

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"Concerning Divorce in Jewish and Roman Law", Boaz Cohen, "Proceedings of the American Academy for Jewish Research", vol. XXI, 1952 : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

Ugo Enrico Paoli, *L'assentiment paternel au mariage du fils dans le droit attique* (Extrait de la *Révue "Archives d'histoire du Droit Oriental et Révue Internationale des Droits de l'Antiquité"*, tome I, 1952).

This study although it concerns the Attic law will interest also the papyrologists (cf. on the rights of the father to grant his daughter the consent for her marriage in the Greco-Egyptian law my *Law I*, 37 ff.).

Boaz Cohen, *Concerning Divorce in Jewish and Roman Law* (Reprinted from *Proceedings of the American Academy for Jewish Research*, vol. XXI, [1952]).

This study devoted to the Jewish and Roman law will also interest the papyrologists all the more as it makes use of papyrological literature p. 10, 11, 32. The author points out that in a Greek papyrus dated 390 A.D. there is a reference to a woman having given her husband a *repudium* (μετὰ τὸ δοθὲν αὐτῷ ῥιπουδίου) which agrees literally with R. Johanan's statement in this matter.

Giuseppe Ignazio Luzzatto, *A proposito di una "Datio tutoris mulieribus" da parte del "Praefectus Aegypti"* (Scritti in onore di V. Arangio-Ruiz IV, 377—385).

The author endeavours to explain why the *tutor* in the Arangio-Ruiz *Fontes* III, 25, p. 68 (cf. my *Law*, I, p. 131), notwithstanding that he is appointed by the prefect, is called *tutor legitimus*. According to the author's opinion this designation is caused by the fact, that the *datio* in this case is based on the *lex*. From this point of view the *tutor datus ex lege Julia* can be named *tutor legitimus*. However the term *tutor legitimus* is nothing else than the translation of the Greek term νόμιμος ἐπίτροπος which appears in Oxy. 485 (cf. on νόμιμος ἐπίτροπος my *Law*, I, 121).

Vincenzo Arangio-Ruiz, *Il testamento di Antonio Silvano e il senatoconsulto di Nerone* (Estr. da *Studi in onore di Emilio Albertario*) 1950.

The problem concerns the case of the last will of Silvanus and the *senatus consultum*, promoted by Nero, to guarantee the secrecy of testaments. Upon the analysis of the whole material the author comes to the conclusion that not only Antonius Silvanus but also other Roman provincials were accustomed to write their testaments