

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"Wortlaut und Sinn der Constitutio Antoniniana", E. Schönbauer, "Atti del Congr. intern. di dir. rom. e di storia del diritto", vol. IV : [recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 6, 278

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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.

*J o s e f K e i l, Zum Text der Constitutio Antoniniana (Anz. Akad. d. Wiss. Wien, phil.-hist. Kl. Jhg. 1948 №. 11 p. 143 — 151)*

This article brings a new restoration of the text of the C. A. It runs as follows: Διδωμι τοῖνυν ἄπα[σι] τοῖς οὖσι (οἱ ἂν ὄσι) κατὰ τὴν ἐμ[η]ν οἰκουμένην π[ολιτ]είαν 'Ρωμαίων [μ]ένοντος [οὐδενὸς ἔξω τῶν ἐμῶν δωρημάτων χωρ[ί]ς] τῶν [δε]δειτικών. δ[φ]είλει [γ]άρ το [πλήθος οὐ μόνον συνυπομέ]νειν πάντα, ἀ[λλ]ὰ ἡδη κ[α]ὶ τῇ νίκῃ ἐνπεριει[ληφθαι...]

*E. Schönbauer, Wortlaut und Sinn der Constitutio Antoniniana (Atti del Congr. intern. di dir. rom. e di storia del diritto, vol. IV 105 — 138).*

The author voices the opinion that the *Constitutio Antoniniana* granted to the population of the Empire a general Roman citizenship of much inferior quality. This citizenship admitted no civil organisation, governing bodies or validity of local laws. The Roman law valid for the persons of Roman origin was not applicable to those to whom citizenship was granted under the *Constitutio Antoniniana*. They were subject to their respective provincial laws.

*Leopold Wenger, Über die Zukunft des römischen Rechts (Festschrift Schulz, Bd. II p. 364 — 387).*

In this interesting article the author considers the value of papyrology with special emphasis upon the history of ancient law. The history of ancient law does not mean at all a uniform international law but embraces a universal history of law of the ancient world as a part of the universal history of antiquity. To the Greek papyri in Egypt are enjoined national laws, the numerous Demotic and Coptic texts and in Minor Asia a wealth of cuneiform documents with the all-important Hammurabi-code. To examine the mutual influences of the laws of states and nations of the ancient world and the central position of the Roman Empire and its law, we must first become acquainted with these laws and hence their study belongs to the conception of the history of ancient laws — or to say more correctly — to the history of the law of antiquity.

*Willy Peremans, Prosopographische Oproeken - betreffende Ptolemaisch Egypte (Recherches prosopographiques concernant l'Egypte ptolémaïque) (1951) (with a french summary).*