

# Cezary Kunderewicz

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"Karanis and the Revolt of Domitius Domitianus", A. E. R. Boak, "Études de Papyrologie", t. 8, 1957 : [recenzja]

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## POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

M. Th. L e n g e r, *Comment les Ptolémées ont-ils fait la loi dans les territoires non égyptiens de leur obédience?* (*Revue Intern. des Droits de l'Antiquité* t. 6 (1959) pp. 209—225).

This report was presented by the author at the XIII-e Session Internationale de la Société d'Histoire des Droits de l'Antiquité (1958). It concerns the forms and means applied by the Lagidae for imposing their will in the external possessions of Ptolemaic Egypt. The author states that in these possessions the same types of documents were applied as in Egypt: the laws (νόμοι), the decrees (ψηφίσματα) voted by the local assemblies, the letters (ἐπιστολαί) and the ordinances (προστάγματα, διαγράμματα) issued by the royal chancellery. The prevailing form are letters. Out of various types of letters only the letters of the Ptolemies to the relatively autonomous communities have no parallel patterns in Egypt. [C.K.]

Cl. G o r t e m a n, Βασιλεὺς φιλαλήθης (*Chronique d'Égypte* t. 33 No. 66 (1958) pp. 256—267).

This article deals with the assertion of Arrian (*Anab., Proem.*) that Ptolemy, son of Lagos, as a king, could not be a liar. The author tries to prove that this assertion might have come from Ptolemy himself and that Arrian had accepted it and incorporated in his work because this assertion might serve well his own aspirations. [C.K.]

J. D. T h o m a s, *The office of Exactor in Egypt* (*Chronique d'Égypte* t. 34 No. 67 (1959) pp. 124—140).

In this dissertation the author discusses in detail the functions and status of *exactor* in Egypt from the IV to VI centuries. In the appendix the author gives a list of the *exactores* known by name. [C.K.]

A. E. R. B o a k, *Karanis and the Revolt of Domitius Domitianus* (*Études de Papyrologie* t. 8 (1957) pp. 49—58).

Making use of the numerous papyri and ostraca from Karanis from the period A.D. 293 — A.D. 296 the author comes to the conclusion that this village was under control of the supporters of Domitius Domitianus from late August to late November of the year 296. [C.K.]