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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.
This is a detailed review of C.P. Jud. I and R. Taubenschlag's, *The Law*. 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. Lurie (contained in a letter to the reviewer) to complete: C.P. Jud. I, 128, 10: ἠ ἤ ἐγύης μεθ-ήναι (= μεθεΐναι?); 135, 6: [ἐξε]τάξι; 141, 8: κατάλττιν.

Mr Amusin gives here a recitation, the Russian translation and a detailed commentary of the text published in 1954 (cf. J. T. Milik. *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: ἡσ or ἡς. 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 vindicatio 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. Borukhovich, *Antichnye avtory o proizvodstve papirusa-bumagi v Egipte. Uchenye zapiski Gor’kovskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Seriya* [417]
This work brings a short history of the papyrus-production in the pre-Ptolemaic times, followed by a detailed analysis of the data concerning the organization of the production and sale of the papyrus in Egypt under the Ptolemies. The author makes use of the documents from the Roman period. Special attention is devoted to the question of the exact meaning of the term χαρτηρά, which, more or less presumably, 'must be understood to denote a tax imposed on the consumer. This term could also mean the monopoly of selling royal charta. This monopoly as well as the collection of the τέλος χαρτών or χαρτηρά could be entrusted to the organization of tax-farmers. The monopoly of the sale of papyrus seems to be introduced by Ptolemy II. The main production rested in the hands of the State treasury and temples, but besides the royal workshops there could also exist private workshops, especially in the later times when the system of monopolies began to decline. In the Tebt. I, 5 the author suggests to complete the 1.172 as follows: και κηνοβο[σκούς και χαρτοπο]ιούς και έλαιουργούς.


A translation and commentary of the three lease contracts of cattle belonging to Arsham, the satrap of Egypt in the second half of the V-th century B.C. (UM 144, 146, 147). This essay gives valuable information on the developments in social and economic life and also on the social structure of the territories conquered by the Achaemenids pre-Ptolemaic Egypt including.