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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

86) (IV cent. A.D.); Erl. 64 (p. 87) (V/VI cent. A.D.); Erl. 74 (p. 87) (513 A.D.); leases of land, Erl. 123 (p. 77) (I cent. B.C.); Erl. 108 (p. 78) (III cent. A.D.); Erl. 118 (p. 84) (535 or 536 or 537 A.D.) hereditary lease, Erl. 128 (p. 78) (III cent. A.D.); leases of houses, Erl. 115 (p. 80) (IV cent. A.D.); Erl. 10 (p. 81) (604 A.D.); Erl. 73 (p. 83) (VI cent. A.D.?). transport-contracts, Erl. 135 (p. 90) (234 A.D.); receipts, Erl. 98 (p. 91) (VI cent. A.D.); renunciations, Erl. 68 (p. 88) (VI cent. A.D.). The other contracts, e. g. Erl. 130 (p. 95) (II cent. A.D.), Erl. 39 (VI cent. A.D.) are fragmentary.

E. BOSWINKEL, *Einige Wiener Papyri* (P. Vindob. Boswinkel) (*Papyrologica Lugduno-Batava* ed. Institutum papyrologicum Universitatis Lugduno-Batavae vol. II) 1942.

The edition contains 17 documents: 12 of them are of legal interest. N° 1 (87 A.D.) is a *δρόμνημα* of some priests; they complain that the fisc requires from them 276 drachmas, as a price for their prophet-office although their prophet office is hereditary and therefore there can be required only the *εἰσπρακτικόν*. Our document resembles *Stud. Pal.* XXII 184 (140 A.D.) and is of importance for the understanding of the distinction between hereditary and non hereditary priest-offices (*Tebt.* 294; *Gnom.* § 77. 78). N° 2 (248 A.D.) is a petition of a married couple, citizens of Antinoopolis; they apply to have their child brought up on the cost of the state. This was a privilege granted by the Emperor Hadrian to the citizens of Antinoopolis. In order to enjoy this privilege, the children had to be reported on the 30 day of their birth and the report must be attested by *γνωστῆρες*. It is interesting that in our document only the mother is in possession of the citizenship of Antinoopolis, the father being a member of the senate of Heracleopolis. It is known that marriages between citizens of Antinoopolis and non citizens were permitted (cf. *W. Chr.* 27). Our papyrus shows that children born in such unions became citizens (cf. my *Law I* 79/80). N° 3 (279 A.D.) contains a regular *ἀπογραφή* of an unnamed woman concerning an estate inherited from her mother (cf. *Kreller, Erbr. Unt.* 142). N° 4 (280 A.D.) is a petition to the prefect to give approval to a private *cessio bonorum*, caused by some financial difficulties (cf. my *Law I* 405). N° 5 (305 A.D.) is the beginning of a marriage contract in which the mother gives her daughter in marriage (cf. my *Law I* 114). Our document is particularly remarkable because it mentions *lex Pa-*

pia Poppaea. In the still known documents this *lex* was mentioned only in connexion with birth reports. *Lex Julia de maritandis ordinibus*, closely related with *lex Papia Poppaea* is indicated only in two papyri: PSI 730 and Mich. Inv. 508 + 2217. As the *lex Papia Poppaea* is mentioned, we must accept that our text is a translation of a Latin formula, probably of the same formula which was used in the above mentioned PSI 730 and Mich. Inv. 508 + 2217 (cf. the ed. p. 20). We find in our text the consent of the bride (v. II) παρούσαν καὶ ἐδόχοῦσαν πρὸς γάμου [κοινωνίαν]; this is probably again the translation of an analogous Latin formula (cf. the ed. p. 21). On the question whether the consent of the *filia familias* was a prerequisite of the validity of her marriage cf. ed. p. 21/22. N° 6 (250 A.D.) is a διαγραφή on a sale of catoecic land; the sellers, brothers and sisters are acting μετὰ κουράτορος (cf. my *Law I* 134); on διὰ τῆς ἐν Ἐρμοῦ πόλει μισθωτῶν τραπέζης cf. my *Law II* 90s; on Achillianos, the oldest among the relatives, who is privileged in the inheritance see my *Law I* 139. Nr 7 (225 A.D.) is a sale of a slave (partly published, SB 5274, 5833). The words (v. 16) καθ' ὑπομνήματος πρυτανέων ὥστε ἀποδόσθαι τὴν δούλην show that in this period a permission of the *prytaneus* to the alienation of a slave (cf. ed. p. 34; cf. also my *Law I* 59) was necessary. N° 8 (332 A.D.) is a lease of palm-land; the singularity of this lease consists in the prescription that the rent shall be smaller in the first then in the following years. N° 9 (331 A.D.) is a lease of a garden with olive-trees; N° 10 (IV cent. A.D.) is a fragmentary lease of land, N° 11 (I—III cent. A.D.) a receipt of rent. N° 12 (286/7 A.D.) is a loan in παλαιὸν πολεμιαῖκὸν νόμισμα, that means in currency not affected by inflation (cf. the ed. p. 47). N° 13 (IV cent. A.D.), an account where the δοῦξ and the πραιπόσιτος (sc. *praepositus pagi*) are mentioned. N° 14 (IV cent. A.D.) is an order to repair a boat, given probably by a *procurator rei privatae* (cf. the ed. p. 55).

PAPYRI OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

ERIK J. KNUDTZON, *Bacchiastexte und andere Papyri der Lunder Papyrussammlung*, Lund 1946.

The edition contains fourteen texts concerning the village Bacchias, the tempel of the God Soknobraisis and its priests. The first eleven texts deal with cult questions. N° 1 (198 A.D.) is a complaint done by three priests to the prefect of Egypt G. Aemi-