## Taubenschlag, Rafał

"Un vase ayant contenu un échantillon de blé (δείγμα)", O. Guéraud , "Journal of Juristic Papyrology", vol. IV : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.



101 ff). There we find an enteuxis by a cleruch published in the meantime in Journ. of Jur. Pap. III, 103, accounts and receipts. Ostr. No 360 concerns χαρτῶν τέλος (cf. Manteuffel, l.c. 105) and decides the question of papyrus monopoly in the Ptolemaic period (cf. my Law II 87). On p. 345 the editor deals with the Jewish quarter of Apollinopolis (cf. Manteuffel, l.c. 110 ff) in the Roman period, and the Ἰουδαίων τέλεσμα (cf. my Law II 39). Ostr. No 402 (19 A.D.) refers to βαλανευτικὸν (ὑπὲρ τοῦ βαλανείου); No 428 (95 A.D.) to a tax ὑπὲρ ξενίας. In No 449 (164 A.D.) the laographia tax (cf. my Law II 68 – 9) is paid δι(ὰ) τῆς αὐ(τοῦ) ἀδελ(φῆς) Ἱερ(είας) Ἰσιδος Σαραπίας. Ostr. 473 – 474 are unique: they contained demotic texts followed by a Latin signature.

## PAPYRI FROM THE ROMAN PERIOD

- O. Guéraud, Un vase ayant contenu un échantillon de blé (δείγμα) (Journal of Juristic Papyrology col. IV p. 106—115).
- B. A. van Groningen, A. Family Archive from Tebtunis (P. Fam. Tebt.) (Papyrologica Lugduno-Batava vol. VI) Lugdunum Batavorum 1950.

The texts of this collection relate to a definitive family from Tebtunis. For some reason the member of the family threw away a collection of old and recent family papers on a rubbish-heap where they lay waiting for eighteen centuries.

The collection contains 55 texts which are now in the hands of several owners. Some of them had already been published.

N° 1 (80–90 A. D) contains an agreement between Herakleides and his wife, by which Herakleides establishes κατοχή on his property (v. 30) [Δ]ιδύμηι τὰ προ[κείμε] να ὑπάρχοντα ἀκαταχρημάτιστα cf. on this term P r e i s i g·k e s. h. v.; P. M e y e r , Jur. Pap. p. 150; Gnomon § 2 see R i c c o b o n o jr., Gnomon p. 15 ff. in consequence of which he is not able to dispose of it without his wife's consent (v. 29) παρουσίας συν[.....]ης εὐδοκήσεως ἐφ' ὧ ἐὰν ποίησω [ο]ἰκομιῶν (cf. my Law I 94 $_{89-90}$ ). N° 21 (122 A.D.) concerns a dowry of Didymarion the remaining of which in the amount of 600 drachmae is paid by her brother after her father death. N° 13 (113–4 A. D.) is a deed of divorce. The marriage itself had been concluded at an unknown date in the form of a ὁμολογία in which Lysimachos acknowledged to Kastor that he had received the dowry and the