

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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## "The legacy of Egypt", S. R. K. Glanville, Oxford 1942 : [recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 1, 83-84

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

R. DÜLL-E. SEIDL, *Ein Digestenfragment aus Ägypten, aber kein, "predigesto de legatis."* Sav. Z. LXI (1941), p. 406.

On purely paleographical grounds Ryl. 479 might have been judged as belonging to the 6th cent. A.D. and in all probability earlier than the Florentina.

C. H. Roberts had identified the larger parts with D XXX, 11-13 and 22-6, but the authors identify also the smaller parts with this book of Digest. F. Schulz, *Fragm. des liber singularis de legatis*, Tijdschr. voor Rg. XVII (1940) p. 19ff., considers it however as "a predigesto" especially as a special work, "de legatis."

R. GRASER, *The significance of two new fragments of the Edict of Diocletian*. Am. Philol. Ass. LXXI (1940), p. 157.

Recently discovered fragments of the Edict of Diocletian *de pretiis rerum venalium*, have shown, first, that it was published in Italy and therefore, was applied to the whole Empire; and second, that extensive facilities for marine transport at low rates were probably in use, an indication that trade was active in ordinary commodities as well as in luxuries.

## GENERAL PROBLEMS

E. SEIDL, *Einführung in die ägyptische Rechtsgeschichte bis zum Ende des neuen Reiches I Juristischer Teil*. Ägyptische Forschungen, Heft 10. Glückstadt—Hamburg 1939.

This book cannot be disregarded here, although this introduction to the History of Egyptian Law refers only to more remote periods until 700 B.C. The presentation, however, may be of use for Greek juridical papyrology, since the author approaches some problems of the older Egyptian law from the viewpoint of the results obtained through the much later Greek papyri. The part, so far published, deals with the sources, types of documents, organization of judicial courts and procedure and contains, moreover, a concised survey of the private law. The publication, which will be followed by an edition of documents, is a precious contribution to a general history of ancient law, and as such, of considerable value for a comparative approach to ancient legal questions.

S. R. K. GLANVILLE, *The legacy of Egypt*, Oxford, 1942.

This book consists of an introduction and 15 chapters: Ch. I: The calendars and chronology (by the late J. W. Sewell). Ch. II: The political approach to the classical world (by S. Drower). Ch. III: Writing on literature (by A. H. Gardiner). Ch. IV: Egyptian Art (by J. Capart). Ch. V: Mechanical and technical processes materials (by R. Engelbach). Ch. VI: Science (by R. W. Stoley). Ch. VII: Medicine (by R. Dawson).

Ch. VIII: Law (by E. Seidl). Ch. IX: Egypt and Israel (by W. O. E. Oesterley). Ch. X: The Greek Papyri (by C. H. Roberts). Ch. XI: Egypt and Rome (by A. H. M. Jones). Ch. XII: The Egyptian contribution to Christianity, (a) Egypt and the Christian Church (by the late J. M. Creed), (b) The Coptic church and Egyptian monasticism (by de Lacy O'Leary). Ch. XIII: Egypt and the Byzantine Empire (by H. T. Bell). Ch. XIV: The contribution to Islam (by A. J. Arberry). Ch. XV: The legacy to modern Egypt (by the late A. M. Hocart). Of importance to the papyrologists are: Chap. VIII, p. 210-217 on the law of the Ptolemaic, Roman and Byzantine period; p. 237 on the Jews of Alexandria; p. 249-282 attempting to outline the kind of contribution that the papyri have made to almost every branch of ancient studies.

M. FULVIO MAROI, *Papirologia giuridica, Lezioni litografate*. Roma 1939.

The author gives a short discussion of the term papyrology, based on principle on Breccia, *Oriente e Grecia* (Napoli), p. 186 and its importance to our knowledge of local and Roman law as well. A list of papyri (p. 32-45) and the literature follow. In Chap. I the author discusses the legal sources in the Ptolemaic (πολιτικοὶ νόμοι, προστάγματα) and in the Roman periods before and after the C.A. In Chap. II the author deals with the different types of documents, giving a short introduction on the notaries and their activities. In an appendix the author provides a copy of a matrimonial contract (PSI. 64), of a lease and hiring of livestock (Strasb. 30), of a *manumissio* (P. Edmonstone), an adoption (Lips. 28) and sale (Mil. 2) with translations.

C. PRÉAUX, *L'économie royale des Lagides*, Bruxelles, 1939.

After an introduction (p. 9-26) the author deals with expenses for the army, employees of the state-officials, cult, public work and the King's Court (p. 29-57), with the revenues (from monopolies, textile-industry, grain, forests, vine country and orchards, papyri, fishery, breeding, currency, banks), land-taxes and other taxes with which private property is charged, slaves, registration, conveyances-taxes, death-duties, public baths, other taxes charging trade and industry, river navigation, tariffs, export-duties, taxes on individuals (impost, duty), fines (amends), law-expenses, extraordinary incomes, (p. 61-436). Then the author passes to the activities of the royal economy, the fundamental institutions, budget of the revenues, contracts, responsibility of the employees, lease (p. 436-450), the evolution of the King's right on land (p. 459-519). The last chapter gives a picture of the results of the royal economy (519-524). For the historian of law Préaux' discussion on royal legislation (p. 329), on corporations, on slavery