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"Some Notes on Adultery and the epikleros according to Ancient Athenian Law", E. Balogh, "Studi in memoria Emilio Albertario", vol. II : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 6, 288

1952

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right of legitimacy was given to be enjoyed together with the rights attributed to them by their national law. In one of the quoted cases one of the peregrine consorts who has become Roman citizen shall abide the Roman law and therefore shall also be subject to the provisions regulating the Roman marriage. Consequently his marriage no longer has from the Roman law point of view the validity of a marriage *iuris peregrini* but may become legal only when it bears the features of *iustae nuptiae Romanae*. The marriages *iuris peregrini* in cases when the man becomes Roman citizen is held to be valid as a Roman lawful marriage (*iustum matrimonium*) and therefore the sons born of a father with a Roman citizenship and of a peregrine mother *cum conubio* will be legitimate sons, Roman citizens and submitted to the *patria potestas* of the father by virtue of the principle declared by Gaius I 56. From the epigraphic and papyrological documents we learn that the Roman authorities sought to prevent by all means the transformation of a marriage *iuris peregrini* into an illegitimate union from the point of view of the Roman law and endeavoured instead to transform the marriage *iuris peregrini* into a *iustum matrimonium Romanum*.

E. Balogh, *Some Notes on Adultery and the epikleros according to Ancient Athenian Law* (Estr. Studi in memoria Emilio Albertario vol. II p. 683 — 719).

This essay although dealing with problems of ancient Athenian law will also interest the papyrologists because of its references to the law of the papyri (p. 683) and the papyrological literature (cf. p. 696). The author rightly points out that some marriage contracts in the papyri (as the oldest P. Eleph. 1) prescribe a pecuniary penalty of adultery (cf. my Law. I 353, see also on $\mu\omicron\tilde{\iota}\chi\omicron\varsigma$ and adultery my art. in Journ. Jur. Pap. V, p. 266).

Mario Amelotti, *Un nuovo testamento per aes et libram* (Studia et Documenta Historiae et Iuris XV 1949 p. 34).

This papyrus is the property of the Egypt Exploration Society and will be published in part XXII of the Oxyrynchos Papyri. It contains a Greek translation of a *testamentum per aes et libram* from 224 A. D. written in Latin. The author gives a larger interpretation of this papyrus and its clauses especially the clauses on *multa testamentaria*, the subscription of the testator and the opening of the testaments. Most interesting are also his remarks on general