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"Zur Constitutio Antoniniana", W.
Schubart, "Aegyptus", XX, 1940 :
[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. SCHUBART, *Zur Constitutio Antoniniana*. Aegyptus XX (1940), p. 31-38.

The author takes Schönbauer's article in Arch. f. Pap. I.c., as a starting point, and provides some new restorations of the famous edict, reaching new conclusions. Schubart asserts that the C.A. granted citizenship to all people in the Empire who were not Romans, especially those ἀλλόφυλοι who entered the country, retaining however groups of ranks (τάγματα) such as Ἀλεξανδρεῖς, οἱ ἀπὸ γυμνασίου and so on.

F. N. HEICHELHEIM, *The text of the Constitutio Antoniniana and three other decrees of the Emperor Caracalla contained in papyrus Gissensis 40*. Journal of Egypt. Arch. XXVI (1941), p. 10ff.

The first edict granted Roman citizenship to most inhabitants of the Roman Empire. Several small groups of inhabitants, e.g., freedmen of minor status, prisoners of war as well as barbarian settlers of minor status, were excluded from Caracalla's franchise. The second edict is an amnesty decree; the third decree makes provision for those of the reinstated men who had or would have the right to ranks and honored positions. The fourth and last legal document of P. Giss. 40 is an epistle of Caracalla of A.D. 215; it deals with the expulsion of the Egyptian refugees who had no business in Alexandria.

F. DE ZULUETA, *P. Ryl. III 474 New fragments of Ulpian ad ed.* Studi di stor. e dir. in onore di E. Besta I, (1939), p. 137-147.

Thanks to Robert's generosity, the author was enabled to communicate the most interesting part of this papyrus, fr. (C) recto, to the International Congress of Papyrology, held at Oxford in 1937. His communication has been published in Actes V, 668-14. Meanwhile, Riccobono has reproduced the same piece of text in Bull. Ist. di Dir. Rom. XLIII (2), 408.

Ryl. III 474 consists of two fragments of a papyrus codex, and is assigned to the fourth cent. There are two glosses, one Greek and one Latin; both are perhaps by the same hand; but are certainly not due to the scribe of the main text, though contemporary with it.

Fragm. (C) recto, has been identified with D XII, 1, 1, 1, which belongs to the beginning of Ulp. 1. 26 ad ed.; the contents of the verso are likely to have arisen out of the exordium of 1.26 *De reb. cred.* from which the recto comes.

Fragm. (A) verso suggests the tempting guess that the fr. is from Ulp. 27 ad ed. (that is from Ulpian's commentary on the title *De pecunia constituta*); the recto may be from the same part of the commentary and the word *debitam* of the Edict *qui pecuniam debitam constituit*.