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"Alexandrinische Geronten vor Kaiser Gaius", A. V. Premenstein, Giessen 1939 : [recenzja]

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general sentence, probably a Biblical quotation, in Latin, then the greeting followed by another Biblical quotation urging the duty and the benefits of charity, then in each case the theme of the letter is introduced with *διό*. With the address the writer returns to Latin.

N° 2198-2207 are minor documents of the Roman and Byzantine periods.

Oxy. 2198 (2nd cent. A.D.) is a fragment of official correspondence; probably a letter of a strategos to a higher official. He announces that a debtor to whom he had to hand over a *διαστολικόν* is not to be found. N° 2199 (2nd cent. A.D.) is a petition the subject of which is a dispute concerning the inheritance of a Roman citizen, perhaps a soldier. N° 2200 (early second cent. A.D.) alludes to a visit of the prefect to Coptos at the date of the letter; the prefect may be Petronius Mamertinus, who is known to have held a *conventus* at Coptos in 134 A.D. N° 2202 (592 A.D.) is probably an agreement to make supplies to the "divine house" of the same type as N° 1896. It is the earliest document in which Flavius Apion III appears as sole-owner. It is remarkable that the Emperor Maurice is called *νέος Τιβέριος*: there is no parallel to this in the papyri. N° 2203 is a concluding portion of a deed of surety (cf. Oxy. 135, 996, 1979 and PSI. 61).

PAPYRI OF THE ROMAN PERIOD

G. ROSENBERGER, *Griechische Verwaltungsurkunden von Tebtynis aus dem dritten Jahrhundert n. Chr.* Mitteilungen aus der Papyrussammlung der Giessener Universitätsbibliothek VI, Giessen, 1939.

The seven texts published in this edition come from Tebtunis and refer to the fiscal administration. N° 47 and 48 are receipts on taxes paid to *μισθωταὶ ἱερατικῶν ὠνῶν Τεβτύνεως καὶ τῶν συγκυρουσῶν κωμῶν*. N° 49 and 51 are two copies of an inventory of corn in the magazine of the *sitologoi* at the end of the month *Paupi* in 221 A.D. N° 50 is a report of the *sitologos* concerning the receipts of one day. N° 52 refers to not inundated land. N°. 53 is an oath taken by *πεδιοφύλακες* from Tebtynis and their partners.

A. V. PREMIERSTEIN, *Alexandrinische Geronten vor Kaiser Gaius.* Ein neues Bruchstück der sogenannten Alexandrinischen Märtyrerakten. P. Bibl. Univ. Giss. 46. Mitteilungen aus der Papyrussammlung der Giessener Universitätsbibliothek V, Giessen 1939.

The papyrus comes from the 2/3rd cent. A.D. and is important due to new light it throws on the constitution of Alexandria and its population. For jurists the trial before the Emperor is interesting. The Alexandrians

elected in an assembly of citizens, a γερονσία, before they obtained the Emperor's consent. A certain Isidoros claimed that the election was against the law, but he himself was unmasked as a "false accuser" as he pretended to be an Alexandrian citizen which was not the case as only an Alexandrian citizen could institute an accusation in an internal affair of the πόλις. The accuser was found guilty and punished, so it seems, by stigmatizing or fire-death.

H. A. SANDERS, *A Soldier's Marriage certificate in Diploma Form*. Proc. Am. Philosoph. Soc., LXXXI (1939), p. 581ff.

This document, a papyrus fragment from the University of Michigan, Excavation at Karanis, is dated in the second cent. A.D. In form and arrangement of text and signatures it is a parallel to Mich. Inv. 508-2217.

The marriage contract of a soldier at this early date is important for this much discussed problem since it indicates that the chief object may well have been the attainment of Roman citizenship by the wife and children upon the honorable discharge of the soldier.

The fragmentary signatures of seven witnesses seemingly Roman citizens, but written in Greek appear on the back of the document.

H. I. BELL, *Registration of a chirograph of sale*, P. Harr. 143, J.E.A., XXV (1939), p. 52ff.

The papyrus probably of the time of Diocletian, is an ἐκμαρτύρησις of a chirograph of sale, like Oxy. 1208, 1562, fortified with a καθάπερ ἐν δίκῃς clause. The formula however, differs in some degree from those in the two parallel documents.

S. L. WALLACE, *Receipts for φόρος προβάτων in the papyrus collection of the University of Wisconsin*. J.E.A., XXV (1939), p. 62ff.

The receipts here published are the only ones extant from the second century A.D. in which the rent of sheep (φόρος προβάτων) is paid by the same individual in successive years. The papyrus whose inventory number is P. Wisconsin 30, bears at least four receipts for payments ἀπὸ φόρον προβάτων Μαικηνατιανῆς οὐσίας at Euphemia in the Arsinoite nome in 156/7 or before, in 157/8, 158/9 and 161 A.D. The papyrus is especially interesting, because the receipts record payments made in the years immediately before and after the ἀπογραφή προβάτων καὶ αἰγῶν from the same village of Euphemia and dated 159/60 A.D. which was published by P. Meyer as Hamb. 34.

H. C. YOUTIE and O. M. PEARL, *Tax Rolls from Karanis*, Part II Text and Indexes. Michigan Papyri, vol. IV, part II, Ann Arbor. The University of Michigan Press, 1939.