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"The Jewish Revolt in Egypt (A.D. 115-117) in the Light of the Papyri", A. Fuks, "Aegyptus", XXXIII, 1953 :
[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.

J. Lallemand, *Lucius Domitius Domitianus (Aegyptus XXXIII, (1) [1953] pp. 96—104).*

The author deals with three questions: 1. how can be explained that the history refers only to the lieutenant and not to the chief of the revolt, 2. what was the importance and the duration of Domitius Domitianus reign 3. on what date appeared the usurper.

A. Fuks, *The Jewish Revolt in Egypt (A.D. 115—117) in the Light of the Papyri (Aegyptus XXXIII, (1) [1953] p. 131—158).*

This dissertation, although of historical character, contains particulars which can also interest the jurists. Thus the marriage between brother and sister (p. 134), the assumption that P.R.U. Mil. is an edict of Rutilius Lupus who was prefect of Egypt in A.D. 115, (= Cazzaniga, *Mél. Boisacq* 1937, pp. 159 f.), the inquisition by a special judge sent by the emperor (p. 136), an order of Lupus concerning farms (p. 137), the search for arms and confiscation of and (p. 148), confiscation of Jewish property after the revolt (p. 154), the problem of the ἀνόσιοι Ἰουδαῖοι (p. 157).

J. F. Gilliam, *The Prefects in Papyrus Dura Inv. 3 verso (Class. Phil. 97 [1952] 229—230).*

The papyrus is the most interesting text from the archives of the *cohors XX Palmyrenorum*. The column that is preserved contains a list of men, whose names in some instances are followed by a description of a horse, a date, and usually, a sum in denari. These entries are based on letters, which had assigned the horses to the *equites*, some earlier examples of which have also survived. Four types of officials are cited: a *consularis* (the governor of Syria Coele), a *procurator*, *duces* and *praefecti*; of these the identity of only the praefects presents any real problem. The author assumes that these praefects are the *praefecti praetorio*. If this assumption is correct, the papyrus is an evidence for their broad jurisdiction in the third century and the concern of the central government with details of provincial administration.

H. Kupiszewski, *The Iuridicus Alexandriae (JJP VII—VIII [1954] 187—204).*

B. R. Rees, *The Curator Civitatis in Egypt (JJP VII—VIII [1954] 83—105).*