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Translated Documents of Greece and Rome

Robert K. Sherk, Editor

VOLUME 6

The Roman Empire: Augustus to Hadrian

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The Roman Empire: Augustus to Hadrian

**EDITED AND TRANSLATED BY
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SERIES EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

Greek and Roman history has always been in an ambivalent position in American higher education, having to find a home either in a Department of History or in a Department of Classics, and in both it is usually regarded as marginal. Moreover, in a History Department the subject tends to be taught without regard to the fact that the nature of the evidence is, on the whole, very different from that for American, English, or French history, while in a Classics Department it tends to be viewed as a 'philological' subject and taught by methods appropriate to Greek and Latin authors. Even on the undergraduate level the difference may be important, but on the graduate level, where future teachers and scholars, who are to engage in original research, are trained, it becomes quite clear that neither of these solutions is adequate.

One problem is the standard of proficiency that should be required in Greek and Latin – both difficult languages, necessitating years of study; and few students start the study, even of Latin, let alone Greek, before they come to college. The editor recognizes that for the student aiming at a Ph.D. in the subject and at advancing present knowledge of it there can be no substitute for a thorough training in the two languages. Nevertheless, it is possible to extend serious instruction at a high level to graduate students aiming at reaching the M.A. level and to make them into competent teachers. It is also possible to bring about a great improvement in the standard of undergraduate courses not requiring the ancient languages – courses that instructors themselves usually find unsatisfactory, since much of the source material cannot be used.

In order to use this material, at both graduate and serious undergraduate levels, the instructor must, in fact, be able to range far beyond the standard authors who have been translated many times. Harpocration, Valerius Maximus, and the *Suda* are often necessary tools, but they are usually unknown to anyone except the advanced scholar. Inscriptions, papyri, and scholia can be baffling even to the student who does have a grounding in the ancient languages.

It is the aim of the series to supply that need – which colleagues have often discussed with the editor – for translations of materials not readily available in English. The principal historical authors (authors like Herodotus, Thucydides, Livy, and Tacitus) are not included; they

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are easy enough to find in adequate translations, and the student will have to read far more of them than could be provided in a general source-book. References to important passages in the works of those authors have been given at suitable points, but it is assumed that the instructor will direct the student's reading in them. While doing that reading, the student will now be able to have at his side a comprehensive reference book. Occasionally a passage from an otherwise accessible author (not a main historical source) has been included, so that the student may be spared the temptation of failing to search for it. But most of the material collected in this series would be hard for him to find anywhere in English, and much of it has never been translated at all.

Such translations of documentary sources as exist (and there are some major projects in translation among them, e.g. in the field of legal texts, which are intended to be far more than source-books for students tend to be seriously misleading in that they offer continuous texts where the original is (so often) fragmentary. The student cannot be aware of how much actually survives on the document and how much is modern conjecture – whether quite certain or mere guesswork. This series aims at presenting the translation of fragmentary sources in something like the way in which original documents were presented to the scholar: a variety of type fonts and brackets (which will be fully explained) have been used for this, and even though the page may at first sight appear forbidding to one unaccustomed to this, he will learn to differentiate between text and restoration and (with the instructor's help and the use of the notes provided) between the dubious, the probable, and the certain restoration. Naturally, the English can never correspond perfectly to the Greek or Latin, but the translation aims at as close a correspondence as can be achieved, so that the run of the original and (where necessary) the amount surviving can be clearly shown. Finer points of English idiom have deliberately been sacrificed in order to produce this increased accuracy, though it is hoped that there will be nothing in the translation so unnatural as to baffle the student. In the case of inscriptions (except for those with excessively short lines) line-by-line correspondence has been the aim, so that the student who sees a precise line reference in a modern work will be able to find it in the translation.

Translation is an art as well as a science; there are bound to be differing opinions on the precise interpretation and on the best rendering of any given passage. But there is always room for improvement, and a need for it. Suggestions and corrections from users of the series will always be welcome.

The general editor sincerely hopes that the present volume will make

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a major contribution to raising the standard of ancient history teaching in the U.S.A. and, indeed, wherever English is the medium of instruction, and that it will help to convey to students not fully proficient in Greek or Latin, or even entirely ignorant of those languages, some of the immediacy and excitement of real (as distinct from textbook) history. Perhaps some will be encouraged to develop their skill in the two languages so as to go on to a fuller understanding of the ancient world, or even to professional study of it.

State University of New York at Buffalo

R.K.S.

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VOLUME EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION

With the victory of the Caesarian faction the old Republican politics were dead, replaced by the cult of personality in the figure of the emperor. Men of ambition and talent looked in new directions for the realization of their hopes, and Caesar Augustus showed them the way: careers in service to the state in a variety of positions. The Empire was something totally new, a synthesis of the past but at the same time a new beginning, a melting-pot of nations and peoples. Its sheer mass can be overwhelming when one attempts to describe it from top to bottom, from its beginning to the final transformation. The literary sources, of course, remain the bedrock on which our knowledge of it stands: Tacitus, Dio Cassius, Suetonius, Velleius Paterculus, Plutarch, Josephus, and others for the early Principate. Every student and historian must estimate their respective values and use their contents. Other writers like Juvenal, Martial, Pliny, Fronto, Aelius Aristeides and many others add much of historical importance. Knowledge of Greek and Latin is vital for penetrating the spirit of the Greco-Roman world or unlocking the exact meaning of certain passages or phrases of the extant literature. Of course, all the major figures of that literature have been translated into English and most other European languages to make their information more readily available. Even so, such translations have need of commentaries to bridge the cultural gap of different worlds. Apart from these obvious literary sources there are huge amounts of documentary material that have been preserved on stone or other media. Many hundreds of thousands of inscriptions in Latin and Greek allow us to examine these historical snapshots of almost every aspect of the Empire, and the papyri add more tens of thousands of documents to the inscriptional collection. The present source-book offers a selection of the historically most important of all such documents. Its purpose is not to take the place of modern standard histories or the major historians like Tacitus or Dio, but to support and fill out the pictures they present. Although the major Greek and Roman historians do not appear in this volume, passages from certain other writers like Pliny the Elder, Orosius, Jordanes, Eutropius, and others have been included. Even with omission of the major authors the selective process has also forced the omission of large amounts of documentary material. The general test applied to documents for inclusion has

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been their value in illustrating the major events or institutions of Roman imperial history: administration, foreign policy of the central government, imperial cult, wars, etc. The *cursus honorum* of a senator or equestrian is included, for example, only if some part of it reveals more than mere passing notice of his various posts. Some unusual piece of information must be present. Thus, much has given way to the larger issues.

Part II on Society in the Roman World speaks for itself, concerned as it is with everyday life. Just as much a part of that ancient world as the emperors and administrators were the people of Italy and the provinces struggling to find their places in the new world: local nobles, the religious communities, the working classes at large, entertainers, actors, athletes, doctors, slaves, farmers, and all the rest.

Each document is accompanied by references to the major literary sources – where applicable, of course – followed by a short bibliography of those works which the editor feels are authoritative or valuable. The notes are not meant to be exhaustive, merely serving as an aid for the proper understanding of the text. For the reign of Augustus there is an overlap with Volume 4 of this series (*Rome and the Greek East to the Death of Augustus*), and therefore some of the documents in the present volume (Nos. 2, 12–13, 15, 25) have been taken from that work, and the *Res Gestae* of Augustus have been given in full. The division of the material emperor by emperor in Part I allows a chronological organization that the editor considers essential in a book that deals with historical events from Augustus to Hadrian, but for obvious reasons it cannot always be followed rigidly. Certain documents cannot be dated precisely, or sometimes their very nature extends beyond a particular year. However, within each group of emperors an effort has been made to keep chronological sequence. And in Part II it would have been pointless to attempt a chronological arrangement.

When the reader wishes to compare a translation with the original text, care must be taken to use only that text which is marked by an asterisk, for the advance of knowledge and new discoveries frequently require slight and sometimes great changes in the older editions. The asterisk denotes the particular text used in making the present translations.

G. W. Bowersock graciously gave me the benefit of his great learning and judgment by reading each of the entries. He made many suggestions and saw to it that a number of recently discovered documents were brought to my attention. And Dr Thomas Banchich compiled part of the index. It is a pleasure to thank them both publicly.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbott-Johnson, <i>Municipal Administration</i>	F. F. Abbott and A. C. Johnson, <i>Municipal Administration in the Roman Empire</i> (Princeton 1926)
<i>AE</i>	<i>L'Année Épigraphique</i>
<i>AJAH</i>	<i>American Journal of Ancient History</i>
<i>AJP</i>	<i>American Journal of Philology</i>
Alföldy, <i>Social History</i>	G. Alföldy, <i>The Social History of Rome</i> (Totowa, NJ 1985)
Alföldy, <i>Tarraco</i>	G. Alföldy, <i>Die römischen Inschriften von Tarraco</i> (Berlin 1975)
<i>ANRW</i>	<i>Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt</i>
<i>Ant. Class.</i>	<i>L'Antiquité classique</i>
Balsdon, <i>Life and Leisure</i>	J. P. V. D. Balsdon, <i>Life and Leisure in Ancient Rome</i> (London 1969)
<i>BCH</i>	<i>Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique</i>
<i>BGU</i>	<i>Berliner griechische Urkunden (Ägyptische Urkunden aus den Königlichen Museen zu Berlin)</i> (Berlin 1895–)
Birley, <i>Fasti</i>	A. R. Birley, <i>The Fasti of Roman Britain</i> (Oxford 1981)
<i>BMC</i>	<i>British Museum Catalogue</i> (the word following denotes the specific volume)
Bosch, <i>Quellen</i>	E. Bosch, <i>Quellen zur Geschichte der Stadt Ankara im Altertum</i> (Ankara 1967)
Bowersock, <i>Augustus</i>	G. W. Bowersock, <i>Augustus and the Greek World</i> (Oxford 1965)
Bruns ⁷	C. G. Bruns and T. Mommsen, <i>Fontes Iuris Romani Antiqui</i> (seventh edition by O. Gradenwitz, Tübingen 1909)
Brunt, <i>Manpower</i>	P. A. Brunt, <i>Italian Manpower (225 B.C.–A.D. 14)</i> (Oxford 1971)
<i>CAH</i>	<i>Cambridge Ancient History</i>
Cavenaile, <i>CPL</i>	R. Cavenaile, <i>Corpus Papyrorum Latinarum</i> (Wiesbaden 1958)
<i>CIG</i>	A. Boeckh, <i>Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum</i>
<i>CIL</i>	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i>
<i>CIRB</i>	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Regni Bosporani</i>
<i>CRAI</i>	<i>Comptes rendus de l'académie des inscriptions et des belles-lettres</i>
Duncan-Jones, <i>Economy</i>	R. Duncan-Jones, <i>The Economy of the Roman Empire</i> (Cambridge 1974)
Eck, <i>Staatliche Organisation Economic Survey</i>	W. Eck, <i>Die staatliche Organisation Italiens in der hohen Kaiserzeit</i> (Munich 1979) <i>An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome</i> (in five volumes, Baltimore 1933–)

Abbreviations

Ehrenberg–Jones, <i>Documents</i> ² <i>FGrHist</i>	V. Ehrenberg and A. H. M. Jones, <i>Documents Illustrating the Reigns of Augustus and Tiberius</i> (second edition, Oxford 1955) F. Jacoby, <i>Die Fragmente der griechischen Historiker</i> (Berlin and Leiden 1923–)
<i>FIRA</i>	<i>Fontes Iuris Romani Antejustiniani</i> I–III (Rome 1941–3)
Garzetti, <i>Tiberius to Antonines</i>	A. Garzetti, <i>From Tiberius to the Antonines</i> (London 1974)
Goodyear, <i>Annals</i>	F. R. D. Goodyear, <i>Tacitus: The Annals</i> I (Cambridge 1972)
Gordon, <i>Album</i>	A. E. Gordon, J. S. Gordon, <i>Album of Dated Latin Inscriptions</i> (4 parts in 7 volumes, Berkeley and Los Angeles 1958–65)
Gordon, <i>Epigraphy</i>	A. E. Gordon, <i>Illustrated Introduction to Latin Epigraphy</i> (Berkeley, Los Angeles and London 1983)
Griffin, <i>Nero</i>	M. T. Griffin, <i>Nero. The End of a Dynasty</i> (London 1984)
Halfmann, <i>Senatoren</i>	H. Halfmann, <i>Die Senatoren aus dem östlichen Teil des Imperium Romanum bis zum Ende des 2. Jahrhunderts n. Chr.</i> (Göttingen 1979)
Head, <i>Historia Nummorum</i>	B. V. Head, <i>Historia Nummorum</i> (second edition, London 1911)
Henderson, <i>Hadrian</i>	B. W. Henderson, <i>The Life and Principate of the Emperor Hadrian</i> (London 1923)
Hengstl, <i>Griechische Papyri</i>	J. Hengstl, <i>Griechische Papyri aus Ägypten</i> (Munich 1978)
Humphrey, <i>Circuses</i>	J. H. Humphrey, <i>Roman Circuses</i> (Los Angeles 1986)
<i>I. Cret.</i>	<i>Inscriptiones Creticae</i>
<i>I. Ephesos</i>	<i>Die Inschriften von Ephesos</i> (Bonn 1979–)
<i>IG</i>	<i>Inscriptiones Graecae</i>
<i>IGLS</i>	<i>Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie</i> (ed. Jalabert and Mouterde)
<i>IGRR</i>	<i>Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes</i> (ed. Cagnat)
<i>I. Ital.</i>	<i>Inscriptiones Italiae</i>
<i>I. Kyzikos</i>	<i>Die Inschriften von Kyzikos</i>
<i>ILAfr</i>	<i>Inscriptions latines d'Afrique</i>
<i>ILS</i>	<i>Inscriptiones Latinae selectae</i> (ed. Dessau)
<i>I. Olympia</i>	<i>Die Inschriften von Olympia</i> (ed. Dittenberger and Purgold)
<i>IOSPE</i>	<i>Inscriptiones Antiquae Orae Septentrionalis Ponti Euxini Graecae et Latinae</i> (ed. Latyshev)
<i>JEA</i>	<i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i>
<i>JOAI</i>	<i>Jahreshefte des Oesterreichischen Archäologischen Instituts</i>
Jones, <i>Studies</i>	A. H. M. Jones, <i>Studies in Roman Government and Law</i> (Oxford 1960)
Jones, <i>Emperor Titus</i>	B. W. Jones, <i>The Emperor Titus</i> (London 1984)
<i>JRS</i>	<i>Journal of Roman Studies</i>
Kienast, <i>Augustus</i>	D. Kienast, <i>Augustus: Princeps und Monarch</i> (Darmstadt 1982)
Lepper, <i>Parthian War</i>	F. A. Lepper, <i>Trajan's Parthian War</i> (Oxford 1948)
Levick, <i>Colonies</i>	B. Levick, <i>Roman Colonies in Southern Asia Minor</i> (Oxford 1967)
Magie, <i>RRAM</i>	D. Magie, <i>Roman Rule in Asia Minor</i> (Princeton 1950)

Abbreviations

Mattingly, <i>BMC</i>	H. Mattingly, <i>Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum</i> (London 1923–)
Maxfield, <i>Military Decorations</i>	V. A. Maxfield, <i>Military Decorations of the Roman Army</i> (London 1981)
McCrum–Woodhead, <i>Documents</i>	M. McCrum and A. G. Woodhead, <i>Select Documents of the Principates of the Flavian Emperors</i> (Cambridge 1961)
MDAI(A)	<i>Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (Athenische Mitteilungen)</i>
MÉFR	<i>Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire de l'École française de Rome</i>
Mellor, <i>Roma</i>	R. Mellor, ΘEA ΡΩΜΗ. <i>The Worship of the Goddess Roma in the Greek World</i> (Göttingen 1975)
Millar, <i>Emperor</i>	F. Millar, <i>The Emperor in the Roman World</i> (Ithaca, NY 1977)
Mitteis, <i>Chrestomathie</i>	L. Mitteis and U. Wilcken, <i>Grundzüge und Chrestomathie der Papyruskunde, Zweiter Band, Zweite Hälfte</i> (Leipzig and Berlin 1912)
Moácsy, <i>Pannonia</i>	A. Moácsy, <i>Pannonia and Upper Moesia</i> (London 1974)
Moretti, <i>IGUR</i>	L. Moretti, <i>Inscriptiones Graecae urbis Romae</i> (Rome 1968–)
OCD ²	<i>Oxford Classical Dictionary</i> (second edition)
O. Fay.	Fayûm Ostraka, published by B. P. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt, and D. G. Hogarth, <i>Fayûm Towns and their Papyri</i> (London 1900) pp. 320ff.
P. Brem.	<i>Die Bremer Papyri</i> , ed. by U. Wilcken (Berlin 1936)
PBSR	<i>Papers of the British School at Rome</i>
Peek, <i>GVI</i>	W. Peek, <i>Griechische Vers-Inschriften</i> (Vol. I, Berlin 1955)
P. Fay.	B. Grenfell, A. S. Hunt and D. G. Hogarth, <i>Fayûm Towns and their Papyri</i> (London 1900)
Pflaum, <i>Carrières</i>	H.-G. Pflaum, <i>Les Carrières procuratoriennes équestres sous le haut-empire romain</i> (Paris 1961)
Pflaum, <i>Cursus Publicus</i>	H.-G. Pflaum, 'Essai sur les cursus publicus sous le haut-empire romain' in <i>Mém. présentés à l'Acad. des Inscr. et Belles-Lettres</i> 14, 189–391 (Paris 1940)
PIR ²	<i>Prosopographia Imperii Romani</i>
P. Lon.	<i>Greek Papyri in the British Museum</i> , ed. by F. G. Kenyon and H. I. Bell (London 1893–1917)
P. Oslo	<i>Papyri Osloenses</i> , ed. by S. Eitrem and L. Amundsen (Oslo 1925–)
P. Oxy.	<i>The Oxyrhynchus Papyri</i> (London 1898–)
Price, <i>Rituals</i>	S. R. F. Price, <i>Rituals and Power: The Roman Imperial Cult in Asia Minor</i> (Cambridge 1984)
RÉG	<i>Revue des Études Grecques</i>
Reinmuth, <i>Prefect</i>	O. W. Reinmuth, <i>The Prefect of Egypt from Augustus to Diocletian</i> . (Beiheft 34 of <i>Klio</i> , 1935)
Reynolds, <i>Aphrodisias</i>	J. Reynolds, <i>Aphrodisias and Rome</i> (London 1982)
Reynolds–Perkins, <i>IRT</i>	J. M. Reynolds and J. B. Ward Perkins, <i>The Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania</i> (London 1952)

Abbreviations

<i>Rhein. Mus.</i>	<i>Rheinisches Museum</i>
<i>RIB</i>	<i>The Roman Inscriptions of Britain</i>
Rostovtzeff, <i>SEHRE</i>	M. Rostovtzeff, <i>The Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire</i> (second edition by P. M. Fraser, Oxford 1957)
Roxan, <i>Diplomas</i>	M. M. Roxan, <i>Roman Military Diplomas 1954–1977</i> (London 1978); <i>Roman Military Diplomas 1978 to 1984</i> (London 1985)
<i>SB</i>	<i>Sammelbuch griechischer Urkunden aus Ägypten</i> , ed. by Preisigke and Bilabel
<i>SBAW</i>	<i>Sitzungsberichte der Akad. der Wissenschaften in Wien, Phil.-hist. Klasse</i>
<i>SEG</i>	<i>Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum</i>
Sherk, <i>Municipal Decrees</i>	R. K. Sherk, <i>The Municipal Decrees of the Roman West</i> (Buffalo 1970)
Sherk, <i>RDGE</i>	R. K. Sherk, <i>Roman Documents from the Greek East</i> (Baltimore 1969)
Sherk, <i>TDGR 4</i>	R. K. Sherk, <i>Translated Documents of Greece and Rome</i> (Vol. IV: <i>Rome and the Greek East to the Death of Augustus</i> (Cambridge 1984)
Sherwin-White, <i>Citizenship</i> ²	A. N. Sherwin-White, <i>The Roman Citizenship</i> (second edition, Oxford 1973)
<i>SIG</i> ³	<i>Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum</i> (third edition)
Smallwood, <i>Docu- ments Gaius</i>	E. M. Smallwood, <i>Documents Illustrating the Principates of Gaius, Claudius and Nero</i> (Cambridge 1967)
Smallwood, <i>Docu- ments Nerva</i>	E. M. Smallwood, <i>Documents Illustrating the Principates of Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian</i> (Cambridge 1966)
Smallwood, <i>Jews</i>	E. M. Smallwood, <i>Jews Under Roman Rule</i> (Leiden 1976)
Speidel, <i>Roman Army Studies</i>	M. Speidel, <i>Roman Army Studies</i> (Amsterdam 1984)
Stein, <i>Moesien</i>	A. Stein, <i>Die Legaten von Moesien</i> (Budapest 1940)
Stein, <i>Präefekten</i>	A. Stein, <i>Die Präefekten von Ägypten in der römischen Kaiserzeit</i> (Bern 1950)
Strobel, <i>Untersuchungen</i>	K. Strobel, <i>Untersuchungen zu den Dakerkriegen Trajans</i> (Bonn 1984)
Syme, <i>Danubian Papers</i>	R. Syme, <i>Danubian Papers</i> (Bucharest 1971)
Syme, <i>Roman Papers</i>	R. Syme, <i>Roman Papers</i> (Vols. I–II edited by E. Badian, Oxford 1979; Vol. III ed. A. R. Birley, Oxford 1984)
Syme, <i>Roman Revolution</i>	R. Syme, <i>The Roman Revolution</i> (Oxford 1939)
Syme, <i>Tacitus</i>	R. Syme, <i>Tacitus</i> (Oxford 1958)
<i>TAM</i>	<i>Tituli Asiae Minoris</i>
<i>TAPA</i>	<i>Transactions of the American Philological Association</i>
Taylor, <i>Divinity</i>	L. R. Taylor, <i>The Divinity of the Roman Emperor</i> (Middleton 1931)
Tcherikover– Fuks, <i>CPJ</i>	V. A. Tcherikover and A. Fuks, <i>Corpus Papyrorum Judaicarum</i> (3 vols., Cambridge, Mass. 1957–64)
Weaver, <i>Familia Caesaris</i>	P. R. C. Weaver, <i>Familia Caesaris</i> (Cambridge 1972)
Webster, <i>Army</i>	G. Webster, <i>The Roman Imperial Army</i> (London 1969)
West, <i>Corinth</i>	A. B. West, <i>Corinth</i> , Vol. III, Part II: <i>Latin Inscriptions</i> (Cambridge, Mass. 1931)

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Abbreviations

Wilkes, <i>Dalmatia</i>	J. J. Wilkes, <i>Dalmatia</i> (Cambridge, Mass. 1969)
Wilcken, <i>Chrestomathie</i>	L. Mitteis and U. Wilcken, <i>Grundzüge und Chrestomathie der Papyruskunde, Erster Band, Zweite Hälfte</i> (Leipzig and Berlin 1912)
Yadin, <i>Bar-Kokhba</i>	Y. Yadin, <i>Bar-Kokhba</i> (New York 1971)
ZPE	<i>Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik</i>
ZSS	<i>Zeitschrift der Savigny Stiftung</i>

SYMBOLS

- () indicate explanatory addition to the text.
- [] enclose letters or words that no longer stand in the text as it survives, but have been restored by modern scholars.
- < > enclose letters or words thought to have been accidentally omitted on the original document.
- [[]] enclose letters or words that were deliberately erased in ancient times.
- { } enclose apparently superfluous letters or words.
- } indicates the end of a line in an inscription.
- || indicate the beginning of every fifth line in an inscription.
- / indicates the end of a line of verse.
- // indicate the beginning of every fifth line of verse.
- * indicates the text on which the translation of an inscription or papyrus here given is based.
- v* indicates a vacant letterspace on the original document.
- vv* indicate that there is more than one letterspace vacant on the original document.
- vacat* indicates that an entire line or a space between entire lines was left vacant.
- LACUNA indicates that a portion of the document is missing.
- Italics indicate that only a part of the original word is extant on the document.

Spelling

Most of the personal and place names are transliterated directly. However, the names of Greek and Roman authors as well as individuals are given in their familiar English or Latin spelling, and certain place names, more familiar to readers in a Latin spelling, are retained in that spelling, regardless of the language of the document. Latin names will regularly appear in their Latin spelling for the same reason, but the more unusual Greek names will be transliterated. To many 'Aetolia' is more familiar than 'Aitolia', while 'Cibyra' would be no more enlightening than 'Kibyra'. Still, I have not followed a rigid set of rules.