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"A Latin Inscription from Nicopolis; New Light on the Roman Army in Egypt", Abdullatif Ahmed Aly, "Annals of the Faculty of Arts, Ain Shams University", vol. III, 1955 : [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.

D. Meredith, *Inscriptions from the Berenice Road* (*Chronique d'Égypte* XXIX No. 58 [1954] 281—287).

The inscriptions has no particular interest for the jurists. It provides however some confirmatory evidence for the early existence in Upper Egypt of Legio XXII Deiotariana, already found by two papyrus references to have been stationed at Alexandria in 5 and 8 B.C.

D. Meredith, *Eastern Desert of Egypt* (*Notes on Inscriptions*) (*Chronique d'Égypte* XXIX, No. 57 [1954] 103—123).

No. 33 is an ostrakon: a receipt, in ten lines, to a quarter-master for the advance supply of goods, publ. by Cl. Préaux, *Chron. d'Égypte* 51, 135; 52, 354—63; cf. *ibid.* Gilliam 55, 144—146 (probably A.D. 136). Possibly, as Gilliam argues, the whole transaction is by a civilian (free labour or liturgy) rather than a soldier, as Cl. Préaux assumes.

Abdullatif Ahmed Aly, *A Latin Inscription from Nicopolis; New Light on the Roman Army in Egypt* (Reprint from the *Annals of the Faculty of Arts, Ain Shams University*, vol. III, January 1955, 113—146).

This inscription may be considered as one of the chief sources for the study of recruitment of Roman legionaries in the second century of our era and especially during the reign of Hadrian. It should be compared with C.I.L. III, 6580, a dedication made to Septimius Severus by the veterans of the same legion at Nicopolis on the occasion of their discharge in 194 A.D. (cf. J.R.S. XXXII, 1942 pp. 33—58). Longer than any military list so far discovered in Egypt, it contains the names of not less than 135 veterans, 48 centurions and 55 geographical places.

The commander-in-chief of the Roman army of occupation, was the *praefectus Aegypti*. The tactical commander of each the legions stationed in Egypt was the *praefectus legionis*, an equestrian officer who held at least the rank of *primipilus bis*. The camp occupied by the legion and its auxiliary units was placed under the supervision of another officer called *praefectus castrorum*. This officer, whose functions were mainly administrative, was ordinarily in Egypt, as he was elsewhere, a centurion *primipilus*.