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"Grosser Historischer Weltatlas :
Erläuterungen", Teil 1 : "Vorgeschichte
und Altertum", von H. Bengtson, V.
Milojčić, 1953 : [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.

ture. The general examination of Hammurabi's legislation. Index of subjects. Bibliography. Chronological index. The map of the old Mesopotamia.

Grosser Historischer Weltatlas hg. vom Bayerischen Schulbuch-Verlag. *Erläuterungen* I Teil: *Vorgeschichte und Altertum* von H. Bengtson und V. Miložičić mit Beiträgen von G.H.R. von Königswald und J. Schröder (1953).

In this monumental edition the papyrologists are interested in the part made by Prof. H. Bengtson (p. 66 ff.) and particularly in his valuable exposition on the empire of Alexander (p. 81—2), on the foundations of towns in Hellenistic era; on the empire of the diadochoi (p. 86); on the Hellenistic world from ca 240 B.C. (p. 87); on the Hellenism and Iranism from ca 200 B.C. (p. 89); on the Hellenistic world about 185 B.C. (p. 90); on Egypt B.C. (p. 98); on Egypt under the reign of Ptolemaios II (ca 270 B.C.); on Alexandria (p. 100—1).

N. Lewis — M. Reinhold, *Roman Civilization, selected Readings edited with an introduction and notes*: vol. I *The Republic*, vol. II *The Empire* (1951—1955).

This work is intended to serve a function similar to that of Botsford and Sihler's *Hellenic Civilization* (Records of Civilization). It is an anthology, a body of fairly representative excerpts from the richest of the written records of Rome's thousand-year history. The work presents the material in topical chapters arranged chronologically and illustrates the political, administrative, religious, economic and cultural aspects of Roman civilization. Where possible, the authors let the record speak for itself; where necessary they equipped the texts with introductions and a minimum of explanatory notes.

The indexes of authors and documents in vol. I p. 517 (cf. p. 42—44) and vol. II, p. 680 show to what extent the authors made use of the papyri and ostraca. These documents were — as the authors point out (p. 43) — not composed with an eye to posterity. They are, for the most part, the papers of everyday activity: business contracts, tax receipts, private letters — in short, everything from imperial constitutions to shopping lists and similar per-