

# Cezary Kunderewicz

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"Ewolucija óθovnnpá v  
ellenistitsheskom Egipte v svete P.  
Rev. L. i PP. Tebt. 703 i 5", N. N. Pikus,  
"Vestnik Drevney Istorii", I, 1958 :  
[recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 14, 205

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1962

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](http://bazhum.muzhp.pl), gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

N. N. P i k u s, *Ewoluciya ðθonιηρά v ellenistitsheskom Egipte v svete P. Rev. L. i PP. Tebt. 703 i 5* (*Vestnik Drevney Istorii* 1 (1958) pp. 93—104).

After a few reviewing remarks about the earlier studies concerning ðθonιηρά the author examines the problem of ðθonιηρά from the Marxist point of view. He comes to the conclusion that in the period of one and a half century the social position of weavers-ὑποτελεῖς underwent essential changes. In the second half of the III century B.C. the weavers essentially were small craftsmen who owned looms and produced the textiles not only for the State but also for the private buyers. Towards the end of the III century B.C. the importance of the royal textile factories was becoming prominent. The weavers worked in these factories and were paid accordingly to the quantity, quality and sort of the produced textiles. In the II century B.C. there began a steady growth of private production and sale. Many weavers became not only the owners of the looms but also the owners of the little factories. In consequence the dependence of the small craftsman from the financial administration of the Ptolemaic Egypt became very loose. [C.K.]

A. E. R. B o a k, *Egypt and the Plague of Marcus Aurelius* (*Historia* 8 (1959) Heft 2 pp. 248—250).

The author tries to determine the percentage loss in population caused by the plague in Karanis between A.D. 165 and A.D. 171—174. He comes to the conclusion that between A.D. 145/146 and A.D. 171/174 the loss amounted to 33,8—40 per cent, and that Egypt, where by the second century the population had reached a static condition, had not yet recovered from the heavy loss inflicted by the plague in the times Marcus Aurelius when it was exposed anew to the epidemic of A.D. 251. [C.K.]

C. B r a d f o r d W e l l e s, *Complaint from a Priest of Tebtunis Concerning Grain Transportation Charges of the Late Second Century* (*Études de Papyrologie* t. 8 (1957) pp. 103—111 1 plate).

P. Yale Inv. 445, published in this article, is a complaint of Kronion, a priest and deputy prophet of the notable temple of Tebtunis (cf. P. Tebt. 293 and 293). The complaint concerns the insolences