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"Alexandria ad Aegyptum", H. I. Bell,
"Journ. Rom. Stud.", 1946 : [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.

exclusively from the king; c) Alexandria cannot be considered as the third Greek πόλις of Egypt, because the territory of a Greek city, once divided among its citizens belonged to them as their full property, which was not the case in Alexandria; d) The community of Alexandria is a political and not a territorial entity; e) Alexandria had not an assembly of citizens and only a βουλή. Arangio Ruiz seems to be inclined to resolve all these difficulties by admitting the conception of a personal union with Egypt.

H. I. BELL, *Alexandria ad Aegyptum* (*Journ. Rom. Stud.* 1946 pp 130—132).

In this article sir Harold strenghtens this terminology also for the Roman period against the doubts raised by Schulz, *Journ. Rom. Stud.* 1943 p. 58.

P. JOUGUET, *Les assemblées d'Alexandrie à l'époque ptolémaïque* (Extr. du *Bulletin de la Société Royale d'Archéologie d'Alexandrie* N° 37, 1948).

Plaumann's inscription (cf. my *Law* II 13 ff) publ. *Klio* XIII (1913), p. 485, the letter of Claudius, and the papyrus from Florence lead to the admission of the existence of a βουλή in Alexandria at least for one epoch. It seems obvious to think that Alexander the Great endowed the city with a βουλή; and that consequently the city possessed also an assembly. The Alexandrines seem to have inherited the attributions of the Macedonian army, which did not exist any more in the II cent. The old denomination of the assembly of the Macedonian army (*populus*, ὄχλος, τὰ πλῆθη) seem to design now the people of Alexandria. The gatherings of the Alexandrine population are probably regular assemblies, convocated on determined occasions and at periodical regular dates.

P. JOUGUET, *Trois études sur l'hellénisme* (*Publ. de la Faculté des lettres de l'Université Farouk Ier* I (1944)).

It is a tripartite dissertation comprehending: 1) The empire of Alexander the Great; 2) The Egyptian realm of the Ptolemies; 3) The rôle of Alexandria. The jurist is interested in the authors remarks on Alexander as an oriental ruler p. 15, on the legal status and the autonomy of Alexandria as a Greek city p. 118, 119 ff. on the legal condition of Greeks and Egyptians in Alexandria p. 78.