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"The Ostracon from Mons Claudianus", J. F. Gilliam, "Chronique d'Egypte", no 55, 1953 : [recenzja]

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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.



In this article the author raises objection to Seidl's interpretation of P. Ibscher in J.J.P. IV, (1950), 159—164. He is also against Manteuffel's reading upon which Seidl rests his nterpretation.

J. F. Gilliam, The Ostracon from Mons Claudianus (Chronique d'Egypte, nr. 55 (1953), 144 — 146).

Gilliam gives a new interpretation of the ostracon from Mons Claudianus published by Claire Préaux in Chronique d'Egypte, nr 53, (1951), p. 354—363 (cf. Journal of Jur. Pap. VI, 311). The author thinks that Ptolemais mentioned in the ostracon was a civilian who worked in the military quarters at Mons Claudianus and received cibaria and other allowances at monthly intervals. The cibariator, one may suppose, issued rations and advances in lieu thereof and accepted receipts. But Caesarianus was either Ptolemais' employer, or his deputy and was fully authorized to advance pay to his workmen. The promise to repay Gaion is perfectly intelligible in the more personal and variable employerworker relationship, but it would be out of place in army records and book keeping.

S. Riccobono jr., Humanitas (estr. da "Il circolo giuridico", 1950).

In this study the author discusses the meaning of humanitas and makes suggestion that the imperial chancellary and the cognitio of the provincial functionaries show clearly the reception of the word humanus and humanitas. In this matter the author refers to a mention made by Seidl concerning Pap. Oxy. XVIII 2177.

Wilhelm Ensslin, Zu Papyrus Oxyrynchus I Recto (Aegyptus XXXII, I, 163).

Pap. Oxy. I Recto, as it is known, is an official document which contains an account of the delivery of fodder to different detachements of the army. A selection of the receipts of the underofficers in charge of this duty is added in form of copies. The author gives in this article a very interesting analysis of these receipts.

J. Scheltema, Florilegium Jurisprudentiae graeco-romanae (Leiden, 1950).