

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"The Hittite laws", E. Neufeld, London  
1951 : [recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 6, 272-273

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1952

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

Remarkable are Gilliam's suggestions in the readings: of the marriage contract N<sup>o</sup>. 434, of the camp record of inheritance N<sup>o</sup>. 435 on p. 433 „the possibility may be suggested that the individual entries are copies or extracts of returns made in their own units by the heirs or legatees”; of the loan N<sup>o</sup>. 438 (cf. A r a n - g i o - R u i z, *Studi Solazzi* p. 256). N<sup>o</sup>. 440 seems to be part of the same document as N<sup>o</sup>. 435. The two tablets in N<sup>o</sup>. 462 containing a freedmen's certificate are in Gilliam's view a receipt for the vicesima: he would read: *Antonius Antoni lib(ertus) Hermes ann(is) XXXX manumissus vindictis prefecti Aeg(ypti) (vicesimam) solb(it). p(ublicum) (vicesimae) lib(ertatis) p(opuli) R(omani) accepi Chalcedonius Aug(ustorum) n(ostorum) verna ab . .* [.

A. T r a v e r s a, *I papiri Peyron del Museo Egiziano di Torino* (Raccolta di scritti in onore di Girolamo Vitelli, p. 235 ff).

The author gives in this article compliments to the papyri from Torino edited by Wilcken in UPZ. The most interesting are the compliments of Tor. 14 (p. 242). He gives a reedition of this text edited by Wilcken as UPZ 195 (119 B. C.). He gives also a translation.

R. T a u b e n s c h l a g, *Les Publications officielles du stratège dans l'Egypte gréco-romain* (Journal of jur. pap. V 155 ff).

M a s s i m o M a s s e i, *Le citazioni della giurisprudenza classica nella legislazione imperiale* (Scritti di diritto romano in onore di Contardo Ferrini, Milano 1946, 401 — 475) not seen.

E. N e u f e l d, *The Hittite Laws (translated into English and Hebrew with Commentary)*. London Luzac et Co Ltd, 1951.

This book, although it makes no use of the papyri and the papyrological literature (cf. *Biblica*, vol. 33 fasc. 1 p. 150 — 154), it will nevertheless be of much interest for the papyrologists; so the discussion on joint responsibility or collective responsibility (cf. Journ. Jur. Pap. V, 125) p. 116; on slaves, their capacity of performing juristic acts and of committing delicts p. 120; their capacity to conclude a marriage union with a free woman p. 121; the power of the father over his children p. 123 with reference to an article of K l í m a p. 123<sub>48</sub>; on the *materna potestas* p. 128; on homicide p. 129; intentioned homicide, guilty knowledge and igno-

rance of the offence p. 133; the liability of occupiers of territory p. 135; kidnapping and theft of slaves p. 138; runaway slaves p. 139; arral-betrothal p. 143; marriage by *usus* p. 146; marriage with a slave p. 148; justifiable homicide p. 153; findings and publicity p. 161, esp. 162<sub>191</sub>; theft and damage of fruit and fruit trees p. 175; cattle going astray p. 179; expulsion and re-acceptance of son by the mother p. 184; levirate p. 191.

## GENERAL PROBLEMS

Alexander Scharff and Anton Moortgat, *Ägypten und Vorderasien im Altertum* (Weltgeschichte in Einzeldarstellungen) Verlag F. Bruckmann, München 1950.

This study is divided into two parts, the author of the first part is A. Scharff and of the second A. Moortgat. Scharff in *Geschichte Ägyptens von der Vorzeit bis zur Gründung Alexandriens* deals with the remote antiquity of Egypt (about 5.000 — 2850 B. C.), next with the time determination of the Egyptian history, the history of the Old Empire (about 2850 — 2052 B. C.), the Ethiopian period and with the Persian period up to Alexander the Great and the foundation of Alexandria.

The second part *Geschichte Vorderasiens bis zum Hellenismus* by Anton Moortgat deals with the early history of the Minor Asia up to the epoch of Hellenism and is divided into three subdivisions. The first subdivision: Minor Asia from the beginnings up to the time of Hammurabi I. prehistory, II the early history, III the time of the first dynasty of Ur, IV the Accadian world-embracing empire, V the sumeric restoration, VI the Western Semites as the rulers over the bi-stream land A. the struggle of Elam for the predominance, the new dynasties in Isin, Larsa, Babylon, Mari, Uruk, Eschnunnak, B. the Old Assyrian Empire and its Cappadokian trading colonies, the guardians of the indigenous tradition C. the Elamitic predominance, Kudur-Mabug and his sons Waradsin and Rimsin, D. Hammurabi of Babylon E. the decline of the Empire of Babylon under the successors of Hammurabi and the retrospective view on the history of Sumer-Akkad and Babylon; VII as to the chronology of the Oriental history. Second subdivision: Minor Asia under the rule of mountain-tribes. (I the stage and the bearers of the national and political revolution,