

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"Ein Kodizill eines römischen Kaisers. Berl. Inv. 8334", H. Kortenbeutel, "Abh. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wiss. Phil. hist. Kl", no 13, 1939 : [recenzja]

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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.

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 αντίσύγγραφον*, 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.