

Rafał Taubenschlag

"Conveyance of Land in Greco-Roman Egypt", A. J. Wolff, "Juridical Review", LVII, 1945 ;
"Registration of Conveyances in Ptolemaic Egypt", A. J. Wolff, "Aegyptus", XXVIII, 1948, fasc. 1-2 :
[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.

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legem Iulianā de maritandis ordinibus. — The second essay deals with Mich. Inv. N° 4703. Wenger considers this document not as a contract of marriage, but as a constitution of a dowry, after the conclusion of the marriage (*dictio dotis*). In *Nachträgliche Bemerkungen*, the first remarks concern P. Mich. Inv. 508 + 2217. Wenger adheres to the opinion of Visscher that the transaction in these papyri constitutes a *donatio ante nuptias in dotem redacta*. In the following remarks Wenger maintains against Sanders, Claire Préaux and Arangio-Ruiz that Mich. Inv. N° 4703 refers to *dictio dotis*. A separate chapter is devoted to the marriage of soldiers with reference to the dissertations of Menkman and Nardi. Wenger points out that the papyri don't allow to give a precise answer to the question whether such marriages are null and void or only forbidden.

A. CHRISTOPHILOPOULOS, *Zu P. Nessana Inv. N° 14 (Sav. Z. LXV (1947), 352 ff).*

The author asserts that the papyrus treats with a divorce by mutual consent as admitted by Nov. 140 of Justin II. The wife obtains the consent of her husband due to a renunciation of her claims concerning the restitution of her dowry. This interpretation is supported by the denomination of the act as *διάλυσις*. The provisions therein follow the prescriptions of the Roman legislation adopted by the Greek church.

LAW OF PROPERTY

A. J. WOLFF, *Conveyance of Land in Greco-Roman Egypt (in Juridical Review LVII (1945), 162—181).*

A. J. WOLFF, *Registration of Conveyances in Ptolemaic Egypt (Aegyptus XXVIII, fasc. 1—2 (1948) pp 17—96).*

In the first dissertation the autor asserts that the Ptolemaic *καταγραφή* is a certificate issued by the agoranomes in testimony of the fact that they have entered the sale in their register; it realized in a more primitive form the main idea underlying the *bibliotheke enkteseon* of the imperial period. The certificate took the place of the *epistalma* by which under the new system the official of the *bibliotheke* authorized as notary to draw up a deed of conveyance. In the Roman period the *καταγραφή*-certificate has been replaced by the notarial sale, *homologia*, which is now called *katagraphe*.

The second dissertation develops these ideas in 8 chapters: I The Ptolemaic katagraphe of Sales and its Certificate; II The Katagraphe of Other Conveyances. Traces of the Katagraphe-Register; III The function of the Certificate; IV Definition of the Ptolemaic Katagraphe; V Scope and Purpose of the Ptolemaic Katagraphe; VI Katagraphe in Foreclosure Proceedings; VII The Abandonment of the Ptolemaic Katagraphe; VIII Katagraphe in the Roman Period.

A. STEINWENTER, *Fundus cum instrumento. Eine agrar- und rechtsgeschichtliche Studie* (Wien. Akad. d. Wiss. Bd 221, 1 Abt.).

In this essay which comprehends seven chapters, chapter IV pp 40—61 is devoted to the Greek papyri. The author deals especially with the notion of τὰ συγκύροντα, ἀνίκοντα, τὰ χρηστήρια, τὸ δίκαιον and demonstrates Roman influence on such conceptions as μετὰ παντός δικάσιον or σὺν παντί δικάσιον.

M. HOMBERT—CLAIRE PRÉAUX, *Un petit propriétaire égyptien du milieu du III^{me} siècle de notre ère: Aurelius Serenus—Sarpion*. (*L'Antiquité Classique* 17 (1948) — *Miscellanea Philologica Historica et Archeologica in honorem Huberti Van de Weerd* pp 331—337.)

The authors show that in spite of the great crisis in III cent. A.D. the social and economic life of a small Egyptian farmer did not change.

F. DE VISSCHER, *Le caractère religieux des tombeaux romains et le § 2 du Gnomon de l'Idiologue* (*Rev. intern. des Droits de l'Antiquité* 1 (1948) pp 199—212).

The author expresses the view that Gnom. § 2 refers to Greco-Egyptian law and that the Roman creditors had the right to sell burial plots mortgaged to them as the clause forbidding their sale were, as far Roman creditors were concerned, null and void. I expressed the same view, with reference to Schönbauer, in my *Geschichte der Rezeption des röm. Privatrechts* (*Studi Bonfante* I 379); unfortunately a mistake crept in the English translation of the passage referring to this (cf. de Visscher l. c. 206 note 2): instead *mortgaged by Roman citizens*, should be read *to Roman citizens*.

THE LAW OF OBLIGATIONS

O. MONTEVECCHI, *Ricerche di sociologia nei documenti dell'Egitto greco-romano III. I contratti di compra vendita* (*Aegyptus* XXIII (1943) pp 11—89).