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"Le Nil et le ravitaillement de Rome",
Jacques Schwartz, "Bull. de l'Inst.
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[recenzja]

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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 Thébaïde 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 economie 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-