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"Untersuchungen zu den abstrakten Anredeformen und Höflichkeitstiteln im Griechischen", Henrik Zilliacus, "Soc. Scient. Fennica. Comment. Humanarum Litterarum", XV, 1949, 3 : [recenzja]

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autonomy on a reduced scale like the other *politeumata* in Egypt. The principal privilege granted to the Jews by the King was the right to live in accordance with their own Law i. e. in accordance with the Bible. The papyri show, however, that the Jews acted in accordance with Hellenistic common law. The explanation of that may be found in the weakness of Jewish national institutions at the beginning of the Ptolemaic period. In Ch V. we find very interesting remarks on the prohibition of gymnasium education for Jews and the Jewish struggle for civic rights which reached its climax in the reign of Gaius Caligula and ended in complete failure in the time of Claudius.

V. TCHERIKOVER, *On the History of the Jews of Fayum during the Hellenistic Period* (*Magnes Anniversary Book, Contributions by Members of the Academic Staff of the Hebrew University*, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, 1938 see also p. XXXV an English extr.).

The archives of Zenon contain several papyri in which occur the names of Jews. The study of names is important from the cultural point of view: the choice of names bears witness to the rapid process of adaptation of the Egyptian Jews to the conditions of life in exile; for side by side with Hebrew names (Samuel, Ishmael, Johannes) we meet also Greek names (Alexandros, Antigonos) and even an Egyptian name (Pasis). A few names (Zibdis, Bargathes, Natinas, Chanunaios) testify to the Syrian origin of their bearers, but there is no evidence that they were necessarily Jews. Pap. P. Zen. 59.762 is important from the religious point of view, since in it is mentioned a Jew who obtained the Sabbath.

HENRIK ZILLIACUS, *Untersuchungen zu den abstrakten Anredeformen und Höflichkeitstiteln im Griechischen*. (*Soc. Scient. Fennica, Comment. Humanarum Litterarum* XV 3 [1949]).

This very interesting study — preceded by a preface — investigates the Greek courtesy expressions and titles. The author analyzes epic and dramatic works (p. 10—30), epistolography (p. 38—50), the development of the Roman formulae of addressing persons and Roman titles (50—58), the Greek ecclesiastic epistolography especially in the IV cent. A. D. (58—82), letters and documents on papyri provenient from the Byzantine period (82—96). The jurist is interested in the attributes and formulae

used while addressing the emperor, the prefect, the *iuridicus Alexandreae*, the *praefectus castrorum* and the *strategus*.

ALAN CHESTER JOHNSON, *Lucius Domitius Domitianus Augustus* (repr. from *Classical Philology* vol. XLV No. 1 1950).

The author asserts that Domitius claimed the imperial purple sometime between July 23 and August 29, 297 and establishes that Achilleus and Domitius are not one and the same person and that Achilleus was corrector (ἐπανορθώτης) under Domitius. Apparently he had been appointed corrector by Diocletian and joined Domitius when he set up the standard of revolt. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the reorganisation of Egypt was designed to go into effect on August 30, 297 and this may be one of the causes of the revolt. The peculiar position of *Alexandria ad Aegyptum*, which has been respected by all Roman emperors hitherto, was threatened in the new order. It would no longer be the residence of the prefect and the administrative centre of Egypt but would be reduced practically to the status of a nome capital without the privileges and prerogatives of former days.

JACQUES SCHWARTZ, *L. Mussius Aemilianus, préfet d'Égypte* (Extr. du *Bull. de la Soc. Royale d'Archéologie d'Alexandrie*, No. 37, 1948).

The author gives us a portrait of L. Mussius Aemilianus, Prefect of Egypt (237—259 A.D.). He was a good administrator and afterwards a general loyal to the Roman Empire, a faithful partisan of Macrinus and Quietus. He was murdered by the more or less sincere partisans of Galienus. Macrinus had a genuine understanding of the interests of Rome in the East. After the death of Macrinus, Aemilianus tried to assume his succession. He died as a victim not of his ambition but of adverse circumstances.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

GULAK, *The Method of Collecting Roman Taxes in Palestine (Magnes Anniversary Book 97—104, Engl. extr. p. XXI)*.

In *Talmud Yerushalmi, Ketubot X, section 5* mention is made of a regulation passed by Rabbi Yehudah Hannasi in the matter of the collection of taxes in Palestine, which throws much light on the nature of these taxes. The regulation concerns three taxes: the *annona*, the poll-tax and the *anparouth*, which were to be col-