

# Kupiszewski, Henryk

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"Ein Verhandlungsprotokoll aus dem Jahre 433 n. Chr. Pommersfelden, Lat. Pap. 14 recto", Jan-Olof Tjäder, "Scriptorium. Intern. Rev. of Manuscript Stud.", XII, 1958 : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

Gustav Braunecker, *Ein Monorecauton aus dem späten fünften oder beginnenden sechsten Jahrhundert nach Christi und eine byzantinische Streitbeendigung durch Vergleich in den Pap. Graec. Vindob. 32015. und 25923.* (Festschrift Artur Seinwenter pp. 139—152).

The first document is a receipt of a special type (s.c. μονορεκαῦτον; cf. on this question C. Wessely, *W. St.* 24 (1902) 138 and the commentary of the editor) issued by two *optiones* to the epimetele of Hermupolis Magna in acknowledgement of the delivery of 2370 artabae of wheat for an army-detachment passing that way. From the legal point of view this interesting document is a practical application of Nov. Just. 130, 1 (*de transitu militum*). The second document presents a new case of settlement of a private quarrel through the conclusion of δῖλυσις — agreement (see Modrzejewski, *JJP* 6, 254 ff.; to the formula in the δῖλυσις-agreement see Taubenschlag, *Law*<sup>2</sup> 405 and the sources cited there). It is worth while to point out that the document was erroneously dated by the notary.

The twelfth year of the reign of the Emperor Maurikios (August 593 — August 594) had no one day common with the thirteenth *indictio*, which began 1.9.594 A.D. The error is explained by the fact, that a part of the protocol had been written prior to the date of issue of the document (20.X.594 A.D.). [H.K.]

Jan — Olof Tjäder, *Ein Verhandlungsprotokoll aus dem Jahre 433 n. Chr. Pommersfelden, Lat. Pap. 14 recto* (*Scriptorium. Intern. Rev. of Manuscript Stud.* XII (1958) pp. 3—43 + 2 plates).

This papyrus (now in the collection Schönborn-Wiesentheid, Schloss Weissenstein ob Pommersfelden, Bayern) which originates probably from Ravenna contains a fragment of a judicial protocol. The parties in the lawsuit are a church represented by the notary Contius and a private person. During one of the earlier stages of the lawsuit the church applied to the emperor for decision. On a successive hearing, the protocol of which is contained in the Pap. Lat. 14 recto, the rescript and the written *cautio* of the defendant are entered in the acts (*acta, gesta*) of the lawsuit. The editor J. O. Tjäder, who has given us an excellent edition of the *Nichtliterarischen*

*Lat. Pap. Italiens*, has provided this document with an unusually rich philological commentary as well as with an index of vocabula which appear in it. [H.K.]

A. Grohman, *Greek Papyri of the Early Islamic Period in the Collection of Archduke Rainer* (*Études de Papyrologie*, t. VIII (1957) pp. 5—40, pl. 7).

The texts here published on the basis of C. Wessely's reading are important for the history of Egypt, because they contain many items of valuable information about the Arab period. No. 1 (undated) is a demand-note for payment in cash. No. 2 (642 A.D.) — an acknowledgement of the delivery of corn for the *embola*. No. 3 (642 A.D.) — a receipt of a loan. No. 4 (643 A.D.) — an order for a delivery of corn and oil. No. 5 (643 A.D.) and 6 (643 A.D.) are the orders for deliveries of provisions. No. 7 (647 A.D.) is a declaration of receipt of various articles. No. 8 (642 A.D.) — a declaration of receipt of horses. No. 9 (653 A.D.) — a tax-receipt issued for the inhabitants of Phys. No. 10 (VII—VIII cent.) — an assessment of the public gold-taxes for the village of Magdolon. No. 11 (VII cent.) — a receipt for the public gold-taxes paid by the people of Kerkesouchos Oros. No. 12 (VII cent.) — a tax receipt. No. 13 (VIII cent.) — a demand-note for a part-payment of wages to the sailors of the Arab fleet. All the texts have been discovered in Ehnâs or in Kôm el-Haryâne (Fayûm). [C.K.]

#### COPTIC PAPYRI

P. V. Jernstedt, *Dva administrativnykh koptskikh pisma arabskogo vremeni* (*Palestinskiy Sbornik* 4 (67) 1959 pp. 5—11).

The author publishes two Coptic official letters from the Arab period. The first papyrus was subsequently published in the edition of the Coptic texts of the Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts in Moscow (No. 15; cf. p. 180 of our Survey). The second document — a Coptic papyrus, facsimile of which had been published by F. Rossi (cf. *I papiri copti del Museo Egizio di Torino*, v. I, tav. IV, Torino, 1887) — is here for the first time read, translated into Russian and commented. This letter written by a pagarch concerns a charge