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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.
While Part I has made available the text of three long rolls, Part II supplements it with a series of twenty-four fragments. The inclusion of the latter has led to a revision of the table of the papyri, in which the chronological distribution of the rolls and the fragments is indicated. The indexes and the classified list of the tax-payers, which are in effect alphabetical ledges, aim at completeness.


On p. 427 the authors publish parchment N° 40 which belongs to the same year as parchment 21 (cf. *Arch. du droit oriental* I (1937), p. 261-288). Parchment 40 (86/87 A.D.), a trimartyros syngraphe, is a διαίρεσις and contains the same provisions and reflects the same legal requirements as the Greco-Egyptian διαιρέσις. Like the Egyptian διαιρέσις, it consists of an identification of the contracting parties, a statement of the property to be divided, a list of the portions of each heir drawn by lot, certain conditions applicable to all, and at the end a statement of title (κύρεια-clause) and the penalties for breach of contract (refusing to abide by the settlement). Title-guarantees are regularly lacking. The Dura-text differs only in matters affected by local practice. It employs the “protocol”-form (διαιλοντο-ικόντες) which was used also in Ptolemaic times in Egypt but which gave way later to a variety of other types, most commonly for the διαιρέσις the “homology.” The closing phrase, ἐγὼ καὶ ἀντίστροφος, also is a Dura peculiarity, the precise significance of which is unknown. At the end are named the witnesses, the same throughout as in Parchment N° 21, which however omits the third judge, Danymis. In conformity with Dura practice there are listed first the officials of the office where the document was drawn and recorded, here the Royal court. The three private witnesses follow.