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"Politai as Landholders at Karanis in the Time of Diocletian and Constantine", A. E. R. Boak, "J. E. A.", 40, 1954 : [recenzja]

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J. H. Oliver, Free Men and Dediticii (Amer. Journ. Phil. LXXVI, 3 [July 1955] p. 278 ff.).

In this study the author discusses on p. 287 P. Giss. 40, giving the *following* restauration of the crucial passage (v. 8—10) $\Delta \ell \delta \omega \mu \iota$ $\tau o [\nu] \upsilon ~ \delta \pi \alpha] [\sigma \iota ~ \tau o \tilde{\iota} \varsigma ~ \delta \pi \eta \kappa \delta o \iota \varsigma ~ \pi \alpha \star \tau] \eta \nu ~ o \ell \kappa o \upsilon \mu \delta \nu \eta \pi [o \ell \epsilon \tau) \delta \kappa \tau) \gamma \omega \rho [\ell \varsigma] \tau \omega \nu \pi [o \ell \epsilon] \delta \epsilon \iota \tau \iota \kappa (\omega \nu)$

"I give the to all the hypêkooi throughout the civilized world Roman citizenship (the roll of) *dediticii* still remaining separate". cf. the discussion on p. 295 concerning line 9 "Hence I prefer the restoration μ[έ]νοντος [τοῦ καταλόγου τῶν ὀνομ]άτων χωρ[ἰς] (adverb.); yet I refrain from inserting it in the text as if the sense were demonstrated".

A. E. R. Boak, Politai as Landholders at Karanis in the Time of Diocletian and Constantine (J.E.A. 40 [1954] 11-14).

The subject of this article is that class of persons among the landowners and taxpayers of Karanis who are officially as *politai*, or more fully *archontes kai politai* in contrast to the persons registered as inhabitants of Karanis and its dependent district or *horiodiktia*, who are called *kometai* i.e. villagers. There can be no doubt but the term *politai* in this connection means citizens of a polis, a term which in this period was applied to both the old Greek cities of Egypt and the former *metropoleis* or nome capitals to which their nomes now stood in the relation of *territoria*.

A. E. R. Boak, The Population of Roman and Byzantine Karanis (Historia — Zeitschrift f. alte Geschichte IV [1955] Heft 2—3, p. 157—162).

The object of this dissertation is twofold: first, to attempt to fix with some degree of precision the population of the Egyptian rural community of Karanis during the years 171—174 A.D.; and, second, to compare as far as is possible the state of its population at that time with its condition in the early quarter of the second fourth century. The author shows that the papyri reveal during the years 174—175 A.D. an exceedingly small agricultural community of 140 or slightly more landholders. When we contrast these with the 618 or more owners of vineyards, gardens and orchards who appear in P. Mich. 223, 224 and 225 for the years