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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.
Soviet scholars (S. I. Koval’ev, O. O. Krüger, V. S. Sergeyev, A. B. Ranovich, N. N. Pikus, A. I. Pavlovskaya, I. D. Amusin, V. V. Struve, A. I. Tyumenev and K. K. Zelin) and the second in which he briefly enumerates the sources concerning the slaves in Ptolemaic Egypt as well as the assertions which could be made on the ground of these sources. Slavery in Egypt was a form of exploitation which left its mark on the exploitation of all other strata of the working population. Slavery was applied not only in the cities but also in the δωρεαί, on the cleruchic lands, in the housekeeping of the rich Egyptians, in the mines etc. Notwithstanding its peculiarities (a wide application of the labour of the royal peasants and juridically free craftsmen), Egypt belonged to the world of slave owners.


A study of the influence of Hellenistic cults of Syria and Egypt based on the evidence of the artistic products and inscriptions. Egypt: pp. 117—121.


An essay based on the archeological evidence, mainly ceramics, but a reference to the letter of Apollonius to Ptolemy II Philadelpbus on the occasion of an embassy of Pairisades can be found on p. 139.


The author traces in the mimes of Herodas the data which permit one to judge the attitude of Herodas to Ptolemy II, to the problem of slavery and to the literary struggle in Alexandria.

According to the author’s opinion, the two palinodes do not belong to Stesichorus. The papyrus from Oxyrhynchus says rather that Chamaeleon, who edited the works of Stesichorus in the 3rd–2nd cent. B.C., divided the palinode into two parts.


On the visit of Strabo to Egypt and on his sources concerning Egypt cf. pp. 777, 788.


In this last essay published before his death, V. V. Struve sums up the researches of the Soviet historians and marks the fundamental problems upon which it is necessary to concentrate and the ways to their solution. On Ptolemaic Egypt cf. pp. 104–105, 108.


The Demotic documents nos. 113, 115 and 116, which constitute a part of the archive of a priest’s family (especially the papyrus no. 113 which is a very usurious transaction concluded by the priest Peraios with the Greek Antenor), testify that the Greeks exploited not only the lower strata of society but also the members of the ruling class of Egypt. It was the usurious opera-