## Rafał Taubenschlag

"Vierzehn Berliner Griechische Papyri", H. Zilliacus, Helsingsfors 1941 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 3, 174-175

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.



## PAPYRI OF THE PTOLEMAIC AND ROMAN PERIOD

VERNE B. SCHUMAN, The Indiana University Papyri (Classical Philology 43 (1948) pp 110—115).

From the ten papyri published by the editor, are of legal interest  $N^{\circ}$  1 (73 B.C.) a sale(?);  $N^{\circ}$  2 (138 A.D.) a sale of a young camel,  $N^{\circ}$  3 (III cent. A.D.) a labor-contract.

BELL H. I. and C. H. ROBERTS, The Merton Papyri. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Greek Papyri in the collection of Wilfred Merton F. S. A. vol. I London, Emery Walker 1948.

Not yet seen.

## PAPYRI OF THE PTOLEMAIC, ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PERIODS

H. ZILLIACUS, Vierzehn Berliner Griechische Papyri (Societas Scientiarum Fennica Commentationes Humanarum Litterarum XI, 4, Helsingsfors 1941).

The first and the second of the fourteen published documents (156/155 B.C.) concern a fortification in the district of Herakleopolis. N° 3 (177/180 A.D.) is a circular issued by the prefect Minicius Sanctus concerning the menagement of estates sequestrated for debts (γενηματογραφούμενα). Such estates should be sold after a certain term by an auction on behalf ot the state. In this circular the prefect calls the attention of the strategos that he had find out during his conventus that many of such estates are still not yet sold. He advises therefore the strategos (v. 13) [πᾶ]σιν φανερόν ποιήσητε, ὅτι ἐὰν ἐν[τὸς] μηνῶν εξ μή ἀποδοθή τὸ ὀφιλό[με]νον τῷ φίσ $[x_{\Psi}, \pi_{\rho}]$ αθήσεται τὰ γε $[y_{\eta}u]$ ατογραφ[ούμεν]α κτλ.  $N^{\circ}$  4 (IV cent. A.D.) concerns proceedings before the praeses Thebaidis about death-duties in a case of common inheritance. Very interesting is the official subscription in (v. 27) edantur which authorizes the editio actionis (cf. Oxy. 1877). No 5 (417 A.D.) is a bid for a lease of two rooms by Eirene who acts as a proxy of Lykarios, a soldier (cf. my Law I 233). N° 6 (Justinians period) is a sale of a house with the formula: (v. 18) πεπρακέναι — καλ $\tilde{\eta}$  πίστει — (cf. my Law I 24831). N° 7 (574 A.D.) is a lease of waterworks from Oxyrhynchos, (on the clause (v. 26 ff) την δε νομήν άτρωτον, άβλαβή φυλάξω see my Law I 276). N° 8 (663 A.D.) is a contract of surety which calls itself (v. 25) έξω(μοσία), cautio juratoria, see the ed. p. 64 but also in (v. 12) and (v. 16) παράκλησις s. παρακλητική ἀσφάλεια (cf. my Law I 315). N° 9–14 are private lettres from the I–VI cent. A.D. The most interesting is N° 14 (VI A.D.) a letter to a bishop. The writer applies to the bishop to intervene with a certain κοινὸς δεσπότης (v. 12) ἀπολύσαί με. On the meaning of this term and its interpretation see the ed. p. 90.

PAUL COLLART, Les papyrus Théodore Reinach, tome II (Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale tome XXXIX, Le Caire 1940).

In this edition N° 59-91 are literary papyri, N° 91-143 are of legal interest. N° 91 (235 or 238 A.D.) is a letter written by the prefect Maevius Honoratianus to the strategos of Apollonopolite Heptacomia to tell him that he got the news about manifestations which had occurred in his ressort; the manifestations were probably against the government. The prefect, being afraid that they would cause some further troubles, gives some instructions to the strategus. N° 2 (392 A.D.) is a report of a public physician (cf. my Law II 5615). N° 3 (159/160 A.D.) is a κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογραφή (cf. my Law II 38). N° 94 (193/198 A.D.) contains declarations of two εεροτέχτονες under oath that not exercising any payed official functions, they get from the priests as remuneration two breads every time when they are accomplishing their annual duties in the temple during the month of Hadrian. N° 95 (49 A.D.) is a pass of the custom house: it serves as a permit for travel in the roads in the desert under protection of the police. N° 96 (133-135 A.D.) is a litis denunciatio (cf. my Law I 383). N° 97 (III/II cent. A.D.) is a notification to some local official that a woman escaped; the reason is not evident. N° 98 (109 A.D.) is a cession of some catoecic land. The buyer is an Alexandrian what confirms the opinion of Jouguet that owners of catoecic land were generally priests, Alexandrians, Romans and Hellenes from the γώρα. N° 99 (30 B.C. - 14 A. D.) is a lease of public land confirmed by an oath. N° 100 (212-217 A.D.) is a lease of arable land. N° 101 (198-209 A.D.) is a sale on delivery (cf. my Law I 254); the same is N° 102 (VI cent. A.D.). N° 103 (26 A.D.) is the superior part of Ryl. 178, a loc. cond. operis with a nurse (cf. my Law I 284), published, long ago, by Collart, Mél. Glotz (1932), 241-247. A similar contract is N° 104 (26 A.D.). N° 105 (432 A.D.) is an antichretic loan