

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"Fünf griechische Papyrusbriefe aus Florentiner Sammlungen", H. Koskenniemi, "Aegyptus", XXXIII, 1953, 2 : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

φῶν. No. 5 (192 A.D.) — a receipt for φόρος φοινίκων. No. 6—11 (II—III cent. A.D.) are receipts for seed grain, countersigned by an agoranomos named Castor. On the general subjects of loans and distribution of seed grain see A. C. JOHNSON, *Roman Egypt (An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome)* 11. No. 12 (220 or 224 A.D.) closely resembles 6—11. No. 13 (163 A.D.) is a receipt for rent of domain land. No. 14 (reign of Antoninus Pius) is a receipt for rent of usiac land and catoecic dues. No. 15 (146 A.D.) is a receipt for catoecic dues. No. 16—34 (IV cent. A.D.) are receipts for payments in kind. These receipts are of the same type as P. Mich. VI 399—417 (IV cent. A.D.). Most of them specify that the payments which they record include the εἰκοστή but do not include a charge for shipping. Receipts of this kind are discussed and a list of the known examples is given in P. Mich. VI p. 100 ff. No. 35 (IV cent. A.D.): receipt for payment in kind. No. 36 (144 A.D.): certificate of work on the embankments. No. 37 (145 A.D.) is also a certificate of work in the embankment; the same holds good for 38 (145—6 A.D.).

No. 39 (III—IV cent. A.D.) is a record of delivery. Although the record may concern private business, the presence of a βοηθός and an *optio* suggests that grain dues or *annona militaris* are involved. No. 40 (III cent. A.D.) is a business letter. Its purpose was to introduce a new tenant, and to assure for him freedom from interference. Apparently the writer, Arrianos, was the proprietor or general manager of extensive properties and the person addressed whose name has been lost in the closing lines, was the manager of an estate or a local official who might cause trouble.

#### H. Koskenniemi, *Fünf griechische Papyrusbriefe aus Florentiner Sammlungen (Aegyptus XXXIII (2) [1953] 315—330).*

No. 1 (41—2 A.D.) is a letter of Apollonius to his son (?) Makron. The contents of the letter is partially unintelligible. So far it is sure that Apollonius is unable to send his son who lives somewhere else his monthly allowance and that is why he asks him to come back himself and get it. No. 2 (II—III cent. A.D.) comprises directions for a certain building and for the supply of material. The author of the letter seems to be a proprietor of the house who being not on the spot concerns himself with the continuation of the work. He is particularly interested on lowering the expenses of the building. No. 3 (II—III cent. A.D.) is a letter of Sarapam-

mon to his family. It seems to refer to an athlete, a coachman or so who is on a foreign tour and sends money to his family.

No. 4 (III cent. A.D.) is a letter of Sarapias to Brasidas. The text is unintelligible.

No. 5 (V—VI cent. A.D.). It is a private letter in spite of mentioning several official titles such as φροντιστής, ἄρχων and διοικητής. The reason for writing this letter was the addressee's invitation which the author was unable to follow.

*The Oxyrhynchus Papyri, Part XXII, edited with translation and notes by E. Lobel and C. H. Roberts, London (Egypt Exploration Society) 1954 (under supervision of E. G. Turner).*

This edition brings No. 2338—2348 public, and No. 2349—2353 — private documents.

No. 2338 (late III cent. A.D.) a list of poets, trumpeters and heralds, was — as the editors point out — drawn up for taxation purposes, as it records those whose victories in any given year entitled them to tax exemption. The competitions in question cannot have been the international festivities, success in which, as has long been known, entitled the victor to solid financial rewards; not only are the names too numerous but the absence of any mention of the location of the festival can only mean in an Oxyrhynchite text that it was held at Oxyrhynchus. I should like to remark that the Col. 1 v. 1 γραφήν ἀτελ(είας) ἀγ(ώνων) ἀστι[χῶν] would rather indicate that the ἀγῶνες took place in an autonomous city like Alexandria (cf. Oxy. 706); on the meaning of ἀστικός cf. Preisigke, *WB* s.v. νόμος; my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 18, 19. Victors in the athletic contests at Antinoopolis, the Antinoiea were given privileges similar to those enjoyed by the ἱερονικάι (cf. Lond. 1164 (1) see A. C. Johnson, *Roman Egypt* 297) and from Oxy. 705 we learn that Aurelius Horion in establishing his benefaction for the ephebic contests at Oxyrhynchus laid down that the conditions of the competition were to be similar to those prevailing in Antinoopolis.

But hitherto there has been no evidence for such local generosity and as A. H. N. Jones points out (*The Greek City* 355 n. 42) there is no evidence for the grants of pensions (to which a grant of ἀτέλεια is comparable) except to athletic victors.