

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"La création des provinces d'Egypte Iovia et d'Egypte Herculia", Jacqueline Lallemand, "Bull. de la classe des lettres et des sciences morales et politiques", 5-e sér., T. XXXVI, 1950 : [recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 7-8, 376-377

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office assumed the character of liturgy. The responsibilities taken over by the *πρεσβύτεροι* caused necessarily the extension of their competence so that they became more closely concerned with the administrative life of a village. As the guarantees of the yields of the cultures they were granted the right of supervising rural activities; in this domain they became the assistants of the Lagide clerks. For that reason they occasionally performed the duties of the police. Towards the end of the second century B. C. the *πρεσβύτεροι* became the officially appointed guarantees for the levies and dues imposed on the community. Their relations with the village inhabitants became essentially modified. From that moment the *πρεσβύτεροι* ceased to be protectors of the peasant class to which they belonged. They became true agents of the fisc.

A. E. R. B o a k, *Tesserarii and quadrarii as village officials in Egypt in the fourth Century* (Studies Johnson, 322—335).

The author endeavours to prove, that the *tesserarii* and the *quadrarii* in the 4th century were village officials whose duty was to supervise the payment of public taxes.

D. C l a r k e, *Alexandria ad Aegyptum* (Bull. Fac. Arts Farouk I Univ. V, 99—102).

not seen.

C. R o e b u c k, *The Organisation of Naukratis* (Cl. Phil., XLVI, 212—220).

not seen.

F. W. v o n B i s s i n g, *Naukratis I-e partie* (Bulletin de la Societé royale d'Archéologie d'Alexandrie, XXXIX, 33—82, [1951]).

The author gives a detailed account of the history of the city, its origin and development and makes full use of epigraphical evidence.

J a c q u e l i n e L a l l e m a n d, *La création des provinces d'Égypte Iovia et d'Égypte Herculia* (Académie royale de Belgique, Bull. de la classe des lettres et des sciences morales et politiques, 5-e série, tome XXXVI, 1950).

Since M o m m s e n the historians of the reign of Diocletian attribute to this emperor the division of Egypt into three provin-

ces: the Thebaïde, the Egypt Iovia and the Egypt Herculia. The author of this article endeavours to prove that the creation of the provinces Iovia and Herculia probably took place between the years 312 and 315.

E. G. Turner, *Roman Oxyrynchus* (The Journal of Egyptian Archeology, vol. 38, (1952), 78—93).

The author begins his article by emphasizing that Oxyrynchus was an important place. It possessed great colonnaded streets, some twenty temples and other centres of cult rounded by two Christian churches, (mentioned at the close of the third century), a Jewish synagogue and a theatre. On the whole the inhabitants, Egyptian by name but who spell and wrote Greek, had to toil hard to secure their livelihood. The comforts of daily life were almost none and man was often pawned to satisfy the tax collector. The upper classes of the Greek population were conscious of caste and class distinctions between them and their more numerous neighbours. They guarded their privilege of selective membership of the city gymnasium, which focussed Hellenic life in the city, and for its educational influence was the repository of Hellenic tradition. The living standard of the rich inhabitants though high in relation to that of the masses of the population, seems modest when compared with contemporary expenditure of Rome and Alexandria. The Alexandrians who resided at Oxyrynchus were the wealthiest citizens. The Roman citizens also owned property in the town and district. Then the author traces the history of an upper class family in Oxyrynchus through three generations in the second and third centuries. Finally he points out that Oxyrynchus was chosen as homeplace by Satyrus, the historian, and also by Heracleides Lembos "The Tender" who epitomized Satyrus and others. Turner ends his article: "Undoubtely this is the greatest service which Oxyrynchus had performed for us—the salvation of the genuine scholarship of the Roman era".

Giovanni Carratelli Pugliese *Sullo stato di cittadinanza in Rodi* (Scritti in onore di V. Arangio-Ruiz IV, 485—491).

In this dissertation attacking the opinions of Rostovzeff and Hiller von Gaertingen, the author endeavours to prove "that the Rhodian citizenship did not grade the citizens