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"The Prefects of Egypt in A.D. 119", N. Lewis, "Amer. Journ. Philol.", LXXVI, 1955, 1 : [recenzja]

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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.

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 effectiveness 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]δóθη. If so [τῇ] will suffice in line 3.