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"Der Prozess der Gohariener vor Caracalla", W. Kunkel, "Feitschr. Lewald", Basel 1953 : [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.

W. Kunkel, *Der Prozess der Gohariener vor Caracalla* (*Festschr. Lewald* 81—91) (Basel 1953).

The author discusses the well known inscription of Dmeir (ed. P. Roussel and F. de Visscher, *Les inscriptions du temple de Dmeir, Syria* 23 [1942—43] 173 ff.) being a part of the record from a trial which took place in the year 216 in Antiochia before the Emperor Caracalla. According to the author it was not a delayed appeal but a case where omitting the viceroy's court the plaintiff addressed directly the Emperor with his ἐντευξις in order to put his case, which undoubtedly had formerly been carried by some lower instances, directly before the Emperor's tribunal. The adversaries contradicted this behaviour from the very beginning. Since however the Emperor declared himself to be ready to examine both parties the adversaries were compelled to follow the summons before the Emperor's court. Then they raised a protest in the procedural form of παραγραφή.

B. A. von Groningen, *L'interprétation du papyrus Baraize* (*J.E.A.* 40 [1954] 59—62).

On the basis of his investigation the author comes to the conclusion that this papyrus is of no concern with the right to the ransom of the confiscated land and gives the following translation of the text "Pétéaroêris to Daimachos": "I have to complain of the injustice of Pemsais. Once my wife owned 80 arourae of land which did not suffer from inundations. In time of disorder she took refuge in the Delta and came back only when the regulations referring to the abandoned land became irrevocable. Owing to those regulations Pemsais became owner of 53 arourae of the original area. I now perceive that he appropriated 27 arourae beyond the acquired by sale ones, which legally belong to my wife and to me as her heir. I ask you then to recommend to the local authorities to submit a report on this subject and to bring about my being able to trace the limits between what belongs to me and to Pemsais".

C. Préaux, *Sur les fonctions du πράκτωρ ξενικῶν* (*Chronique d'Egypte* XXX, No. 59 [1955] 107—111).

Miss Préaux asserts that the πράκτωρ ξενικῶν intervenes in all cases which are not submitted to the special law of the πόλις,