

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"Die römischen Behörden und das  
Volksrecht vor und nach der C. A.", R.  
Taubenschlag, "Sav. Z.", 69 : [recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 6, 276

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dozwolonego użytku.

provinces and possessed a highly developed national law of an almost indestructible vitality, was certainly a particularly unfavourable country for an expansion and good knowledge of the Roman law. It seems that even in the postclassical epoch it has never played any important part in the history of the Roman jurisprudence, in spite of the fragments from the Gaius institutions and other legal works which were found there.

Giuseppe Ignazio Luzzatto, *Ricerche sull'applicazione delle costituzioni imperiali nelle provincie* (estr. dagli Scritti di diritto romano in onore di C. Ferrini pubbl. dalla Regia Università di Pavia 1943).

A careful scrutiny of imperial constitutions ascertains the fact that each province represented an autonomous legislative community. To understand the rôle and significance of the Roman Law in the whole Empire it is necessary to determine the local laws enacted in each Roman province. These conclusions correspond to those I had reached 20 years ago in my „*Geschichte der Rezeption des römischen Privatrechts*” for Egypt.

R. Taubenschlag, *The Roman authorities and the Local Law in Egypt before and after the C. A.* (Journal of jur. pap. V 121-142).

R. Taubenschlag, *Die römischen Behörden und das Volksrecht vor und nach der C. A.* (Sav. Z. 69, 102-127).

Fernand de Visscher, *La cittadinanza romana* (Ann. Sem. giur. Univ. di Catania III, 1949 p. 17 ff).

This article contains on p. 15/16 interesting observations on the C. A.

W. L. Westermann, *Concerning Urbanism and Anti-Urbanism in Antiquity* (Farouk I University Bull. of the Faculty of Arts vol. IV 1949 p. 81 - 95).

In this essay jurists will be interested in the author's remarks on p. 15/16: „By Caracallas decree most of the free inhabitants of the metropolies and villages throughout the Empire became Roman citizens. This resulted in these places in the establishment of Councils, selected by compulsory appointment from the ranks of the local well-to-do. Privileges and social advantages which