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"Le règne de Vitellius en Egypte", Claire Préaux, "Mélanges Georges Smets": [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 7-8, 370-371

1953-1954

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the northern part of the oasis Fayoum. These letters inform us that the soldiers from the garrison of Egypt were directed to Arabia Petrea for a longer stay in the new province. Probably they took part in the operations leading to the annexation of Arabia. The letters reveal also, that at the beginning of the year 107 the country was at peace as many merchants would arrive here while the soldiers worked as carriers.

André Aymard, *Tutelle et usurpation dans les monarchies hellénistiques* (Aegyptus XXXII, fasc. I, 85—96).

During the sixth Syriac war, the Seleucide king Antiochos IV became self-appointed king of Egypt, vouching that he would take care of the interests "of the young nephew, the Lagide king Ptolemy VI Philometor". This fact created a juridical situation described by W. Otto as follows: Ptolemy who had already the royal title retained it, whilst Antiochos first acted as his guardian, then usurped the royal title and finally deprived his nephew of this title. For some time which cannot be exactly stated, there reigned in fact two kings in Egypt. The author of this article rejects this interpretation and believes that it is too soon to pass final judgement upon the problems and the true nature of the episode, which Otto considered to have been fully explained.

Claire Préaux, *Trébonien Galle et Hostilianus* (Aegyptus, XXXII, I, 152)).

The ostrakon No. 9709 preserved in the Musée Egyptien of Cairo furnishes evidence to prove that the 1st year of Trebonianus Gallus and Hostilianus, in spite of the fact that their reign was very short, must have been proclaimed and counted in the Egyptian offices.

J. Lallemand, *Le monnayage de Domitius Domitianus* (Revue belge de numismatique, 97 (1951), 89—103).

The work is a survey of the testimonies for L. Domitius Domitianus (293—297 A.D.) proclaimed the usurperking in Egypt by the rebel Achilles.

Claire Préaux, *Le règne de Vitellius en Egypte* (Extrait des Mélanges Georges Smets, 571—578).

The author brings in this article two new dates for Vitellius, whose ephemeral reign left few traces in Egypt. These dates are to be found in the two never before edited Greek ostraca of the Bodleian Library (Ostr. Bodl. No. 1738 and No. 2438).

J. Lallemand, *Les préfets d'Egypte pendant la persécution de Dioclétien* (Extrait de l'Annuaire de l'Institut de Philologie et d'Histoire Orientales et Slaves, tome XI, [1951]).

The edict is issued by the tetrarchs and initiates the Diocletian persecution. It was proclaimed in Nicomedia 24th February, 303. We do not know at what time it was brought to effect in Egypt. However, according to Eusebius, the edict came into force in April. The delay necessary for the news to reach Egypt must have been of equal length. The persecution in Egypt had lasted for a little over ten years. The author asserts that the prefects who made use of the persecution-edicts are: Clodius Culcianus, Valerius Victorinianus, Sossianus Hierocles, Aelius Hyginus and Aurelius Ammonius.

J. F. Gilliam, *The Prefects in Papyrus Dura Inventory 3 verso* (extr. from *Classical Philology*, vol. XCVII, No 7, 1952).

The author asserts that the prefects in this papyrus are the *prae-fecti praetorio*. If they are correctly identified, the papyrus evidences their vast jurisdiction in the third century and the concern of the central government with details of the provincial administration, a concern well illustrated for an earlier period in Pliny's correspondence with Traianus.

Heinz Hübner, *Der Praefectus Aegypti von Diocletian bis zum Ende der römischen Herrschaft*, 1952 (Erlangen Beiträge zur Rechtsgeschichte hg. von Hans Liermann und Erwin Seidl, Serie d. Beiträge zur antiken Rechtsgeschichte, Heft I).

After the work of Reinmuth and Stein dealing with the prefect of Egypt in times of principate this work offers a corresponding presentation of the functions of this officer in the post-Diocletian times. The dissertation is divided into five chapters: Chapter 1: The position of the prefect of Egypt in the political and juridical organisation of the Empire; Chapter 2: The prefect and the Egyptian political parties; Chapter 3: His administrative functions; Chapter 4: Jurisprudence; Chapter 5: The army and