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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.
This is an account of a curious inscription from Egypt coming from a metropolis, on which Adolf Wilhelm had a lecture in the Academy of Vienna entitled „Die Gedichte des Ptolemagrios aus Panopolis” (Anz. d. öst. Ak. d. Wiss. phil-hist. Kl. Jhg. 1948 №. 22).

The author assumes that Ptolemagrios as far his origin is concerned, was an Egyptian belonging in the ἐπικεκριμένοι of the metropolis who probably by virtue of an official examination were specially favoured and in contrast to other Egyptians were not more considered as peregrini dediticii. The peregrini dediticii were not organised in an autonomous community which did not preclude from among them to rise to a higher status.

Rita Calderini, Βουλευτικά (Aegyptus XXXI 1951 p. 1—41).

In this article the author deals with the problems concerning Βουλευτικά such as the period for which the Βουλευταί used to be elected, the age at which they were eligible and the question is considered whether citizens of foreign cities can be elected to the senate in another city.

Jacques Schwartz, Un préfet d’Égypte frappé de damnatio memoriae sur le règne d’Hadrien (Chronique d’Égypte №. 53 (1952) p. 254 — 256).

During excavation works at Luxor (winter 1950 — 51) Mr. Zakaria Ghoneim, the Chief Inspector of the „Service des Antiquités” discovered a complete text of a dedication. It was published in the Orientalia (1951) p. 454 by Jean Leclant. The dedication bears the date of 29 Tybi of the 10-th year of Hadrian that is 24-th January 126 A. D. and the name of the then prefect is completely hammered out. The author shows, that the „damnatio memoriae” concerns the son of C. Vibius Maximus who was the prefect of Egypt between 124 and 126 A. D.


The author gives in this work a list of prefects since Augustus till Diocletian. To this is added a well informative material on their office, their careers, their term of office and their later life. Note-worthy are also his remarks on the deputy-prefects and their assistants.