

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"Une nouvelle édition de P. Petrie III 20, Recto coll. 1-3", M. Th. Lenger, "Chronique d'Égypte", 57, 1954 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 9-10, 535-536

1955-1956

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.

rights resulting from the lease contract even beyond the term agreed upon the lease.

In No. 191, a draft of a letter (III cent. B.C.) is referred to the execution of a mandate. The same holds good for a private letter No. 192 (III cent. B.C.) which is designated as an ἐντόλιον (ἐντολή). Noteworthy is that in these papyri the term πρόστιμον has the meaning of an "additional amount".

E. Kiessling, *Sammelbuch griechischer Urkunden aus Aegypten* (vol. V, part IV, 1955).

Vol. V of the *Sammelbuch* comprises four parts; the first two appeared in the years 1934 and 1938 and the third one in the year 1950. Part IV published now contains the index to the whole volume V. To the last part of this volume is annexed an additional special volume containing a new edition of the Papyrus Revenue Law by J. Bingen. Besides the word-indices and general list of words, particularly valuable is the section III (p. 400) with the contents of the documents. It comprises: A. Government activities, State and municipal legislation, Jurisdiction, Administration, Taxation, Public dedications, B. Law of Associations, C. Civil Law (Law of Persons, Law of Property, Law of Obligations, Circulation).

M. T. Lenger, *Le fragment de loi ptolémaïque P. Petrie III 26* (Bodl. Ms. Gr. Class. D 27 [P]) (estr. dagli *Studi in on. di U.E. Paoli* [1955] 460—467).

The article contains a re-edition of Petr. III 26 with a commentary. The papyrus refers as we know to the responsibility of the proprietor of a beast for damage done by the latter.

M. Th. Lenger, *Une nouvelle édition de P. Petrie III 20, Recto coll. 1—3* (*Chronique d'Égypte* 57 [1954] 124—136).

The columns 1,2 and 3 of the recto of P. Petrie III, 20 bring respectively, an *enteuxis* to the king concerning the usurpation of a *stathmos*, a *hypomnema* to the chrematists submitted by the same plaintiff and a record referring to the continuation of the proceedings and to the sentence passed in the case. The text of these three

documents corrected in different points is completed with a philological and juristic commentary.

The collection of the *προστάγματα* of Ptolemy Philadelphos (P. Petrie III 20 recto col. 4 — verso = W. Chr. 450) edited once more by Miss Lenger in *Chronique d'Egypte* 27 (1952) No. 53 p. 218—246 belongs to the dossier of the lawsuit referring to the usurpation of a *stathmos*.

PAPYRI FROM THE PTOLEMAIC, ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PERIOD

O. Montevicchi, *Papyri Bononienses I* (1—50) (Milano 1953) (Pubblicazioni dell'Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Nuova serie XLII).

This publication contains 1—9 literary texts. Among them the one important for a jurist is No. 5 (III—IV cent. A.D.), containing *modelli epistolari greco-latini* (already published by C. B. Pighi, *Prima recognizione* pp. 162—170 and by A. Vogliano, *Acme* 1948 pp. 199—216 with commentary by L. Castiglioni; cf. also *Acme* 1948 pp. 407—408).

The fragments form a part of a small work of a rhetoric-scholastic character which represent different models of letters grouped in various categories according to their contents. Their text is double: Latin and Greek. This kind of letters has already been known by two small works preserved until our times and respectively known as *τύποι ἐπιστολικοί* and *ἐπιστολιμαῖοι χαρακτῆρες*. The former has been attributed to a Demetrius and the latter to Libanius or to his school (*Demetri et Libanii qui feruntur Τύποι ἐπιστολικοί ε' Ἐπιστολιμαῖοι χαρακτῆρες* ed. F. Weichert, Teubner 1910). Remarkable is the fact that the first of the two works which comes from the I cent B.C. — I cent. A.D., is almost certain to be composed in Egypt where the epistolary species seems to have been practiced since the remotest antiquity (cf. Weichert, Introduction to the quoted edition p. XVIII).

Our text is interesting because it shows the subdivision of those epistolary categories which we find already in the above mentioned works. Moreover it is remarkable because it illustrates the ancient customs how to congratulate a friend who obtained an inheritance or was mentioned in a last will receiving a legacy: or to the contrary — how to condole if he did not obtain any inheritance nor legacy.