

# Fikhman, Itskhok Fiselevitch

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"Egipetskoye proiskhozhdeniye romana ob Aleksandre = The Egyptian Origin of the Romance on Alexander", M. A. Korostovtsev, [w:] "The Short Reports of the Institute of the Peoples of Asia, 65. Studies in Memoriam Ę. E. Bertels", Moscow 1964 : [recenzja]

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so numerous that it would be possible to consider them a characteristic feature of the whole phase in the development of *patrocinia*. It is also doubtful if they were characteristic only for this last phase.

I. S. Katsnelson. *Antichnyye pisateli o Nubii (Ancient Writers on Nubia)*. *Palestinskii Sbornik*, 7 (70) 1962, pp. 15—34.

A detailed analysis of the ancient writers information on Nubia. Special attention is devoted to the information derived from the authors of the Hellenistic and Roman times. Although this information suffers from many deficiencies (fragmentariness, confusion of chronology, presence of entirely fabricated and fantastic reconstructions) it is an irreplaceable source for even partial reconstruction of the social and economic organization of the Nubian tribes.

M. A. Korostovtsev. *Pistry drevnego Egipta (The Scribes of Ancient Egypt)*. Moscow, 1962.

This book, devoted to the examination of how the individuality of the author of written monuments affected his work in the course of the history of Egyptian culture, consists of the main text as well as of an appendix (the translation of 39 Egyptian and 2 Sumerian texts), a bibliography and a list of abbreviations. The main text is divided into six chapters: 1. General information on the scribes of Egypt; 2. Education and the school; 3. The cultural activity and works of the scribes; 4. The problems of authorship in ancient Egypt; 5. Egyptian culture and the surrounding world; 6. Egypt and the Greeks. Papyrologist will be especially interested in chapter six (pp. 112—140) in which the author examines the extent of linguistic communication between Egyptians and Greeks taking into consideration the Greco-Roman period of the history of Egypt. In his researches into the domain of language, literature, religion, mathematics, medicine etc. the author makes extensive use of the papyrological sources, including the Greek sources. The main assertion of the author is that in the Greco-Egyptian cultural syncretism Egypt was mostly on the giving rather than the receiving end.

M. A. Korostovtsev. *Vvedeniye v egipetskuyu filologiyu. (An Introduction to Egyptian Philology)*. Moscow, 1963, 279 pp.

Special chapters are devoted to the development of the hieroglyphic system in Greco-Roman times (pp. 68—74, 211—215) and to the Coptic language (pp. 216—223), a detailed bibliography being added (pp. 237—275).

M. A. Korostovtsev. *Egipetskoye proiskhozhdeniye romana ob Aleksandre. (The Egyptian Origin of the Romance on Alexander)*. *The Short*

*Reports of the Institute of the Peoples of Asia*, 65. *Studies in Memoriam E. E. Bertels*. Moscow, 1964, pp. 90—97.

Based on a study of V. V. Struve entitled *On the Sources of the Romance on Alexander, Oriental Memoir I*, Leningrad, 1927, M. A. Korostovtsev analyses the pure Egyptian elements which give to the Romance on Alexander an Egyptian colouring and testify that this romance can originate only in the valley of the Nile: the relation of the romance to the "demotic chronicle", the story on the birth of Alexander from Olympias and Amon, the story on the foundation of Alexandria, the story on the funeral of Alexander, the Egyptian names of months.

M. A. Korostovtsev. *Egiptyane drevniye i sovremennyye (The Ancient and the Contemporary Egyptians)*. VDI, 1966, no. 1, pp. 40—46.

All the historical and ethnographical facts testify that there is a direct and close relationship between the contemporary and ancient Egyptians. The Egyptian people emerged mainly in effect of the intermingling of two ethnic elements: Egyptians and Arabs (with an insignificant admixture of the Turks, Albanians, Circassians and others — mostly in Lower Egypt). Long ago the Greco-Macedonian elements of Alexandria, Naucratis, Ptolemais and Antinoe melted in the mass of the local population leaving only insignificant traces — mostly among urban population. The problem of mutual ethnical relations in Greco-Roman Egypt is analysed in detail on pp. 41—43.

*Korpus bosporskikh nadpisei (Corpus Inscriptionum Regni Bosporani — CIRB)*.

Editors: acad. V. V. Struve, acad. M. N. Tikhomirov, doctors V. F. Gaidukevich, A. I. Dovatur, D. P. Kallistov, T. N. Knipovich. Moscow-Leningrad, 1965, 951 pp.

Undoubtedly, this edition is interesting for the papyrologist. The texts of 1320 inscriptions (1316+4 in the addenda) are provided with appendices which consist of *A Short Outline of the Grammar of Bosporan Inscriptions* (pp. 797—831), of a chronological table as well as of ten indexes and concordances.

O. O. Krüger, M. G. Bystrikova. *Neizdannyye papirusy i drugiye teksty Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha (Unedited Papyri and Other Texts of the State Hermitage)*. VDI, 1964, no. 2, pp. 118—128.

A continuation of the edition of Hermitage texts (nos. 2—17; no. 1: cf. *JJP* XV, p. 421). The fundamental part of this edition consists of the mummy-labels (nos. 2—12; inv. no. 13270, 5648, 8829, 13269, 5326, 8824, 5415, 3260, 3002, 5416). Some of them are reeditions: no. 6 = SB, I, 5749; no. 8 = SB,