

zen (*Inscriptionum Latinarum amplissima collectio*, ed. J. C. Orellius, 1828; vol. tertium, ed. Henzen, 1856, 3 vols. 8vo), and of Dessau (*Inscriptiones Latinae selectae*, 2 vols. 8vo, 1892-1901).

There are also many documents relating to Roman law, not only among the Greek inscriptions (*Corpus inscriptionum Graecarum*, 4 vols., folio, Berlin, 1828-1877 = *C.I. Gr.*), but also in the Greek papyri of Egypt, the study of which has become quite a distinct branch of learning, having its special organ since 1900 in the *Archiv für Papyrusforschung*, and for which I have cited especially the recent collections of the Berlin Museum (*Aegyptische Urkunde aus den königlichen Museen zu Berlin. Griechische Urkunden*, I, 1895; II, 1898; III, 1903; IV, 1, 1904, folio = *G.B.U.*), the collection of the Archduke Renier at Vienna (*Corpus papyrorum Raineri*, vol. I. *Griechische Texte herausgegeben von C. Wesely. 1 Band, Rechtsurkunden, unter Mitwirkung von L. Mitteis*, 1895, folio = *C.P.R.*), of the British Museum (*Greek Papyri in the British Museum. Catalogue with texts*, edited by F. G. Kenyon, I, 1893. II, 1898, folio = *P. Lond.*), and that of the Oxyrhynchus papyrus published by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt (*The Oxyrhynchus Papyri, edited with translations and notes by Bernard P. Grenfell and Arthur S. Hunt*, I, 1898; II, 1899; III, 1903; IV, 1904, 4to = *P. Oxy.*).

Lastly, there is a special collection of inscriptions relating to Roman law, namely, that of Bruns, brought