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"K kharakteristike korporatziy vizantiyskogo Egipta = A contribution to the study of the corporations in the Byzantine Egypt", I. F. Fikhman, "Vizantiyskiy Vremennik", vol. XVII, 1960 : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

Z. V. U d a l t z o v a, *Nekotorye dannye vizantiyskikh papirusov VI-VII vekov o formakh zemlevladieniya i polozenii rabov i kolonov*. XXV Mejdunarodnyi kongress Vostokovedov. Doklady delegatzii SSSR = *Some data of the Byzantine papyri of the VI-VII centuries concerning the forms of landed property and the situation of slaves and coloni*. The XXV International Congress of the Orientalists. Reports of the delegation of U.S.S.R. Moscow, 1960, 9 pp.

The Latin papyri prove that in the VI-VII centuries in Italy inside the ruling class there takes place a redistribution of landed property, mainly as ecclesiastic possessions but also a number of big and medium-sized estates were owned by the barbarian, chiefly Ostrogothic, aristocracy. The estates were cultivated by the slaves and *coloni*. The growth of the economic relationship of the slave and the peculium, an increasing number of slaves settling on land, a more extensive employment of slaves as auxiliary labourers in the households of the *coloni* indicate that there occurred a definite downfall of latifundial slavery. As to the *coloni*, their situation changes approaching more and more serfdom. The most striking fundamental tendency as the then social and economic evolution is to bring to the same level the position of slaves and *coloni* in effect of the developing feudal relations in Italy. The report is reedited in the „Trudy dvadctat'pyatogo Mejdunarodnago kongressa Vostokovedov” = „Proceedings of the Twentyfifth Congress of the Orientalists”, Moscow 9-16 July 1960, vol. 1, General Part. The sessions of the sections I-V. Moscow, 1962, pp. 511-517.

Z. V. U d a l t z o v a, *Rabstvo i kolonat v vizantiyskoy Italii vo vtoroy polovine VI-VII v. (Preimushchestvenno po dannym Ravenskikh papirusov)*. Sbornik „Vizantiyskie ocherki” = *The slavery and colonate in the Byzantine Italy in the second half of the VI-VII centuries (chiefly after the data of the papyri from Ravenna)*. The collection „The Byzantine Essays”, Moscow, 1961, pp. 93-120.

An enlarged and complete presentation of materials and arguments contained in the report of the authoress at XXV International Congress of the Orientalists in Moscow in 1960 (cf. above). The work reviews the respective material from the Byzantine legal literature and gives a thorough general characteristics of the papyri from Ravenna.

I. F. F i k h m a n, *K kharakteristike korporatziy vizantiyskogo Egipta* = *A contribution to the study of the corporations in the Byzantine Egypt*. *Vizantiyskiy Vremennik*, vol. XVII, Moscow, 1960, pp. 17-27.

This is a translation together with a commentary and a detailed analysis of PSI XII, 1265 and SB III, 6266 which testify that in Byzantine Egypt, at least in the VI century, besides the corporations which were fully subordi-

nated to the State then existed also two kinds of other corporations: a) corporations of free workers and b) corporations dependent from great landowners. The corporations of the first kind conserved some appearance of autonomy and democratic constitution (the eligibility of a head of a corporation, regular meetings etc.). The corporations of the second kind acted under the management of the *geouchos* through the *kephaleotai* who were appointed to a period suitable for the *geuchos*. The members of the corporations of the first kind were bound together mainly on fiscal lines and these of the second kind, on fiscal and production lines.

I. F. F i k h m a n, *Remeslo i krupnoe imenie v Vizantiyskom Egipte. (Po danym grecheskikh papirusov) = Handicrafts and large estate in the Byzantine Egypt (after the data of the Greek papyri). Palestinskiy Sbornik, fasc. 7 (70). Moscow-Leningrad, 1962, pp. 51-88.*

In this essay the importance of handicrafts is examined for the economy of secular and ecclesiastical large estates; the professions of artisans on the staff of large estates are discussed, then the forms of application and payment of handicraft work on the estate (upon an examination of the data concerning irrigation, production of ceramics, building trade etc.) and the situation of artisans employed on large estates. There are enclosed three tables supplying: 1. the acknowledgements of a receipt of implements; 2. the implements given out by large estate; 3. the implements let by large estate.

I. F. F i k h m a n, *K probleme socialnogo sostava remeslennikov v Egipte IV—serediny VII v. n.e. Problemy socialno-ekonomicheskoy istorii drevnego mira. Sbornik pamyati akademika A. I. Tiimeneva = The social composition of handicrafts men in Egypt in the period of the IV to the middle of the VII century A.D. The problems of social and economic history of the ancient world. A collection of essays in memory of the Academician A. I. Tiimenev. Moscow-Leningrad, 1963, pp. 355-356.*

The servile labour did not play and even could not play a great role in this period of the far gone decline of the slaveholding society. The main group of craftsmen consisted of free men. The workers of State factories, hereditarily and compulsovisly attached to their occupations, could not be considered free in the full meaning of the term. The majority of Egyptian craftsmen inherited the professions of their parents not in the way of compulsion but owing to the economic conditions and tradition. The compulsory hereditary binding to a profession cannot be proved as existing in the IV century (cf. P. Ryl. IV, 654) nor, as assumed Th. Reil, in later times.