"Les thiaoses dionysiaques royaux de la cour ptolémaique", J. L. Tondriaau, "Chronique d’Egypte", no 41, 1946: [recenzja]

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J. L. TONDRIAU, Rois Lagides comparés ou identifiés à des divinités (Chronique d'Égypte 45/46 (1948) pp 127–146).

The author presents a collection of examples where the Ptolemaic kings are assimilated or identified with a commonly known divinity.

J. L. TONDRIAU, Notes Ptolémaïques (Aegyptus XXVIII (1–2) (1948), 168/7).

From these notes, № 2 on the origin of the title Epiphanes and note 3 on the „naval“ royal cult are of interest for jurists.

J. L. TONDRIAU, Les thiases dionysiaques royaux de la cour ptolémaïque (Chronique d'Égypte № 41 (1946) pp 149—171).

This essay does not concern a thias with mystic tendencies, or an association of dionysiac technitai or a private association for the unique purpose of distraction. We have to do — in our case — with a sort of a royal club, which although not deprived of a certain similitude with the associations mentioned above, presents notwithstanding an original character proper to the alexandrine royal court. The thias pursued aims of politico-religious nature, according with a definite policy of the dynasty. The author examines this thias only for the reigns when its existence seems to be sufficiently proved i.e. during the reigns of Ptolemy IV Philopator, Ptolemy XII Auletes and finally Cleopatra and Marc Anthony.

SCHWARTZ JACQUES, L. Mussius Aemilianus, préfet d’Égypte (Bull, de la Soc. Royale d’Archéologie d’Alexandrie № 37 (1948) p. 34–46).

Not seen.


In this essay, Arangio Ruiz underlines some peculiarities of the constitution of Alexandria: a) Alexandria is the capital of Egypt. However it never bears the name Alexandria Aegypti but is called Alexandria ad Aegyptum; b) It is impossible to consider Alexandria as a sovereign state and Egypte as a dominion or colony of it. Egypt does not belong to the Alexandrines, who have no ingerence in the administration of the country, which depends