

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

---

"Over den Loonarbeid in Vroeg-Ptolemaeïsch Egypte", T. Reekmans, "Mededelingen van de Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en schone Künsten van België, Kl. d. Lett.", XV, 1953, no 5 : [recenzja]

---

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 9-10, 523-524

---

1955-1956

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](http://bazhum.muzhp.pl), gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

phrase in turn seems to have been coined under Roman influence (cf. on *Eisern-Vieh* in the papyri my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 369 ff.).

A. Calderini, *Contratti di lavoro di XX secoli fa* (estr. da *Stud. Romani*, II (No. 6) [1954] 649—662).

The author examines the *contractus operis* from the I cent. A.D. and especially those conserved in the papyri such as Fay. 41; Stud. Pal. XXII, 35; Strassb. 40; Mich. III 170—172; Osl. III 141; BGU IV 1108; SB III 6946; Oxy. I 138.

T. Reekmans, *Over den Loonarbeid in Vroeg-Ptolemaeïsch Egypte* (*Mededelingen van de Koninklijke Vlaamse Academie voor Wetenschappen, Letteren en schone Kunsten van België, Kl. d. Lett. Jaarg. XV* [1953] No. 5).

The central subjects of this essay are: the great extension of hired labour in comparison with independent and slave labour; the preponderance of seasonal work and jobbing over permanent work; the frequent occurrence of technical difficulties and the irregularities of attendance both of which affected the output of hired labour; the extremely favourable bargaining position of the employers of unskilled workers, which gave rise to low wages, payments in kind, piece rates, payments for long terms, postpayments, deductions and infractions of the agreement; wages; the great uniformity of unskilled wages in all trades, all seasons, all nomes (in some respect) at least all periods.

Among the cases of aforementioned facts the author mentions: the poverty of the population, the important degree of juridical (not economical) freedom in the choice of a trade or profession; the absence of labour legislation; the restricted bearing of the liturgical system on the labour market; the insufficiency of the capital provided by Egyptian (and foreign) capitalists, owing to their lack of confidence in the country's economic activity; the qualitative instability and quantitative stability of the demand for unskilled labour, its periodical changes and geographical diversity; the partial monopoly of the demand for labour.

The author discusses only a few results of the conditions of hired labour in early Ptolemaic Egypt; the great extension of female and child labour; the frequent occurrence of emergency loans;

the aversion to personal enterprise among the propertied class, and their appeal to small contractors and lessees.

A. Fuks, Κολωνός μίσθιος: *Labour Exchange in Classical Athens* (*Eranos* XLIX, 171—173).

The labour exchange was a well established institution at least since the beginning of the Peloponnesian war. The institution of the Labour Exchange at Kolonos became so bound up with the wage workers at Athens that they came to be called in daily usage κολωνέται. Thus the not inconsiderable number of Athenian words for hired labourers was enriched by a new one. This dissertation although not papyrological is mentioned here as it can be also of use for papyrologists.

H. J. Wolff, *Neue Quellen zum Zessionsrecht der Papyri* (Estr. dagli Studi in onore di Ugo Enrico Paoli [1955] p. 725—740).

The author points out that the assignment in the Graeco-Egyptian Law consists in the cession of the *πράξις* i.e. of the right to start the executorial proceedings against the debtor (or his property) who did not meet his obligation at the day of payment and that the cession of this right contains the authorization to receive the debt and to accomplish the acts necessary for the acquittance of the debtor. Then the author treats of Ryl. 585 (II c.B.C.) which deals with the cession of the salary of a soldier (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 418<sub>2</sub>) and Ryl. 580 (I c.B.C.) (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 344<sub>10</sub>) in which Herakleides, a member of the soldiers-association, leaves his *ταφικόν* to the bearer of a document called *σύμβολον*. The author explains that in this case the *πράξις* — clause was not inserted as the *ταφικόν* could be claimed but after the death of Herakleides and therefore it was not possible to insert a *πράξις* — clause running on his name. Consequently was forbidden the drawing up of a *συγγραφή* which after the death of the promisee would give to a third person the right to exact the *ταφικόν*.

#### PROCEDURE AND EXECUTION

R. Taubenschlag, *La giurisdizione volontaria del tribunale dei crematisti* (Studi in onore di Calderini e Paribeni).

The autor examines the *jurisdictio voluntaria* of the chrematists on the basis of Ent. 8 (218 B.C.), PSI 1310 (135/4 B.C.) cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 163<sub>27</sub> and Oxy. 2349 (70 A.D.) cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 312.