

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"Der Praefectus Aegypti von Diocletian bis zum Ende der römischen Herrschaft", Heinz Hübner, 1952 : [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.

The author brings in this article two new dates for Vitellius, whose ephemeral reign left few traces in Egypt. These dates are to be found in the two never before edited Greek ostraca of the Bodleian Library (Ostr. Bodl. No. 1738 and No. 2438).

J. Lallemand, *Les préfets d'Égypte pendant la persécution de Dioclétien* (Extrait de l'Annuaire de l'Institut de Philologie et d'Histoire Orientales et Slaves, tome XI, [1951]).

The edict is issued by the tetrarchs and initiates the Diocletian persecution. It was proclaimed in Nicomedia 24th February, 303. We do not know at what time it was brought to effect in Egypt. However, according to Eusebius, the edict came into force in April. The delay necessary for the news to reach Egypt must have been of equal length. The persecution in Egypt had lasted for a little over ten years. The author asserts that the prefects who made use of the persecution-edicts are: Clodius Culcianus, Valerius Victorinianus, Sossianus Hierocles, Aelius Hyginus and Aurelius Ammonius.

J. F. Gilliam, *The Prefects in Papyrus Dura Inventory 3 verso* (extr. from *Classical Philology*, vol. XCVII, No 7, 1952).

The author asserts that the prefects in this papyrus are the *praefecti praetorio*. If they are correctly identified, the papyrus evidences their vast jurisdiction in the third century and the concern of the central government with details of the provincial administration, a concern well illustrated for an earlier period in Pliny's correspondence with Traianus.

Heinz Hübner, *Der Praefectus Aegypti von Diocletian bis zum Ende der römischen Herrschaft*, 1952 (Erlangen Beiträge zur Rechtsgeschichte hg. von Hans Liermann und Erwin Seidl, Serie d. Beiträge zur antiken Rechtsgeschichte, Heft I).

After the work of Reinmuth and Stein dealing with the prefect of Egypt in times of principate this work offers a corresponding presentation of the functions of this officer in the post-Diocletian times. The dissertation is divided into five chapters: Chapter 1: The position of the prefect of Egypt in the political and juridical organisation of the Empire; Chapter 2: The prefect and the Egyptian political parties; Chapter 3: His administrative functions; Chapter 4: Jurisprudence; Chapter 5: The army and

the police. The appendix contains a list of the prefects of Egypt known to be in office since of Diocletian's times.

L. M. Gluskina and S. D. Amusin, R. Taubenschlag, *The Law of Greco-Roman Egypt in the Light of the Papyri*, 332 B. C. — 640 A. D., Vol. II. *Political and Administrative Law*. Warsaw, 1948 (*Vestnik Drevnej Istorii* 1952, 4, p. 108—115).

This is a criticism of Taubenschlag's book. The authors write as follows "The first volume of an extensive work on the Greco-Roman Law in Egypt by the well-known Polish scholar and professor of the University of Warsaw, R. Taubenschlag was published in New York in the year 1944. In his book the author explains penetratingly all various aspects and problems of the civil and penal Law and legal procedure. He also discusses a more general question of inter-relations of the Egyptian, Greek and Roman Law. The second volume, published in Warsaw in the year 1948 by the Polish Philological Society, mainly concerns constitutional and administrative legal problems and institutions. The second volume contains a wealth of factual material drawn from the Greek and Roman papyri, showing the author's profound erudition and knowledge of papyrological literature. It also admirably bears evidence of his very careful and discerning use of the whole available material and sources.

The first chapters of the book contain a detailed survey of the whole literature of the subject. A smaller specialized bibliography precedes each chapter. The author's tenets and assessments are each amply supported by numerous references to respective documents and literature. The supplement added to the book contains the index of the Greek and Roman papyri and other documents (ostraca, inscriptions, and literary sources). The author also makes full use of the Soviet editions of papyrological literature, and of the studies by the Soviet scholars (prof. M. Chwostow)".

The criticism ends with the following statements. „The volume under review contains a detailed and systematically arranged factual material from Greek and Roman papyri. After the wellknown work of Wilcken and Mitteis, which appeared in 1912, this one is now considered the best handbook and invaluable source of information on the Greco-Roman Law in Egypt. The book contains much important and new material thus serving as the unique source for a thorough, scientific study of the social system in ancient Egypt".