

RAPPORTS

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TWENTY YEARS OF ANCIENT HISTORY IN PEOPLE'S POLAND

The years of Nazi occupation which decimated the Polish intelligentsia seriously affected the study of ancient history in Poland. Only one Polish university, the Jagiellonian University, retained in 1945 the pre-war staff of its Department of Ancient History where for many years the chair was held by Prof. Ludwik Piotrowicz with Dr. Józef Wolski as assistant lecturer. Warsaw University and the Free University in Warsaw lost Prof. Zdzisław Zmigryder-Konopka, Prof. Kazimierz Zakrzewski and Docent Stanisław Więckowski. Prof. T. Wałek-Czernecki who left Poland at the beginning of the war was severely ill and later died in England. In our branch of studies Warsaw University also lost a relatively large group of young specialists who were preparing their doctoral dissertations before the war, a group whose names are known from the pre-war *Bibliography of Ancient History* ("Przegląd Klasyczny", 1936—1939). Apart from Cracow, in 1945, all the chairs of ancient history were unoccupied. The extermination of scholars affected not only students of the classical period, but also those who studied the Ancient Orient.

The centres of research work — seminar and university libraries — were also destroyed, except for the Jagiellonian University.

Thus, the early post-war years had to be spent rebuilding the libraries and supplementing the existing collections after the long interval of war. The chief aim was the education of new scholars. These two objectives fully absorbed the few ancient historians who survived the war, and it is certain that these aims could not have been realised, except in Cracow, had not the professors of classical philology and Mediterranean archaeology given their support and helped to restock the depleted departments of ancient history at the individual universities.

Bearing this in mind it is evident that the achievements in the field of ancient history during the past twenty years, though relatively modest in comparison with other branches, are the results of great effort on the part of a very small group of people. Nevertheless, a survey of the past twenty years' work shows that there are whole fields of ancient history which have not been touched upon. I shall start with the branch which has been most neglected in the past twenty

years — with the history of the Ancient Orient. The small number of works, mainly popular in character, and individual articles concerned with this field which appeared after the war were written by philologists. I have in mind here the works of Prof. Słuszkiewicz and Prof. Skurzak on Ancient India,¹ of Prof. Chmielewski on the history of China,² of Prof. Ranoszek on Assyriology,³ and of Dr. Tyloch on the new field of research — the documents from Qumran.⁴

In connection with the excavations carried out in Egypt, there is a tremendous need in Poland for research into the history of the Pharaohs' Egypt: this was begun by the late T. Andrzejewski,⁵ a pupil of Professor K. Michałowski.

I shall now proceed to a field closer to my own interests — to the work of the past twenty years dealing with classical Greece and Rome. I shall attempt to mention the works published during the recent twenty years in chronological order of subject matter.⁶

The earliest history of Greece has been rather neglected in Poland. We may include here works of a historico-archaeological nature, for example the work of Professor K. Majewski,⁷ or philologico-historical work like Professor

¹ E. Słuszkiewicz, *Indie starożytne* [*Ancient India*], Warszawa 1947; *Państwo i społeczeństwo w dawnych Indiach* [*State and Society in Early India*], Warszawa 1948; L. Skurzak, *Étude sur l'origine de Mégasthène Βορρηνίου-Σαργιάνου*, "Eos," vol. XLVII, 1954, No. 1, p. 95—100. See: J. Dziech, *Graeci unde Indos cognoverint*, "Eos," vol. XLIII, 1948/49, No. 1, p. 61—67; *De Graecis Brahmanum aestimatoribus*, "Eos," vol. XLIV, 1950, No. 1, p. 5—16; *Graeci qua ratione Indos descripserint*, "Eos," vol. XLV, 1951, No. 1, p. 57—75; *Graeci quidam attulerint ad Indos cognoscendos*, "Eos," vol. XLVI, 1952/1953, No. 1, p. 17—32.

² J. Chmielewski, *Chiny przedwczorajsze i wczorajsze* [*Early and Recent China*], Warszawa 1947, p. 28.

³ R. Ranoszek, *Mezopotamia i Syria* [*Mesopotamia and Syria*], Warszawa 1949.

⁴ *Rękopisy z Qumran nad Morzem Martwym* [*Manuscripts from Qumran on the Dead Sea*], transl. from Hebrew, with an introduction and commentary W. Tyloch, Warszawa 1963, p. 345.

⁵ T. Andrzejewski, *Starożytny Egipt* [*Ancient Egypt*], Warszawa 1952, p. 104; *Księga umarłych piastunki Kai, papirus ze zbiorów Muzeum Narodowego w Warszawie*, No. 21884 [*The Book of the Dead of the Foster Mother Kai, a Papyrus from the Collection of the Museum Narodowe in Warsaw*, No. 21884], Warszawa 1951, p. 100, 43 tables.

⁶ This article does not pretend to present all the scientific work from the field of ancient history of the last twenty years. Its aim is only to present the chief trends in research and to give a picture of individual scientific centres; thus the bibliography given in the footnotes is not complete. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking my pupil, Dr. J. Kolendo for completing bibliography and checking the footnotes.

⁷ See the works of K. Majewski, *Spoleczno-polityczna periodyzacja kultury egejskiej* [*Socio-political Periodisation of Aegean Culture*], "Archeologia," 1947, p. 203—207; *Czas panowania Mynyów w Beocji* [*The Period of Minyan Rule in Boeotia*], „Nauka i Sztuka,” vol. VIII, 1948, p. 29—33; *Nouvelles formes du culte en Crète à la fin de la période MA III et au début de la période MM I*, „Studi e Materiali di Storia delle Religioni,” vol. XXVI, 1955, p. 60—70; *Nowe formy kultu na Krecie na przełomie III i II tysiąclecia p.n.e.*, in: *Księga ku czci Władysława Podlacha* [*New Forms of Cult in Crete at the End of the Third Millennium and the Beginning of the Second Millennium B. C.*], in: *Volume in Honour of Władysław Podlacha*, Wrocław 1957, p. 65—172; *Kreta — Hellada — Cyklady* [*Crete — The Hellenic World — Cyclades*], Warszawa 1963.

B. Biliński's *The Hesiod Aspect of Antiquity (Labour in the Ancient Greece)*, "Archeologia," II, 1948, p. 31—104. Another example is the work of Zofia Gansiniec whose subject matter is often very close to history itself.⁸

The history of early Greece and particularly research into literary sources were benefited by Professor W. Klinger's series of articles, a continuation of his previous work on Greek lyric poetry (e.g. *Hesiod as a Glorifier of Labour and Precursor of Greek Democracy*,⁹ or *The Bard of the Struggle for Freedom and Independence: Symonides of Chios*¹⁰). The article by J. Wolski on the Achaeans¹¹ is one of the few written by a historian. Because of the interests of their authors the majority of the works mentioned above, laid stress on the ideological side of the literary heritage of ancient Greece. Though this is a fundamental aspect of research into the history of this period, it means that many other aspects of the earliest history of Greece have not been considered in the literature of the past twenty years, or appear only in the form of translations from foreign works. Some works resulting from historical research carried on at the Institute of the History of Material Culture also treat certain economic problems of ancient Greece.¹² Our research in this field does not give us much to boast of, since the history of ancient Greece has, in recent years, become the subject of active research throughout the world. The deciphering of linear B, numerous excavations and a new interpretation of archeological findings have greatly changed the opinions of scholars on what were sometimes the basic phenomena of ancient Greek history.

⁸ Z. Gansiniec, *Noszenie jednego buta w starożytności (The Wearing of One Shoe in Antiquity)*, "Lud," vol. XXXVII, 1946, p. 127—140; Achajowie [The Achaeans], "Nauka i Sztuka," vol. V, 1947, p. 52—64; *Geneza tropaionu [The Genesis of the Tropaeum]*, Wrocław 1955, Biblioteka Archeologiczna, vol. V; *Żelazny pieniądz Spartan i geneza obolosu [The Iron Money of the Spartans and the Origin of the Obolos Currency]*, "Archeologia," vol. VIII, 1956, p. 367—413; *Własność społeczna i prywatna w okresie wczesnoarchaicznym [Social and Private Ownership in the Early Archaic Period]*, "Eos," vol. XLIX, 1957/1958, No. 2, p. 45—64.

⁹ "Listy Filologiczne," vol. LXXII, 1948, p. 1—15.

¹⁰ "Wiedza i Życie," vol. XVI, 1947, No. 1/2, p. 53—58.

¹¹ *L'État des Achéens et son expansion dans la II^e moitié du II^e millénaire av.n.e.*, "Eos," vol. XLIX, 1957, No. 1, p. 5—34.

¹² Z. Gansiniec, *Zboże w Grecji wczesnoarchaicznej [Grain in early Archaic Greece]*, "Archeologia," vol. VIII, 1956, p. 1—48; T. Zawadzki, *Rołnictwo w Grecji starożytnej [Agriculture in Ancient Greece]*, Part I: *Produkcja [Production]*, ibidem, vol. XI, 1959/60, p. 104—127; Part II: *Przetwórstwo [Processing]*, ibidem, vol. XII, 1961, p. 19—47; A. Krawczuk, *Mosiądz i tlenek cynku w starożytności. Wybór źródeł pisanych [Brass and Zinc Oxid in Antiquity. Choice of Written Sources]*, ibidem, vol. VIII, 1956, p. 435—458; *Z zagadnień krytyki źródeł do dziejów metalurgii antycznej: mosiądz i cynk w starożytności [Selected Problems of Sources on the History of Ancient Metallurgy: Brass and Zinc in Ancient Times]*, „Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej”, vol. V, 1957, p. 283—287; A. Krawczuk, J. Piaskowski, *Metalurgia w pismach Arystotelesa [Metallurgy in the Writings of Aristotle]*, ibidem, vol. VI, 1958, p. 323—342; A. Dworakowska, *Wydobywanie kamienia w starożytnej Grecji. Technika pracy i jej problemy [Stone Extraction in Ancient Greece. The Technique Used and its Problems]*, "Archeologia," vol. XIII, 1962, p. 8—55.

Research into the history of classical Greece during the past twenty years is not in a more favourable position and here we may note only few articles dealing with special problems which began, on the whole as research into special authors and the authenticity of their works. I have in mind here mainly Professor K. Kumaniecki's article *The Athenian-Spartan Peace Treaty of 421*¹³ which came into being during research on Thucydides and Professor J. Wolski's very interesting article on Spartan policies at the beginning of the fifth century.¹⁴

T. Sinko's articles devoted to Herodotus and the work of J. Wikarjak¹⁵ on the same author also developed from research into special authors. Amongst dissertations dealing with important periods in Athenian internal history one ought to mention I. Krońska's very interesting article on the oligarchic *coup d'État* in Athens.¹⁶ Finally, an important contribution from historical point of view is R. Knapowski's work on Pytheas of Massalia which summarized all the ancient documents and summed up previous discussions.¹⁷ As a part of his research into ancient finance, the same author also discussed the problem of the Plataean spoils.¹⁸ Returning to historical works which developed from research into ancient authors, one ought to mention Z. Abramowiczówna's interesting article on the Aeschylus version of the battle of Marathon¹⁹ and the series of works

¹³ "Przegląd Historyczny," vol. XXVII, 1948, p. 92—102.

¹⁴ J. Wolski, *Pausanias et le problème de la politique spartiate (années 480—470)*, "Eos," vol. XLVII, 1954.

¹⁵ T. Sinko, *L'historiographie dans le prologue et l'épilogue de l'oeuvre d'Hérodote d'Halicarnasse*, "Eos," vol. L, 1959/60, No. 1, p. 3—20. See also the works of J. Wikarjak: *Pochodzenie Herodota w świetle greckich przydomków odmiejscowych [The Origins of Herodotus in the Light of Greek Cognomina Based on Place Names]*, "Prace Komisji Filologicznej Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk," vol. XVI, No. 1; *La signification des surnoms dits ἐδνιχ'α chez les anciens Grecs*, "Lingua Posnaniensis," vol. IV, 1953, p. 164—188; *O imionach i nazwiskach starożytnych Greków [The Names and Surnames of Ancient Greeks]*, "Eos," vol. XLVI, 1952/53, No. 2, p. 69—98; *Ramy geograficzne historii powszechnej Herodota [The Geographical Frameworks of the General History of Herodotus]*, "Sprawozdania Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk," 1959, No. 3; *Zagadnienie przyczyny u Herodota [The Problem of Causation in Herodotus]*, ibidem, 1960, No. 1, p. 59—60; *Qua ratione Herodotus in Historia scribenda rerum dilectum egerit*, "Eos," vol. LI, 1961, No. 2, p. 372—240; *Historia Powszechna Herodota [The General History of Herodotus]*, Poznań 1961, p. 168.

¹⁶ I. Krońska, *Revolucja prawicowa w Atenach i jej upadek [The Rightist Revolution in Athens and its Failure]*, "Myśl Współczesna," 1948, p. 307—332.

¹⁷ R. Knapowski, *Zagadnienia chronologii i zasięgu podróży odkrywczych Piteasa z Marsylii [The Problem of the Chronology and Range of the Voyages of Discovery of Pytheas from Marselles]*, Poznańskie Tow. Przyj. Nauk, Wyd. Hist. i Nauk Społ., Poznań 1958, p. 64; cf. *Pythaeae Massiliensis fragmenta et vestigia collegit, disposuit, interpretatus est* R. Knapowski, "Sprawozdania Poznańskiego Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk," 1956, No. 3, p. 33—43.

¹⁸ R. Knapowski, *O łupach platejskich. Studium skarbowo-historyczne [The Booty of Plataea. A Study in Exchequer History]*, Poznańskie Tow. Przyj. Nauk, Komisja Historyczna, vol. XIV, No. 1, Poznań 1947.

¹⁹ Z. Abramowicz, *De cuiusdam Aeschylei testimonii de pugna Marathonica fide*, in: *Characteria Th. Sinko... oblata...*, Varsoviae — Wratislaviae 1951, p. 33—39.

by J. Schnayder on ancient topographical descriptions²⁰ and his studies of Theophrastus.²¹ The research of R. Turasiewicz on the Athenian orators of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. gave rise to a work dealing with certain basic problems of the history of Athens at this time.²² Finally one ought to mention here B. Biliński's many papers devoted to sport in antiquity which touched upon quite weighty problems of social customs.²³

Research into the coastal regions of Black Sea, very important from the point of view of the history of ancient Greece, scarcely produced any tangible results in recent years and even earlier; this sphere, however, gained a specialist in the person of B. Nadel. His work on the structure and social history of the Greek colonies in the basin of the Black Sea and his interpretations of epigraphic sources from these territories are valuable contributions extending the traditional sphere of interest of Polish historians.²⁴ It is perhaps worthwhile to consider Nadel's

²⁰ J. Schnayder, *De periegetarum Graecorum reliquiis*, Łódzkie Tow. Naukowe, Wyd. I, No. 8, p. 95; the same author, *De uribus emortuis antiquorum observationes quae fuerint*, in: *Charisteria Th. Sinko... oblata...*, p. 295—304; the same author, *Antyczne przesłanki badań historyczno-terenowych* [*The Ancient Premises of Historico-Territorial Research*], "Eos," vol. L, 1959/1960, No. 2, p. 91—110.

²¹ J. Schnayder, *Soziologisches in den Werken des Theophrastos*, "Eos," vol. LII, 1962, p. 259—286.

²² Cf. the works of R. Turasiewicz: *Polożenie bogaczy w demokracji ateńskiej w IV w. p.n.e. w świetle mów sądowych* [*The Position of the Rich in the Athean Democracy in the Fourth Century B. C. in the Light of Judicial Orations*], "Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Historia," 1958, No. 3, p. 3—34; *Stosowanie tortur wobec ludzi wolnych w atyckim procesie sądowym epoki klasycznej* [*The Application of Torture in Relation to the Free People in the Attic Trial during the Classical Epoch*], "Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Prace Historyczne," 1961, No. 5, p. 5—19; *De servis testibus in Atheniensium iudiciis saec. V et VI a. Chr.n. per tormenta cruciatibus*, Polska Akademia Nauk, Oddział w Krakowie, "Prace Komisji Filologii Klasycznej," 1963, No. 4.

²³ B. Biliński, *L'antico oplita-corridore di Maratona, Leggenda o realita*, Roma 1959, Accademia Polacca di Scienze e Lettere, Biblioteca di Roma, Conferenze, No. 8; the same author, *L'agonistica sportiva nella Grecia antica. Aspetti sociali e ispirazioni letterarie*, Roma 1961, Accademia Polacca di Scienze e Lettere, Biblioteca di Roma, Conferenze, No. 12.

²⁴ Nadel's works concerning the problems of the Black Sea territories also include the Roman period. Since they form a certain consecutive whole, I am mentioning the most important works together, without chronological division into the history of Greece and of Rome following my general practice in this article: *Kolonie greckie na północnym wybrzeżu M. Czarnego w dobie klasycznej (przegląd historyograficzny)* [*The Greek Colonies on the Northern Shore of the Black Sea during the Classical Period (a Historical Review)*], "Meander," vol. XVI, 1961, p. 516—522; *Reges amici Północnego Nadczarnomorza i ich stosunki prawno-polityczne z Rzymem w ostatnim wieku republiki i pierwszych dwóch stuleciach cesarstwa* [*Reges amici of the Northern Black Sea Lands and their Legal and Political Relations with Rome during the Last Period of the Republic and First Two Centuries of the Empire*], "Eos," vol. LI, 1961, No. 1, p. 119—134. *Iz politycznej historii bosporskiego gosudarstwa w Krymu w naćale IV v.n.e.*, "Acta Antiqua" (Budapest), vol. IX, 1961, No. 1/2, p. 231—237; *Πόλις i 'αρχή w dziejach ustrojowych państwa bosporskiego na Krymie (V—IV w. p.n.e. (Πόλις and 'αρχή in the Political History of the Bosphorus State in the Crimea during the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B. C.))*, "Eos," vol. LII, 1962, No. 1, p. 131—145.

particularly interesting group of studies on the acts of emancipation from the Black Sea region, acts chiefly concerning Jews. These documents are interpreted by the author against a very wide comparative background with the aid of a knowledge of both Greek and Jewish cultures and thus these are very valuable contributions not only to the history of the Black Sea regions.²⁵

While discussing publications devoted to the history of classical Greece I ought to mention here some papers prepared for the celebrations of Aristophanes' 2,400th anniversary in 1954 and published in *Materials from the Scientific Session of the Committee of the Science of Ancient Culture* at the Polish Academy of Sciences.²⁶ The session devoted to Aristophanes took much time and care to prepare and some of the papers have introduced many new facts and suggested original lines of approach not only for a study of the literature but also for the historic aspect of Aristophanes and his period. I have in mind I. Biežuńska's article (I am quoting here in order of publication) — *The Internal Situation of Athens at the Time of the Peloponnesian War*, Prof. K. Kumaniecki's paper *The Comedies of Aristophanes in the Struggle for Peace*, Prof. B. Biliński's *The Struggle of Ideas in the Comedies of Aristophanes* and Anna Komornicka's *Working People in the Comedies of Aristophanes*.²⁷

²⁵ Cf. the works of B. Nadel: *Filologičeskie i diplomatičeskie zametki k bosporskim manumissijam*, "Vestnik Drevnej Istorii," 1958, No. 1, p. 137—146; *Bosporskie manumissii i juridičeskie pamjatniki Palestiny i Iraka pervyh vekov n. e.*, „Archiv Orientalni,” 1960, vol. XXVIII, No. 1, p. 55—66; *Żydowskie dokumenty prawne ze starożytnego Nadczarnomorza (studium epigraficzne)* [*Jewish Legal Documents from the Ancient Black Sea Region — An Epigraphical Study*], "Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego," vol. XXVII, 1958, p. 3—21; *O starogreckich napisach dotyczących Żydów z rejonów M. Czarnego* [*Ancient Greek Inscriptions Dealing with Jews from the Black Sea Region*], "Biuletyn Żydowskiego Instytutu Historycznego," vol. XXXIII, 1960, p. 77—87; *Raby i volnootpuščenniki v bosporskim gosudarstve (v svete aktov manumissii)* "Listy Filologické," 1961, No. 1, p. 23—26, (Appendix "Eunomia").

²⁶ *Arystofanes. Materiały Sesji Naukowej Komitetu Nauk o Kulturze Antycznej PAN zorganizowanej na apel Światowej Rady Pokoju w 2400 rocznicę urodzin poety 3—4 grudnia 1954*, [*Aristophanes. Material from the Session of the Committee on Ancient Culture of the Polish Academy of Sciences Organized at the Instigation of the World Peace Council for 2,400th Anniversary of the Poet's Birth, 3rd and 4th December, 1954*], Wrocław 1957.

²⁷ See also S. Srebrny, *De Aristophanis origine peregrina*, in: *Charisteria Th. Sinko...* oblata..., p. 315—320; V. Steffen, *De Aristophane a Cleone in ius vocato*, "Eos," vol. XLVII, 1954, No. 1, p. 17—21; the same author, *Qua lege fretus Cleon Aristophanem in iudicium deduxerit?* "Eos," vol. XLVIII, 1956, No. 2, p. 67—73; A. Komornicka, *Komedie Arystofanesa jako źródło do historii kultury materialnej starożytnej Grecji w IV w. p.n.e. Wartość i wiarygodność przekazu źródłowego komedii* [*The Comedies of Aristophanes as a Source for the History of Material Culture in Ancient Greece from the Fourth Century B. C. The Value and Reliability of the Comedies as a Historical Document*], Warszawa 1958, Prace Zakładu Archeologii Antycznej Instytutu Historii Kultury Materialnej, PAN, No. 10; *Aristophanes als Quelle für die Geschichte der materiellen Kultur seiner Zeit*, "Aus der Altertumswissenschaftlichen Arbeit Volkspolens," Berlin 1959, p. 28—35.

The papers of Ryszard Gansiniec,²⁸ an eminent authority on ancient religion, are often quite short but of uncommon value for the problems of culture and religion in ancient Greece.

To end this survey of publications dealing with the history of classical Greece one ought to mention a group of works dealing with the writings of Aristotle. These are the results of research by philologists and sociologists who were clearly interested in history, and are thus of great importance for historians. I have in mind here M. Plezia's papers on the letters of Aristotle and his relations with Alexander the Great²⁹ and the monograph on Aristotle by P. Rybicki.³⁰

One may perhaps evaluate rather higher the contribution of Polish historians to research into the Hellenistic period. Probably the pre-war tradition of specialization in this sphere and the better supplied libraries caused research to be concentrated on this period and on the history of Rome. In addition the collections of documental sources for this period have increased considerably in recent years and provide a larger field for the research work of historians. Polish historians often lacked an adequate training for a study of archeological and iconographical material (this gap has been partially bridged amongst the younger generation). On the other hand, access to foreign museums was at that time difficult. Where literary sources predominate, the burden of the work falls to philologists. The Hellenistic period, however — and also the early Roman Empire — are relatively well represented in our historiography and have, to a large extent, become the domain of historical research. Some of the work by Professor J. Wols-

²⁸ Cf. the works of R. Gansiniec: *Θύραζε κῆρες*, "Eranos," vol. XLV, 1947, p. 100—113; *Atena Oredownicza [Athene the Intercessor]*, "Meander," vol. III, 1948, p. 284—291; *Pojęcie duszy ψυχή w filozofii przedarystotelesowskiej [The Concept of Soul ψυχή in pre-Aristotelian Philosophy]*, "Sprawozdania z Posiedzeń i Czynności PAU," 1950, p. 204—208; *Postrzyżyny w starożytności na Bliskim Wschodzie [Ceremonial Hair-Clipping in Ancient Times in the Near East]*, ibidem, 1950, p. 279—281; *Postrzyżyny w kręgu kultury śródziemnomorskiej [Ceremonial Hair-Clipping in the Mediterranean Culture]*, ibidem, 1950, p. 314—318; *Narodziny Pallas Ateny [The Birth of Pallas Athene]*, ibidem, 1951, p. 298—302; *Powstanie tragedii attyckiej [The Origins of Attic Tragedy]*, ibidem, 1951, p. 742—746; *Charakter społeczny świąt antycznych [The Social Nature of Ancient Holidays]*, "Meander," vol. VII, 1952, p. 216—225; *Pallas Athena*, "Eranos," vol. LVII, 1959, p. 56—58; *Praehellenica*, "Eos," vol. L, 1959/1960, No. 1, p. 20—26; *Entstehung des Theaters und des griechischen Dramas*, "Eos," vol. LI, 1961, p. 207—216. See also the report of another theme: *Moneta starożytna w ludoznawstwie [Ancient Coinage in Ethnography]*, "Sprawozdania z Posiedzeń i Czynności PAU," 1952, p. 444—446.

²⁹ Cf. the works of M. Plezia: *De Aristotelis epistulis observationes criticae*, "Eos," vol. XLV, 1951, No. 1, p. 77—85; *Supplementary Remarks on Aristotle in the Ancient Biographical Tradition*, "Eos," vol. LI, 1961, No. 2, p. 241—249; *Aristotelis epistularum fragmenta cum testamento*, edidit et illustravit M. Plezia, in: *Auctorum Graecorum et Latinorum opuscula selecta*, vol. III, Varsoviae 1961; *List Arystotelesa do Aleksandra w wersji arabskiej [Aristotle's letter to Alexander in the Arabic Version]*, "Meander," 1961, p. 429—442.

³⁰ P. Rybicki, *Arystoteles. Początki i podstawy nauki o społeczeństwie [Aristotle. The Beginnings and Bases of Social Sciences]*, Wrocław 1963.

ki dealing with the history of the Parthian state³¹ belongs to research on this period. The whole of this work is characterized by a penetrating analysis and appraisal of the relatively small number of sources. Thus the author was able to throw some light on certain chronological problems (e.g. the date of the revolt of Diodotos and invasion of Arsaces, Strabo XI 9,2) and to treat in a new way the problems of the structure of the Arsacidian state, e.g. the succession to the throne in this monarchy, the origins of the senate and other administrative and structural problems.

Tadeusz Zawadzki took the socio-economic problems of the Hellenistic age as the subject of his doctoral dissertation *The Problems of Socio-Agrarian Structure in the Countries of Asia Minor during the Age of Hellenism*.³² On the basis of an analysis of material concerning not only large estates, but also lands belonging to the towns, the author comes to certain conclusions on the differentiation in position of Asia Minor's rural population during the Hellenistic period. According to the author, a considerable section of the population both in the territories belonging to the towns and on the estates of the king, enjoyed full personal freedom while others were rather more like serfs.

My own doctoral dissertation, *Some Problems of Slavery in the Hellenistic Times*,³³ also dealt with basic social problems of this epoch. This work based on epigraphic, papyrus and literary material presented a thesis on the spread of slavery in the period of Hellenism within the territories conquered by Alexander of Macedonia. It showed that slavery at this time changed its character and slave labour lost its importance among the basic branches of production. Some of the problems raised in this work were discussed individually in my later

³¹ Cf. the works of J. Wolski: *L'effondrement de la domination des Seleucides en Iran au III siècle av. J. C.*, Kraków 1947; *Arsaces II*, "Eos," vol. XLI, 1940 (1947), p. 156—166; *Les études sur les textes de Strabon*, in: *Charisteria Th. Sinko... oblata...*, p. 385—394; *Parthian and Iranian Titles in the Parchment No. 10 from Dura*, "Journal of Juristic Papyrology," [JJP], vol. VII/VIII, 1954, p. 285—294; *Remarques critiques sur les institutions des Arsacides*, "Eos," vol. XLVI, 1952/53, p. 59—82; *The Decay of the Iranian Empire of the Seleucids and the Chronology of the Parthian Beginnings*, "Berytus," vol. XII, 1956/1957, No. 1, p. 35—52; *L'État Parthe des Arsacides*, "Paleologia," vol. VII, No. 3/4, p. 91—98; *L'historicité d'Arsace I^{er}*, "Historia," vol. VIII, 1959, p. 222—238. *Les Iraniens et le royaume gréco-bactrien*, "Klio," vol. XXXVIII, 1960, p. 110—121; *Arsace II et la généalogie des premiers Arsacides*, "Historia," vol. XI, 1962, p. 138—145.

³² T. Zawadzki, *Z zagadnień struktury agrarno-społecznej krajów małoazjatyckich w epoce hellenizmu*, Poznań 1952. Cf. also tract from this work published as separate papers: *La date de l'inscription de Mnesimachos*, in: *Charisteria Th. Sinko... oblata...*, p. 395—401 and *Quelques remarques sur l'étendue et l'accroissement des domaines des grands temples en Asie Mineure*, "Eos," vol. XLVI, 1952/1953, p. 83—96.

³³ I. Biežuńska-Małowist, *Z zagadnień niewolnictwa w okresie hellenistycznym*, Wrocław 1949 ("Eus Suppl." 20). Cf. also extracts from this work published as a separate paper, *Źródła dopływu niewolników w okresie hellenistycznym* [*The Sources of Slaves in the Hellenic Period*], "Przegląd Historyczny", vol. XXXVII, 1948, p. 103—120.

papers³⁴. Finally, Professor Piotrowicz's article *Le prétendu testament du roi Ptolémée X Alexandre II*³⁵ was devoted to the political history of Hellenism and certain works of F. Sokolowski³⁶ were dealing with the history of religion and the priesthood. Our middle and younger group of scholars also worked on the Hellenistic period. Docent A. Świderek in her work on the archives of Zenon devoted much space to social problems³⁷. Dr. E. Wipszycka, a representative of the younger group of historians, has already published some works on the economic and social problems of Hellenistic, and in particular of Roman Egypt.³⁸

Because of the frequent difficulties in separating works based on papyrus material from the Hellenistic and Roman periods, it would perhaps be better to proceed directly to works devoted to Roman Egypt. One ought to mention again here Dr. Wipszycka's works dealing with the problems of the weaving industry in Roman Egypt. Her important doctoral dissertation on the weaving industry in Roman Egypt — to be published in French — is at present in press. This is a monograph summarizing all the material dealing with this problem from the first three centuries of Roman rule: it treats matters of terminology and technical problems as well as the question of craft organization, the social position of craftsmen and the relationship between home production and organized crafts, etc. Certain problems which arose during the preparation of this work

³⁴ Cf. the works of I. Biežuńska-Małowist: *Recherches sur l'esclavage dans l'Égypte romaine*, "Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres," Paris 1959, p. 203—210; *Niewolnicy urodzeni w domu (οἰκογενεῖς) i charakter pracy niewolniczej w Egipcie rzymskim [Slaves Born in the Home (οἰκογενεῖς) and the Charakter of Slave Labour in Roman Egypt]*, "Przegląd Historyczny," 1959, p. 433—447, and the same in French: *Les esclaves nés dans la maison du maître (οἰκογενεῖς) et le travail des esclaves en Égypte romaine*, "Studi Clasiche," vol. III (Bucuresti), 1961, p. 147—162.

³⁵ *Charisteria Th. Sinko... oblata...*, p. 261—269.

³⁶ Cf. the works of F. Sokolowski, *Caractère du culte des monarques hellénistiques*, "Eos," vol. XLII, 1947, No. 1, p. 169—175; *Z dziejów archiwum w Delfach [The History of the Archives in Delphi]*, "Przegląd Historyczny," vol. XXXVII, 1948, p. 121—126; *A propos d'un règlement du culte de Paiania*, "Eos," vol. XLIII, No. 1, p. 143—146; *Encore sur le décret dionysiaque de Ptolémée Philopator*, JJP, vol. III, 1949, p. 137—141.

³⁷ A. Świderek, *W "państwie" Apolloniosa, Społeczeństwo wczesnoptolemejskie Fajum w świetle archiwum Zenona [In the "State" of Apollonios, The Early Ptolomaic Society of Faium in the Light of Zenon's Archives]*, Warszawa 1959; *La société indigène en Égypte au III^e siècle av. n.e. d'après les archives de Zénon*, JJP, vol. VII/VIII, 1954, p. 231—284; *La société grecque en Égypte au III^e siècle av. n.e. d'après les archives de Zénon. Sources des revenus privés de Zénon et de son entourage grec*, JJP, vol. IX/X, 1956, p. 365—400; *Hellénion de Memphis, la rencontre de deux mondes*, "Eos," vol. LI, 1961, No. 1, p. 55—63; *Zénon fils d'Agréophon de Caunos et sa famille*, "Eos," vol. XLVIII, 1957, No. 2, p. 133—141; *A la cour d'Apollonios le Diocète. Notes prosopographiques*, "Eos," vol. L, 1959/1960, No. 1, p. 81—89.

³⁸ E. Wipszycka, *The Δωρεά of Apollonios the Dioiketes in the Memphite Nome*, "Klio," vol. XXXIX, 1961, p. 153—190.

have been investigated further in articles which have been published in "Przegląd Historyczny" and in "Archiv für Papyrusforschung."³⁹

The problems of Roman Egypt are also partially touched upon by my above-mentioned paper on slavery, and by my research into the spread of Roman citizenship in Egypt in the first centuries of the Empire. The results of this research have been published in the reports of the Ninth Congress of Papyrologists in Oslo in 1958 and in a paper on the family of C. Julius Niger.⁴⁰ A. Świderek's work on P. Lond. R 131⁴¹ also deals with questions of Roman Egypt.

So far I have discussed the group of works either historical in nature or connected with historical problems which are based on papyrus materials. The work of the Warsaw centre of papyrology, chiefly dealing with legal problems, has shown very encouraging development during the past twenty years. For a complete picture of Polish work it is necessary to underline in an essay devoted to historical research, the enormous contribution of Professor R. Taubenschlag and his pupils to research into the legal problems of Graeco-Roman Egypt.⁴² Apart from his basic work *The Law of Graeco-Roman Egypt*⁴³ and the periodical "Journal of Juristic Papyrology" which he established, Professor Taubenschlag published in Poland after the war an enormous number of monographic studies. I am not in a position to discuss these in great detail. One ought, here, to emphasize that it is due to the efforts of Professor Taubenschlag and one of his pupils, Docent H. Kupiszewski, who continued the editorship of the journal and superintended the library of the Department of Papyrology, that Warsaw has a centre making possible real historical study of this period. The works of Docent H. Kupiszewski⁴⁴ and also some of the works of Docent C. Kunderewicz⁴⁵ are sometimes close to the problems of history in its strictest sense.

³⁹ Cf. E. Wipszycka, *Polityka państwa rzymskiego wobec rzemiosła tkackiego w Egipcie (I—IV w. n.e.)* [*The Policies of the Roman State in the Regard to the Weaving Industry in Egypt — from the First to the Fourth Century*], "Przegląd Historyczny," vol. LIV, 1963, p. 1—19.

⁴⁰ I. Biežuńska-Małowist, *L'extention du droit de cité romaine en Égypte aux I^{er} et II^{er} siècles de l'Empire*, "Proceedings of the IX International Congress of Papyrology," Oslo 1961, p. 277—280; the same author, *La famille du vétéran romain C. Julius Niger de Karanis*, "Eos," vol. XLIX, 1957/1958, No. 1, p. 155—164.

⁴¹ A. Świderek, *La propriété foncière privée dans l'Égypte de Vespasien et sa technique agricole d'après P. Lond. 131 recto*, Wrocław 1960, Bibliotheca Antiqua, vol. I.

⁴² Cf. J. Modrzejewski, *Polish Papyrology in the Years 1945—1955*, Warsaw 1955, p. 53.

⁴³ R. R. Taubenschlag, *The Law of Greco-Roman Egypt in the Light of the Papyri (332 B. C. — 640 A. D.)*, 2nd ed., Warszawa 1955.

⁴⁴ Cf. the works of H. Kupiszewski: *Surveyorship in the Law of Greco-Roman Egypt*, JJP, vol. VI, 1952, p. 257—268; *The Juridicus Alexandriae*, ibidem, VII/VIII, 1953/1954, p. 187—204; of H. Kupiszewski and J. Modrzejewski, *YIHPETAI, Étude sur les fonctions et le rôle de hypèrètes dans l'administration civile et judiciaire de l'Égypte gréco-romaine*, ibidem, vol. XI/XII, 1957/1958, p. 141—166; of H. Kupiszewski, *Dyskolos Menandra i jego znaczenie dla prawa greckiego i rzymskiego* [*The Discolos of Menander and its Significance for Greek and Roman Law*], "Eos," vol. LII, 1962, p. 47—66.

⁴⁵ Cf. the works of C. Kunderewicz, *Évolution historique de la responsabilité des fonction-*

Apart from Roman Egypt and many other provinces certain problems of Rome itself and Italy became the subject of research of Polish historians in the post-war period.

Very little has been written on the Early Republic — it is possible to mention here my article on the works of Zdzisław Zmigryder-Konopka on Roman institutions and the article *The Man with the Head of an Ass on the Bucchero in Palermo* written before the war by Professor Zmigryder and myself and published in 1948 in "Archeologia."⁴⁶ J. Wolski's paper devoted to problems of sources touches indirectly upon the problems of the early period of the Roman Republic.⁴⁷ Professor Gintowt's article *Le changement du caractère de la tribus romaine attribué à Appius Claudius Caecus*⁴⁸ and that of Professor L. Piotrowicz *La loi judiciaire de G. Servilius Caepio de l'an 106*⁴⁹ are both concerned with the political structure of the Roman Republic.

One ought to mention here A. Jankowski's paper *The Legal Position of Farmers Settled by Virtue of the Agrarian Law of Tiberius and Gaius Gracchus*,⁵⁰ though this was the result of research into legal history it is very historical in the fullest sense of the word.

Many works by philologists have made a considerable contribution to research into the problems of the history of Rome. One ought to point out the historical aspect of Bronisław Biliński's socio-historical works, devoted to the question of labour⁵¹ but chiefly to the literature of Republican Rome.⁵²

naïres dans l'Égypte ptolémaïque, "Eos," vol. XLVIII, 1956, No. 2, p. 101—115; *Évolution historique de la responsabilité des fonctionnaires dans l'Égypte ptolémaïque, romaine et byzantine*, "Revue Internationale des Droits de l'Antiquité," 1957, p. 167—217; *Quelques remarques sur le rôle des ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑ dans la vie juridique de l'Égypte romaine*, JJP, vol. XIII, 1961, p. 123—129.

⁴⁶ I. Biezuńska-Małowist, *Les institutions politiques romaines d'après les travaux de Z. Zmigryder Konopka*, "Revue Historique de Droit français et étranger," vol. XXVII, 1949, p. 1—27; Z. Zmigryder-Konopka and I. Biezuńska, *Człowiek z głową osła na bucchero z Palermo* [*The Man with the Ass's Head on the Bucchero*], "Archeologia," vol. II, 1948, p. 119—123.

⁴⁷ J. Wolski, *La prise de Rome par les Celtes et la formation de l'annalistique romaine*, "Historia," vol. V, 1956, p. 24—52.

⁴⁸ "Eos," XLIII, 1948/1949, No. 1, p. 198—210; cf. E. Gintowt, "Dictator Romanus", "Revue Internationale des Droits de l'Antiquité," vol. II, 1949, p. 385—394.

⁴⁹ "Serta Kazaroviana," 1950, p. 191—194 (*non vidi*).

⁵⁰ "Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego," Ser. A, 1959, No. 22; "Prawo", No. 6, Wrocław 1959, p. 15—30.

⁵¹ B. Biliński, *Problem pracy w starożytnym Rzymie* [*The Problem of Labour in Ancient Rome*], 1: *Czasy królewskie i wczesna republika (VIII—IV/III w. p.n.e.)* [*Royal Period and Early Republic (8th—4th/3rd centuries B. C.)*], "Archeologia," vol. III, 1949, p. 45—111.

⁵² Cf. the works of B. Biliński: *Le rôle idéologique de la tragédie romaine sous la république*, I: *L'Alexandre d'Ennius et les premières révoltes d'esclaves*, in: *Tragica*, II, Wrocław 1954, p. 7—54; *Accio e i Gracchi*, Accademia Polacca di Scienze e Lettere. Biblioteca di Roma. Conferenze, 3, Roma 1957; *Dulorestes de Pacuvius et les guerres serviles en Sicile*, "Latomus," vol. XLIV, Bruxelles 1960, p. 160—170.

Certain philological and historical works dealing with the Roman Republic treat problems of mythology and religion — Zofia Gansiniec's work on Tarpeia⁵³ deserves special attention here; authors of this kind were more frequently interested in historiographical problems.⁵⁴ In connection with problem of sources I ought to mention Professor J. Wolski's penetrating article *La prise de Rome par les Celtes et la formation de l'annalistique romaine*.⁵⁵ Finally the financial system of the Roman Republic in its different periods was the subject of a series of papers by R. Knapowski.⁵⁶ The majority of historical works dealing with Roman history are concerned with problems of the later Republic and early Empire. One should first of all mention in this group, the works of Professor K. Kumaniecki both historians and philologists claimed these for their own discipline. But perhaps the book on Cicero and his contemporaries⁵⁷ is more historical in content, since here professor Kumaniecki treated in some detail Cicero's political activity and his tragedy as a politician acting against the tide of history. And certainly we can include into the sphere of history his excellent paper on Cicero's oration *De haruspicum responso* and its connections with the assembly in Luca⁵⁸ and other papers, by-products of the monograph on Cicero.⁵⁹ Docent A. Krawczuk's

⁵³ Z. Gansiniec, *Tarpeia. The Making of a Myth*, "Acta Societatis Archaeologicae Polonorum," 1949, No. 1. See also B. Krysiński-Józefowiczowa's paper concerning religious problems, *De antiquissimo Romanorum sacrilegio (Livius XXIX c. 6—9; 16—22)*, "Eos," vol. XLV, 1951, No. 1, p. 137—147.

⁵⁴ S. Witkowski, *La topographie de la Nouvelle Carthage et Polybe*, "Bulletin International de l'Académie Polonaise des Sciences et des Lettres," Classes de Philologie, Classe d'histoire et de Philosophie, 1939—1945, No. Suppl. 5, p. 1—12 and pl. I—X; A. Chodźko-Domaniewska, *Tendencje historiografii rzymskiej na przełomie II i I wieku* [*The Trends in Roman Historiography at the End of 2nd and the Beginning of the 1st Centuries B. C.*], "Roczniki Humanistyczne," vol. XI, 1962, No. 3, p. 63—138. J. Kuranc, *P. Korneliusz Scypion Afrykański Starszy w legendzie historycznej* [*P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus the Elder in Historical Legend*], "Roczniki Humanistyczne," vol. XI, 1962, No. 3, p. 139—160.

⁵⁵ Cf. Wolski, *La prise de Rome...*, p. 24—52.

⁵⁶ Cf. the works of R. Knapowski: *Rachunki skarbowe Rzeczypospolitej rzymskiej w r. 293 przed Chr.* [*The Treasury Accounts of the Roman Republic from the Year 293 B. C.*], „Sprawozdania Pozn. Tow. Przyj. Nauk,” 1957, p. 272—274; *Rachunki skarbowe Rzeczypospolitej rzymskiej w latach 168 i 167 przed Chr.* [*The Treasury Accounts of the Roman Republic from the Years 168 and 167 B. C.*], *ibidem*, 1959, p. 28—30; *Rachunki skarbowe Rzeczypospolitej rzymskiej w latach 49—45 przed Chr., tj. w okresie pięciu lat aż do czwartego konsulatu Cezara* [*The Treasury Accounts of the Roman Republic from the Years 49—45 B. C. i.e. During the Five Years Before the Caesar's Fourth Consulate*], *ibidem*, 1960, p. 55—57; *Der Staatshaushalt der römischen Republik, Frankfurt a.M. 1961 (non videt)*.

⁵⁷ K. Kumaniecki, *Cyceron i jego współcześni* [*Cicero and His Contemporaries*], Warszawa 1959, p. 558. See the review by I. Biežuńska-Małowist, "Acta Poloniae Historica," vol. III, 1960, p. 147—150.

⁵⁸ K. Kumaniecki, *Mowa Cycerona i orzeczenie haruspików* [*Cicero's Oration and the Pronouncements of the Haruspices*], "Przegląd Historyczny," vol. XLIX, 1958, p. 445—459; the same author, *Ciceros Rede de haruspicum responso*, "Klio," vol. XXXVI, 1959, p. 135—152.

⁵⁹ Cf. the works of K. Kumaniecki: *Ciceros Paradoxa Stoicorum und die römische Wir-*

excellent doctoral dissertation *The Sullan Colonization*⁶⁰ deals with the history of the later Roman Republic. This brought to light new facts concerning the course of Sulla's wars in Etruria and extended knowledge of the problems of Sullan colonization by a careful analysis of individual colonization. It is also worth emphasizing the section dealing with the value of the *liber coloniarum* and the interpretation of the *ius duodecim coloniarum*. Certain problems arose during his research for this work and these Docent Krawczuk treated in several papers published in periodicals.⁶¹

Docent Krawczuk's habilitation paper *Virtutis ergo, the Granting of Roman Citizenship by the Leaders of the Republic*⁶² also deals with the period when the Republic was in decline: he regards Marius' bestowal of citizenship *virtutis ergo* as the first act of this kind. Doctor J. Linderski's works also treat the decline of the Republic and the beginning of the Empire. His doctoral dissertation *The State and Collegia — Studies on the History of Roman Societies During the Decline of the Republic*⁶³ and certain articles written during the preparation of this dissertation⁶⁴ contained a series of analytical studies of fragmentary documents concerning the collegia during the decline of the Republic. These questions are very controversial but in most cases the author was able to submit new and convincing hypotheses. This work does not constitute a history of the problem since the sources do not permit a comprehensive work of this type. The author chose, perhaps correctly, to write individual studies connected by a central theme. Doctor Linderski's recently published articles include contributions

klichkeit, "Philologus," vol. CI, 1957, p. 113—134; *De oratione Tulliana in toga candida habita*, in: *Atti del I Congresso Internazionale di Studi Ciceroniani*, Roma 1961; *Cicerone e Varone. Storia di una conoscenza*, "Athenaeum," vol. XI, 1962, p. 221—243.

⁶⁰ A. Krawczuk, *Kolonizacja Sullańska [The Sullan Colonization]*, Wrocław—Kraków 1960, p. 91.

⁶¹ *Data wygłoszenia i tło polityczne mowy Cycerona pro Sex. Roscio Amerino [The Date of Delivery and Political Background of Cicero's Oration pro Sex. Roscio Amerino]*, "Eos," vol. XLVII, 1954/1955, p. 122—138; *Cycerona trzecia mowa de lege agraria i projekt ustawy L. Flawiusza z r. 60 [Cicero's Third Oration de Lege Agraria and L. Flavius' Draft of the Law of the Year 60]*, *ibidem*, vol. L, 1959/1960, No. 2, p. 123—132; «Agrarii» jako rzymskie stronnictwo polityczne [*Agrarii as a Political Party in Rome*], "Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego," 1961, "Prace Historyczne," No. 6, p. 33—41.

⁶² A. Krawczuk, *Virtutis ergo, nadania obywatelstwa rzymskiego przez wodzów republiki*, Kraków 1963, p. 117.

⁶³ J. Linderski, *Państwo a kolegium. Ze studiów nad historią rzymskich stowarzyszeń u schyłku republiki*, Kraków 1961, p. 118.

⁶⁴ *Świadectwo Askoniusza o położeniu prawnym kolegiów u schyłku republiki [Asconius' Evidence on the Legal Position of the Collegia During the Decline of the Republic]*, "Eos," vol. L, 1959/1960, No. 2, p. 133—141; *Ciceros Rede pro Caelio und die Ambitus- und Vereinsgesetzgebung der ausgehenden Republik*, "Hermes," vol. LXXXIX, 1961, No. 1, p. 106—119; *Two Speeches of Q. Hortensius. A Contribution to the Corpus Oratorum of the Roman Republic*, "Parola del Passato," 1961, p. 304—311.

to the interpretation of various documents⁶⁵ and testify to the further development of his analytical abilities. The transition from Republic to Empire, a problem calling forth animated discussion in many university seminars and at many inter-university conferences, was treated in quite a number of papers published in various Polish periodicals. I should like to mention amongst these H. Geremek's paper Brutus' on plot,⁶⁶ T. Łoposzko's about the differentiation of the Roman plebeians⁶⁷ and M. Jaczynowska's concerning the Roman *nobilitas*.⁶⁸

The ideological problems of the decline of the Republic are touched upon by T. Zawadzki⁶⁹ and T. Błaszczuk⁷⁰ and by my own paper on Cicero's views on the aims and task of a statesman⁷¹ delivered at the Ciceronian Session in 1957; there is also Biliński's very interesting paper on Cicero's social concepts.⁷² Works dealing with problems fundamental to the general history of the Republic have arisen from philological studies on the literature of the Republican period.⁷³

In the sphere of the history of the Roman Empire, Polish scholars concentrated chiefly on problems connected with the history of certain provinces. I have

⁶⁵ Notes on CIL I² 364, "La parola del passato," vol. LVIII, 1958, p. 47—50; Zum Namen *Comptelis*, "Glotta," vol. XXXIX, 1960, p. 145—149.

⁶⁶ *Spisek Brutusa [Brutus' Plot]*, "Meander," 1955, p. 292—307, 371—384, 413—430.

⁶⁷ T. Łoposzko, *Zaburzenia plebsu miejskiego w Rzymie w latach pięćdziesiątych p.n.e.* [*Disturbances Amongst the Urban Plebeians in Rome During the Fifties B. C.*], "Annales Universitatis Mariae Skłodowska-Curie," Sectio F., vol. IX, 1954, No. 2, p. 85—128; *Działalność plebejuszy rzymskich w prowincjach w czasach Cyncerona* [*The Activity of the Roman Plebeians in the Provinces at the Time of Cicero*], *ibidem*, vol. XI, 1956, No. 3, p. 43-60.

⁶⁸ Cf. the works of M. Jaczynowska: *Dochody arystokracji senatorskiej z prowincji rzymskich a jej zróżnicowanie społeczno-ekonomiczne na schyłku republiki* [*The Income of the Senatorial Aristocracy from the Roman Provinces and Its Social and Economic Differentiation at the End of the Republic*], "Kwartalnik Historyczny," vol. LXVII, 1960, No. 2, p. 297—324; *Własność ziemiska nobilew w okresie schyłku republiki rzymskiej* [*The Landed Property of the Nobles at the End of the Roman Republic*], "Roczniki Dziejów Społecznych i Gospodarczych," vol. XXI, 1959, p. 6—47; *The Economic Differentiation of the Roman Nobility at the End of the Republic*, "Historia," vol. XI, 1962, p. 486—498.

⁶⁹ T. Zawadzki, *W kwestii interpretacji Sallustiusza Ep. ad Caes. II 4, 2* [*On the Interpretation of Sallustius', Ep. ad Caes. II 4, 2*], "Eos," vol. XLV, 1951, No. 2, p. 111—115.

⁷⁰ T. Błaszczuk, *In Sallustii epistulas ad Caesarem observationes aliquot*, in: *Charisteria Th. Sinko... oblata...*, p. 51—66. Cf. the work by the same author: *Liwiusz i August w świetle przedmowy do „Dziejów Rzymskich”* [*Livy and Augustus in the Light of the "Introduction to Roman History"*], "Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego," Series I, Nauki Humanistyczno-Społeczne, No. 3, p. 27—36.

⁷¹ I. Biežuńska-Małowist, *Les points de vue de Cicéron sur les taches et les devoirs de l'homme d'état*, in: *Acta Sessionis Ciceroniana*, Warszawa 1963, p. 37—50.

⁷² B. Biliński, *Pochwała ręki u Cyncerona i jego poglądy społeczne* [*Cicero's Praise of Manual Labour and His Social Concepts*], "Kultura i Społeczeństwo," 1959, No. 3, p. 17—34.

⁷³ O. Jurewicz, *Plautus, Cato der Ältere und die römische Gesellschaft*, in: *Aus der Altertumswissenschaftlichen Arbeit Volkspolen*, Berlin 1959, p. 52—92; B. Bolz, *Niewolnicy w pismach Cyncerona* [*Slaves in Cicero's Writings*], Poznańskie Towarzystwo Przyjaciół Nauk, Wydział Filologiczno-Filozoficzny, "Prace Komisji Filologicznej," vol. XXI, 1963, No. 4, p. 100.

already mentioned the studies on the Black Sea regions and Roman Egypt. The history of Africa during the Empire has been investigated by two of our young colleagues — Doctor J. Kolendo and Doctor T. Kotula. The work of the former treats mainly economic and social problems, primarily problems connected with the history of the countryside and agriculture. His doctoral dissertation on the colonate in Roman Africa and its origins⁷⁴ is based on a penetrating analysis of the so-called great African inscriptions and literary sources and connects the forms of colonate with Numidian traditions. It also draws attention to the special conditions in this area which were the result of the position of the inhabitants gradually dispossessed by the Romans. The paper presented a new interpretation of the *lex Manciana*; it showed that this law was applicable to both the newly cultivated regions and to all the lands taken over by colons. This interpretation was also discussed in an article published in "Revue des Études Anciennes".⁷⁵ Doctor Kotula's work on Africa deals mainly with political and structural problems though in his earlier research he considered economic questions.⁷⁶ His doctoral dissertation *The sources of African separatism in the third century A. D.*⁷⁷ and recent papers⁷⁸ concentrate mainly on politico-structural problems. He summarizes all the literary and documentary material and investigates problems concerning the whole of the Roman Empire by a valuable interpretation of the material from one province.

The economic problems of the Roman Empire are treated in Doctor J. Kolendo's paper on the technical progress in Gallic agriculture as a result of the so-called Gallic harvester⁷⁹ and by T. Zawadzki's essay on the wheel plough.⁸⁰

⁷⁴ J. Kolendo, *Kolonat w Afryce rzymskiej w I—II w. i jego geneza* [The Colonate in Roman Africa During the 1st and 2nd Centuries and Its Origins], Warszawa 1962, p. 166.

⁷⁵ *Sur la législation relative aux grands domaines de l'Afrique romaine*, "Revue des Études Anciennes," vol. LXV, 1963, p. 80—103.

⁷⁶ Cf. the works of T. Kotula: *Rozwój terytorialny i organizacja latyfundiów w rzymskiej Afryce w okresie wczesnego cesarstwa* [The Territorial Expansion and Organization of Latifundia in Roman Africa During the Early Empire], "Eos," vol. XLVI, 1952/1953, No. 2, 113—139; *Stosunki społeczno-gospodarcze w afrykańskich saltus w okresie wczesnego cesarstwa* [Social and Economic Relations in the African Saltus During the Early Empire], "Eos," vol. XLVII, 1954/1955, No. 2, p. 139—174; *Studia nad problemem afrykańskiej annony* [Studies on the Problems of the African annona], "Przegląd Historyczny," vol. XLIX, 1958, No. 1, p. 1—20, 423—424.

⁷⁷ T. Kotula, *U źródeł afrykańskiego separatyzmu w III w. n.e.*, Wrocław 1961, p. 132.

⁷⁸ Cf. the works of T. Kotula: *Les origines des assemblées provinciales dans l'Afrique romaine*, "Eos," vol. LII, 1962, p. 147—167; *En marge de l'usurpation africaine de L. Domitius Alexander*, "Klio," vol. XL, 1962, p. 159—171; *Znaczenie afrykańskich concilia w epoce wczesnego cesarstwa* [The Significance of the African Concilia During the Early Empire], in: *Antiquitas*, Wrocław 1963, p. 69—132, Acta Universitatis Wratislaviensis.

⁷⁹ J. Kolendo, *La moissonneuse antique en Gaule romaine*, „Annales — Économies, Sociétés, Civilisations,” 1960, p. 1099—1114.

⁸⁰ T. Zawadzki, *Plug koleśny w rolnictwie antycznym (Plinius Hist. Nat. XVIII, 172)* [The Wheel Plough in the Ancient Agriculture (Plin., Hist. Nat. XVIII, 172)], "Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej," vol. II, 1954, p. 619—631.

W. Pająkowski's paper, based on an interpretation of the alimentation tables from Velea, deals with problems of the Italian countryside.⁸¹ One of Doctor Linderski's first articles was devoted to the organization of the Roman weaving industry.⁸²

Let us now return to the question of the Roman provinces: the Danube provinces have also interested Polish historians. Docent T. Zawadzki devoted several articles to them⁸³ while his epigraphic interests find expression in the article *Sur une inscription de Phrygie relative au cursus publicus*.⁸⁴

The structural problems of the early Principate attracted the interest of students of law after the publication of the Heba inscriptions. This document which gave rise to an enormous number of scientific publications was also interpreted perceptively in Poland by A. Wiliński, who devoted two very interesting papers to it.⁸⁵

The ideological problems of the Principate were treated in both the publications mentioned above dealing with the decline of the Republic and in works devoted to problems of the early Empire. One ought to mention here J. Krókowski's essay on the ideology of the early Principate⁸⁶ and B. Biliński's work on the literature of the Augustan period.⁸⁷ My own work *The Views of the Nobilitas in the Neronian Era and Their Economic and Social Foundations*⁸⁸ also concerns the ideology of the early Empire.

⁸¹ W. Pająkowski, *Gmina wiejska w Ligurii w okresie cesarstwa [w I—II w. n.e.]* [*The Rural Community in Liguria During the Empire Period (in the 1st and 2nd Centuries A. D.)*], "Roczniki Historyczne," vol. XXV, 1959, No. 2, p. 209—272. See the penetrating review by M. Jaczynowska, "Roczniki Dziejów Społeczno-Gospodarczych," vol. XXIII, 1961, p. 296—299.

⁸² J. Linderski, *Wytwórczość włókiennicza w Rzymie i jej organizacja w I—III w. n.e.* [*Cloth Production in Rome and Its Organization in the 1st—3rd Centuries A. D.*], "Przegląd Historyczny," vol. XLVII, 1956, p. 254—282.

⁸³ *Zakres i znaczenie terminu „Pannonius”* [*The Scope and Significance of the Term „Pannonius”*], in: *Studia Historica w 35-lecie pracy naukowej H. Łowmiańskiego*, Warszawa 1958, p. 27—35; *Contribution à l'épigraphie de Pont Euxin, de la Mésie et de la Thrace*, "Archeologia," vol. XI (1959—1960), p. 175—184; *Rzym w krajach naddunajskich [Rome in the Danube Lands]*, in: *VIII Powszechny Zjazd Historyków Polskich. Sekcja Historii Starożytnej*, Warszawa 1960, p. 72—86.

⁸⁴ "Revue des Études Anciennes," vol. LXXXII, 1960, p. 80—84.

⁸⁵ *Inskrypcja z Heba. Uwagi o nowym źródle do historii rzymskiego prawa wyborczego* [*The Inscription from Heba. Notes on the New Source of the History of Roman Electoral Law*], "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne," vol. V, 1963, p. 11—38; „Destinatio” w inskrypcji z Heba a system i praktyka wyborcza wczesnego pryncypatu [*“Destinatio” in the Inscription from Heba and the System and Practice of Election under the Early Principate*], "Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Skłodowska," sectio 6: Ius, vol. II, 1955, No. 2, p. 249—278.

⁸⁶ J. Krókowski, *U źródeł ideologii pryncypatu* [*Sources on the Ideology of the Principate*], "Eos," vol. XLV, 1951, No. 2, p. 91—110 and *Wergiliusz jako wyraziciel idei augustowskiej* [*Virgil as an Exponent of Augustan Ideas*], "Eos," vol. XLVII, 1954, No. 2, p. 79—95.

⁸⁷ B. Biliński, *Elementi esiodei nelle "Metamorfosi" di Ovidia (Lavore e mito metamorfico)*, in: *Atti del Convegno Internazionale Ovidiano*, vol. II, Roma 1959, p. 101—123.

⁸⁸ I. Biežuńska-Małowist, *Poglądy nobilitas okresu Nerona i ich podłoże gospodarczo-społeczne*, Warszawa 1952, p. 136.

In a discussion of research into the history of the Empire one ought to record the work of various archaeologists and historians of art on the culture of the Empire period and works on special authors which are often very valuable for historical research. Thus it is worth noting the papers by Gąsiorowski⁸⁹ and Majewski⁹⁰ on the diverse elements in the culture of the Roman Empire. Biliński's works published in the forties is a continuation of his geographical and topographical research into Roman authors and brings to light valuable new facts.⁹¹

Up till now the later Roman Empire has aroused relatively little interest:⁹² the few works published during the past twenty years concern only some problems of Empire historiography.⁹³

The above review does not boast to be a full picture of work on ancient history during the past twenty years. One should not forget work on the history of the historiography of antiquity, such as T. Zawadzki's interesting article on J. Lelewel⁹⁴ or T. Błaszczuk's on Michał Kreczmar,⁹⁵ and translations, introductions and commentaries to the works of ancient historians such as Thucydides, Herodotus, Appian, Polybius, Herodianus, Arrian, Plutarch, Xenophon, Flavius Josephus, etc. One ought to present the entire body of works on the ancient history of Poland: but at least I can mention here the outstanding works of K. Tymieniecki⁹⁶

⁸⁹ S. J. Gąsiorowski, *Tradycyjne i nowe elementy w kulturze materialnej cesarstwa rzymskiego* [*Traditional and New Elements in the Material Culture of the Roman Empire*], "Archeologia," vol. VII, 1955, p. 12—57.

⁹⁰ K. Majewski, *Kultura grecka w cesarstwie rzymskim* [*Greek Culture in the Roman Empire*], "Kwartalnik Historyczny," vol. XLVI, 1959, p. 1111—1144.

⁹¹ Cf. the works of B. Biliński: *De Graeciae in Pliniana descriptione (N. H. IV 1—32) finibus questiones*, "Eos," vol. XLI, 1940—1946, No. 1, p. 123—155; *De Lucano Troiae periegeta observationes*, "Eos," vol. XLII, No. 1, p. 90—121; *De Apollodereis in Pliniana Graeciae descriptione (N. H. N. 1—32) obviis*, "Prace Wrocławskiego Towarzystwa Naukowego," Ser. A, 1948, No. 7; *De Maeandria a Plinio in Epiro (N. H. IV 4) relata*, in: *Charisteria Th. Sinko... oblata...*, p. 41—49. See also: *De veterum tragicorum Romanorum notitiis geographicis observationes*, in: *Tragica*, I, Wrocław 1952, p. 77—108.

⁹² Cf. K. Małunowicz, *Koniec kolegium westalek* [*The End of the Vestal Collegium*], "Eos," vol. XLVII, 1954/1955, No. 2, p. 109—119, and *Z problematyki "castitas" westalek* [*Some Problems of Vestal "castitas"*], "Roczniki Humanistyczne," vol. VI, 1957, No. 2, p. 57—73.

⁹³ H. Szelest, *Kilka uwag o "Historii" Herodiana* [*Notes on Herodianus' "History"*], "Eos," vol. XLVI, 1952/1953, No. 2, p. 57—67; T. Zawadzki, *Encore sur les buts et la date de composition de l'Histoire Auguste*, "Studii Clasice," vol. V, 1963, p. 249—358.

⁹⁴ T. Zawadzki, *Joachim Lelewel jako badacz świata starożytnego* [*Joachim Lelewel as an Investigator of the Ancient World*], "Przegląd Historyczny," vol. XLIII, 1952, p. 177—194.

⁹⁵ "Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Łódzkiego," No. 12: *Historia*, p. 169—189.

⁹⁶ Cf. the works of K. Tymieniecki: *Ziemie polskie w starożytności. Ludy i kultury najdawniejsze* [*The Polish Territories in Ancient Times. The Earliest Peoples and Cultures*], Poznań 1951; *Pomorze bałtyckie w starożytności* [*The Baltic Regions in Ancient Times*], "Zapiski Historyczne," 1956, p. 7—65; *Rzym i północni barbarzyńcy z uwzględnieniem Słowian* [*Rome and Northern Barbarians with a Consideration of the Slavs*], in: *VIII Powszechny Zjazd Historyków Polskich*, vol. I: *Historia Starożytna*, Warszawa 1960, p. 7—23.

and H. Łowmiański⁹⁷ and the numerous essays by Piotrowicz,⁹⁸ Biliński,⁹⁹ Majewski,¹⁰⁰ Plezia¹⁰¹ and others.¹⁰²

To sum up: considering the disastrous state of our discipline in 1945/6, it is perhaps possible to assert that the work on ancient history during the twenty years of People's Poland has been quite considerable. Many of the publications

⁹⁷ H. Łowmiański, *Początki Polski, z dziejów Słowian w I tysiącleciu n.e.* [*The Beginnings of Poland, the History of the Slavs in the First Thousand Years A. D.*], vol. I—II, Warszawa 1963, p. 413—419.

⁹⁸ L. Piotrowicz, *Przesunięcia etniczne na ziemiach polskich w starożytności* [*Ethnical Dislocations on Polish Territories in Ancient Times*], in: *Pamiętnik VII Powozszecznego Zjazdu Historyków Polskich we Wrocławiu*, vol. II, Warszawa 1948, p. 173—183; the same author, *Goci i Gepidowie nad dolną Wisłą i ich wędrówka ku Morzu Czarnemu i Dacji* [*The Goths and Gepidae on the Lower Vistula and Their Wanderings Towards the Black Sea and Dacia*], "Przegląd Zachodni," vol. VII, 1951, p. 60—76.

⁹⁹ Cf. the works of B. Biliński: *Drogi świata starożytnego ku zachodnim ziemiom polskim i problem Odry u Ptolemeusza* [*Routes to the Western Polish Territories in Ancient Times and the Problem of Odra in Ptolemy*], "Eos," vol. XLI, 1940/1946, No. 1—2, p. 157—196; *Najstarsze świadectwa o Wiśle* [*The Oldest Testimony on the Vistula*], "Eos," vol. XLII, 1947, No. 2, p. 192—209; *Drogi świata starożytnego ku ziemiom słowiańskim w świetle starożytnych świadectw literackich* [*Ancient Routes to the Slavonic Territories in the Light of Ancient Literary Evidence*], "Archeologia," vol. I, 1947, p. 139—168; *Zachodnia granica Praszłowiańszczyzny wedle Pomponiusza Meli* [*The Western Frontier of the Proto-Slav Territories According to Pomponius Mela*], "Archeologia," vol. II, 1948, p. 129—138; *Kalisia Ptolemeusza* [*Ptolemy's Calisia*], "Archeologia," vol. V, 1952/1953, p. 101—121; *Dwa świadectwa antyczne: Kalisia Ptolemeusza (Geographia II 11, 13) i Halisii Tacyty (Germania 43, 2)* [*Two Ancient Sources — Kalisia of Ptolemy (Geogr. II 11, 13) and Halisii of Tacitus (Germ. 43, 2)*], in: *Osiemnaście wieków Kalisza, Studia i Materiały do dziejów miasta Kalisza i regionu kaliskiego* [*Eighteen Centuries of Kalisz, Studies and Materials for the History of the City of Kalisz and of the Kalisz Region*], vol. II, 1961, p. 7—40.

¹⁰⁰ Cf. the works of K. Majewski: *Obszar Słowiańszczyzny zachodniej w świetle importów rzymskich* [*The Territory of the Western Slavonic Lands in the Light of Roman Imports*], "Archeologia," vol. I, 1947, p. 185—202; *Importy rzymskie na ziemiach słowiańskich* [*Roman Imports on Slavonic Territories*], "Prace Wrocławskiego Towarzystwa Naukowego," Ser. A., 1949, No. 13; *Importy rzymskie w Polsce* [*Roman Imports in Poland*], Wrocław 1960; *Klienci Rzymu i ośrodki władzy „książąt plemiennych” w Europie środkowej w okresie cesarstwa w świetle źródeł archeologicznych* [*Rome's Clients and the Centres of Power of "Tribal Princes" in Central Europe during the Empire in the Light of Archeological Sources*], "Archeologia," vol. XII, 1962, p. 56—63.

¹⁰¹ M. Plezia, *Neuroi w świetle historiografii starożytnej* [*Neuroi in the Light of Ancient Historiography*], "Przegląd Zachodni," vol. VIII, 1952, No. 5/8, p. 247—268 and *Hekataios über die Völker am Nordrand des skythischen Schwarzmeergebietes*, "Eos," vol. L, 1959/1960, No. 1, p. 27—42.

¹⁰² Cf. the works of J. Wielowiejski: *Przemiany gospodarczo-społeczne u ludności południowej Polski w okresie późnolatańskim i rzymskim* [*The Social and Economic Development of Southern Poland in the Late la Tène and the Roman Period*], "Materiały Starożytne," vol. VI, 1960; E. Koniak, *Śląsk starożytny a imperium rzymskie* [*Ancient Silesia and the Roman Empire*], Wrocław 1959, Biblioteka Archeologiczna, 9; *Markomania i Sarmacja, niedoszłe prowincje rzymskie* [*Marcomania and Sarmatia as Prospective Roman Provinces*], "Eos," vol. L, 1959/1960, No. 2, p. 143—162. D. Lusthaus, *Brązowa rączka wotywna z Myszkowa* [*The Bronze Votive Hand from Myszków*], "Archeologia," vol. I, 1947, p. 169—184.

mentioned above made an important contribution to research on Greece and Rome. We now have a big group of young scholars equipped with complex modern methods of research and often capable of using Marxist methodology creatively. Our research workers of the older and young generation are preparing papyrus¹⁰³ and epigraphic materials for publication. One ought to mention in this connection A. Świderek¹⁰⁴ and E. Wipszycka's¹⁰⁵ editions of papyrus documents. A. Świderek is working with M. Vandoni on an edition of the Alexandrian papyri.¹⁰⁶ The Berliner Griechische Urkunden has invited the department of ancient history at the University of Warsaw to collaborate in an edition of the Berlin papyri — the first series of Berlin papyri prepared by E. Wipszycka will be published in 1966.

In the sphere of epigraphic publications we may note A. Sadurska's edition of the Latin inscriptions from the National Museum in Warsaw¹⁰⁷ and the announcement of T. Zawadzki's edition of Latin inscriptions from Egypt.

Though small in number, the works of the various groups of ancient Polish historians are sure of a place in international studies. From the preceding survey of publications one can clearly see that the work of our historians is often accepted by foreign periodicals of high scientific standard. The participation of our historians in international colloquia and congresses continually increases. Representatives of our discipline sit on the editorial boards of several foreign periodicals ("Klio," "Eirene"), and in the administrative bodies of various international associations such as the Association Internationale de Papyrologues.

A small core of historians has carried and continues to carry out organizational activities (including the organization of the Tenth International Congress of Papyrologists in Warsaw and Cracow in 1961) and plays an active role in the popularization of our science. In spite of the huge burden of teaching duties — practically all our scholars work in educational institutions (the History Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences has no ancient history section and employs only one worker in this sphere) — we are taking part in the preparation of the

¹⁰³ Of the first post-war publications one ought to mention: J. Manteuffel, *Papyrii e collectione Varsoviensi*, JJP, vol. II, 1948, p. 81—110; I. Szymańska, *Venditionis animi syngrapha*, *ibidem*, vol. II, 1948, p. 115—119; A. Świderek, *Professionis q. d. προσηρησις fragmentum*, *ibidem*, vol. II, 1948, p. 111—114.

¹⁰⁴ A. Świderek, *Deux papyrus de la Sorbonne relatifs à des travaux effectués dans des temples de l'Héracléopolite*, *ibidem*, vol. XI/XII, 1957/1958, p. 59—91; H. Riad, A. Świderek, *Quelques papyrus du Musée Gréco-Romain d'Alexandrie*, "Eos." vol. LI, 1961, p. 295—300.

¹⁰⁵ E. Wipszycka, *Compte de dépenses d'un village (P. Sorb. inv. 113)*. "Chronique d'Égypte," vol. XXXV, 1960, p. 206—221.

¹⁰⁶ A. Świderek, M. Vandoni, *Papyrus grecs du Musée Gréco-Romain d'Alexandrie*, Warszawa 1964, p. 106.

¹⁰⁷ A. Sadurska, *Inscriptions latines et monuments funéraires romains au Musée National de Varsovie*, Varsovie 1953.

Encyclopedia, textbooks, and in the editing of popular scientific periodicals like "Mówią Wieki" [The Centuries Speak].

The outlook for the future seems fairly bright, if circumstances permit our libraries to continue to obtain a supply of new foreign books. We also hope for a continuation of the authorities' policy of awarding grants to scientific workers for long term training periods abroad. This policy has been of immense value in developing our present core of research workers. A summary of the growth of Polish studies twenty years hence will certainly be able to show that present gaps have been bridged and that Polish research work on ancient history has increased in significance.