

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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while in N° 24 ἀλληλεγγύη with πράξις without correality-clause is to be found. N° 27 (150 A.D.) is a sale of an animal among Romans using Greek forms with βεβαίωσις-clause. N° 28 (86 A.D.) is a παραθήκη in which ὁ τῶν παραθηκῶν νόμος is mentioned. N° 29 (121 A.D.) is a receipt containing the promise: μὴ ἐγκαλεῖν. N° 30 (178/179 A.D.) is a marriage-contract in which the wife gets security of her dowry on her husband's property in the form of ὑπάλλαγμα. N° 31 (5/6th cent. A.D.) is a fragment of a Greek will after Theodosius. N° 33 (1/2 cent. A.D.) is an application for πληγαί. N° 34 (3/4th cent. A.D.) is a report of a public physician. N° 37 (138/161 A.D.) concerns sale of public property. In N° 38 occurs the term βαστάζειν, in a complaint of theft. N° 46 (2nd cent. A.D.) shows that the slaves did not necessarily reside with their owners. N° 62 (1/2nd cent. A.D.) is a letter written by a son to his father, demanding to be present when his mother makes her testament.

G. MANTEUFFEL, *Les papyrus et les ostraca grecs*. Ch. III de Tell Edfou II Le Caire, 1939.

The editor publishes ostraca from the Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine periods and three papyri: N° 5, 6 of the Ptolemaic and N° 7 of the Byzantine period. The most interesting papyrus, N° 6, concerns, as it seems, the cleruchs from Edfu.

A. C. JOHNSON-S. P. GOODRICH, *Papyri in the Princeton University Collections*, vol. III, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1942.

With the present volume the work of editing the collections of papyri in the Princeton Library is completed. It was performed by the editors with the help of Mr. Bruce Metzger, who edited N° 113 and 159 and with the assistance of Professors Kase and Youtie.

This volume contains classical texts N° 108-115, official documents 116-140, private documents N° 141-170 and descriptions N° 171-191.

N° 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 139, 184 are petitions. Among them N° 119 (early 4th cent.) is remarkable because of the demand of the plaintiff that an estate be surrendered as a reward for delations as its proprietor never paid taxes. The defendant denied that the law allowed any such reward and asked that the plaintiff be impeached for *calumnia* (cf. however C. H. Roberts, *J.E.A.* XXIX, 80ff.). The document contributes also to our knowledge of the survey and declaration of land. The survey was attested by two surveyors, three *juratores*, the adjutant of the decaproti, and the hierodictes (cf. Boak, *Etud. de pap.* III, 26ff.). N° 118 (2nd cent. A.D.) is a Roman *vindicatio*. N° 121 (140 A.D.) is an oath of surety of someone who is nominating the sitologos for the village of Theadelphia, for his appearance and performance of his duty (cf. BGU. 581). N° 122

(4th cent. A.D.) is an appointment of a policeman; the appointment is for one month of the first half-year. N° 123 and 129 refer to census, N° 125, 127, 130, 132, 140, 173 to taxes. N° 124, 128, 137, 182, 193 are official reports resp. official correspondences. N° 126 (150 A.D.) indicates a college of two at Arsinoe drawn from citizens of high standing in the community. The specialized *ἐξετασταὶ εἰδῶν* appear here for the first time.

Among the private documents N° 142 (23 A.D.) is a loan, N° 144 (early 3rd cent. A.D.) an antichretic loan on houses where the right of *habitatio* is granted in place of interest. The papyrus shows that the *ἀντίχρησις*, at least that on *ἐνοικήσις* is considered as a real right. That is proved by the fact that the papyrus determinates the antichretic loan of this kind as *τὸ ὀφείλειν ἐφ' ἐνοικήσει* and that the *ἀντίχρησις* is subject to *παράθεσις* in the *βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων* to the effect that the debtor is not permitted to alienate his apartments until he pays back the loan (cf. Taubenschlag, *Law* 220). N° 141 (23 A.D.) is a Greek, N° 143 (3rd cent. A.D.) a Latin receipt. N° 146, 147, 148, 151, 154, 179, 180 are leases. N° 149 is a sale of land. N° 150 contains abstracts of contracts recorded in a *grafeion*. N° 176 is a division of property. N° 160-170, 185-191 are letters. N° 185 (162 A.D.) concerns termination of guardianship (cf. Brem. 39), N° 188 (1st or 2nd cent. A.D.) the exposure of a child (cf. Oxy. 744) see C. A. Roberts, *J.E.A.* XXIX, 80ff.

### PAPYRI OF THE ROMAN, BYZANTINE AND ARABIAN PERIODS

MEDEA NORSA, *Papiri greci e latini XII fasc. 1 No. 1223-1271.*  
Firenze 1943.

This new volume contains a series of papyri of private and public character.

No. 1223 (131 A.D.) and 1224 (156/7 A.D.) registers of *ἐφηβοὶ* in Alexandria, are important for our understanding of *ἄγραφος* and *ἐγγραφος γάμος*. The former papyrus points out (l. 10): *φάμενοι συνείναι ἑαυτοῖς πρότερον μὲν ἀγράφως, νυνὲ δὲ καθ' ὁμολογίαν*, the latter (l. 9) *φάμενοι συνεί[ναι ἐ]-αυτοῖς ἀγράφως*. (cf. Taubenschlag, *Law*, p. 87). No. 1258 (third cent. A.D.) refers to a will and testament, in which a Roman woman under age is appointed heiress and a Roman citizen *tutor impuberis*. The testator imposes on the heiress the obligation to maintain her mother for lifetime. No. 1263 (second cent. A.D.), a fragmentary testament, was already published by F. Perosa, *Stud. ital. di Fil. Class.* XII (1935), p. 98-102.

No. 1238 (244 A.D.) refers to a cancellation of an *ὑποθήκη* in consequence of the repayment of the debt. Simultaneously the creditor declares