

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"P. Giss 40 and the Constitutio Antoniniana", H. I. Bell, "Journal of Egyptian Archaeology", vol. XXVIII, 1942 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 1, 81

1946

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.

citizenship to all citizens of the Empire (who were not citizens) or whether he excepted some groups from this grant; secondly, whether the C.A. was considered by the Greeks a brutal measure to a raising in rank; thirdly, whether the large numbers of citizens who were now called Romans, had to live exclusively according to the Roman law or not. His answers are: (a) Caracalla granted citizenship to *peregrini* belonging to the Empire. (b) The grant was considered a distinction. (c) The residents of the city-communities, even as Romans, enjoyed the right of applying their local law before the native authorities, but also the right of applying the Roman law before the Roman authorities. The author finds an analogy for the last idea in the inscription of Rhosos, in which Marcus Antonius and Octavian, granting citizenship and exemption from taxes to the head of the Navy, Seleukos from Rhosos, entitled him to choose between the Roman and the Greek systems of law.

A. SEGRÉ, *Note sull' editto di Caracalla*. Rend. d. Pont. Accad. Rom. di Archeologia, vol. XVI (1940), p. 194ff.

The C.A. granted citizenship to all inhabitants of the Empire but left unaffected the *status civitatis* (!) of the various classes of the population, so that the rural Egyptians continued to be *λαογραφούμενοι* and inferior to the metropolitans, who were not considered *dediticii* before the C.A. The new citizens under the C.A. were Romans *sui generis*. They retained their *status civitatis* (!), and unlike the older Romans they had no *tribus*.

H.I. BELL, *P. Giss 40 and the Constitutio Antoniniana*. Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. XXVIII (1942) p. 39ff.

This is a criticism of Segré's article. There is a good deal to be said against Segré's view that the C.A. granted citizenship to all the inhabitants of the Empire, although no restoration of the clause following the grant can as yet be regarded as established. There is no evidence that metropolitans and nome inhabitants, though assessed for poll-tax at different rates, were of a different *status*, and not alike Egyptians. Segré's view that the Aurelii were citizens *sui generis* does not clear up as yet unsolved problems of poll-tax in the third cent. A.D.

¹ The latest edition of that famous inscription is given in S. Riccobono's *Fontes Iuris Anteiustiniani. Pars I Leges* (second edition, Florence 1941) No. 55, p. 308-315, with a Latin translation by N. Festa. This new edition of *Fontes* has been enriched by some papyri, as SB. III 6944; Oslo III 73; Giss. I 40 col. I; Oxy. XII 1406; Columbia Inv. 181-182 and the most important provisions of the Gnomon Idiologi. As we learn from Riccobono's Preface, in preparing the new edition intensively collaborated A. Berger who is responsible for the adaptation of all documents inserted for the first time into this collection.