
Abstracts and keywords

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ABSTRACTS AND KEYWORDS

José Luis Alonso

THE STATUS OF PEREGRINE LAW IN ROMAN EGYPT: 'CUSTOMARY LAW' AND LEGAL PLURALISM IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE

As we know since Ludwig Mitteis, Egypt's incorporation to the Roman Empire brought little change to the legal practice of the local population. Since the province lacked autonomous courts, this would not have been possible without the consistent endorsement of this 'peregrine' law by the Roman jurisdiction - an endorsement fully confirmed by the abundant available evidence. The political rationale behind this Roman attitude is clear enough, and entirely consistent with the general imperial policy of minimum intervention. And yet, within the Greco-Roman political tradition, that required a *civitas* for the existence of a *ius civile*, the legal status of this peregrine law - in a province that lacked *civitates* proper until 200 CE, and whose inhabitants were mostly *peregrini nullius civitatis* - is a theoretical puzzle. Hans Julius Wolff has maintained that it was, strictly speaking, no law at all: the fall of the Ptolemies deprived it of all its binding force, as the occasional instances of Roman rejection (notably in *P. Oxy.* II 237, the famous petition of Dionysia) would corroborate; from the point of view of the Roman jurisdiction, there was in Egypt, Wolff argued, a legal vacuum to be filled at discretion. Joseph Méléze Modrzejewski, instead, has insisted on the pertinence here of the notion of customary law: the local legal traditions, as well as the Ptolemaic legislation, were reduced to customary law, persisted as a merely tolerated *mos regionis*. These ideas are here reassessed, taking into account the discretionary nature of the Roman jurisdiction, the roots of the doctrine of customary law, and of the idea itself of the law as a binding system of rules.

Keywords: Roman Egypt, legal pluralism, customary law, *mos regionis*, Volksrecht, Roman provincial jurisdiction, jurisdictional discretion, normativisation.

Guglielmo Cavallo

LA PAPIROLOGIA LETTERARIA TRA BIBLIOLOGIA E PALEOGRAFIA:
UN CONSUNTIVO DEL PASSATO E UNO SGUARDO VERSO IL FUTURO

Since its beginnings, literary papyrology has been strictly linked with bibliology – intended as history of the material structure of ancient books – and palaeography – intended as history of scripts and signs in their morphological evolution. But during last fifty years our knowledge in these fields considerably grew, opening new perspectives, thanks also to the new findings of papyri, tablets, ostraka and parchments, in Egypt and outside Egypt. This paper outlines and critically surveys the latest developments and research trends, starting from the analysis of well known materials – as the Herculaneum rolls or the Kellis Isocrates – to raise anew, open questions.

Keywords: bibliology, palaeography, ancient books, Herculaneum papyri, papyrus rolls, codex.

Jerzy Danielewicz

EARLY GREEK LYRIC AND HELLENISTIC EPIGRAM:
NEW EVIDENCE FROM RECENTLY PUBLISHED POPYRI

New papyrological finds of lyric and epigrammatic texts – although the former are represented by short fragments only – have proved to be of great value for literary studies. The paper concentrates on two lyric pieces by Sappho, from which one can be restored almost fully, and the preserved part of a longer narrative elegy by Archilochus. In spite of their fragmentary state, these poems shed new light on some specific features of early Greek lyric – among other things, on composition, especially the role of mythical and historical examples, intertextuality, and the problem of the individual vs. conventional.

The importance of the other find, the Milan Posidippus papyrus, an extensive anthology of epigrams published in 2001, is difficult to overestimate. It brings our knowledge of Posidippus' poetic oeuvre to a new stage and, more generally, extends the panorama of the known sub-categories of the epigrammatic genre, as well as our understanding of the process of compiling single-author collections and their relationship to other, Hellenistic and later, anthologies.

Keywords: Greek lyric, Hellenistic epigram, lyric, Sappho, elegy, Archilochus, Posidippus, anthologies.

Jean-Luc Fournet

CULTURE GRECQUE ET DOCUMENT
DANS L'ÉGYPTE DE L'ANTIQUITÉ TARDIVE

Literary culture of the Greco-Roman Egypt does not apprehend itself only through literary papyri, but also through documentary papyri. This is especially true of the Late antique period which accentuated the taste for a pervasive and demonstrative culture, as shown by the use of sophisticated vocabulary, of quotations from authors, but also – more formally – by the presentation adopted by documents and their writing. This is also a tendency of recent papyrology to try to understand the phenomenon of literary culture in a comprehensive manner, not limited to the field of literary papyrology. This paper will be an opportunity of taking stock of the work done in this perspective and draw some paths to follow in the future.

Keywords: literary culture, *paideia*, documents, layout, lectional signs, rhetoric, quotations, palaeography, atticism, poetisms.

Andrea Jördens

ROMS HERRSCHAFT ÜBER ÄGYPTEN

Der Beitrag geht dem Bild des kaiserzeitlichen Ägypten in den Forschungen der letzten 20 Jahre nach, um darüber dem Charakter von Roms Herrschaft im allgemeinen und über das Nilland im besonderen näherzukommen. Anders als üblich gilt der Blick allerdings weniger Verwaltung, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft als vielmehr dem Bereich von Recht sowie Sprache und Kultur. Im Gegensatz zu den einschneidenden Neuerungen im öffentlichrechtlichen Sektor – so namentlich in Statusfragen, Rechtsprechung und Archivwesen – blieben Reformen im Privatrecht weitgehend aus, vor allem ließen die Römer das materielle Recht unangetastet. Unklar bleibt, wie weit das Verschwinden des Demotischen hier einzuordnen ist. Denn gerade seitens der einheimischen Priesterschaften ist auch sonst eine zunehmende Öffnung gegenüber der griechischen Kultur zu vermerken, wie es überhaupt zu einer gegenseitigen Annäherung der provinziellen Eliten gekommen zu sein scheint. Auch im Nilland bildeten sich damit die für die Kaiserzeit typischen Gesellschaftsstrukturen heraus, was die beiden Grundprinzipien römischer Herrschaft weiter befördern sollten – nämlich die Verwaltung einerseits funktionstüchtig, den Aufwand dafür andererseits so gering wie möglich zu halten. Auf diese Weise eröffneten sich Möglichkeiten politischer Beteili-

gung, die das anfangs noch strikte *top-down*-Prinzip auf lange Sicht durch ein variables *bottom-up*-Modell ersetzen sollten. Die im Rahmen der diokletianischen Reformen vollzogene Zerschlagung Ägyptens in mehrere Provinzen ist insoweit als – vorläufiger – Schlußpunkt dieser Entwicklung anzusehen.

Keywords: kaiserzeitliches Ägypten, Recht, Kultur, gesellschaftliche Eliten, *top-down*-Prinzip, *bottom-up*-Modell.

Sandra L. Lippert

WHAT'S NEW IN DEMOTIC STUDIES?
AN OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLICATIONS 2010–2013

The article revisits the publications of Demotists in the years since the last International Congress of Papyrology. It presents short overviews over the most important articles and monographs, and a list of 110 publications that have appeared between 2010 and 2013.

Keywords: Demotic, text publications, papyri, inscriptions, ostraca, letters, mummy labels, literary texts, sub-literary texts, legal documents, bilingual texts, archives, receipts.

Francesca Longo Auricchio

SUGLI SVILUPPI RECENTI
DELLA PAPIROLOGIA ERCOLANESE

This paper discusses the most recent progress made in Herculaneum papyrology in the following fields: the history of the library, bibliology, book-roll reconstruction, understanding the lost parts of the volumina, new editions of the texts, progress in reading the papyri using multi-spectral images, and the possibility of reading papyrus rolls without opening them.

Keywords: Herculaneum papyri, Herculaneum Library, book-roll reconstruction, editions, reading carbonized papyri.

Józef Méléze Modrzejewski

MODÈLES CLASSIQUES DES LOIS PTOLÉMAÏQUES

L'article présente quelques résultats d'une enquête sur les racines des sources normatives du droit ptolémaïque. On s'attache successivement aux rapports entre le droit athénien et le droit alexandrin, à la réglementation de l'organisation judiciaire et du déroulement des procès, à l'encadrement légal du contrôle de l'identité personnelle. Les hommes qui conseillent le roi dans son activité de législateur, ni ceux qui assistent à l'élaboration des *nomoi* à Alexandrie ne sont pas prisonniers du modèle athénien, mais représentent un vaste horizon du monde grec élargi par les conquêtes d'Alexandre le Grand. Comme les savants du Musée, ils sont les agents d'un vaste projet panhellénique qui tient à ce que la volonté du roi législateur, même lorsqu'elle vise des objectifs incrustés dans la réalité égyptienne, soit exprimée dans des formes prolongeant les méthodes de la *nomothesia* grecque.

Keywords: législation, modèle athénien, justice ptolémaïque, identité personnelle (contrôle), panhellénique (projet).

Federico Morelli

EGITTO ARABO, PAPIRI E PAPIROLOGIA GRECI

Dopo l'arrivo degli arabi in Egitto nel 639, il greco continua a essere usato come lingua amministrativa almeno fin verso la fine dell'VIII secolo. In particolare per il periodo fino all'inizio dell'VIII secolo, i papiri greci rimangono la nostra principale fonte di informazione, almeno per quanto riguarda la amministrazione statale. La mia comunicazione intende presentare i seguenti punti: quadro generale sulla documentazione greca del periodo arabo, con alcune considerazioni sulle sue caratteristiche e tipologie, anche in relazione al progressivo affermarsi e prevalere delle altre lingue, copto ed arabo. Le edizioni e gli studi papirologici in questo campo, con particolare attenzione agli sviluppi degli ultimi 30 anni. Linee di ricerca perseguite, tendenze attuali, problemi aperti, prospettive per il futuro.

Keywords: Egitto arabo, papiri greci, multilinguismo, Adolf Grohmann, archivi dei pagarchi, documenti privati greci (loro scarsità), papirologia greca, araba e copta, problemi di datazione, papiri inediti.

Bernhard Palme

STAAT UND GESELLSCHAFT DES SPÄTANTIKEN ÄGYPTEN
IM SPIEGEL DER PAPYRI

Dieses Überblicks-Referat wird die Forschungsergebnisse der vergangenen zehn Jahre zur Verwaltungs- und Militärgeschichte, Wirtschafts- und Sozialgeschichte Ägyptens vom 4. bis zum 7. Jh. n. Chr. vorstellen. Dabei sollen einerseits die speziell für Ägypten gewonnenen Erkenntnisse, andererseits die Rolle der papyrologischen Evidenz im Diskurs über die Verhältnisse im oströmischen Reich generell besprochen werden sowie bedeutende neue Quellen und methodische Ansätze im Blickpunkt stehen.

Keywords: byzantinisches Ägypten, spätantikes Ägypten, pagarchos, dux, Apionen, Aphrodite, Dioskoros von Aphrodite, Kaiser, Justinian.

Dominic Rathbone

THE ROMANITY OF ROMAN EGYPT:
A FALTERING CONSENSUS?

Recent work, notably the books of Livia Capponi (2005) and Andrew Monson (2012) have re-opened the debate started long ago by Naphtali Lewis (1970, 1984) about the nature and extent of the differences between Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt. Was Roman Egypt essentially Ptolemaic Egypt under new, maybe indifferent, management, or did Roman rule substantively, maybe proactively, alter the administration, economy and society of Egypt? In this paper I review what this ongoing debate has produced in the way of more-or-less agreed results, what important areas of dispute or ignorance remain, and how the debate might be advanced in the future. I focus on the development of a civic society, and stress the need to consider changes in Egypt in the context of wider developments in the Roman empire, including the historiography of 'Romanisation'.

Keywords: transition from Ptolemaic to Roman Egypt, Romanity, Roman government of Egypt, taxation, liturgic system, municipalisation, metropolites, *katoikoi*, military settlers.

Lucian Reinfandt

ARABIC PAPYROLOGY
AND EARLY ISLAMIC EGYPT ARABIC PAPYROLOGY

The article provides a review of the development of Arabic papyrology as an academic discipline and its interacting with other sub-disciplines of papyrology. There is a wealth of material that thematically overlaps with other language groups, especially when it comes to the early Islamic period proper but also other periods of Egyptian (and Near Eastern) history. The formation of the *International Society for Arabic Papyrology* as well as the development of specific electronic resource tools and the training of students during the past 15 years have put Arabic papyrology on a new basis and made capable for an effective influx into the papyrological mainstream. The article undertakes advocacy efforts for research on, and especially the edition of new texts from, papyrological 'core areas' in terms of place (Egypt) and time (pre-12th CE) to assure a maximum potential for participation within the papyrological discourse.

Keywords: Arabic papyrology, Islamic history, electronic resource tools, thematic overlap, papyrological core areas.

Tonio Sebastian Richter

COPTIC PAPYRI AND JURISTIC PAPYROLOGY

The following chapter gives a short account on Coptic juristic papyrology from its dawn in the 19th century up to its most recent developments and achievements and provides some figures for the corpus of Coptic legal documents. Certain issues discussed over the last decade, such as the rise of Coptic legal documents, the bilingual setting of notarial practice in Byzantine and early Islamic Egypt, the interaction between legal practice and institutions of legal administration, and the latest development of Coptic legal documents in the Fatimide period, are given closer attention.

Keywords: Coptic legal documents, Dioskoros of Aphrodito, Reichrecht, Volksrecht, notarial practise, Coptic law.

Dorothy J. Thompson

A HISTORIAN AMONG THE PAPYRI

In my paper I aim to draw attention to a range of recent (mainly Greek) texts and work of importance for the history of the Ptolemaic period. I am interested especially in the role that papyri can play when set against other forms of historical evidence.

Keywords: Ptolemaic Egypt, digital revolution, collaborative research, new epigraphic sources, Ptolemaic administration, military history, population count, taxation, banking, Zenon archive, local differences and local history.

Jacques van der Vliet

COPTIC DOCUMENTARY PAPYRI AFTER THE ARAB CONQUEST

Although Coptic papyri appear from the fourth century onwards, the bulk of Coptic documentary texts is to be dated to the seventh-eighth centuries, and more in particular to the period following the Arab conquest of Egypt in the middle of the seventh century. After the year 800 the stream of Coptic documents seems to grow thinner quite quickly. The prolonged demise of Coptic as a language of written communication begins, leading to the disappearance of documentary Coptic in the eleventh century.

The picture briefly sketched here raises a number of questions that only recent research has started to address. These questions concern, for instance, the material basis of the assumption that the year 800 marks a stark decline in the use of Coptic. To which extent is this picture biased by the focus on a few regional centres or by a lack of scholarly interest in late paper documents? More interestingly, broader historical questions concern the sociological and sociolinguistic backgrounds of the development sketched above. The traditional paradigm offers insufficient explanation for the major changes in scribal habits, language selection and linguistic behaviour, including language death, that mark the period between the seventh and eleventh centuries.

The present paper looks both backward, by reviewing a number of recent publications that address these and similar questions, and forward, by pointing out some of the open issues in the study of post-conquest Coptic.

Keywords: Coptic documents, Arab conquest, Copts, language preferences, multilingualism, role of Coptic *vis-à-vis* Greek and Arabic.

Peter van Minnen

FROM POSIDIPPUS TO PALLADAS AND BEYOND:
WHAT HAVE LITERARY POPYRI DONE FOR US?

This paper will survey recent developments in literary papyrology broadly defined. How have they affected us, papyrologists? How has the editing of literary papyri informed the editing of other kinds of papyrological texts? How have new literary papyri enriched the study of Greco-Roman Egypt? What difference have new literary papyri in languages other than Greek made? And what can literary papyri still do for us?

Keywords: Artemidorus, Posidippus, Greek Literature, Literary papyrology, Hieratic literature. Demotic literature, Bible, Medical papyri, Gospel, Coptic literature.