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"Note sur P. Erlangen 11 (Eschine II, 149-153)", J. Bingen, "Chronique d'Égypte", t. 34, no 67, 1959 :
[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.

J. Bingen, *Note sur P. Erlangen 11 (Eschine II, 149—153), (Chronique d'Égypte t. 34 No. 67 (1959) pp. 91—94).*

This is a re-edition of P. Erlangen 11 and P. Oxy. 440. [C.K.]

J. Balty-Fontaine, *Pour une édition nouvelle du „Liber Aristotelis de Inundacione Nili” (Chronique d'Égypte t. 34 No. 67 (1959) pp. 95—102).*

The author argues that the work entitled Περὶ τῆς τοῦ Νείλου ἀναβάσεως (in Latin translation: *Liber Aristotelis de Inundacione Nili*) was written by Aristotle and expresses opinion that this work deserves a new edition which is under way. [C.K.]

Lorenz Sierl, *Nachträge zu Lenel's Palingenesia iuris civilis anhand der Papyri.* München 1958 pp. 85.

The task undertaken by O. Lenel in his *Palingenesia iuris civilis* was to examine and classify not only the fragments of the ten works of classical jurists contained in the *Digesta* but also the fragments found in other records. Up to the year of the publication of *Palingenesia* Lenel took into account every known fragment of juristic literature on parchments or papyri. In the period of seventy years which had passed since the appearance of the *Palingenesia* there have been published hundreds of the papyri, many of them containing also the fragments of the works of Roman jurists. For this reason the endeavour to complete the work of Lenel is most opportune.

In the main part of his work Sierl assembles the selected juristic fragments, according to the alphabetical order of its authors adopted by Lenel, and includes them into the *Palingenesia* under respective titles and books. Several of these fragments, known to have derived from the works of Javolenus, Modestinus, Papinianus, Paulus and Ulpianus. Julianus, Labeo, Marcellus, Pomponius and Servius are cited indirectly. The authorship of a number of fragments, marked by Sierl as nos 53—60, are unidentified.

The essay of Sierl shows clearly how slight was the knowledge of classical jurists in the Roman Egypt. This fact corroborates the conclusion upheld by the historians of Roman Law that in the Roman Egypt the imperial constitutions (cf. Kaser, *RPR* 1, 7 f., 171 ff.; Steinwenter, *Aegyptus* 23, 131 ff.;