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"Ψιλοί τόποι", Rosamaria Rossi,
"Aegyptus", XXX, 1950, fasc. 1 :
[recenzja]

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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.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

Rosamaria Rossi, Ψιλοὶ τόποι (*Aegyptus* XXX fasc. 1 (1950) pp. 42—56).

The term ψιλὸς τόπος occurs in almost two hundred documents of the Greco-Roman Egypt. The author examines them and explains their meaning in generality and in single cases.

Pärtel Haliste, *Das Servitut der Wasserleitung in Platon's „Gesetzen“* (*Eranos* vol. XLVIII fasc. 4 (1950) pp. 142—149).

Among the servitudes in the Plato's State the servitude of a *aqueductus* deserves a special attention. In this respect Plato refers to the existence of old excellent laws (παλαιοὶ καὶ καλοὶ νόμοι) which should not fall into oblivion, and quotes the contents of three such laws. One of these refers to a general servitude of *aqueductus* by which also private persons could profit. On page 144 note 1 the author hints at the servitude of *aqueductus* in Greco-Roman Egypt where the provisions corresponding to those in Plato's Laws are to be found.

W. F. Leemans, *The Old-Babylonian Merchant, his Business and his Social Position*, Leiden E. J. Brill 1950.

In this book the attempt is made to shed more light on the central figure in all trades in Babylonia, the merchant. In Babylonia this merchant was called *tamkārūm* (Sumerian *damkara*). The study is divided into two parts. In the first part the author examines in what business the *tamkārūm* was concerned. This is done in the course of discussing those paragraphs of the Code of Hammurabi in which the *tamkārūm* figures, at the same time ascertaining if these paragraphs reflect the actual practice found in contracts and letters. The second part deals with the social position of the *tamkārūm* and considers the part played by the government and the king. Although this excellent dissertation makes no use of the papyri, I mention it here to suggest a similar investigation on the merchant in Greco-Roman Egypt.

A. Christophilopoulos, Ἀθάνατος *en droit grec* (*Revue internationale des droits de l'antiquité* IV p. 297—301).

Ms. Bolla has examined the clause ἀθάνατα which occurs in the papyri from Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt and having a reference to the leases of wet nurses and animals. The term means in the legal field „what is permanent, invariable”. Bolla emphasises that the