

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"The Grain Trade of the Hellenistic World", L. Casson, "T. A. P. A.", LXXXV, 1954 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 9-10, 509-510

1955-1956

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.

ment record. In this period it was the word διαγράφειν meaning the act of paying. At the beginning of the Roman domination the statement of having fulfilled such an act is put in the perfect tense as it was the case since the Ptolomaic era with all the analogous statements.

W. L. Westermann, *Price Controls and Wages (The Age of Diocletian, A Symposium*, p. 25—36) (The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York 1953).

This masterful essay deals with the problem which will also interest papyrologists. We find there interesting remarks on the taxation system, reorganized by Diocletian, on the famous letter written by a local official Dionysios (ed. by Mattingly, *Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress* [1936] 246 ff.) and on the famous edict upon prices of goods for sale.

L. Casson, *The Grain Trade of the Hellenistic World* (extr. from the *T.A.P.A.* LXXXV [1954] p. 168 ff.).

The findings of the author are as follows: From the time of Alexander to the middle of the second century B.C. the key figure in the grain trade of the eastern Mediterranean was Rhodes. It was she who distributed most of the supply from Egypt, and her share of that from the Black Sea area, to the coastal cities of Asia Minor and the Aegean islands and Greece. She employed Delos as a convenient distribution point for shipment to the neighboring islands and as a more convenient receiving point for grain from the west. Financing was done with her own capital and much of the grain traveled in her own bottoms. Athens and Greece, as in the fourth century, received in addition substantial supplies directly from the Pontus. From the middle of the second century B.C. to the annexation of Egypt, Rhodes does not lose her position in the grain trade although other forms of her commerce suffer. Whereas in the previous period there had been enough grain available to produce competition at times, the situation now changes. Sicilian supplies are now diverted to Rome. Numidian grain attempts to replace it but is soon swallowed up by Rome as well. The amount available from the Black Sea is somewhat reduced. The burden thus falls upon Egypt. In the first century B.C., because of the

growing needs of the public distribution of grain, Rome too must seek Egyptian supplies to such a point that, once annexed, the latter furnishes her with no less than 150.000 tons a year, a third of her requirements.

K. H. Below, *Der Arzt im römischen Recht* (Münch. Beiträge z. Pap. 37 Bd. 1953).

This study ought to be interesting for the papyrologists since it deals also with the papyri (cf. p. 35₄₉, 36) which but in connection with the other sources appear in the proper light. Noteworthy are the author's remarks about the institution of city-doctors which developed under the Hellenistic influence. Perhaps these physicians were sometimes also called ἀρχιάτροι which at the beginning was the official title of physicians in ordinary to the *princeps* in Asia Minor. In addition it developed in the course of time to a title only. In Roman law, where it refers also to the physicians of the courts, it can be attested for the first time in C 7,35, 2 (*Dioctetianus et Maximianus A. A. Aurelio archiatro* a. 286).

V. Gazza, *Prescrizioni mediche nei papiri dell'Egitto greco-romano* (*Aegyptus* XXXV, fasc. 1 [1955] p. 86—110).

This article comprises a collection of medical prescriptions from the III cent. B.C. until the late Byzantine period. The author gives "an analysis of the recipes" which are valuable for the history of medicine.

J. Seyfarth, *Φράτρα und φρατρία im nachklassischen Griechentum* (*Aegyptus* XXXV (1) [1955] 3—38).

The author examines first P. Hib. 28 (= W. Chr. 25 p. 41) and comes to the conclusion that there are no convincing proofs so as to attribute the ordinance comprised in the papyrus to Ptolemais and that also Alexandria may be considered as the possible place of its origin. She supposes that in this papyrus the phratries could be imposed a worship task. Then the author examines P. Lond. 2710 (ed. by Roberts-Skeat-Nock, *Harv. Theol. Rev.* XXIX [1936] p. 39 ff.) a νόμος of a worship association from the I cent. A.D. where the notion φράτρα appears first. According to