

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"The Prefects in Papyrus Dura Inventory 3 verso", J. F. Gilliam, "Classical Philology", vol. XCVII, 1952, no 7 : [recenzja]

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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