

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"Une source nouvelle sur l'annexion de l'Arabie par Trajan : les papyrus de Michigan 465 et 466", Claire Préaux, "Melanges Joseph Hombert, Phoibos", T. V, 1950-1951 : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

The author proves that the so called *Pluralis maiestatis* and *Pluralis reverentiae* must not be considered as a result of political and social evolution. The earliest instances of the *Pluralis maiestatis* in the exact sense of this word are found in the letters of Hellenistic kings. This letter-plural the use of which was constantly increasing since the beginning of the Hellenism till the days of Byzantinism, bears no mark of despotism or self-esteem. As for the *Pluralis maiestatis* of the East-Roman emperors, it was not a Hellenistic legacy but a restitution of the Roman practise.

The *Pluralis reverentiae* occurs much later than the *Pluralis maiestatis*. The *Pluralis maiestatis* of Hellenistic kings had not given rise to the corresponding *Pluralis reverentiae*. We find the first mention of the latter in the 4-th century A.D. in the correspondence of the Roman imperial chancery. Yet much earlier a sort of *Pluralis reverentiae* crept into the Greek letterstyle. Beginning with the 4-th century it expresses a more and more sincere reverence. The connection of the *Pluralis reverentiae* with the social and religious relations is clearly obvious. The highest percentage of the use of *Pluralis reverentiae* occurs in the private letters from Egypt, written in the vulgar Greek language.

Kathleen Chrimes Atkinson, *Some Observations on Ptolemaic Rank and Titles* (Aegyptus XXXII, I, 204 ff.).

For about fifty years it has been an established opinion that the elaborate hierarchy of ranks in Ptolemaic Egypt first took place during the reign of Ptolemy V Epiphanes (205—181 B.C.). The theory then advanced and never yet seriously challenged tends to show that this innovation is due to the Syriac princess Cleopatra whom Epiphanes married in 193 B.C. More recently it has been suggested, that the whole hierarchy was introduced by the king's minister Polycrates of Argos who governed Cyprus from about 202 to 198 B.C. The author examines this theory, citing evidence and posing questions which may lead to a wider discussion.

Claire Préaux, *Une source nouvelle sur l'annexion de l'Arabie par Trajan: les papyrus de Michigan 465 et 466* (Extrait des Mélanges Joseph Hombert, Phoibos, tome V, 1950—1951).

The author concerns himself with the letters written by a legatory from Egypt to his family living in the village of Karanis, in

the northern part of the oasis Fayoum. These letters inform us that the soldiers from the garrison of Egypt were directed to Arabia Petrea for a longer stay in the new province. Probably they took part in the operations leading to the annexation of Arabia. The letters reveal also, that at the beginning of the year 107 the country was at peace as many merchants would arrive here while the soldiers worked as carriers.

André Aymard, *Tutelle et usurpation dans les monarchies hellénistiques* (Aegyptus XXXII, fasc. I, 85—96).

During the sixth Syriac war, the Seleucide king Antiochos IV became self-appointed king of Egypt, vouching that he would take care of the interests "of the young nephew, the Lagide king Ptolemy VI Philometor". This fact created a juridical situation described by W. Otto as follows: Ptolemy who had already the royal title retained it, whilst Antiochos first acted as his guardian, then usurped the royal title and finally deprived his nephew of this title. For some time which cannot be exactly stated, there reigned in fact two kings in Egypt. The author of this article rejects this interpretation and believes that it is too soon to pass final judgement upon the problems and the true nature of the episode, which Otto considered to have been fully explained.

Claire Préaux, *Trébonien Galle et Hostilianus* (Aegyptus, XXXII, I, 152)).

The ostracon No. 9709 preserved in the Musée Egyptien of Cairo furnishes evidence to prove that the 1st year of Trebonianus Gallus and Hostilianus, in spite of the fact that their reign was very short, must have been proclaimed and counted in the Egyptian offices.

J. Lallemand, *Le monnayage de Domitius Domitianus* (Revue belge de numismatique, 97 (1951), 89—103).

The work is a survey of the testimonies for L. Domitius Domitianus (293—297 A.D.) proclaimed the usurperking in Egypt by the rebel Achilles.

Claire Préaux, *Le règne de Vitellius en Egypte* (Extrait des Mélanges Georges Smets, 571—578).