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"Flight and Opression in Fourth-Century Egypt", A. E. R. Boak, H. C. Youtie, "Studi in onore di A. Calderini e R. Paribeni", II, 1957 : [recenzja]

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Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

(cf. my *Law*² 382) combined with the *loc.-cond. operis* (transport of goods by land) with beasts of burden (donkeys).

A. E. R. Boak and H. C. Youtie, *Flight and Oppression in Fourth-Century Egypt (Studi in onore di A. Calderini e R. Paribeni, II [1957] 825—337)*.

The two papyri published here are from the archive of Isidoros, a landholder of Karanis in the Fayûm in the late third and early fourth centuries of the Christian era. No. 1, letter of a *praepositus pagi* (A.D. 308/309) is addressed by Herakleides, *praepositus* of the 5th *pagus* of the Arsinoite nome, in which the village of Karanis was situated, to the *praepositus* of another *pagus*, doubtless in the same nome. Herakleides reminds his colleague of an imperial constitution which requires all strangers found to be residing in the villages, presumably without official permission, to be handed over to the *fiscus*, and establishes a reward of five *folles* for each person so surrendered. Since the village of Karanis has complained to Herakleides that some of its villagers are now in the *pagus* administered by his colleague, he requests the latter to compel the villages subject to his authority to give up any fugitives who are shown to belong to Karanis. In conclusion, Herakleides offers to cooperate in carrying out the terms of the law by returning any fugitives from his colleague's *pagus* who may be found in his own.

Herakleides begins his letter by recalling the content of a constitution issued by "the Augusti, our lords and kings". The constitution must be assigned to the early part of the year 308/309. It is not preserved in the Codes of Theodosius or Justinian, but the principle which guided the Emperors in the formulation of this constitution was not new. A novel feature is the reward of five *folles* which was to be paid for each fugitive restored to the jurisdiction of the *fiscus*. No. 2, petition (A.D. 309/310), is addressed to a *praepositus* of the 5th *pagus* of the Arsinoite nome, Isidoros complains that Achilles, the secretary of Karanis, and his three associates Heron, Paësios, and Horion nominated him to the post of *sitologos* and thereby burdened him with responsibility for the unproductive lands of the village (τὰ ἀν' ἀπόρῳ τυγχάνοντα ὀνόματα). And they are now trying to substitute him as chaff collector in place of Paësios, who had been properly nominated to that post. What makes their concerted effort to ruin him the more

culpable, is the fact that they have lent their protection to thirteen persons who are evading their obligations to the village. The rest of Isidoros' charges are lost in the lacuna at the bottom of the sheet.

N. Lewis, *An Aurelia Tetoueis Archive? (Studi in onore di A. Calderini e R. Paribeni II* [1957] 321—323).

In the *T.A.P.A.* 1952, 116—7, H. C. Youtie pointed out that P. Oslo 38, a fragmentary chirograph of A.D. 373/4, could be restored on the basis of P. Merton 37, a similar document of the following year. Both documents record loans contracted by a certain Aurelia Tetoueis of Karanis. A third such chirograph is published here, and three more are known to exist in the collection of Columbia University. All these papyri were acquired in a large joint purchase which was divided among several European and American collections, and which contained *inter alia* a considerable portion of the early-fourth-century Aurelius Isidorus archive. In these circumstances, there is surely a good reason to hope that other documents in these or even in other collections will turn out to belong to the Aurelia Tetoueis group. Future publications should enlighten us on the number and variety of the Aurelia Tetoueis papers and on their connection, if any, with the Aurelius Isidorus archive of two generations earlier. The text published by the author in the papyrus P. NYU Inv. XVI, 1 (373 A.D.) from Karanis. The papyrus is a loan of wheat. The loan is provided with the usual *καθάπερ ἐκ δίκης* and the stipulation clause.

S. Daris, *Dai papiri inediti della raccolta milanese (Aegyptus XXXVII fasc. 1* [1957] 89—103).

The author publishes two papyri from the Byzantine period: No. 40 (A.D. 440/441) contains a receipt of a winder, received by Aurelius Paulus from a *πολίτευόμενος* of Oxyrhynchos and No. 41 (VI cent. A.D.) a mandate: order for payment (cf. my *Law*² 393).

H. I. Bell — B. R. Rees, *A Repudium from Hermopolis (Symbolae R. Taubenschlag dedicatae = Eos 48, 1* [1956] 175—179).

The document here published consists of two fragments, found separately and together making up the major part of a bilateral