## Rafał Taubenschlag

"Κολπιτεύω 'faire de la contrebande'", Bror Olsson, "Eranos", vol. XLVIII, 1950, fasc. 4 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 5, 241

1951

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.



In this article the author deals with P. Heid. 1272; Ryl. III 479 Ryl. III 474 and Pap. 16.976 and 16.977 published by S c h u b a r t Münchener Beitr. XXXV (1945), 184—190, which according to the author refer to the exc. resp. querela non numeratae pecuniae. Very interesting are his remarks on p. 138, 142 on the Emperor Justinian's Ban upon Commentaries to the Digest with reference to B e r g e r's noted article on the subject (p. 1387).

Bror Olsson, Κολπιτεύω "faire de la contrebande" (Eranos vol. XLVIII, fasc. 4 (1950) 157)

Bror Olsson establishes that the term κολπιτεύω in the Papyrus N° 35 of the "Papyrus de Philadelphia" ed. by Jean Scherer, Cairo 1947 (II cent. A. D.) means "to smuggle". Thus the meaning of the letter of Longinos seems to be the following one: "As concerns the numerous rumours regarding the city outside the gates a smuggled letter will reach you before long".

D. Detcher, Die angebliche Erwähnung des bulgarischen Volksnamens in einem Papyrus aus Ägypten (Spisanie na Bulgarskaia Akademia na Naukite, LXXI, Klon istoriko-filologicen 34, Sofia 1950. pp. 192-194)

The author concerns himself with the papyrus, which Wessely does complete — Studien zur Paläographie u. Papyruskunde VIII (1908), 189 and XX (1921), 100—in the following way:

]βουλγαρικ[οῦ χαρτα]λαμίου

and assumes that the papyrus presents a receipt given upon the delivery of a "Bulgarian" girdle. The author proves that the word cannot have this meaning as such a kind of girdle did not exist in the middle ages. Boulgarials (1, 5) is not adjective but a name of a person, as it by Preisigke, Namenbuch 77 has already been presumed. The Latin rendering of the name Boulgarials is also met in an epitaph from Spain (Diehl, Inscriptiones Lat. Christ. No 1436). The German origin of the same cannot be doubted. That the Germans are to be found in Egypt during the time, to which our text belongs, is shown by Preisigke, Namenbuch 354 and SB 7483.

A. Steinwenter, 'Ακολουθία (Journal of Juristic Papyrology IV, 219-227).