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"Arameyskiy kontrakt 134 g.n.e. iz okrestnostey Mertvogo moria", [w:] "Drevniy mir. Sbornik statey v chest' akademika V. V. Struve" = "An Aramaic contract dated A.D. 134 from the environs of the Dead Sea", [w:] "The Ancien-World. A collection of essays in honour of the academician V. V. (...)"

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## SURVEY OF SOVIET PAPYROLOGY

I. D. A m u s i n, *Iz novykh rabot po papirologii* = *New works on papyrology. Vestnik Drevney Istorii* (= *VDI*), 1959, No. 2, pp. 192–203.

This is a detailed review of *C.P. Jud. I* and R. T a u b e n s c h l a g's, *The Law*<sup>2</sup>. In the first part the reviewer highly praises the methodological and philological aspects of the *Corpus* and shows the values of the papyri edited in this volume for the knowledge of the social and economic history of the Jewish population in Egypt. Besides his own notes and observations Mr Amusin quotes the propositions of S. J. L u r i e (contained in a letter to the reviewer) to complete: *C.P. Jud. I*, 128, 10: ]ων ἄν ἐγυῆς μεθ'ῆναι (= μεθεῖναι?); 135, 6: [ᾗζε]σθαί; 141,8: καταλ[λά]ττιν.

I. D. A m u s i n, *Arameyskiy kontrakt 134 g.n.e. iz okrestnostey Mertvogo moria. Drevniy mir. Sbornik statey v chest' akademika V. V. Struve* = *An Aramaic contract dated A.D. 134 from the environs of the Dead Sea. The Ancien-World. A collection of essays in honour of the academician V. V. Struve. Moscow, 1962, pp. 202–213.*

Mr A m u s i n gives here a reedition, the Russian translation and a detailed commentary of the text published in 1954 (cf. J. T. M i l i k. *Un contrat juif de l'an 134 après J. C. Revue biblique* 61 (1954) pp. 182–190). The editor offers a very important improvement in reading the last word in the 1.10: ḥwr or ḥrr. Consequently the corresponding fragment of the contract must be understood as a declaration of the seller that the buyer is „free” or „freed” from any possible vindictio concerning a sold house. This emendation puts aside a series of often contradictory interpretations of this document, allowing for a harmonious and logical reconstruction of its constituent parts. Mr Amusin draws also parallels between this contract and corresponding papyrological and Talmudic materials. In the light of these parallels it is clear that legal practice and formulae which were established in the Near East and Egypt in the VII–VI centuries B.C. remained unchanged.

W. G. B o r u k h o v i c h, *Antichnye avtory o proizvodstve papirusa-bumagi v Egipte. Uchenye zapiski Gor'kovskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Seriya*