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"The Method of Collecting Roman Taxes in Palestine", Gulak, "Magnes Anniversary Book" : [recenzja]

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used while addressing the emperor, the prefect, the *iuridicus Alexandreae*, the *praefectus castrorum* and the *strategus*.

ALAN CHESTER JOHNSON, *Lucius Domitius Domitianus Augustus* (repr. from *Classical Philology* vol. XLV No. 1 1950).

The author asserts that Domitius claimed the imperial purple sometime between July 23 and August 29, 297 and establishes that Achilleus and Domitius are not one and the same person and that Achilleus was corrector (ἐπανορθώτης) under Domitius. Apparently he had been appointed corrector by Diocletian and joined Domitius when he set up the standard of revolt. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the reorganisation of Egypt was designed to go into effect on August 30, 297 and this may be one of the causes of the revolt. The peculiar position of *Alexandria ad Aegyptum*, which has been respected by all Roman emperors hitherto, was threatened in the new order. It would no longer be the residence of the prefect and the administrative centre of Egypt but would be reduced practically to the status of a nome capital without the privileges and prerogatives of former days.

JACQUES SCHWARTZ, *L. Mussius Aemilianus, préfet d'Égypte* (Extr. du *Bull. de la Soc. Royale d'Archéologie d'Alexandrie*, No. 37, 1948).

The author gives us a portrait of L. Mussius Aemilianus, Prefect of Egypt (237—259 A.D.). He was a good administrator and afterwards a general loyal to the Roman Empire, a faithful partisan of Macrinus and Quietus. He was murdered by the more or less sincere partisans of Galienus. Macrinus had a genuine understanding of the interests of Rome in the East. After the death of Macrinus, Aemilianus tried to assume his succession. He died as a victim not of his ambition but of adverse circumstances.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

GULAK, *The Method of Collecting Roman Taxes in Palestine (Magnes Anniversary Book 97—104, Engl. extr. p. XXI)*.

In *Talmud Yerushalmi, Ketubot X, section 5* mention is made of a regulation passed by Rabbi Yehudah Hannasi in the matter of the collection of taxes in Palestine, which throws much light on the nature of these taxes. The regulation concerns three taxes: the *annona*, the poll-tax and the *anparouth*, which were to be col-

lected in accordance with the law governing the collection laid down by Ben Nanas (first generation after the destruction of the Temple). These three taxes were at that time the most important ones in Palestine. The *annona* was not the ordinary land tax (the *tributum soli*) but an extraordinary tax which was collected *in natura* in order to supply the needs of the army (*annona militaris*) or the needs of the city of Rome (*annona civica*). The poll-tax had been collected from early times and we know from the Roman sources that at the period of the discussion it was fixed in Palestine at a rate higher than one percent of the property owned. As for the *anparouth* it appears from Talmudic sources that this tax was the payment made by tenant farmers of state properties (*vectigal*). The article deserves the attention of the papyrologists because of its frequent references to the papyrological literature (Rostowzew, Wilcken, Waszyński) and the papyri (cf. 98 note 6).

JACQUES SCHWARTZ, *Le Nil et le ravitaillement de Rome* (Extr. du *Bull. de l'Inst. franc. d'Arch. orient.* t. 47, 1948).

The author examines some questions concerning the transport of corn on the Nile. He tries to follow the evolution of the transport system and gives interesting remarks concerning the corporation of *ναύκληροι* (p. 182, 186), the *ἐπίπλοοι* (p. 184), the conversion of the office of the *ναύκληρος* into a liturgy under Commodus (p. 190), and the difference between *ναύκληροι* and *ἔμποροι* in Alexandria.

E. VAN'T DACK, *Recherches sur l'Administration du nome dans la Thebaïde au temps des Lagides* (*Aegyptus* XXIX 1—2 (1949) p. 3—44).

The author points out the lack of the uniformity in the manner in which the different districts were organized in the Ptolemaic period. The lack of uniformity manifests itself in different forms. Arsinoite for instance was divided in *μερίδες* which are not to be found in other nomes. In any district the cadre of the officials was more or less cut or formed up in several lines e. g. the competence of the *νομάρχης* were more or less restricted according to the fact whether there was an economer or not. The author tries to illustrate the exceptional organization of the administrative cadre of the nome in the Thebaide. The author traces a scheme of the administration of the nome under the Lagides on the basis of the sources from the Middle and Lower Egypt. He examines further the officials of the nome in the Thebaide. The comparison of the re-