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## CAPInv. 1794: ... **nde**[on to] **pole**[iteuma]

### I. LOCATION

i. Geographical area	The Near East and Beyond
ii. Region	Phoenicia
iii. Site	Sidon

### II. NAME

i. Full name (original language)	...νδέ[ων τὸ] πολε[ίτευμα] ( <i>RBi</i> 13: 554, no. 8, l. 1)
ii. Full name (transliterated)	... <i>nde</i> [on to] <i>pole</i> [iteuma]

### III. DATE

i. Date(s)	250 (?) - 200 (?) BC
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### IV. NAME AND TERMINOLOGY

ii. Name elements	Ethnic:	...νδέ[ων], ... <i>nde</i> [on] certainly refers to an ethnic, probably from Asia Minor (cf. the Sidonian <i>politeumata</i> of Kaunians in <a href="#">CAPInv. 1789</a> , of Termessians in <a href="#">CAPInv. 1790</a> , and of Pinarians in <a href="#">CAPInv. 1792</a> ).
iii. Descriptive terms	πολείτευμα, <i>poleiteuma</i>	
Note	<i>poleiteuma</i> : <i>RBi</i> 13: 554, no. 8, l. 1	

### V. SOURCES

i. Source(s)	<i>RBi</i> 13: 554, no. 8 (250 (?) - 200 (?) BC)
i.a. Source type(s)	Epigraphic source(s)

i.b. Document(s) typology & language/script	Fragmentary commemorative stele, in Greek
i.c. Physical format(s)	Grave stele
ii. Source(s) provenance	Sidon

## XII. NOTES

iii. Bibliography	<p>Honigman, S. (2003), 'Politeumata and Ethnicity in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt', <i>AncSoc</i> 33: 61-102.</p> <p>Huß, W. (2011), <i>Die Verwaltung des ptolemäischen Reiches</i>. Munich.</p> <p>Sänger, P. (2014), 'The Politeuma in the Hellenistic World (Third to First Century B.C.): A Form of Organisation to Integrate Minorities', in J. Dahlvik, Chr. Reinprecht and W. Sievers (eds.), <i>Migration und Integration – wissenschaftliche Perspektiven aus Österreich. Jahrbuch 2/2013</i>, Göttingen: 51-68.</p>
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## XIII. EVALUATION

i. Private association	Possible
Note	<p>The debate on the nature of ethnic <i>politeumata</i> has been long and inconclusive. It seems clear that they united Ptolemaic mercenaries from a given area, and that they had a certain judicial autonomy (Honigman 2003: 64-6; Sängner 2014: 59-60). According to Sängner 2014, this means that they could not have been private associations, but had "a public and institutional character" (62). It is nevertheless possible that the impulse to form a group was a private one, and we should remember that internal jurisdiction was characteristic of all ancient private associations.</p> <p>One important aspect of this debate is the old question whether or not privileges similar to citizenship were accorded to members of <i>politeumata</i> (on the debate, cf. Honigman 2003: 61-2). See also <a href="#">CAPInv. 1789</a>.</p>