

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"Letter of Recommandation for three Monks", V. Martin, "JEA", 40, 1954 :  
[recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

edition only from Steinwenter's commentary l.c. Out of the rich contents of the collection noteworthy is a sea fright agreement in which the freighter promises his partner to bring himself and his σκεύη μετὰ καλοῦ χωρὶς θεοῦ βίας to Antinoupolis (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 383).

V. Martin, *Letter of Recommandation for three Monks* (*JEA* 40 [1954] 74—75).

Neither the identity nor the status of the sender and the recipient can be fully ascertained. There is no positive argument for Nicole's view that Johannes was an official of the *cursus publicus*. On γραμματηφόρος in v. 2 cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 683.

H. Zilliacus, *The Stolen Anchor* (extr. from *Arctos*, *Acta Philologica Fennica Nova* series vol. I [1954] 199—208).

The complaint in this Bodleian document catalogued as Ms. Gr. Class. c. 42 (P.) is written by a certain Timotheus acting on behalf of the corporation of monks or the monastery in Ankyron polis; he himself being a member of the corporation. The subject of the complaint is robberies made by some soldiers and the request is written to a certain Heron, addressed as πατρῶν. This may at first hand suggest the land-lord of a large estate in which the monastery was situated and who guaranteed the monks his protection.

The complaint concerns two robberies, possibly connected one with another. The first part of the letter (l. 4—17) tells about the soldier Paulus having stolen the anchor from the brothers. He obviously did it as reprisals for an unsettled debt of the deacon Horus (acting on behalf of the monastery?). It is understood that the debt of 24.00 myriads (of denars) did not correspond to the value of the anchor. In this connection the writer refers to an authoritative pronouncement of his superior, the presbyter Oiantinos, concerning the aforesaid debt and he stresses that the *procurator* did not take or lay claim to more than half the sum.

In the latter part of the letter (l. 17—23) Timotheus gives a report on another plundering. Soldiers — or possibly the same one — have robbed the wine-boat belonging to a certain Komon of not less than 200 big double-measures of wine, and he presents as witness a brother acting as fisherman to the monastery. In this connection