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"Antinoopolis An Hadrianic foundation in Egypt", H. I. Bell, "Journal of Roman Studies", XXX, 1940 : [recenzja]

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PUBLIC LAW

H. I. BELL, *Antinoopolis An Hadrianic foundation in Egypt*. *Journal of Roman Studies* XXX (1940) p. 133-147.

Antinoopolis is of interest not only to the historian of Roman and Byzantine Egypt, but also for the light it may throw on Hadrian's aims and ideals as a founder of cities, on the cities' constitution and municipal organization. The date of the foundation was Oct. 30, A.D. 130. Hadrian seems to have felt that it would be well to strengthen Hellenism in his Egyptian province by the foundation in Middle Egypt of a Greek city, to balance Ptolemaic in the upper country, and Naucratis and Alexandria in the Delta. For the new city was to be definitely Greek in character. The very name of its citizens proclaimed that fact no less clearly than its commemoration of Antinous: 'Αντινοέων Νέων Ἑλλήνων τοῖς ἀρχουσι καὶ τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ "to the magistrates, council and demos of the Antinoites, The New Greeks"—such is the full official title of the citizen body as found in imperial letters addressed to it. The city was to be a bulwark of Hellenism in Middle Egypt: it was therefore necessary to choose for its colonists men with as large a share as possible of Greek blood and Greek culture. It was therefore natural that Hadrian should turn to Ptolemais for one source of colonists. We have evidence that a number of its inhabitants were chosen by lot to settle at Antinoopolis. The Arsinoite nome, however, was by no means the only nome in which Greeks were to be found, nor was it the only one to which Hadrian turned for colonists. We know of Antinoites at Oxyrhynchos and elsewhere and the Arsinoite analogy justifies the conclusion that some at least of them were settlers drawn from the nomes in which they were found. Hadrian made citizenship so attractive that many people who had property and social ties elsewhere were glad to accept it for the sake of the privileges which it conferred, but without the intention of making the new city their permanent home. Then he turns to these privileges conferred by Hadrian on his citizens (p. 141); describes its municipal organization (p. 143), the constitutional position of the city (p. 144/5); shows that Ptolemy IV was mistaken, including in a list of Egyptian nomes an Antinoite nome with Antinoopolis as its capital; Hadrian did not establish an Antinoopolis nome at all, but left his new city in the nome of Hermopolis, though independent of the Hermopolite strategos—Antinoopolis seems quickly to have attained considerable importance and prosperity. The city's importance did not end with the beginning of the Byzantine period. In a papyrus of A.D. 302 we find for the first time documentary mention of an Antinoite nome. When this nome was created it is not possible to say with certainty, but it may probably have been a part of the drastic reorganization which Diocletian carried

out in 296. The Hellenism of the citizens was indeed becoming more and more nominal and in the course of the Byzantine age the city lost its special position and was merged in the general mass of Egyptian municipalities.

C. B. WELLES, *The Greeks in Egypt*. American Journal of Archaeology XLIII (1942), p. 308.

The author discusses the role of the Greeks in Egypt and asserts that it did not vary essentially from the eighth to the second cent. B.C.

S. NAZZARINO, *Note Constantiniane*. Aeg. XX (1940), p. 294ff.

The author shows that in Strassb. 129 Schwarz's and Bilabel's lecture in I.4 has to be corrected in *Ἀγούσ[του] τε [κ]αὶ Καισάρων* on the basis of Oxy. XIV, 1716. The consul in 333 was therefore not Delmatius I, but Delmatius II.

A. SEGRÉ, *Il diritto dei militari peregrini nell' esercito romano*. Rendiconti della Pont. Accademia Romana di Archeologia, vol. XVII (1940-1941), p. 167-182.

This is a collection of articles referring to the law of peregrin soldiers in the Roman army. The first chapter which deals with P. Yale, Inv. nr. 1528, and P. Fouad 21 was published contemporarily in *The Journal of Roman Studies* XXX (1940), p. 153ff. mentioned below. The further sections are concerned with the rights of veterans according to the different kinds of *missiones* (some brief remarks on P. Fouad cit., BGU. I 113 and PSI. 1026), the *patria potestas* dei veterani, with some details as to the soldiers' succession and with the fiction of citizenship in favor of soldiers and their children. In an Appendix the author explains his distinction between Aurelii and Romani, formerly presented in the paper *Note sull' Editto di Caracalla*, in the same Rendiconti, vol. XVI (1940) p. 194.

R. S. ROGERS, *The prefects of Egypt under Tiberius*. American Philological Association LXXII (1941), p. 365.

The author corrects the list of prefects by Reinmuth and makes up a new list of prefects under Tiberius.

A. STEIN, *Die Praefecten von Ägypten unter Commodus*. Aegyptus XIX (1939), p. 215ff.

The author corrects the list of prefects by Cantarelli and makes up a new list of prefects under Commodus.