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1) The edition goes up to no. 68, but two texts exist in two copies, which receive a separate number in the edition (nos. 11-12 and 31-32), and two parts of the same roll also get two numbers instead of one (nos. 44-45). Oddly enough, of the three copies of no. 18 only one version is printed, the variant readings in the two other copies being reported in the *apparatus criticus* only.

2) On plate VI the same strip of papyrus appears twice.

3) The editor, pp. 2-3, lists 17 texts as certainly and 7 as probably belonging to the family’s papers. No. 44-45 is a fragment of the daybook of a tax collector that was reused for one of the texts in the latter group.

4) Referring to the famous case of Pliny’s Egyptian doctor who had to become an Alexandrian before he could become a Roman, the editor suggests (pp. 32-33) that the conferral of Antinoite citizenship on Egyptian veterans formed the legal basis for conferral of Roman citizenship in that it provided an *origo* for those who did not have any citizenship whatsoever.

5) Papers similar to those of Marcus’ family were found in both Karanis and Tebtynis, other villages in the Fayyum, and have been published in *P.Mich.* VI and elsewhere and in B.A. van Groningen, *A Family Archive from Tebtynis*, Leiden, Brill, 1950, obviously the model for *P.Diog.*

6) No. 3, line 14 mentions an αἰώνογυμνασταρχος, a magistrate who had created a fund to pay “for ever” for the expenses involved in the office of gymnasiarch, such as providing the gymnasion with oil for rubbing. The editor provides the Egyptian evidence for αἰώνογυμνασταρχος on pp. 56-57.


This first volume in a new series of studies contains papers delivered in May 1992 at a symposium in Nottingham. Four main papers dealing with various authors are followed each by a prepared response. A.H. Sommerstein discusses themes in the *Oresteia*, to which P.E. Easterling adds her views. The passage on stasis in book 3 of Thucydides is the subject of A.W. Lintott, with a discussion by R.I. Winton. Menander’s *Dyskolos* is analyzed by H.A. Khan, followed by the response of W.G. Arnott. Finally, P.R. Hardie deals with Latin imperial epic, with D.P. Fowler as the reviewer. The volume does not include any additional material, such as a conclusion or an index. On the material side, its form is unpretentious and functional.

All four papers contain interesting observations and stimulating ideas. For example, Mr. Sommerstein points to recurrent themes in Aeschylus’ trilogy, such as watchfulness on behalf of sleepers and nocturnal killing, with the Areopagos as ‘wakeful sentinel over those who sleep’ (*Eum.* 706). Mr. Hardie concentrates on themes of unity and division in Latin epic, reflecting on the function of violence in it. Mirror combats, fighting twins, outstanding leaders:
all of this is given due attention. In particular, he shows how Silver Latin epic shares many of these themes with the Aeneid (cf. also his recent: The epic successors of Virgil (Cambridge 1993)).

Inevitably, the subjects discussed show wide differences in time and genre. Perhaps less inevitably, they are not equally relevant to the theme. 'Civil discord' is, of course, a rather vague term. But when Mr. Khan discusses the 'social awareness' of the character Sostratos in the play by Menander, it does not seem easy to relate this to the theme, interesting as his discussion is. On the other hand, it is surprising that an essay on Lucan, the ancient poet of civil war par excellence, is missing. Simply referring the reader to Jamie Masters' monograph on Lucan is disappointing.

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