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the month of June 339 A. D. N<sup>o</sup> 33 (346 A. D.) is an official account of expediture. This account forms part of the return of income and expenditure presented by the provincial treasurer (χρυσώνης cf. Wilcken, *Grundz.* 164—6) for submission to his superior, the *praepositus thesaurorum* in Alexandria. It is likely that in such an account the two Greek cities were listed first and that consequently the entries preceding l. 18 relate to Antinoopolis. The various payments made to officials „for corn”, „for clothing” (i. e. *vestis militaris*) represent not so much payment for expenses as payments ob *adaerationem*.

N<sup>o</sup> 41 (early III cent. A. D.) is a military register perhaps a *pri-dianum* and belongs to a class of documents represented among the papyri by BGU 696 the record of a cohort in Moesia published by A. S. Hunt in *Racc. Lumbroso* p. 265 ff; Ryl. II 79; Lond. 2723 and a few smaller fragments in Mich. VII 448, 450. Of this the closest parallel to 41 is P. Mil. Inv. 3240 with the difference that this is a list of auxiliary and 41 probably of legion soldiers.

N<sup>o</sup> 38 (301 A. D.) is a sworn declaration by the guild of silversmiths of Antinoopolis addressed probably to the epiteretes and stating the price at which their commodities are sold (Oxy 85 and PSI 202). It was written in the year in which the Diocletian's edict *de maximis pretiis* was published. A reference to the edict itself may possibly be seen in v. 27 of the text; from the fact that the declaration is made in accordance with an edict of the prefect (v. 13—14) we may infer that the prefect required statements of commodity prices from all guilds to insure that they conform to the tariffs.

Herbert Chayyim Youtie and John Garret Winter, *Papyri and Ostraca from Karanis second series Ann Arbor; The University of Michigan Press 1951.*

This volume contains private letters (464—521) and ostraca (972—1111). Although the texts are not of legal character, they refer frequently to legal matters and deserve therefore the attention of the jurists.

In N<sup>o</sup> 499 (II cent. A. D.) Sabinianus urges his brother Apollinarius to do everything in his power to enable Sabinianus to become their sisters κύριος (v. 14) ὡς πάντος ἐμοὶ κύριον λαμβάνη, παρακαλῶ προσέκειν τῆι <v>> ἀδελφῆι ἐν οἷς ἐάν σου δεηθῆι.

On guardianship over women cf. my *Law* I 128 and my art. in *Arch. d' hist. du droit oriental* II (1938) 293—214; on brothers as guardians

of their sisters cf. Weiss, *Arch. für Pap.* IV 86 ff; on transactions of business through documents of certain kind which needed the assistance of a κύριος cf. my *Law* I 132 ff. As for the legal proceedings in N<sup>o</sup> 507 (II—III cent. A. D.) where Artemis writes to Socrates for an ἐκδικος to represent her in a lawsuit (v. 7) ἐπὶ γὰρ οὐκ ἔξεστι γυνῆ ἡὲν ἄνευ ἐκδικίου δικάσασθαι. This principle corresponds to the local law (cf. my *art. Arch. d'hist. du Droit orient.* II 313) but not to the Roman law as it is practised in Egypt; on ἐκδικος cf. my *Law* I 116 ff. Very important is N<sup>o</sup> 476 (III cent. A. D.) where Terentianus writes to his father that a friend of his (the father of Julius) (v. 9) ἔπεμψε μοι φάσιν περὶ γυναικός, γνώμην μου λαμβάνων ἐωνεῖτό μοι. As the verb γυνῆ always denotes a free person (cf. Preisigke s. h. v., a slave—girl is called παιδίσκη cf. my *Law* I 50) the text refers to a purchase of a free person (cf. my *Law* I 55—6) by proxy (cf. my *Law* I 233).

N<sup>o</sup> 1098 (264 A. D.) is a receipt for delivery of a slave (v. 2—3) δοῦλ(ον) καὶ πιστὰ παρέδ(ωκεν); for the signification of these words see BGU IV, 1152<sub>24-25</sub> cf. P. Meyer, *Jur. Pap.* 45; my *Law* I 60.

In N<sup>o</sup> 464 (99 A. D.) Apollonous may be the wife as well as the sister of Terentianus; on marriages between brother and sister cf. my *Law* I 83; in N<sup>o</sup> 468 (II cent. A. D.) Ptolemaeus might be the natural father(φύσει πατήρ) of Terentianus, Tiberianus might be his adoptive father (θέσει πατήρ) cf. note ad 46—47; on adoption see my *Law* I 100—102.

N<sup>o</sup> 511 (III cent. A. D.) a letter of Ptolemaeus to his father, is of more than ordinary interest because it refers to a cult-banquet in honor of Sarapis. The place of meeting is not mentioned, but it is likely to have been near Memphis or the Sarapeum at Arsinoite (cf. the ed. p. 142). Offered the choice of paying certain fees or acting as ἀγορανόμος Ptolemaeus has accepted the latter alternative. He will receive double portions at the banquet and the duty of providing five loads of wood. The last is a compensated service which he is eager for his father to undertake. — In (v. 2) a special fee σιωπητικοῦ is mentioned, upon which light is thrown by the great Bacchic inscription in the Metropolitan Museum (Vogliano — Cumont — Alexander, *A. J. A.* XXXVII 1933, 215—270), where a group of novices bear the name σιγηταί. Ptolemaeus is, in all likelihood a σιωπητικός, a novice of Sarapis, residing in the

temple area until his initiation should be completed, and is subject to a fee fixed for initiates of his level (Y o u t i e, *Harv. Theol. Rev.* XLI 1948, 9—29). In (v. 4) a τόπος refers probably to an individual place at the banquet, as in Luke 14,9—10. That places were designed is clear from Mich. V 243 (time of Tiberius), where each participant has his own place (τόπος) and a small fine is imposed on anyone who attempts to occupy the place of another (cf. further inform. ad v. 4 p. 143, see on religious associations my *Law* II 67—8).

Many references are to be found to the law of obligations. In N<sup>o</sup> 477 (II cent. A. D.) Terentianus explains to his father Tiberianus that difficulties have arisen in connection with the registration of a document in Alexandria because the person in whose name the document was drawn is needed (v. 8.) τὸ γράμμα καταχωρίσαι καὶ [ἐπορηκότα με δεό]μενο[ν] αὐτοῦ οὗ ἐστὶν εἰς τὸ ὄν[ο]μα τὸ γράμ[μα γεγραμμένο]ν ἵνα [κατ]αγράφῃ; on this reading cf. notes ad v. 10. but also possible is [κατ]αγραφῆι or even [ἀν]αγραφῆι.

In N<sup>o</sup> 480 (II cent. A. D.) Terentianus writes to his father regarding conversations with Aemilius seemingly a business agent or legal adviser, and difficulties which have arisen in connection with a group of chirographs, because they can be registered only through the bureau of the archidikastes cf. *Mitteis, Grundz.* 82—87. N<sup>o</sup> 464 (99 A. D.) refers to *procuratio bonorum* (cf. my *Law* I 235<sub>4</sub>), N<sup>o</sup> 464<sub>1,2</sub> mentions *donatio* (cf. my *Law* I 301), 468<sub>1,9</sub> (II cent. A. D.) purchase; 469 (II cent. A. D.) purchases by proxy (cf. my *Law* I 233); N<sup>o</sup> 475 (v. 11) (II cent. A. D.), 492<sub>8</sub> (II cent. A. D.), 512 (III cent. A. D.) refer to sales. This last letter suggests that Ptolemaeus and Didymus as partners had acquired some property when a loan issued by them was not repaid. Evidently a loan secured by hypothec with *lex commissoria* (cf. my *Law* I 209) is handled. Their attempts to effect a sale have been unsuccessful and now Ptolemaeus is ceding to Didymus all his rights in return for a third part of the amount of the sale (cf. on ἐκχώρησις, Mario Amelotti, *ἐκχώρησις ed un papiro milanese inedito Athenaeum* N. S. 26 (1948) pp. 76—82, see *Journ. of Jur. Pap.* IV 386). A ὀριοδείκτης is on the verso mentioned; on this official see my art. *Sav. Z.* 55, 287; *Law* I 192 ff. N<sup>o</sup> 464 (99 A. D.) mentions ἐκφόρια „rental in kind” as distinguished from φόρος „rental in money”; and also reduction of rent. In N<sup>o</sup> 513 (1-st. half of the IV cent. A. D.) the writer urges her husband to find a lessee for

a plot of ground belonging to her. N<sup>o</sup> 990 (IV A. D.) previously published in T. A. P. A. LXXIII (1942) p. 76 mentions *πιττάκιον*. N<sup>o</sup> 479 (early II cent. A. D.), 489 (II cent. A. D.), 521 (V cent. A. D.) concern mandates (cf. my *Law I* 229). In N<sup>o</sup> 503 (late II cent. A. D.) the writers' purpose is to enlist Antonius' help in obtaining cattle for use in his estate (cf. p. 125 note 12) (v. 12) *τρεις βόας* [*τρεῖς βόας μοι δανίζειν καλὰς καὶ μεγάλας* cf. Princ. III 151 see my *Law I* 278 n. 4 and other pap. N<sup>o</sup> 505 (II-III cent. A. D.) could according to the ed. describe a bank transaction closely similar to that recorded in Adler G 9. Coll III as revised and discussed by Wilcken, *Arch. f. Pap.* XIII, 221. In fact this pap. refers to a lawsuit. The parties Valerianus and Socrates had deposited the money in question with a *ὑπὸ κτηνάρχη* in court (cf. a similar case Mil. 25 IV, 14 (126—7 A. D.) *καὶ σφραγισθῆν ὑπὸ τε σου καὶ τ[ο]ῦ Παυ[λ]εῖνου μενῖ παρὰ Θεώνι ὑπη[ρ]έτῃ* as sequester on condition that he will return it by the *πράκτωρ* to the winning partner (cf. my art *IURA* II, 80 ff). This is now done and Valerianus writes to Socrates; *ὁ ὑπὸ κτηνάρχη παρ' ὧ τὸν χαλκὸν ἐθεματίσαμεν* (on *θεματίζω* cf. Catt vers. IV, 26 ff see Jörs, *Sav. Z.* 39,100; P. Haun IV, 9 p. 89; Preisigke, *Girowesen* 185) *λέγει δεδωκέναι τῷ πράκτορι ὡς ἵνα σοι μεταβλήται*. N<sup>o</sup> 992 (III cent. A. D.) bears the heading *β(·)* and *ἀντικαταλλαγῆς* i. e. a deed of barter cf. A. Barbera *Aegyptus* (1940) p. 24 N<sup>o</sup> 3 and my *Law I* 300. Since a transfer of property is mentioned in l. 5. of the present text the editors suggest *βεβαιωτικοῦ*. I would rather suggest *β(εβαιώσεως)* cf. Flor. 46 Col I v. 13, my *Law I* 301<sub>g</sub>; on the charges for *χρηματισμοί* cf. note 6.

To penal law refers besides N<sup>o</sup> 468 (II cent. A. D.) (v. 13) *et me iacentem in liburna sublata sunt* and 488 (II cent. A. D.) (v. 10) *ἐπιδιαρπάζεται ἀπὸ σοῦ* (cf. my *Strafrecht* 88), N<sup>o</sup> 473 (II cent. A. D.) —In this papyrus Tabetheus complains that Tiberianus has not forwarded a shipment of linen to her son Saturnilus, but the real purpose of her letter is to explain how Saturnilus came to be guilty of murder. She urges Tiberianus to effect a settlement of the claims resulting from the murder. The murder was not premeditated but was committed at a moment of overpowering passion. In text of IV or V cent. BGU IV 1024 Col. V. 2—4 *μανία ἔρωτος* is alleged as the reason for murder and brings reduced punishment of hard labor in the mines in place of the death penalty. Tabetheus suggests that 1200 dr. which is the estimate of the amount due her from Tiberianus in consequence of *βλάβη* should be devoted by

him to repairing the damage done by his son (similar settlements are mentioned in Oxy 1897 where the village of Pipano undertakes to pay the damage in gold, presumably in consequence of the murder of a man from Pake cf., my *Law I* 329<sub>28</sub>). On similar settlements in other private delicts in local law, cf. my *Strafrecht* 10 ff.

Procedural proceedings are illustrated by N<sup>o</sup> 492 (II cent. A. D.) and 493 (II cent. A. D.). It is evident from 1. 4—7 and 19 in N<sup>o</sup> 494 that the present letter is a reply to one from Thausarion who seems to have heard little or nothing from Coprous. The latter left Alexandria for Karanis before a final decision had been communicated to Thaisarion's brother (v. 5) ὅτε ἀνέβη οὐπου πέρας γέγονει τὸ πρᾶγμα... οὐ δὲ αἱ ἐπιστολαὶ ἐξήλθαν (the ἐπιστολαὶ which the writer expects (1.18) are evidently official replies to petitions respecting the case in question). In N<sup>o</sup> 493 (II cent. A. D.) Sabinus writes to two persons that he has come to Alexandria in connection with a lawsuit and has uncounted exasperating delays. The former archidicastes has vacated his office and the new incumbent has not yet arrived. Sabinus hoped that with his arrival the case will soon be concluded. Another private letter of some significance for the activity of the archidicastes in the II cent. A. D. is P. Jand. II 9 (cf. Wilcken, *Arch. f. Pap.* IV 292-294). For the role of the archidicastes see the literature note 10—11; add my *Law I* 373 ff.

In connection with the process lawyers (νομικοί) may be noted, who are mentioned in N<sup>o</sup> 476<sub>24</sub>; 477<sub>12</sub>; 478<sub>42</sub>.

As far as the political law is concerned N<sup>o</sup> 508 (I—III cent. A. D.) is noteworthy, where (v. 18) the word συσσυτία is applied to the prefect's staff. Of special interest is the mention of Claudius Severus in N<sup>o</sup> 466 (107 A. D.) (v. 25—26) the first governor of the province of Arabia after A. Cornelius Palma subdued the district in 106 A. D.

As to the population after the C. A. κομηταὶ are mentioned in N<sup>o</sup> 1015<sub>3</sub> (IV cent. A. D.); 1919<sub>3</sub> (IV A. D.); 1020<sub>4</sub> (IV cent. A. D.); 1022<sub>2</sub> (previously published in *Berytus VIII fasc. 2* (1944) 92.)

In N<sup>o</sup> 492<sub>20</sub> (II cent. A. D.) the writer wants his sister to tell him whether the village secretary has assigned him a liturgy and if so, what sort. In N<sup>o</sup> 515 we read that the man entrusted with the delivery of a letter had disappeared from village at an earlier time, doubtless in the manner and for the purpose usual with the ἀναχωρηκότες (cf. on the right of movement my *Law II* 301)

and on his return he had been taken into custody by Anubion. Since the delinquent is now willing to pay whatever is due on his account, he is being sent by Nilus to Agenor, who has authority to make a satisfactory arrangement (v. 3 ἀποδράσαντος); it was a common practice in Roman Egypt to resort to flight as an escape from burdensome tax or rent obligations (ἀναχωρεῖν). This institution and its fiscal consequences are described in detail by Lewis, *JEA* XXIII 63—75. A runaway who returned to his village or was apprehended elsewhere was subject to punishment if he did not discharge his obligations cf Lewis l. c. 70 n. 1. N<sup>o</sup> 515 implies that if a man was willing to make up a deficit caused by his absence, he ought to be allowed to do so but it does not give this procedure as obligatory.

There are to be found many indications to military problems in the letters. N<sup>o</sup> 466 (107 A. D.) (v. 19—20) gives a suggestive picture of the hard labor which was the lot of an ordinary soldier in a frontier province. N<sup>o</sup> 465 (107 A. D.) the writer speaks of himself as a *principalis*, in 466 he tells how he became a *librarius legionis*. N<sup>o</sup> 467 (II cent. A. D.) Terentianus refers to his enlistment as a marine in the Alexandrian fleet and gives his address as the liburnian Neptune. N<sup>o</sup> 469 (II cent. A. D.) Tiberianus is given his military title of *speculator*. In this capacity he was attached to the staff of the prefect and was concerned, as we see in 472, with the transmission of official mail along the routes of the *cursus publicus*. N<sup>o</sup> 485 (II cent. A. D.) gives the information that a certain Apollinarius had obtained an assignment as *secutor* on the staff of Valerius Pius (cf. note 4.). The most interesting is N<sup>o</sup> 514 (II cent. A. D.). This letter concerns the fact that Isidora's son has died in the course of a military career and she is now seeking to recover his *deposita* or savings. She has been ill and has missed the day set aside for withdrawals of *deposita* (cf. note 10).

There are many indications as to the post-office. Thus f. i. N<sup>o</sup> 472 (II cent. A. D.) where a *frumentarius* is mentioned who is found actively engaged in delivering letters in the early part of the second century A. D. This activity he shares with *speculatores*. N<sup>o</sup> 467 (early II cent) Terentianus writes to Tiberianus (v. 23) *et si quid missurus inscribe omnia et signa mihi scribe in e[p]istula ne quid mute[t]ur dum adfertur* (see also 468<sub>o</sub> note cf. Wenger, art. *Signum* 2377).

Finally may be noted that N<sup>o</sup> 464 (99 A. D.) (v. 9—10) refers to a private teacher in a Greek family (cf. my *Law* II 59).