

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"Die Strategie in der hellenistischen Zeit. Ein Beitrag zum antiken Staatsrecht", Bd. I-III, Hermann Bengtson, 1937-1952 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 7-8, 374-375

1953-1954

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and embraced also the jurisdiction in cases concerning συγχωρήσεις. On pages 410—418 the author gives a chronological list of these officials.

E. van't Dack, *Notes concernant l'épistratégie ptolémaïque* (Aegyptus XXXII, 2, 437—450).

This dissertation begins with a list of already known epistrategoi followed by some data concerning the career of Boêthos, and in conclusion it states that "the offices of the epistrategos one in the Upper Egypt and the other in the Thebaïde are never held by two persons at a time". The dissertation confirms Martin's assertion that the epistrategos officiated only in the Thebaïde, thus the full term ἐπιστρατηγός και στρατηγός τῆς Θηβαίδος must be considered as denoting the same and unique function, namely that of the governors of the Thebaïde (p. 437 and 449). The conferment of the title of ἐπιστρατηγός to this official is not surprising. Every nome of the Upper Egypt was subject to the authority of an epistates, who towards the end of the 2nd century B.C. had assumed the title of strategos. Two or more of those nomes form an administrative unit, governed also by a strategos. Since all of them are subordinate to the governor of the Thebaïde, he is the ἐπιστρατηγός in the literal meaning of this word. The fact that the office of strategos of the Thebaïde had served as a pattern for instituting other offices of strategos, facilitated the transference of the title of hierarchically superior function to Boêthos and his successors. The conferment of the title of ἐπιστρατηγός since Boêthos had not been exceptional. It is interesting to note that there is a remarkable diversity in the nomenclature of titles adopted by the successors of Boêthos. Beside the full title ἐπιστρατηγός και στρατηγός τῆς Θηβαίδος also occur others e. g. ἐπιστρατηγός and στρατηγός, but they are never used together by the same office.

Hermann Bengtson, *Die Strategie in der hellenistischen Zeit. Ein Beitrag zum antiken Staatsrecht*, Bd I—III, 1937—1952.

The first volume of this monumental work deals with the history of the office of strategos in Europe and Asia since the year 334 B. C. till the desintegration of Alexander's kingdom; it deals also with this office in the countries of Europe and Asia depending upon the Diadochoi since the death of Alexander till the battle of Ipsos, and in the kingdom of Lysimachos. The second volume

treats about the office of strategos in the kingdom of Seleucides and later after its partition, in the ensuing states, then — in the kingdom of Antigonides. The third volume is devoted to the office of strategos in the kingdom of the Ptolemies.

The office of strategos was created by the Ptolemies after the Macedonian and Greek patterns. The author is chiefly concerned with the questions of circumstances and reasons for the appointment of the so called district-strategos, with the relation of the office of district-strategos to the office of nomarch, the pharaonic district-governor; then with the origin of the great commander-in-chief in the Ptolemaic Egypt, the office of strategos of the Thebaïs as well as with the office of epistrategos. Finally the author deals with the office of strategos in the foreign possessions of the Ptolemies. A special section is devoted to the organisation of Egypt under Alexander the Great in the year 332 B. C.

André Aymard, *Ésprit militaire et administration hellénistique* (Révue des Études anciennes, vol. LV, nr 1—2, [1953]).

This article discusses the work of Bengtson on the office of strategos, and contains numerous valuable observations, which the papyrologists will find interesting.

A. Tomsin, *Étude sur les πρεσβύτεροι des villages de la χώρα égyptienne* (Acad. royale de Belgique, Bull. de la classe des lettres et des sciences morales et politiques, 5-e série, tome XXXVIII, Extrait, 1952).

The papyri concern the persons titled πρεσβύτεροι who since the 3rd century had lived in the villages of the Egyptian χώρα. This title is often followed by further details relating to the descent or social group of the bearer. The πρεσβύτεροι appear at the beginning of the Lagide epoch as a body constituted spontaneously by the native population outside the official administration. This institution held the peasant community under management and control. In the course of the second half of the second century B. C. the institution of πρεσβύτεροι had undergone an important transformation: their attributes remained apparently the same: the administration of the peasant's interests and the cooperation with the Lagide authorities but their functions acquired an official character with the responsibilities attached to it. The performance of their