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THREE TEXTUAL NOTES ON THE NEW MONUMENTUM EPHESENUM

aus: Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik 107 (1995) 248

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This A.D. 62 νόμος τέλους Ἀσίας εἰσαγωγῆς καὶ ἐξαγωγῆς κατὰ τε γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν (*ed. pr. Epigr. Anatol.* 14 [1989]; also *AE* 1989 no. 681; *SEG* 39 [1989] no. 1180) has, predictably, stirred comment from many quarters.¹ Following are notes on three passages of the text.

Line 8. Immediately after the Greek quoted above the stone has [± 40] . Καππαδοκί-
α Γαλατίας Βειθυνίας Ἀσίαν ζωννύουσιν αἴτινές τε χῶραι Καλχηδονίων Βυζαντί-
ων κτλ. In a brief but important note, *ZPE* 85 (1991) 40, H. Wankel observed that the text lost in the lacuna must have referred not to persons (so the *ed. pr.*) but to places, specifically those that surround (ζωννύουσιν = *cingunt*) the province of Asia. But the Greek text that he proposed for the lacuna is, as C. Nicolet has (see the next paragraph) demonstrated (*loc. cit.* 948-55), inappropriate. More felicitously, Wankel concluded his note with the remark that "τόποι oder etwa πόλεις könnte Subjekt [of ζωννύουσιν] in einem Relativsatz sein" — i.e. the beginning of the clause to be restored would be paralleled by the later αἴτινές τε.

Nicolet reminds us that Cappadocia, Galatia and Bithynia do not, by themselves, form a "belt" around Asia; for that Cilicia, Lycaonia and Pamphylia are also needed.² Further, the sequence Cappadocia, Galatia, Bithynia in the preserved part of line 8 looks, when plotted on a map, like part of a counterclockwise order.

Giving effect to all of the above considerations we arrive at the following restoration of the beginning of the sentence: [αἴτινες πόλεις Παμφυλίας Λυκαονίας Κιλικί]α κτλ. In place of αἴτινες πόλεις we may think of οἴτινες τόποι, but not αἴτινες χῶραι, because in the language of this long inscription (164 lines are preserved) the import and export dues were collected only in πόλεις and τόποι of the provinces.³

Lines 59. The words δημοσίων χάριν πραγμάτων δήμου Ῥωμαίων are translated in the *ed. pr.* "wegen einer staatlichen Angelegenheit des römischen Volkes." But δημοσία πράγματα δήμου Ῥωμαίων is the standard Greek version of *respublica populi Romani*. This is another of the many examples of the literal translation of the Latin original that characterizes this Greek text ("Wort für Wort übertragen," *ed. pr.* p. 6; similarly *AE* 1989 p. 221).

Lines 60-61. Exemption from tax is provided ἐάν τέ τι τῶν δημοσίων [± 18] ου δήμου Ῥωμαίων δημοσία φέρηται. I suggest restoring, paralleling the language above, δημοσίων [χάριν πραγμάτων τοῦ αὐτοῦ] οῦ δήμου Ῥωμαίων,⁴ *eadem reipublicae populi Romani gratia*.

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¹ Notably by C. Nicolet. Citations of earlier contributions will be found in his article in *MEFRA* 105 (1993) 929-59. A complete reedition and restudy of this unique document has been undertaken by Nicolet and associates.

² Lycia did not become a separate province until A.D. 74 (Suetonius, *Vesp.* 8).

³ And the following αἴτινες τε χῶραι relates not to provinces but to the *territorium* of cities.

⁴ Possible variants: ἕνεκεν for χάριν; τ]οῦ, with αὐτοῦ omitted.