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"Das Fortleben der römischen Institutionen im Mittelalter", A. Steinwenter, "Relazioni del X Congresso Internazionale di Scienze storiche in Roma", vol. VI, 1955 : [recenzja]

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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.

W. Kunkel, *Römische Rechtsgeschichte. Eine Einführung* (2. erweiterte Aufl., 1956) 161 pp.

The second edition of this excellent manual is of remarkable value also for papyrologists. They will be interested in § 4, II dedicated to the imperial popular law (p. 46 and p. 49) and in that dealing with the vulgar law (p. 97).

J. Irmscher, *Aus der Sowjetbyzantinistik. Eine Auswahl prinzipieller Beiträge* (Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1956) 102 pp. 8 pls.

This volume gives an idea of topics, problems, methods and results of the Byzantine studies in the Soviet Union. It contains in German translation some of the most important contributions published in Soviet periodicals and the article "Byzantium" published in the Great Soviet Encyclopaedia as the most recent synthesis of the Soviet conception of Byzantium.

Z. V. Oudaltsova, *Osnovnye problemy vizantinovedenia v sovetskoy istoricheskoy nauke. Les problèmes fondamentaux de la byzantinologie et de la science historique soviétique* (text in Russian and French). *Xe Congrès international d'études byzantines*. (Moscow 1955) 94 pp.

As indicated by the title, the author treats the historical problems of Byzantium. On p. 82—94 she gives a very full bibliography of the achievements of the Russian scholars in this field. The booklet will also be of interest for papyrologist as far as Byzantine Egypt is concerned.

A. Steinwenter, *Das Fortleben der römischen Institutionen im Mittelalter* (*Relazioni del X Congresso Internazionale di Scienze storiche in Roma 1955*, vol. VI 548—559).

The author seeks to mark out the range of sources which he will discuss in fullest detail in all directions and outline and he sets the limits to his subject whenever it overlaps the neighbouring spheres. He thinks that the continual existence of the law of the later Roman Empire, the provincial law, the popular and the ecclesiastical law must be studied separately as they operated in different areas: in Italy, in the Westgothic and Merovingian Empires, in

the East Roman Empire, in the provinces which became Slavonic and Rumanian, and in Egypt. Only in this way we shall understand the all-European importance of the Roman institutions for the formation of the medieval legal culture.

J. Gaudemet, *La formation du droit séculier et du droit de l'église au IV^e et V^e siècles* (Institut de Droit romain de l'Université de Paris XV, 1957) 220 pp.

This interesting study is also of importance for the papyrologists, especially Chapt. IV, 119—131, in which the author gives precise definitions of such notions as "imperial law", "local law", "provincial law" and "vulgar law", and supplies the whole literature concerned.

R. Monier — G. Cardascia — J. Imbert, *Histoire des institutions et des faits sociaux des origines à l'aube du moyen âge* (Paris, ed. Montchrestien 1956) 633 pp.

The extent and variety of the new programme of the French Universities prompted the prominent romanist R. Monier, lost for the Science last year, to incorporate the contribution of the orientalist Cardascia as regards the matters of general problems and of oriental laws, and that of the hellenist Imbert as regards the institutions and political ideas of Greece, into the new edition of his excellent hand. Accordingly, the new manual treats of the pre-Roman ancient institutions (cuneiform, Egyptian, Hebrew and Greek laws), then of the Roman and finally of the Frankonian institutions.

The whole book will be of high interest and great value for the historians of law.

PRIVATE LAW

THE LAW OF PERSONS

C. Préaux, *Sur les "fondations" dans l'Égypte gréco-romaine* (RIDA 3 sér. III [1956] 145—172).

In this interesting article the author shows that in Egypt in the Greco-Roman epoch the Greeks and Egyptians did not confer