

A Note about Transliteration

Because this study encompasses both Athenian and Roman sets of legal vocabulary, I have chosen to italicize Latin terms and phrases and to leave specialized Greek terms in the original language, while translating where relevant. I trust that the reader will be able to differentiate between the two languages. To prevent confusion and to enhance ease of readings, commonly used Greek words are transliterated but not italicized: *agon* (contest), *apologia* (defense), *boukoloi* (herdsmen), *daimon* (spirit), *demos* (people), *dikē* (justice), *ephebe* (young man), *erastes* (lover), *eros* (love), *hamartia* (error), *hetaera* (courtesan), *oikoumene* (civilized world), *paideia* (culture), *pathos* (emotional appeal), *pepaideumenos* (educated man), *phratry* (brotherhood), *polis* (city-state), *rhetor* (speaker), *sophrosyne* (self-control), *strategos* (general), *telos* (goal), *topos* (commonplace).