

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"O kolonáte v vostotshnoy Rimskoy Imperii V-VI v. [= About the Colonate in the East-Roman Empire in V-VI cent.]",  
A. R. Korsunski, "Vizatiyski Vremennik",  
IX, 1956 : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

The author interprets Gen. 34, 12 — Exod. 22, 16 as referring to the dowry and Exod. 22, 4 as referring to the *actio de pastu*. Also the author makes some use of the papyrological literature (cf. p. 102<sub>37</sub>, 103<sub>69</sub>, 89<sub>22</sub>, 23, 91<sub>26</sub>, 95<sub>37</sub>, 101 ff., 103<sub>3</sub> ff.).

J. Modrzejewski, *Quelques remarques à propos de l'homicide et de la rançon dans le droit d'Égypte romaine (Note sur P. Mich. VIII 473) (IVRA 8 [1957] 93—101).*

In this excellent essay the author tries to show that the private settlement of the claims resulting from an unpremeditated murder in P. Mich. VIII 473 (II cent. A.D.) (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 433) does not represent official but popular law; in the official law this crime considered as a *delictum publicum* was persecuted by the state.

#### POLITICAL LAW

A. Calderini, *Alcuni rilievi preliminari di toponomastica greco-egizia (Eos 48 fasc. 3 = Symbolae R. Taubenschlag dedicatae III [1957] 67—76).*

This article contains interesting remarks on some topographical and geographical designations beginning with the letter A, proposed for the author's *Dizionario geografico and topografico dell'Egitto greco-romano*.

V. Tcherikover, *Jewish Apologetic Literature Reconsidered (Eos 48 fasc. 3 = Symbolae R. Taubenschlag dedicatae III [1957] 169—193).*

This study is of high interest for the jurist as the apologetic literature reflects the political and social state of Alexandrian Jewry in the Hellenistic period.

A. R. Korsunski, *O kolonate v vostotshnoy Rimskoy Imperii V—VI v. [= About the Colonate in the East-Roman Empire in V—VI cent.] (Vizatiyski Vremennik IX [1956] 45—77).*

The author examines the question of sources of the colonate and the social condition of the *coloni*. He asserts that the colonate

in the East-Roman Empire ought not to be identified with serfdom but that it seems to be a manifestation of the feudalisation of Byzantium in the V—VI centuries.

H. J. Wolff, *Zwei Miszellen (Symbolae R. Taubenschlag dedicatae = Eos 48, 1 [1956] 355—371)*.

In the first part of this article the author points out (against Arangio-Ruiz) that the instrument mentioned in P. Mil. XXV was not a negotiable one, further that the clause *κυρία ἔστω ἡ χεῖρ* probably inserted in this instrument created only the presumption that the transaction actually took place.

In the second part, the author gives a new restoration of P. Giss. 40 Col. 1, namely:

μένοντος [κυρίου παντὸς νόμου ταγμα]μάτων  
χωρ[ι]ς τῶν [δεδ]ειτικίων

i.e.: *manente valida omni lege civitatum praeter dediticiorum.*

G. Wesenberg, *Provincia* (art. in Pauly-Kroll-Ziegler, *RE* XXIII, 995—1029).

In this excellent article Egypt is treated on p. 1027. The author characterizes the legal position of the province as a whole, the situation of Alexandria and of the nomoi.

C. B. Welles, *The Greek City (Studi in on. A. Calderini e R. Paribeni I [1956] 81—99)*.

The author identifies a substantial number of city types. There were ancient Hellenic towns like Ephesus, Miletus, and Smyrna. There were colonies of these, like Antioch in Persis and other cities in the East which appear in the records of the temple of Artemis Leucophryene at Magnesia. There were Macedonian settlements, garrison towns or homes for veterans, such as Europus in Parapotamia, best known through its Semitic name of Dura. There were numerous ancient Asiatic cities, like Jerusalem or Babylon, which became Antiochs or Seleucias. Cities were created anew, or were synoecised from villages, or regularized out of military camps. They must have shown a wide variety of institutions, and many