

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"The Oxyrhynchus Papyri", XXIII, E. Lobel, 1956 : [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.

provinciae). No. 256 (132 A.D.) is a loan of money (cf. my *Law*² 341); it is remarkable that the loan is given for 12 days.

J. Schwartz, *Inscriptions et objets de l'époque romaine et byzantine trouvés à Tod* (repr. from *Bull. de l'Inst. Français d'Archéologie Orient.* 50, 1951).

Inv. 2431 (p. 92) is a pillar from VII century A.D. concerning an anachorite and confirming the existence of a cloister at Tôd. Inv. 2438 is a fragment of a Latin dedication from the time of the reign of Marcus Aurelius. This dedication ought to be imputed to the soldiers.

PAPYRI FROM THE ROMAN PERIOD

E. Lobel, *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri XXIII* (Egypt Exploration Society 1956).

The new volume of the Oxyrhynchus papyri contains only literary texts (Hesiod, Alcaeus, Bacchylides, Sophocles, Callimachos etc.) edited, with great scholarship, by Lobel (No. 2354—2382, with 11 plates).

E. C. Baade, *Two Yale Papyri Dealing with the Roman Army in Egypt* (*Akten des VIII. intern. Kongresses f. Papyrologie. Mitteil. aus der Papyrussammlung der österreichischen Nationalbibliothek* [P.E.R.] V. Folge, Wien 1956, 23—27).

From the two papyri published by Baade is the first, P. Yale Inv. 501 (6—5 B.C.) in a loan, the primary interest of which lies in the person of the lender Gaius Julius Carus, the earliest veteran to appear in Egypt; the second, P. Yale Inv. 555 (middle II cent. A.D.) is a Greek letter with a Latin subscription. In this letter the *exegetes* is concerned in the ownership of "certain crops", presumably newly harvested grain. Much interest is attached to the part of the Roman centurion Domitius Iulianus. It is clear that the centurion was engaged in making a *διάκρισις* and he demands the evidence as to the ownership of the *καρποί*. The last lines allude to *λεία*, that means to a delict of which the agents of the *exegetes* accuse the correspondent (cf. my *Law*² 454 ff.).