

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"Papiri greci e latini", V. Bartoletti and others, vol. XIV, 1957, Nos. 1371-1452 : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

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.

No. 1449 (IV cent. A.D.) contains fragments from Ulpian's *libr. XXXII ad ed.* (cf. Arangio-Ruiz, *Arch. giur.* CLIII, fasc. 1—2 1957 140—158) surveyed below. ....

No. 1404 (41/42 A.D.) concerns ἐπιμήνια which the father used to send to his son (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 142); No. 1418 (III cent. A.D.) refers to similar affairs, especially to relations between mother and daughter.

No. 1411 (ed. by H. Lewald) (II cent. A.D.) deals probably with a hypothecated debt (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 277, 283 ff.). On ἕκδικος in v. 19 cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 176<sup>16</sup>, 501<sup>25</sup>; on συνήγοροι in v. 19 cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 507.

No. 1427 (564 A.D.) is a loan of money (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 346) secured by means of a pledge (ἐνέχυρον cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 286). No. 1402 (125—124 B.C.) is a sale of a slave (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 331). No. 1448 (II/III cent. A.D.) a sale of a *servus vicarius*, written in Latin, from another province than Egypt (see on papyri and parchments from the Eastern provinces of the Roman Empire outside Egypt my art. *JJP* III, 53 ff.). No. 1405 (143 A.D.) is a sale of a horse (cf. *Law*<sup>2</sup> 334); No. 1417 (290 A.D.)—a sale of a female ass (cf. *ibid.*).

No. 1413 (II/III cent. A.D.), No. 1426 (V/VI cent. A.D.), No. 1419 (IV cent. A.D.), No. 1429 (VI cent. A.D.), No. 1430 (VII cent. A.D.) are orders (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 346 ff.).

No. 1403 (II cent. A.D.) refers to the return of the instrument after the discharging of an obligation (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 420 ff.).

No. 1421 (III cent. A.D.) is an application to an unknown official for βία (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 446/7). No. 1435 (I/II cent. A.D.) refers probably to the strategos and his competence in penal cases in the I cent. A.D. (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 490).

No. 1424 (IV/V cent. A.D.) mentions διαμαρτυρία (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 493<sub>87</sub>) and illustrates the activities of the στόλαρχοι in this epoch.

No. 1442 (III cent. A.D.) is an application to the prefect discharged by an ὑπογραφή to a delegate (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 489/500).

No. 1422 (III cent. A.D.) is an application to the emperor by a former *athletes* to appoint him as a herald (cf. my art. *AHDO* V, 189 ff.) as this office is, according to imperial constitutions, reserved for *ex-athletai* (cf. on the privileges of the *athletai* my art. *ZSS* LXX, 290 ff.); on *athletai* see also No. 1412 (II/III cent. A.D.), a letter from an *athletes* who is on a successful tournée outside Egypt.

No. 1406 (137—141 A.D.) is a prefectural edict against misdemeanours in the appointment of liturgies. The edict seems to show some connexion with No. 1243 (208 A.D.; cf. my survey *JJP* 6,

121 ff.) which mentions an imperial constitution forbidding to impose simultaneously a double liturgy on the same person.

No. 1407 (181 A.D.) is a receipt issued by *σιτολόγοι*. No. 1408 (191—194 A.D.) is a declaration made by a gymnasiarch on the possession of a certain number of artabae of barley according to the order of the epistrategos concerning the ἀπογραφή πυροῦ. No. 1414 (II cent. A.D.) refers probably to the ἀπογραφή of the γῆ ἄβροχος (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 613); No. 1416 (280 A.D.) — to the *annona militaris*.

No. 1441 (III cent. A.D.) concerns administrative proceedings for claims of the State against liturgies (cf. *Law*<sup>2</sup> 689/90); as for the γεννηματογραφία which in such cases could take place (cf. v. 5: [γεννηματ]ογραφουμένων ὑ[παρχ]όντων) cf. my art. *JJP* 4, 78/79.

D. Meredith, *The Myos Hormos Road: Inscriptions and Ostraca* (*Chron. d'Égypte* XXXI, No. 62 [1956] 356—362).

No. 1 from El-Heiṭa mentions: a) Isidora of Myos Hormos, a woman as an active member of the Nicanor family transport business between Coptos and the Red Sea port of Myos Hormos between about 37 and 41 A.D. b) A Latin fragment. c) Fragmentary ostraca. All (except one in Latin) are in Greek, mainly 1st and 2nd cent. A.D., with one letter from 2nd or 3d cent. and another from 3d or 4th century. The ostraca are about equally divided between receipts and letters; one letter has the interesting word τ]αβελλα-ρῦοις d) A Ptolemaic ostrakon.

No. 2 from El-Ghazzā: a few very fragmentary ostraca from the 3d and 2nd centuries B.C.

#### PAPYRI FROM THE PTOLEMAIC AND ROMAN PERIODS

R. N. Frye — J. F. Gilliam — H. Ingholt — C. B. Welles, *Inscriptions from Dura-Europos* (*Yale Class. Studies* XIV 1955 127—213 + IV pls.).

The editors explain why it seemed desirable to publish without further delay the still unpublished inscriptions from the city, others than those from the Synagogue and the Mithraeum. Among these inscriptions one found in the temple of Atargatis (p. 129—131, 37 A.D.) is very interesting. It is a dedication from a group of per-