

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"Graeco-Roman Egypt : Greek Inscriptions 1955", P. M. Fraser, "JEA", 42, 1956 : [recenzja]

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

especially that of private physicians, to which certain privileges are attached.

A. d'Ors, *P. Ryl. 654 y el "Anabolicum"* (*Studi in on. U. E. Paoli*, [1956] 259—267).

In the author's opinion this papyrus is a fragment of legal proceedings from the IV cent. A.D., concerning a claim against weavers obliged to deliver the *vestes militares*.

B. Adams, *Fragen altägyptischer Finanzverwaltung (nach Urkunden des Alten und Mittleren Reiches)* (1956) 109 pp.

Following a preface the author deals with the conditions of life and development of the Egyptian state, the *d.mr* as one of the earliest Egyptian officer's grades, the "accounts", their objects and eventually their connexion with the number of cattle, the royal orders in the Ancient Empire, the Egyptian duties and compulsory labour, the system of taxes, the Kahun-papyri, the legal documents of the P. Boulak 18, and reaches juristic and archeological conclusions.

Every papyrologist engaged in later era should read this work, with greatest interest. It has been edited upon the initiative of E. Seidl.

E. P. Wegener, *The entolai of Mettius Rufus (P. Vindob. G. Inv. 25824, V—VI, 7): Note on A. Kränzlein's article in JJP VI (1952) pp. 195—237 (Symbolae R. Taubenschlag dedicatae = Eos 48, 1 [1956] 331—353).*

In this article the author demonstrates what is known of the liturgical system in the 1st century A.D., after it had been introduced into Egypt in the reign of the Emperor Tiberius. She shows who is liable to liturgies, and who is exempt from them and discusses the procedure of nomination, as well as the place and period of office.

P. M. Fraser, *Graeco-Roman Egypt: Greek Inscriptions 1955 (JEA 42 [1956] 105—115).*

In this bibliography the author reviews the following books and articles, not available to me so far: W. Peek, *Griechische Versinschriften*, containing "Grab-Epigramme" and including not only inscriptions but also epigrams recorded on papyri; M. P. Nilsson, *Die hellenistische Schule*, who on p. 85 discusses the social significance of the gymnasium in Egypt, mentioning in this connection the Ptolemaic inscriptions referring to gymnasium; V. Burns, *Tiberius Julius Alexander* (cf. *JJP* 9—10 [1956] 496).

M. P. Nilsson, *Die hellenistische Schule* (München, Beck 1955) XII + 104 + 8 pls.

Not seen. I know it only from a review by C. B. Welles, *Class. Phil.* LII, No. (1957) p. 53—54.

L. Casson, *The Size of Ancient Merchant Ships* (*Studi in on. A. Calderini & R. Paribeni* I [1956] 231—238).

This article is an attempt to answer the fundamental question about the ancient vessels, one that has never been satisfactorily dealt with: what was their carrying capacity? how many tons of cargo could be loaded into their holds? Fittingly enough, one important phase of the inquiry particularly concerns Egypt and the Roman Empire.

E. Boswinkel, *La médecine et les médecins dans les papyrus grecs* (*Symbolae R. Taubenschlag dedicatae = Eos* 48, 1 [1956] 181-190).

The author points out that in examinations (cf. my *Law*<sup>2</sup> 632) the *hyperetes* played the chief rôle and the physicians served only as his advisers, that the term δημόσιος ἰατρός appears in the epoch of Emperor Antoninus Pius and finally that the tax ἰατρικόν was paid in the Ptolemaic epoch only by the cleruchs. Very interesting are his remarks about the social position of the physicians and the exercise of their profession.

A. Rowe — B. R. Rees, *A Contribution to the Archeology of the Western Desert: IV The Great Serapeum of Alexandria* (Reprint from the *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, Vol. 39, No. 2, [1957] 485—520).