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"Die Doppelbürgerschaft im römischen Reiche und ihre Wirkung auf die Rechtsentwicklung", E. Schönbauer, "Anz. d. phil.-hist. Kl. d. öst. Akad. d. Wiss.", 1949, no 17 : [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.

the arguments produced by the latter on the basis of papyrological literature and papyrological sources.

E. SCHÖNBAUER, *Die Doppelbürgerschaft im römischen Reiche und ihre Wirkung auf die Rechtsentwicklung* (S. A. aus. d. Anz. d. phil.-hist. Kl. d. öst. Akad. d. Wiss. Jhg. 1949 No. 17).

The author maintains the opinion expressed in his essay published already in 1929 under the title *Studien zum Personalitätsprinzip im antiken Recht*. The opinion was expressed on the occasion of the study of the five imperial edicts referring to Cyrene. He states that a Greek bestowed with Roman citizenship remained notwithstandingly a member of his nation and continued to live under his native Law. According to this there was a category of persons living in the provinces who at the time were citizens of their native *civitates* (πόλεις) and bestowed with Roman citizenship. This category of persons lived only in some respect under the *ius civile Romanorum*, but in all other respects under the Law of their native city. Ten years after the publication of this essay he tried to investigate the legal consequences of double citizenship in the Roman Empire on the basis of the well known inscription of Rhosos. In this dissertation he traces the evolution of the institution of citizenship and also the situation in Egypt. In connection with that he deals with the question which Law was to be applied by the *praeses provinciae* in law-suits between new citizens. He concludes that in cases where there were not cogent prescriptions the proconsul or prefect of Egypt was empowered to apply local Law. Difficulties could not arise in cases where there was a cogent provincial Law, for example: prescriptions on the βιβλιοθήκη ἐγκτήσεων, on ὑποθήκη with ἀνανέωσις, on ὑπαλλάγματα. In such cases the Roman were, according to the edict, bound by the same prescriptions as the Greeks.

JEANNE et GEORGE ROUX, *Un décret du Politeuma des Juifs de Berenike en Cyrénaïque au musée lapidaire de Carpentras*. (*Revue des Etudes grecques* tome XLII (1949) p. 281—296).

The authors publish in this article two inscriptions: the first one from 25 B.C. contains a decree issued by the Jewish πολιτευμα in honour of *Marcus Titius Sexti filius*; the other one from 27 B.C. a decree issued by the same πολιτευμα in honour of *Decimus Valerius Dionysius Gai filius*. As the authors point out was Decimus Valerius a Jew because he was subject to liturgies in his community