

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"Das babylonische Recht in den griechischen Papyri", R. Taubenschlag, "JPP", VII-VIII, 1954 : [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.

- E. Schönbauer, *Municipia und coloniae in der Prinzipatszeit* (S.A. aus dem *Anz. d. phil.-hist. Kl. d. Öst. Akad. d. Wiss.*, Jhg. 1954, No 2, Wien 1954).

In this study the author discusses again the principle of double citizenship in the Italian *municipia* but he refers also to the case of Dio from Prusa (or. 41, 6 and 10 — p. 37—8) in which both the father and the daughter owing to the emperor's favour were at the same time invested with the general Roman citizenship and with the citizenship of the Colonia Apamea. He also refers to the case of Harpocras who was invested by Traian simultaneously with the Roman and with the Alexandrian citizenship. Schönbauer's study contributes to a better understanding of the double citizenship in the Hellenistic part of the Roman empire.

- E. Weiss, *Ein Beitrag zur Frage nach dem Doppelbürgerrecht bei Griechen und Römern vor der Constitutio Antoniniana* (JJP VII—VIII [1954] 71—82).
- S. von Bolla, *Zur Rechtskontinuität der Volksrechte in Aegypten* (JJP VII—VIII [1954] 149—156).
- R. Taubenschlag, *Das babylonische Recht in den griechischen Papyri* (JJP VII—VIII [1954] 169—185).
cf. Klíma, *Iura* VI 284 ff.

- E. Seidl, *Die Jurisprudenz der ägyptischen Provinzialrichter in der byzantinischen Zeit* (Festschr. Rabel II, 235—261) (Tübingen, J.C.B. Mohr 1954).

The author puts before himself the question with which auxiliary legal means and methods the provincial judges passed their sentences and he makes those verdicts the object of his investigations. His study is divided into two sections: the first which demonstrates on the base of the practice how the judges passed their verdicts and the other one in which he shows the auxiliary means to the disposal of the judges. In other words he goes first through the documentary papyri and then the literary ones. His investigations culminate in the assumption that the examples from the Byzantine period show a knowledge of the law but in a few cases and even then not so much with the judges as with the notaries.