Rafał Taubenschlag

"Σχέσεις γονέων και τέκνων υπατά το βυζαντινόν δίκαιον", Α. Ρ. Christophilopoulos, Athens 1946 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 3, 160-161

1949

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.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.
PRIVATE LAW


Vide infra p. 199.


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 'Ιουδαίων 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.


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 παραμονή (p. 96/7) cf. my Law I.67. The same holds of the remarks on silver-bowls of Athenian freedmen, i. e. thank offerings dedicated to the god by the former slaves for their manumission.


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 παραμονή and the γραφή (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. CHRISTOPHIPOULOS, *Σχέσεις γονέων καὶ τέκνων κατά τὴν βυζαντινὴν δίκαιον (μετα συμβολών εἰς τὸ ἐλληνιστικόν)* 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 ἀποκήρυ'ις, 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.


Analyzing 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.


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.


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.