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"Le régime des liturgies des nouveaux citoyens romains d'après l'Edit III de Cyrene", F. de Visscher, "C-R. Acad. Inscr. Belles Lettres", 1939 : [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.

A. SEGRÉ, *P. Yale Inv. 1528 and P. Fouad 21*. The Journal of Roman Studies XXX (1940), p. 153ff.

Comparing P. Yale 1528 with P. Fouad 31 the author thinks that the *veterani* applied to the prefect because the strategoi of the *nomoi* did not respect their privileges and the prefect was induced by them to write to the strategoi 1.8 ἵνα μηδεὶς κόποις παράσχῃ. In some way both the papyri may be connected with BGU. 747 (= W. Chr. 35) from Coptos (139 A.D.) in which the strategos complains that veterans Romans and Alexandrians did not obey his orders and declared they were not subject to him. The natural tendency of the strategoi to minimize the privileges of the veterans and the reaction of the latter in order to emphasize them, gave occasion to continuous friction between veterans and strategoi.

F. DE VISSCHER, *Le régime des liturgies des nouveaux citoyens romains d'après l'Edit III de Cyrène*. C-R. Acad. Inscr. Belles Lettres (1939), p. 111-120.

The author enters into a discussion of the question concerning the relations between the provincials who were granted Roman citizenship, and their mother-country. For this problem the most important is an edict of Augustus, discovered in Cyrene and published by Oliverio in 1927.

The edict distinguishes among the residents of Cyrene two categories of new citizens: those who were granted citizenship and those who obtained citizenship and immunity simultaneously. With regard to the first group, the Emperor ordered that, notwithstanding their citizenship, they are subject to *munera personalia* and *patrimonialia*, while the second group is on principle exempted from both kinds of *munera*. There was, however, a restriction as to the *munera patrimonialia*: the privilege extends only to the property which the new-residents possessed at the time when the privilege was granted, but not to property acquired since the grant.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

C. PRÉAUX. *Le diocète Théogenes*. Chron. d'Eg. No. 28 (1939), p. 376-82.

The author discusses the position of the dioiketes Theogenes on the basis of a papyrus published by J. Manteuffel, *Feuilles franco-polonaises*, LeCaire 1938.

K. KOESTER, *Der σίτον ἐγδοχεὺς in P. Mich. Zen. 23*. Aeg. XIX (1939), p. 301ff.

The *σίτον ἐγδοχεὺς* in P. Mich. Zen. 23 is a liturgical official, charged with buying corn for the citizens of an unspecified town and is responsible