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"Sur les origines des monopoles
Lagides", C. Préaux, "Chronique
d'Egypte", XXIX, no 58, 1954 : [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.

C. Préaux, *Sur les origines des monopoles Lagides (Chronique d'Egypte XXIX, No. 58 [1954] 311—320).*

In this article except other questions the author states which were the models of monopolies in the state of the Ptolemies. She is right when stressing that their origin is to be sought beyond Egypt. In this connection she also refers to which the repercussions were of Attalos' letter (Dittenberger, *Syll.*³ 344) on the fiscal affairs of Egypt.

M. Jungfleisch — J. Schwartz *Jetons de faïence et moules à monnaies ptolémaïques (Annales du Serv. des Ant. de l'Egypte LIII (1) pp. 209—219, Le Caire 1955).*

Beginning with the year 266 A.D. (the date fixed by approximately one year) and within twenty years we find a clause in the papyri stipulating that such a payment will be made "in silver drachmae of the old Ptolemaic currency" (δραχμαὶ ἀργυρίου παλαιού Πτολεμαικοῦ νομίσματος). It was by chance that such documents have been preserved only from Hermopolis but it is quite evident that this re-appearance of the old currency (which practically stopped to circulate by the reign of Nero or two centuries before) was universal for the whole Egypt.

C. Préaux, *Aspect verbal et préverbe: l'usage de ἀπέχω dans les Ostraca (Chronique d'Egypte XXIX, No. 57 [1954] 139—146).*

The author maintains that the simultaneousness of the usage of ἀπέχω and ἔχω is actual in the Ptolemaic era as well as the usage of ἀπέχω and ἔσχον intricately during fifty years among some τελῶναι θησαυροῦ ἱερῶν is clearly differentiated according to the distinct circles — the farmers on one side and the πράκτορες ἀργυρίων on the other who succeeded one another in our documents.

C. Préaux, *L'emploi des temps de διαγράφω dans les reçus de banque thébains du 1er siècle après J.C. (Chronique d'Egypte XXX No. 60 [1955] 375—381).*

In Thebais in the I cent. A.D. and up to the year 107 the receipts of the principal taxes (λαογραφία, χωματικόν, βαλανευτικόν) were issued by the bankers. They were drawn up in form of a pay-