen minute fragments of a roll containing probably works of Stesichorus (?) probable proof: the demaged inscription on the back of the first column. 1st cent. B.C. No. 2804: Remnant of a play (two fragments with no complete line), not excluded that by Sophocles (?). Later 2nd cent. No. 2805: Play small fragment of a tragedy or satyr play. Early 2nd cent. No. 2806: Old Comedy. Two fragments of an unidentified play by unknown author. In the first one (I 5-11) 7 complete verses containing a prophecy escaped destruction. 2nd or 3rd cent. Nos. 2807-2810 fragments of unidentified plays of the Old Comedy in copies dating of the 1st to 3rd cent. No. 2811 contains probably a commentary on a iambographer. 2nd-3rd cent. (but not the first half of 2nd cent as stated in the Table of papyri, p. IX; this date is related to an unpublished text on the verso). No. 2812: Commentary on a tragedy. Papyrus brings us the left part (more than a half) of a column of more than 50 lines. The text relates the

action by Poseidon and Apollo against Laomedon and contains quotations of Dionysius, Nicander (?) and perhaps Aleman. 1st cent. No. 2813: Commentary on Prospaltioi of Eupolis. 15, mostly very small fragments, which do not advance our knowledge about this play. 2nd-3rd cent. No. 2814: Hexameter poem about a war between Greeks and Persians of an unidentified author. One column of 36 lines, from which the last 15 are almost complete. 2nd cent. No. 2815: 39 in major part minimal scraps of not known hitherto Gigantias of Dionysius. The information brought by these remnants allows merely to identify the work, but its subject remains unknown. 2nd cent. No. 2816-2818 are fragments of unidentified hexameter poems. No. 2819 presents 17 fragments of a commentary to unknown hexameter poem concerned with the route followed by Io. Early 2nd cent. No. 2820: Fragment of anonymous Egyptian history. One almost complete column and the fragments of the second one. Unfortunately, this text contains only so scarce characteristic details, that it is impossible to locate them in a concrete period. In Il. 19 ff. we find an interesting opinion that the inhabitants of Thebes are the most warlike among the Egyptians. 3rd cent. No. 2821: contains also a fragment of pedigree of historical nature, from which we learn that Theoxena, daughter of Theoxena and of Agathokles was exiled by Ptolemy II to the Thebais. This concerns doubtlessly the daughter of Agathokles sent by him to Egypt with her mother (Justin XXIII, 2, 6). Half 2nd cent. Nos. 2822 and 2823 are supposed to be remnants of Hesiod's Catalogue (1st-2nd cent.) and of Callimachus' Hekale (2nd cent.). Both papyri are scanty, few-letters scraps. There is also at the end of the volume a new fragment (No. 139), added to 1792 and containing a dozen of letters of Pindar's Paeans.

All the 23 texts are presented on 12 plates enclosed at the end of the volume.

Volume XXXVIII (Nos. 2824—2877) is signed by four editors: G. M. Browne, J. D. Thomas, E.G. Turner and M.E. Weinstein, who are responsible for 40 out of 54 texts contained in this volume. The remaining 14 texts are due to 10 editors, who have contributed to this volume, which contains literary texts and documents.

No. 2824 presents a small fragment of Tyrtaeus' Eunomia. Its date (1st—2nd cent A.D.) proves that the text of this poet was still read in Roman period. No. 2825: Menander, Phasma. Four fragments, from which fr. B, the largest one, contains the rests of two columns including about dozen complete lines. Early 1st cent. A.D. Nos. 2826—2828 are fragments of New Comedy plays of unidentified authors. Dating from 1st to 3rd cent. A.D. Nos. 2829—2831 contain small fragments of known plays by Menander: Epitrepontes (3rd—4th cent.), Perikeiromene (3rd cent.) and Samia (1st—2nd cent.). Nos. 2832—2833 contain extensive fragments of the oracle book of Astrampsychus—together about

90 complete or completed lines. 3rd and 3rd—4th cent. All the literary texts are reproduced on plates.

Nos. 2834—2846 form a small archive and were studied in a papyrological seminar at the University of Cambridge in 1967/68. They concern a family of metropolites registered at the metropolis. On the side of Aline, daughter of Komon I, aunt of Komon II and mother of Komon III, all relatives have purely Greek names. Her husband Mnesitheus is the son of Petesuchos. Family affairs are connected with agriculture in different villages of the Oxyrhynchite nome and Mnesitheus was somehow related to the imperial estate. The documents are:

No. 2834: Receipt for repayment by Mnesitheus of a loan of 125 art. of wheat. 42 A.D.

No. 2835: Business letter to Mnesitheus. This document is badly preserved, therefore it is not possible to translate it. Middle 1st cent.

No. 2836: Receipt for rent in kind from the cleruchic land near Tholthis in Thmoisepho toparchy farmed by Mnesitheus and his partner. This last G. Cutius confirms that he has a valid copy of the certificate. The amount of the rent and the area of land are not mentioned. 50 A.D.

No. 2837. Notification of death. Aline, Mnesitheus' wife reports to ἐκλήμπτωρ of the imperial estate the death of her husband. We learn from this document that he has been registered in the *laura* of the Dromus of Sarapis and that he enjoyed ἀτελεία of the said estate. The character of this exemption is not clear. 50 A.D.

No. 2838 presents concluding lines of a letter presumably addressed to Aline. 62 A.D.

No. 2839: Possibly a sitologus receipt issued to Aline for a payment of dues from Kerkeura. 64 A.D.

Nos. 2840—2842 are receipts of sitologi.

No. 2840, like the former document concerns Kerkeura but it was issued by the sitologi of Sko situated in another toparchy. A.D. 75.

No. 2841 (Pl. IV): 9 artabae of wheat were paid on account of Aline by Komoapis, farmer from Syron Kome. A.D. 85. Dues were paid in "three-months wheat". The reading (πυροῦ)(τριμήνου abbr. γμ) is due to Professor H. C. Y o utile and is confirmed by the revision of a similar receipt P. Oxy 384.

No. 2842 very fragmentary. Its connection with this dossier is only presumable. A.D. 297.

No. 2843 (Pl. VIII): Draft manumission, 24—28 Aug. A.D. 86. Euphrosyne, aged 35, a femal slave of Aline, is emancipated on payment of 10 dr. of silver (being a manumission tax) and ransom money 800 dr. in silver = 10 talents 3000 dr. in bronze. The document is uncompleted probably because of the absence of some persons. Within two months (16 Oct.) the manumission was completed, as we learn from the earlier published P. Oxy 48. In an extensive

commentary the editors recapitulate the actual state of research on manumission under Greco-Egyptian law. A special note by M. Crawford explains metal ratio of bronze: silver (p. 50).

No. 2844: Private letter addressed to Komon. 2nd half of 1st cent.

No. 2845: List of practors containing the names of 12 persons, among others Komon, son of Mnesitheus. It is not clear, if they are collectors for two different villages or two colleges of practors of corn dues and of money payments. 2nd half of 1st cent.

No. 2846: Sale of a donkey, the purchaser is Komon, son of Mnesitheus. The animal's price is destroyed. 2nd half of 1st cent.

Nos. 2847—2855 are official documents. The first of them, No. 2847 (Pl. VII) is a glosary of technical terms concerning land survey and taxation (early 3rd cent.) designed for officials (comogrammateus or geometres as the editor suggests). The preserved col. I contains explanations of terms connected with revision (ἐπίσκεψις guess of the editor, though in the text this word is only assumptive) of determination (ὁρισμοῦ), of one-year crops (αὐτενιαυτῶν), riverside land (παραποτάμων), land measurement (γεωμετρίας). The remaining explained terms are: land in deduction (ὑπόλογος) and measurement of every piece of land (ἀναμέτρησις παντὸς ἐδάφους), of dike work (ἀν. χωμάτων) and of canal work (διωρύχων). Only fragments of lemmata remained from the destroyed col. II, among others col. II, 23. χερσοπαρ[άδεισος. This term, unknown during the study of this text, is actually confirmed in the papyrus edited by A. Ś w i-d e r e k in JJP XVI—XVII, pp. 31ff., verso ll. 11, 52 and recto 1.58. This document will be doubtlessly subject of further studies and discussions.

No. 2848 (21. VI): Extract from βιβλιοθήμη ἐγκτήσεων which records the fact that a man borrowed 12 talents 1700 dr. from the funds endowed to the metropolis by Aur. Horion and his sons and by Calpurnius Firmus (both known from P.S.I. XII 1255), The endowment is already known from P. Oxy 705 (= W. Chr. 153) where it is stated that the interest was to be used for financing of ephebic contests. A.D. 225.

No. 2849: Instructions from the πρωτοστάται. A.D. 296. A woman citizen of Oxyrhynchos, asks κοινὸν τῶν πρωτοστατῶν of the city to verify officially that one of her oxen is unfit for work (transport of stones for building of stone conduits — λιθίνη ἄφησις). The board of protostatae acting through 2 administrators for the month (διὰ τῶν τὸν μῆνα διοικούντων) transmits this case to the assistant-hyperetes. Protostatae are known from two other documents only (SB VI 9502. P. Cair. Isid. 64), here for the first time we see them acting in κοινόν. This papyrus does not confirm neither the supposition of R. B ö h m in Aegyptus XXXVI (1965), pp. 254—274, who considered the protostatae as controling officials in a subdivision of the toparchy and forerunners of praepositus pagi, nor the opinion of the editor of P. Cair. Isid (protostates = pro-

states). It states namely that the board of protostatae took on some functions of strategus (e.g. the control of the land economy).

Nos. 2850—2851 are declarations of livestock, both officially confirmed. The first transfers to Jan. 24th, 29 A.D. the tenure of the office of strategus Chaereas (M u s s i e s, Supplement No. 257), the second brings a new name of strategus Ti. Claudius Asclepiades and prolongs till Jul. 24th, 60 A.D. the holding of duty by Ptolemaeus basilicogrammate (H e n n e, p. 85).

No. 2852: Summons to appear in Court $(\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda i\alpha)$ before the prefect Vibius Maximus in the inheritance action. Addressed to a hitherto unknown strategus Apion (A.D. 194/5).

No. 2853: Petition of two ἐπιμεληταὶ διώρυγος complaining that they were assaulted with blows by some people, who shirk their corvée duty. Addressed to Iulius Ammonius alias Euangelius, known to the editor in 225/6 A.D. as strategus of the Thinite nome (unpublished document cited in note 1.).

No. 2854 (Pl. VIII): Refusal to accept appointment as eutheniarch. Septimius Eudaemon gymnasiarch additionally nominated by Aur. Pasion, prytanis in office, to an unknown number of days of eutheniarchy, protests against the appointment and cedes his property to him on condition that he will assume both gymnasiarch's and eutheniarch's duties with all the costs and will pay the taxes on the property he owns and on the leasehold. The document is dated Nov. 12th, 248 A.D. We know from P. Erlangen that 16 days earlier 18/27 Oct. 248 the prytanis nominated another person for 16 days of eutheniarchy.

No. 2855: Application to register a child, aged 13, belonging to the class of dodekadrachmoi ἀπὸ γυμνασίου A.D. 291. The document is addressed to κοινὸν τῶν λαογράφων by care of Aur. Diogenes called also Hermias. The laographi were supposed to disappear about the middle of 3rd cent., here we see them acting but the situation is not clear, as four months later an identic application is addressed to the same Aur. Diogenes alias Hermias, styled systates and not laographos.

No. 2856: Notice to the agoranomos sent by an epiteretes authorizing him to perform the katagraphe of a male slave, bought for 900 silver dr. = 10 talents 200 dr. bronze. The editor wonders who were the epiteretai supervising the agoranomi and is puzzled by the unusual ratio of silver and bronze. A.D. 91/2.

No. 2857 (Pl. IV, V): Draft of a Roman will of a freedman, who establishes as his heir, in the first grade his fellow-freedwoman and in the second grade her son. The document is the first which clearly states that it was drawn up in Greek and than translated into Latin (the Greek version of a Roman will was of no legal effect), though such a situation was considered as evident in Greek-speaking circles. Only small fragments remained from the Latin version. A.D. 134.

No. 2858: Notice of birth. A.D. 171. Addressed to grammateus poleos, who

is mentioned for the first time in this document as recipient of birth declaration in Oxyrhynchus.

No. 2859: Contract of substitution as *dekanos*. The substitute is hired for two months for a daily wage of 250 dr. (the total amounts to 2 talents 3000 dr.) The liturgy is this of δεκανὸς ἑαβδούχων. A.D. 301.

Nos. 2860—2862 are private letters, the two first from the 2nd cent., the third from the 3rd. They give us, as usually, scarce information, as the questions discussed by the correspondents constitute for us mere allusions (the last of these documents No. 2862 is even characterized by the editor as "cryptic note"). No. 2860 mentions some boys, probably slaves, because in Il. 15—16 we meet the term νεανίσκοι πετευρίσται (acrobats — the word is new, attested only in Latin transcription). No. 2861 urges the addressee to speed up the collection of taxes. No. 2962 informs about the accomplishment of an order according to received instructions.

Nos. 2863—2872: group of documents connected with the activity of sitologi. Nos. 2863—2870 are orders of payment in grain from the stocks held in deposit, addressed to sitologi of different localities, ranging from 125 to 176 A.D. Nos. 2871—2872 are notices of credit stating the performance of transfer according to similar orders (A.D. 175—176 and 283—285 respectively).

The remaining documents are reprints from the former edition in BASP V (1968). No. 2873: Withdrawal from lease. A.D. 62. No. 2874: Lease of land. A.D. 108. No. 2875: Contract of apprenticeship of the craft or building. Early 3rd cent. No. 2876: Oath of a guard upon entering the service. Memphite nome, early 3rd cent.

[Warszawa]

Zbigniew Borkowski

Gerald M. Browne, Documentary Papyri from the Michigan Collection (P. Mich. 577—602). American Studies in Papyrology vol. VI, A. M. Hakkert, Toronto 1970.

John C. Shelton, Papyri from the Michigan Collection (P. Mich. 603—625).

American Studies in Papyrology, vol. IX. A. M. Hekkert, Toronto 1971.

The publication of documents, contained in each of the two volumes, was the subject of doctoral dissertations of their editors. This explains the choice of texts, which allow the scholars to present their knowledge. The chosen papyri differ in provenience and datation, but are in their majority documents of interest. Both volumes present an identical composition and follow the