

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"Tabulae Herculanaenses V", V.  
Arangio-Ruiz, G. Pugliese-Caratelli, "La  
Parola del Passato, Rivista di Studi  
Antichi", fasc. XLV, 1955 : [recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 11-12, 370-371

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1957-1958

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

The author attempts to link P. Mich. Inv. 4800 with the so-called *Acta Maximi*, involving the prefect C. Vibius Maximus in the reign of Trajan, which have already been published in his edition of the *Acta Alexandrinorum*.

E. Kiessling, *Quittungshomologie über den Empfang eines Verpflichtungsvermächtnisses* (ZSS LXXIV [1957] 345—352).

The author edits P. Jand. 222 (II cent. A.D., Oxyrhynchos) from the collection in Giessen, by which a hellenized Egyptian by the name of Onophris gives a receipt for a legacy in the form of a *ὁμολογία*. As the author points out, the legacy is imposed in the last will and testament of Phonis II on the heir Petoesis II. It represents Greco-Egyptian law and finds its parallel in the Roman *legatum per damnationem* (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 192). It is noteworthy that the payment of the legacy has to be made by state-bank left to a private person.

M. Vandoni, *Dai papiri dell'Università di Milano (Acme VIII, 2—3 [1955] Fascicolo speciale in memoria del Prof. A. Vogliano, 137—144)*.

The author publishes here a matrimonial contract from the time of Marcus Aurelius. In this contract the *ἀγραφος γάμος* is followed by a written financial agreement (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 117). The wife is represented by a *κύριος* appointed by the *ἱερεὺς ἐξηγητῆς* on her request (l. 25; cf. Tebt. 397<sup>20</sup> and my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 171<sup>7</sup>). Further — a lease of a mill (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 365<sup>5</sup> and the analogies quoted there) and, finally, certificates for labour on the dykes No. 1. (133 A.D.), 2. (136 A.D.), 3. (150 A.D.), 4. (151 A.D.), II. Nos. 1. (131 A.D.), 2. (134 A.D.), 3. (152 A.D.); on the service aimed at the conservation of the public dykes, see my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 618.

V. Arangio-Ruiz & G. Pugliese-Caratelli, *Tabulae Herculanenses V (La Parola del Passato, Rivista di Studi Antichi, fasc. XLV [1955] 448—477)*.

All the tablets published in this volume refer to the procedure. Most of them deal with the arbitration or directly with the ways of attestation of freely determined facts, rather on the margin of

the judicial order than in application of its rules; but there are also tablets which reflect the true and proper jurisdictional activity, or explicitly refer to this matter. These tablets, written with ink, belonged to the archives of L. Cominius Primus and L. Venidius Esonyclus with the exception of tablet LXXXV, graffito, the origin of which remains unknown.

E. G. Turner, *A Writing Exercise from Oxyrhynchus* (*Museum Helveticum* XIII, 4 = *Victori Martin Septuagenario* S. [1956] 236—238).

The author publishes a text from the John Rylands Library, which offers new and welcome evidence in three respects. First, its regularity of execution shows that the work aims at professional competence: from such well-written practice pieces it is legitimate to form an opinion of the standards expected of professional calligraphers. Secondly, the text is most reasonably interpreted as written by an apprentice scribe at Oxyrhynchus. Whether it was carried out in a private writing school or under official or semiofficial supervision in a "government" office, it is the first evidence of the presence of apprentice scribes at Oxyrhynchus, though it has been tempting to guess at their presence by extending the inference from P. Oxy. 724, a contract of apprenticeship to a shorthand-writer. Thirdly, the fact that a budding chancery scribe should practice by copying a line of Demosthenes seems to confirm in principle the absence in the ancient world of a sharp division between bookhands and documentary hands.

E. G. Turner, *A Roman Writing Tablet from Somerset* (*J.R.S.* XLVI [1956] 115—118).

The author points out that the find in Roman Britain of a Latin writing tablet bearing a still legible ink inscription is of so unusual a nature that it has seemed worthwhile to offer a provisional account of it to the readers of the *JHS*. The tablet records a sale and has a certain legal and historical interest. Those of its clauses that it has proved possible to recover, follow closely the prescriptions of the *ius civile*. Perhaps this close adherence to the forms of the Roman civil law is to be seen as one of the effects of the *Constitutio Antoniniana*. It is not possible to say, whether the sale was