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"Un' osservazione in tema di tollere liberos", Edoardo Volterra, "Festschrift Fritz Schulz", 1951 ; "Ancora in tema di 'tollere liberos'", Edoardo Volterra, "Jura", III, 1952 : [recenzja]

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nomos Oxyrynchos. The private undertaking played a greater part in Roman times; at any rate one can speak of a full private property on the work shops where the production was carried on. In the declining period of the Roman Empire the new economic system bound the craftsmen to the place of their work, made the professions transmissible from parents to offspring and brought about compulsory trade-unions.

PRIVATE LAW THE LAW GOVERNING DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

N. N. P i k u s, Παιδίσκααι *šerstokackoj masterskoj Apolonija w Memfise* (Vestnik Drevnej Istorii 1952, 1 p. 84—89).

In this article the author tries to establish the meaning of the terms παῖς, παιδίσκη, παιδάριον in Zenon's papyri. According to him these terms refer to slaves. Consequently he asserts that on Apollonios' δωρεά a production of textiles existed in which slaves were mostly employed.

F. S c h u l z, *Roman Legislation of Births and Birth Certificates* (reprinted from Journal of Roman Studies XXXII (1942) and XXXIII (1943) in Bull. dell'Ist. di dir. rom. vol. XIV—XV, p. 170—206).

The first part of this article was reviewed in Journal Jur. Pap. I, p. 91; the second part (p. 194 ff) deals with birth certificates of legitimate children (ch. IV), birth certificates of illegitimate children (ch. V), the legal value of the registration and of the birth certificates (ch. VI). As in the first part the author makes also in this one a vaste use of the papyri.

E d o a r d o V o l t e r r a, *Un' osservazione in tema di tollere liberos* (Festschrift Fritz Schulz 1951 p. 388—398); *Ancora in tema di „tollere liberos”* (Jura III (1952)).

The author discusses some documents in which the expression „tollere liberos” assumes a legal-technical meaning. The privilege „perinde liberos tollant ac si ex duobus civibus natos” ought to refer logically to the sons born after the *missio* of a Roman citizen wed by a *iustum matrimonium* with a peregrine woman *cum conubio*: the concession is made to the consorts, on the base of a *fictio iuris*,

to consider the sons as if they were born of two Roman citizens. The „*tollere liberos*” is an act exclusively applicable to the Roman citizens, and refers to the sons born of a *iustum matrimonium* with a woman being also a Roman citizen.

E. V o l t e r r a, *Sulla condizione dei figli dei peregrini cui veniva concessa la cittadinanza romana* (Estr. da Studi in onore di Antonio Cicu vol. II (1951) p. 645 — 673).

In his examination of this problem the author makes also use of the papyri and determines the exact meaning of the *epistula Hadriani* in BGU 140 (119 A. D.), in which the emperor granted in 119 A. D. the *bonorum possessio* in the class *unde cognati* to the sons of the soldiers born during the military service of their fathers. This decree makes it clear that the privilege was granted to the sons of soldiers whose fathers possessed Roman citizenship and who themselves were Roman citizens. The document does not imply that they are illegitimate children but states only that they must not be regarded as heirs. Apparently the reference is here made to children born in a lawful wedlock whose fathers did not possess *patria potestas* over them.

E. N e u f e l d, *The status of the Male Minor in Talmud* (Revue internationale des droits de l'antiquité VI (1951), p. 122 ff).

In this article the author points out that in Talmud several degrees of minority are recognized and while they differ from the Roman: a) absolute infancy, b) *infantiae proximus* and c) *pubertati proximus* they can be divided into the following: a) full infancy b) partial infancy c) puberty d) majority. Accordingly the author determines the legal position of the minor in all these stages. The article will be also of use for the papyrologists.

E. N e u f e l d, Ph. D., D. Litt., *Ancient Hebrew Marriage Laws with special references to General Semitic Laws and Customs*. Longmans, Green and Co London — New York — Toronto. 1944.

This very important work is divided into XX chapters. Ch. I levirate marriage, ch. II erbeu marriage, ch. III marriage of freeborn Hebrew Bondwomen, ch. IV marriage by capture, ch. V marriage by consent and consummation, ch. VI marriage by Mohar, ch. VII polygamy and concubinage. Part II: constitu-