
Abstracts and Keywords

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

ABSTRACTS AND KEYWORDS

Constantinos Balamoshev

P. IAND. INV. 398: A FRAGMENTARY PTOLEMAIC *PROSANGELMA*

The papyrus I am going to discuss belongs to the collection of the University of Giessen. It is a fragment of a report of a burglary committed by unknown individuals in a house of undefined localization, but, as the purchase history suggests, it might come from Medinet el-Fayum. The report is submitted in the said form of a *proselgelma*, which implies a certain handling process and addresses particular officials (most commonly a *phylakites* or a *komogrammateus*). Moreover, the form of a *proselgelma* is gradually expanded in the Ptolemaic period, beginning with a short report in the third century BC and increasing its length by adding more details to the main body in the second century BC. Therefore, aside from the palaeographical factor the text can be dated on the basis of the phraseology used (if, of course, there are no other indicators) and, particularly, by analyzing the appearance of some reoccurring technical expressions: $\delta\iota\delta\ \epsilon\pi\iota\delta\iota\delta\omega\mu\iota$ in this case, as well as other linguistic aspects. This is what this paper will attempt to examine.

Keywords: *proselgelma*, Ptolemaic period, complaint, report, burglary, *hypomnema*, University of Giessen.

Anne Boud'hors

RÉCLAMATION POUR LE PAIEMENT DE COUPONS DE PAPYRUS: LE TÉMOIGNAGE D'UNE LETTRE COPTE

The Coptic letter published here, one of very few papyri found during Polish excavations in the hermitage MMA 1152 (western Thebes), is a good example of the difficulty of getting papyrus in the area at that time (7th–8th c. AD). The edition of

the text is followed by an appendix on the terminology of papyrus sheets and rolls (especially *σκεταλη/σχεδάριον*) as well as some remarks on prices.

Keywords: Coptic epistolography, epistolary rhetoric, monetary units, monks, papyrus, western Thebes, hermitage MMA 1152

Andrew Connor

ROYAL TEMPLE LAND?

TEMPLE LAND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN THE PTOLEMAIC FAYUM

This paper considers some evidence for active priestly management of the economic affairs of temples in the Ptolemaic period, especially in the Fayum. In particular, I examine the case of the ‘royal temple land’ attested in late second century BC Kerkeosiris, and suggest that the most common sacred tenant, the temple of Petesouchos, may have done so as a means of economic survival.

Keywords: Kerkeosiris, Petesouchos, temple land, Tebtunis, royal land

Johannes Diethart

DIE MUTTERLOSEN WEINENDEN KINDER:

ZU ADAM ŁAJTAR IN *JOURNAL OF JURISTIC PAPYROLOGY* 37 (2007)

The article presents a correction to the reading and an interpretation proposal of lines 3–4 of a Nubian funerary inscription published by Adam Łajtar in *The Journal of Juristic Papyrology* 37 (2007), pp. 135–137.

Keywords: Christian Nubia, Greek epigraphy, epitaph of Maria, Banganarti

Nico Dogaer

GREEK NAMES WITH THE ENDING -ΙΑΝΟΣ/-ΙΑΝUS IN ROMAN EGYPT

The suffix *-ιανός* was a popular naming element in the Eastern Roman Empire. It is generally understood that this was the Greek rendering of Latin *-ianus*. In this article, Greek forms ending in this suffix attested in Egypt are examined in detail. The origin of these ‘Latinized’ names is traced, and particular attention is

devoted to the parents who bestowed the names, as well as to the role of the dissemination of Roman citizenship in the naming type's popularity.

Keywords: Roman Egypt, onomastics, cultural identity, Roman citizenship

Christel Freu

VIGNES D'ÉGYPTE:

EXTENSION ET EXPLOITATION DES VIGNOBLES SOUS L'EMPIRE ROMAIN.
RETOUR SUR LES CONTRATS DE ΜΙΣΘΩΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΕΡΓΩΝ

This paper proposes to re-examine a type of contract from Roman Egypt, called *μίσθωσις τῶν ἔργων*, 'lease of work', which was used to lease vineyard workers for at least one year. These contracts and their classification have been discussed by scholars, particularly Andrea Jördens, who listed eleven documents of this type in 1990. This paper proposes a new classification including some documents that were not previously considered to be *μίσθωσις τῶν ἔργων*, notably a contract written very early in the Empire and another one from the Hermopolitan nome in the sixth century. This new classification is helpful for understanding the reason why such work contracts were used instead of lease contracts for vineyards. However difficult it is to evaluate the respective importance of each contractual type, it appears that both were used concurrently in various nomes during all of the Roman period, each one serving different purposes. It appears that the *μίσθωσις τῶν ἔργων* contract was used exclusively by the urban elite to create vineyards or to renew ancient ones that were not productive enough. Lastly, this contract seems to have been used even at the beginning of the sixth century, contrary to what Todd Hickey and Andrea Jördens argued: therefore, the reorganisation of labour on Byzantine estates is perhaps to be reconsidered.

Keywords: vineyards, wage labour, irrigation, Greek contracts, legal Romanisation, Roman law

Fritz Mitthof & Amphilochios Papathomas

EIN SKLAVENKAUF AUS DER ZEIT DES DECIUS
IN FORM DER SYNCHORESIS

The present paper offers the first publication of a papyrus document from the collection of the University of Bonn which concerns the sale of a slave in the

form of *synchoresis*. The person sold for more than 2,200 drachmas is a thirteen-year old boy named Epagathos, while the names of the seller and the buyer are unknown. The document dates from the reign of Emperor Decius (AD 249–259) and is not only the latest known sale of a slave in this specifically Alexandrian document type, but also one of the latest samples of *synchoresis* in general. The edition of the text is accompanied by an introduction, a German translation, and a running commentary with an emphasis on textual parallels.

Keywords: sale of a slave, *synchoresis*, tax on the sale of a slave (*enkyklion*), status of a houseborn slave (*oikogeneia*), registration of a slave (*anakrisis*), Decius

Paweł Nowakowski

THE SO-CALLED ANATOLIAN SAINTS IN EGYPT.
THE EGYPTIAN AND ANATOLIAN PATTERNS
OF SELECTIVE TRANSMISSION OF CULT

The paper discusses various aspects of the transmission of cults of Anatolian martyrs from Asia Minor to Egypt, based on the evidence of written non-literary sources, mostly inscriptions and papyri. It examines the patterns of selection of saints whose cults were transmitted and studies the character of this process and the possible channels of transmission. Among the discussed sources special attention is paid to the inscribed oil lamps found in the Egyptian *chora*, which indicate that cults of several Anatolian martyrs might have been transmitted to Egypt even without the existence of institutionalised places of their veneration. This and other facts imply that only a limited number of Anatolian martyrs (Theodore, Thecla, Quiricus, and Euphemia) enjoyed independent sanctuaries of considerable importance, which produced documentary evidence. The spreading of cults of other figures might have been the result of the activity of a single pottery workshop, situated in Upper Egypt.

Keywords: cult of saints, transmission of cults, martyrs, Anatolia, Egypt

Johannes Platschek

NOCHMALZ ZUR PETITION DER DIONYSIA (P. OXY. II 237)

The article deals with *P. Oxy. II 237*, the famous petition to the *praefectus Aegypti* by Dionysia, daughter of Chairemon, from 186 BC. It deconstructs Dionysia's

case, and revisits the much-disputed questions of a father's power to take his daughter from her husband's house, the 'Law of the Egyptians', the legal quality of 'giving a woman into marriage' (ἔκδοσις) and the requirements and consequences of a 'written marriage' (ἐγγραφὸς γάμος).

Keywords: paternal power, Law of the Egyptians, marriage (written and unwritten)

Markus Resel

ZAHLUNGSANWEISUNGEN FÜR WEIZEN
AUS DEM TEMPEL DES SOKNOBKONNEUS IN BAKCHIAS.
DAS ARCHIV DES SITOLOGEN AKOUSILAOS

This article offers a discussion and a (re-)edition of all known texts of the archive of Akousilaos, *sitologos* of Bakchias, consisting of twenty orders for payment of wheat for the sowing of public land as well as for freight charges. All papyri were found in the temple of Soknobkonneus in Bakchias by Grenfell, Hunt and Hogarth in 1896, and are now kept in the Bancroft Library (UC-Berkeley), Houghton Library (Harvard University), British Library (London), Bolton Museum, and Musées Royaux (Brussels) respectively. The archive dates to the twentieth year of either Augustus or Tiberius and offers valuable information on Early Roman administrative procedures, as well as possibly the first attestation of a *laographos*, an official responsible for the Roman census and poll tax.

Keywords: archive of Akousilaos, Soknobkonneus, Bakchias; public/royal land, freight charges, *laographos*

Patrick Sänger

MILITARY IMMIGRATION
AND THE EMERGENCE OF CULTURAL OR ETHNIC IDENTITIES.
THE CASE OF PTOLEMAIC EGYPT

Due to the recruitment policy of the Ptolemaic army, soldiers formed the largest migrant group into Egypt. Against this background it is natural to wonder whether papyri from Egypt allow us to trace the formation of a 'military diaspora.' Kostas Buraselis first applied this term to Ptolemaic Egypt to describe the whole body of soldiers from Greece and other regions who settled there. The present article seeks to investigate whether this is a useful concept by having a closer look

at the practical expressions and facets of military immigration. This requires us to differentiate between two different kinds of Ptolemaic soldiers: the military settlers or cleruchs representing the regular army and the mercenaries or professional soldiers. The study will show that both population groups not only illuminate different military immigration and employment patterns but also different aspects of the military diaspora in Hellenistic Egypt.

Keywords: cleruchs, mercenaries, identity, immigration, military diaspora, Hellenistic Egypt

Joanne Vera Stolk

SCRIBAL AND PHRASEOLOGICAL VARIATION IN LEGAL FORMULAS:
ΥΠΑΡΧΩ + DATIVE OR GENITIVE PRONOUN

The verb *ὑπάρχω*, 'to belong to', is frequently used in Greek papyri to denote possession in legal documents. The possessor in such constructions can be indicated by a personal pronoun in the dative or genitive. In this article, I show that the diachronic scribal and phraseological variation that is found in legal formulae with this verb points not only to an increase in the use of the genitive pronoun by individual scribes in certain constructions, but also to a general change from a dative to a genitive case in liability clauses in the Byzantine period. These changes may be connected to the process of dative case syncretism in post-Classical Greek.

Keywords: Greek papyrology, Greek linguistics, formulaic expressions, legal language, phraseological variation, dative, genitive, case syncretism, language change

Uri Yiftach

FROM ARSINOE TO ALEXANDRIA AND BEYOND:
TAXATION AND INFORMATION IN EARLY ROMAN EGYPT.
A DISCUSSION OF *P. BAGNALL 70*

The practice of dispatching monthly reports sent by tax collectors to the *strategos* of the nome in the early Roman period is relatively well documented. While the following stage in the information collection process, that of forwarding of the information by the *strategos* to the provincial administration in Alexandria, has already been recorded, in particular in the context late third century Panopolis (*P. Panop.*

Beatty 1 and 2, dated to 298 and 300 CE respectively), earlier evidence is relatively sparse. The addition of *P. Bagnall* 70 (232 CE, Arsinoites), sheds new light on the procedure and proves its deployment in the early third AD century.

Keywords: Roman society, Roman administration, literacy, circulation of information