Taubenschlag, Rafał

"The Law of Greco-Roman Egypt in the Light of the Papyri, 332 B. C. - 640 A. D.", Vol. II : "Political and Administrative Law", L. M. Gluskina, S. D. Amusin, R. Taubenschlag, Warsaw 1948; "Vestnik Drevnej Istorii", 4, 1952 : [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.

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the police. The appendix contains a list of the prefects of Egypt known to be in office since of Diocletian's times.

L. M. Gluskina and S. D. Amusin, R. Taubenschlag, The Law of Greco-Roman Egypt in the Light of the Papyri, 332
B. C. — 640 A. D., Vol. II. Political and Administrative Law. Warsaw, 1948 (Vestnik Drevnej Istorii 1952, 4, p. 108—115).

This is a criticism of Taubenschlag's book. The authors write as follows "The first volume of an extensive work on the Greco-Roman Law in Egypt by the well-known Polish scholar and professor of the University of Warsaw, R. Taubenschlag was published in New York in the year 1944. In his book the author explains penetratingly all various aspects and problems of the civil and penal Law and legal procedure. He also discusses a more general question of inter-relations of the Egyptian, Greek and Roman Law. The second volume, published in Warsaw in the year 1948 by the Polish Philological Society, mainly concerns constitutional and administrative legal problems and institutions. The second volume contains a wealth of factual material drawn from the Greek and Roman papyri, showing the author's profound erudition and knowledge of papyrological literature. It also admirably bears evidence of his very careful and discerning use of the whole available material and sources.

The first chapters of the book contain a detailed survey of the whole literature of the subject. A smaller specialized bibiography precedes each chapter. The author's tenets and assessments are each amply supported by numerous references to respective documents and literature. The supplement added to the book contains the index of the Greek and Roman papyri and other documents (ostraca, inscriptions, and literary sources). The author also makes full use of the Soviet editions of papyrological literature, and of the studies by the Soviet scholars (prof. M. Chwostow)".

The criticism ends with the following statements. "The volume under review contains a detailed and systematically arranged factual material from Greek and Roman papyri. After the wellknown work of Wilcken and Mitteis, which appeared in 1912, this one is now considered the best handbook and invaluable source of information on the Greco-Roman Law in Egypt. The book contains much important and new material thus serving as the unique source for a thorough, scientific study of the social system in ancient Egypt".