# **Rafał Taubenschlag**

## "A petition to queen Cleopatra", E. Visser, "Symbolae van Oven", 1946 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 3, 173

1949

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.



#### A. A. BURIKS, Papyrus de Leyde, dénoncant un vol (Symbolae van Oven, Leiden 1946, pp 111-115)

This is a petition from the third century B.C. addressed to the approphanity. The petitioner complains that in the district of Memphis, in the village Moithymis, some robbers entered his house in his absence and robbed the clothes of three unprotected women.

#### E. VISSER, A petition to queen Cleopatra (Symbolae van Oven, Leiden 1946, pp 116-121).

This is a petition from the first year of the reign of the last Cleopatra. The case submitted to the queen is as follows: Heracleia has been married to Heliodoros by  $\sigma_0\gamma\gamma\rho\alpha\varphi\dot{\eta}$   $\tau\rho\sigma\varphi\dot{\tau}\tau_1;$  Heliodoros, when he died, left to her all his property and the guardianship of their daughter Isidora (see on guardianship of women my *Law* I 119). But if Isidora should die before Heracleia (leaving no heirs?), then the brother (of Heliodoros?) Alexandros was obliged to restitute to Heracleia the *proix*. What Heracleia is complaining of, is not completely clear.; on the term (v. 6)  $\epsilon\pi i \tau \rho \sigma \sigma v$  $\dot{\alpha} v \epsilon \gamma \lambda \dot{\alpha} \gamma \tau \sigma v$  cf. Fuad III 3355 and my *Law* I 12655.

### TAGE LARSEN, Literarische Texte und ptolemäische Urkunden, Hauniae 1942.

Some only of the published texts, N° 9-12 are of legal interest. N° 9 (III cent. B.C.) is a letter concerning an assault: Diognetos was probably a fiscal debtor whose xhipoc was confiscated and assigned to a Basilizade yewpyde. Diognetos however refused to take notice of this and expelled the people of the  $\beta$ .  $\gamma$ . when they entered his field. Nº 10 (III cent. B.C.) concerns some dispute between the strategos and a priest. Nº 11 (158 B.C.) is a receipt of a payment to the idios logos for a house sold by auction by this ressort. The house belonged formerly to a certain Marasas who died heirless and whose house became as ademotor property of the king. The papyrus shows that Strabo's report XVII 797, 12 άλλος δ' έστιν ό προσαγορευόμενος ίδιος λόγος, δς των άδεσπότων και των είς καίσαρα πίπτειν δφειλόντων έξεταστής έστιν refers also to the Ptolemaic period. N° 12 (II cent. B.C.) are two business lettres which supply our information about way-bills, known from Ent. 27 = W. Chr. 442.