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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

(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

the ἐνεχυρασία which had already taken place, null and void. No. 1237 (162 A.D.) refers to execution of executorial documents which advanced through ἐνεχυρασία and καταγραφή to ἐμβαδεία and its completion by ἐκχώρησις (cf. Taubenschlag, *Law*, 409/10).

No. 1235 (1st cent. A.D.) refers to reports of κολλυβιστική τράπεζα to βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων and was already published by M. Norsa, *Papyri greci delle coll. ital. fasc. 2. tav. XIV*. No. 1255 (third cent. A.D.) concerns a report to the βιβλιοθήκη on property.

No. 1228 (188 A.D.) is a sale of a half of a slave. The buyer is the co-proprietor of the other half and acts through a representative. The papyrus points out that the representative paid the price with the money of his mandator who according to a principle recognized by the Greek law, acquired title (cf. Taubenschlag, *Law*, p. 245). It is noteworthy that the part of a slave was encumbered by an ὑπόθήκη which the seller paid off. It may be also mentioned that the slave was brought up by an ἐπελευθέρα evidently at the expense of both the co-proprietors. In PSI. 1254 (237 A.D.), an application for ἀνάκρισις of a Macedonian slave, a copy of the contract concerning the sale of the slave is enclosed. In this contract we read that Marcus Aurelius Didymos (l. 17) ἐπρίατο (the slave) παρὰ Φλαβίου Πρέισκου πίστει καὶ βεβαιώσει Αἰμιλίον Εὐνυχούς. (On *fideiussor* in Roman sales cf. Mitteis, *Grundz.* 269). No. 1239 (430 A.D.) a sale of a third part of a house was already published by Camelli, *Aegyptus XV*, 242ff. No. 1249 (265 A.D.), 1250 (265 A.D.), 1251 (252 A.D.), 1252 (third cent. A.D.) are sales on delivery (cf. Taubenschlag, *Law*, p. 252/3). No. 1233 (233/4 A.D.) is a lease, No. 1253 (186 A.D.) a loan, published already by A. Perosa, *Ann. d. R. Sc. Norm. Sup. di Pisa*, 1934, p. 17. No. 1256 (third cent. A.D.) a fragment of a διάλυσις (cf. *Taubenschlag l.c.* 305ff.), Nos. 1234, 1262, 1268, 1271 are receipts.

No. 1227 (188 A.D.) is a κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή, No. 1229 (217 A.D.) a statement of δημόσιοι ὀνηλάται under oath, No. 1231 (274 A.D.) a presentation of a προτεπέικτης, No. 1232 (fourth cent. A.D.) of a νυκτοφύλαξ, No. 1244 (208/9 A.D.) of people for κατασπορά. No. 1243 (208 A.D.) is an application for discharging of a liturgy and 1245 (207 A.D.) deals with the same problems. No. 1240 (222 A.D.) is an application for granting the status of δωδεκάδραχμοι and was already published by G. Poggi, *Aegyptus XV*, 209ff. cf. also No. 1257 (third cent. A.D.). No. 1236 (128 A.D.) concerning the heirs of a πράκτωρ was already published by G. Pascucci, *Ann. d. R. Sc. Norm. Sup. di Pisa*, 1934, p. 27ff. No. 1265 (426 or 441 A.D.) deals with the election of a κεφαλαιωτής of a corporation, and was already published in the same *Ann.* 1937 p. 1-7 by M. Norsa.

No. 1266 (eighth cent. A.D.) is a circular of the *dux Thebaidis* to the

πάγαρχοι of Thèbais and concerns the proceedings against fugitive *καλαφάται* who worked on *κάραβοι* (light ships).

No. 1241, 1242, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1259 are letters, published already in different publications.

PAPYRI OF THE ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PERIODS

E. G. TURNER, *Catalogue of Greek and Latin papyri and Ostraca in the possession of the University of Aberdeen*, Aberdeen. The University Press, 1939.

The Greek papyri catalogued in this volume were presented to the University of Aberdeen by James Andrew Sandilands Grant, an alumnus of the University. The bulk of them comes from Dime, and there are only a few from other places in the Fayum. The Ostraca were presented to the University by Mr. J. G. Tait and come from Elephantine.

N° 1-6 are theological fragments, 7-14 literary and near-literary texts, N° 15-72 non-literary-texts, N° 73-103 documentary ostraca, N° 104-97 summary publications.

Among the non-literary texts, N° 15-50 are official documents. N° 15 (3rd cent. A.D.) is an edict of Severus and Caracalla relating to *ζωγράφοι*. It is worth recalling that all known instances of a tax on *ζωγράφοι*, whatsoever its name (cf. Wallace, *Taxation* 222/3) are dated about 200 A.D. (cf. Reil, *Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Gewerbes im hell. Aegypten*, 170). It is not implausible that some questions concerned with the administration of the tax formed the content of the present edict. N° 16 (134 A.D.) an official circular letter shows that at least the most important members of the Egyptian priesthood were in principle immune from *χωρικάι λειτουργίαι* in the first and early second centuries (cf. Oertel, *Liturgie* 382/3; Wilcken, *Grundzüge* 340). N° 17 (2nd cent. A.D.) is a report of judicial proceedings probably of an *actio tutelae*. N° 19 (2/3rd cent. A.D.) resembles closely P. Meyer, *Jur. Pap.* N° 48 and refers to the execution of executorial documents. N° 149 (Hadrian's period) concerns the law-suit of Drusilla. N° 130 is a Latin legal text. N° 20 (2nd cent. A.D.) is part of a declaration made by seventy-two persons who may be persons specially appointed to attend to the *καταγωγή τοῦ σίτου* (cf. BGU. 1022) or members of a guild of donkey or camel drivers (cf. Oertel, *Liturgie* 120). They undertake to transport (?) corn (?) to harbours appointed, to attend to the loading of it on board ship, to obey the instructions (?) of persons appointed by lot in each village, to supply the salaries of clerks described as *ἀθένται* and to pay a fine for contravention of their engagements. N° 153 (162/3 A.D.) is an *ἀπογραφή* of unwater land. N° 27 (1/2nd cent. A.D.) is