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"The Prefect Valerius Eudaemon and the Indigent Liturgist", W. L. Westermann, "J. E. A.", 40, 1954 : [recenzja]

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Διόνυσον issued on the occasion of the ceremony of the great Capitolia in Oxyrhynchos in BGU IV 1074 (250 A.D.).

W. L. Westermann, *The Prefect Valerius Eudaemon and the Indigent Liturgist* (*J. E. A.* 40 [1954] 107—111).

The papyrus — P. Wisconsin No. 23 — is a brief extract culled out of the record (ὑπομνηματισμός) of a trial, held in the court of Valerius Eudaemon, prefect of Egypt, of a village scribe named Callinicus. The hearing occurred on 11 February A.D. 143. The circumstances of the action against the village scribe were these. He held compelled a man in the jurisdiction of his village district, who was listed as an ἄπορος, a poor man to undertake a liturgy. The nature of his compulsory service is not disclosed in the extract which we have; but it is clear that the *aporoï*, as a recognized class, were exempted from whatever service it was. The author would assume that it lay in the field of the collection of some tax payable in money. There must have been a deficit in the amount collected on this occasion. The plaintiff was then made responsible for a part, at least, of this deficit. Not being able to make up the discrepancy, whether in part or in its total amount, out of his current resources, his meagre property was confiscated and sold to meet, or to help meet, the difference. It is not open to doubt, that he had served as liturgist contrary to then existing law on the immunity of indigent persons. It was after the public sale of the possessions of this *aporos* that the suit for redress was entered against the *comogrammateus* Callinicus. In his decision the prefect, Eudaemon, separated the case into two parts. The first was that of having broken the law upon the immunity of the class of the „indigent”. The second was the question of recompense to the plaintiff for the loss of his property.

Zaki Aly, *More Funerary Stelae from Kôm Abou Bellou* (*Bull. Soc. Arch. Alex.* 40 [1953] 101—150).

From these stelae are especially interesting Stele VI devoted to Archibioapis styled παῖς i.e. a boy or a son or even a slave depicted as good natured and serviceable (χρηστός), pitied and dying untimely at the age of 14 and Stele VIII, dedicated to an Egyptian, whose father has a Greek name, Heron but has given an Egyptian name to his son, as might be expected in a mixed marriage bet-