Kupiszewski, Henryk

"Storia del diritto romano", vol. 1-2, Pietro Bonfante, 1959 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 14, 194-195

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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.

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gives a very interesting contribution. Finally he deals with many important problems evolving from the *praescriptio*. [H.K.]

M. David-H. L. W. Nelson, Gai Institutionum commentarii IV mit philologischem Kommentar (Studia Gaiana vol. II Text 2. Lieferung; vol. III Kommentar 2. Lieferung).

The second part of the edition of Gaius' Institutes contains the \S I, 156 – II, 122 of the text and a detailed philological commentary to the \S I, 137 – II, 123. [H.K.]

GENERALITIES

H. G. Gundel, Kurzberichten aus der Papyrussammlung Nr 6 (1958) Nr 7 (1959) unter Mitwirkung von F. Heichelheim. Universitätsbibliothek Giessen.

The 6-th number of the Kurzberichte gives Vorbemerkungen zum Inventar der Papyri gissenses. The author successively deals with the history and the inventary of the collection, as well as with already published and future editions of the Gissener Papyri. No. 7 contains Vorbemerkungen zum Inventar der Ostraca gissensia, arranged within the same scheme as the papyri. [H.K.]

A. E. A. Werner, Technical Notes on a New Material in Conservation (Chronique d'Égypte t. 33 No. 66 (1958) pp. 273-278).

In this article the author points out that the alcoholic solution of nylon soluble polymer (Maranyl C 109/P) can be used for consolidation of friable and fragile material prior to desalting (e.g. the papyri and ostraka) and for reattachment of flaking paint (e.g. tempera wallpainting). [C.K.]

Pietro Bonfante, Storia del diritto romano vol. 1-2 1959, Giuffrè, Milano. Ristampa della IV edizione riveduta dall'Autore a cura di Giuliano Bonfante e di Giuliano Grifò.

With the publication of the *Storia* is initiated the edition of the complete works of one of the most eminent Italian Romanists in the first half of our century. The vols. 3–8 shall contain the *Corso di diritto romano* and the subsequent volumes *Scritti vari*.

SURVEY OF LITERATURE

The law of obligation (till now unpublished) shall appear in the vol. 7 of the *operae*. This reedition of the *Storia* does not deviate from its 4th edition revised by the author. The editors (G. B o nf ante, G. Crifò) have corrected only the errata and have revised and unified the foot notes. In the last pages of the second volume G. Crifò gives a bibliography of the most important works published in recent years on the history of Roman law.

The papyrologist in particular will be interested in an appendix (vol. 2, pp. 195-208) devoted to the papyri. [H.K.]

Lucio Bove, Canone. Diritto romano. (estratto dal Novissimo Digesto italiano 1958 pp. 845-846).

The author deals with the etymology and origin of the term canon to establish next its legal meaning. In the sources of the Roman law this term may signify a regula and a pralstatio. In this second meaning the word "canon" appears in both the civil and the public law: canon frumentarius means e.g. the corn due by the individual provinces to the capital of the Roman Empire. As a praestatio the <code>xavóv</code> appears also in the papyri (see L. W e n g e r, Canon in den römischen Rechtsquellen und in den Papyri, Wien 1941; A. Steinwenter, ZSS Kan. Abt. 75 (1958) 10 f.). [H.K.]

Cl. Préaux, Pourquoi n'y eut-il pas de grandes codifications hellénistiques (Revue Intern. des Droits de l'Antiquité t. 5 (1958) pp. 365-387).

The characteristic fact, that there was no great legislator among the kings of the Hellenistic epoch, nor any important endeavour recorded towards codification, is explained by the following reasons. The search for the best legislation diverted the Hellenistic kings from attempting to codify the laws. The want of a rational justification, which is one of the stimulants of codification, grew less and less imperative in the Hellenistic epoch. In that period the peoples cling still to the living and diverse legacies of their past. The Hellenistic kings lacked the revolutionary temperament allied with the disposition for the rational coordination and systematization which are the characteristic features of great legislators. [C.K.]

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