

Rafał Taubenschlag

"A Soldier's Marriage certificate in Diploma Form", H. A. Sanders, "Proc. Am. Philosoph. Soc.", LXXXI, 1939 :
[recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 1, 116

1946

Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

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 ἐγ δίκης* 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 φόρου 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.