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"Remeslo i krupnoe imenie v Vizantiyskom Égypte. (Po dannym grecheskikh papirusov) = Handicrafts and large estate in the Byzantine Egypt (after the data of the Greek papyri)", I. F. Fikhman, "Palestinskiy Sbornik", fasc. 7 [70], 1962 : [recenzja]

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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.