

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"Tax Rolls from Karanis", Part II, H. C. Youtie, O. M. Pearl, Ann Arbor 1939 :  
[recenzja]

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elected in an assembly of citizens, a *γερονσία*, before they obtained the Emperor's consent. A certain Isidoros claimed that the election was against the law, but he himself was unmasked as a "false accuser" as he pretended to be an Alexandrian citizen which was not the case as only an Alexandrian citizen could institute an accusation in an internal affair of the πόλις. The accuser was found guilty and punished, so it seems, by stigmatizing or fire-death.

H. A. SANDERS, *A Soldier's Marriage certificate in Diploma Form*. Proc. Am. Philosoph. Soc., LXXXI (1939), p. 581ff.

This document, a papyrus fragment from the University of Michigan, Excavation at Karanis, is dated in the second cent. A.D. In form and arrangement of text and signatures it is a parallel to Mich. Inv. 508-2217.

The marriage contract of a soldier at this early date is important for this much discussed problem since it indicates that the chief object may well have been the attainment of Roman citizenship by the wife and children upon the honorable discharge of the soldier.

The fragmentary signatures of seven witnesses seemingly Roman citizens, but written in Greek appear on the back of the document.

H. I. BELL, *Registration of a chirograph of sale*, P. Harr. 143, J.E.A., XXV (1939), p. 52ff.

The papyrus probably of the time of Diocletian, is an *ἐκμαρτύρησις* of a chirograph of sale, like Oxy. 1208, 1562, fortified with a *καθάπερ ἐγ δίκης* clause. The formula however, differs in some degree from those in the two parallel documents.

S. L. WALLACE, *Receipts for φόρος προβάτων in the papyrus collection of the University of Wisconsin*. J.E.A., XXV (1939), p. 62ff.

The receipts here published are the only ones extant from the second century A.D. in which the rent of sheep (*φόρος προβάτων*) is paid by the same individual in successive years. The papyrus whose inventory number is P. Wisconsin 30, bears at least four receipts for payments *ἀπὸ φόρου προβάτων Μαικηνατιανῆς οὐσίας* at Euphemia in the Arsinoite nome in 156/7 or before, in 157/8, 158/9 and 161 A.D. The papyrus is especially interesting, because the receipts record payments made in the years immediately before and after the *ἀπογραφή προβάτων καὶ αἰγῶν* from the same village of Euphemia and dated 159/60 A.D. which was published by P. Meyer as Hamb. 34.

H. C. YOUTIE and O. M. PEARL, *Tax Rolls from Karanis, Part II Text and Indexes*. Michigan Papyri, vol. IV, part II, Ann Arbor. The University of Michigan Press, 1939.

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.

H. KORTENBEUTEL, *Ein Kodizill eines römischen Kaisers*. Berl. Inv. 8334. Abh. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Phil. hist. Kl. N° 13, Berlin, 1939.

Kortenbeutel publishes an *exemplar codicillorum*, an imperial letter of appointment, probably by the Emperor Domitian, concerning the promotion of the prefect L. Laberius Maximus to the senatorial rank and to the rank of a *consul suffectus* (*feci te [con]legam consulatus mei*) cf. however, Stein, *Zu dem kais. Ernennungsschreiben in P. Berl.* 8834, *Aegyptus* XX (1940), p. 51ff.

M. ROSTOVZEFF-B. WELLES, *The Excavations at Dura Europos*. Preliminary Report of the Seventh and Eighth Seasons of Work. New Haven: Yale University Press. Chap. XI, Parchments and Papyri, pp. 426-438.

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 *διαίρεσις*. Like the Egyptian *διαίρεσις*, 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 (*κυριεία*-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 (*διείλοντο-έκόντες*) which was used also in Ptolemaic times in Egypt but which gave way later to a variety of other types, most commonly for the *διαίρεσις* the "homology." The closing phrase, *έχει δέ και αντίσυγγραφον*, 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.