

DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE EMPEROR HADRIAN¹

HADRIAN AND THE ACHAEANS

A mutilated Athenian inscription containing a decree of the Achaean League was published by Dittenberger as *I.G.*, III, 18, and through a very natural error it was dated by him between A.D. 211 and 222. Subsequently Dittenberger found among the inscriptions which the German archaeologists discovered at Olympia another copy of the same document. The new copy showed that the inscription contained a letter written by Hadrian in A.D. 126 and a decree passed by the Achaeans in the same or in the following year. In re-editing the Athenian copy as *I.G.*, II², 1094, Kirchner reported the copy at Olympia and gave the reader a reference to its publication, but he himself forgot to use it, retaining with scrupulous acknowledgements both the erroneous date and old restorations which Dittenberger had already retracted. Under the circumstances it will not be amiss to re-edit here the Athenian copy with those letters underlined which are attested at Olympia.

The restorations are by Dittenberger except that I have substituted from spatial considerations *ἐπειδή* for *ἐπεὶ* in line 1 and *ἀναθεῖναι* for *ἀναστῆσαι* in line 4, have added *ἐψηφισμένας* in line 3, *καὶ ἔλαβον αὐτοὶ δι' ἧς ὁ μέγιστος καὶ* in line 4 and *ὡς ἐπιφθόρους οὔσας, τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς* in line 5, and have suppressed the restoration *τῶ[ν τειμῶν* in line 5, where I read the last visible letter as iota or at least as a vertical hasta unsuitable for omega, which is in this copy a rounded letter. In line 3, moreover, where Dittenberger restored *καὶ ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς*, I have substituted the phrase *ἐπιτρέψαι δὲ αὐτοῖς*, because the decree as presented by Dittenberger and Purgold, *Inscripfen von Olympia* (Berlin, 1896), no. 57, itself arranges for the publication in lines 26 and 27. The Achaeans, it appears, had in the usual manner voted honors which they did not seriously believe the emperor would accept in full. They expected him to accept some and to reject others as excessive, and inasmuch as the excessive ones were probably very costly, they wished to wait for his acceptance before incurring the expense of erecting, for example, statues in precious metals and of engraving in various places an elaborate and pretentious account which might subsequently have to be removed. "It is a striking fact," writes a student of the imperial cult, "that during the early centuries of the Roman Empire almost every emperor felt under obligation to define a policy of accepting or refusing statues in precious metals, and the absolute monarchs such as Caligula, Nero, Domitian, Commodus, and Caracalla are the rulers who

¹ This study, one by-product of a year's activity in Athens, was made possible by assistance from the Council for Research in the Social Sciences at Columbia University.

[*vacat* Ἐπὶ στρατῶν Ἀχαιῶν ὁ Πο(πλίον) ὁ Ἐγνατίου ὁ Βραχ[ύλλου] ἔδοξεν τῷ κοινῷ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν *vacat*]
 [ἐπειδὴ πρεσβεία ἐπέμφθη πρὸς τὸν θειότατον Α[ὐτοκράτορα Κάισαρα Τραιανὸν Ἀδριανὸν Σεβασ]
 [τὸν δι' ἧς ἐδέοντο α.] ὑτὸν οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ προσδέξασθαι τὰς τεῖμας [ἀς τὰς ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἐν ἐλπίδι ἐψηφισμένας ἐπιτρέψαι δὲ]
 [αὐτοῖς ἀναθεῖναι σ]τήλας ἐνγεγραμμένον ἐχούσας τὸ περὶ τῶν [τεμῶν ψήφισμα, καὶ ἔλαβον αὐτοὶ δι' ἧς ὁ μέγιστος καὶ θεῖ]
 5 [ότατος αὐτοκράτω]ρ τινὰς μὲν προσήκατο τῶν τεμῶν τι [τὰς δὲ ὡς ἐπιφθόνους οὕσας παρητήσατο τὴν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς ὑπὸ]
 [τοῦ θειοτάτου αὐτ]οκράτορος ἀντ[ιγραφεί]σαν ἐπιστολὴν [ν -----]]

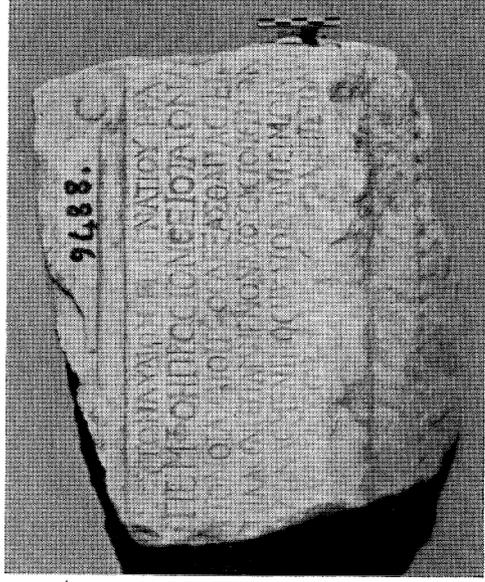


Fig. 1. Decree of the Achaean League,
Athenian Copy

officially permitted their likenesses in gold and silver.”² There can be little doubt that what Hadrian refused from the Achaeans were divine honors, and we have recently recovered two brilliant examples of the imperial policy in the now famous letters of Claudius to the Alexandrians and of Tiberius to the Gytheates.³

On a visit to Olympia I had the opportunity of examining the copy discovered in the old German excavations. Although I could not find a join between the group of fragments *f, g, h* and the group of fragments *i, k, l, m*, it seemed to me clear from the lines of cleavage that the group *i, k, l, m* belongs just above the group *f, g, h* and not below it as Dittenberger assumed.

HADRIAN AND THYATIRA

Eight non-contiguous fragments of Pentelic marble, all of which preserve part of a smooth back, belong to a single stele about 0.08 m. thick and inscribed with letters 0.012-0.016 m. high. A margin 0.03 m. wide frames the inscription on the right and left and is separated from it by a groove. The restoration suggests a width of about one meter, but the original height of the stele is not apparent. The engraving is technically interesting: the letters run alternately smaller and larger in size, and two or three types of epsilon, rho, and upsilon may appear together on the same piece.

The extant fragments of this inscription were discovered on the Acropolis or on its slopes at various times between 1837 and 1878. Koehler made the first step toward a serious edition when he discovered that fragments *a, b, c, d, e* belonged to the same inscription, as Dittenberger reported in the commentary to *I.G.*, III (1878), 12. From the subject matter Dittenberger surmised that fragment *f* might belong to the same document, a conjecture which Leonardos subsequently verified, but he himself worked to reconstruct the text with the help of the first five fragments alone. Despite two or three false deductions Dittenberger extracted in a brilliant manner considerable information from the pieces at his disposal. For one thing he showed the connection between fragments *c* and *d*. Kirchner's edition in *I.G.*, II² (1916), 1088 included fragment *f*, but it could only reproduce Dittenberger's text, because Kirchner did not see all the fragments himself. In this article I add two other pieces (*g* and *h*), I publish photographs and practical data, and I present various re-readings, but the main contribution which I hope to make is a demonstration that the sense of the document can be recovered in a continuous section running across fragments *c, f, d* certainly, and perhaps from the latter across fragment *a* as well.

² K. Scott on p. 123 of "The Significance of Statues in Precious Metals," *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, LXII, 1931, pp. 101-123.

³ Compare M. I. Rostovtzeff, "L'empereur Tibère et le culte impérial," *Revue historique*, CLXIII, 1930, pp. 1-26; L. R. Taylor, "Tiberius' Refusals of Divine Honors," *Transactions of the American Philological Association*, LX, 1929, pp. 87-101; M. P. Charlesworth, "The Refusal of Divine Honors, an Augustan Formula," *Papers of the British School at Rome*, XV, 1939, pp. 1-10; *et al.*



Fig. 2. Thyatiran Decree, Fragments *c*, *f*, *d*, *a*, *b*, and (at Bottom) *e*

Fragment *a* (E[pigraphical] M[useum] 8383) was found on May 28, 1837, on the Acropolis south of the Parthenon. It preserves part of the right side, but it is broken away at the left, above, and below. Height, 0.295 m.; width, 0.185 m. K. S. Pittakys, *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*, 1856, no. 2676. (Ph. Le Bas, *Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure*, I, no. 393.) W. Dittenberger, *I.G.*, III (1878), 12, fragment *a*, from Koehler's copy. J. Kirchner, *I.G.*, II² (1916), 1088, fragment *a*.



Fig. 3. Thyatiran Decree, Fragments *g* and *h*

Fragment *b* (E. M. 9485) was found on November 10, 1839, in "archaeological investigations" on the Acropolis east of the Erechtheum. It preserves part of the right side, but it is broken away at the left, above, and below. Height, 0.27 m.; width, 0.405 m. K. S. Pittakys, *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*, 1853, no. 1432. (A. R. Rangabé, *Antiquités Helléniques*, II [Athens, 1855], 2312.) W. Dittenberger, *I.G.*, III (1878), 12, fragment *b*, from copies by Ross and Koehler. J. Kirchner, *I.G.*, II² (1916), 1088, fragment *b*.

Fragment *c* (E. M. 4944) was first recorded in the Pinacotheca on the Acropolis. It preserves part of the left side, but it is broken away at the right, above, and below. Height, 0.38 m.; width, 0.14 m. W. Dittenberger, *I.G.*, III (1878), 12, fragment *c*, from copies by Ross, Velsen, and Koehler. (J. Kirchner, *I.G.*, II² [1916], as 1087 from Velsen's copy and as 1088, fragment *c*, from Koehler's reading).

Fragment *d* (E. M. 9486) was found "near the base of Athena Promachus" on the Acropolis. It is broken away at the sides, above, and below. Height, 0.32 m.; width, 0.19 m. K. S. Pittakys, *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*, 1853, no. 1360. W. Dittenberger, *I.G.*, III (1878), 12, fragment *d*, from Koehler's collation. J. Kirchner, *I.G.*, II² (1916), 1088, fragment *d*.

Fragment *e* (E. M. 5832) was found in 1838 on the Acropolis in "archaeological investigations" east of the Erechtheum. It preserves part of the left side, but it is broken away at the right, above, and below. Height, 0.21 m.; width, 0.11 m. K. S. Pittakys, *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*, 1853, no. 1443. (A. R. Rangabé, *Antiquités Helléniques*, II [Athens, 1855], 2314.) W. Dittenberger, *I.G.*, III (1878), 12, fragment *e*, from Koehler's copy. (J. Kirchner, *I.G.*, II² [1916], 1088, fragment *e*.)

Fragment *f* (E. M. 9490) was found February 5, 1853, on the Acropolis west of the Propylaea. It is broken away at the sides, above, and below. Height, 0.34 m.; width, 0.20 m. K. S. Pittakys, *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*, 1854, no. 2131. W. Dittenberger, *I.G.*, III (1878), 13, from Koehler's copy. J. Kirchner, *I.G.*, II² (1916), 1088, fragment *f*.

Fragment *g* (E. M. 8381 + 8382) was found November 17, 1839, on the

Acropolis in "archaeological investigations" west of the Erechtheum. It is broken away at the sides, above, and below. Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.19 m. K. S. Pittakys, *Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική*, 1842, no. 1067. A. R. Rangabé, *Antiquités Helléniques*, II (Athens, 1855), 598. W. Dittenberger, *I.G.*, III (1878), 15, from Velsen's copy. (J. Kirchner, *I.G.*, II² [1916], 1090.)

Fragment *h* (E. M. 4237) was found on the south slope of the Acropolis. It is broken away at the sides, above, and below. Height, 0.24 m.; width, 0.12 m. W. Dittenberger, *I.G.*, III (1882), 3985, from Lolling's copy.

A.D. 132-138

c, f, d, a

Ἀγαθῆ

[Τύχη]

[τοῦ θειοτάτο]ν Αὐτοκράτορ[ος Καίσαρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Ὀλυμπίου]
 [ἔδοξεν τῆ Θυα]τειρηῶν πόλ[ει, — — — — — Record of the proposer — — — — — ἐπειδὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ]
 5 μ[εγίστου Αὐτο]κράτορος Καίσα[ρος Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Ὀλυμπίου σωτήρος]
 καὶ [εὐεργέτο]ν πατρὸς τῆς πα[τρίδος ἔτυχεν ἡ ἡμετέρα πόλις μεγάλων δωρεῶν, δι']
 ὧν [πάντα τὰ ἔθ]νη τῆς ἀπάσης Ἑ[λλάδος εὐεργετεῖται, καὶ τὸ συνέδριον τὸ Πανε]λ
 λήμι[ον ἐψηφίσα]το πάντα ἃ Μέτ[ιος — ^{±6} — ὁ] τοῦ σ[υνεδρίου — — ^{±5} — — εἶπε, ἀνα]
 γράψα[ι Ἀθήνησι] ἐν Ἀκροπόλει ἐ[ν στήλῃ πάσ]ας δωρεὰς ὡς [ἕκασται ἐδόθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ]
 10 μ[εγίστου τῶν π]οτε βασιλέων Αὐ[τοκράτορ]ος Καίσαρος Τραια[νοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ]
 Ὀλυμπί[ου Πανελλ]ληνίου Διός, ἐφ' [ὅτου τὸ τοι]οῦτο ἔδοξεν· ἀγα[θῆ τύχη] δεδόχθαι τῷ Θυα]
 τε[ι]ρη[ῶν] σ[υνεκλή]τῳ δήμῳ τό[δε μὲν τὸ χάρι]σμα ἐνχαράξαι λίθ[ῳ καὶ προσαναθεῖναι, ὅπω]
 15 ς [ἂν] ἐν [πρώτοις] ἔκδηλον [ὑπάρχη] τοῖς Ἑλ[λησι] ἅπασιν ὅσων [εὐεργεσιῶν τ]έτ[ε]υχ[ε]
 α[ὑτὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ βασι]λέως ὅτ[ι ἰδία καὶ κοι]νῇ πᾶν τὸ τῶν Ἑλλή[νων ἔθνος ε]ὐεργέ[τ]ησ[εν]
 ὁ βα[σιλεὺς — — — — —]ν ἐξ αὐ[— — — — — τ]ὸ συνέδριον ὡς [— — ^{±7} — —]ιμι[.]ν κοινῇ
 20 ε[— — — — —]θη[ι] [— — — — —]ν Εὐεργέτιν Καρπ[οφόρον διὰ τῶ]ν Μυστηρίω[ν]
 οἱ [— — — — — Πανε]λλήνιον δι' ὧν ἐψη[φισ] — ^{±7} — ὁ]μολογουν[— —]
 [— — — — — ἰ]δία τὰ τε ἔθνη κ[αὶ — — — — — το]ῦτο τοῦ τ[—]
 [— — — — —]ν καὶ τὴν ἡμ[ετέραν πόλιν — — ἐκδ]ήλωσ καὶ πολλ[α]
 [— — — — —]πων ἔτι τὴν
 25 [— — — — —]λα]μβάνων ὑπέ[ρ]
 [— — — — —] τῶν ὑδάτων α[—]
 [— — — — —]α τὰς ἀπάντων
 [— — — — —]ε [^] [∩] [∨] [—]

b

[— — — — —]ειν προσ[— — — — —]
 25 [— — — — —]ι * μυριάδας εἴκοσιν χάριν
 [— — — — —]ην τὴν περὶ τὸν πυρὸν ἀφθο ^ν
 [νίαν — — — — —] τῆς τοῦ βασ]ιλέως φιλοδωρίας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν
 [— — — — —]ως αὐτὸς σχὼν πολλάκις, ἡνίκα
 [— — — — —] ἔχουσ]ιν εἰσαεὶ τὴν τῶν ὄρων ἄμε ^ν

30 [τακίνητον ἀσφάλειαν ----- διὰ τ]ῆς τοῦ βασιλέως προνοίας, ἔτι δὲ
 [-----]ι ἐπιτρέψας αἰτήσασιν παρ' αὐτοῦ
 [----- τὰ χρήμα]τα εἰς ἕτερον ἔργον καταλεί ν
 [πειν-----] τῆς γῆς φόρους ἴσους γενέσ ν
 [θαι-----]

e

35 μ[-----]
 φαν[-----]
 ψηφ[ισ-----]
 μεν[-----]
 Σακε[ρδω-----]
 40 καὶ Ἰου[λι-----]
 τῆς ἀ[ναγραφῆς καὶ ἀναστάσεως τῆς στηλῆς Ἀθήνησι ἐπιμελείσθω ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν]
 Σεβα[στῶν-----]
 Τι·Κλ·Μ[-----]

vacat

g

] πόλιω [
 τὸ σεμνότα]τον Πανε[λλην-
] στυ[γκ]λήτου κα[
]ου δῆλος δέ ἐστ[τι
 κ]αὶ εὐεργετῶν τ[
] εὐεργέτησε[
]εν παρὰ τοῦ[
]χι παρὰ[

h

]ε[
]ιν μει[
]τροφω[
]του μ[
]νε[
]ωσ[
]ων[

Restorations are my own except for the following, which I have adopted from my predecessors, or which, proposed by my predecessors, have suggested my own:

(1) Pittakys. (2) τοῦ θειοτάτο]ν Αὐτοκράτορ[ος, Dittenberger. (3) Θυα]τειρηῶν, Dittenberger. (4) Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρ[ρος, Pittakys; Τραιανοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Ὀλυμπίου, Dittenberger. (5) πα[τρίδος, Pittakys. (6) Πανελ, Dittenberger. (7) Μέττ[ιος and ἀνα, Dittenberger. (8-12) Αὐτοκράτορ]ος Καίσαρος Τραια[νοῦ (9) and Πανελλ]ηνίου (10), Pittakys; ἀνα]γράφαι ἐν στηλῆι λιθίνῃ τ]ῆς δωρεᾶς ὡ[ς ἕκασται ἐδόθησαν ὑπὸ τοῦ] μεγίσ[του Αὐτοκράτορ]ος Καίσαρος Τραια[νοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ] | Ὀλυμπί]ου Πανελληνίου· τ]οῦτο ἔδοξεν· ἀγα[θῆι τύχῃ, δεδόχθαι καὶ τὸ τῆς | Θυα]τε[ι]ρη[ῶν πόλεως ψήφ]ισμα ἐνχαράξει λίθ[ωι καὶ στηῆσαι --- ὅπω]ς [ἀν φα]ν[ερὸν γένηται τοῖς Ἑλ]λησι ἅπασιν, Dittenberger. (13) Ἑλλή]νων, Pittakys; βασι]λέως and ἔθνος, Dittenberger. (14) βα[σιλεὺς and φιλοτε]μι[α]ν, Dittenberger. (15) θεὰ]ν Εὐεργέτιν Καρπ[οφόρον, Dittenberger. (16) Pittakys. (17) καὶ κοινῆ καὶ ἰ]δίᾳ, Dittenberger. (18) ἡμ[ετέραν, Dittenberger. (20) Dittenberger. (27) ἀφθο]νίαν οὐ μόνον τῆς τοῦ βασι]λέως φιλοδοξίας, Pittakys. (29-30) ἔχουσ]ιν εἰς αἰὲ τὴν τῶν ὄρων ἀμε]τακίνητον ἀσφάλειαν διὰ τ]ῆς, Dittenberger. (32-34) Dittenberger. (35-36) στε]φάν[ω, Pittakys. (37) ψήφ]ισμα, Pittakys. (41-43) τῆς ἀ[ναγραφῆς καὶ ἀναστάσεως τῶν στηλῶν ἐπιμελείσθω ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν] | Σεβα[στῶν καὶ ἄρχων τοῦ σεμνοτάτου συνεδρίου τῶν Πανελλήνων] | Τι: Κλ. Ἡ[ρώδης Ἀττικὸς Μαραθώνιος], Dittenberger. (Fragment g) ἐστ[ι Rangabé; τὸ σεμνότατ]ον Πανε[λλήνων συνέδριον, Dittenberger.

According to my arrangement the inscription presented an account of a series of benefactions from the reigning emperor Hadrian to the city of Thyatira, the whole prefaced by, or contained within, a decree of Thyatira calling for the publication of the record at Athens as the seat of the Panhellenion and as the center of the Greek world. The phrase τῷ Θεῷ | τε[ι]ρην[ῶν συνκλή]τῳ δήμῳ (10-11), if correctly restored, indicates that the decree was passed at an extraordinary session of the people.⁴

The establishment of the synhedrion of the Panhellenes at Athens in A.D. 132⁵ constitutes a *terminus post quem* for the inscription. Both in respect to the situation and in respect to the appearance of the stele the closest parallel for this monument is an inscription erected at Athens by the delegates of Sardes, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 83.

Possibly in line 11 we should with Dittenberger restore the phrase τὸ ψήφισμα ἐνχαράξαι, more or less of an epigraphical formula; but the sense seems to require a resolution to engrave Hadrian's benefaction. The verb χαρίζομαι (*donate*) was commonly used in this period, and the noun χάρισμα seems to me acceptable.

In line 10 the form ἔδοσεν calls for special notice but for no emendation. It is obviously an aorist form of δίδωμι, and it constitutes an early example of a usage regular in modern Greek. The term βασιλεύς, by which later the Byzantine emperors were designated, is applied to Hadrian in lines 9, 13, 14, and 30.

Sacerdotianus, if my impression of line 39 is correct, may have been the Claudius Socrates Sacerdotianus mentioned in the dedication *B.C.H.*, XI, 1887, pp. 101-104. He himself held the principal offices at Thyatira, and so did his son Tib. Cl. Menogenes Caecilianus, ἄνδρα ἠθους ἔνεκα καὶ παιδείας καὶ ἀρετῆς τε πάσης ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τῆς Ἀσίας καταριθμούμενον, ἔν τε πρεσβείαις καὶ χορηγίαις καὶ ἔργων κατασκευαῖς καὶ πάσαις φιλοτιμίαις καὶ πᾶσι καιροῖς τοῖς ἐπείγουσιν ἐπιδεικνύ[μ]ενον τῆν τε εἰς ἑαυτὴν [the Council of Thyatira] καὶ τὴν πατρίδα εὖνοϊαν. In line 42 Dittenberger was probably right in recognizing a reference to an ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν | Σεβ[αστῶν] responsible for the erection of the stele, but there is no reason for identifying the ἀρχιερεὺς with Τι·Κλ·Ἡ[ρώδης Ἀττικὸς Μαραθῶνιος] as Dittenberger did. The supposed first letter of the name Ἡ[ρώδης] is not on the stone. Pittakys, who is not always wrong, read it as mu, Koehler saw only a vertical hasta, and I believe that the crossbar of an eta would still appear, and that since it does not, the reading eta is excluded. After all, the stele contains a decree of Thyatira and the charge of erecting it should fall not on the archon of the Panhellenes but on the delegate of Thyatira. The above mentioned Tib. Cl. Menogenes Caecilianus would have been a more likely suggestion for line 43. He, too, was an ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν Σεβαστῶν, and he frequently represented Thyatira away from home.

⁴ Compare the Athenian expression σύγκλητος ἐκκλησία (session specially convoked).

⁵ M. N. Tod, *J.H.S.*, XLII, 1922, pp. 167-180. P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Hadrien* (Cairo, 1934), pp. 102-111.

HADRIAN AND BEROEA

Two copies of a letter of Hadrian,⁶ which have come to light in Macedonian Beroea, should be reconstructed as separate inscriptions but treated together. Cormack has meritoriously republished Text A of this document with improved readings and with a photograph, while also he reproduced and to some extent utilized Delacoulonche's copy of Text B, now lost. Thus Cormack, who personally re-examined the more important stone A in company with Charles Edson, has laid the proper foundation for a study of the whole document.

The restoration of the preamble goes back to Plassart, the original editor of Text A, except for the word *τρίτον*, which I have recognized in line 4 of Text B and which in abbreviation I have accordingly included also in the lacuna of Text A. The tentative reconstruction particularly of A lines 6-8 (= B lines 7-11) is my own.

TEXT A

[Α ὕ τ ο κ ρ ά τ ω ρ Κ α ῖ σ] α ρ, θ ε ο ὕ Τ ρ α ι α
 [νοῦ Παρθικοῦ υἱός, θεοῦ Νέρονα] υἱώνος, Τραιανὸς Ἄδρι
 [ανὸς Σεβαστός, ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστο]ς, δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας
 [τὸ —, ὑπατος τὸ γ, Βεροιαίων τοῖ]ς ἄρχουσι καὶ τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τ[ῶ]
 5 [δήμῳ χαί]ρειν
 [Οἱ ἐλθόντες σὺν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀξιῶ]ματι ἔτυχον προσόδου οἱ πρέσβεις
 [καὶ ἀκριβῶς ἐδήλωσαν τὰ περὶ ὑμῶν, ὅσα δ' ἐ]δεήθητέ μου συνεχώρησα, δίκαι[ά]
 [τε ὄντα ἡγούμενος καὶ οὕτως γίγνεσθαι β]ουλόμενος > τὰ κοινὰ συνεδρε[νό]
 [μενα ----- μ]ήποτε ἀγοραίας οὔσης εἰς ΤΙΚΤΕΙΓ\◇
 10 [-----]ηρίου > τὰς πέντε μυριάδας ἀς ὑπὲ[ρ]
 [----- Κ]λαύδιος Κρίσπος, οὐ τοῖς συνέδρο[ις]
 [-----] τὰ εἰς τ[ὸ]ν ναὸν μύρια δισχέιλια πεν(τακόσια).

TEXT B

[Α ὕ τ ο κ ρ ά τ ω ρ Κ α ῖ σ α ρ θ ε ο ὕ] Τ ρ α ι α
 [νοῦ Παρθικοῦ υἱός, θεοῦ Νέρονα υἱώνος, Τ]ραιανὸς
 [Ἄδριανὸς Σεβαστός, ἀρχιερεὺς μέγιστος], δημαρχι
 [κῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ ---ον, ὑπατος τὸ τρ]ίτον, Βεροι
 5 [αἰων τοῖς ἄρχουσι καὶ τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δ]ήμῳ^{υυυ}
 [χαί]ρειν] *vacat*

⁶ Text A: A. Plassart, *B.C.H.*, XLVII, 1923, pp. 163-185; J. J. E. Hondius et alii, *S.E.G.*, II (1924), 398; J. M. R. Cormack, *J.R.S.*, XXX, 1940, pp. 148-152. Text B: Delacoulonche, *Revue des Sociétés Savantes*, V, 1858, p. 765. Charles Edson has kindly permitted me to consult his unpublished reading and notes on Text A.

[Οἱ ἐλθόντες σὺν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ ἀξιώματι ἔτυχ]ον προσό
 [δου οἱ πρέσβεις καὶ ἀκριβῶς ἐδήλωσα]ν τὰ περι
 [ὑμῶν, ὅσα δ' ἐδεήθητέ μου συνεχώρησα, δίκαι]ά τε ὄντα
 10 [ἡγούμενος καὶ οὕτως γίνεσθαι βουλόμε]γος· τὰ κοι
 [νὰ συνεδρευόμενα -----]θαρπλην
 [-----]ενοι
 [----- ηρίου· τὰς πέν]τε μυ
 [ριάδας ἄς ὑπὲρ -----]
 15 [-----]
 [----- τὰ εἰς τὸν ναὸν μύρι]α <δ>ισ<χ>εῖ
 [λια πεντακόσια. Εὐτυχεῖτε] vacat

The document is dated after January 1, 119, because Hadrian was already consul for the third time, and it is dated before December 10, 128, because in B, line 4, the ordinal of his tribunician power, if higher than *δωδέκατον*, would exceed the space, inasmuch as the restoration *εἰκοστόν* is excluded because Hadrian was neither *pater patriae* nor *imperator II*.

Claudius Crispus (A, line 11), as Edson had already observed, is known to us as a high priest of the imperial cult from a Thessalonian inscription dated in 143 A.D.⁷

The restoration of A, line 6 (= B, line 7) finds a parallel for thought and wording in a letter of Trajan to the Pergamenes,⁸ [*Ἐλθούσης ὑμῶν πρεσβείας, ἀποδεξάμ*]ενος αὐτῆς τό τε ἀξίωμα [*καὶ τὰ συγγράμματα, περὶ πάντων ἃ ἐν αὐτ*]οῖς ἠξιώσατε *συγκατεθέμην*. For the restoration of A, line 8 (= B, line 10) compare the *Senatus consultum de Asclepiade*,⁹ line 30: *καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἄρχοντας αὐτῶν ἀποστείλωσιν τὴν σύνκλητον θέλειν καὶ δίκαιον ἡγεῖσθαι ταῦτα οὕτως γίνεσθαι*. For the expression *τὰ κοινὰ συνεδρε[υόμενα* compare Dionysius of Halicarnassus, X, 13: *παρὰ τίνων ἐδέξασθε τὰ γράμματα ξένων; τῶν ποῦ κατοικούντων, ἢ πόθεν ὑμᾶς εἰδόντων, ἢ πῶς τὰνθάδε* (in the Roman Senate) *συνεδρευόμενα ἐπισταμένων*. In B, line 16, where Delacoulonche had read ΑΛΙΣΚΕΙ, the convincing emendation *μύρι]α <δ>ισ<χ>εῖ[λια]* was suggested by Cormack.

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⁷ Heuzey and Daumet, *Mission archéologique de Macédoine* (Paris, 1876), p. 274, no. 112.

⁸ M. Fraenkel, *Die Inschriften von Pergamon*, II (Berlin, 1895), 269.

⁹ C. G. Bruns, *Fontes iuris romani antiqui*⁷, 41.