

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"De Phylakieten in Grieks-Romeins Egypte", P. Kool, Amsterdam 1954 :
[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.

P. Kool, *De Phylakieten in Grieks-Romeins Egypte* (Amsterdam 1954).

In this work the author deals with the position of the φυλακῖται in the office hierarchy, with their organization and duties then with the position of the archiphylakites and of the ἐπιστάτης τῶν φυλακιτῶν. The most interesting of this discussion are the pages referring to the ἐπιστάτης τῶν φυλακιτῶν. His authority became greater in the II cent. and with it rose the authority of the local archiphylakites. The ἐπιστάτης τῶν φυλακιτῶν makes his appearance as judge and takes part in the lash of the task of the strategos upon himself. In that capacity we still find the ἐπιστάτης τῶν φυλακιτῶν in the Rylands papyri from Euhemeria (Ryl. II 125—152 [28—42 A.D.]) by the side of the strategos and the Roman *centurio*. By that time the phylakitai had disappeared from the official world. The archephodos has already taken the place of the archiphylakites of the village (and of the village-epistates). The fact that the ἐπιστάτης τῶν φυλακιτῶν was a judge must have been one of the reasons why he was still in office although the organization, chief he was, had been abolished. In the above mentioned Euhemeria texts the *centurio* acts in the same capacity as the ἐπιστάτης τῶν φυλακιτῶν.

H. Schaeffer, Γνωστήρ καὶ ἐγγυητής (*Mus. Helv.* VI (1) [1949] 49—55).

The author shows in this dissertation that the term γνωστήρ was transplanted from the east Greek world by the intermediary of the Greek mercenaries in the early Ptolemaic epoch to Egypt, and then transformed in the Roman period. In this period we find the γνωστήρ assisting to different public acts like emancipation, *epikrisis*, even as an official personality who certifies the identity of a person before the strategos. In the late Byzantine period he acts even as an official in the administration.

A. Steinwenter, *Die Stellung der Bischöfe in der byzantinischen Verwaltung Aegyptens* (estr. da *Studi in on. di P. Francisci* vol. I [1954] 77—99).

In this study the author examines the secular functions of the bishops in the Byzantine provincial and municipal administration.