Rafał Taubenschlag

"Zu P. Nessana Inv. nr 14", A. Christophilopoulos, "Sav. Z.", LXV, 1947: [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.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.
The second essay deals with Mich. Inv. № 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. № 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. № 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 οιάλυσ'. 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).


In the first dissertation the author 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 bibliothekε enkteseon of the imperial period. The certificate took the place of the epistalma by which under the new system the official of the bibliothekε 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.