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"Appendix", J. Schwartz, "Bull. de l'Inst. franç. de l'Archéologie Orientale", T. XLVII : [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.

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repayable if the bid was not accepted. The repayment of this direct by the actual purchaser would save trouble at the bank.

PAPYRI FROM THE ROMAN PERIOD

J. SCHWARTZ, *Bull. de l'Inst. franç. de l'Archéologie Orientale* t. XLVII p. 196 (Appendix).

Pap. A (89/90 A.D.) contains an oath sworn by the Τύχη. It is the most ancient instance amongst the known ones. It gives us an oath of guarantee and the same part of the papyrus contains an ἀντίγραφον ἐγγυήσεως as announced in v. 6. The people who have to swear the oath are [οἱ] προκεχ[ε]ρισμένοι ὑπὸ τῶν τῆς κώμης... σιτολόγων πρὸς καταγωγήν κτλ. The object of the sworn obligation, was nothing else than the delivery of wheat to Neapolis. Pap. B (first half of the III cent. A.D.) is a receipt for a delivery of wheat. It is not necessary to insist on the well known wording of this receipt for wheat that was to be transported to Alexandria (cf. Oxy. 1259 and 1225). The *bouleutes* to whom the receipt is to be delivered is probably an inhabitant of Oxyrhynchus. He seems to assume the functions of a *sitologus*.

P. BENOÎT, O. P. et J. SCHWARTZ, *Caracalla et les troubles d'Alexandrie en 215 après J. C.* (Extr. des *Etudes de Papyrologie* t. VII).

The papyrus contains fragments from the minutes of a public session presided by 'Antoninus Sebastos'. Three persons appear speaking: Antoninus Sebastos, Herakleitos and Haraxos. Two other persons are mentioned as having spoken: Italikos and one hekatontarch whose name is not given. One Herakleites prefect of Egypt, and one Italikos, acting high priest, both 215 A.D. are known personages. The presiding Emperor is Caracalla, who came to Egypt in the same year 215 A.D. (Dio Cass. 77, 22). The mention of Alexandria (Dio Cass. II 10) and of Canope (Dio Cass. I 7) allow us to determine the place of the session. The visit of Caracalla has won celebrity, owing to a very serious incident, about whose repercussions the papyrus gives us new details.

The financial difficulties of the Empire and the decrees of the Emperor depreciating at the same time golden and silver currency seem to have provoked a riot among the contractors bound to deliver statues. They saw that their statues were not to be paid for at all and at least they would be paid for in a depreciated