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"Zakony Chammurapiho", J. Klíma, Praha 1954 : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

Having however demonstrated this as impossible the author restricts himself to determinate — on the base of the elements at our disposal the nature of the work from which the Greek original was taken and thinks that this was a scholastic manual composed of texts of classical jurists and of imperial constitutions.

H. Klos, *Die publizierten lateinischen Fragmente der Papyrus-sammlung der österreichischen Nationalbibliothek (Chronique d'Egypte No. 56 [1953] 263—384).*

In this publication-catalogue of the Latin papyri preceded by a catalogue of the published Greek papyri from the papyrus-collection of the Austrian National Library are for a jurist particularly valuable the indexes, especially pp. 379—80 where all the respective papyri are assembled under the catch-words such as Egypt, Jurisprudence, Documents, Guardianship etc.

GENERALITIES

J. Klíma, *Zakony Chammurapiho*, Praha 1954.

This excellent work comprises: Chapter I: General informations about Hammurabi's legislation, such as the place of the Codex origin, its genesis and character as well as its disposition; Chapt. II: the translation of the Hammurabi Codex: its Prologue, its provisions and its Epilogue; The discussion on the C.H.: A. The Old-Babylonian society in the Hammurabi era, general and terminological remarks. The classes and the structure of the Babylonian society. B. Marriage and family. 1. The relations between the spouses. Parents and children. Adoption. The immovables. The movables. The legal protection of the property relations. C. Trade and credit. Prices and salaries. The activities of the old-Babylonian merchant *tamkaru*. Loans. Security of a loan. General remarks about contracts in the Babylonian era. Sale and barter. Lease and hiring. *Locatio-conductio operarum* and *operis*. Partnership. Deposit. Responsibility for damages. Delicts and penalties, general remarks. Particulars: delicts against the public order. Delicts against life or health. Delicts against property. Injuries. Penalties: a. the death penalty, corporal punishment, fines. The old-Babylonian jurisdiction. The organization of the courts. The court proce-

ture. The general examination of Hammurabi's legislation. Index of subjects. Bibliography. Chronological index. The map of the old Mesopotamia.

Grosser Historischer Weltatlas hg. vom Bayerischen Schulbuch-Verlag. *Erläuterungen* I Teil: *Vorgeschichte und Altertum* von H. Bengtson und V. Miložičić mit Beiträgen von G.H.R. von Königswald und J. Schröder (1953).

In this monumental edition the papyrologists are interested in the part made by Prof. H. Bengtson (p. 66 ff.) and particularly in his valuable exposition on the empire of Alexander (p. 81—2), on the foundations of towns in Hellenistic era; on the empire of the diadochoi (p. 86); on the Hellenistic world from ca 240 B.C. (p. 87); on the Hellenism and Iranism from ca 200 B.C. (p. 89); on the Hellenistic world about 185 B.C. (p. 90); on Egypt B.C. (p. 98); on Egypt under the reign of Ptolemaios II (ca 270 B.C.); on Alexandria (p. 100—1).

N. Lewis — M. Reinhold, *Roman Civilization, selected Readings edited with an introduction and notes*: vol. I *The Republic*, vol. II *The Empire* (1951—1955).

This work is intended to serve a function similar to that of Botsford and Sihler's *Hellenic Civilization* (Records of Civilization). It is an anthology, a body of fairly representative excerpts from the richest of the written records of Rome's thousand-year history. The work presents the material in topical chapters arranged chronologically and illustrates the political, administrative, religious, economic and cultural aspects of Roman civilization. Where possible, the authors let the record speak for itself; where necessary they equipped the texts with introductions and a minimum of explanatory notes.

The indexes of authors and documents in vol. I p. 517 (cf. p. 42—44) and vol. II, p. 680 show to what extent the authors made use of the papyri and ostraca. These documents were — as the authors point out (p. 43) — not composed with an eye to posterity. They are, for the most part, the papers of everyday activity: business contracts, tax receipts, private letters — in short, everything from imperial constitutions to shopping lists and similar per-