

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"Romano-Egyptian Relations During the Third Century B. C.", Leslie H. Neatby, "Transactions of the American Philological Association", vol. LXXXI, 1951 : [recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 6, 279-280

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

It is known that the author in collaboration with E. Van't Dack edited a collection of the names of persons who had lived under the reign of Lagides (323 B. C.), in Egyptian metropolies or in the non-Egyptian possessions of those kings. The names are cited in the available sources (authors, inscriptions, papyri, archeological munuments and coins). In this article he writes about the work planned out by the *Prosopographia Ptolemaica* what are the methods adopted in the face of multiple difficulties, which the work of such kind is liable to encounter; finally he shows the divers and valuable services which can be rendered by a similar work.

W. P e r e m a n s — E. V a n ' t D a c k, *Notes prosopographiques* (Chronique d'Egypte N<sup>o</sup>. 52 Juillet 1951 p. 386 — 390).

In this article the author indicates, illustrating his arguments by well chosen examples, how advantageous can be the prosopographic study of the texts for a correct interpretation in particular of titles and dates of certain documents.

M. H o m b e r t, *Bibliographie papyrologique* (Chronique d'Egypte N<sup>o</sup>. 52 Juillet 1951, p. 411 — 451).

C. B. W e l l e s, *Archaeological Bibliography* (American Journal of Archaeology vol. 55 N<sup>o</sup>. 4 October 1951) p. 390 Egypt and Egyptology.

C. B. W e l l e s, *Archaeological Bibliography of Current periodical Literature* (American Journal of Archaeology vol. 56, N<sup>o</sup>. 1 January 1952) p. 76 Greco-Roman Papyrology.

E. W e i s s, *Ein neues Werk über die juristische Papyrusforschung. Fortsetzung* (Journal of jur. pap. V 105).

R. T a u b e n s c h l a g, *Survey of the literature chiefly 1950 till 1951* (Journal of jur. pap. V 229).

R. T a u b e n s c h l a g, *Survey of the papyri chiefly 1950 till 1951* (Journal of jur. pap. V 253).

#### POLITICAL LAW

L e s l i e H. N e a t b y, *Romano-Egyptian Relations During the Third Century B. C.* (extr. from the Transactions of the American Philological Association vol. LXXXI, 1951).

We have considerable ground for believing what Holleaux denies, the existence of an „entente politique” between Rome and Egypt for all but the first three decades of the third century B. C. Evidence of friendly intercourse between the two powers from the time of Pyrrhus to that of Hannibal is scanty but not entirely not existent. The assistance Egypt gave Rome during the war of Hannibal, consisted in it that Ptolemy IV furnished Rome with corn on credit and in this way he fully deserved the hearth thanks which Livy quotes.

N. N. P i k u s. *Perelomnyj period v istorii ellenističeskogo Egipta* (konec III v. do n. e.) (Vestnik Drevnej Istorii 1951, 1, p. 53—64).

This article is of historical character. The author analyzes the internal difficulties which caused the decay of the hellenistic Egypt. The author asserts that the internal struggles under Philopator had rather a social than a national character between the oppressed Egyptian working classes and a small group of oppressors, the Hellenes. The last term denotes not only the ethnically Greek population but also the hellenized Egyptians. The historians of law will be interested in the authors discussion of the different social classes (p. 54—56).

P. M. F r a s e r, *Alexandria ad Aegyptum again* (The Journal of Roman Studies vol. XXXIX (1949) p. 56).

In a note in J.R.S. XXXVI (1946) p. 130—2 Sir Harold Bell showed that *Alexandria ad Aegyptum* meant „Alexandria by Egypt”. No one is likely to dispute his arguments in this respect. It is however worth pointing out that a piece of evidence from the third century B. C. shows that in circles closely connected with Alexandria that city was thought as „in Egypt”.

P. M. F r a s e r, *A Syriac notitia urbis Alexandreae* (The Journ. of Egyptian Archaeology vol. 37 (1951) p. 104 ff).

Michael Ben Elias, Jacobite patriarch of Antioche from 1166 — 1199 was a voluminous writer in Syriac. The most famous of his works is the so called Chronicle. The work which exists in a single manuscript dated A. D. 1598 consists of 777 pages of Syriac text, divided into 21 books, and covers the period from the Creation until the writer's own day. Michael does not fail to quote his sources carefully. He states that the first six books covering the period