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"Note sur la famille de Philon d'Alexandrie", J. Schwartz, "Annuaire de l'Institut de Philologie et d'Histoire Orient. et Slaves", XIII, 1953 : [recenzja]

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of this day for the commencement of his reign may have been intended as a demonstration that Egypt was under entirely new management — in fact, the inauguration of a new deal. And his unsuccessful attempt to introduce a new mode of reckoning years, not as regnal years but from era of the *καίσαρος κράτησις* no doubt reflects the same policy.

W. O. Reinmuth, *Praefectus Aegypti* (R.E. XXII, 2 *Nachträge* 2353—2377).

The author gives a review of the functions of the prefect of Egypt and p. 2368 ff. a list of the prefects already known, with dates attested till 1940 and finally a list of the completely or partially preserved edicts of the prefects. The complement of the article beyond the Diocletian period will be given in the following supplement.

P. Bureth, *Documents papyrologiques relatifs aux Préfets d'Egypte* (Bull. de la Fac. des Lettres de Strasbourg 33 année No. 2, Nov. 1954).

In this article the author gives a list of: 1. the edicts and orders of general importance, 2. the letters, 3. the records, 4. the prefect's signatures on the complaints and the requests. This article is a supplement of the works by Stein, *Die Präfecten von Aegypten in römischer Zeit* (1950) and by Hübner, *Der Praefectus Aegypti von Diocletian bis zum Ende der römischen Herrschaft* (1952).

On the whole the author followed the chronological order of the prefects and of the documents.

Victor Burr, *Tiberius Iulius Alexander* (*Antiquitas*, 1 Reihe, Abh. z. alten Gesch. Bd. I) Roma 1955.

not seen.

J. Schwartz, *Note sur la famille de Philon d'Alexandrie* (extr. de l'*Annuaire de l'Institut de Philologie et d'Histoire Orient. et Slaves* XIII [1953] = *Mélanges Isidore Lévy* [Bruxelles 1955] 591—602).

In this essay the author tries to prove that Philo's father was already a Roman citizen, so that Philo obtained Roman citizenship by birth, and played an important role in the Jewish community in Alexandria.

H. Last, *The Praefectus Aegypti and his Powers* (*J.E.A.* 40 [1954] p. 68—73).

Augustus by a *constitutio* had given the equestrian prefects of Egypt power to hear legal cases and also to issue edicts with the same effectivness as those of Roman magistrates. The Prefect had immediate control of the military forces in Egypt. As far as these forces were concerned he was in the position similar to that of a *legatus Augusti pro praetore* and that position might seem to require that he should have *imperium* of the sort, *sine quo res militaris administrari, teneri exercitus, bellum geri non potest* (Cicero, 5 *Phil.* 45). This *imperium* was acquired by delegation from the *princeps*. For the preservation of public order, which involved the administration of criminal justice and the conduct of civil proceedings a power was needed for the first class (for which Ulpian uses the expression „*imperium merum*”) and for the second class („*imperium mixtum*”). These two were powers of the sort held by every provincial governor, and governors not of senatorial rank seem to have received them by delegation of the *princeps*. The *praefectus Aegypti* did not lay down his prefecture or cease his powers of jurisdiction until his successor had entered not merely Egypt but also Alexandria itself.

N. Lewis, *The Prefects of Egypt in A.D. 119* (*Amer. Journ. Philol.* LXXVI, (1) [1955] 63 ff.).

The present state of our knowledge concerning the succession in the prefecture of Egypt in A.D. 119 is the following: G. Rammius Martialis hold the office as late as some time in July and perhaps as late as 4 August; T. Litaterius Nepos was in office by 20 August.

As far the text of the marginal notation in Oxy. 2265 is concerned the first line of the date should be restored [ἀπε]δύθη. If so [τῆ] will suffice in line 3.