

φίσκος

Σάββατο, 27 Οκτωβρίου 2012

6:16 μμ

Σημασία:

- Η λέξη απαντά μονον στα μεσαιωνικά Βυζαντινά κείμενα και σημαίνει το θησαυροφυλάκιο του Αυτοκράτορα. Ενίοτε αναφέρεται και ως ουδέτερον το φίσκον.

φίσκος, ου, ό, fiscus = σπυρίς, wicker basket.

Cedr. I, 297. — 2. Fiscus, fisc, the imperial treasury. Inscr. 4305. 4957, 21. 355.

- *Eus. II, 836. Nil. 292 B. (Philon I, 338 "Ιδιοι τῶν βασιλέων θησαυροί. Zos. 18, 22 Βασιλικὰ ταμεῖα.) — Nil. 561 A, the emperor's treasurer?*

Και εκ τούτου και το επιθετο

φισκάλιος, α, ον, fiscalis = ταμειακός.
Antec. 1, 25, 1. Justinian. Cod. 1, 33.

Στο 9375 Tesoro della lingua Greca Volgare et Italiana του Alessio Somavera συναντάμε την περίεργη ερμηνεία φίσκος (ο) = Αφεντικό (Fisco)

ΣΠΟΡΤΑ, με ἐξήγησιν Σπυρίς, Δ. Σπόρτα με συνών.
Ζεμπίλι, Σ. Σπυρίς, Ἑλλ. Ἀπό τὸ Ῥωμ. Sporta (panier, cabas). Φέρει μαρτυρίαν ὁ Δ. ἀπὸ τὸν Κεδρηνόν, « Σπόρτα » παρά Ῥωμαίοις ἢ Σπυρίς, ἢ καὶ Φίσκος καλεῖται, κἄν » διαφέρωσι τῷ Φίσκον μὲν καλεῖσθαι τὴν ῥάβδον τὴν (γρ. » τὴν ῥάβδωτὴν) πλεκτάνην, Σπόρταν δὲ [τὴν] φλοιώδη » (Ζ. Σπυρί). Ῥάβδωτὰς πλεκτάνας νοεῖ τὰ πλεκόμενα ἀπὸ λεπτὰ ῥάβδία, ὡς εἶναι τὰ κλωνάρια τῆς λυγαρέας καὶ ἄλλων παρομοίων, ἀγγεῖα· Φλοιώδη δὲ, τὰ πλεκόμενα ἀπὸ φλούδια ἢ φύλλα δένδρων, ὡς εἶναι τὰ ψάθινζ. Τὸ Ζεμπίλι εἶναι Τουρ-

κικὴ λέξις (Ζεμπίλ). Τὸ δὲ Φίσκος ἀπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὸ **Fiscus** ἐκ τοῦ ἀχρήστου Φάσκος, ὅθεν καὶ τὸ Φασκώλιον, Ἑλλ. (Ἰδ. Ἀρποκρατ. λέξ. Φασκώλιον).

Κοραή Ατακτα 534

Φίσκος: Δημόσιον ταμεῖον, πολύχρημα

Friedrich Wilhelm Sturz --Etymologicum graecae linguae Gudianum: et alia grammaticorum scripta e ...

Φίσκον : Δημόσιον Ταμεῖον

Anecdota Graeca, e codd. MSS. Bibliothecae regiae Parisiensis, ed ..., Τόμος 4 σ. 161

fiscus , i, m.,

I. a basket or frail woven of slender twigs, rushes, etc. (like *fiscina*, *fiscella*, q. v.); used, I. For olives in the oilpress, Col. 12, 52, 22; 54, 2.—Far more freq., II. For keeping money in, a money-basket, or, as we say, a money-bag, purse (cf. *aerarium*): “*fiscos complures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos*,” Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22: “*mulus ferebat fiscos cum pecunia*,” Phaedr. 2, 7, 2; Suet. Claud. 18.—Poet.: “*aerata multus in arca Fiscus*,” i. e. much money, Juv. 14, 259.—

B. In partic.

1. The public chest, state treasury, public revenues: “*quateros HS, quos mihi senatus decrevit et ex aerario dedit, ego habebō et in cistam transferam de fisco*,” Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 197: “*qui fiscum sustulit*,” id. ib. 79, § “183: *de fisco quid egerit Scipio, quaeram*,” id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5 Manut.; Eutr. 2, 16; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 7, 20. — 2. In the times of the emperors, the imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse (opp. *aerarium*, the public chest or treasury): “*quantum pecuniae in aerario et fiscis et vectigalibus residuis*,” Suet. Aug. 101; 40; id. Claud. 28; id. Ner. 32; Sen. Ben. 7, 6: “*fisci de imperatore rapti*,” Tac. A. 1, 37: “*bona in fiscum cogere*,” id. ib. 6, 2; Dig. 39, 4, 9 fin.: “*fortasse non eadem severitate fiscum quam aerarium cohibes*,” Plin. Pan. 36 et saep.: “*Judaicus*,” the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury, Suet. Dom. 12: “*quidquid conspicuum pulchrumque est aequare toto res fisci est*,” Juv. 4, 55.

Εγκυκλοπαιδικά

- Κατά το 9351 Η. G. LIDDELL & R. SCOTT - A Greek English lexicon - Harper Bross - 1859 ο *φισκος* ήταν διάφορος του *aerarium*
- το *aerarium* σήμαινε το Δημοσιο Ταμειον εναντι του *φισκου* που ήταν το Αυτοκρατορικο Θησαυροφυλάκιο. Ήταν χωρος του Ναου του Σατουρνου (Κρόνου) οπου φυλάσσονταν ο Δημόσιος Θησαυρός.

tit. 1.) [G. L.]
FISCUS. The following is Savigny's account of the origin and meaning of this term:—
 • In the republican period, the state was designated by the term *Aerarium*, in so far as it was viewed with respect to its rights of property, which

ultimately resolved themselves into receipts into, and payments out of, the public chest. On the establishment of the imperial power, there was a division of the provinces between the senate, as the representative of the old republic, and the Caesar; and there was consequently a division of the most important branches of public income and expenditure. The property of the senate retained the name of *Aerarium*, and that of the Caesar, as such, received the name of *Fiscus*. The private property of the Caesar (*res privata Principis, ratio Caesaris*) was quite distinct from that of the *Fiscus*. The word *Fiscus* signified a wicker-basket, or pannier, in which the Romans were accustomed to keep and carry about large sums of money (Cic. 1. Verr. c. 8; Phaedr. Fab. ii. 7); and hence *Fiscus* came to signify any person's treasure or money chest. The importance of the imperial *Fiscus* soon led to the practice of appropriating the name to that property which the Caesar claimed as Caesar, and the word *Fiscus*, without any adjunct, was used in this sense (*res fisci est*, Juv. Sat. 4. v. 54). Ultimately the word came to signify generally the property of the state, the Caesar having concentrated in himself all the sovereign power, and thus the word *Fiscus* finally had the same signification as *Aerarium* in the republican period. It does not

appear at what time the Aerarium was merged in the **Fiscus**, though the distinction of name and of thing continued at least to the time of Hadrian. In the later periods, the words Aerarium and **Fiscus** were often used indiscriminately, but only in the sense of the imperial chest, for there was then no other public chest. So long as the distinction existed between the aerarium and the **fiscus**, the law relating to them severally might be expressed by the terms *jus populi* and *jus fisci*, as in Paulus (*Sent. Recept.* v. 12), though there is no reason for applying the distinction to the time when Paulus wrote; for, as already observed, it had then long ceased.

The **Fiscus** had a legal personal existence; that is, as the subject of certain rights, it was legally a person, by virtue of the same fiction of law which gave a personal existence to corporations, and the communities of cities and villages. But the **Fiscus** differed in many respects from other persons existing by fiction of law; and, as an instance, it was never under any incapacity as to taking an hereditas, which, for a long time, was the case with corporations, for the reason given by Ulpian [*COLLEGIUM*]. These reasons would also apply to the *Populus*, as well as to a *Municipium*, and yet the *populus* is never alluded to as being under such disability; and in fact it could not, consistently with being the source of all rights, be under any legal disabilities.

Various officers, as *Procuratores*, *Advocati* [*ADVOCATUS*], *Patroni*, and *Praefecti* were employed in the administration of the **Fiscus**. Nerva established a *Practor Fiscalis* to administer the law in matters relating to the **Fiscus**. The patrimonium or private property of the Caesar was administered by *Procuratores Caesaris*. The privileges of the **Fiscus** were, however, extended to the private property (*ratio*) of the Caesar, and of his wife the Augusta. (*Dig.* 49. tit. 14. s. 6.)

Property was acquired by the **Fiscus** in various ways, enumerated in the Digest (49. tit. 14. s. 1), many of which may be arranged under the head of penalties and forfeitures. Thus, if a man was

led to commit suicide in consequence of having done some criminal act (*flagitium*), or if a man made counterfeit coin, his property was forfeited to the **fiscus**. (Paulus, *S. R.* v. 12.) The officers of the **Fiscus** generally received information (*nunciationes*) of such occurrences from private individuals, who were rewarded for their pains. Treasure (*thesaurus*) which was found in certain places was also subject to a claim on the part of the **Fiscus**. To explain the rights and privileges of the **Fiscus**, and its administration, would require a long discussion. (*Dig.* 49. tit. 14. *De Jure Fisci*; *Cod.* x. 1; *Cod. Theod.* x. 1.; Paulus, *Sent. Recept.* v. 12; Savigny, *System des heut. Röm. R.* vol. ii.; *Fragmentum veteris juris-consulti de Jure Fisci*, printed in Goeschen's edition of Gaius; Savigny, *Neu entdeckte Quellen des Röm. R.*, Zeitschrift. iii.) [G. L.]

Ομόηχα

Φίσκα ορθ. Φύσκα (επιθ. και επιρρ.) πλήρης, από το αρχαιο φυσκη =παχύ εντερο, φουσκα

Ετυμολογία:

Αντιδάνειο από το Λατινικό Fiscus . Το fiscus δε προέρχεται από το αρχαιο Ελληνικό ρήμα ισχω (άλλη μορφή του έχω) με σημασίες

1. Κρατώ φυλάσσω και κατέχομαι πχ. Δεος ισχει με =μα κατέχει δέος ή "ίσχε στόμα" =βουλωστο, σκασε!
2. Σταματα αυτό που κανεις ισχε και σχασε < ισχασε από οπου το σημερινο σκασε = κράτει, μη μιλάς.

Παράγωγα

- Η ριζα ισχ δινει πολλα παραγωγα όπως
 - Ισχυρος ο κρατών , κραταιός αντιθ. ανισχυρος
 - Αναισχυντος = ο ασυγκράτητος και επομενως ο απρεπής
 - Ισχυρογνωμων = οαμεταπειστος αυτος που κραταιει την γνωμη του και δεν την μεταβαλλει.
 - Ισχαιμια
 - Ισχυροποιουμαι
 - Επισχεσις, κατάσχεσις
 - Γλίσχρος = ολιγοστος, συγκρατημενος, όχι ισχυρος πχ. Γλίσχρος μισθος.

Η λατινικη ριζα fisc δωσε συθελε λεξεις σε πολλες λατινογενεις γλωσσες πχ
Confiscate
Fiscal
Sufficient

Εικόνες

Ξενόγλωσσα

Λατινικά fiscus

Fiscus καλαθι ή σακούλι για την φύλαξη χρημάτων -Αργότερα το Δημοσιον Θησαυροφυλάκειον, το Δημοσιο Ταμειο. Από το αρχαιο Ελληνικό ρήμα ισχω (άλλη μορφή του έχω) με σημασίες

1. Κρατώ φυλάσσω και κατέχομαι πχ. Δεος ισχει με =μα κατέχει δέος ή "ίσχε στόμα" =βουλωστο, σκασε!
2. Σταματα αυτό που κανεις ισχε

Μετεφερθη ως Fισχω (με πρθεμα το διγαμμα). Από τα λατινικά περασε στα Αγγλικά, Γαλλικά, Ιταλικά και πεστρεψε και ως αντιδάνειο στο μεσαιωνικά Ελληνικά (Βυζάντιο).

Αγγλικά fiscal

1560s, "pertaining to public revenue," from M.Fr. fiscal, from L.L. fiscalis "of or belonging to the state treasury," from L. "treasury," originally "purse, basket made of twigs (in which money was kept)," of unknown origin. The general sense of "financial" (1865, Amer.Eng.) was abstracted from phrases like fiscal calendar, fiscal year. Related: Fiscally.

Ιταλικά Fisco

Φράσεις

Παροιμίες

Παραδείγματα

Αναφορές

Τεχνη

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Πεζογραφία:

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Ποίηση

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

ΑΣ3 Βυζαντινό Λεξικό - Copyright© 2012 by Aris Stougiannidis