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1949
The author deals with sales of land and makes up pp 12—19 a list of 226 contracts of sale.

Not seen.


This brilliant analysis of a wax-tablet inscription, belonging to the so-called *Tabellae ceratae Dacicae*, may be mentioned here because of its frequent references to the papyri, see p. 232 on ἄγραμματος, p. 233 on Adjutor as cognomen, p. 239 on the form of a loan of money.


In this essay the author examines the chirographs of soldiers: BGU 69 = M. Chr. 142, Mich. VII 438, VIII 440, III 161, VII 445 and points out that they show more or less a tendency towards romanization. All the clauses corresponding to local law are omitted in these chirographs; as for example relating to πράξις or to their treatment as a public document, whilst the local clause παντί τῷ ἱπεφέροντι is translated in a triple alternative: to the creditor, to the representative or to the heir.


The author denies the influence of the Roman recepta nautarum on the clauses of the Egyptian ναυλωτικαί in the epoch of the principate but admits such an influence for the period after Justinian.

M. LEWIS, *The meaning of ἕν Ἴμοιλία and kindred expressions in loan contracts* (Extr. from the *Transactions of the American Philological Association* vol. LXXVI (1945) pp 126—139).

Σῶν Ἴμοιλία, when it occurs as a modifier of the amount of the loan in the acknowledgement of receipt-clause (as opposed to the promise — to repay clause) means including 50% interests. While this formula had the undoubted advantage of brevity, it is possible that its use was dictated by more profound legal motives.