

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

---

"Die rechtliche Stellung der Metropolen im römischen Aegypten", E. Schönbauer, "Rivista Italiana di Epigrafia", XI, 1949, fasc. 1-4 : [recenzja]

---

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 6, 281-282

---

1952

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](http://bazhum.muzhp.pl), gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

from Adam to A. D. 306 — 7 are based on Eusebius Chronicon whom he reproduced almost verbatim.

Michael's chronicle of events from the accession of Alexander the Great contains however some material which is not in any of the surviving versions of Eusebius. To this material belongs items concerning Alexandria. As the author shows, the report is absolutely reliable. This is demonstrated by two facts: a) the division Alexandria's into five γράμματα is preserved. The use of these letters is attested from the Hellenistic age until the third century A. D., b) The list of „other quarters” corresponds in the main to what is known from other sources.

I. D. A m u s i n, *K voprosu o datirovke florentijskogo papirusa. PSI X 1160* (Vestnik Drevnej Istorii 1951, 4 p. 208—219).

The author studies the papyri referring to the Alexandrian βουλή (P. Lond. 1912, PSI. 1160, P. bibl. univ. Giss. 46) and asserts that the arguments usually given for the dating of PSI 1160 for the year 30 before J. C. are not conclusive. The author analyzes the terms applied in PSI 1160 and shows that these terms indicate a later date. In his view PSI 1160 and Lond 1912 should be connected. PSI 1160 is not an official document but a piece of a literary-political work from Claudius epoch, containing a narrative on the legacy of the Alexandrians to Claudius and his answer. The author points out the importance of this papyrus for the understanding of the social conditions of Alexandria.

A. B a t a i l l e, *Thèbes gréco-romaine* [Chronique d'Égypte XXVI, N<sup>o</sup>. 52 (1951) p. 325 — 353].

The evidences furnished by papyri, ostraca, inscriptions and other documents permit to establish that in the III and II cent. B. C. Thebes remained to be a grand demographic, economic and above all a religious center. As to the latter we are particularly well informed of one of the minor corporation of the Theban ecclesiastics, the choachytes. See the author's remarks on this corporation p. 333, on μονόγραφοι and ἀγορανόμοι p. 341, on Περὶ Θήβας p. 343.

E. S c h ö n b a u e r, *Die rechtliche Stellung der Metropolen im römischen Aegypten* (estr. dalla Rivista italiana di epigrafia XI, fasc. 1 — 4, Gen.—Dic. 1949 pubbl. nel febbraio 1951).

This is an account of a curious inscription from Egypt coming from a metropolis, on which *Adolf Wilhelm* had a lecture in the Academy of Vienna entitled „*Die Gedichte des Ptolemagrios aus Panopolis*” (Anz. d. öst. Ak. d. Wiss. phil-hist. Kl. Jhg. 1948 N<sup>o</sup>. 22). The author assumes that Ptolemagrios as far his origin is concerned, was an Egyptian belonging in the ἐπικεκριμένοι of the metropolis who probably by virtue of an official examination were specially favoured and in contrast to other Egyptians were not more considered as *peregrini dediticii*. The *peregrini dediticii* were not organised in an autonomous community which did not preclude from among them to rise to a higher status.

Rita Calderini, Βουλευτικά (Aegyptus XXXI 1951 p. 1 — 41).

In this article the author deals with the problems concerning βουλευτικά such as the period for which the βουλευται used to be elected, the age at which they were eligible and the question is considered whether citizens of foreign cities can be elected to the senate in another city.

Jacques Schwartz, *Un préfet d’Egypte frappé de damnatio memoriae sur le règne d’Hadrien* (Chronique d’Egypte N<sup>o</sup>. 53 (1952) p. 254 — 256).

During excavation works at Luxor (winter 1950 — 51) Mr. Zakaria Ghoneim, the Chief Inspector of the „Service des Antiquités” discovered a complete text of a dedication. It was published in the *Orientalia* (1951) p. 454 by Jean Leclant. The dedication bears the date of 29 Tybi of the 10-th year of Hadrian that is 24-th January 126 A. D. and the name of the then prefect is completely hammered out. The author shows, that the „*damnatio memoriae*” concerns the son of C. Vibius Maximus who was the prefect of Egypt between 124 and 126 A. D.

A. Stein, *Die Präfecten von Ägypten in der römischen Kaiserzeit* Bern 1950.

The author gives in this work a list of prefects since Augustus till Diocletian. To this is added a well informative material on their office, their careers, their term of office and their later life. Noteworthy are also his remarks on the deputy-prefects and their assistants.