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"Autour des quelques termes du P. Fouad inédit inv. No 45", Roger Rémondon, "Chronique d'Egypte", no 53, 1952 : [recenzja]

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of the action. P. Yale Inv. 1528 and P. Fouad 21 have shown that documents connected with the Roman army could be drawn up in Greek.

V. Arangio-Ruiz, *Frammenti papiracei di un' opera della giurisprudenza* (Festschrift Fritz Schulz II 1951 pp. 3—8).

Under this title Arangio-Ruiz publishes two small fragments from a page of a code on a papyrus of an unknown provenience. It is a Latin papyrus bearing on its *recto* and its *verso* the remnants of a legal work. Certain terms in the text lead one to ascribe authorship of the papyrus to Ulpian. It deals with the *fidei-commissa*, yet on the whole the work does not appear to present a full treatise on the subject but must be a study and analysis of a practical case.

Claire Préaux, *Un ostracon du Mons Claudianus* (Chronique d'Égypte N° 52 (1951) pp. 354—363).

This is a copy of an ostracon preserved in the British Museum (P. 4587 Add. 25.625). In this ostracon dating from Hadrian's epoch Ptolemais son of Eirenaios acknowledges (l. 2 ff) ὁμολογῶ προκίχρασθαι τὸ κιβάριον μου κ[αί] ἀ[πὸ] τ[ιμῆ]ς ἱματει(σμοῦ), φακοῦ ὑπ[έρ] μην[ὸς] χοίαχ] which he will pay back to Gaion Cesarianos. The point in question is either a contract in favour of a third person (cf. my *Law I* p. 303) or the appointment of a *solutionis causa adiectus* (cf. Weber, *Unters. z. gr.-äg. Obligationenrecht* p. 48—49).

Roger Remondon, *Autour des quelques termes du P. Fouad inédit inv. N° 45* (Chronique d'Égypte N° 53 (1952) p. 196—204).

The papyrus comes from Fayoum. It dates from the years 189—211 A. D. and contains a complaint of Saturnilus and Ptolemaios presented to the στατιωνάριος ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων i. e. to the military authority garrisoning probably in the metropolis. The complainants relate that on their way from the temple some thieves assaulted them and robbed them of certain things (cf. my *Law I*, 413). The author of the petition is Saturnilus. He is not of Roman origin, he must be a Greek or a Greco-Egyptian freedman who had obtained *latinitas*, or a discharged veteran who was given *civitas*. Thus he is in some respect latinized and employs in the petition four Latin words three of which could have been replaced by their Greek equivalents.