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"Aus den thebanischen Bankakten", U. Wilcken, "Arch. f. Pap.", XV, 1953 : [recenzja]

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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.



U. Wilcken, Aus den thebanischen Bankakten (Arch. f. Pap. XV [1953] 46—60).

The documents published here by Wilcken correspond to Nos. 202 and 203 of UPZ. They belong to the Theban bank documents preserved in Paris and published in 1905 by E. Revillout in his Mélanges sur la métrologie, l'économie politique et l'histoire de l'ancienne Egypte. No. 202 is a payment order to the bank of Thebais for two iron anchors. The priests of Amonrasonther lent out to the royal ἀρχεδέατρος (or ἀρχελέατρος) Χλίδων and for the royal service two iron anchors belonging to the holy barque, weighing eight talents and being in their custody. They addressed the dioecetes Apollonios in order to have the anchors replaced perhaps because they had neither been replaced nor returned. Apollonios wrote a letter to the tebarchos Demetrios on the 29th of Pharmouthi of the year 40th the end of which has been preserved in copies II, 1-5 and II a 1-4, with the request to take care that the anchors of equal value would be returned to the priests. Demetrios sent the letter to his representative, the vice-tebarchos Dionysios (I, 2). He considered, he should first establish the weight of the two anchors before he issued the payment - order to the bank. On this purpose he sent the letter written by the dioecetes to the tebarchos to a certain Πανᾶς perhaps an employee in his office asking him for information about the market price of iron of that time. Its ἀναφορά of the 19th of Payni of the year 40 we have in II, 6-10. The market price of one iron mina was then 500 copper drachmas. The eight talents of iron of both anchors corresponded to the value of 40 talents of copper. Euclosing a copy of the dioecetes letter and the report of Panas, Dionysios wrote a letter still in Payni (which we have in original I and in a copy Ia) to Heracleides, the trapezites of Thebais, in which he ordered him to pay 40 talents of copper to the priests, on condition that the letter would be signed by Dionysios and by the royal scribe, Heliodoros.

No. 203 is a payment order to the bank of Thebais for the repair of the, holy barque. The course of the affair is similar to that in No. 202. The priests explained that affair in a letter addressed not directly to Dionysios but to his superior, the tebarchos or even to the dioecetes (like in No. 202). The letter was finally sent to Dionysios for settlement. He issued the payment order after having made some inquiries as to the market price of iron, after ha-

ving attained some official opinion of an expert about the costs of the repair and after having the priests assertions verified (as he did in No. 202).

C. Préaux, Ostraca ptolémaïques du Musée du Caire (Chronique d'Egypte No. 56 [1953] 322—334).

This series is the continuation of the one published in Chronique d'Egypte XXVIII No. 55 (1953) 109—120. Miss Préaux publishes here O. Cairo 9524 (138/137 B.C), the receipts issued by the tax-farmers of the tax imposed on thick garments makers. This document represents a strict analogy with W.O. 1616, the receipts given by the same farmers, in the same year and in the month of Pharmouthi to a κασοποιός called Aristide; as writers used to deform the names he could easily be Aristodemos mentioned in our document. We are not aware of the basis for the monthly taxation here discussed; whether it was, a kind of tax of the type of τετάρτη οτ a licence tax. O. Cairo 9644 (136—135 B.C.); O. Cairo 9505 (136—5 B.C.); O. Cairo 9501 = WO 1085 (136—5 B.C.); O. Cairo 9682 (June, 26th, 132 B.C.) are similar receipts. O. Cairo 9654 (144 B.C.?) is a receipt of grain for Memnonia; O. Cairo 9657 (125 B.C.) — a receipt of grain for Pathyris.

T. Rönne and P. M. Fraser, A Hadra-Vase in the Ashmolean Museum (Journ. Amer. Arch. 39 [1953] 84 ff.).

Those vases of the Hadra-group which we are concerned in contain the ashes of persons designated simply by their name and ethnic, or by their name and ethnic in which is added a title: $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma$ - $\beta\epsilon\dot{\nu}\tau\eta$ or $\theta\epsilon\omega\rho\dot{\nu}$ (or twice) $\dot{\alpha}\rho\chi t\theta\dot{\epsilon}\omega\rho\dot{\nu}$. The urns contain the ashes of various envoys and theoroi who died while on visits to Alexandria. It appears that the state appointed the main Hadra-Necropolis to receive the remains of these distinguished foreigners. The majority of the vases should be assigned to the reign of Philopator.

Griechische Papyri der Hamburger Staats- und Universitäts-Bibliothek mit einigen Stücken aus der Sammlung Hugo Ibscher hg. vom Seminar für klassische Philologie der Universität Hamburg, eingeleitet von Bruno Snell (Hamburg 1954).