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"Sulla condizione dei figli dei peregrini cui veniva concessa la cittadinanza romana", E. Volterra, "Studi in onore di Antonio Cicu", vol. II, 1951 : [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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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 errebu 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-