

Rafał Taubenschlag

"Einführung in die ägyptische
Rechtsgeschichte bis zum Ende des
neuen Reiches I Juristischer Teil", E.
Seidl, Glückstadt-Hamburg 1939 :
[recenzja]

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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.

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).