

# Rafał Taubenschlag

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"Dai papiri inediti della Raccolta Milanese", Rita Calderini [et al.], "Aegyptus", XXII, 1942 : [recenzja]

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tract concerning an inheritance. A widow administers the paternal inheritance on behalf of her infant child (cf. the mother as *curatrix*, my *Law I* 134). The document may be either a deed of sale, through which the mother sold the inheritance, or a receipt issued by the next of the child to the mother to the effect that he received the inheritance from her. N° 16 (VI/VII cent. A.D.) is an ordinary lease of land. It is stipulated in the document that the rental is to be delivered at the granary of a monastery (see the explanation p. 77). N° 17, 18 and 19 are letters.

H. G. EVELYN WHITE and JAMES H. OLIVER, *The Temple of Hibis in El Khāreh Oasis*, New York 1938, *The Metropolitan Museum of Art. Egyptian Expeditions*.

The texts published by the editors are: N° 1 (49 A.D.) the edict of Gnaeus Vergilius Capito; N° 2 (60 A.D.) a mutilated edict of Lucius Julius Vestinus, (unpublished); only the passages concerning its publication by the strategus are preserved and readable. Jean Maspero suggested that cattle formed part of the subject of the edict as well as boundaries. N° 3 (68 A.D.) the edict of Tiberius Julius Alexander. Text B (a new recension). N° 5 and 6 (III cent. A.D.) are epigrams of Hermeas. N° 7—42 are miscellaneous inscriptions from the Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine period.

## PAPYRI OF THE ROMAN AND BYZANTINE PERIODS

RITA CALDERINI, TERESA CERULLO, ORSOLINA MONTEVECCHI, SERGIO FRANCONI, ORONZO PARLANGELI, *Dai papiri inediti della Raccolta Milanese (Aegyptus XXII (1942) 55—73)*.

In N° 11, a letter from III cent. A.D. we find the words (v. 14) εἰς τὴν ἐπιτήρησιν τῶν δημοσίων τραπεζεῖτων περὶ τὰς μερίδας ὑπαρχόντων; see my *Law II* 90<sup>o</sup>; N° 12 (187 A.D.) is a receipt of λαογραφία; N° 13 (III cent. A.D.) an account; N° 14 (III cent. A.D.) a fragment of a petition; N° 15 (V/VI cent. A.D.) a contract of services (cf. my *Law I* 281 ff), for three years. There are many expressions referring to Roman law; (v. 6/7) εἰς τὸ μηδεμίαν μέρψιν ἢ ἀμελίαν ἢ κατάγνωσιν τινα περὶ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι; (v. 13) ἀποκαταστήσαι ταῦτα μετὰ πίστεως ἀγαθῆς, cf. my *Law I* 31<sup>167</sup>; (v. 16) ἐκβάλλοντά με ἄνευ αἰτίας τινὸς καὶ καταγνώσεως (cf. my *Law I* 276). The obligations of both the parties are strengthened by penalty (cf. my

*Law I* 283). N° 16 (III/IV cent. A.D.) and 17 (III/IV cent. A.D.) are letters, 18 (140/141 A.D.) and 19 (III cent. A.D.) are accounts.

E. LOBEL, E. P. WEGENER, C. H. ROBERTS and H. J. BELL, *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, Part XIX, London, Egypt Exploration Society 1948.

The edition contains new classical fragments (N° 2208—2222), extant classical authors (2223—2226) and documents of the Roman and Byzantine period.

N° 2227—2229 are official. N° 2227 (215—16 A.D.?) is a letter of a prefect (?) where (v. 7) the verb *πολέμαρχος* is mentioned. This may have been a magistrate of Alexandria, or perhaps more likely, either of Antinoopolis or Hermopolis. N° 2228 (283 A.D.?) contains copies of the correspondence of a strategus. In v. 32 we read: *ἐν τῷ βουλευτηρίῳ*: if the letter is really addressed to the senate of Oxyrhynchus, this is the first mention of a *βουλευτήριον* at that city (cf. 1412 introd.) except 2110<sup>5,10</sup>, where, however, the word is used as a synonym of the senate. Here it may well be used of the actual chamber. Among the declarations to officials, Oxy. 2230 (119 A.D.) is a declaration of the guild of cloth-dealers of Heracleopolis to the strategus in answer to his inquiry, that they have valued two hundred blankets, which are to be delivered to the army. It is, however, not a mere declaration, for they state at the same time that they have received the price and have delivered the blankets. On the verso are portions of two columns of a report of legal proceedings. Oxy. 2331 (241 A.D.) is a notification of succession. Aurelia Thermuthion declares to the *βιβλιοφύλακες*, in order that they make the proper *παράθεσις*, that she is the legal heir of her daughter Techosis, who has died intestate; a translated copy of the *agnitio bonorum possessionis* will be submitted at the same time to prove her claims (ll 13—30). It was already known that a special *ἀπογραφή* of an inheritance had to be made (cf. Kreller, *Erbr. Unters.* pp 107—19; my *Law I* 171, 200), but the present document is the first instance of a *παράθεσις* of succession. N° 2232 (316 A.D.) is a nomination to office of two collectors, addressed to the *praepositus pagi*. N° 2233 (350 A.D.) is a declaration to the *riparii*: the chief of the irenarchs and two irenarchs had been ordered by the *riparii* to produce the delinquents and probably also to investigate the matter on the