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"The ἐπιβολή of land in Roman Egypt",
Allan Chester Johnson, "Aegyptus", T.
XXXII : [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.

HENRI HENNE, *De quelques textes relatifs au contrôle des ordonnateurs et des comptables dans l'Egypte ptolémaïque* (Publications de l'Institut de droit romain de l'Université de Paris, VI, Conférences faites à l'Institut de droit romain en 1947), Paris 1950.

The author proves upon the evidence of Oxy. 2185 (92 A. D.) that double control existed. In consequence of the parallel control of the disposer it appears since the third century B. C. a similar parallel control of the accountant. The original feature of this control is the fact that both the controlled disposer and his supervisor (the "co-disposer") are held together responsible, each for his part, for the completion of the performed order. The Ptolemaic institutes had survived in the Roman Empire.

ALLAN CHESTER JOHNSON, *The ἐπιβολή of land in Roman Egypt* (Aegyptus, XXXII, 61 ff.).

In studies referring to the land tenure in Roman Egypt the usual practice was to examine the data from the sole angle of the State which demanded revenue in kind. The authors would usually assume that the conditions which existed in the Western Mediterranean areas could be automatically applied to Egypt. In this article the author considers the matter from the point of view of the Egyptian peasants, generally regarded by their conquerors as inferior beings who lived in densely populated areas from which migration was virtually impossible. Their main occupation was agriculture.

R. TAUBENSCHLAG, *Il delatore e la sua responsabilità nel diritto dei papyri* (Studi in onore di V. Arangio-Ruiz I, 501—507).

Laying information against a person is an ignominious profession especially if given to the fiscal authorities. Notwithstanding, this job of informer is considered as their duty by certain persons. Malicious informing is prohibited. The delations refer to the cases in which the fisc is interested. On the ground of delations a special procedure is created. The official and private κατήγορος can always bring charge against anyone laying formal information. The accuser who does not appear at the lawsuit runs the risk of a fine. If the accused party loses the lawsuit, the delator receives the usual reward designed for delators. On the other hand the papyri mention also *poenae sycophantiae*.