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.
Ptolemaic period we have no real evidence of antisemitism in racial and religious sense. Not till after the Ptolemaic period we are definitively confronted with a racial conflict. The open outbreak of the racial struggle belongs to the reign of Caius Caligula. The establishment of Christianity as a state religion did not lessen antisemitic feelings. The Jews were for the Christians the stiff-necked people who had rejected the Messiah and crucified the Divine Son of Man. Thus racial prejudice was reinforced by religious fanaticism. The Jews allied themselves with the Arian party. The reprisal came, when the patriarchal throne was occupied by Cyrill, that least attractive among the saints of the early church. Occasionally Cyrill incited the mob and lead it against the Jews. The synagogues were all captured and turned into churches, the houses of the Jews pillaged and the Jews themselves expelled en masse from the city. Thus ended the Jewish community of Alexandria.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW


Cf. *Journal I* 117.


Examining the functions of the *toparches*, the author gives an analysis of the relations between the toparchy and other administrative districts of the χώρα: the nome, the meris, the κώμη.

E. LA VIGNE, *De Epistates van het Dorp in Ptolemaisches Egypte*, Louvain. Bibliothèque Universitaire 1945 (Studia Hellenistica 3).

The first part of the essay deals with the competence of the ἐπιστάτης τῆς κώμης, the second part gives a description of his judicial and administrative attributions. The essay gives a survey of a prosopography of the ἐπιστάτης τῆς κώμης and a critical examination of certain doubtful cases.

E. P. WEGENER, *The βουλευτού of the μητροπόλεις in Roman Egypt* (Symbolae van Oven (1946) pp 160—190).

The author deals after an introduction with (I) the functions of senator and (II) the senators and the meeting of the βουλευτών. Inte-
resting are the remarks on the question whether women could be members of the senate (p. 175), the social standing of senators (p. 177), the role of the senators during the meeting (p. 185).

Not seen.

This is a commentary to a Pap. published by Claire Préaux in *Chronique d'Egypte* N° 32 (1941) p. 257 referring to κολλητίωνες, a kind of police-men.

Not seen.

M. HOMBERT et CL. PRÉAUX, *Recherches sur le recensement dans l'Egypte romaine* (Chronique d'Egypte N° 37, 147—150).

In a former study — says the author — (cf. *Chronique d'Egypte* N° 36 (1943) pp 291—305) — we have examined the locality, where the census-declarations were deposited. The purpose of our present study is to find out the terms set to the tax-payers for the accomplishment of the formalities incumbent upon them. It is highly probable that these terms were fixed by edicts establishing the census.

O. MONTEVECCHI, *Ricerche di sociologia nei documenti dell' Egitto greco-romano*


In the last article the author deals with birth-certificates of Roman citizens, legitimate and illegitimate, and ends with general observations. Pages 152/154 are devoted to the *leges augustae* and the provisions of the emperor Marc Aurel.