

# Taubenschlag, Rafał

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"Upon Sitologia in Roman Egypt and the Rôle of Sitologi in its Financial Administration", Zaki Aly, "Akten des VIII. intern. Kongresses f. Papyrologie. Mitteil. aus der Papyrussammlung der öst. Nationalbibliothek [P.E.R.]", V. Folge, 1956 : [recenzja]

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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 11-12, 343

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1957-1958

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cials of all degrees were added to it, the burden became intolerable and led to the crushing out of the greater part of the small proprietors, the spread of abandoned lands, and a corresponding decline in the public revenues.

Zaki Aly, *Upon Sitologia in Roman Egypt and the Rôle of Sitologi in its Financial Administration* (*Akten des VIII. Intern. Kongresses f. Papyrologie = Mitteil. aus d. Papyrussammlung der öst. Nationalbibliothek NS, V Folge* [1956] 17—22).

In his essay the author reconstructs the rôle of sitologi in the financial administration of Egypt, apart from the general and bare task apportioned to them as granary keepers. On the whole, sitologi seem to have been the real mainstay of the Roman rule in Egypt and it is thanks to their efforts that the Roman government of Egypt did carry out its corn policy as outlined by Rome. It exacted the maximum of the land's grain income from the tax payers. This attitude of the imperial government of Rome was shown very clearly by the direct evidence furnished in the *Apokrimata* of Septimius Severus. When some Egyptian tax payers requested the emperor if they could make payments of their dues in money in lieu of grain, the emperor's answer was a point blank refusal. He ordained: 'We have forbidden that you pay money instead of grain' This prohibition depicts very clearly the official attitude taken by Rome in connection with the Egyptian tax payers who tried to evade the payment of their dues in Kind *in natura* to sitologi and wished to have recourse to the system of *adaeratio*.

A. H. M. Jones, *Capitatio and Iugatio* (*Journ. Rom. Stud.* 47 [1957] 88—94).

In this article the author shows that there were certain areas of the Empire, including certainly Egypt and probably Africa and parts of the Gallic prefecture, where the combined system of *capitatio* and *iugatio* was not applied.

G. Zalateo, *Un nuovo significato della parola δοκιμασία* (*Aegyptus* XXXVII, fasc. 1 [1957] 32—40).

In this article the author gives a new signification of the word *δοκιμασία* which in his opinion means professional examination,