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"Perelomnyj period v istorii ellenističeskogo Egipta (konec III v. do n. e.)", N. N. Pikus, "Vestnik Drevnej Istorii", 1951, 1 : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

We have considerable ground for believing what Holleaux denies, the existence of an „entente politique” between Rome and Egypt for all but the first three decades of the third century B. C. Evidence of friendly intercourse between the two powers from the time of Pyrrhus to that of Hannibal is scanty but not entirely not existent. The assistance Egypt gave Rome during the war of Hannibal, consisted in it that Ptolemy IV furnished Rome with corn on credit and in this way he fully deserved the hearth thanks which Livy quotes.

N. N. P i k u s. *Perelomnyj period v istorii ellenističeskogo Egipta* (konec III v. do n. e.) (Vestnik Drevnej Istorii 1951, 1, p. 53—64).

This article is of historical character. The author analyzes the internal difficulties which caused the decay of the hellenistic Egypt. The author asserts that the internal struggles under Philopator had rather a social than a national character between the oppressed Egyptian working classes and a small group of oppressors, the Hellenes. The last term denotes not only the ethnically Greek population but also the hellenized Egyptians. The historians of law will be interested in the authors discussion of the different social classes (p. 54—56).

P. M. F r a s e r, *Alexandria ad Aegyptum again* (The Journal of Roman Studies vol. XXXIX (1949) p. 56).

In a note in J.R.S. XXXVI (1946) p. 130—2 Sir Harold Bell showed that *Alexandria ad Aegyptum* meant „Alexandria by Egypt”. No one is likely to dispute his arguments in this respect. It is however worth pointing out that a piece of evidence from the third century B. C. shows that in circles closely connected with Alexandria that city was thought as „in Egypt”.

P. M. F r a s e r, *A Syriac notitia urbis Alexandriae* (The Journ. of Egyptian Archaeology vol. 37 (1951) p. 104 ff).

Michael Ben Elias, Jacobite patriarch of Antioche from 1166 — 1199 was a voluminous writer in Syriac. The most famous of his works is the so called Chronicle. The work which exists in a single manuscript dated A. D. 1598 consists of 777 pages of Syriac text, divided into 21 books, and covers the period from the Creation until the writer’s own day. Michael does not fail to quote his sources carefully. He states that the first six books covering the period