

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"New Light on Maritime Loans", L. Casson, "Eos", 48, 1957, 2 : [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.

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

Roman moneylenders, resident in Egypt, a sum just short of eight talents. Apparently a small portion had been paid in cash immediately (l. 10), probably upon signing the contract to bind the transaction, and in the present document the banker informs the debtors that the balance of the proceeds of the loan had been credited to their account and is now available for them to draw upon. All the four borrowers have jointly guaranteed repayment. Moreover, as security they pledged not only a vessel with all its equipment which they owned in common, but also the proceeds from 'the last freight charges'. The latter provision has an exact parallel in one of Demosthenes' private orations which supplies the key to its interpretation. In Dem. 35, 32 a certain Antipater lends money for a voyage from Athens to the Pontus ἐπὶ τῷ ναύλῳ τῷ εἰς τὸν Πόντον καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ τῷ πλοίῳ. By analogy, then, the 'last freight' is collected by the four owners in Alexandria for the voyage out from there, presumably to Ascalon. The inclusion of these charges as part of the security afforded at least some protection of the creditors' claims. In the event of the breach of the contract by the Ascalonites, in case they absconded with their money and the ship, the lenders could at any rate foreclose on what had been collected for freight and no doubt left in escrow in Egypt.

U. Wilcken, *Urkunden der Ptolomäerzeit (ältere Funde)*. II Band, *Papyri aus Oberägypten*. 3. (Schluss-) Lieferung (Berlin 1957).

This posthumous edition, accomplished by Wilhelm Schubart, contains in Nos. 198—229 the acts of the royal bank in Thebes arranged in five groups. I — Nos. 198—203 concerns temple affairs, II — Nos. 204—217 military affairs, III — Nos. 218—223 auction of royal immovables, IV — Nos. 218—226 auction of tax-leases, V — Nos. 227—229 non military ἀντισύμβολα (counter-receipts.).

Group I. No. 198 (133 B.C.) is an order of payment to Apollonios, the trapezite of the Theban bank, of 1 talent and 1020 drachmae, as σύνταξις to the priests of Amonrasonther, the great god from Karnak. Nos. 199—201 (131—130 B.C.) have in common that they suppose, the priests of Amonrasonther bought the γέρας πτεροφορίας from the King and paid the price of 250 talents of copper to the Theban bank. All the three texts deal with the further fate of these 250 talents. Nos. 202—203 have already been published in *Arch. f. Pap.* XV, 46—60, cf. my *JJP* 9—10, 529 ff.