

Rafał Taubenschlag

"Professio und testatio nach der lex Aelia Sentia und der lex Pappia Poppaea", E. Weiss, "Πραγματεΐαι της Ἀκαδημΐας Ἀθηνῶν", vol. 14, ser. 2, 1948 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 3, 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.

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* (Πραγματοίαι της 'Αλαδοτηρίας 'Αθηνηνών vol. 14 ser. 2. 1948).

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.

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.