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"Slave Maintenance and Slave Revolts", W. L. Westermann,  
"Classical Philology", XL, 1945 :  
[recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 1, 91

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

W. L. WESTERMANN, *Between slavery and freedom*. The Am. Hist. Rev. L (1945), p. 213ff.

This short essay offers more than its modest title indicates. The author develops the idea that the essential of human freedom in antiquity is the right of movement and this "spacial mobility" is recognized as a legal right. The limitations of this right may be set up by agreement (as in manumissions, marriage-contracts, vows to the god as in the case of *κάτοχοι*) or may be statutory (as in the case of royal peasants, *βασιλικοί γεωργοί* and workers in factories in Ptolemaic Egypt). The author reviews the restrictions of the right of movement in the later Roman Empire, in the Middle Ages and in modern times. The essay is only an extract of the author's work on the subject which is in preparation.

W. L. WESTERMANN, *Slave Maintenance and Slave Revolts*. Classical Philology. XL (1945), p. 1ff.

This essay is of high importance for papyrologists. The author points out that the idea of accepted standards of maintenance-arrangements (*tropheia*) for slaves, for indentured freedmen and for free persons must be generalized out of the Delphic manumission over the Greek world in the Hellenistic period. He analyzes the terms *τρόφιμον* and *τρόφιμον δουλικόν* in the papyri and points out that the terms refer to two different types of sustenance, the former for free persons, the latter for slaves.

#### THE LAW GOVERNING DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

F. SCHULZ, *Roman Registers of Births and Birth-Certificates I*. Journal of Roman Studies 1942. XXXII (1942), p. 78ff.

The author gives a full list of the documents concerned, arranging them in two groups, birth certificates of legitimate and of illegitimate children. Within each group the documents follow in chronological order, as far as possible according to the date of the entry in the register. Then he discusses the legal basis of the Roman registration of birth; the *professio liberorum*, the registration of births, *kalendarium* and *album* (to be concluded).

G. GARDIKAS, *Ἑλληνικὰ ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ γαμελία συμβόλαια* ('Αρχ. ἰδ. δικ. VI, 157ff.).

Taking as a starting-point Eleph. 1, the author compares the legal position of a woman, as revealed in this papyrus, with that of a daughter under *patria potestas* in Egyptian law; then he discusses the time and the place where marriage-contracts were drawn up; the provisions of the marriage contracts on the joint dispositive powers of the spouses; the voluntary