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"Das römische Privatrecht. 1 Abschnitt: Das altrömische, das vorklassische und klassische Recht", M. Käser, München 1955 : [recenzja]

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sonal trivia. Thus these documents as broad in their range as life itself enable us to view the many-faceted life in a Roman province in its living, pulsating reality and in particular to penetrate into the activities, thoughts and emotions of the provincial masses, who appear in the literature only as seen through the eyes of the educated upper classes.

The papyri composed by the authors are very informative in matters of law, administration, economics, society and culture of Roman Egypt, and will interest not only the general reader but also the professional papyrologists.

M. Kaser, *Das römische Privatrecht. I Abschnitt: Das altrömische, das vorklassische und klassische Recht* (München 1955).

This work dedicated to the famous romanist A. Steinwenter is also of high importance for the papyrologists, especially 53 about the diffusion of the Roman law. The author establishes that in the Roman provinces this law was applied to Roman citizens with some modifications (p. 192) and the new citizens of strange origin followed as formerly the local law. The author discusses also the question of double citizenship and the influence of the C.A. He asserts that the C.A. granted the Roman citizenship also the inhabitants of the Egyptian χώρα who styled themselves after the C.A. *Aurelii* and that the μένοντος — line establishes an exception for the *dediticii* which concerned something else than citizenship, probably the political rights. The C.A. did not grant citizenship to those persons who were probably *deditiorum numero* according to the *lex Aelia Sentia* and the *Latini Juniani* and the Barbarian immigrants, who did not acquire Roman citizenship by military service.

Out of the rich contents of the book let still be mentioned: the remarks on *testatio* (p. 205), on chirographs (p. 205), on representation (p. 226), on the fisc (p. 261), on marriage between relatives (p. 270), on *tabulae nuptiales* (p. 288), on women as guardians in the Hellenistic sphere (p. 300), on guardianship over women (p. 311); on *ius abdicandi* (p. 312), on *tutor fiduciarius* (p. 313), on the register of landed property (p. 318), on sale of tombs by the Roman creditors (p. 320), on Hellenistic property (p. 337), on Hellenistic loan (p. 385), on ἀντίχρησις (p. 393), on *arra* (p. 439), on deposit (p. 448), on documents with the clause παντὶ τῷ ἐπιφέροντι

(p. 452), on sale of slaves (p. 466), on *receptum argentarii* (p. 489), on contracts with hereditary provisions (p. 567), on testaments (p. 568), on testaments of the Hellenistic kings (p. 577), on opening of testaments (p. 578), on testamentary executors (p. 579), on *epistula divi Hadriani* (p. 584), on the Greek ἀποκλήρουξίς (p. 587), on *cretio* (p. 597), on *agnitio bonorum possessionis* (p. 604).

M. Kaser, *Das altrömische Ius. Studien zur Rechtsvorstellung und Rechtsgeschichte der Römer* (1949).

Although this excellent work deals with subjects being beyond the papyri it is worth notice also for the papyrologists since it takes the papyri into consideration (cf. p. 208₆, 262₅).

U. von Lübtow, *Das römische Volk, sein Staat und sein Recht* (1955).

In this excellent book p. 656 ff. dealing with the double citizenship are the most interesting for papyrologists. The author points out that the double citizenship existed also after the C.A. like the local law which did not persist to be applied. Noteworthy are also his remarks on the C.A. pp. 424, 513, 517, 520, 655, 664 ff. and its effects.

S. Eisenstadt, *Roman Law, History and Elements* (Tel-Aviv 1953).

This is for the first time a Hebrew history of Roman law, written in Hebrew and as such it must be wellcomed by the historians. The rich indexes give us an idea about its contents. As purely romanistic it falls out of our periodical. But pp. 73, 138 will interest papyrologists. It is a pity that the author did not give a chapter about the relation of Roman law to the Talmudic law.

P. Koschaker, *Europa und das römische Recht*² (München, Verlag C. H. Beck 1953).

In this famous work pp. 298 ff., 302 ff., 362 ff., are dedicated to the Egyptian and p. 303 to the papyri from Mesopotamia. The author points out the importance of Mitteis' work for the development of this branch of science.