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"Rol' grekov v epokhu Ptolemeya I na osnovanii demoticheskikh papirusov GMII im. A. S. Pushkina = The Role of the Greeks in the Epoch of Ptolemy I according to the Evidence of the Demotic Papyri of A. S. Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts", V. V. Struve, [w:] "The Philology and History of the (...)"

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

(*In the Estate of Apollonios. The Early Ptolemaic Society in the Light of the Archive of Zenon*). Warsaw, 1959. VDI, 1964, no. 3, pp. 167—173.

A. P. Smotrich. *Papyrus z Oksyrinchos nr 2506 i Palinodia Stezychora (The Papyrus no. 2506 from Oxyrhynchus and the Palinode of Stesichorus)*. Meander, XX, 1965, pp. 445—451.

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.

Strabon. *Geografiya v 17 knigakh (Strabo. Geography in Seventeen Books)*. A translation, essay and commentary by G. A. Stratankovskii. General editor prof. S. L. Utchenko. Editor of the translation prof. O. O. Krüger. 1964, 943 pp.

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

V. V. Struve. *Nekotoryye aspekty sotsialnogo razvitiya Drevnego Vostoka (Some Aspects of the Social Development of the Ancient Orient)*. *Voprosy Istorii*, 1965, no. 5, pp. 100—108.

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.

V. V. Struve. *Rol' grekov v epokhu Ptolemeya I na osnovanii demoticheskikh papirusov GMII im. A. S. Pushkina (The Role of the Greeks in the Epoch of Ptolemy I according to the Evidence of the Demotic Papyri of A. S. Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts)*. *The Philology and History of the Foreign Countries of Asia and Africa*. The theses of the scientific conference of the Orientalistic faculty, academic year 1964/1965 (11th—14th May). Leningrad, 1965, pp. 86—87.

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-

tions of the Greeks which provoked this hatred of Egyptian people towards the Greeks and found its most sharp expression in the papyri from Sarapeum.

V. V. S t r u v e. *Obshchiny Egipta i Shumera i obshchiny Indii. (The Communities of Egypt and Sumer and the Communities of India). Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta*, XVIII, 1965, no. 20, the series of history, language and literature. Issue 4, pp. 52—64.

The first part of the essay (pp. 52—56) is devoted to the characterisation of the Egyptian village in Greco-Roman times, the organisation of which was close to the Indian community described by K. M a r x. The Egyptian community, the history of which begins in the last centuries of the 4th millenium, preserved its vital power owing to a rising of the masses in the second half of 18th cent. B.C.; but in Ptolemaic times the community begins to decline because of a ruthless collection of taxes and towards the end of the Roman epoch finally perishes, with it the ancient Egyptian culture and the language of ancient Egypt perish too.

I. S. S v e n t s i t s k a y a. *Sotsialno-ekonomicheskiye osobennosti ellenisticheskikh gosudarstv (The Social and Economic Peculiarities of the Hellenistic States)*. Moscow, 1963.

The chapter "Egypt" — pp. 17—31.

M. K. T r o f i m o v a. *Iz istorii ellenisticheskoy ekonomiki. K voprosu o torgovoy konkurentsii Bospora i Egipta v III v. do n.e. (From the History of Hellenistic Economics. A Contribution to the Problem of Commercial Competition between the Bosphorus and Egypt in the 3rd cent. B.C.)*. VDI, 1961, no 2, pp. 46—68.

In this essay an attempt has been made to examine the correctness of A. S. Z h e b e l e v's hypothesis who in his interpretation of a well-known letter of Apollonius to Zenon on an embassy of Pairisades II, unlike M. R o s t o v t z e v, came to an assertion accepted by many Soviet historians that a competition in the corn trade existed between Egypt and the Bosphorus which caused a slow extinction of the Bosphorus. According to the author, although the production of corn in the 3rd cent. B.C. brought with it the possibilities of a competitive struggle, since it was not a predominant or unique form of production in the Mediterranean area, and in the circumstances of the strongly applied methods of extra-economic compulsion, it could not cause a commercial competition similar to modern forms. The Bosphorus decays because of a defeat on the international corn market. The study of the Bosphoran eco-