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**1:** νόμος τέλους Ἀσίας εἰσαγωγῆς καὶ έξαγωγῆς κατά τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, *vac* (8) [ἥτις παραποντία Ἀσίας ἐστίν, οἵτινες τε ὅροι] Καππαδοκίας, Γαλατίας, Βειθυνίας Ἀσίαν *vac* ζωννύουσιν, αἵτινες τε χῶραι Καλχαδονίων Βυζαντίων ἐντὸς τῶν (9) [αὐτῶν ὅρων...]

(ll. 7-9, §§ 1-2)

“The law of the tariff of Asia, for import and export, on land and on sea, [where it lies on the coast of Asia, and where the borders] of Cappadocia, Galatia, Bithynia surround Asia, and where the lands of the Chalcedonians and Byzantians within [those borders…]”[[1]](#footnote-2)

**2:** ἐάν τίς τι εἰσάγῃ ἤ έξάγῃ κατὰ θάλασσαν, πρὸς τὸν τελώνην ἀπογραφέσθω έν τοῖς (23) [τόποις πᾶσιν τοῖς ὑπογεγραμμένοις· Ἱερῶι πρὸς τῶι] Πόντωι, Καλχήδονι, Δασκυλείωι, Άπολλωνίαι πρὸς τῶι Ῥηδάκου στόματι, Κυξίκωι, Πριάπῳ, Παρίῳ, Λαμψάκῳ, (24) [Ἁβύδῳ, Δαρδἀνῳ, Σιγείῳ, Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ, Ἁμαξιτπῶι, Ἄ]σσωι, Γαργάρωι, Ποροσελήνηι, Ἀντάνδρωι, Ἀστυρίοις, Ἀδραμυτείωι, Ἀταρνέᾳ, Πιτάνηι, Ἐλαίᾳ, Μυρείνηι, τῇ πάλαι (25) [± 21, Κύμῃ, Φωκαίᾳ, Ἐρυθραῖς, Σμύρνῃ, Κ]ολοφῶνι, Τέωι, Έφέσωι, Πριήνηι πρὸς τῶι Μαιάνδρου στόματι, Μειλήτῳ, Ἰάσωι, Βαργυλίοις, Κεράμωι, (26) [Ἁλικαρνάσσωι, Μύνδωι, Κνίδωι, Φύσκωι, Ἀτταλείαι, Ἀσπένδωι], Πέργηι, Μαγύδωι, Φασηλίδι, Σίδηι Κορυφῆι.

(ll. 22-26, § 9)

“If anyone imports or exports anything by sea, let him register it with the customs collector in [all] those [places written below: at the temple on] the Black Sea, Calchedon, Dascyleum, Apollonia at the mouth of the Rhyndacus, Cyzicus, Priapus, Parium, Lampsacus, [Abydus, Dardanus, Sigeum, Alexandria, Hamaxitus, A]ssus, Gargarus, Poroselene, Antandrus, Asturia, Adramyteum, Atarneus, Pitane, Elaea, Myrine, the old […, Cyme, Phocaea, Erythrae, Smyrna, C]olophon, Teos, Ephesus, Priene at the mouth of the Maeander, Miletus, Iasus, Bargylia, Ceramus, [Halicarnassus, Myndus, Cnidus, Physcus, Attaleia, Aspendus,] Perge, Magydus, Phaselis, and Side Coryphe.”

**3:** IIvir, q[uei ex h(ac) l(ege) factus creatusque erit (59) --- de] eis ageis ita rationem init{i}o itaque h[abeto --- uni] homini [---]et, neive unius hominis nomine, quoi ex lege Rubria, quae fuit, colono eive quei in [colonei numero scriptus (60) est, agrum, quei in Africa est, dari oportuit licuitvel --- amplius iug(era) ??? in singulos pedites data adsign]ata fuise iudicato, neive unius hominus [nomine, quoi ex lege Rubria, quae fuit,] colono [eive, quei in colonei nu]mero scriptus est, agrum, quei in Africa est, dari oport<u>it licuitve, amplius iug(ere) (ducenta) in [singulos equites (61) data adsignata fuise iudicato --- **neive maiorem numerum in Africa hominum in coloniam coloniasve deductum est fu]iseve iudicato quam quantum numeru[m ex lege Rubria, seive pl(ebei) scit]o, quae <f>[uit, ab IIIviro col(oniae) dedu]cendae in Africa hominum in coloniam coloniasve deduci oportuit licuitve.[[2]](#footnote-3)**

(ll. 58-61)

“The duumvir, [who will have been appointed or elected by this law…] is to act in this way, and to [have] a calculation [concerning] this land: [… to a single] person […], nor in the name of an individual, to whom as a colonist or to one who has been recorded in [the category of a colonist,] by the Lex Rubria, which has been repealed, [is it permitted or allowed for the land that is located in Africa to be granted, let (the duumvir)] judge [that more than ??? *iugera* have been granted or allotted to individual footmen]; nor [in the name of] an individual [to whom] as a colonist, [or to one who] has been recorded [in] the category [of a colonist, by the Lex Rubria, which has been repealed,] is it permitted or allowed for the land that is located in Africa to be granted, [let him judge that] more than 200 *iugera* [have been granted or assigned to individual horsemen; nor] let him judge that [a greater number of men has been or had been established in Africa in a colony or colonies] than however many men it was permitted or allowed to establish in Africa in a colony or colonies for [founding a colony by the triumvir, according to the Lex Rubria, or plebiscite,] which [has been repealed.]”

**4: [--- que]i ager locus in Africa est, quei Romae publice veniei<t> venieritve**, quod eius agr[i locei, quei popul]eis libereis in Africa sunt, quei <e>orum <in> ameicitiam populei Romanei bello Poinicio proxsumo manserunt, queive a[d vac (76) imperatorem populi Romanei bello Poinicio proxsumo perfugerunt, eis datum adsignatum est --- pro eo agro loco **IIvir** in diebus ??? proxsumeis, qu]ibus IIvir [ex h(ac) l(ege) factus c]reatusve erit, **facito, quantum agri loci quoiusque in populi leiberei** inve eo agr[o loco, quei ager l]ocus perfugeis datus adsignatusque est, **ceivis Romanei ex h(ac) l(ege) factum erit,** quo pro agro loco ager loc[us ceivei Ro]mano ex h(ac) l(ege) (77) [commutatus redditusque non erit, tantusdem modus agri locei quoieique populo leibero perfugeisve detur asignetur…]

(ll. 75-77)

“Whatever land or place is located in Africa, which has (not?) been or will (not?) be leased publicly at Rome, whatever of this land [or place has been designated or granted to those who are] the free [peoples] in Africa, whichever of these have remained in friendship with the Roman people from the most recent Punic War, or whoever [deserted to a commander of the Roman people in the most recent Punic War – in exchange for this land or place, the duumvir, in the next ??? days after he will have been [appointed] or elected [by this law,] is to see it done that, however much of this land or territory is in (the territory of) a free people, or in the land [or place, of which some land or] place has been granted to deserters, this land be made that of a Roman citizen by this law, in exchange for which land or place, a land or place [will not have been exchanged or restored to a] Roman [citizen] by this law, (and he is to see to it that) [as large a measure of land or territory is given or assigned to the free people or to the deserters.]”

**5: …facito, quan[tum Xuirei, quei ex] lege Livia factei createive sunt fueruntve, eis hominibus agrum in Africa dederunt adsignaveru[ntv]e, quos stipendium (78) [pro eo agro populo Roman pendere oportet…**

(ll. 77-8)

“(The duumvir) is to see it done that, however much [the decemviri, who] have been or had been appointed or elected [by] the Lex Livia, have given or assigned to those for whom it is proper to pay a stipend to the Roman people for this land...”

**6:** [extra eum agrum locum, quei ex lege Rubria, quae fuit, colono eive, quei in colonei numero scriptus est, datus adsignatus est, – quo pro agro loco **ager** locus **com]mutatus redditusve non erit, extraque eum agrum, quei ager intra finis populorum leiber<o>rum Vticensium H[adrumetinorum T]ampsitanorum Leptitanorum Aqui<l>litanorum Vsalitanorum Teu<d>alensium, quom in ameicitiam p//opulei Romanei (80) [venerunt, fuit…]**

(ll. 79-80)

“[...apart from the land or place which has been granted or assigned to a colonist or to one who has been recorded in the category of a colonist by the Lex Rubria, which has been repealed – in exchange for this land or place, a land or place] will not have been exchanged or restored, and apart from this land, of which land was within the boundaries of the free peoples of Utica, [Hadrumentum,] Thapsus, Leptis, Acholia, Usalis, and Tudalis, when they [came] into the friendship of the Roman people…”

**7:** ποιησάντων δὲ τῶν θεῶνεὐημερίαν ἡμῖν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τὴν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους αὐτῶν,ἂν ἀξιῶσι Ῥωμαῖοι συντίθεσθαι περὶ φιλίας, συνθησόμεθα, ὥστ᾽ εἶναι πρὸς ὑμᾶς τὴν αὐτὴν φιλίαν, (13) ἐφ᾽ ᾧτε μὴ ἐξεῖναι αὐτοῖς ἄρασθαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς μηδέποτε πόλεμον, μηδ᾽ εἶναι Ῥωμαίους κυρίους Κερκυραίων μηδ᾽ Ἀπολλωνιατῶν καὶ Ἐπιδαμνίων μηδὲ Φάρου μηδὲ Διμάλης καὶ Παρθίνων μηδ᾽ Ἀτιντανίας. (14) ἀποδώσουσι δὲ καὶ Δημητρίῳ τῷ Φαρίῳ τοὺς οἰκείους πάντας, οἵ εἰσιν ἐν τῷ κοινῷ τῶν Ῥωμαίων.

(Pol. 7.9.12-14)

“When the gods have granted us victory in the war with the Romans and their allies, if the Romans think it proper to institute peace, we will make it so that this peace includes you, on these terms: that it not be possible at any time for the Romans to wage war on you, and that the Romans not be lords of the Corcyreans, Apollonians, or Epidamnians, or of Pharos, Dimale, or of the Parthinians or Atitanians. They will give up all the holdings which are under Roman control on Pharos to Demetrius.”

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81, 1991. pp. 1-9. Print.

1. All translations are my own [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The portion in bold is what I have chosen to read as an example of the text; the rest is important to the argument as a whole, but is particularly difficult to render in a manner that remains comprehensible. My translation remains included in this handout, and any comments are appreciated. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)