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"Bacchiastexte und andere Papyri  
der Lunder Papyrussammlung", Erik  
J. Knudtzon, Lund 1946 : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

*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-

lius Saturnianus. The priests complain of being illegally forced to compulsory labor on dykes since they have paid the poll-tax of 8 drachmas which releases from liturgical duties. N° 2—4 are γραφαὶ ἱερέων καὶ χειρισμοῦ. N° 5 is a letter of advice to a transmitted γραφή ἱερέων. N° 6 is a fragment of an official record. N° 7 is an excerpt from a record on tax-reduction. N° 8 is a fragment of an application to the strategus. N° 9 concerns linen supply for an Apis funeral; according Gnom. § 89 those who omitted to send linen supply for an Apis or Mnevis funeral were punished with a fine; the supply was then obligatory. Our papyrus is of the same kind as W. Chr. 85 and 86. In this papyrus we find for the first time the term: ἀντιγυμνασιαρχῶν, the designated gymnasiarch; he is also mentioned in a Locrian inscription, published by W. A. Oldfather, *A.J.A.* XIX (1915), 324. N° 10 (I/II cent. A.D.) is a fragment of a lease concerning a brick-yard. On the brick-yard monopoly see W. Chr. 316 (111/112 A. D.), Reil, *Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Gewerbes im hellenistischen Ägypten*, passim and K. Durst, *Zubehör und Unternehmen im Rechte der Papyri* p. 25, 52. N° 11 (169/170 A.D.?) concerns a cult association of the Dioscuri. This document consists of two parts: in the first part we find a detail of expenses on occasion of a στολισμὸς θεῶν Διοσκούρων the other part contains a list of persons who contributed to the festival (cf. on cult associations, my *Law* II 67).

As to the other texts, N° 12 is a magic papyrus, N° 13 (III cent. A.D.) an application about a theft to a *stationarius* (cf. C.I. 9, 2, 8), N° 14 is an account.

The edition closes with two appendices; the first one about the priests families in Bacchias, the other one about the εἰσκριτικόν or ὑπὲρ εἰσκρίσεως. According to the editor these terms designate a yearly tax, paid by every priest (even a hereditary priest), of every lower and higher rank. The tax was graduated according to the different ranks of the priests. In addition the tax depended upon the different importance of the temples; a common ἱερεὺς in a more important temple had a higher grade than such a ἱερεὺς in a less important one.

JEAN SCHERER, *Papyrus de Philadelphie (Publications de la Société Fouad I de Papyrologie)* Le Caire 1947.

The publication consists of 35 documents, one part of which is of legal importance. N° 1 (103—124 A.D.) is a collection of four