

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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## "Der demotische Papyrus Berlin 3116", W. Erichsen, "Aegyptus", XXXII, fasc. 1

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SURVEY OF THE LITERATURE CHIEFLY FROM  
1952 TILL 1953.

SOURCES.

W. Erichsen, *Der demotische Papyrus Berlin 3116* (Aegyptus XXXII, fasc. 1, p. 10 ff.).

This essay contains a new account of the Demotic papyrus Berlin 3116 (ed. Spiegelberg, *Demotische Papyrus aus den königlichen Museen zu Berlin*, 1902, p. 19, transl. by Brugsch, *Lettre à Mr de Rougé*, 1850, p. 13). This papyrus as the original Demotic text of a part of the list of persons of the Greek papyrus Casati (Paris 5) (ed. Wilcken, *Urkunden der Ptolemaerzeit II*, 2, p. 145) must be considered of particular importance for the papyrology in general as well as for the studies of the Demotic papyri.

The Demotic Papyrus Berlin 3116 (its transcription is given by the author), contains, as it is well known, a register of the deceased persons who in majority are called by their names. They were handed over by the choachyte Horos to his eldest son Osoroëris, with the income due for the religious trust of these mummies. The list contains in all 131 names of persons, including 18 names of women. Egyptian names prevail. The designation of the nomes and the Greek names of persons are often given in barbaric Demotic transcription. However in this epoch this did not mean, that those persons were of Greek descent (cf. Schubart, *Einführung*, 331).

Like all the Demotic documents the list of the dead is made out in characteristic forms. The form "N.N. son of N.N., his wife, his children" most frequently occurs, designating the entrusted dead and his relatives. The name of the mother instead of that of the father is used in a very few cases only. With the Greek names frequently kinship is not specified. The particular formula used for the masculine names of persons (especially for the Greek ones) reads "the father of N.N.". With the name of the dead person mention is made here and there of his former profession.

Sometimes after the names of a man and his family the name also of his native place is given. In the Demotic list the drowned are almost always distinguished from other dead persons by the honorary title "lord".

Marie Thérèse Lenger, *La notion de "bienfait" (philanthrôpon) royal et les ordonnances des rois Lagides* (estr. di Studi in onore di V. Arangio-Ruiz, I, 483 — 499, [1952]).

Systematic investigation of the papyri and of the Ptolemaic inscriptions has enabled the author to collect twenty testimonies referring to the φιλόανθρωπα originating from the Lagide kings. All these testimonies but one date later than the 3rd century B. C. The author successively analyses the object and the substance of these "benefactions", the dignities of the recipients, the reasons for which the sovereigns bestowed these benefits, — and finally the form they used to express their will.

Marie Thérèse Lenger, *Les ordonnances particulières des Lagides* (extrait des Mélanges Georges Smets, 1952).

The author makes a survey of this category of ordinances, drawing from the analytic extracts of the texts with the preserved contents of the ordinances or from selections of allusions to these documents. This survey analyses the following questions: 1. the nature of the sources, 2. its chronological classification, 3. the quality of the incumbents of particular philanthropies, 4. occasion and reasons causing the issue of ordinances, 5. the extent of its dispositions, 6. the form of the προστάγματα.

Elias J. Bickerman, *Notes sur la chancellerie des Lagides* (Extrait de la Revue "Archives d'histoire du Droit Oriental et Revue internationale des Droits de l'Antiquité", tome II, 1953 p. 251—267).

In this essay the author deals with the Ptolemaic conceptions of royal ἐπιστολή, ἐντολή and διάγραμμα from the point of view of diplomatics. Ἐπιστολαί to an individual addressee do not differ from a private letter. Ἐντολή is a circular. Πρόσταγμα is an oral order which recorded on a papyrus becomes a special type of a written order, different from ἐπιστολή in regard to the mode of its circulation and its functions.