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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.
SURVEY OF PAPYRI PUBLISHED 1939-1945

I. DEMOTIC PAPYRI OF THE PTOLEMAIC PERIOD


The importance of the documents published here is that first, on internal evidence, they all derive originally from a single archive at Thebes, being concerned with the history of a small property (or its owners) over a period of twenty-three years, during which time, no less than nine persons successively acquired some sort of legal interest in it; secondly, they all dated to the reign of Ptolemy I Soter, with the exception of the four short receipts from the first half of the next reign, with which the dossier as now preserved, is completed.

The papyri exhibit no startling divergences from the legal forms already known from early Ptolemaic Demotic documents. Minor variants from the standard formulae, for which the chief sources are Griffith's Ryland Papyri, Spiegelberg's Papyri Hauswaldt and Sethe's Bürgschaftsurkunden, are noted in the commentaries on the individual papyri.

Among the papyri, № 10,522, 10,526, 10,527 are cessions, № 10,523 a bāwān on hypothecation, № 10,525 a typical form of lien in the national law, conceived as a suspensively conditioned sale (cf. Taubenschlag, Law 206 note 3), 10,524 a contract containing an arrangement authorizing a person to demand that his neighbor building a house should construct it:. ne ejus luminibus officiatur. A similar agreement between two veterans about a window is 10,500. № 10,537, 10,530, 10,536, 10,535, 10,529 are receipts.


This contract of marriage from 198 B.C. contains provisions concerning the husband's gift to his wife and the wife's gift to her husband (dos), further provisions in case of divorce. As the author points out, the contract differs from the normal schema sketched under № 5 by Möller in his dissertation: Zwei ägyptische Eheverträge aus vorsaitischer Zeit, Abh. Preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Phil. hist. Kl. № 3, 1918. New is the clause that the wife and her fortune has to be protected against any claims raised by whomesoever.


In a short paper read before the Papyrological Congress at Oxford in