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irona stolata, egregia, to their native country (Alexandria or Parchemunis).

Hans Lewald unter Mitarbeit von Fräulein Dr A. Calabi, *Eine Synchoresis aus der Zeit des Commodus. Papyrus Rainer G. 25.867* (Studi in onore di V. Arangio-Ruiz III, 429).

The papyrus from the year 189 A. D. published by Lewald contains a synchoresis which concerns the sale of a female slave (cf. on sale-contracts of slaves my *Law I*, 250).

The buyer Aphrodisios is represented by Ἀπολλωνίδης (on agency see my *Law I*, 233). The seller is Titus Silvius Symmachus, a Roman citizen beside whom appears Julius Zenon as βεβαιωτής and proxy. The seller is responsible for eviction (cf. my *Law I*, 234). Our document is a katagraphe received by the proxy of the buyer. The female slave is denoted as ἀπὸ καταπλόου. According to the opinion of Arangio-Ruiz this term means that the female slave was brought to Egypt. The sale is a ἀπλῶ χρήματι sale. With reference to the words ἀπλῶ χρήματι it is said of the sold female slave that she is ἐκτὸς ἱερᾶς νόσου καὶ ἐπαφῆς. In 1.12,13 is our Nike denoted as ἀνακριθεῖσα (on ἀνάκρισις cf. the commentary, p. 436). The price will be paid to the seller not by the buyer but by his proxy but on the buyer's account (ἀπὸ λόγου τοῦ Ἀφροδισίου).

Aristide Calderini, *Un papiro greco inedito con allusione ad una divisione di proprietà* (Studi in onore di V. Arangio-Ruiz III, 273).

This document which dates from the times of Antoninus Pius contains an allusion to a διαίρεσις in form of a ὁμολογία between two persons, one of whom is a veteran. The author gives the list of all known διαιρέσεις.

Achille Vogliano, Amalia Cinotti, Anna Maria Colombo, *Papyrologica* (Studi in onore di V. Arangio-Ruiz II, 497).

This article contains the literary papyrus No. 176 from the Herculanian collection edited by Vogliano and subsequently (after the excavations undertaken in 1938 together with Arangio-Ruiz at Madinet-Madi): I. from the imperial epoch an ἐντευξις which concerns a priest who is accused of nonfulfilling

his duties as he went to Alexandria without the permission of his superior authorities; 2. an ἔντευξις the subject of which is the inaccuracy of a declaration brought up into the local βιβλιοθήκη by the means of χειρισμός; 3. a fragment of an ἔντευξις to the strategos the subject of which is not clear; 4. a fragment of a petition to the strategos in the matter of a declaration of two arurae as γῆ ἄβροχος; 5. a fragment of a petition the subject of which cannot be established.

On p. 519 there is a lease - contract (from the year 166 A. D.) edited by A. M. Colombo where a minor acts διὰ ἐπιτρόπου (cf. my *Law I*, 124); on p. 521 — a papyrus from the year 131 A. D. edited by A. Cinotti which contains the petition of Sabinus to the strategos. The matter of the petition is the dispute of Sabinus with the guardians (φροντισταὶ) of two minors (cf. on φροντισταὶ my *Law I*, 119) which concerns probably taxes which the former (i. e. Sabinus) had failed to collect. Sabinus requests the strategos to summon both φροντισταὶ to appear before the forum of the prefect. Upon the papyrus there is a note of the ὑπηρετήης, that the delivery of the διαστολικόν to the cited persons was performed in the presence of the plaintiff (cf. my *Law I*, 382 ff).

Friedrich Zucker, *Aus einer Urkundenfolge hadrianisch-antoninischer Zeit* (S. A. aus Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich Schiller-Universität Jena, Jahrgang 1952/3, Heft I).

The papyrus from the Jena collection (Pap. Jen. 59) published by Zucker is a petition of a man who in Tebtunis was compelled to cultivate a certain piece of land. The petition was written in the years between 133 and 138/9 resp. 137/8 and quite probably it was directed to the strategos of Heptanomia. The petitioner demands a revocatory instruction for the strategos of the Polemon - district in order that the petitioner could live unmolested in Antinoopolis where apparently his permanent residence was. To support his petition he encloses a copy of the writing of the epistrategos of Thebais, Umbricius Capitolinus which was seemingly directed to the βασιλικὸς γραμματεὺς and to the assistant of the strategos of the Polemon-district in the Arsinoite in the year 133. In this writing which concerns a petition delivered to him, the epistrategos speaks of the Ἀντινοεῖς and liturgies and of the decisions which were passed in similiar cases (cf. on the privileges of the Antinoites my article in *Sav. Z.* LXX 134 ff).