

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"The Administration of Byzantine and Early Arab Palestine", Lionel Casson, "Aegyptus", XXXII, 1952, fasc. 1 : [recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 7-8, 412

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

W. Till, *Die koptischen Eheverträge* (Festschrift Josef Brick, 1948).

The author gives the translation of four new Coptic marriage-contracts and of one betrothal-document. The form of marriage-contracts is Byzantine and the contents are "ecclesiastical"; secular provisions are also included.

Roger Rémondon, *Ordre de paiement d'époque arabe pour l'impôt de capitation* (Aegyptus XXXII, nr 2, p. 257 — 265).

The published papyrus P. Fouad No. 131 is a payment-order (ἐντάγιον) for the diagraphon, addressed by Muhammad Ibu Abū-l-Quasim to someone named Damianos. The papyrus is edited with a most brilliant commentary.

Lionel Casson, *The Administration of Byzantine and Early Arab Palestine* (Aegyptus XXXII fasc. 1 [1952] p. 54 — 60).

The author considers first what light the Colt documents throw on the civil administration of Palestine during the Byzantine period. An important clue is provided by the official title of Nessana, namely κώμη ὀρίου πόλεως Ἐλουύσης. Since Eluse is at least twenty miles distant from Nessana, this indicates that the province of *Palestina Tertia* was divided into sizeable municipalities, each of which embraced a number of villages surrounding a metropolis. In addition to being a metropolis Eluse may have been throughout the whole of the Byzantine period the capital of the province. Then the author turns to the military administration during the Byzantine period. This is especially illuminated by a fragmentary but very important account of the sixth century. The document is divided into two parts. The beginning of the first along with the heading has been lost. The second is complete save for the heading of which only one word (ἐπικλασμός) is legible. The author gives a translation and rearrangement in columnar form of the entries. The account reflects not the civil but the military organisation of the area. In some inscriptions from Beersheba we have unquestioned evidence of levies made upon the soldiers of southern Palestine. These records list tax amounts assessed upon local garrisons for the support of the higher military officials. The author supposes that the second section of one account records also some sort of "extraordinary levy" on a garrison, perhaps, as in the Beersheba inscription, for the support of the officers.