

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"Di alcune arti liberali in documenti dell'Egitto grecoromano", A. Calderini, "Studi in on. U. E. Paoli", 1956 : [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.

This article is devoted to BGU I, 115 which gives an excellent idea about the dwelling relations in ancient towns, especially for the lower social classes in Arsinoë during the Roman period.

A. E. R. Boak, *Manpower Shortage and the Fall of the Roman Empire in the West* (Ann Arbor 1955) VI + 169 pp.

Not seen. I know it only from the review of H. Bengtson in *Bibliotheca Orientalis* XIV No. 1 (1957) pp. 58—59.

A. Calderini, *Di alcune arti liberali in documenti dell'Egitto greco-romano* (*Studi in on. U. E. Paoli* [1956] 153—157).

Among the great number of individuals mentioned in thousands of documents of Greco-Roman Egypt those whose profession or trade is specified are particularly numerous. The author takes into consideration some groups of them, especially the φιλόσοφοι, ποιηταί and Ὀμηρισταί, as closely connected with the Egyptian tradition, and particularly those of Alexandria as the seat of the Museum.

H. Thierfelder, *Zur sozialen Lage der Weber im ptolemäisch-römischen Ägypten* (*Zeitschr. f. Geschichtswissenschaft* 117—123).

In this essay the author gives a vivid picture of the social condition of the weavers in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt. The literature and the sources are taken into consideration. The essay is a part of a larger dissertation upon which the author is working at present.

J. F. Gilliam, *Enrollment in the Roman Imperial Army* (*Symbolae R. Taubenschlag dedicatae* II = *Eos* 48, 2 [1957] 207—216).

The process through which a civilian would become a soldier in the first three centuries of the Roman Empire may be divided into two stages. The first, which involved several steps, always included an examination of the recruit's qualifications and, if all the requirements were met, ended with his *probatio* by a competent official. The second was the entry of his name on the rolls of a particular unit. The article deals with this second and final stage, and with a group of papyri, notably P. Oxy. 1022 (103 A.D.), which provide the most important evidence for it.