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"Eisern Vieh", D. Daube, "Sav. Z.", LXIX,
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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.

III and IV cent. A.D. conserved in the C.I.. He tries especially to throw a light on the form of the fiscal sales, on the cases of the dissolution the acquisitions from the fisc and the effects of the payment of the prices on the transfer of property.

E. Neufeld, *The rate of interest and the text of Nehemiah 5, 11* (repr. from *The Jewish Quart. Rev.* XLIV [1954] 194—204).

This dissertation consists of six chapters: I The rate of interest among the Semites; II The Biblical prohibitions against usury and the practice; III The text of Nehemiah 5, 11; IV *Me'ā* and centesima or Hekatostos; V The Elephantine papyri; VI Interest on money-loans and on loans in nature. The dissertation makes also use of the papyri (cf. p. 196₁₉, 197₂₀, 201, 202₄₃).

A. Steinwenter, *Precarium* (S.A. aus *RE*, 1814—1827).

In this article the clause ἐφ' ὅσον χρόνον βούλει on p. 1824 is being investigated which since Mitteis had been linked with the Roman *precarium* while the author represents the opinion that this clause confirms rather Levy's view about the retrocession of the conductores-class than the continuation of the existence of the Roman *precarium*. His remarks about the παρακλητική ὁμολογία on p. 1825 are also very interesting. Only SB 6000 seems to refer to a right of passage granted *precario modo* (cf. my *Law*² 259); the other cases of παρακλητική ὁμολογία are based on transactions which have nothing at all in common with the holding of certain immovables *precario modo*.

H. Gerstinger, *Zur Klausel ἀποτάττομαι πάσῃ βοηθείᾳ νόμων in den byzantinischen Landpachtverträgen* (Ἐπετηρὶς Ἑταιρείας Βυζαντινῶν Σπουδῶν 23 [1953] p. 206—212).

not seen.

D. Daube, *Eisern Vieh* (*Sav. Z.* LXIX [1952] 388—392).

It has long been realized that the *Eisern Vieh* of medieval German law, and parallel notions of French, Danish and Czech law, may well derive from the *so'n barzel*, the "small cattle of iron" or "iron sheep" of Jewish law. His remarks intend to show that the Jewish

phrase in turn seems to have been coined under Roman influence (cf. on *Eisern-Vieh* in the papyri my *Law*² 369 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;