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"The Greek City", C. B. Welles, "Studi in on. A. Calderini e R. Paribeni", I, 1956 : [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.

in the East-Roman Empire ought not to be identified with serfdom but that it seems to be a manifestation of the feudalisation of Byzantium in the V—VI centuries.

H. J. Wolff, *Zwei Miszellen (Symbolae R. Taubenschlag dedicatae = Eos 48, 1 [1956] 355—371)*.

In the first part of this article the author points out (against Arangio-Ruiz) that the instrument mentioned in P. Mil. XXV was not a negotiable one, further that the clause *κυρία ἔστω ἡ χεῖρ* probably inserted in this instrument created only the presumption that the transaction actually took place.

In the second part, the author gives a new restoration of P. Giss. 40 Col. 1, namely:

μένοντος [κυρίου παντὸς νόμου ταγμ]άτων
χωρ[ι]ς τῶν [δεδ]ειτικίων

i.e.: *manente valida omni lege civitatum praeter dediticiorum*.

G. Wesenberg, *Provincia* (art. in Pauly-Kroll-Ziegler, *RE* XXIII, 995—1029).

In this excellent article Egypt is treated on p. 1027. The author characterizes the legal position of the province as a whole, the situation of Alexandria and of the *nomoi*.

C. B. Welles, *The Greek City (Studi in on. A. Calderini e R. Paribeni I [1956] 81—99)*.

The author identifies a substantial number of city types. There were ancient Hellenic towns like Ephesus, Miletus, and Smyrna. There were colonies of these, like Antioch in Persis and other cities in the East which appear in the records of the temple of Artemis Leucophryene at Magnesia. There were Macedonian settlements, garrison towns or homes for veterans, such as Europus in Parapotamia, best known through its Semitic name of Dura. There were numerous ancient Asiatic cities, like Jerusalem or Babylon, which became Antiochs or Seleucias. Cities were created anew, or were synoecised from villages, or regularized out of military camps. They must have shown a wide variety of institutions, and many

must have been regarded by the more conservative as *μικροβάββαροι*. Nevertheless they functioned as cities, and were so listed on the royal records, charters and surveys. No history of the Greek City will be complete unless it includes, in addition to the greatest ones, these humbler and more obscure examples which, each in its own way and in varying degree, constituted centres of Hellenic culture, carrying something of the Greek spirit and the good life into the East to form that culture which is the background of our Western civilization.

C. Préaux, *La stabilité de l'Egypte aux deux premiers siècles de notre ère* (*Chron. d'Egypte* XXXI, No. 62 [1956] 311—333).

Struck by the permanency of certain data of Egyptian economics and public finances during the two first centuries of our era, the author tries to demonstrate that these two centuries had been for this country a time of stability, which fact does not diminish the responsibility of Rome for the crisis of the III century, because lack of changes must also lead to the deterioration of society.

E. Schönbauer, *Neue Rechtsquellen zum Constitutio Antoniniana-Problem* (*Symbolae R. Taubenschlag dedicatae* = *Eos* 48, 1 [1956] 473—498).

In the first article the author demonstrates that the last will in Oxy. XXII 2348 was neither a pure Roman one *per aes et libram* nor a praetorian one corresponding to the usage of that time, but a creation of the Roman provincial law, and can therefore serve as an evidence that after the C.A. the new citizens were automatically obliged to adopt Roman imperial law. In the second article the author deals with the new fragments of the *lex municipalis* for Lauriacum from the time after the C.A., as an evidence that also after the C.A. the *leges municipales* remained in force.

Biondo Biondi, *Istituzioni di diritto romano*³ (Milano 1956) XVIII + 761 pp.

In this excellent manual of Roman law the chapter dealing with *status civitatis* (§ 29, p. 121 ff.), where the pertaining literature is fully quoted, will be also read with interest by papyrologists.