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"Eastern Desert of Egypt : Notes on Inscriptions : Corrigenda", D. Meredith, "Chronique d'Egypte", XXX, no 59, 1955 : [recenzja]

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receipt had been issued was a woman named Aurelia Taesis, a landowner holding property in the village Ptolemais Nea.

J. Bingen, *Notes sur l'édit du maximum* (*Bull. Corresp. Hell.* LXXVIII [1954] (II), 349 ff.).

This article consists of three parts: A. The place of the fragment from Pattorano, B. Two passages of the fragments of Geronthrae, C. A new fragment from Delphi.

C. H. Roberts, *Early Christianity in Egypt: Three Notes* (*J.E.A.* 40 [1954] 92—96).

In this interesting article the author gives a number of improvements to Amh 3 (a), the famous letter from Rome published by Wilcken.

R. Rémondon, *L'édit XIII de Justinien a-t-il promulgué en 539?* (*Chronique d'Égypte* XXX No. 59 [1955] p. 112—121).

On the base of the thorough material the author asserts that the XIIIth edict was actually issued under the reign of Anastase and that of Justin I. The date of its promulgation is less important.

K. A. Triantaphyllopoulos, 'Ελληνικαὶ νομικαὶ ἰδέαι ἐν τῷ Βυζαντινῷ ποινικῷ δικαίῳ (repr. from 'Αρχαῖον Ἰδιωτικῶν Δικαίων 1953).

This study refers to the question of the original sources which helped the East Church fathers to form their canons. To this purpose the most suitable is rather thorough VIII canon of Basilios the Great, the bishop of Caesarea (Cappadocia) over the murder. For the possible source of this canon comes into consideration either the law of the Holy Script i.e. the *lex Christiana* or the Roman law or at least the law of the Greek East. The author comes to the conclusion that Basilios principally followed the Greek law.

D. Meredith, *Eastern Desert of Egypt: Notes on Inscriptions: Corrigenda* (*Chronique d'Égypte* XXX No. 59 [1955] 127—129).

The author gives some corrections of the inscriptions found on the Mons Porphyrites and Mons Claudianus published in *Chron. d'Eg.* 55 (1953) No. 1 p. 126—127 and 57 (1954) p. 117 ff.

F. Zucker, *Grabgedicht aus Herakleopolis* (*J.E.A.* 40 [1954] 118 — 123).

The author comments the inscription published by J. Schwartz, *Ann. Serv.* 50 (1950), 402 ff. and points out that ἀστὴν Ναυκράτεως means citizen of the autonomous city of Naukratis (cf. my *Law*² 19). The term ἀστὴ was therefore not restricted to Alexandria.

Alvaro d'Ors, *El más antiguo fragmento de jurisprudencia romana directamente conservado* (*A.D.H.E.* 21—22 [1951—1952] 1274 — 1276).

The author reports about his study published in *Emerita* 19 (1951) on P. Mich. 4562 and already published by Sanders in 1947. According to his interpretation the papyrus comprises the fragment of a legal book of the type of *quaestiones*. Since it derives from the I or from the beginning of the II cent. A.D. we may consider it to be the most ancient fragment of the Roman jurisprudence preserved until our times. The study reflects his efforts to reconstruct this fragment.

J. Altmann, *Die Wiedergabe römischen Rechts in griechischer Sprache bei Modestinus "De excusationibus"* (*SDHI* [1955] 1—73).

The author examines the legal Latin terms found in Modestinus' *De excusationibus* translated into Greek, making to a large extent use of the Greek papyri and the papyrological literature.

E. Volterra, *Un' ipotesi intorno all'originale greco del Libro Siro-Romano di diritto* (Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Rend. della Classe di Scienze Morali, Storiche e Filologiche, Roma 1953; Estr. dal fasc. 1—2, Serie VIII, vol. VIII, 1953).

According to the indications of Nallino the task of a romanist is to investigate the Greek original which used the Sirian clergy.