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volume have appeared while this report was passing through the press: they are very careful and complete, and will be invaluable alike to the student of papyri and the historian of Roman Egypt. The newly published documents are of the same general character as their predecessors, being mostly of the second and third centuries, with a few of the late Byzantine period. Part I, by Prof. Wilcken, contains a revised reprint of the temple-accounts (A.D. 215) formerly published by him in Hermes (XX, 430 ff.) under the title of "Arsinoitische Tempelrechnungen," which preserve the names of many temple officials and ceremonies, besides various interesting economical data. The rest of this part is made up of Byzantine documents, one of which (No. 366) contains a reference to the Saracens. Part II, mainly by Dr. Krebs, contains, among other documents of the Roman period, a proclamation by the prefect, Marcus Sempronius Liberalis, in A.D. 154-5, requiring all who had left their homes during the recent distress, in order to avoid their share of public burdens (λειτουργίαι), to return, and promising amnesty and protection if they obey the order within three months (No. 372). Among the other contents of the part are a mutilated list of the furniture of a temple (No. 387), an extract from the ὑπομνηματισμοί, or official day-book, of a certain Postumus, who appears to have been either prefect, δικαιοδότης or ἐπιστρατηγός (No. 388), and several documents bearing on the official hierarchy and economic organization of Roman Egypt. A few Byzantine documents are added by Wilcken. Part III, by Dr. Viereck, contains a census-list of the second century (No. 406), which needs comparison with the larger lists in the British Museum; a receipt for rent, dated in the consulship of Constantine and Licinius Licinianus (A.D. 307), an early example of the system of dating by consuls instead of by the regnal year of the emperor (No. 408); a census-return (κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή) for the census of A.D. 159-60 (No. 410); a father's letter to his son, begging him to give up τὰ μετέωρα (presumably = "highflying speculations") and attend to practical matters; a list of village officials connected with the corn supply (No. 425); and various other documents, mostly of an official character. In Part IV, which is mainly by Krebs, but partly by Viereck, the chief items of interest are a set of receipts given by a husbandman to the σιτολόγοι (corn collectors) for advances of seed-corn (Nos. 438-443); a reference to the prefect Lucius Mun [atius Felix], which seems to show that the prefects mentioned in CIG, 4863 (Lucius), Justin Apol. 29 (Felix), and Brit. Mus. Pap. CCCLVIII (Munatius Felix) are one and the same person; a papyrus dated A.D. 222-3, in which (as in Brit. Mus. Pap. CCCLIII) Severus

