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116 38 Praha 1, CZECH REPUBLIC

E-mail addresses: edice@ff.cuni.cz, glpf.cuni.cz

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SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES

Jan Bouzek, Iva Ondřejová (Praha)

Other Roman imports from the Klong Thong district of the Krabi province in Thailand

In addition to an article in the previous volume of this series, the authors publish three Roman Imperial intaglios, an Indo-Roman coin and a bronze statuette from a Buddhist monastery in the Klong Thong district of Thailand, from a place where probably the trade station Thaton, important to the Romans and Byzantine as a port from which cinnamon was imported to the West, was located.

Stanislav Doležal (České Budějovice)

Possible legal impact of the homilies “Against the Jews“ by Joannes Chrysostomus

This article addresses the content, intentions and impact of the homilies *Against the Jews* of Joannes Chrysostomos, putting them into a broad context of relations of the Jews and the Roman state in Antiquity. The legislature regarding the Jews in the late Empire is also discussed. It may be concluded that after delivering the homilies, the situation of the Jews in the Empire seriously, albeit temporarily, deteriorated due to waves of anti-Jewish riots perpetrated by Christian fanatics. It was left to the legal response of the Christian Emperors to remedy this precarious situation and, in accordance with a long-standing tradition of religious tolerance applied towards the Jews, enforce their protection.

Emmanuel Mora Iglesias (Praha/San José, Costa Rica)

Römische Außenpolitik ca. 200 v. Chr. Die Ursachen des Zweiten römisch-makedonischen Krieges

Die Studie behandelt das Problem der Natur der römischen Außenpolitik und das sehr kontroverses Thema der Ursachen des Zweiten römisch-makedonischen Krieges. Um die innere Logik der römischen Außenpolitik zu verstehen, hat der Verfasser drei Modelle des Buches von G. Allison, *The Essence of Decision* ausgewählt und für das Altertum in der modifizierten Form ausgenützt. Das Forschungsergebnis unterscheidet sich von den traditionellen Aggression- oder Defension-Theorien, die in der Forschung zum Problem der römischen Außenpolitik formuliert wurden.

Magdalena Moravová (Praha)

Less known aspects of the imperial cult in Lower Danube Provinces

This article discusses some less known aspects of the imperial cult. The example of Dacia, a Latin but rather unequally Romanised province, shows that the cult developed in the area quite rapidly not only in its official character. The situation in Dacia illustrates that also in Danube provinces we have to be aware of various semi-official manifestations of respect and pious worship of the Emperors. Evidence of the worship of the Emperor's *Genius* and of the more frequent cult *Numen Aug./Augg.* is found mainly on inscriptions of the so-called *vota pro salute imperatoris* type, which were dedicated by members of the local civil and military elite. During the reign of the Severan dynasty in the 3rd century, the cult of the Emperor's family (*domus divina*), documented on the inscriptions of the types *devotus maiestati numini que eius (DMNQE)* and *in honorem domus divinae*, joined these cults. In Dacia also a cult of gods, personified virtues and abstract ideas with epithet *Augustus/Augusta* appears. This cult was very common in the Roman

Empire during 2nd and 3rd century, but Dacian inscriptions show its limited character in this province (only a few Augustian gods and ideas were worshiped – in particular *Fortuna* and less commonly *Virtus*). The inscriptions show the two-sided character of the Emperor's cult. On one hand, the dedicators commend the Emperor to the protection of gods, very often syncretic gods. The presence of these gods on the inscriptions and monument is a proof of an ethnic and cultural variety of the inhabitants. On the other hand, the dedicators show pious respect to the Emperor's *Genius* and *Numen* and to the sacred Emperor's family (*domus divina*).

Evidence of the cult related to the Emperor and his family is missing in rural areas in Dacia. The same is true for the sources proving the pertinence of dedicators to autochthonic Dacian population. Both facts refer to the specific situation in this area.

Oswyn Murray (Oxford)

Momigliano on Peace and Liberty (1940)

Arnaldo Momigliano was dismissed by the Fascist government as a Jew in 1938 from his post as Professor in the University of Turin; he arrived in England as a refugee in 1939. In early 1940 he was invited to give a series of lectures at Cambridge University, and chose the theme 'Peace and Liberty in the Ancient World'. These lectures, which represent the culmination of his ideas in the 1930s, are about to be published for the first time in their original English version (an Italian translation was published in 1996). The lectures are one of the most important statements of liberal thought between the wars and a moving expression of the ideal of European culture.

Ivan Prchlík (Praha)

Anastasius or Justinian? To whom ascribe the authorship of *Cod. Iust.* I 11,9?

The article concerns the authorship of *Cod. Iust.* I 11,9, ascribed formerly to Justinian, after the discovery of *POxy* 1814, however, to Anastasius. It is showed, that such a conclusion is only possible, but not necessary, and in the light of other evidence rather less probable. Also another constitution, known only from the papyrus, is mentioned and recommended, despite the former ascription to Constantius II, to be considered as a preconstantinian.

Martina Vaníková (Prague)

The Saturnian verse. New attempt of the establishment of its metric structure

The first part of this paper summarizes systematically the existing theories (quantitative theories, accentual theories and other views - isosyllabic, syncretic, and others), and attempts to comprehend its principles and shortcomings.

The second part focuses on the Czech verse and its principles, and more specifically on the problems of translating quantitative hexameter into the Czech language. It addresses the Czech quantitative, accentual and mixed/syllabic hexameter.

The third part of the text is devoted to the results of the schematic analysis of individual Saturnian verses as they occur in epic poems *Odusia* by Livius Andronicus and *Bellum Poenicum* by Gnaeus Naevius, of the "model Saturnian verse" *Malum dabunt Metelli Naevio poetae* and Naevius' epitaph. The research is based on the following presumptions: firstly, Livius Andronicus (when translating the *Odyssey* into Latin) could have attempted to retain the rhythmic pattern of the original written in Greek hexameter. Secondly, Latin is a language with a dynamic accent; it naturally follows accentual rather than quantitative prosody. As a result, it may be assumed that literary Saturnian verses represent the accentual imitation of the Greek quantitative hexameter.

SUMMARIES OF THE ARTICLES (MISCELLANEA)

Ján Bakyta (Praha)

Entwicklung des griechischen Lautinventars im 5.-4. Jahrhundert v. Chr. und die Variationslinguistik. Zum Buch *Aussprache und Phonologie im Altgriechischen* von Christos Karvounis

The paper disputes 'Modern Greek' interpretation of the phonetics of Ancient Greek dialects in the 6th to the 4th centuries B.C. promoted recently by Ch. Karvounis. Consistent consideration of the variational linguistics and prudent use of the epigraphic sources leads to the conclusion that the change of Ancient Greek sounds to their Modern Greek counterparts was then rather at the beginning.

Ivan Prchlík (Praha)

Christians among Symmachi already in the 4th Century? A Prosopographical Note

Twenty years ago, there appeared the proposal of Michele Renee Salzman to identify the otherwise unknown, but certainly Christian recipient of the Codex-Calendar of 354 with one of the close relatives of Quintus Aurelius Symmachus. The proposal itself surprisingly passed without too much concern. In this article, however, it is recommended to treat it as the least preferable possibility, on the grounds of complete absence of any other piece of evidence of such a curious situation.