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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

No. 8 (416 B.C.): A master gives a slave-boy for adoption. The adoptive father has to pledge that the slave boy will not be reduced to slave status again, but that he will treat him as a son. That evidently also involves inheritance rights and suggests that the adoptive father had no son of his own (cf. Volterra, *l.c.* 357).

No. 9 (404—358) is a *donatio*: a gift of a father to his daughter. The gift is to become entirely valid at the father's death and the reason for it is stated: she is taking care (or going to take care?) of her father in his old age (cf. my article *RIDA* 3 sér. III [1956] 173 ff.; Volterra, *l.c.* 359).

No. 10 (402 B.C.) is a *donatio* of a house to the daughter of the donor. The *donatio* is ἀναφάρετος. No other children or relatives should be able to start suit or bring complaint before prefect or lord in order to deprive her of it both in his lifetime and after his death (cf. Volterra, *l.c.* 359).

No. 11 (402 B.C.) is a loan: a loan of grain rather than of money. It is repayable in twofold quantity in twenty days and a fine of one karsh of refined silver is imposed for failure to return it. In the event of the debtor's death, the debt is to be paid by his children or heirs or is collectible from his estate. If the loan is not repaid, everything of the debtor's in the house belonging to his children can be taken to satisfy the creditor (cf. Volterra, *l.c.* 359).

No. 12 (402 B.C.) is a contract of sale with a penal clause (cf. Volterra, *l.c.* 360). No. 13 (402 B.C.) is a letter reporting a significant political change that has then occurred, while at the same time it refers to business matters. No. 14 (undated) is a fragment of a marriage contract; No. 15 — a fragment of a donation for the wife. No. 16 and No. 17 are fragments of documents.

GREEK PAPYRI FROM THE PTOLEMAIC PERIOD

V. A. Tcherikover — A. Fuks, *Corpus Papyrorum Judaicarum*, vol. I (The Magnes Press, Hebrew University — Harvard University Press Cambridge, Mass. 1957) pp. 294.

The *Corpus Papyrorum Judaicarum* is the first attempt to collect all papyri and ostraca from Egypt that concern Jews or Judaism. Its primary object is to establish the correct texts of all the documents included in it. The second object is to furnish

commentaries to individual papyri, and to groups of papyri and ostraka.

The *Corpus* will consist of three volumes. The first contains the *Prolegomena* and the documents of the Ptolemaic period; the second is designed to cover the early Roman period, and the third will contain, besides documents of the Late Roman and Byzantine periods, appendixes and plates illustrating selected documents.

The documents of the present volume are divided into six sections. Section I "Jews of Palestine in the Zenon Papyri" contains six papyri: No. 1 = SB 6709 (259 B.C.) sale of a slave girl; No. 2 = Cair.-Zen. 59004 (259 B.C.) fragments from Palestinian lists; No. 3 = P. Iand. inv. 413 verso (unpublished) (259 B.C.) a list of Greeks and Semites in Palestine; No. 4 = Cair.-Zen. 59076 a + b (257 B.C.) a letter from Toubias to Apollonios; No. 5 = Cair.-Zen. 59075 (257 B.C.) a letter from Toubias to Apollonios; No. 6 = Cair.-Zen. 59018 (258 B.C.) a letter from Alexandros to Oryas.

Section II "Jews of the Fayûm in the Zenon Papyri" contains eleven papyri: No. 7 = Corn. 1 (257 B.C.) fragment of an account of lamp-oil; No. 8 = Mich.-Zen. 30 (256 B.C.) a fragment of an account; No. 9 = Cair.-Zen. 59241 + 59292 (253/50 B.C.) Pasis the Jew; No. 10 = Cair.-Zen. 59762 (probably reign of Philadelphos) account of bricks; No. 11 = Cair.-Zen. 59710 (probably reign of Philadelphos) from an account of barley; No. 12 = Cair.-Zen. 59509 (probably reign of Philadelphos) letter from Somoelis to Zenon; No. 13 = Cair.-Zen. 59377 (probably reign of Philadelphos) a memorandum to Zenon; No. 14 = PSI 393 + PSI VI p. XIII (Addenda et Corrigenda) (241 B.C.) a declaration to a police-officer; No. 15 = Cair.-Zen. 59367 Col. II (240 B.C.) drafts of letters from Zenon; No. 16 = Cair.-Zen. 59618 (mid-third century B.C.) fragment of a petition; No. 17 = P. Lond. inv. 2378 fgt. 1, verso (unpublished) (mid-third century B.C.) fragment of an account.

Section III "Jewish soldiers and military settlers in the third and second centuries B.C." contains fifteen documents: No. 18 = Hib. 96 (260 B.C.) deed of renunciation; No. 19 = Gurob 2 (226 B.C.) a trial before the Court of Ten; No. 20 = Tebt. 815 frg. 2, recto, Col. II, ll. 17—22 (228—221 B.C.) a deed of loan; No. 21 = Gurob 8 (210 B.C.) notification of a robbery; No. 22 = Tebt. 820 (201 B.C.) cession of a quarter; No. 23 = Tebt. 817 (182 B.C.) loan on mortgage; No. 24 = Tebt. 818 (174 B.C.) renewal of a loan; No. 25 = BGU 1272 (173 B.C.) contract of a loan; No. 26 = Freib.

12 b (172/1 B.C.) contract of a loan; No. 27 = Haun. 11 (158 B.C.) a Jewish cavalry officer; No. 28 = Tebt. 882 (155 or 144 B.C.) a list of sheep and goats; No. 29 = Tebt. 1019 (mid-second century B.C.) a list of military settlers; No. 30 = Tebt. 1075 (mid-second century B.C.) a list of Jews and Macedonians; No. 31 = Tebt. 79 (mid-second century B.C.) a list of military settlers; No. 32 = Gurob 26 (probably mid-second century B.C.) from an account of land and crops.

Section IV "Jewish peasants, shepherds, and artisans in the Fayûm" contains fifteen documents: No. 33 = W. Chr. 55 (third century B.C.) Jews and Greeks in Psenyris; No. 34 = P. Petrie III, 59 c (third century B.C.) a fragment of a census paper; No. 35 = Lille i, 5 (259/8 B.C.) distribution of seeds; No. 36 = W. Chr. 198 (240 B.C.) a fragment of property-declaration; No. 37 = Ent. 59 (222 B.C.) a petition concerning a contract of lease; No. 38 = Ent. 2 (218 B.C.) a petition concerning a purchase of wool; No. 39 = Gurob 22 (third century B.C.) a list of livestock; No. 40 = Tebt. 1084 Col. II (end of third or beginning of second century B.C.) a fragment of an account; No. 41 = Tebt. 863 frg. 1 (mid-second century B.C.) account of receipts in wine; No. 42 = Lond. II 402 (p. 10) (152 or 141 B.C.) a fragment from an account; No. 43 = Ryl. 578 (second century B.C.) petition of a Jewish peasant; No. 44 = Ryl. II 72 (99/98 B.C.) a fragment of a register; No. 45 = Tebt. 90 (early first century B.C.) from an account of payments in kind; No. 46 = BGU 1282 (second or first century B.C.) an agreement about the joint use of a pottery; No. 47 = Schûrer, *Ges. d. jûd. Volkes* III, 45—46 (second century B.C.) Jewish land-holders in the Arsinoite nome.

Section V "Jewish tax-collectors, government officials, and peasants in Upper Egypt" contains seventy-seven documents. Nos. 48—72 are receipts issued by the banks — No. 48 = O. Bodl. 46 (171/170 B.C.); No. 49 = O. Strasb. 10 (161 B.C.); No. 50 = O. Bodl. 49 (165 B.C.); No. 51 = O. Bodl. 55 (155/4 B.C.); No. 52 = Wo 1351 (154 B.C.); No. 53 = WO 1504 (154 B.C.); No. 54 = WO 335 (154 B.C.); No. 55 = WO 1507 (154 B.C.); No. 56 = O. Bodl. 54 (154 B.C.); No. 57 = WO 1508 (154 B.C.); No. 58 = O. Bodl. 55 (154 B.C.); No. 59 = O. Bodl. 56 (154 B.C.); No. 60 = WO 1354 (154 B.C.); No. 61 = WO 337 (154 B.C.); No. 62 = WO 339 (153 B.C.); No. 63 = WO 340 (152 B.C.); No. 64 = O. Bodl. 60 (153 B.C.); No. 65 = WO 1516 (151 B.C.); No. 66 = WO 334 (155 or

144 B.C.); No. 67 = O. Bodl. 64 (150 or 139 B.C.); No. 68 = WO 1359 (150 or 139 B.C.); No. 69 = O. Bodl. 103 (151 or 140 B.C.); No. 70 = SB 4632 (119 B.C.); No. 71 = SB 4633 (104 B.C.); No. 72 = BGU 1339 (end of second century B.C.). Nos 73—96 are receipts issued by the granaries — No. 73 = O. Bodl. 153 (162 B.C.); No. 74 = O. Bodl. 156 (160 B.C.); No. 75 = WO 721 (160/159 B.C.); No. 76 = O. Petrie 50 (159 or 92 B.C.); No. 77 = O. Bodl. 158 (158 B.C.); No. 78 = O. Bodl. 163 (155 B.C.); No. 79 = O. Bodl. 164 (151 B.C.); No. 80 = O. Cambr. 10 (157 B.C.); No. 81 = WO 723 (157 B.C.); No. 82 = O. Bodl. 160 (157 B.C.); No. 83 = O. Cambr. 137 (157 B.C.); No. 84 = WO 724 (157 B.C.); No. 85 = WO 1350 (156 B.C.); No. 86 = O. Bodl. 162 (155 B.C.); No. 87 = WO 1505 (154 B.C.); No. 88 = WO 728 (154 B.C.); No. 89 = WO 729 (154 B.C.); No. 90 = WO 1255 (153 B.C.); No. 91 = WO 1511 (153 B.C.); No. 92 = O. Petrie 43 (153 B.C.); No. 93 WO 753 (121 B.C.); No. 94 = WO 718 (97 B.C.); No. 95 = BGU 1436 (second century B.C.); No. 96 = BGU 1443 (third or second century B.C.). Nos 97—103 are receipts for the delivery of chaffs — No. 97 = O. Bodl. 230 (late third or early second century B.C.); No. 98 = O. Bodl. 232 (161 B.C.); No. 99 = O. Bodl. 234 (155 or 144 B.C.); No. 100 = O. Bodl. 233 (155/4 B.C.); No. 101 = WO 1513 (154/3 B.C.); No. 102 = WO 1514 (154/3 B.C.); No. 103 = O. Strasb. 326 (end of second or first century B.C.). Nos. 104—111 are receipts issued by tax-collectors — No. 104 = O. Ashmol. Mus. 2 (156 B.C.); No. 105 = O. Bodl. 118 (155 or 144 B.C.); No. 106 = O. Wilb. Brk. 3 (152 B.C.); No. 107 = WO 1233 (154/3 B.C.); No. 108 = WO 1510 (155/4 B.C.) No. 109 = WO 1231 (Ptolemaic period); No. 110 = WO 1536 (second century B.C.); No. 111 = O.E. 367 (89/88 or 86/85 B.C.). Nos. 112—124 are ostraca of various contents — No. 112 = O. Bodl. 340 (third century B.C.); No. 113 = O. Bodl. 285 (third or second century B.C.); No. 114 = O. Bodl. 301 (second century B.C.); No. 115 = O. Strasb. 590 (second century B.C.); No. 116 = BGU 1474 (second century B.C.); No. 117 = O. Bodl. 300 (ca 154 B.C.); No. 118 = O. Bodl. 252 (second century B.C.); No. 119 = O. Bodl. 40 (191 or 190 B.C.); No. 120 = O. Bodl. 299 (second or first century B.C.); No. 121 = O. Ashm. 12 (second or first century B.C.); No. 122 = WO 1161 (Ptolemaic period); No. 123 = O. Strasb. 519 (second century B.C.); No. 124 = O. Bodl. 325 (late second century B.C.).

Section VI "Various documents of the Ptolemaic period" contains seventeen papyri: No. 125 = Tebt. 1077 (mid-third century

B.C.) an account of payment; No. 126 = P. Petrie III 7 (p. 14) (238/7 B.C.) a Greek testament; No. 127 a = Mich. Zen. 55 (240 B.C.), b = Ent. 19 (reign of Euergetes I or Philopator), c = Grad. 2 (225/4 B.C.), d = Tebt. 815 Col. II, frg. 3, recto, l. 1—3 (222 B.C.), e = Hib. 90 l. 1—4 (222 B.C.). Dositheos son of Drimylos (cf. A. Fuks, *JJP* 7—8 [1954] 208 ff.); No. 128 = Ent. 23 (218 B.C.) a plaint of a wife against her husband; No. 129 = Ent. 30 (218 B.C.) a complaint concerning the theft of a mantle; No. 130 = Tebt. 793. Col. II, frg. 1, recto II (183 B.C.) petition concerning crops; No. 131 = Tebt. 730 (178 or 167 B.C.) a police-report; No. 132 UPZ 110 (164 B.C.) letter from Herodes to Onias; No. 133 = Tebt. 800 (two fragments) (153 or 142 B.C.) a complaint of assault; No. 134 = Tebt. 86 (l. 14—31) (late second century B.C.) land-survey at Arsinoe; No. 135 = W. Chr. 57 (second century B.C.) a letter from Menon to Hermokrates; No. 136 = SB 7610 (51 B.C.) summons before a tribunal; No. 137 = SB 7419 (50 B.C.) a *prostagma* of the king and queen; No. 138 = Ryl. 590 (the reign of Cleopatra?) resolution of a Jewish association; No. 139 = O.E. 368 (first century B.C.) Jewish dining-club at Apollinopolis Magna; No. 140 = O.E. 371 (49 B.C.) a list of names; No. 141, unpublished (first half of the first century B.C.) a letter from Heracles to Ptolemy.

As concerns the *Prolegomena*, a masterful piece of work compiled by V. Tcherikover — its purpose is to present a general survey of the historical development of the Jewish people in Egypt during the Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine ages. They will, however, be of a great interest not only for historians but also for jurists, as they discuss many question of juridical character. On pp. 6/7 the author discusses, for instance, the Jewish communities in Egypt, the *πολιτεύματα*; p. 7 — the fundamental rights granted to the Jewish communities by the Ptolemaic kings to "live according to their ancestral law" (τοὺς πατρίους νόμους χρῆσθαι), i.e. according to the laws of Moses; p. 7 — the synagogues, indicating the existence of an organized Jewish community; p. 9, 56 ff. — the Jewish *πολίτευμα* in Alexandria; p. 33—37 — the Jewish and Hellenistic law; p. 34—5 the influence of Hellenistic law on the Jews, quoting two facts: the first — relating to the legal position of Jewish women, appearing now in court with a guardian, the second — relating to business-affairs, in which the Biblical prohibition on lending money at interest to a Jew is disregarded and lending money by Jews to Jews at the regular interest of 24 per cent is practi-

sed; on p. 38 the author deals with the problem of gymnasium education; p. 39 — with the question whether Jews were allowed to become citizens of Alexandria; p. 60 ff. — whether they were regarded as Greeks or as Egyptians; p. 69, 73, 74 ff. — with the letter of Claudius to the Alexandrians, displayed publicly in Egypt on the 10th November A.D. 41, in which the Emperor said that the Alexandrian Jews are dwelling in a city "not their own" (ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ πόλει). Very interesting are his remarks (p. 100) on the legal status of Jews after the C.A. "The C.A.", writes Tcherikover literally, "bestowed Roman rights upon the inhabitants of the entire Empire, and Jews were no exception to the rule. In the documents the new citizens are styled *Aurelii*, and some papyri mention Jewish *Aurelii*. Jurists have long debated whether the promulgation of C.A. meant that the local laws and customs were replaced by the Roman law. It is now commonly accepted that the local civic units continued their functions even under Roman law. Thus the Jewish communities and the right of their members „to live according to their ancestral laws" remained untouched. No. 477, a papyrus from Oxyrhynchos of A.D. 291, records the Jewish community (συναγωγὴ τῶν Ἰουδαίων) of that city paying a sum of money as ransom for a Jewish servant-maid and her two children: here the Jewish community appears as a legal body authorized to act as a contracting party and having sums of money at its disposal".

The volume contains excellent indexes: an index to the *Prolegomena*, an index to the documents, and an index of sources.

PAPYRI FROM THE PTOLEMAIC, ROMAN, AND BYZANTINE PERIODS

V. Bartoletti and others, *Papiri greci e latini*, vol. XIV, Nos. 1371—1452 (1957).

In this volume Nos. 1371—1401 are of literary and Nos. 1401—1449 mostly of juristic character; Nos. 1450—1452 are "papyri figurati e dipinti". We are interested only in the second group.

No. 1401 (II cent. B.C.) (ed. V. Arangio-Ruiz) contains *προστάγματα* issued by the king Euergetes II which are a new example of those already published in Tebt. 5, 206—261, with some modifications. In an *addendum* Arangio-Ruiz discusses their relation to the above mentioned papyrus roll.