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"Short Texts from Karanis", O. M. Pearl,  
"Aegyptus", XXXIII, 1953, 1 : [recenzja]

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## PAPYRI FROM THE ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PERIOD

E. J. Knudtzon, *Vermischte Texte (Aus der Papyrussammlung der Universitätsbibliothek in Lund VI)* 1952.

The edition contains 11 papyri. No. 1 (II cent. A.D.) is probably a notification of *ἱεροσυλία* to the police (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 477<sub>29</sub>). No. 2 (II cent. A.D.) is an order for arrest (cf. *Law*<sup>2</sup> 542<sub>29</sub>). No. 3 (170 A.D.) is an *ὁμολογία* where the parties agree to draw up (v. 11—12) *διὰ δημοσίου τὴν καθήκουσαν τοῦ γάμου συγγραφὴν* and establish its contents (cf. *Law*<sup>2</sup> 114<sub>40</sub>). No. 4 (182—5 A.D.) is a receipt for payment the rent in installments. No. 5 (187—191 A.D.) — a sheet containing receipts. No. 6 (190—1 A.D.) is a fragment of a copy of a testament (cf. *Law*<sup>2</sup> 191<sub>9</sub>); there are dispositions concerning obligations of the heir (v. 10 ff.) *ποιήσονται τὴν τοῦ σώματός μου [κηδεία]ν καὶ περιστολ[ήν]* cf. *Law*<sup>2</sup> 192<sub>12</sub>; a final clause is added not to object in any way to the provisions of the testament (cf. *Law*<sup>2</sup> 192). No. 7 (198 A.D.) is a receipt in the form of *χειρόγραφον* of rent. No. 8—9. (III cent. A.D.) are two *χειρόγραφα* issued by *πράκτορες σιτικῶν*. No. 10 (400 A.D.) is a sale on delivery (cf. *Law*<sup>2</sup> 137<sub>4</sub>).

O. M. Pearl, *Short Texts from Karanis (Aegyptus XXXIII (1) [1953] 3—29)*.

The forty papyri which are published in this article were recovered in the excavation carried by the University of Michigan at Karanis between 1924 and 1934. Nearly alle are concerned with the details of administration and taxation.

No. 1 (162 A.D.). The text is a receipt issued by the *ἐπιτηρηταί γεννηματογραφουμένων ὑπαρχόντων διοικήσεως* (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 690—1) — overseers of property which was under a lien for non-payment of taxes, for contractual debts to the government or for default of liturgical obligations. Although the owner retained title to the property, he could not have the disposition of the income until the obligation had not been met (cf. my art. *JJP* IV [1950] 77 ff.). The owner in the present instance is Gaius Julius Saturnilus. On the personality of Gaius Julius Saturnilus see the remarks p. 4 ff.

No. 2 (143 A.D.) is a receipt for dyke tax; on the nature and incidence of dyke tax see Amundsen, *O. Osl.* p. 22 ff.; Wallace, *Taxation* 140 ff.; Préaux, *O. Wilbour* 43 ff. No. 3 (247 A.D.) is a receipt for *annona*. No. 4 (165 A.D.) is a receipt for *φόρος ἔδα-*

φῶν. No. 5 (192 A.D.) — a receipt for φόρος φοινίκων. No. 6—11 (II—III cent. A.D.) are receipts for seed grain, countersigned by an agoranomos named Castor. On the general subjects of loans and distribution of seed grain see A. C. JOHNSON, *Roman Egypt (An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome)* 11. No. 12 (220 or 224 A.D.) closely resembles 6—11. No. 13 (163 A.D.) is a receipt for rent of domain land. No. 14 (reign of Antoninus Pius) is a receipt for rent of usiac land and catoecic dues. No. 15 (146 A.D.) is a receipt for catoecic dues. No. 16—34 (IV cent. A.D.) are receipts for payments in kind. These receipts are of the same type as P. Mich. VI 399—417 (IV cent. A.D.). Most of them specify that the payments which they record include the εἰκοστή but do not include a charge for shipping. Receipts of this kind are discussed and a list of the known examples is given in P. Mich. VI p. 100 ff. No. 35 (IV cent. A.D.): receipt for payment in kind. No. 36 (144 A.D.): certificate of work on the embankments. No. 37 (145 A.D.) is also a certificate of work in the embankment; the same holds good for 38 (145—6 A.D.).

No. 39 (III—IV cent. A.D.) is a record of delivery. Although the record may concern private business, the presence of a βοηθός and an *optio* suggests that grain dues or *annona militaris* are involved. No. 40 (III cent. A.D.) is a business letter. Its purpose was to introduce a new tenant, and to assure for him freedom from interference. Apparently the writer, Arrianos, was the proprietor or general manager of extensive properties and the person addressed whose name has been lost in the closing lines, was the manager of an estate or a local official who might cause trouble.

#### H. Koskenniemi, *Fünf griechische Papyrusbriefe aus Florentiner Sammlungen (Aegyptus XXXIII (2) [1953] 315—330).*

No. 1 (41—2 A.D.) is a letter of Apollonius to his son (?) Makron. The contents of the letter is partially unintelligible. So far it is sure that Apollonius is unable to send his son who lives somewhere else his monthly allowance and that is why he asks him to come back himself and get it. No. 2 (II—III cent. A.D.) comprises directions for a certain building and for the supply of material. The author of the letter seems to be a proprietor of the house who being not on the spot concerns himself with the continuation of the work. He is particularly interested on lowering the expenses of the building. No. 3 (II—III cent. A.D.) is a letter of Sarapam-