

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"Inscriptions from Dura-Europos", R. N. Frye [et al.], "Yale Class. Studies", XIV, 1955 : [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.

121 ff.) which mentions an imperial constitution forbidding to impose simultaneously a double liturgy on the same person.

No. 1407 (181 A.D.) is a receipt issued by *σιτολόγοι*. No. 1408 (191—194 A.D.) is a declaration made by a gymnasiarch on the possession of a certain number of artabae of barley according to the order of the epistrategos concerning the ἀπογραφὴ πυροῦ. No. 1414 (II cent. A.D.) refers probably to the ἀπογραφὴ of the γῆ ἄβροχος (cf. my *Law*² 613); No. 1416 (280 A.D.) — to the *annona militaris*.

No. 1441 (III cent. A.D.) concerns administrative proceedings for claims of the State against liturgies (cf. *Law*² 689/90); as for the γεννηματογραφία which in such cases could take place (cf. v. 5: [γεννηματ]ογραφουμένων ὑ[παρχ]όντων) cf. my art. *JJP* 4, 78/79.

D. Meredith, *The Myos Hormos Road: Inscriptions and Ostraca* (*Chron. d'Egypte* XXXI, No. 62 [1956] 356—362).

No. 1 from El-Heïta mentions: a) Isidora of Myos Hormos, a woman as an active member of the Nicanor family transport business between Coptos and the Red Sea port of Myos Hormos between about 37 and 41 A.D. b) A Latin fragment. c) Fragmentary ostraca. All (except one in Latin) are in Greek, mainly 1st and 2nd cent. A.D., with one letter from 2nd or 3d cent. and another from 3d or 4th century. The ostraca are about equally divided between receipts and letters; one letter has the interesting word τ]αβέλλα-ρῶις d) A Ptolemaic ostrakon.

No. 2 from El-Ghazzā: a few very fragmentary ostraca from the 3d and 2nd centuries B.C.

PAPYRI FROM THE PTOLEMAIC AND ROMAN PERIODS

R. N. Frye — J. F. Gilliam — H. Ingholt — C. B. Welles, *Inscriptions from Dura-Europos* (*Yale Class. Studies* XIV 1955 127—213 + IV pls.).

The editors explain why it seemed desirable to publish without further delay the still unpublished inscriptions from the city, others than those from the Synagogue and the Mithraeum. Among these inscriptions one found in the temple of Atargatis (p. 129—131, 37 A.D.) is very interesting. It is a dedication from a group of per-

sons who formed a religious society under a president. Among these persons there are: one Greco-Macedonian, Lysias, son of Nicophon, and a Lysimachus whose father has a Semitic name. The rest of the persons bear theophoric names. The names indicate that they belonged to the non-citizen inhabitants of the city. Interesting is also the pottery inscription O. Yale Inv. 45 (early 3d cent. B.C.; p. 168—170) of a very archaic character, very similar to P. Eleph. 3 The text is that of an oath, found at all periods in the Egyptian papyri, supporting the terms of a transaction or settlement involving land.

D. Meredith, *Inscriptions from Amethyst Mines at Abu Diyeiba (Eastern Desert of Egypt) (Symbolae R. Taubenschlag dedicatae II = Eos 48, 2 [1957] 117—119).*

The author publishes four inscriptions, three of them being from the Ptolemaic and one from the Roman period. They have been found in the amethyst mines at Abu Diyeiba. The inscriptions show that these mines were worked in the Ptolemaic epoch. It would be, however, unwise to conclude from inscription No. 4 that the amethyst mines in this area were worked also in Roman times.

W. Erichsen — C. F. Nims, *A Further Category of Demotic Marriage Settlements (Acta Orientalia XXIII 1/2 [1958] 119—133, 3 pls.).*

The authors publish three documents of the last millenium B.C.: P. Cairo 50129; B.M. 10607 and 10609.

These three documents have in common three distinguished clauses: (1) The man acknowledges the receipt of a stated amount of copper money from the woman, "your money of becoming my wife"; (2) he promises to return this amount within thirty days on demand; (3) he contracts to provide a stated amount of grain and copper money as a yearly sustenance allowance (cf. my *Law*² 125).

L. Casson, *New Light on Maritime Loans (Symbolae R. Taubenschlag dedicatae II = Eos 48, 2 [1957] 89—93).*

The author edits the text of P. Gr. Vindob. 19792 (II cent. B.C.) concerning a ναυτικὸν δάνειον (cf. my *Law*² 344). Four Ascalonites had jointly borrowed, through a Roman banker, from two