

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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## "Antisemitism in Alexandria", H. I. Bell, "Journal of Roman Studies", 1941 : [recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 3, 156-157

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach  
dozwolonego użytku.

CLAIRE PRÉAUX, *Les Grecs en Egypte d'après les archives de Zénon*, Bruxelles 1947.

Not seen.

O. W. REINMUTH, *The Ephebate and Citizenship in Attica and Egypt* (*Transactions of the American Philological Association* 78 (1947) pp 433—434).

Not seen.

R. TAUBENSCHLAG, *Citizens and non-citizens in the papyri* (*Scritti in onore di C. Ferrini* III 169 ff), Milano 1948.

Vide my *Law* II 18 ff.

H. BERVE, *Das neue Bild der Antike. I Bd. Hellas. II Bd. Rom*, Leipzig 1942.

In the first volume F. Zucker's article *Die Bevölkerungsverhältnisse Ägyptens in hellenistisch-römischer Zeit* I 369 ff deserves the attention of the papyrologists.

H. A. WOLFSON, *Philo on Jewish citizenship in Alexandria* (*Journal of biblical literature* 63 (1944) pp 165—168).

Not seen.

H. I. BELL, *Antisemitism in Alexandria* (repr. from the *Journal of Roman Studies* 1941 pp 1—18).

This paper deals with the relations between Jews and Greeks in Alexandria, that long protracted racial animosity commonly known as antisemitism. Before coming to the subject proper, the author gives interesting remarks about the position of the Alexandrine Jews; especially about the controversy whether the Jews were citizens of Alexandria or not. But it is now known that the Jews as a body did not possess the citizenship of Alexandria though single members of the race were from time to time granted the privilege. They did however enjoy some of the rights held by citizens, they were generally known as Ἀλεξανδρεῖς (see however my *Law* II 2018), and they possessed substantial powers of self-government which — in some respect — were superior to those of the citizen-body itself; at least in later times, when Alexandria lacked a Senate. There seems to have been a superior and inferior class within the community which was governed at first by elders and later by an official known as „genarch” or „ethnarch”. In Roman times we hear of a γερουσία or council of elders probably containing 71 members. The author points out that during the

Ptolemaic period we have no real evidence of antisemitism in racial and religious sense. Not till after the Ptolemaic period we are definitively confronted with a racial conflict. The open outbreak of the racial struggle belongs to the reign of Caius Caligula. The establishment of Christianity as a state religion did not lessen antisemitic feelings. The Jews were for the Christians the stiff-necked people who had rejected the Messiah and crucified the Divine Son of Man. Thus racial prejudice was reinforced by religious fanaticism. The Jews allied themselves with the Arian party. The reprisal came, when the patriarchal throne was occupied by Cyrill, that least attractive among the saints of the early church. Occasionally Cyrill incited the mob and lead it against the Jews. The synagogues were all captured and turned into churches, the houses of the Jews pillaged and the Jews themselves expelled *en masse* from the city. Thus ended the Jewish community of Alexandria.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

PIGANIOL ANDRÉ, *Le Codicille impérial du papyrus de Berlin 8334 (Comptes rendus de l'Acad. des Inscriptions et Belles lettres 1947 pp 376—387).*

Cf. *Journal I* 117.

E. VAN'T DACK, *La toparchie dans l'Egypte ptolémaïque (Chronique d'Egypte N° 45/46 p. 147).*

Examining the functions of the *toparches*, the author gives an analysis of the relations between the toparchy and other administrative districts of the *χώρα* : the nome, the meris, the *κόμη*.

E. LAVIGNE, *De Epistates van het Dorp in Ptolemaeisch Egypte*, Louvain. Bibliothèque Universitaire 1945 (*Studia Hellenistica* 3).

The first part of the essay deals with the competence of the *ἐπιστάτης τῆς κόμης*, the second part gives a description of his judicial and administrative attributions. The essay gives a survey of a prosopography of the *ἐπιστάται τῆς κόμης* and a critical examination of certain doubtful cases.

E. P. WEGENER, *The βουλευταί of the μητροπόλεις in Roman Egypt (Symbolae van Oven (1946) pp 160—190).*

The author deals after an introduction with (I) the functions of senator and (II) the senators and the meeting of the *βουλαί*. Inte-