"Early Byzantine papyri from the Cairo Museum", A. E. R. Boak, "Etudes de papyrologie", V, 1939 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 1, 118-119

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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.

P. Yale Inv. 1624 is a receipt issued on January 25 A.D. 203 for partial repayment of two loans. Both of the loans bore interest at the usual rate of twelve per cent per annum. Three quarters of the first loan and one half of the second loan were assigned to a third person by virtue of an arrangement contracted, with the consent of the debtors, between the third person and the creditor. The former claims the collection of the assigned sums. The receipt in agreement with a common practice for partial receipts, is drawn up in the private chirographic form.


The first papyrus of the 3rd cent. A.D. is of administrative character and deals with the distribution of barley to the cavalrymen of the Roman army; the second of 222-235 A.D. is a report to a centurio.


There are six documents published in this collection. № 1 (105 A.D.) is an application for lease, № 2 (143 A.D.) an ἀπογραφή καμήλων, № 3 (154/155 A.D.), and № 4 (180 A.D.) receipts on taxes, № 5 (205 A.D.) an application to the strategos by the applicant on his behalf and on behalf of his brothers of age, and of his sister under age, in an hereditary affair (*hereditatis petitio*).


This is a continuation of the papyri published in Aegyptus XV (1935), p. 239-254. № 5 (108 A.D.) is a notification of death of an ἀφήλιξ with the usual formula: γαγήσω αὐτῶν ἐν τοῖς τετελευτηκόσι.


The author publishes 1. a receipt for work on the embankments, 2. a receipt for three days on the embankments, 3. a receipt for the delivery of chaff, 4. another receipt for the delivery of chaff, 5. a list of liturgical workers, 6. a school exercise.

**Papyri of the Byzantine Period**

This is a continuation of the publication in Etudes III, 1ff. of the texts originating from the archives of Aurelius Isidores in Karanis, now in the Cairo Museum. № 21-22 are petitions, № 23 a report of collections of chaff, № 24-27, 29, 30 receipts, № 28 a loan.

In the petition № 21 (296 A.D.) to a deputy of the corrector a rule is quoted according to which dowries, recorded in written agreements, in order to be valid are to be evaluated by a goldsmith and a tailor. The papyrus mentions further a δάνειον secured by the means of ἵππαικραμα. It refers also to private arbitrators and stresses the importance of the written proof generally. № 22 (undated) is a hereditatis petitio directed to the strategos for the restoration of movable property which the defendant seized after the death of the plaintiff’s father. The plaintiff’s state that they have already approached the prostate of the village in this matter and that he has ordered the defendant to surrender to them the property in question, a command which he has so far ignored. № 28 (309 A.D.) is a contract of delivery, № 29 (312 A.D.) a receipt for the repayment of a loan under a verbal agreement. The original loan was made by the agent of the lender as his indirect representative. The lender issues the receipt with the approval of his agent. № 24, and 25 (309 A.D.) are receipts issued by two ἀποδόταις πιστικίον οτ’τιςσικίον to the sitologoi of Karanis. The term itself is a novum. № 27 (304 A.D.) refers to a colonia partiaria with the husband as his wife’s direct representative.


TABLETS


The transcript contains the appointment of a tutor pursuant to the provisions of the lex Julia et Titia and the S.C. for a Roman woman by the name Herennia Antonia. (cf. Taubenschlag, Law 131 note 21).

RAFAEL TAUBENSCHLAG.