

Taubenschlag, Rafał

"Notes concernant l'epistratégie ptolémaïque", E. van't Dack, "Aegyptus", XXXII, 2 : [recenzja]

The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 7-8, 374

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