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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 respect of his office as choachyte. These offerings would be brought by relatives to the tombs served by Pana, and afterwards handed over to him in payment for his up-keep of the tombs. Eschous, last demand is: to arrange for the embalming and burial "according to the manner of men" i.e. in her customary way — an obligation which from the earliest days in Egypt had fallen on the oldest son (cf. the testament of the Bishop of Hermouthis in Lond. I 77 p. 231 = M. Chr 319 (v. 58) και ἀγάπας καὶ τοῦ θανάτου ἐπισημοίς ἡμέρας ἐκτελεσθήσαι προνοίας σου κατὰ τὸν ἐπι- τρόπον νόμον; on Αἰγύπτια τάφη see K rell er, Erbr. Unters. 369 ff; my Law I 6 note).

C. Pr éaux, Pr ét de blé et d'argent de Pathyris (Chronique d'Egypte N° 50 (1950) p. 277—282).

This small loan of 124 B.C. is the one text more to be assigned to the considerable pile of documents of Pathyris. The clauses are the usual ones. Our loan shows that the mention of the διάγραμμα in the clause foreseeing the overdue interest is not limited to the practice of the notaries public in Alexandria. From the social point of view this ostracan brings a new datum: the presence of the Macedonian ethnics at Pathyris.

T. Re ekman s and E. V an't Da ck, A 2-nd Century B.C. petition (Revue intern. des droits de l'antiquité V p. 417—427).

This papyrus contains a υπόμνημα to the strategos. Horus a Crown cultivator from a village in the Aphroditopolite Nome seems to have bought some land from a certain woman, and to have paid her its full price or an instalment of it. The woman afterwards refused to surrender her property. In this υπόμνημα Horus asks the strategos to let the chief of the police summon her and to force her to ἀφοιρίσαι καὶ καταγράψαι; cf. on these terms the literature p. 426, it may be added my Law I 243—4.

PAPYRI FROM THE PTOLEMAIC, ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PERIOD


Chapter V of this publication contains „Les papyrus et les ostraca grecs“ ed. by J. M ant euffel (cf. Journ. of Jur. Pap. III,
101 ff). There we find an enteuxis by a cleruch published in the meantime in *Journ. of Jur. Pap.* III, 103, accounts and receipts. Ostr. N° 360 concerns χαρτῶν τέλος (cf. Manteuffel, l.c. 105) and decides the question of papyrus monopoly in the Ptolemaic period (cf. my *Law* II 87). On p. 345 the editor deals with the Jewish quarter of Apollinopolis (cf. Manteuffel, l.c. 110 ff) in the Roman period, and the Ἰουδαίων τέλος (cf. my *Law* II 39). Ostr. N° 402 (19 A.D.) refers to βαλανευτικὸν (ὑπὲρ τοῦ βαλανεύου); N° 428 (95 A.D.) to a tax ὑπὲρ ξενίας. In N° 449 (164 A.D.) the laographia tax (cf. my *Law* II 68—9) is paid δι(ά) της άδελ(φης) ίερ(είας) "Ισιδος Σαραπίας. Ostr. 473—474 are unique: they contained demotic texts followed by a Latin signature.

**PAPYRI FROM THE ROMAN PERIOD**


The texts of this collection relate to a definitive family from Tebtunis. For some reason the member of the family threw away a collection of old and recent family papers on a rubbish-heap where they lay waiting for eighteen centuries.

The collection contains 55 texts which are now in the hands of several owners. Some of them had already been published.

N° 1 (80—90 A. D) contains an agreement between Herakleides and his wife, by which Herakleides establishes κατοχή upon his property (v. 30) [Δ]ιδύμηι τά πρόκειμενα άκαταχρημάτιστα cf. on this term *P re i s i g k e* s. h. v.; P. Meyer, *Jur. Pap.* p. 150; *Gnomon* § 2 see Riccobono jr., *Gnomon* p. 15 ff. in consequence of which he is not able to dispose of it without his wife’s consent (v. 29) παρουσίας συν[.......]γς εὔδοκήσεως ἐφ’ ὅ ἔκατον νοίησον [ο]ικομοιόν (cf. my *Law* I 94—95). N° 21 (122 A.D.) concerns a dowry of Didymarion the remaining of which in the amount of 600 drachmæ is paid by her brother after her father death. N° 13 (113—4 A. D.) is a deed of divorce. The marriage itself had been concluded at an unknown date in the form of a ἐμπλογία in which Lysimachos acknowledged to Kastor that he had received the dowry and the