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978-0-521-27123-3 - Rome and the Greek East to the Death of Augustus

Edited by Robert K. Sherk

Excerpt

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## 2 Treaty between Rome and the Aetolian League

### 1 Roman mercenary commander of the Ptolemaic garrison on Crete. Between 217 and 209 BC.

Light blue limestone, good lettering of the third century, Itanos.

ILS 9458; \*IC III 4, no. 18 (+ photograph).

S. Spyridakis, *Ptolemaic Itanos and Hellenistic Crete* (Berkeley 1970) 79–81; R. S. Bagnall, *The Administration of the Ptolemaic Possessions outside Egypt* (Leiden 1976) 121–3.

To King Ptolemaios Philopator | and Queen Arsinoe | this well and Nymphaion<sup>1</sup> | (are dedicated by) Lucius, son of Gaius, Roman, garrison-commander.<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Spyridakis suggests that a water reservoir is meant rather than a sanctuary of the Nymphs.
- 2 As the commander of a Ptolemaic garrison on Crete, Lucius must have been a mercenary who hired himself out to the Ptolemies. For the date see Spyridakis and Bagnall.

### 2 Treaty between Rome and the Aetolian League. 212 or 211 BC.

Limestone stele broken at top and bottom, letters of the late third century, Thyrrheion in Akarnania.

G. Klaffenbach, 'Der römisch-ätolische Bündnisvertrag vom Jahre 212 v. Chr.', *SDAW* (1954) no. 1 (+ photographs); *IG IX*<sup>2</sup> 2.241; Schmitt, \**Staatsverträge* 3.536; Moretti, *ISE II* 87. Cf. Livy 26.24.1–14; Polybius 9.39.1–3; 18.38.5–9.

A. H. McDonald, *JRS* 46 (1956) 153–7; E. Badian, *Latomus* 17 (1958) 197–211; *idem*, *FC* 56–7; G. A. Lehmann, *Untersuchungen zur historischen Glaubwürdigkeit des Polybios* (Munster 1967) 10–131, 365–71, 386–90; W. Dahlheim, *Struktur und Entwicklung des römischen Völkerrechts*, *Vestigia* 8 (Munich 1968) 181–207; R. M. Errington, *The Dawn of Empire* (Ithaca, N.Y. 1972) 113–15; D. Musti in *ANRW* 1.2.1146–51.

- [---] a|gainst all these (nations?)<sup>1</sup> [--] | let the (League) officials of the  
 5 Aetolians do<sup>2</sup> | as he (it?) wishes to be done. And if any || cities of these  
 nations are captured by the Romans by for|ce, let it be permitted that  
 these cities and their | territories, as far as the Roman People are con-  
 cerned, | be possessed by the People of the Aetolians. | [Whatever] apart  
 10 from the city and its territory<sup>3</sup> the Roman||s capture, let the Romans  
 possess. If any | of these cities are captured by the Romans and Aetolians  
 in com|mon, let it be permitted that these cities and their terri|tories, as  
 far as the People <of the Romans> are concerned, be possessed by the  
 15 Aetolians. | Whatever they capture (in common) apart from the city, || let  
 them both have in common. If any of these | cities, in regard to the  
 Romans or the Aetolians, captu|lates or surrenders<sup>4</sup> to them, let it be

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### 3 Rome as guardian of King Ptolemaios V

20 permitted that these | *men* and cities and their territories, *as far* | *as* the  
 People of the Romans are concerned, || be received by the Aetolians  
 [into their] League | [--] autonomous<sup>5</sup> | [--] from the Ro|[mans --] the  
 peace<sup>6</sup> [--|--]

This is the oldest surviving original of a Roman treaty and the earliest document concerning the public relations of Rome with the Greek East. The phraseology points to a close translation of the Latin original: e.g. 'the People of the Aetolians' in line 8 renders the Latin *populus Aetolorum*, a phrase that refers to the Aetolian League in a characteristically Roman way. The Greek translation appears to have been made in Aetolia, since the dialect used is a form of North-West Greek, while official Roman translations were in the Hellenistic Koine. It is clear from its terms that the treaty reflects no Roman desire for territorial expansion, but is aimed solely at prosecuting the war against Philip. Livy, using Polybius and working within the annalistic framework, has given us an incomplete summary of the treaty, perhaps even incorporating parts of the preliminary agreement made in the field by the praetor M. Valerius Laevinus, which would have been subject to revision for the final draft by the senate.

- 1 Livy (26.24.11) gives a loose geographical indication of what area in Greece is meant: 'cities from the border of Aetolia as far as Corcyra'. The epigraphic text at this point, just prior to its extant remains, would have given the actual names of the various peoples, as seen in the phrase 'all these'. Cf. Polybius 11.5.4.
- 2 Klaffenbach connected this word with the lacuna in line 2 and restored 'against all these let the (League) officials of the Aetolians *make* [war immediately,]' etc.
- 3 I.e. the movable booty, including the inhabitants who would be enslaved.
- 4 This phrase has caused great controversy, since the difference between the two Greek verbs is not immediately apparent. Some, like Klaffenbach, have attempted to distinguish carefully the one from the other, while others, like Lehmann, believe the difference in the tenses of the two is the significant element. The first is in the present subjunctive, the second in the aorist subjunctive. But the phrase appears merely to reflect the traditional legal language of such Latin originals, as Badian (*Historische Zeitschrift* 208 [1969] 640–1) points out. He suggests that the translator was unwilling to use the same Greek verb in two tenses, as he found them in the Latin, and therefore used two different words of almost the same meaning in two different tenses. His suggestion is followed here.
- 5 Apparently such cities that enter the League are to remain autonomous.
- 6 This seems to refer to what Livy (26.24.12–13) says: 'If the Aetolians made peace with Philip they were to add to the treaty that the peace would be ratified if Philip should abstain from war against the Romans and their allies and those who were under their control; likewise, if the Roman People should make a treaty with the king, they should take care that he does not have the right of making war upon the Aetolians and their allies.'

### 3 M. Aemilius Lepidus and his alleged guardianship of the Boy King Ptolemaios V Epiphanes. 201/200 BC.

A: Justin 30.2.8. B: Justin 31.1.2. C: Valerius Maximus 6.6.1. D: Denarius minted in Rome in 61 BC with legends (Latin). M. H. Crawford, *Roman Republican Coinage* (2 vols, Cambridge 1974) I 443–4, no. 419/2 (Plate LI, no. 419/2). Cf. Livy 31.2.3; 31.18.1; Tacitus *Ann.* 2.67.4.

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### 3 *Rome as guardian of King Ptolemaios V*

H. Heinen in *ANRW* 1.1.647–50 (favorable to the tradition); W. Huss, *Untersuchungen zur Aussenpolitik Ptolemaios' IV* (Munich 1976) 168–70 (unfavorable).

#### A. Justin 30.2.8

When the infamy of the (Egyptian) kingdom had been expiated, as it were, by the death of the king<sup>1</sup> (and)<sup>2</sup> by the punishment of the courtesans, the Alexandrians sent envoys to the Romans begging them to accept the guardianship of the orphan (Ptolemaios V) and to watch over the kingdom of Egypt.

#### B. Justin 31.1.2

Since Ptolemaios (IV) Philopator, king of Egypt, was dead and since his little son was only a few years old and, with his hope of succeeding to the kingdom, had been left as a prize to the members of his household, Antiochus the king of Syria determined to seize Egypt. Thus, when he had invaded Phoenicia and other states of Syria, but which were actually under the rule of Egypt, the senate sent envoys to him to declare that he should keep his distance from the kingdom of the little boy who had been handed over to the senate's trust by the last prayers of his father.

#### C. Valerius Maximus 6.6.1

When King Ptolemaios (IV) had left the Roman People as guardian to his son, the senate sent M. Aemilius Lepidus, pontifex maximus and twice consul (187 and 175 BC), to Alexandria to undertake the boy's guardianship.

#### D. Denarius, Crawford, *op. cit.* pp. 443–4, no. 419/2

(Obverse, female head wearing Alexandria.  
a turreted diadem)

(Reverse, figure in a toga M. Lepidus  
crowning another figure who Pontifex Maximus  
wears a chiton) Guardian of the king.<sup>3</sup>  
By decree of the senate.<sup>4</sup>

1 When Ptolemaios IV died in 205 or 204 BC, a bloody struggle arose over the regency, resulting in a serious instability of Egyptian rule. For this palace revolution see Polybius 15.26–34 and Walbank's discussion, *Commentary* II 435ff., and Will, *Histoire* 92–6.

2 This word seems necessary. F. Rühl, in his edition of Justin of 1886, inserted it into the text, but O. Seel in his edition of 1972 did not admit it.

3 The tableau on this coin clearly refers to the alleged guardianship of M. Aemilius Lepidus back in 201/200 BC. The coin was minted in 61 BC under the direction of his descendant M. Aemilius Lepidus, who was doubtless the future triumvir with Octavian and Antonius.

4 This merely indicates that the senate had given its approval to the minting of the coin.

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[More information](#)*5 Lampsakos honors its citizen Hegesias***4 Letter of T. Quinctius Flaminius to Chyretiai. Between 197 and 194 BC.**

Stone of white marble, letters of early second century, near the site of Chyretiai in Perrhaibia.

*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 593; \**RDGE* 33. Cf. Livy 31.41.5; 34.48.2.

*RDGE* pp. 211–13.

Titus Quinctius, consul of the Romans (198 BC),<sup>1</sup> | to the tagoi<sup>2</sup> and the  
 city of Chyretiai, greetings. Since in all other matters too | we have made  
 clear our own policy and that of the People of the Romans | which we have  
 5 toward you in general, we have also wished || in the future to appear in  
 every part to be champions | of what is honorable, in order that in these  
 matters too men may not have (the means) to slan|der us, men who have  
 not been accustomed in accordance with the best principles to con|duct  
 themselves. Whatever properties have been lost by you | in land and  
 10 buildings, of those (now) belonging to the public (domain) || of the  
 Romans, all of them we give to your city, | in order that also in these mat-  
 ters you may learn our nobility of character | and because in no way at all  
 have we wished to be avaricious, | considering goodwill and concern for  
 our reputation to be of supreme importance. But all those who | have not  
 15 recovered what belongs to them, || if they notify you and if it is the truth  
 they seem to be sp|eaking, and if you conduct your investigation in accord  
 with my writ|ten decisions, I decide it is just (for their property) to be  
 restor|ed to them. *vv* | *vv* Farewell.

1 From 197 to 194 BC Flaminius was proconsul in Greece and Macedonia, his command being extended from one year to the next. The Greeks, however, continued to call him consul throughout those years.

2 The eponymous magistrates of the city.

**5 Lampsakos honors its citizen Hegesias. 196/195 BC.**

Two fragments of a stele of white marble, broken at top and bottom, damaged on both sides, common letters of the early second century, Lampsakos in the Troad.

*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 591; Frisch, \**I. Lampsakos* 4 (+ photograph). Cf. Livy 33.38.1–7; Appian, *Syrian Wars* 2; Polybius 21.13.1–5; Diodorus 29.7.

Holleaux, *Études* V 141–55; E. Bickermann, *Philologus* 87 (1932) 277–99; Magie, *RRAM* II 745–6, n. 35; P. Desideri, *Studi Classici e Orientali* 19–20 (1970–71) 501–6; Frisch, *op. cit.* 15–39.

5 *Lampsakos honors its citizen Hegesias*

[-- in | the decrees] written above. [When the Peo|ple sought out] and  
 appealed with all [ar|dor] to men to volunteer their service, and when  
 5 they decreed [th|at for those who] undertook embassies on behalf of the  
 city to | [the Massali]otes and Romans there would be some (form of)  
 honor from the | [People], and that, when the envoys returned, a *pre|limi-*  
*nary decree would be passed* by the Boule that they would be honored, and  
 after *some men* were proposed | and would not accept, while some others  
 10 were actually elected || *and declined under oath* because of the length of the  
 journey [and | the expense,] Hegesias was proposed. Instead of declining  
 under | oath [after being elected]<sup>1</sup> and asked by the People, [he thought]  
 nothing | of the dangers involved in the foreign travel, but | [considered]  
 15 his own affairs [of less importance] than the city's inter|est, and [he  
 accepted] the embassy. He went abroad, [arri|ved in] Greece and meet-  
 ing, along with his *fellow* | *envoys*, the Roman commander in charge of |  
 the fleet, [Lucius (Quinctius Flamininus),<sup>2</sup>] he recounted to him in  
 detail that the | People (of Lampsakos), [being kinsmen and] friends of  
 20 the Roman People, had se|nt [them] to him in order that he (Hegesias)  
 might request of him and *appe|al* to him, [along with] his fellow envoys,  
 since we were kinsmen of the [Ro|mans, to take thought] for our city  
 that he should do [whatever | might seem] advantageous for our People,  
 for it fell *to them* (the Romans) | [always to guard] the interests of our  
 25 city because we [ha|lve] kinship with them, (kinship) which [---] |<sup>3</sup> and  
 because of the fact that our brothers are the Massaliotes | [who are  
 friends] and allies of the Roman People. And | [(the envoys) took care  
 to] *obtain* fitting answers | to *send back* [to our People.] Because of these  
 30 answers our People [were] in very high spirits, || [for in these answers]  
 (the commander) made it clear that he accepted the *relation|ship and*  
*kinship* that we have with the Romans. | [And<sup>4</sup> he promised that] if he  
 made friendship or a treaty with anybody, | he would include our city  
 [in it] and would *stand guard* over (our) | [democracy] and autonomy  
 35 and *peace*, [and || he would always do what] *he could* to be of service, and  
 that if anyone [should] | try to cause trouble,] he would not permit it  
 but would prevent it.

Then [with] his | *fellow envoys* (Hegesias) met with the quaestor attached  
 to the fleet [--]- and after persuading] him always to be the author of  
 some good (toward us), | [he received] from him too a letter to [our]  
 40 People, || [which our People decided] was useful and deposited in [our  
 public archives.] Having crossed over [--|---|] and concerning which  
 he had the decrees, [he made] | the long and dangerous journey by ship  
 45 [to Massal]ia *and went* [before || the Six] Hundred,<sup>5</sup> won them over and  
*contrived* [to | obtain] envoys for the joint embassy with *himself* [on behalf  
 of | their city] to Rome. Judging it would be helpful, they asked for [and  
 ob|tained from the] Six Hundred a letter useful [to our Peo|ple to the]

5 *Lampsakos honors its citizen Hegesias*

50 People of the Galatian Tolostoagioi.<sup>6</sup> Having crossed [to || Rome with] his fellow envoys and those who had been sent with | [him from Massa]lia, he dealt with the senate in company with [them, | and (was present when the Massaliotes) made known] the goodwill and esteem which [they continued] *to have* | [toward] them (the Romans), renewed the existing |

55 [friendship with] them, and also explained to them [about us, || that] they were in fact brothers to our People [and] | had [goodwill (toward us)] *in accordance with* that kinship. (Hegesias) *himself* explained | [about these matters] and about the things his People wanted to be done [when | they had sent off the] embassy, and he appealed to them with his [fellow | envoys to take thought for] the safety of their other friends and kinsmen,

60 || and to care for our city [because of the | kinship and] friendly relations existing between us and them and [because of] | the recommendation *made* for us by the Massal[iotes. And he as]ked] to receive a [letter] useful to our People. When the *envoys* [earnestly begged (?)] | that we be included [in the || treaty] which the Romans made<sup>7</sup> with *King* [Philip, | the senate (?)]

65 *did include*<sup>8</sup> us in the treaty with [the ki]ng, as] even they *themselves* write, and concerning [all other | matters] the senate *referred* them to [the Ro]man] consul Titus (Quinctius Flaminius)<sup>9</sup> and to the Ten (Commissioners) [in charge of Gre]ek affairs.] Having come to Corinth with [--| and Apo]llodoros, he met with the commander<sup>10</sup> [and the | Ten,] *spoke* with them about our People and [appea]led with all] ardor for them to

70 care [for us | and to contribute] to the preservation of our city [as au]tonomous] and democratic. Concerning these matters he duly [received | a favorable decision] and letters to the kings<sup>11</sup> [--| and perceiving that (these letters) were useful] to them (i.e. our People) he sent them off [--| the People,] as it had decreed before [--]

1 This is the restoration in *SIG*<sup>3</sup>. Frisch: '[after being called upon]'.

2 The brother of T. Quinctius Flaminius. Lucius was consul in 192 BC. The senate had given him command of the fleet in Greece in 198 BC as well as of the coastal area: Broughton, *MRR* I 332.

3 The People of Lampsakos claimed kinship with the Romans because they lived in the Troad, from where came Aeneas the legendary founder of the Roman people. Lampsakos and Massilia were also related to each other, for both of them had been colonies of Phokaia: Thucydides 1.13.6.

4 'And' in *SIG*<sup>3</sup>. Frisch: 'Just as'.

5 I.e. the Boule of Six Hundred at Massilia.

6 One of the three tribes of the Galatians in Asia Minor. See Strabo 12.5.1. Although the Galatians were known as plunderers in Asia Minor, there is no real evidence that the Tolistoagioi ever menaced Lampsakos. The reason for the interest of Lampsakos in the Tolistoagioi is unknown.

7 The tense is odd. Perhaps 'were making'?

8 Neither Livy nor Polybius mentions Lampsakos in regard to the treaty. Bickermann believes that the Lampsakenes did not understand the Roman technical terminology and thus mistakenly thought they had been included in the treaty, i.e. actually mentioned by name in it. Desideri thinks the Lampsakenes were in fact mentioned in it.

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## 6 Honors for T. Quinctius Flaminius

9 After the battle of Cynoscephalae in 197 BC Flaminius remained in Greece and Macedonia, his imperium extended each year down to 194 BC (cf. above, no. 4, n. 1). With the Ten Commissioners he had concluded the treaty of peace with Philip in 196 BC. The senate had appointed this commission of ten senators to work with him in settling affairs in Greece and in particular to secure freedom for the Greeks: Polybius 18.42 with Walbank's discussion, *Commentary* II 604–8.

10 I.e. Flaminius.

11 Eumenes of Pergamum and Prusias I of Bithynia may be meant.

## 6 Statues and other honors for T. Quinctius Flaminius in the East. After the declaration of Greek freedom at the Isthmian Games of 196 BC

**A:** \*IG XII 9.931. Marble base, Chalkis in Euboia. **B:** B. Powell, *AJP* 7 (1903) 40; B. D. Meritt in *Corinth* VIII. 1: *Greek Inscriptions* (Cambridge, Mass. 1931) no. 72 (+ photograph); *SEG* XI 73; \**SEG* XXII 214; Moretti, *ISE* I 37. 196/5 BC (?). Limestone plaque, Corinth. **C:** *IG* V 1.1165; *ILS* 8766; \**SIG*<sup>3</sup> 592. 195 BC or later. Marble (not otherwise described), Gytheion. **D:** \*IG XII 9.233 (cf. Addenda p. 177). Marble fragment, letters of second century, Eretria. **E:** \**SIG*<sup>3</sup> 616. 189/8 BC. Limestone base, Delphi. Cf. Daux, *Delphes* 593–5, who would push the date back a year or two. **F:** E. Mastrokostas, *REA* 66 (1964) 309–10 (+ photograph); \**SEG* XXIII 412. 189/8 BC. Limestone base, Scotussa in Thessaly. Cf. G. Daux, *BCH* 89 (1965) 301–3. **G:** G. Daux, *BCH* 88 (1964) 569–76 (+ photograph); \**SEG* XXII 266, lines 13–14, extract from an honorary decree for a citizen named Augis. **C.** 100 BC. Limestone stele with gable, Argos.

Cf. Plutarch, *Flam.* 16–17.

### A. IG XII 9.931, Chalkis

(On the front)<sup>1</sup> Aristomachos | (son) of Aristokleides, | Amphikrates |  
5 (son) of Eurynomos, || (dedicate this statue) to Titus, savior and benefactor, | after they served as gymnasiarchs.

### B. SEG XXII 214, Corinth

(In honor of) Titus, [(son) of Titus, Quinctius, Roman,] | (by) Aristain[os (son) of Timokades of Dyme,<sup>2</sup>] | because of his excellence [and beneficence] | toward him [and the Achaians.]

### C. SIG<sup>3</sup> 592, Gytheion

Titus, (son) of Titus, Quinctius, consul of the Ro|mans,<sup>3</sup> (is honored by) the People of the Gytheates, their sa|vior.<sup>4</sup>

### D. IG XII 9.233, Eretria

[---] to keep holiday and to sacrifice | [and to wear a wreath (?)] for the

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### 7 *Eumenes of Pergamum and the war against Nabis*

things that have | [been done<sup>5</sup> -- and to erect (a statue of) Titu]s, consul of the Rom[an]s -- in the temple of Ar]temis [--]

#### E. *SIG<sup>3</sup> 616, Delphi*

[The city] of the Del[phians] | (dedicates this statue of) Titus Quinc]tius, [son] of Titus, [Ro]man,] *because of his excellence* [and bene]ficence toward] it, to A[pollo].<sup>6</sup>

#### F. *SEG XXIII 412, Scotussa in Thessaly*

Praylos (son) of Phoxios | (dedicates this statue of) [T]itus, son of Titus, Quinctius | *because of his excellence and goodwill* | toward him and toward the city.

#### G. *SEG XXII 266, lines 13–14, Argos*

. . . and now when there was need for ready cash, upon request he gave without interest ten thousand drachmas | to the hieromnemes and to the treasurer for the festival of the Titeia,<sup>7</sup> etc.

- 1 On the right and left sides there are remains of a total of seven more names of Greeks from Chalkis.
- 2 Aristainos was the leader of the Achaian League in 198 BC (Livy 32.19.2), 195 BC (Livy 34.24), and 186 BC (Polybius 22.10.2). He may have made this dedication in his position as head of the League in 196/5 BC. On difficulties in the identification of Aristainos, sometimes called Aristainetos in Polybius and Plutarch, see J. Deininger, *Historia* 15 (1966) 376ff., and R. M. Errington, *Philopoemen* (Oxford 1969) Appendix 4, pp. 276–9, for opposite views.
- 3 In this context the title does not mean that Flamininus was consul at the moment when the inscription was engraved.
- 4 Flamininus had freed Gytheion from the domination of King Nabis of Sparta: see Errington, *Philopoemen* 95ff.
- 5 This document appears to be a decree, and the ‘things’ done may refer to the victory over Macedon and the proclamation of Greek freedom, especially for Eretria. See Polybius 18.45.5–6; 18.47.10–11; Livy 33.34.10.
- 6 Flamininus was made a proxenos at Delphi in 189/8 BC (*SIG<sup>3</sup> 585*, line 116), which may also be the date for the erection of this statue. On the nature of the statue (not equestrian, as stated in *SIG<sup>3</sup>*) see F. Chamoux, *BCH* 89 (1965) 220.
- 7 These ‘Games of Titus’ continued to be held on into the Roman imperial age: see Plutarch, *Flam.* 16.4. Cf. Bowersock, *Augustus* Chapter 9 and Appendix 1.

### 7 King Eumenes of Pergamum and the war against King Nabis. 195 BC.

Two bases (A–B) of white marble, Pergamum.

\**SIG<sup>3</sup> 595* A–B. Cf. Livy 34.29.4–5; 34.30.7; 34.35.2.

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[More information](#)*8 Letter of a praetor to the city of Teos*Hansen, *Attalids*<sup>2</sup> 72–3.

(A)<sup>1</sup> [King Eumenes (II) from] the spoils [obtained from] the expedition | [which he made with the Roman]s *and* [the other] *allies* against Nabis the Lakonian, | [who had subjugated the Argiv]es [and the] Me[s]s[e]nians, (has dedicated) these first-fruits to Athena Nikephoros.<sup>2</sup>

(B) (This statue of) [King Eu]menes (has been dedicated) *because of his* excellence | by [those who] sailed [with] *him* | [to Gr]eece, soldiers | [and  
5 sailors,] for the war against Nabis || [the Lako]nian.

In 198 BC the city of Argos left the Achaian League and turned to Philip V of Macedon for protection. Unable to protect it, Philip handed the city over to Sparta. King Nabis of Sparta supported a most unpopular regime in Argos that continued even after the defeat of Philip by the Romans in 197 BC. Early in 195 BC Flamininus with a mixed army of Romans and Greeks marched against Nabis and forced him to accept a peace treaty. Argos was returned to the Achaian League, but Nabis was left to rule at Sparta.

1 This base is over fifteen feet long.

2 The date when Athena was first called Nikephoros ('Victory Bringer') at Pergamum is unknown, but the festival called Nikephoria at Pergamum was probably started by Attalus I in the 220s BC: see C. P. Jones, *Chiron* 4 (1974) 184ff.

**8 Letter of the praetor M. Valerius Messalla to the city of Teos. 193 BC.**

Stone (not otherwise described) found in the ruins of the temple of Dionysos in Teos.

*SIG*<sup>3</sup> 601; *IGRR* IV 1557; \**RDGE* 34.

Magie, *RRAM* I 102–3; *RDGE* pp. 214–16; R. M. Errington, *ZPE* 39 (1980) 279–84.

*vv* Of the Romans.<sup>1</sup> *vv* | Marcus Valerius, (son) of Marcus, praetor (193 BC), and the | tribunes<sup>2</sup> and the senate to the Boule and the | People of  
5 Teos, greetings. *v* Menippos, from Antiochus the killng having been sent to us as envoy and cho|sen also by you to be an envoy for your city, | gave us your decree and himself in accordance with it | spoke with all enthu-  
10 siasm.<sup>3</sup> We received the ma|n kindly because of his for||mer reputation and his present excell|ence and we listened favorably to thè requests he made. That | we wholly and constantly have attached the highest importance to | reverence of the gods one can estim|ate from the goodwill we have  
15 experienced || on this account from the supreme deity. Not only that, but for | many other reasons we are convinced that manifest to everyone has been | our own high respect for the divine. Therefore, because of the|se things and because of our goodwill toward you and the one who made the

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Excerpt

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## 9 *The Delians honor Scipio Africanus*

20 request, | the envoy, we judge your city and its terri|litory to be holy, as it is now, and inviolable and imm|une from taxation by the People of the Romans, and as for | honors to the god and privileges to you, we will tr|y to help increase them, while you carefully maintain, for the | future, your goodwill toward us. *vv* Farewell.

- 1 In larger letters, as a heading. This letter was originally only one of a large collection of documents engraved on stone for public scrutiny in Teos, all of them concerned with the inviolability of the city and similar matters. Many Greek cities had testified to its inviolability in writing, and the present letter is the testimony 'Of the Romans'.
- 2 This is the earliest appearance of the tribunes in the heading of such documents.
- 3 At this time Antiochus III was not yet an enemy of Rome. For Menippos in Rome as a representative of the king see Livy 34.57.6ff.; Diodorus 28.15.2ff; Appian, *Syrian Wars* 6. Holleaux thinks it was only natural at this time for Teos to turn to Menippos to plead its cause in Rome.

### 9 The Delians honor P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus. About 193 BC.

Stele broken at the bottom; above the text, on the left, a crown of leaves, on the right of it a knotty baton or staff,<sup>1</sup> letters stoichedon,<sup>2</sup> of the second century, Delos.

\*IG XI 4.712 (photograph on Pl. IV); Durrbach, *Choix* 64.

Laidlaw, *Delos* 126–7.

Decreed by the Boule and the People. A[n]|tilakos (son) of Simides made the motion: since Pub[li|us] Cornelius, son of Publius, Scipio, | Roman,  
5 being proxenos and benefactor || of the temple and the Delians, bestows all ca|re on the temple | and the Delians, it is decreed by the Boule and | the  
10 People to crown Publius Corn[e]|lius, son of Publius, Scipio, Roman, || at the Apollonia<sup>3</sup> with the sacred | crown of laurel; the sacred herald shall | announce in the theater, when the children's cho|ruses are conducted,  
15 the following proclamation: | The People of Delos crown Publius || Cornelius Scipio, Roman, with the sacred crown of laurel because of his good character | and his piety toward the temple and | his goodwill toward the People of Delos. | Lysanias (son) of Kaibon put the motion to the vote.

- 1 The cognomen 'Scipio' is connected with a root meaning 'staff', and it is possible that the knotty staff was the heraldic emblem of the Corneli Scipiones. For the connection between cognomen and emblem see T. Mommsen, *Römische Forschungen* I (Berlin 1864) 44–5, who leaves open the question whether the heraldic emblem produced the cognomen or *vice versa*.
- 2 See the Glossary *s.v.* Stoichedon.
- 3 A Delian festival featuring a full program of tragedy, comedy, and musical performances.