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"Papyrus de Philadelphie", Jean Scherer, Le Caire 1947 : [recenzja]

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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

documents concerning duties and liturgical exemptions of weavers. The documents are of different dates and of different character. The first of them is a letter sent to the *strategos* Artemidoros by an *epistrategos* or perhaps even by the prefect; the letter establishes the conditions in which the weavers can be compelled to compulsory labor in public and usiac land. The second is a passage (*κεφάλαιον*) from an edict of the prefect C. Vibius Maximus: it concerns likewise compulsory labor; the appendix gives a list of people, exempted from public duties. The third document is a record of a lawsuit before the former *hypomnematographos* Julius Theon introduced by an action of a certain weaver against a *comogrammateus* and ended by a sentence pronounced by the previous Theon. The fourth document is a letter written by the prefect Haterius Nepos to the *strategos* of the *meris* of Themistes. The collection was probably gathered by a lawyer. N° 2 (II cent. A.D.) is a fragment of proceedings before a court, probably the speech of an advocate. There is (v. 3) mentioned the *καταγραφή* by which the land is duly registered on the name of the new proprietors, v. 9 mentions the *ἐξήγητής*, whose intervention in cases of guardianship is quite usual (cf. my *Law* I 122). N° 3 (144 A.D.?) concerns a weaver unduly appointed to a liturgy; he asks to be released from it. N° 4 (137 A.D.) gives an illustration of the activities of the *epistrategos* before a *conventus*; preliminary proceedings, (investigation), examination of culprits and witnesses, collecting of proofs, preparation of a report for the prefect (see the introd.). N° 5 (49 or 62/63 A.D.) is an excerpt from a list of *λαογραφούμενοι*. N° 6—7 (129 A.D.) contains death-notifications (cf. my *Law* II 64). N° 8 (136/7 A.D.) is a declaration of cattle, N° 9 (158 A.D.) a declaration of not inundated land (cf. my *Law* II 39). N° 10 (139 A.D.) is a petition of a weaver concerning a liturgy. N° 11 (141 A.D.) contains different documents referring to creation and confirmation of some rights of property. N° 12 (150 or 173 A.D.) is a bid for a lease of *καρποί* — of land with palm and olive-trees for one year; N° 13 (155 A.D.) is another bid for a lease of *καρποί* of palm-land. N° 14 (155/6 A.D.) is again a bid for a lease of land, N° 15 (153/154 A.D.) is a bid for a sub-lease (cf. my *Law* I 290). N° 16 (161 A.D.) is a procuration called verso and l. 7 *ἐπιτροπική*, given in the form of a letter (cf. my *Law* I 297). N° 17 (II cent. A.D.) is an account concerning corn in a public granary; N° 18 (II cent. A.D.) is a fragment of a register of taxes; N° 19 (I/II A.D.) deals with the

collection of φόροι προβάτων, N° 20 (118 A.D.) is a certificate concerning labour on dykes. N° 21 (157/58 A.D.) is a receipt of μονοδεσμία, 22 (163/4 A.D.) is a receipt of φόρετρα κληροούχων, 23 (123 A.D.), 24 (123 A.D.), 25 (127/8 A.D.), 26 (131 A.D.), 27—29 (Hadrian's era), 30 (136/137 A.D.), 31 (139/140 A.D.) are receipts of γερδιακόν. N° 32 (I cent. A.D.) is a business letter concerning κυρωθῆναι τὸν ὑπόλογον. N° 33 (II cent. A.D.) refers to ἀναχώρησις. The son being alarmed by the news that his father made up his mind to leave his village, writes this letter to some relative or friend asking him to intervene between him and his father. The writer of the letter wishes at least to get from the father 100 drachmas — he intends to leave Arsinoite and to live a certain time in Alexandria — in order to avoid the possible persecution after the „desertion” of his father. N° 34 (I cent. A.D.) is a letter of Aristandros to his brother, N° 35 (II cent. A.D.) illustrates how private communications were delivered (cf. my *Law II* 95).

FRIEDRICH ZUCKER, *Beeidete Übernahme der Vormundschaft über eine Minderjährige. Pap. Jen. Inv. 32* (212—217 A.D.) (*Münch. Beitr. z. Papyrusforsch.* XXXV (1945), 149 ff).

The papyrus offers the first example of a document which contains a declaration on the entering upon a guardianship of a minor and simultaneously the first example of an attestation upon an oath of such an entering.

JEAN SCHERER, *Le papyrus Fouad I^{er} Inv. 211* (Extr. du *Bulletin de l'Institut français d'Archéologie orientale* t. XLI (1942) pp 43—73).

The papyrus (160 A.D.) refers to a dispute between the local authorities in Coptos, *strategos* and *basilicogrammateus* and the city of Ptolemais about the income of the neocory of the temple of Soter in Coptos. The city asserts that according an old tradition the income belongs to the city. In proof of this contention the city appended a small selection of decisions on this question given by the prefect Vergilius Capito in the year 68 A.D., by the *idiologos* Lysimachos in the year 69 A.D. and another sentence of the same Lysimachos in the year 88 A.D.

The papyrus contains new details about συκοφαντώδης κατηγορία (v. 10—11) p. 53, about royal ordinances (προστάγματα βασιλικά) which were still in force in the II cent. A.D., (cf. *Gnom.* § 37, see