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"Neue Diskussionen zum Problem
'Reichsrecht und Volksrecht'", L.
Wenger, "Revue intern. d. droits de
l'Antiquité", 1949 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 4, 356

1950

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dozwolonego użytku.

tary errors, striking inaccuracies and misleading interpretations as I showed in my criticism of his *Essay on the Nature of Real Property in the Classical World* in *Journal of Juristic Papyrology* I 134 ff. I may add that Bell also points repeatedly to Segrés confusing presentation (J. E. A. XXVIII 39) misconceptions (l. c. 42) and misunderstandings (J. E. A. XXX 72, 73)". The same holds of Arangio-Ruiz, *L'application du droit romain en Egypte après la Constitution antoninienne* p. 88 who quoting Mr. Segrés statements says: *En continuant dans notre langue maternelle j'oserais dire que, chi ci capisce è bravo?* and stresses that his *conjectures... sont tout a fait absurdes.*

L. WENGER, *Neue Diskussionen zum Problem „Reichsrecht und Volksrecht“* (*Revue intern. d. droits de l'Antiquité* 1949 p. 521—550).

In this brilliant essay the author examines the question a) whether after the C.A. the Roman Law became the only Law applicable to the new citizens in the sense that the local Laws especially Hellenistic Laws survived illegally, or b) whether they survived legally to such an extent that they could exist besides the imperial Roman Law. After a thorough examination of the double citizenship on the basis of the inscription of Rhosos, the edict of Augustus concerning Cyrene and the C.A., the author advances a conciliatory opinion namely that the former local Laws survived after the C. A. as particular, customary Law.

E. SCHÖNBAUER, *Das Römische Recht nach 212 in ausschliesslicher Geltung?* (S. A. aus dem *Anz. d. phil.-hist. Kl. d. öst. Akad. d. Wiss.* Jhg. 1949 No. 17).

The author opposes the theory that the C.A. created an uniform state and an uniform Law. He maintains the opinion already expressed by him in his former works that the emperor, while granting the Roman citizenship to the majority of his subjects recognized positively that the Neo-Romans (with the exception of the *dediticii*) had to remain members of their hitherto existing civic unions. He recognized too that the C.A. did not suppress the hitherto valid systems of private Law of the Greek citizens. Neither did it suppress the legal maxims of the Law applicable to those subjects of the Empire who were not members of the civic unions. The author opposes in this the theory of Arangio-Ruiz (cf. *Journ. of Jur. Pap.* II p. 152) and tries to refute one by one