Rafał Taubenschlag

"Dai papiri inediti della Raccolta Milanese", Rita Calderini [et al.], "Aegyptus", XXII, 1942 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 3, 178-179

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.
tract concerning an inheritance. A widow administers the paternal inheritance on behalf of her infant child (cf. the mother as curatrix, my Law I 134). The document may be either a deed of sale, through which the mother sold the inheritance, or a receipt issued by the next of the child to the mother to the effect that he received the inheritance from her. № 16 (VI/VII cent. A.D.) is an ordinary lease of land. It is stipulated in the document that the rental is to be delivered at the granary of a monastery (see the explanation p. 77). № 17, 18 and 19 are letters.


The texts published by the editors are: № 1 (49 A.D.) the edict of Gnaeus Vergilius Capito; № 2 (60 A.D.) a mutilated edict of Lucius Julius Vestinus, (unpublished); only the passages concerning its publication by the strategus are preserved and readable. Jean Maspero suggested that cattle formed part of the subject of the edict as well as boundaries. № 3 (68 A.D.) the edict of Tiberius Julius Alexander. Text B (a new recension). № 5 and 6 (III cent. A.D.) are epigrams of Hermeas. № 7—42 are miscellaneous inscriptions from the Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine period.

PAPYRI OF THE ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PERIODS

RITA CALDERINI, TERESA CERULLO, ORSOLINA MONTEVECCHI, SERGIO FRANCIIONI, ORONZO PARLANGELI, Dai papiri inediti della Raccolta Milanese (Aegyptus XXII (1942) 55—73).

In № 11, a letter from III cent. A.D. we find the words (v. 14) εἰς τὴν ἐπίτηρησιν τῶν ὑγιοτάτων τινάς περὶ τὰς μερίδας ὑπάρχοντων; see my Law II 90; № 12 (187 A.D.) is a receipt of λαογραφία; № 13 (III cent. A.D.) an account; № 14 (III cent. A.D.) a fragment of a petition; № 15 (V/VI cent. A.D.) a contract of services (cf. my Law I 281ff), for three years. There are many expressions referring to Roman law; (v. 6/7) εἰς τὸ μηδὲν μᾶρφον ἡ ἀμελέων ἡ κατάγνωσι αὐτῶν περὶ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι: (v. 13) ἀποκαταστήσαι σοι τὰ ὑπὸ μετὰ πίπτεσίν ἀγαθῆς, cf. my Law I 3116; (v. 16) ἐκχάλοντα μὲ ἀνὰ εἰς ταῖς τινὰς καὶ καταγνώσεις (cf. my Law I 276). The obligations of both the parties are strengthened by penalty (cf. my
**LAW I 283.** No. 16 (III/IV cent. A.D.) and 17 (III/IV cent. A.D.) are letters, 18 (140–141 A.D.) and 19 (III cent. A.D.) are accounts.


The edition contains new classical fragments (No. 2208–2222), extant classical authors (2223–2226) and documents of the Roman and Byzantine period.

No. 2227–2229 are official. No. 2227 (215–16 A.D.) is a letter of a prefect (?) where (v. 7) the verb πολέμαρχος is mentioned. This may have been a magistrate of Alexandria, or perhaps more likely, either of Antinoopolis or Hermopolis. No. 2228 (283 A.D.) contains copies of the correspondence of a strategus. In v. 32 we read: ἐν τῇ βοολεπτήριῳ: if the letter is really addressed to the senate of Oxyrhynchus, this is the first mention of a βοολεοτήριον at that city (cf. 1412 introd.) except 21105, ίο, where, however, the word is used as a synonym of the senate. Here it may well be used of the actual chamber. Among the declarations to officials, Oxy. 2230 (119 A.D.) is a declaration of the gild of cloth-dealers of Hermopolis to the strategus in answer to his inquiry, that they have valued two hundred blankets, which are to be delivered to the army. It is, however, not a mere declaration, for they state at the same time that they have received the price and have delivered the blankets. On the verso are portions of two columns of a report of legal proceedings. Oxy. 2331 (241 A.D.) is a notification of succession. Aurelia Thermuthion declares to the βιβλιοφυλάχς, in order that they make the proper παράθεσις, that she is the legal heir of her daughter Techosis, who has died intestate; a translated copy of the agnītio bonorum possessionis will be submitted at the same time to prove her claims (II 13–30). It was already known that a special ἀπογραφή of an inheritance had to be made (cf. Kreller, *Erbr. Unters*, pp 107–19; my Law I 171, 200), but the present document is the first instance of a παράθεσις of succession. No. 2232 (316 A.D.) is a nomination to office of two collectors, addressed to the praepositus pagi. No. 2233 (350 A.D.) is a declaration to the riparii: the chief of the irenarchs and two irenarchs had been ordered by the riparii to produce the delinquents and probably also to investigate the matter on the