Rafał Taubenschlag

"Σχέσεις γονέων []αι τέ[]νων []ατά τό βυζαντινόν δί[]αιον", Α. Ρ. Christophilopoulos, Athens 1946: [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 3, 160-161

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PRIVATE LAW

CLAIRE PRÉAUX, A propos des associations dans l'Egypte grécoromaine (Revue d. droit international I pp 189-198). Vide infra p. 199.

WILHELM SCHUBART, Zu dem Judenerlasse des Ptolemaeus Philadelphus (Arch. f. Pap. XIV, pp 30-35).

The author deals with the letter of Aristeas to Philokrates (§ 22) in which the writer communicates to his friend the decree of Ptolemy Philadelphus. It concerns the liberation of the σώματα Ἰουδαίων who have been brought to Egypt during the wars waged by his father, as well as at an earlier or a later date. The author remarks that there existed a whole series of similar documents and thinks that the decree of Ptolemy Philadelphus can be considered as a genuine document.

W. L. WESTERMANN, Two studies in Athenian manumission (Repr. from Journal of Near Eastern Studies vol. V N° 1 (1946).

Although dealing with Delphic inscriptions recording manumission of slaves (200 B.C. - 100 A.D.), the article deserves attention of the papyrologists, because of its remarks on $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\mu\nu\nu\dot{\eta}$ (p. 96/7) cf. my Law I.67. The same holds of the remarks on silverbowls of Athenian freedmen, i. e. thank offerings dedicated to the god by the former slaves for their manumission.

W. L. WESTERMANN, The Freedmen and the Slaves of God (Proc. of the American Philosophical Society vol. 92 N° 1, 1948).

.The article deals with the Greek city-states. It deserves to be mentioned because of the highly interesting exposition of the author's view concerning the $\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\mu\nu\nu\dot{\eta}$ and the $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\dot{\eta}$ (p. 62/3) as-well as child oblates i. e. free or slave children dedicated to the gods service (p. 63).

THE LAW GOVERNING DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

A. P. CHRISTOPHILOPOULOS, Σχέσεις γονέων καὶ τέκνων κατὰ τὸ βυζαντινὸν δίκαιον (μετὰ συμβολών εἰς τὸ ἀρχαῖον καὶ τὸ ἑλληνιστικόν) 1946 (Athens).

This work deals with the relations between parents and children. The author investigates after a preamble: a) the personal relations, b) the financial relations, c) the adoption and similar relations, d) the patria potestas and its end by ἀποχήροξες, e) the

legal position of illegitimate children. In a series of appendices the author deals with the old Hellenic matriarchy and the joint dispositive powers of the spouses in the papyri.

E. WEISS, Professio und testatio nach der lex Aelia Sentia und der lex Pappia Poppaea (Πραγματείαι τῆς ᾿Ακαδημίας ᾿Αθηνῶν vol. 14 ser. 2. 1948).

Analizing three testationes of Roman soldiers, P. Mich. Inv. 3994 (138 A.D.); BGU VII, 1690 and Bell, Journal of Roman Studies XXVII (1930), p. 30, the author arrives to the conclusion that the testatio as well as the profiteri in albo rests on a legal basis: namely on the Leges Aelia Sentia and Pappia Poppaea quae de filiis procreandis latae sunt. The author asserts that these leges contained four provisions, unknown till today: a) that the legitimate children of a Roman had to be reported to the album of the praeses provinciae (in albo profiteri), b) that this profiteri was inadmissible as far as illegitimate children were concerned; in this case the profiteri was replaced by a testatio, c) that the testatio of an illegitimate child of a soldier had to be effectuated by the father, d) if the father was unknown, the testatio had to be effectuated by the mother.

RITA CALDERINI, Ricerche sul doppio nome personale nell' Egitto greco-romano II (Aegyptus 22 (1942), 3-45 v. Aegyptus 21 (1941), pp 221-260).

This chapter deals with the chronological and geographical distribution of the phenomenon; the double name in its relation with the status of the population, with the age of the single individual bearing a double name; the double name in its relation with the tradition of the family; the two component parts of the double name in their reciprocal relation. The usual designation of persons in pharaonic Egypt can possibly be considered as the origin of double names in Greco-Roman Egypt.

R. DUELL, Iudicium domesticum, abdicatio and ἀποκήρυξις (Sav. Z. LXIII (1943), pp 54—116).

In this article pp 106—111 devoted to the apokeryxis in the late Roman provincial law are remarkable. They deal with P. Cair. Masp. I 67.097 and III 67.353 (567 A.D.) and contain some new observations on these papyri.