

ARCHAEOPRESS ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY 121



# ROMAN MILITARY TRIBUNES

(1ST C. BC – 3RD C. AD)

A HISTORICAL AND  
PROSOPOGRAPHICAL STUDY

VOLUME I

**PROSOPOGRAPHICAL CATALOGUE, PART 1**

Roman Military Tribunes (*tribuni militum in exercitu*)  
and in the Garrison of the Roman Capital  
(*tribuni militum in praetorio*)

**Ireneusz Łuć**





ARCHAEOPRESS ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGY 121

**Roman Military Tribunes**  
(First Century BC to Third Century AD):  
A Historical and Prosopographical  
Study  
Volume I

Prosopographical Catalogue, Part 1

Roman Military Tribunes (*tribuni militum in exercitu*)  
and in the Garrison of the Roman Capital  
(*tribuni militum in praetorio*)

Ireneusz Łuć

ARCHAEOPRESS ARCHAEOLOGY



ARCHAEOPRESS PUBLISHING LTD

Summertown Pavilion

18-24 Middle Way

Summertown

Oxford OX2 7LG

[www.archaeopress.com](http://www.archaeopress.com)

ISBN 978-1-80327-853-7

ISBN 978-1-80327-854-4 (e-Pdf)

© Ireneusz Łuć and Archaeopress 2024

Cover: Fragmentary marble head of a helmeted soldier, ca. AD 69–79, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Acc. No. 25.78.62. Back cover: Marble male portrait bust wearing military cloak, ca. AD 130, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Acc. No. 26.60.68.



This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/> or send a letter to Creative Commons, PO Box 1866, Mountain View, CA 94042, USA.

This book is available direct from Archaeopress or from our website [www.archaeopress.com](http://www.archaeopress.com)

# Contents

Foreword.....	ii
Tribuni militum in exercitu (from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD) .....	1
A.....	1
B.....	55
C.....	66
D.....	100
E.....	102
F.....	105
G.....	116
H.....	119
I.....	120
L.....	125
M.....	126
O.....	131
P.....	135
R.....	153
S.....	154
T.....	159
V.....	162
Laterculus.....	170
Tribuni militum in praetorio (from the 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD) .....	172
A.....	172
B.....	196
C.....	202
D.....	226
F.....	227
G.....	235
I.....	240
L.....	252
M.....	256
N.....	272
O.....	274
P.....	280
Q.....	303
R.....	305
S.....	308
T.....	321
V.....	328
U.....	348
Laterculus.....	364
Bibliography.....	366

# Foreword

*Roman Military Tribunes* is a historical and prosopographical study of Roman military tribunes who served in such a rank between the first century BC and the third century AD, and is presented in three volumes. Volumes I and II contain the prosopographical catalogue in two parts, after which Volume III offers an analysis of the evolution of the rank of military tribune.

This volume (I) presents a catalogue of 285 Romans who served in the army and held the military rank of tribune, divided into two main groups. The first of these, which is entitled *Tribuni militum in exercitu*, i.e. military tribunes in the army, contains the biographies of 133 military tribunes who were to receive their appointment during first century BC and the first century AD. This group of Roman officers includes those whose later status – later after the reforms of Augustus – would qualify them to serve as senatorial *tribuni laticlavii*, and a much more numerous group who, as *equites* would have qualified to serve as *tribuni angusticlavii*. At this point it should be emphasized that not all known officers who held this rank who lived during this period have been included in the first part of the catalogue, and those omitted here will be included Volume II.

The second group of individuals dealt with in this volume, containing 152 biographical entries in total, entitled *Tribuni militum in praetorio*, features Roman military tribunes who, between the first century BC and the third century AD, who were assigned to serve in the *cohortes praetoriae*, *cohortes urbanae*, *cohortes vigilum* and *equites singulares Augusti*. These formations formally belonged to the Roman military system, although they had a special status. As they alone were stationed on Italian soil, they formed the garrison in Rome, and served to protect the person of the Emperor, (i.e. in praetorio Augusti).

It has been the intention of the author in the present study to analyse the biography of each Roman military tribune mentioned above in a reliable and all-inclusive manner, without forgetting the historical context in which the person in question lived and rose in his *cursus honorum*. For this reason, each of the biographies of individual Roman military tribunes included the following elements, the sources and bibliography, his origin and years of life, his service and career path, an analysis of his ancestral background and family relationships, and a commentary. It is on the basis of the research questions thus formulated that an attempt has been made to provide a comprehensive biography of each of these Roman officers. The completeness of each of these individual biographical reconstructions was determined by the state of the source material and subsequent literature that I was able to access.

The tribunes appearing in the catalogues are listed in alphabetical order according to family affiliation. In the individual entries, after the name follows a note as to their *origo* and tribal affiliation if known, as well as an indication of the period in which they lived. This is followed by an outline of their path of service and promotion, outlining its stages, the nature of the functions and offices held, placing them against the broader historical and legal background specific to the time in which they were held. The next section shows the family relations of each individual being studied, where known or identifiable, including succeeding generations. An attempt is made to illustrate the socio-legal advancement of the representatives of the family the tribune belonged to, in some cases by adoption. Both in the section dealing directly

with the career of the individual and in the ‘commentary’, attempts are made to assess the material advancement achieved by the given Roman military tribune. By analysing the biographies of individual Roman military tribunes in this way, it is possible to give a fairly comprehensive account of the phenomenon of tribunician service, and the significance of this particular category of Roman officers, in terms of their contribution to the institutions of the Roman state and army.

This volume will shortly be followed by a second volume dealing with the second part of the prosopographical catalogue, containing the biographies of those military tribunes serving in the legions alone, together with those of some tribunes living in the first centuries BC and AD not found in Volume I of the work. The third and final volume of the study will be an analysis of the evolution of the rank of military tribune. In the Republican Period tribunes must be considered as holding an ‘office’ rather than a military rank (*gradus*). The status and social origins of military tribunes, their family connections and interpersonal relationships, as well as their conditions and length of service, will be subjected to detailed analysis.

This study would not have been possible without my receiving a research grant funded by the resources of the National Science Centre (Poland) no. DEC-2017/25/B/HS 3/02078, entitled ‘Roman Officers holding the Rank of military Tribune from 1st Century B.C. to the 3rd Century A.D. Historical-prosopographical Study’, for which I would like once again to thank the authorities of the National Science Centre in Kraków. I would also like to apologize for the prolongation of my research on my research topic and the resulting delays in its publication.

Thanks to this grant, I had the opportunity to carry out research abroad, in the American Academy in Rome, and in the Institute of Classical Studies in London. I would especially like to thank the staff of the University of London’s Hellenic and Roman Library for their help with the collections.

I would like to express my undying gratitude to Professor Gian Luca Gregori, Head of the Department Scienze dell’Antichità at Sapienza Università di Roma, for his critical, extremely insightful and very important comments on the content of the biographies of the various Roman military tribunes I have presented in this prosopographical volume. Any errors that have persisted, however, are of course mine alone.

I would like to express my immense and lifelong gratitude to Professor Nicholas Victor Sekunda, Head of the Department of Mediterranean Archaeology at the University of Gdansk, for his help in translating the present volume into English, and for his critical and valuable substantive comments on the content of my text.

Of course I am responsible for any remaining errors. I am immensely grateful to the authorities of Archaeopress Publishing Ltd, Oxford, for accepting the present work for publication, and ensuring that it appears in printed form as well as electronically under the Gold Open Access scheme.

My thanks for their assistance go to the authorities of the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, my Alma Mater, which is celebrating the 80th anniversary of its foundation this year 2024.

The writing of this paper would not have been possible without the opportunity to use online the collections of inscriptions that are held in two epigraphic databases, the Electronic Archive of Greek and Latin Epigraphy (EDR Epigraphic Database Roma) [<http://www.edr-edr.it/>], and the Epigraphik Datenbank ClaussSlaby [<http://www.manfredclaus.de/>] and Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg [<https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/>].



# Tribuni militum in exercitu (from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD)

## Nomina gentilia

### A

#### [Ac]utii

\*C(aius) [Ac]utius L(uci) f(ilius) Ter(entia tribu) Gallus

-tr(ibunus) mil(itum) legionis [pr]imae

-tr(ibunus) militum legionis secundae Sabinae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL X 4876=ILS 2227=AE 1984, 369; EDR119625; EDCS-20400666; ThLL I 471; Suolahti 1955, 131, 316, 342; PME A 12; Devijver, Van't Dack 1982/1983, 167-177; Capini 1991, 21-33; Demougin 1992, 34-35, no. 19; Forni 1996, 3-4, no. 4; Kajava 1996, 501; Camodeca 2008, 6, footnote no. 18; Puppo 2012, 800, 803; De Carlo 2015, 166.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Venafrum/Venafrum

C(aius) [Ac]utius L(uci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu) Gallus / duovir urbis moeniundae bis / praefectus iure deicundo bis / duovir iure deicundo tr(ibunus) mil(itum) / legionis [pr]imae tr(ibunus) militum / legionis secundae Sabinae

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Caius [Ac]utius Gallus was enrolled in the *tribus Terentia*. Included in the lists of this *tribus* were the inhabitants of Venafrum (oppidum, colonia, praefectura, Campania) and those Romans who lived in neighbouring towns (Allifae, Atina, Casinum, Interamna Lirensa, Minturnae-cf. Devijver, Van't Dack 1982/1983, 174; Kajava 1996, 501). These were settlements in Latium and in Campania, which lay along the *Via Latina* and the *Via Appia*. Roman citizens living in Venafrum were enrolled into the *tribus Terentia* in the middle of the third century BC (cf. Cera 2011, 16; Puppo 2012, 802). The Caius [Ac]utius Gallus under discussion here could therefore have come from Venafrum (cf. Suolahti 1955, 166; Devijver, Van't Dack 1982/1983, 169; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 97). He lived during the first century BC.

#### Career:

duovir urbis moeniundae bis

praefectus iure deicundo bis

duovir iure deicundo

tr(ibunus) mil(itum) legionis [pr]imae

tr(ibunus) militum legionis secundae Sabinae

Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus was an *eques Romanus*. His career can be interpreted according to the order of the offices he held, which are preserved in the funerary inscription he left. Sticking to this order, Ségolène Demougin (1992, 34-35, no. 19) has suggested that he, a representative of the Italic *domi nobiles*, was to hold decurional functions first, and only after these, and having already left Venafrum, was he destined for Roman legionary service (in the *legio prima* and *legio secunda Sabina*). He served as a military tribune in these units. The fact that the two legions in which Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus served belonged to the first four Roman legions (i.e. I-IV), suggests that he was elected to the office of military tribune, two times, at the popular assembly (*comitia tributa* cf. Badian 2009, 19). However, the period when these two legions were formed could not have been in the 30s BC as suggested by Ségolène Demougin. It must have taken place much earlier, in fact as early as 43 BC.

Both of these military units, the *legio prima* and the *legio secunda Sabina*, were part of the consular army commanded by Aulus Hirtius and Caius Vibius Pansa Caetronianus (cf. MRR 2.334-336; Keppie 1983, 26, 139). In which case Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus could have held the civil offices mentioned in the first half of the first century BC. The first of these offices was *duovir urbis moeniundae bis*, which he held twice. In carrying out this function he probably supervised the construction of the city walls at Venafrum. Subsequently, Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus, served as a local magistrate holding the yearly office of deputy magistrate (*praefectus iure deicundo bis*), again for two terms, and head of the entire municipal administration (*duovir iure deicundo* (*dicundo*)-cf. W. Liebenam, *Duoviri*, RE V, 2 [1905], col. 1798-1842; Berger 1953, 446, 643; Salmon 1969, 80, 87, 155; Mousourakis 2003, 263: ‘The administration of a city was usually headed by four magistrates (*quattuorviri*), two *duoviri iuri dicundo* and two *duoviri aediles*. The *duoviri iure dicundo* were elected annually by the local assembly and their functions were similar to those of the consuls and praetors in Rome’; C. Gizewski, BNP 4 [2004] Cyr-Epy, col. 739-740: ‘As *duoviri iure dicundo* they are officers of record, and have *iurisdictio* at a lower level, without possessing the *imperium* of the Roman consul or praetor’; W. Eder, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col. 756-757: ‘*Praefectus iure dicundo* dispensed justice in Italy in the Republican period, among Roman citizens living far from Rome in communities where political organization was either lacking or rudimentary (*forum*→*conciliabulum*→*oppidum*). PID (i.e. *praefecti iuri dicundo*) neither had the right to scrutinize existing law courts, nor did they constitute an instance of appeal. A *praefectura* was thus both the (temporary) seat of the official and the legal district for which he was responsible. With developing urban organization in Italy (cf.→*municipium*). PID (i.e. *praefecti iuri dicundo*) became superfluous as officials of the praetor, until finally no further mention is made of them by the Augustan period).

However, the fact that Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus seemingly postponed his military service as military tribune in two Roman legions suggests another hypothetical reconstruction of his career. It cannot be completely ruled out that these municipal offices could have been held after his military service. Such an assumption would of course contradict the thesis proposed by Ségolène Demougin, but such an eventuality has already been contemplated by Lawrence Keppie. Thus, according to Keppie’s suggestion, his career path (*cursus honorum*), started with his military service. Specifically, in the year 43 BC, when, as has been mentioned, the First Legion (*legio prima*) and the Second Sabine Legion (*legio secunda Sabina*) were formed, Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus would have served in these units holding the rank of military tribune. He would therefore have belonged to the staff-council of officers (*consilium*) in the consular army, which was commanded by the aforementioned Aulus Hirtius and Caius Vibius Pansa

Caetronianus. These troops were formally on the side of the Roman Senate, and subsequently took part in battles against Mark Antony (cf. MRR 2.334-336; Keppie 1984a, 115-117, 134, 199, 205; Keppie 2000e, 124). However, as a result of the deaths of the two aforementioned consuls, in the same year 43 BC, command of this consular army, consisting of five legions in total, was taken over by Octavian (cf. MRR 2.336; Keppie 1983, 26-28). Therefore, the military career of Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus could have begun in the year 43 BC and ended in 33 BC (cf. Devijver, Van't Dack 1982/1983, 168-169) or in 31/29 BC, i.e. at a time when the Battle of Actium had already taken place (cf. Keppie 1983, 107, 119, 139; Cera 2011, 16).

Already back in the 1990s, Stefania Capini (1991, 21-33) speculated as to when Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus finished his military service as tribune, and suggested 40 BC. It might be the case that the military service of Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus lasted only three to four years, from the 43 to 40 BC, if following Stefania Capini his civilian life began in 40 BC. While such a short period of military service could be hypothetically possible, the date proposed by Capini presents us with significant problems. The first is when did Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus hold his decurional offices? Hypothetically, it could not have been for less than six years, which has the effect of shifting his civilian career to the years between 40 BC and roughly around 35/34 BC. Importantly, if Roman veterans had only been settled at Venafrum in 40 BC, then from where could Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus have taken the settlers to settle it: a point already made by Lawrence Keppie (2000f, 253). The legionaries with whom the military tribune served must have remained in the ranks of for at least a few years more. Therefore, in the light of the factors outlined above, a chronological caesura located in 30s, or even in the early 20s of the 1st century BC, for the end of the career (*cursus honorum*) of Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus, and the time of the establishment of the Roman military colony (*colonia Augusta Iulia*) in Venafrum is therefore still justified.

### Commentary:

The text of the grave inscription where the individual name (*praenomen*) and gentilicial name (*nomen gentile*) of the individual currently under study are given, is, unfortunately, incomplete (cf. Kajava 1996, 501). The first editors of this inscription suggested that his gentilicial name may have been [Acl]utius (cf. CIL X 4876=ILS 2227). This proposed version of the familial name finds no parallel in the epigraphic record as is currently known. Therefore, a new edition of the text, probably funerary, (cf. Devijver, Van't Dack 1982/1983, 167-177; AE 1984, 369; De Carlo 2015, 166), has revised his family name, which is now read as [Ac]utius or [Aq]utius. This correction makes it possible to include Gaius [Ac]utius Gallus as belonging to the *gens Acutia/Aqutia*. The family mentioned was probably of plebeian origin (ThLL I 471). Its representatives, contrary, of course, to previously suggested interpretations as to the origin of the name [Acl]utius (cf. Schulze 1904, 67; Evans 1967, 128-129, 180) were probably of Etruscan/Gallic descent. On the contrary, both the aforementioned family and the [Ac]utii Galli - [Aq]utii Galli family may have been strongly connected with the area of Latium and Campania (cf. Devijver, Van't Dack 1982/1983, 171-173). The gentilicial name [Ac]utius (from *Acutus*) borne by Gaius was of Italian origin (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 54-55, no.13).

In 90 BC during the Social War two cohorts of Roman troops stationed in Venafrum were viciously slaughtered (Appian, *Bell. Civ.* I.183). The city itself may have suffered in the aftermath of the fighting there. The ensuing demographic situation may have been linked to the later establishment of a colony of Roman veterans there. It was probably with a view to rebuilding

Venafrum and increasing the city's population that the first attempt to settle military settlers there was made by Gaius Julius Caesar (colonia Iulia Venafrum). The second attempt (see colonia Augusta Iulia Venafrum) involved Gaius [Ac]jutius Gallus, under discussion here (cf. Keppie 1983, 138; M.M. Marciano, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt, Addenda, col.267; Puppo 2012, 800).

Importantly, his involvement in carrying out this settlement operation was not unique. Roman military tribunes, as Lawrence Keppie points out, took an active part in the settlement of veterans who had previously served in the same legions. It was such Roman officers who played the role of leaders of such civilian communities, organized, as it were, anew. Such was probably the role that Gaius [Ac]jutius Gallus played in Venafrum (Keppie 1983, 107-109). Moreover, with regard to the military career of the *equus* in question, despite the almost permanent state of civil war in the Roman state in the late 40s and early 30s of the first century BC, his appointments as military tribune for the First and Second Legions were, as has already been mentioned above, obtained as a result of a vote in the popular assembly (*comitia tributa*), and not as an appointment by the Roman commander. According to Livy it was the practice that the military tribunes for the first four Roman legions (*tribuni militum legionibus IIII primis*) were elected in Rome at a popular assembly (*comitia tributa*) from exactly 207 BC. Therefore, every year, in July, twenty-four tribunes were elected at the Roman tribal assembly. Six of them went to each of the first four legions in the Roman army. Regarding the status of these military tribunes: they were also referred to as *tribuni militum a populo*, as has been pointed out by Timothy P. Wiseman (1971, 143-4: 'The elected tribunes had a special significance in that they alone were magistrates of the Roman people'). Military tribunes were ranked below quaestors. The tribunes of the other legions were appointed by the Roman commanders, who possessed the *imperium* to do this (cf. Liv. 7.5; 27.36: '*primis quattuor legionibus populus tribunus creavit: in ceteras consules miserunt*'; Sallust *B.Jug.* 63; Festus 316 L; Taylor 1941, 120, footnote no.29; Taylor 1949, 59; Linderski 1966, 7, 23-24, 105; Nicolet 1967, 29-76; Gelzer 1969, 9; Sumner 1970, 70-71; Paul 1984, 169-170; Oakley 2005, 391-393).

## Aebutii

**\*D(ecimus) Aebut(i)us D(ecimi) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu)**

**-tribunus militum**

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (tabula aenea - decretum Cn. Pompei Strabonis); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; Cichorius 1922, 152-153, no.19; ThLL I 905-906; MRR 2.35, 2.525; Suolahti 1955, 102; 139, 338, 342; Badian 1963, 131; Criniti 1970, 30, 75, 82; Nicolet 1974, 759, no.6; Castrén 1975, 130, no.9; Forni 1996, 4, no.7; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 186, 272.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(nte) d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(ilius) V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(ilius) ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus)

Minuci(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(ilius) ---, M(arcus) Ae]mili(us) Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), Cn(aeus) Corneli(us) Cn(aei) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), T(itus) Anni(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Aureli(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu), L(ucius) Volumni(us) L(uci) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) [---] f(ilius) Suc(cusana tribu), T(itus) Pompei(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu), C(aius) Rabeiri(us) C(ai) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), D(ecimus) Aebuti(us) D(ecimi) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu) [...]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Decimus Aebutius was enrolled in the *tribus Cornelia*. He came from Italy, but unlike other known representatives of the *gens Aebutia*, who are attested as far back as the fifth many BC, he probably no longer lived in Ardea, which was a Roman colony located 4 km from the coastline of the Tyrrhenian Sea in Latium vetus (cf. Suolahti 1955, 156-157, 175, 342; Nicolet 1974, 759, no.6; Castrén 1975, 130, no. 9). He may already have been born in another area of Italy, as the annotation next to his name that he was enrolled in the aforementioned *tribus Cornelia* seems to clearly suggest. Significantly, this was one of the oldest Roman rural tribes and we cannot rule out the possibility that his father, who bore the same *praenomen* as him (see Decimi filius), may also have been enrolled in it. The lists of individuals belonging of the *tribus Cornelia*, even before the Social War in Italy broke out in 91 B.C, could include, among others, in addition to the aforementioned *Decimi Aebutii* (Criniti 1970, 30), residents of Croton (a *colonia civium Romanorum* in Bruttium), Arpinum (municipium, Latium adiectum), Verulae (municipium, Latium) and Fulginiae (municipium, praefectura, Umbria). Roman citizens enrolled in the *tribus Cornelia* owned agricultural holdings located on that strip of land (*ager Romanus*) which was bounded by the *Via Nomentana* and the *Via Tiburtina*. The whole of this narrow area, where agricultural plots were laid out, was situated north-east of Rome and stretched almost as far as the borders of the Nomentum. The inhabitants of this Roman town could also be included in the census list of the *tribus Cornelia* (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 12-13, 35, 45, 71, 266; Wissowa 1900, 1247-1248; ThLL, Onom. 2 C 643-644; 89; Harris 1971, 238-239, 242-243 et seq.; Bradley 2000, 145; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 43, 92, 96). On the basis of the geographical distribution of the few centres where Roman citizens were enrolled in the *tribus Cornelia*, and this was still the case in the period before the turn of the 90s and 80s of the first century BC, it can be assumed, and with a high degree of probability, that Decimus Aebutius, too, may have come more from the lands of south-central or perhaps even central-eastern Italy (cf. Criniti 1970, 85, 88: ‘nel Lazio-Umbria’) than from the still central-western coastline of the Tyrrhenian Sea (Ardea). He lived during the late 2nd and first half of the 1st century BC.

### Career:

Decimus Aebutius, while performing military service, took part in the Social War (cf. Liv. *Per.* 74; W. Eder, DNP 2 [1997] Ark-Ci, col.845-846) mentioned above. Perhaps his appointment as a military tribune was, in general, the first function he had held in his life. His name (*duo nomina*) was recorded in the decree granting Roman citizenship to horsemen who served in the Salluitana turma. This was a squadron of thirty cavalrymen (*equites Hispanos*) who came from the area around present-day Zaragoza. Alongside the Romans, they took part in battles in the Picenum area of Italy. Gnaeus Pompeius Strabon (Appian, *Bell. Civ.* I.207-216; MRR 2.29, 2.32; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 10 [2001] Pol-Sal, col.110), as consul for the year 89 BC, by virtue of

the law (*ex lege Iulia*) and by virtue of his right, issued an administrative decree (*lex data*) in which he granted the right of Roman citizenship (Johnson, Coleman-Norton, Bourne 1961, 63, no. 60) to these Spanish horsemen, where they are all named individually. Moreover, it was these foreign cavalrymen (*peregrini*), who in such circumstances became Roman citizens (*cives Romani*), who were awarded *dona militaria* (Maxfield 1981, 64) for their bravery (*virtutis causa*) during the battles waged. This solemn ceremony of them receiving their new Roman legal status took place after the defeat of the Italic Marsii and the capture of Asculum, took place in the Roman field camp somewhere in the vicinity of Asculum (*in castris apud Asculum*) on 17 November 89 BC (*a(n)te d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres)*). As a consequence of the event just mentioned, as far as the gens Pompeia was concerned, their number of clients in the Iberian Peninsula increased. As far as the Roman state was concerned, these freshly ‘manufactured’ Romans from Spain would increase the number of Roman citizens, indeed the number of Roman citizens who had military experience and were fit for duty (cf. Taylor, Linderski 2013, 19; Lowe 2017, 40-41). Returning to the personage of Decimus Aebutius, it is only thanks to the contents of the decree of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo that we know what his military classification may have been. The name of this *equus* appears among the Romans who were part of the military council (*in consilio [fuerunt]*) of the said consul. Officers, soldiers and so-called *tirones* belonging to senatorial and equestrian families were included within the ranks of the consilium of this Roman leader. Altogether, in the surviving part of this list, one can count the names of forty-seven families (*gentes*), from which fifty-seven Roman military men came (Criniti 1970, 30). It was these men who assisted Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo in the conduct of military operations and provided him with assistance in his command.

The order in which individual Romans were placed on this list was determined both by his legal and social status, and his position within the military hierarchy of the army commanded by Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo. It may have depended on his military experience, as well as the specifics of the nature of his familial or patron-client relationship with the Roman commander-in-chief, or, more broadly, with the gens or familia to which he belonged. It was these correlations that were pointed out by Konrad Cichorius, who, investigating the names of the Romans listed in the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabon, concluded that in the case of Decimus Aebutius, he was not only a military tribune, could have belonged to the senatorial order. Cichorius suggested that Decimus Aebutius was already a senator in 87 BC, when he died participating in the battles fought out in Rome during the *bellum Octavianum* between the supporters of Caius Marius and Lucius Cornelius Cinna, at the battle of the Janiculum (cf. Granius Licinianus, *Annales*, 35.20: ‘[cec]iderunt Octaviani [sex] milia et senator unus [Aeb] utius, adversariorum [se]ptem milia’; MRR 2.48-49; Katz 1976, 328-336). This extremely bold, and at the same time extremely interesting, hypothesis of Conrad Cichorius, has met with acceptance (cf. MRR 2.35, footnote no. 16, 38; Suolahti 1955, 102, 139-140, 338, 342; Criniti 1970, 82; Nicolet 1974, 759), doubt (Taylor, Linderski 2013, 177, 186), as well as with open criticism, for example by Badian (1963, 131) pointing out the insufficiency of the factual information used to justify the suggestions offered.

It is difficult not to agree with the criticism regarding the postulated senatorial status of Decimus Aebutius (*equus Romanus dignitate senatoria*), and that Cichorius largely based his suggestion on overly uncertain assumptions (E. Klebs, *Aebutius* 3, RE 1, 1 [1894] A, col. 442). This is all the more so because praenomen that Decimus bore was only used extremely rarely as a *praenomen* by representatives of the Roman aristocracy, indirectly suggested by the findings

of Olli Salomies (1987, 28). On the other hand, there is nothing to stand against Cichorius's suggestion that Decimus Aebutius may have performed military service as a military tribune. Officers who had distinguished themselves during their tenure of the rank of military tribune were regularly appointed to the consilia of Roman commanders, as is attested by the source evidence since at least the third century BC. Furthermore, during the republican period, appointment to this rank was obtained by being elected, in the presence of a consul, at a popular assembly (*comitia tributa*). It was only from 105 BC, when a law, the so-called *Rufuli*, was passed in Rome, that consuls would appoint their military tribunes themselves. This is how, in formal terms, the consilia of Roman commanders were selected.

Importantly, the gradation of seniority between the military tribunes, which of them was to be first, second, third and so on, would also depend directly on the Roman commanders. It was them who determined the framework of the hierarchy to which the military tribunes were to be subject (Plb. 6.24; Sallust *B.Jug.* 104; Liv. 7.5; 26.15; 42.59; Festus p. 316, p. 317; Appian, *Hisp.* 79; Appian, *Hann.* 19; Cichorius 1922, 134-136, 144-145; MRR 1.555; Suolahti 1955, 14, 51, 139, 201, 215; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 177). Moreover, in order to undertake service in the Roman army as a tribune one had first to fulfil the most important of the criteria, namely to be a member of the equestrian order (cf. Suolahti 1955, 215; Gelzer 1969, 4-5 et seq.). According to the interpretation and reconstruction of Konrad Cichorius (1922, 144) the first six officers recorded in the list of members of the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabon would include the five legates (*legati*) and one quaestor (*quaestor*), it would be the military tribunes who should appear further down the list. Their order was determined both by the hierarchical system in force in the Roman army during the Republican period, and by their individual legal and social status. This was also influenced by whether they served in the immediate vicinity (*consilium-contubernium*) of the Roman commander.

The accuracy of Cichorius's placement of individual Roman military officers within the command structure of the army of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabon seems to be supported by the fact that, among the first of the six Roman officers already mentioned, it is possible to list those who had already held the office of praetor (L. Gellius Poplicola [94 BC], Cn. Octavius Ruso [91 BC], M. Caecilius Cornutus [90 BC]) and quaestor (Cn. Octavius Ruso [105 BC]; Criniti 1970, 93-94; Brennan 2000, 376; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 291). They were therefore Roman military officers who already belonged to the Roman senatorial aristocratic stratum in 89 BC. Furthermore, we know that in 89 BC Quintus Minucius Thermus, who held the office of praetor in 81 BC, held the office of quaestor in the army of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabon (cf. Criniti 1970, 102; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 287).

Therefore, bearing in mind the status and careers of the Roman officers named above, it is difficult not to agree with the thesis of Cichorius (1922, 144) that military tribunes belonging to the equestrian order must appear further down on the list. In the surviving part of the bronze plate, where it is possible to read their names (*duo nomina*), a total of thirteen Romans are listed. It is among these officers with the rank of military tribune that the name (*duo nomina*) of Decimus Aebutius is listed there in the tenth place. Significantly, among the officers preceding him, who were identified by Cichorius and classified by him as military tribunes, there were not only representatives of Roman noble families, but, importantly, two of them were to be elected to the offices of praetor and consul in the near future, after the end

of the Social War (M. Aemilius (Lepidus) [pr. 81 BC, cos. 78 BC], Cn. Cornelius (Dolabella) [pr. 81 BC]) (cf. MRR 2.35; Brennan 2000, 389).

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Aebutius* was of Italian origin (cf. Minkova 2000, 17; Kakoschke 2006, 58, no. 22), as already mentioned, was known in Rome in the fifth century BC. Perhaps the progenitor of this whole clan (i.e. the gens *Aebutia*), was Titus Aebutius Helva, who belonged to the *Aebutii Helvae*. The representatives of this family were a branch of the Roman gens *Aebutia*. Marcus Aebutius Helva, as a patrician and a *triumvir coloniis deducendis* (442 BC) migrated to the Roman coastal colony of Ardeia (Ardea, colonia Latina: Liv. 4.11; E. Klebs, *Aebutius* 12, RE 1, 1 [1893] col. 443; MRR 1.10; 1.34-1.35; 1.54-55; 1.54; Degrassi 1952, 29; Suolahti 1955, 157). The gens *Aebutia*, during the republican period, included both patrician and plebeian families (cf. Botsford 1907, 666). The *Aebutii Helvae* belonged to the Roman nobility. In the second century BC representatives of this family held various offices (e.g. legate, praetor) (cf. Marcus Aebutius [MRR 1.396]; Suolahti 1955, 102; Briscoe 2008, 237; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari, col.137-138). In the first half of the second century BC, within the gens *Aebutia*, there already appeared a representative of the equestrian order (Publius Aebutius cf. Nicolet 1974, 757-758, no. 5; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari, col. 138). In 178 BC Marcus Aebutius (MRR 1.396) served as in Istria as a military tribune (*tribunus militum*) under the command of Aulus Manlius Vulso (cos. 178 BC-MRR 1.395). It is possible that the status of the families that comprised the gens *Aebutia* may have declined in the mid-second century BC. And for this reason, there was probably a process of transformation of the gens *Aebutia* into plebeian status at about this time (cf. Liv. 41.1; MRR 1.396; Suolahti 1955, 78, 156-157, 175). The *Decimi Aebutii* family enjoyed equestrian status. It is possible, although this is only a conjecture, that Decimus Aebutius may have been a descendant of a certain Aebutius, whose individual name (*praenomen*) is not preserved, but who was given the office of praetor in 125 BC. The death of Decimus Aebutius, which this took place in the first half of the first century BC, would cause his entire family to lapse (cf. MRR 1.510; Suolahti 1955, 102, 180; Nicolet 1974, 759, no. 6).

It is worth mentioning that among the Roman military who comprised the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo there were two other Romans who bore the family name *Aebutius*, namely Lucius Aebutius and Manius Aebutius. The former, ranked thirty-third on the list, was probably from Campania (see *Menenia* tribu). Lucius Aebutius may have been, as has been suggested by Jaako Suolahti (1955, 78; see Forni 1996, 4, no. 8), a patrician, or alternatively an equestrian,  *tiro* (Nicolet 1974, 759-760, no. 7). In turn Manius Aebutius, ranked about in the fifty-seventh place in the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabon, was probably originally a plebeian who came from Umbria (see *Pollia* tribu) and who, having been promoted to centurion of the first centuria in the first legionary cohort (i.e. *primus pilus*), probably acquired equestrian status, so that he could be included in the consilium of the consul (cf. Potter 2011, 70). It is possible that the family of Manius Aebutius, living in the countryside, were probably of plebeian origin, although they were in a cliental relationship with the gens *Pompeia*. The families of the *Lucii Aebutii* and *Manii Aebutii* were not related to the *Decimi Aebutii* family (cf. Suolahti 1955, 78, 135, 139, 339; Criniti 1970, 85, 91, 176; Nicolet 1974, 759-760, no. 7; Forni 1996, 4, no. 9).



Among the Romans from the area of Italy bearing the family name *Aebutius* (see Forni 1996, 4, no. 6, no. 10) living in the first century BC, it is possible to identify some individuals who had, *inter alia*, the status of freedmen (CIL VI 10374; CIL VI 37916; CIL IX 2011; CIL XI 3200; AE 1974, 40), inhabitants of the cities of Italy possessing full civic rights (e.g. CIL VI 10585; CIL VI 10589; CIL IX 2657; CIL X 45; CIL X 220=ILS 5331=ILLRP 607; CIL X 4671; CIL XI 1316) and soldiers (Caius Aebutius Rufus, CIL V, 2495). Romans, who bore the *nomen Aebutius*, would also appear outside Italy (cf. *inter alii* CIL VIII 24863; CIL XIII 6885). However, all those *Aebutii*, and both those who have been already mentioned who belonged to the various families, and those who would appear during the Roman Imperial period, would be distinguished not only by their different individual forenames (praenomina), but also by the cognomina they bore. These individuals were not related to the *Decimi Aebutii* family.

## Adgennii

### \*Sex(tus) Adgennius Macrinus

-trib(unus) leg(ionis) VI Vict(ricis)

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XII 3175=AE 2003 1070=EDCS-09201643; PME A 14; Charles-Picard 1984/1986, 23-29; Carrier, Darde, Christol 2011, 166-167, 171; Cafaro 2021, 383-384, no. 187.

Gallia Narbonensis/Nimes/Nemausus

D(is) // M(anibus) // Licinia L(uci) f(iliae) / Flavillae / flaminic(ae) Aug(ustae) // Sex(ti) Adgennii / Macrini trib(uni) leg(ionis) VI / Vict(ricis) IIIvir(i) iur(e) dic(undo) / pontif(icis) praef(ecti) fabr(um)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Sextus Adgennius Macrinus was probably enrolled in the *tribus Voltinia*. He was a native of Nemausus (colonia Augusta, Nimes) in Gallia Narbonensis. He lived in the first century AD.

#### Career:

trib(unus) leg(ionis) VI Vict(ricis)

IIIvir iur(e) dic(undo)

pontif(ex)

praef(ectus) fabr(um)

Sextus Adgennius Macrinus must have held equestrian rank, since he was appointed as a military tribune in the legion VI *Victrix*. Prior to that, he had been given positions as *praefectus fabrum*. So his military service therefore started after the reform of Claudius (i.e. in the 40s of the first century AD). As far as his civil offices are concerned, he probably held the posts of magistrate (quattuorvir iure dicundo cf. Berger 1953, 446, 643) and previously had received the status of priest (pontifex) in Nemausus (Nimes). Of course, one cannot be entirely sure whether the offices he held as listed in his *cursus honorum* were held in chronological order, or whether Sextus Adgennius Macrinus selected the posts he was particularly proud of holding.

Either way, he might have started to hold the rank of military tribune around 70 AD, when the legion VI *Victrix* was transferred from Spain to Germania (Novaesium, Neuss) on the Rhine (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 366; Farnum 2005, 20).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Adgennius* was of Celtic origin (cf. ThLL I 633; Evans 1967, 129, 205; Kakoschke 2006, 55, no. 14). The Sextus Adgennius Macrinus presented in this biography belonged to the *Adgennii* family, who were Romanized Gauls. The military tribune mentioned here had children (CIL XII 3368: Sextus Adgennius Solutus and Adgennia Licinilla). Licinia Flavilla, the daughter of one Lucius Licinius and the wife of Sextus Adgennius Macrinus, was a priestess (flaminica Augustae-cf. Granino Cecere 2014, 56-58). The family of *Sexti Adgennii* belonged to the local *domi nobiles*. The course of the career of Sextus Adgennius Macrinus seems to show that the traditional path of promotion and advancement was still popular among Roman *equites*.

## Aelii

**\*Q(uintus) Aelius P(ubli) f(ilius) Brulla**

-[trib(unus)] mil(itum) a populo

**Sources and Bibliography:**

EDR028687; EDCS-12700518; Landon 2014-2015, 11, no. 1.

Italia/Umbria/Regio VI/Assisi/Asisium

Q(uintus) Aelius P(ubli) f(ilius) Brulla / IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) / [trib(unus)] mil(itum) a populo

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Quintus Aelius Brulla was enrolled in the *tribus Sorgia*. He came from Asisium (municipium) in Umbria. He lived at the turn of the 1st century BC and 1st century AD.

**Career:**

IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo)

[trib(unus)] mil(itum) a populo

Quintus Aelius Brulla was a representative of the local *domi nobiles*. He met the requirement of the equestrian census, without which he could not apply for the rank of military tribune. After holding the magistracy in Asisium (quattuorvir iure dicundo) he was appointed by Augustus as tribune, after the prior recommendation of the city authorities from which he came. He held this post until 14 or 15 AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Aelius* was of Italian origin (cf. ThLL I 963-965; Chase 1897, 129; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari, col. 169; Minkova 2000, 18; Kakoschke 2006, 58-60, no. 24; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 186-187). The *Aelii/Ailii* were a prominent plebeian *gens*. Already during the Republic, several ancestral branches emerged (cf. Suolahti 1955, 88; Castrén 1975, 130-131, no. 11). The *Aelii* of Asisium, to whom the military tribune discussed here belonged, may have been members of this family in one of the later collateral lines. After the Quintus Aelius Brulla mentioned in this biography, other representatives of this family also later lived in Asisium. The name *Aelius* is also known from inscriptions left by local freedmen. There are no other inscriptions with individuals of the *cognomen* Brulla. Quintus Aelius Brulla, by achieving equestrian rank and by his appointment as a military tribune, confirmed his membership of the Asisium municipal elite.

**Aemilii**

**\*[M(arcus) Aem]ili(us) Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu) [Lepidus]  
-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (tabula aenea - decretum Cn. Pompei Strabonis); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; E. Klebs, *Aemilius* 72, RE 1, 1 [1894], col.554-556; Cichorius 1922, 147; ThLL I 966-969; MRR 2.35, 2.527; Suolahti 1955, 338, 343; Gruen 1966, 391-392; Criniti 1970, 106-108; Hayne 1972, 662; Shatzman 1975, 262, no.37; Forni 1996, 5, no.12; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari, col.178; Minkova 2000, 20-21; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 187.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(nte) d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(ilius) V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(ilius) ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(ilius) ---, M(arcus) Ae]mili(us) Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu) [...]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The annotation of the enrolment of Marcus Aemilius ([M(arcus) Aem]ilius) to the *tribus Palatina* meant that the city of his descent was formally Rome. The *tribus* in question was one of the so-called urban tribes. Entry into the list of this *tribus* was typical of representatives of the *Aemilii Lepidi*. Marcus Aemilius himself was the owner of a luxurious house in Rome. He raised the money to build it during the Sulla proscriptions (82-81 BC). This residence was to be one of the most magnificent in the entire capital of the Roman state (cf. Plin. *NH* 36.109; Criniti 1970, 106; Shatzman 1975, 262, no.37). Marcus Aemilius lived at the end of the second and the

first half of the first century BC. More specifically, he may have been born around 121 BC and died on the island of Sardinia in 77 BC (cf. Criniti 1970, 106, footnote 48; Weigel 1992, 12).

### Career:

Marcus Aemilius was a patrician and belonged to one of the most eminent families of the *Aemilii Lepidi*. The members of his family descended from a lateral branch of the famous *gens Aemilia* (cf. Festus, *De verborum significatu* (ed. Lindsay) p. 83: 'Gens Aemilia appellatur, quae ex multis familiis conficitur'). The career of Marcus Aemilius (*cursus honorum*) was typical of representatives of the Roman senatorial aristocracy. Before 89 BC, when he served with the rank of military tribune in the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabon (Cnaeus Pompeius Strabo), he had previously been elected quaestor (c. 91 BC). He obtained this office when he was probably about 30 years old (on the required age of candidates for Roman offices and military ranks during the Republic - cf. Suolahti 1955, 29 ff.; Astin 1957, 589 ff.; Develin 1979, 59 ff., 98-101; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 53, 61 ff.). Marcus Aemilius, even earlier, may have held some other minor post, probably within the so-called civil offices of the so-called XXVI-viri/XXVI-virate, not to mention the obligation to perform military service, to which young Roman citizens who had reached the age of 17 were subject according to the *lex Villia annalis*. In the 2nd century BC, in order to be appointed as a military tribune, one had to have served in the Roman army beforehand, which may originally have lasted for several years (cf. Suolahti 1955, 29-32; W. Kierdorf, DNP 12/2 [2002] Ven-Z, col. 208-209). The appointment of Marcus Aemilius as military tribune on the staff of Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus (Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus), may have taken place as early as 90 BC and may have lasted until 87 BC. Marcus Aemilius would then have returned home being at least 34 years old. When a new civil war broke out in the years 83-82 BC he would have been aged about 38 and he was given the rank of legate (*legatus*) in the army of Lucius Cornelius Sulla. In 81 BC. Marcus Aemilius became praetor and a year later, in 80 BC, he sailed to Sicily as *propraetor* to govern the province. In 78 BC, against Sulla's wishes but with the initial support of Pompey the Great, Marcus Aemilius was elected consul. He was then probably aged about 42/43 (cf. *lex Cornelia*; Wiseman 1971, 105-106, 166-168, 247; Sumner 1973, 55-56, 68, 70, 79; Develin 1979, 100, footnote no. 28; Evans, Kleijwegt 1992, 182). In 77 BC, as *proconsul*, he was given the governorship of Transpadane and Cisalpine Gaul (*Gallia Transpadana et Cisalpina*). Marcus Aemilius, however, instead of continuing his career (*cursus honorum*), having the support of Decimus Brutus, who was his legate in the provinces granted to him, instigated the outbreak of a new civil war in Rome (77 BC). Its finale was his flight from Italy to Sardinia, where met his death (cf. Flor. 2.11; Burton 2014, 404-408 et seq.).

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Aemilius* borne by Marcus was of Italian (Etruscan?) origin (cf. ThLL I 966-969; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari, col. 176; Minkova 2000, 20-21). According to Roman tradition, the ancestors of *gens Aemilia* were supposed to be associated with the foundation of Rome and with the original Roman community (cf. Weigel 1992, 5-7 ff.). The *Aemilii* were a patrician *gens*. The first consuls from this family are attested as early as the fifth century BC. During the republican period, seven family branches emerged within the *gens Aemilii*. These were the *Mamerci*, *Papi*, *Barbulae*, *Paulli*, *Lepidi*, *Regilli* and *Scauri*. Thus representatives of the *Aemilii Lepidi* appear on consular lists from the 3rd century BC onwards. The patricians who

belonged to this family branch formed two multi-generational families. Marcus Aemilius military tribune from the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo (Cnaeus Pompeius Strabo) who is the subject of this entry, belonged to the first of these. Forenames (praenomina) such as *Marcus*, *Lucius* and *Quintus* predominated in the first family, and were borne by all its members. In the second family of the *Aemilii Lepidi*, praenomina such as *Manius*, *Marcus* and *Mamercus* were used by the male members.

We will now move on to discuss the family ancestors of the Marcus Aemilius who is currently under discussion. He must also have borne the cognomen *Lepidus*, as his father was Quintus Aemilius Lepidus. He was a senator, and it was, perhaps, him who was alluded to by Pliny the Elder when he gives detailed examples of famous Romans who lost their lives in unexpected circumstances (see Plin. *NH* 7.181; MRR 3.3). This Quintus, in turn, was the son of Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, who held the rank of military tribune (tribunus militum) in 190 BC during Rome's war with Antiochus the Great (cf. Liv. 37.43; MRR 1.358; Develin 1979, 73). Here it is worth adding that Quintus had two brothers, his direct lateral relatives, who bore forenames Marcus, i.e. Marcus Aemilius Lepidus Porcina (pr. 143 BC, cos. 137 BC - MRR 1.472, 1.484) and Marcus Aemilius Lepidus (pr. 129 BC; cos. 126 BC - MRR 1.504, 1.508). The grandfather of these brothers was another Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, who was also the great-grandfather of the Marcus Aemilius Lepidus discussed in this biography, who was the military tribune serving in the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo. It was this Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, who already in the first half of the second century BC, as part of his administrative career (cursus honorum), held the office of aedile in 193 BC, then praetor in 191 BC, and, importantly, he was twice consul, in 187 and 175 BC (cf. MRR 1.352, 1.367; Develin 1979, 73, 94). Going further back to the second half of the third century BC, another Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, who was the son and grandson of persons called Marcus in the multigenerational family of the *Aemilii Lepidi* presented (see *Marci filius et nepos*), held the office of both praetor and 'co-opted praetor' (praetor suffectus) in the years 218, 216 and probably in 213 BC (cf. MRR 1.238, 1.249, 1.263). The son and grandson of Marcus (*Marci filius et nepos*) was also distinguished by the same name (tria nomina) Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, who was a Roman patrician and who succeeded to the consulship in 232 BC. He was also probably a 'co-opted consul' (consul suffectus) in 222 a 218 BC and belonged to the college of augurs (216 BC-cf. MRR 1.225, 2.526; Szemler 1972, 72, no. 30; *Fasti sacerdotum* 81). It is this Marcus Aemilius Lepidus (cos. 232 BC) who was the father of three sons, among whom, in addition to the Marcus Aemilius Lepidus (pr. 218, 216 and 213 BC) who has already been dealt with, there were also Quintus Aemilius Lepidus and Lucius Aemilius Lepidus. It is these four representatives of the multi-generational *Aemilii Lepidi* family, the father and his three sons, who were immediately preceded a Roman patrician, in whose person we can see the progenitor of the entire *Aemilii Lepidi* family branch, which, as mentioned before, split off from the *gens Aemilia* in the 3rd century BC. This person was Marcus Aemilius, whose filiation has not survived, who held the office of consul in 285 BC. (MRR 1.186).

Returning to Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, the military tribune who served on the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabon (Cnaeus Pompeius Strabo), he was married to Appuleia, who came from a plebeian branch of *Appuleii Saturnini*, family, and who bore him a total of three sons. They were Lucius Aemilius Lepidus Paullus, consul in 50 BC, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, praetor in 49 BC and consul in 46 and 42 BC, who was triumvir as well, and Lucius Cornelius Scipio Asiagenus Aemilianus, who received this name by adoption from Lucius Cornelius Scipio

Asiaticus Asiagenus, who held the consulship in 83 BC (cf. MRR 2.62, 2.247, 2.257, 2.293, 2.337, 2.357; Gruen 1966, 392-393; Hayne 1972, 661-662). Marcus Aemilius Lepidus managed both to preserve his family (*familia*) and to sustain the continuation of his entire family line from the *Aemilii Lepidi* branch, although his marriage ended in his divorce from Appuleia, due to her infidelity (cf. E. Klebs, *Aemilius* 32, RE 2, 1 [1895] col.269; Sumner 1973, 65). As already mentioned, left Italy in 77 BC for Sardinia. It was there, on this island, that Marcus Aemilius Lepidus was to fall ill and die, learning in the process of the adultery of Appuleia, for whom he was said to have had genuine affection (cf. Plin. *NH* 7.122; Plut. *Pomp.* 16; Münzer 1999, 288).

As has been already mentioned above, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus probably held the rank of military tribune in the army of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabon for more than a single year (i.e. in 89 BC). His tenure of this office could have lasted for a period of up to four years, from 90 to 87 BC (cf. Criniti 1970, 107). More than thirty years of age, he could already boast of having previously held the office of quaestor (c. 91 BC) and probably some other minor position within Roman civil administration. Even before the outbreak of the Social War. Marcus Aemilius Lepidus may have had some previous military experience in which he may have distinguished himself. In 100 BC, he had fought in the streets of Rome, siding with the Senate and the *optimates* against Lucius Appuleius Saturninus, a tribune of the *populares*, and his supporters (cf. K.-L. Elvers, DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari, col. 178). Participation in the Social War as a military tribune gave Marcus Aemilius Lepidus the opportunity to exercise command and expand his military knowledge and experience. This may have served him well when he took part in military operations again in the late 80s and early 70s BC. The example of the career of Marcus Aemilius Lepidus makes it clear that the rank of military tribune, in the first half of the first century BC, could be held by Roman patrician nobles who had reached the age of 30.

**\*C(aius) Aemilius C(ai) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu) Fratern[us]  
-trib(unus) mil(itum) legionis V Alauda[r(um)]**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL II 4188=ILS 1393=EDCS-05503219; P. v. Rohden, *Aemilius* 47, RE 1, 1 [1893] A, col. 549; Pflaum 1960-1961, 1055; PME A 77; Pflaum 1982, 32 A.; Demougin 1992, 607-608, no. 709; Fishwick 2002b, 104, no.2; Cafaro 2021, 265-266, no.1.

**Hispania citerior/Tarragona /Tarraco/Terraco**

C(aio) Aemilio C(ai) f(ilio) / Gal(eria tribu) Fratern[o] / praef(ecto) fabr(um) II / trib(uno) mil(itum) legio[nis] V Alauda[r(um)] / flamin(i) p(rovinciae) H(ispaniae) c(iterioris) / hic censum / egit in provinc(ia) / Gallia Aquitanic(a) / p(rovincia) H(ispania) c(iterior)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Caius Aemilius Fratern[us] was enrolled in the *tribus Galeria*. He came from Aeso in Spain (Isona, municipium Aesonense, Hispania citerior-E. Hübner, Aeso, RE 1, 1 [1894] col. 686). He lived in the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

praef(ectus) fabr(um) II  
 trib(unus) mil(itum) legionis V Alauda[r(um)]  
 flamen p(rovinciae) H(ispaniae) c(iterioris)  
 hic censum egit in provinc(ia) Gallia Aquitanic(a) / procurator ad census accipiendos in  
 provincia Aquitania

Caius Aemilius Fratern[us] must have been an equestrian to be appointed a *praefectus fabrum*. He held this rank twice. It is possible that immediately after this position he may have received an appointment as a military tribune in the legion V *Alaudae*. He had to go to Xanten (Vetera) in Germania Inferior to assume this position in the legion (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 365; Farnum 2005, 19; Cafaro 2021, 266, footnote no. 6). When his military service ended, he returned to Spain (i.e. conventus Tarraco). It was there that Caius Aemilius Fratern[us] held the position of provincial priest (flamen provinciae Hispaniae Citerioris in ca. AD 70/80; Fishwick 2002b, 101-102, 104, no. 2). Among functions he held, by imperial order, he participated in conducting a census in 60/61 AD, in the province of Gaul (cf. Gallia Aquitania - Jacques 1977, 320). The career of Caius Aemilius Fratern[us] can be placed between the 50s and 70/80s of the 1st century AD.

**Commentary:**

Caius Aemilius Fratern[us] belonged to the *Aemilii* of Aeso in Spain (Hispania citerior). His family of *Aemilii Fraterni* was probably related to the *Aemilii Fraterni*, whose representatives would begin to make brilliant careers in the Roman military at the beginning of the 2nd century AD already during the reign of Trajan (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> V 865). The family of the *Aemilii Fraterni* belonged to the decurional aristocracy (ordo decurionum) in Aeso in Spain (Hispania citerior). The *tribus Galeria* is not the one normally found at Aeso (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 188; Le Roux 1972, 123, footnote no. 1).

## Aescionii

\*[-]Aescionius C(ai) [f(ilius)] [Trom(entina tribu)] Capella  
 -[t]rib(unus) milit(um)

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XI 3798=ILS 6581=AE 2008, 526=EDR181221=EDCS-22700267; PME A 94; Demougin 1992, 615-616, no.716; Traverso 2006, 194, no. 34; Landon 2014-2015, 12-13, no.3; Cafaro 2021, 267-268, no.4.

Italia/ Etruria/Regio VII/Isola Farnese/Veii  
 [-] Aescionio C(ai) [f(ilio)] / Capellae IIvir[o] / [t]rib(uno) milit(um) praef(ecto) fab[r(um)] /  
 [mu]nicipes extramuran[i] / [et] Augustales ex aere conl(ato) / ludis in orchestra

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

[–] Aescionius Capella was enrolled in the *tribus Tromentina*. He was a native of Veii (municipium Augustum Veiens, Isola Farnese) in Etruria. He lived in the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

Ilvir  
[t]rib(unus) milit(um)  
praef(ectus) fab[r(um)]

[–] Aescionius Capella belonged to the representatives of the Italian *domi nobiles*. After holding the office of *duovir* in Veii, when having equestrian status, he was appointed military tribune. He was then given the rank of praefectus fabrum, which was the culmination of his career. [–] Aescionius Capella served during the 1st century AD (before the reforms of Claudius). The inscription dedicated to him may have been displayed inside the amphitheatre in Veii, and the money to cover the cost of its display was collected among the inhabitants (see *municipes extramurani et Augustales*).

**Commentary:**

The name *Aescionius* was of Italic (Etruscan?) origin (cf. ThLL I 1079: et Aeschionius more Etruscorum). Members of the *Aescionii*, originally of plebeian status, must nevertheless have been well-known in Veii. The achievement of equestrian rank was thanks to the activity of Aescionius Capella. The fact that he was commemorated by the inhabitants of Veii may suggest that he died without heirs. Within Etruria, the family name *Aescionius* is attested in two more instances (cf. Cafaro 2021, 268).

## Allenidii

\*[–Alleni]dus M(arci) f(ilius) Vel(ina tribu)  
-tribunus militum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL IX 5185=AE 2000, 469=EDR155834=EDCS-15600829; Landon 2014-2015, 12-13, no.4.

Italia/ Picenum/Regio V/Ascoli Piceno/Asculum Picenum  
[– Alleni]dus M(arci) f(ilius) / [Vel(ina tribu)] tr(ibunus) mil(itum) // M(arcus) Allen[idius] M(arci) f(ilius)] / Vel(ina tribu) cen[turio] // [domo] Castro Truen(tino) / [–] T(iti) f(ilia) fileis viva fe[cit et sibi]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

[– Alleni]dus was enrolled in the *tribus Velina*. The son of Marcus Allen[idius], came from Asculum (municipium→colonia) in Picenum (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 66-67). He lived at the turn of the 1st century BC and 1st century AD.



**Career:**

tribunus militum

The [- Alleni]dus dealt with in this biography who was appointed a *tribunus militum*, who was the son of one Marcus Allenidius, had a brother who was also named Marcus Allen[idius] who served in the Roman army with the rank of centurion. Their mother, who was the daughter of one Titus, was the person responsible for erecting the epitaph commemorating her the two deceased sons.

**Commentary:**

The name *Allenidius* is unique in Italy and the Roman provinces. It was probably a Latinized form of an Etruscan name. In light of the facts that emerge from an analysis of the content of this inscription, it can be assumed that the rank of military tribune was obtained by the younger of the brothers. According to Roman custom, it was usually the first-born offspring who received an identical individual name (praenomen) to that of his father. The promotion of the younger of the *Allenidii* to the rank of military tribune was closely linked to the fact that he must have previously fulfilled the financial requirements of equestrian status. Therefore, at the time of their death, and it is possible that both brothers died in the same battle, only the younger of the two who died possessed equestrian status. His elder brother Marcus, on the other hand, died, as a Roman centurion, thus still remaining a Roman plebeian. It is possible that for the Roman mother, proud as she was of both her soldier sons, and this despite the pain a mother feels after the loss of even her adult children, it could have been the fact that the social advancement achieved by the younger son, and the resulting prestige, was that the factor that mattered most. For this must surely be linked with the fact that the younger of them was honoured before the older, provided, of course, that the accepted assumption of seniority among the two brothers corresponds with the truth.

## Allenii

**\*M(anius) Allenius M(ani) f(ilius) Fab(ia tribu) Crassus Caesonius  
-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL V 2828=EDR178071=EDCS-04201875; ThLL I 1689; PME A 104; Demougin 1992, 285-286, no.337; Traverso 2006, 236, no.34; Cafaro 2021, 269, no.7.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Padova/Patavium

M(anius) Allenius M(ani) f(ilius) Fab(ia tribu) / Crassus Caesonius / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) praef(ectus) fabr(um) / IIIIvir

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Manius Allenius Crassus Caesonius was enrolled in the *tribus Fabia*. He was a native of Padua (Patavium, municipium, Venetia et Histria). He lived in the first century AD.

**Career:**

tr(ibunus) mil(itum)  
 praef(ectus) fabr(um)  
 IIIIvir

Manius Allenius Crassus Caesonius began his career with an appointment as a military tribune. This suggests that he may have enjoyed equestrian status. During his legionary service he held an appointment as a *praefectus fabrum*. After leaving the Roman army and returning to Padua, where he was one of the local *quattuorviri*. This meant that he was one of the four members of the college of the highest ranking city officials (*duoviri iuri dicundo et duoviri aediles*). He served during the 1st century AD (after the reforms of Claudius).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Allenius* was Italic origin. This name (i.e. *Allenius/Alennius/Alenius-ThLL I 1689: 'nom. gent. haud rarum fuit in Venetia'*) was well-known in Padua and in the *Venetia et Histria* region (cf. Demougin 1992, 286; Tassaux 2005, 157, 159). There were other representatives of the *Allenii/Alenii*, who lived in the Padua area at the turn of the 1st century BC and 1st century AD. The name *Allenius* is also known from inscriptions left by local freedmen (EDCS-08000769) or the freedmen's descendants (see T(itus) Alle[nius] Abasc[antus]-AE 1991 809=EDR179111=EDCS-05000305). Among them was [-Al]lenius Strabo (Cai filius-AE 1953, 33=AE 2007 571=EDR073904=EDCS-13900037), who is presented in the biography below. But it is more likely that he belonged to different family (i.e. *Allenii Strabones?*).

Returning to the person under study, his full name i.e. *Manius Allenius Crassus Caesonius*, clearly suggests that he may have been adopted. He probably originally belonged to the *Caesonii* family, whose members were known in the Padua area (cf. CIL V 2854=AE 2003 706=EDR168408=EDCS-04201901; CIL V 2901= EDR178273=EDCS-04201948). He was then adopted by one of the members of the family of *Manii Allenii*, who was also associated with the *Venetia et Histria* site (cf. EDR119053; EDCS-08000769; EDR179111, among others). And, however, *Manius Allenius Crassus Caesonius* belonged to the local elite, but his an ancestor may have been liberated by someone of the *Allenii/Alenii* family. Either way, his family could now boast equestrian status.

**\*[-Al]lenius C(ai) f(ilius) Strabo**

-tr(ibunus) mil(itum) p(opuli) s(uffragio)

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1953, 33=AE 2007 571=EDR073904=EDCS-13900037; PME A 105; Rossignano 1991, 525, no. 5; Demougin 1992, 286-288, no. 338; Traverso 2006, 236, no.35; Landon 2014-2015, 14-15, no.5.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Padua/Patavium

[-Al]lenius C(ai) f(ilius) Strabo / [p]raef(ectus) i(ure) d(icundo) tr(ibunus) mil(itum) p(opuli) s(uffragio) / [c]ur(ator) aerari(i) pluteum / dedit

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

[-Al]lenius Strabo was enrolled in the *tribus Fabia*. He was a native of Padua (Venetia et Histria). He lived during the turn of the 1st century BC and 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[p]raef(ectus) i(ure) d(icundo)  
tr(ibunus) mil(itum) p(opuli) s(uffragio)  
[c]ur(ator) aerari(i)

The first office of [-Al]lenius Strabo was that of praefect with jurisdictional power (praefectus iure dicundo), who acted on the basis of a special mandate (mandatum). This position appeared in place of the duovir (duovir iure dicundo). The official who was a *praefectus iure dicundo* in a *municipium* was an equivalent of a Roman praetor. He owed his appointment to the emperor's nomination. The official who held the office of *praefectus iure dicundo* who was presumably in charge of the so-called judicial district (praefectura) in Padua. The fact that he received an appointment to this post suggests that the [-Al]lenius Strabo discussed here was a representative of the local *domi nobiles*. Possibly having the support of the municipal authorities of Padua, he was recommended to Augustus for appointment as military tribune (see *tribunus militum populo*). [-Al]lenius Strabo must also have fulfilled the requirement for membership of the equestrian order. Therefore, he must have received his nomination for this rank before 15 AD. Subsequently, already an *eques*, and possibly during the reign of Tiberius or Caligula, he received his appointment as curator of the treasury (curator aerarii), i.e. an official who was the equivalent of a quaestor.

**Commentary:**

The *Allenii / Alenii* were originally plebeian, but some of their representatives would attain senatorial rank at the times of Caesar. The name *Allenius/Alenius* is found in central and northern Italy. Manius Allienus Crassus Caesoni, who was also a member of the equestrian order (cf. Demougin 1992, 288) was probably a relative of the [-Al]lenius Strabo dealt with here, was.

**Allidii**

**\*Q(uintus) Allidius M(arci) f(ilius) N(umerii) n(epos) pater Volsci  
[Aem(ilia tribu)]  
-tr(ibuni) mil(itum)**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 6228=EDR159014=EDCS-20800181; PME A 106; Demougin 1992, 287, no.339; Traverso 2006, 41-42, no.40; Landon 2014-2015, 15-16, no.6; Cafaro 2021, 269-270, no.8.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Fondi/Fundi

Q(uintus) Allidius M(arci) f(ilius) N(umeri) n(epos) pater Volsci / aed(ilis) tr(ibunus) mil(itum) praef(ecti) fabr(um) // Flavia M(arci) f(iliae) Allid[i] / mater Volsci

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

Quintus Allidius was a native of Fundi (municipium, colonia, Latium et Campania). He was therefore probably enrolled in the *tribus Aemilia*. He lived during the turn of the 1st century BC and 1st century AD.

### **Career:**

aed(ilis)  
tr(ibunus) mil(itum)  
praef(ectus) fabr(um)

Quintus Allidius held the office of aedile in his home town before being appointed military tribune. Attaining equestrian status, he was awarded the rank of military tribune and appointed a *praefectus fabrum*. He served during the first half of the first century AD (before the reforms of Claudius).

### **Commentary:**

*Allidius* was a Roman name (cf. Chase 1897, 121-2) being part of a considerable group number of cognomina formed from gentilicial names given the ending *-idus*. The name was found in northern and central Italy (ThLL I 1688). In the opinion of George Chase (cf. 1897, 122: Aledius for Allidius) representatives of the *Allidii*, could be connected, especially in the Republican era, to the *gens Allia*. The family of the *Allidii* is accurately presented by the contents of the inscription. There is known another representative of the *Quinti Allidii* family who bore this name (duo nomina), i.e. Quintus Allidius and who came from Tusculum (Grottaferrata) in the region of *Latium et Campania* (cf. CIL XIV 2540=EDCS-05800510). It is also worth mentioning that representatives of *Flavii*, i.e. the family from which Flavia, wife and mother of the son of Quintus Allidius (i.e. [Allidius] Volscus) came, are also attested in Fundi.

On the site of Nares Lucanae (Sicignano degli Alburni, Bruttium et Lucania), an inscription has been found also dedicated to a certain Allidius, (son of Gaius?), and who was enrolled in the *tribus Aemilia*. He lived at about the same time as the Quintus Allidius dealt with here (cf. EDR118692=EDCS-06600014).

## **Allii**

**\*Q(uitus) Allius Q(uinti) f(ilius) Vel(ina tribu) Rufus**  
**-tribunus militum**

### **Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL IX 5541=EDR105103=EDCS-16100791; PME A 110; Demougin 1992, 134, no.135; Delplace 1993, 46, 235-236; Delplace 2000, 420-421; Traverso 2006, 132, no.11; Cafaro 2021, 271-272, no.12.

Italia/Picenum/Regio V/Falerone/Falerio Picenus

Q(uinto) Allio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Vel(ina tribu) / Rufo / Ilvir(o) quinq(uennali) ite[r(um)] / flamine August[i] / tribuno milit[um] / praefecto fabr[um] / praefecto c[oh(ortis) vel classis]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Quintus Allius Rufus was enrolled in the *tribus Velina*. He was a native of Falerio (municipium, Falerone) in Picenum. He probably lived in the first half of the 1st century AD.

### Career:

duovir quinq(uennalis) ite[r(um)]

flamen August[i]

tribunus milit[um]

praefectus fabr[um]

praefectus c[oh(ortis) vel classis]

Quintus Allius Rufus was a representative of the Italian *domi nobiles*, as suggested by the first two offices he held while still in his hometown, but he must have been wealthy enough to fulfil the formal requirement for entry to the equestrian order. Without this, he would not have received an appointment as a Roman military tribune or been appointed as in the Roman army. During his military service, in addition to his duties as a military tribune, he also had the opportunity to command military artisans (see praefectus fabrum), presumably within the legion to which he had been assigned. Moreover, he was later appointed commander of one of the cohorts, either in the *auxilia*, or, alternatively in the fleet. He served during the first half of the first century AD (before the reforms of Claudius).

### Commentary:

The Roman gentilicial name *Allius* was of Italic origin (cf. ThLL I 1687: nom. gent. cf. etrusc. ,,,, *Allia flumen*; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari, col. 528: 'Allius. Röm. Gentilname'; Kakoschke 2006, 70, no.56). Quintus Allius Rufus, like Marcus Allius Rufus discussed below, had originally belonged to one of the family whose members lived in Falerio (Falerone) in Picenum, before attaining equestrian status and being promoted to the rank of military tribune. Although in the case of both his family and the family of Marcus Allius Rufus the term *Allii Rufi* could be applied to both families, due to their differing geographical origins (Latium and Picenum) and the fact that the two military tribunes were enrolled in two different rural tribes (i.e. *tribus Menenia* and *tribus Velina*) it is difficult to be certain that they could have been related (*agnati*) to one another. It is more likely that they belonged to different branches of the *Allii*.

There were other *Allii* living in the Picenum area in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD (the *Allii Modesti*, Marcus Allius Agenor, Lucius Allius Iustus, among others). Two *Allii* are known who were enrolled in the *tribus Voltinia*, but lived outside of Italy. One of them was a municipal official, priest and patron of the inhabitants (cf. CIL XII 1114=ILS 6989=EDCS-08500795: Gallia Narbonensis; CIL XIII 8739=EDCS-11100833: Germania inferior).

**\*M(arcus) Allius M(arci) f(ilius) Men(enia tribu) Rufus  
-tribunus militum a populo**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 1132=ILS 6447=EDR152915=EDCS-11500061; ThLL I 1687; Suolahti 1955, 317; Nicolet 1967, 42-44, no.21; PME A 109; Demougin 1992, 132-134, no.134; Saddington 1996, 161, no.11, 172; Traverso 2006, 20, no.3; Camodeca 2008, 198; De Carlo 2015, 52-53; Cafaro 2021, 271, no.11.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Atripalda/Abellinum

Septimiae L(uci) f(iliae) Sil[---] / M(arco) Allio M(arci) f(ilio) Men(enia tribu) Ru[fo] / praef(ecto) fabr(um) cen(sori) q(uaestori) tr(ibunus) mil(itum) a p(opulo) e(q(uo) R(omano) vel publ(ico)) / hunc decuriones gratis in ordinem su[um] / adlegerunt / duumviralium numero [---] / ordinem adiit petiitque ut decreto [---] / quoque voluntatem esse ascrib[erent]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Marcus Allius Rufus was enrolled in the *tribus Menenia*. He probably came from the Latium area (cf. Taylor, Linderski 2013, 43-44, 160, among others), and he managed to become a representative of the municipal elite in Abellinum. This was a city (oppidum) that had the status of a *colonia*. Roman colonists were settled there under Sulla, Augustus and Alexander Severus (Campania, tribus Galeria). Marcus Allius Rufus lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD (cf. Degrassi 1949, 316, 340; Keppie 1983, 19, footnote no.54).

**Career:**

praefectus fabrum  
cen(sor)?  
q(uaestor)?  
tribunus militum a populo

Marcus Allius Rufus probably originated from among the representatives of the Italian *domi nobiles*. Fulfilling the criterion of equestrian status, during his service in the Roman army, in addition to the position of tribune, he was appointed a *praefectus fabrum*. Importantly, he was able to obtain the rank of military tribune following a vote in the assembly and not following the nomination of an authorised Roman commander. He exercised the functions of censor and quaestor in Abellinum when he was given a place on the list of members of the local senate and when he was counted among the municipal authorities (see *duoviri, ordo decurionum*).

**Commentary:**

The *Allii* were of decurion rank, and were probably drawn from the plebeians class (i.e. *plebs urbana* and *plebs rustica*: cf. Chase 1897, 129). The name Allius was formed from the old Latin name Allus; Kakoschke 2006, 70, no.56). Perhaps some of its oldest representatives may have originated from the area of Samnium (cf. EDCS-74200005). Certainly members of the *Allii*, were present in Campania in the 2nd century BC (Camodeca 2008, 198), and as early as the late 2nd and early 1st centuries BC, were able to climb the ranks of the *cursus honorum* in the Roman

state, which seems to be perfectly illustrated by the example of Caius Allius Bala, who held the post of one of the overseers of the mint in Rome (triumviri monetales) in 93 BC (Crawford 1975, no.336, 403). This would suggest, certainly in his case, that he may have attained senatorial or at least equestrian status. The family of the *Allii Rufi*, could also boast of containing in its ranks members of equestrian status, for example Marcus Allius Rufus, who is presented here (CIL X 1132). Individuals bearing the name *Allius*, in addition to Rome and Latium itself, also lived in other parts of Italy (Etruria, Campania, Picenum or Umbria, among others) in the first century BC. Importantly, the name *Allius* was borne by Romans who went to the Roman provinces (cf. e.g. ThLL I 1687-1688; Torelli 1995, 64, 68-69).

The career of Marcus Allius Rufus, which is presented in the honourific inscription dedicated to him and funded by the municipal authorities of Abellinum, clearly suggests how important it was for him to receive an appointment as a Roman military tribune. It is possible that he belonged to the group of so-called *tribuni militum a populo*. For a short period during the reign of Augustus (Suet. *Aug.* 46) the right to recommend this category of Roman tribunes was granted to decurions from the cities of Italy. Candidates for these offices belonged to the municipal senates. Marcus Allius Rufus, as it were, was elected in absentia by the votes of the decurions of Abellinum. The votes cast for him later went to the popular assembly (comitia tributa) in Rome. After his election was approved by Octavian Augustus, contrary to the common opinion put forward that being elected as one of the *tribuni militum a populo* was supposed to be only an ‘honorary’ rank, in the case of the Marcus Allius Rufus discussed here, he probably ended up in one of the Roman legions.

**\*[-A]llius C(ai) f(ilius) [Galeria tribu] [R]ufus**  
**-tribunus militum legionis XXI Rapacis**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 1131=EDR162899=EDCS-11500060; Nicolet 1967, 64; PME R 28; Demougin 1992, 133-134, footnote no.10; Traverso 2006, 20, no.3; De Carlo 2015, 52-53; Cafaro 2021, 271, no.11.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Atripalda/Abellinum

[-A]llio C(ai) f(ilio) / [Ga(leria tribu) R]ufo / [aed(ili) Iiv]ir(o) q(uaestori) / [pr(aetori) Iiv]i r(o) cens(ori) / [praef(ecto) f]abr(um) / [trib(uno) mi]l(itum) leg(ionis) XXI / [Rapac(is)] praef(ecto) / [alae] d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The [-A]llius [R]ufus presented in this biography came from Abellinum (colonia, Campania). He was enrolled in the *tribus Galeria*. He lived in the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

aed(ilis)  
 [duov]ir  
 q(uaestor)  
 [pr(aetor)

[duovi]r  
 cens(or)  
 [praef(ectus) f]abr(um)  
 [trib(unus) mi]l(itum) leg(ionis) XXI [Rapac(is)]  
 praef(ectus) [alae]

[-A]llius [R]ufus, as a representative of the local elite from Abellinum (see *domi nobiles-orde decurionum*), held equestrian rank. His career consisted, as it were, of two stages. The first included the offices he held while still in his home town. It is worth mentioning here that one Marcus Bivellius also came from Abellinum. The latter held, also at the turn of the first century BC, held the office of aedile (*aedilis*), quaestor, praetor and *duovir cens(oria potestate)* in this city (cf. CIL X 1134=EDCS-11500063; Sherwin-White 1973, 91, note 5: 'the first censor appointed by the Council'). The responsibilities of individual municipal officials were regulated by the content of the municipal laws (e.g. *lex Tarentina*, *tabula Heracleensis*, *lex Flavia* - RS I no. 15; RS I no. 24).

Therefore, on the basis of these, it can be guessed, that the [-A]llius [R]ufus presented here, when he held an office, e.g.: aedile, as part of his duties, supervised the places where trade took place in Abellinum. When he was, in turn, a *duovir*, he would participate in the drafting of various kinds of documents, contracts and draft decrees, the content of which was then debated at meeting of the senate in Abellinum. Moreover, he could have been involved in the scheduling of meetings of the city council. Being a censor, his duties may have included verifying the list of local citizens and supervising the lists of candidates who sought election. Importantly, he could oversee the conduct of elections and, as a municipal *praetor*, he was required to attend court sessions (cf. Sherwin-White 1973, 63, 65-69, 88-91; Bispham 2007, 216, 222, 332, 364-365, 380-386, among others).

Turning to the military career of [-A]llius [R]ufus, he served in both the legion XXI *Rapax*, and the Roman *auxilia*. His functions as a *praefectus fabrum*, military tribune (i.e. *tribunus militum legionis*) and prefect of a riding detachment (i.e. *praefectus [alae]*) confirmed his equestrian rank (cf. Suolahti 1955, 208). The military service of [-A]llius [R]ufus began after 14 AD, when Tiberius took over the Roman state after the death of Augustus. It was on his initiative that the electoral powers vested in the Roman assemblies (see *comitia*) were transferred to the Roman Senate. The assemblies (*comitia*), although they would continue to meet in Rome, will do so only in order to accept by acclamation, for the sake of formality, the election results announced (cf. Vell. Pat. 2.124; Tac. *Ann.* 1.15; Cass. Dio, 58.20.3-4; Dig. 42.1.57: 'princeps ,..., qui ei magistratum dedit, omnia gerere decrevit' [for the emperor who made him a magistrate endowed him with full authority-transl. by Professor J.A.C. Thomas]; Suolahti 1955, 42; Millar 1977, 302-307). As a result of this decision, the election of military tribunes (see *tribuni militum a populo*), who were recommended for service in the Roman army by the Italian cities in the popular assembly, was discontinued (cf. Millar 1986, 307). Henceforth, the right to recommend (see *commendatio*) and to appoint (see *nominatio*) individuals to the rank of military tribune was now exclusively vested in the Roman emperor (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 4.2; 6.4; Suet. *Aug.* 38; 46; *Tib.* 41; Cass. Dio, 53.15.2-3; Demougín 1982, 87; Thomas 2004, 424).

The military service of the *equites* (i.e. *militia equestris*), based on principles laid down by Augustus in 27 BC, entailed, as far as the sons of senators (see *tribuni laticlavii*) and



representatives of the equestrian order (see *tribuni angusticlavii*) were concerned, their service in the legions and in the *auxilia*. With the knowledge of the Roman emperor, the *praefecti fabrum* who served on the staffs of the imperial provincial governors, also received their appointments (cf. Birley 1953, 136-141; Suolahti 1955, 42, 208-209; Dobson 1993d, 224, 226; W. Eck, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col.755-756).

The nomination procedure may have been similar in the case of [-A]llius [R]ufus. The fact that he served as a military tribune in the legion XXI *Rapax* suggests that he may have ended up in *Vetera* (Xanten, *Germania interior*), where, by the mid-40s of the 1st century AD, his legion was stationed (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col.370: 'after AD 9 in *Germania inferior* (*Vetera*, modern Xanten). Around 46, it was transferred to *Vindonissa* (modern Windisch; *Germania superior*'); Farnum 2005, 24). So, he served as a *tribunus militum legionis* during the first half of the first century AD (probably after the Claudian reform).

**Commentary:**

It is possible that the Roman officer presented here may have been a member of the *Allii*. Because of his filiation, being the son of Gaius (*Cai filius*), one cannot be entirely sure in his case whether he could have been, for example, the son of Marcus Allius Rufus mentioned above. On the other hand, however, his name (duo nomina) and the fact that he came from *Abellinum* make the thesis of his belonging to the local family (*familia*) of the *Allii Rufi* and, perhaps, even a kinship (*agnatus*) more plausible.

The text of the inscription of [-A]llius [R]ufus, due to the damage it has suffered, has been largely reconstructed. Despite these inconveniences, however, his military career was not different from the path of promotion and advancement which was introduced at the initiative of the Emperor Claudius (namely *praefectus fabrum* > *praefectus cohortis* > *tribunes militum* / *praefectus alae*; cf. Suet. *Cl.* 25; Devijver 1970, 69-70 ff.; W. Eck, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col.752).

## Ancharii

**\*L(ucius) Ancharius C(ai) f(ilius) Rom(ilia tribu)  
-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1906 76=AE 2013 554=EDR072110=EDCS-69200234; Suolahti 1955, 105, 317, 331, 344; PME A 114; Demougin 1992, 287-288, no.340; Traverso 2006, 225-226, no.18; Cafaro 2021, 272, no.13.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Estes/Ateste  
Publice / L(ucio) Anchario C(ai) f(ilio) Ro[m(ilia tribu)] / trib(uno) mil(itum) bis praef(ecto) fab[r(um)] / Iivir(o) auguri / honoris caus{s}a loc[us] / sepulturae datu[s] / ipsi posterisque ei[us] / sepult(uram) / Vicellia T(iti) f(ilia) p[osuit] / [et L(ucio) Anchari]o Asiatico / [I] IIIIviro / [L(ucio) Anchari]o Secundo l(iberto) / [L(ucio) Anchari]o Achaico lib(erto) / [L(ucio) Anchari]o---]to lib(erto)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Ancharius was enrolled in the *tribus Romilia*. He was a native of Ateste (municipium, colonia, Este, Venetia et Histria-cf. Keppie 1983, 107, no. 37). He lived during the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

### Career:

tribunus militum bis  
 praefectus fabrum  
 duovir  
 augur

Lucius Ancharius was of equestrian status and so twice held the rank of Roman military tribune. However, in the inscription dedicated to him, the designations of those legions in which he may have served are not known. Arguably, his appointment as prefect of a *praefectus fabrum* may be linked to his service in one of these units. Within the town (oppidum) of Ateste, Lucius Ancharius held the position of town magistrate (see duovir). He was also a priest (augur). These civil functions were held after his military service when he returned home. Significantly, inscriptions of Roman veterans who, as late as the end of the first century BC, had served both in the legions and in the *cohortes praetoriae* have been found at Ateste (cf. Keppie 1983, 107). Lucius Ancharius was a well-known and respected person among the inhabitants of Ateste.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Ancharius* was of Italic (Etruscan) origin. The *Ancharii* were originally plebeian (cf. Chase 1897, 129; Castrén 1975, 134, no. 27; Kakoschke 2006, 76-77, no. 80). Already in the first half of the first century BC, two *Quinti Ancharii* reached senatorial rank. The wife and children of Lucius Ancharius could be proud of his equestrian status.

The name (duo nomina) Lucius Ancharius is also known from an emancipation inscription dating to the turn of the first and second centuries AD mentioning one Lucius Ancharius Secundus, who lived in Altinum, located near Ateste (AE 2019 510=EDR181081=EDCS-81200011). Another inscription dating to the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD mentions one Lucius Ancharius Proculus from Fanum Fortunae, Umbria, belonging to the *tribus Pollia*, a plebeian promoted to the rank of *primus pilus*, and therefore elevated to equestrian rank. His burial in Rome was taken care of by two of his freedmen (CIL VI 3553=EDR123622=EDCS-19700249; Dobson 1978, 29, 340). He bore the name *Ancharius* and, possibly, he may have belonged to the *Ancharii*. There were other *Ancharii* from Umbria as there were from the area of Latium, Etruria, Samnium, and the Transpadane region. From the 1st century AD onwards, the *Ancharii* lived in the area of Gallia Narbonensis, Dalmatia or Germania. Two plebeians are also known who bore the family name *Ancharius* and who served in praetorian cohorts (CIL XI 3005, CIL XI 5217; Traverso 2006, 151, 259, no. 17).

## Anicii

\*C(aius) Anicius Q(uinti) f(ilius) Ser(gia tribu) Caesianus  
-trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) [III G]allicae

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1920 76=EDCS-16201536; PME A 116; Demougin 1992, 521, no. 622; Landon 2014-2015, 20, no. 10.

Galatia/Yalvac/Antiochia Pisidiae

C(aius) Anicius / Q(uinti) f(ilius) Ser(gia tribu) Caesi/anus Ilvir / trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) / [III] Gallicae / [cum filia sua] / [A]nicia C(ai) f(ilia) / [C]aesiana / [et matre su]a / [C]aesia [... f(ilia)] / [P]rocilla / l(ibens) v(otum) s(olvit)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gaius Anicius Caesianus (Caius Anicius Caesianus) was enrolled in the *tribus Sergia*. He came from Pisidian Antioch (colonia, Kubitschek 1889, 253). He lived in the first century AD.

### Career:

Ilvir

tribunus militum legionis III G[allicae]

Gaius Anicius Caesianus was a representative of the Roman municipal elite, which was created by the settlement of Roman veterans in the territory of this city in 25 BC. Therefore, his first office was that of municipal *duovir*. Meeting the criterion of the civic census, he was then appointed military tribune in the legion III *Gallica*. In order to take up this position, he had to travel to Antioch in Syria, where the soldiers of this legion were stationed (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 364; Farnum 2005, 17).

### Commentary:

The Roman family name *Anicius* was of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 77-78, no. 84). The *gens Anicia* was plebeian originally from Praeneste in Latium (Castrén 1975, 134, no. 28: 'An important Praenestine *gens* ... attested also early in Tusculum'; Minkova 2000, 22). As for the family of *Anicii*, to which the Gaius Anicius Caesianus presented here belonged, it is possible that a member of his family (i.e. gentilis), if not a relative (agnatus), may have been a certain Statius Ancius, who was also enrolled in the *tribus Sergia*, and who lived in Pisidian Antioch (cf. AE 2002 1454=EDCS-30400077).

Information on Gaius Anicius Caesianus is provided by a votive inscription, which mentions, in addition to the military tribune presented here, his father (Quintus Anicius), mother (Caesia Procilla) and daughter (Anicia Caesiana).

## Annii

### \*T(itus) Anni(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu)

-tribunus militum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (tabula aenea - decretum Cn. Pompei Strabonis); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; Cichorius 1922, 148; ThLL II 106; MRR 2.35, 2.530; Suolahti 1955, 161, 338, 344; Criniti 1970, 110-111; Forni 1996, 9, no.41; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 190.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(nte) d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(ilius) V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(ilius) ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(ilius) ---, M(arcus) Ae]mili(us) Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), Cn(aeus) Corneli(us) Cn(aei) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), T(itus) Anni(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu) [...]

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Titus Annius came from Italy and was enrolled in the *tribus Oufentina*, which was numbered among the oldest Roman rural tribes. Referring to the localities within Italy, where the enrolment of this *tribus* was made, it can be assumed that the family of Titus Annius may have come from the area of Latium, Campania or also Umbria (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 11, 28, 33, 39-40, 271; Suolahti 1955, 344; Criniti 1970, 110; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 55-56, 196, 273). He probably lived in the late 2nd and mid 1st centuries BC.

#### Career:

Unfortunately, nothing can be said as regards the career of Titus Annius beyond the fact that he served as a military tribune in the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabon (Cnaeus Pompeius Strabo) in 89 BC. Konrad Cichorius (1922, 148), pointing to the position he held in the concilium of Titus Annius (Titus Annius), has suggested that, in terms of age, he may have been one of the younger military tribunes, perhaps even before he had reached the rank of quaestor, i.e. before he was 27 years old (cf. Astin 1957, 589).

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Annius* was of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 79-80, no. 90). The *Annii* were plebeian (cf. Castrén 1975, 135, no. 32: 'A gens of Etr. origin'; Minkova 2000, 22-23). From an onomastic point of view, the name *Annius* was of Italo-Samnite ancestry (cf. Buonocore 2014, 11). Titus Annius discussed here, like Publius Annius who is presented below, belonged to the *Annii*. His father was probably Titus Annius Rufus, who was praetor in 131 BC, and

consul in 128 BC, and to whom oversight of the construction of the *via Annia* to Aquileia may well have been assigned. The father and grandfather of both of these *Titi Annii* were also named Titus. Claudio Zaccaria suggests that his grandfather in the *Titi Annii* family may have been Titus Annius Luscus, who was praetor in 156 BC, and who held the consulship in 153 BC. Karl-Ludwig Elvers (DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari., col. 712-713) claims that Titus Annius Rufus, (pr. 131 BC, cos. 128 BC) was the son of Titus Annius Luscus (pr. 156 BC, cos. 153 BC).

On the other hand, however, the nicknames (cognomina) *Luscus* and *Rufus* carried by *Titi Annii*, who are mentioned here, could suggest the existence of even two family branches, i.e. *Annii Lusci* and *Annii Rufi* within the *Annii*. All the more so since an even older representative of this family was probably Titus Annius Luscus, who in 172 BC was a member of the Roman delegation to Perseus, king of Macedonia, and who later also participated in the action of enlarging Aquileia as *triumvir colonis deducendis*. Therefore, at the turn of the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, one of these families (i.e. *Annii Rufi*) may have survived and thus replaced the other one (i.e. *Annii Lusci*) within the *gens Annia*. Its representatives may have died out without an heir.

It is not impossible that the *familia* of the *Annii Rufi* might have been related to Titus (Titus Annius Rufusa) and Lucius (Lucius Annius Gritto), whose father, interestingly, also bore the individual name (praenomen) Titus (Titi filii) and who in the first half of the first century BC, as officials (see magistr ex pagi) from Prezza (Lavernae, the pagus Lavernae) in Samnium, were to be responsible for the construction of the stage (scaena) in the local theatre (cf. ILS 5643=ILLRP 621=EDR147377=EDCS-14804138; CIL IX 7224=EDCS-75700190; Tarpin 2002, 392; Sear 2006, 152).

### **\*P(ublius) Anni(us)...f(ilius) (...tribu)**

-tribunus militum / χιλίαρχος

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

App. BC 1.72; Val. Max. 8.9.2; 9.2.2; Plut. *Mar.* 44.1-4; E. Klebs, *Annius* 17, RE 1, 2 [1894] col.2262; ThLL II 106; MRR 2.49, 2.530; Suolahti 1955, 180, 313, 344; Hinard 1985, 382.

#### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

Publius Annius was probably from Latium. However, the name of the tribus in which he was enrolled is not known. Jaakko Suolahti (1955, 180) suggests that Publius Annius may have died during one of the battles waged at the end of the First Civil War in Rome. He lived in the late second and the first half of the first century BC.

#### **Career:**

Publius Annius served as a military tribune served under Marius (Caius Marius) and Cinna (Lucius Cornelius Cinna). In 87 BC he probably took part in the battles for Rome. Afterwards, he took part in the massacre of their opponents among those Romans of senatorial and equestrian rank (cf. Lovano 2002, 45-49). Publius Annius, commanding a subunit of soldiers, participated in the locating and murder of Marcus Antonius, a former praetor, consul and

member of the college of augurs. Publius Annius was said to have stabbed him with his own sword and brought the severed head to Marius (Cic. *Brut.* 307; Vell. Pat. 2.22.3; Liv. *Per.* 80; Flor. 2.9.14; MRR 2.49, 2.52; Suolahti 1955, 180; Hinard 1985, 382; Lovano 2002, 48, footnote no.83, 57, footnote no.14).

**Commentary:**

Publius Annius belonged to a family of Roman nobles whose representatives, in the second century BC, held the offices of both consul and praetor (Titus Annius Luscus, Titus Annius Rufus - cf. MRR 1.447, 1.452, 1.500, 1.506). However, Publius Annius under discussion here, who held the rank of military tribune, may have belonged to a lateral branch of the *Annii*. Moreover, with his death his family may have been extinguished (cf. Suolahti 1955, 91-92, 103, 180).

Michael Lovano (2002, 57, footnote no. 14) notes that Publius Annius was among Cinna's supporters in 87 BC, and points out, using him as an example, that some of Cinna's supporters subsequently completely disappeared from the pages of Roman history. Interestingly, Cinna's wife's name was Annia and she was probably the daughter of Gaius Annius Rufus (Caius Annius Rufus - cf. K.-L. Elvers, DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari., col. 710; Lovano 2002, 26). It is worth mentioning that the name (duo nomina) Publius Annius occurs among the names of some freedmen (AE 1991 110; AE 1991 136), who lived in the first half of the first century BC. Some *Annii* actively participated in the expansion of Aquileia as early as the first half of the first century BC. They bore the same *praenomen*, i.e. Publius, but came from two different families: Publius Annius, son of Manius, prefect (Publius Annius, M(ani) f(ilius), praefectus), and his namesake Publius Annius, son of Quintus, quaestor (P(ublius) Annius, Q(uinti) f(ilius), quaestor). These were the officials (magistrati ordinari) of Aquileia who, by resolution of the local senate, were responsible, among other things, for the restoration of one of the gates of the city. These *Publii Annii* probably belonged to the local municipal aristocracy (cf. ILLRP 539; Bandelli, Chiabà 2005, 450-451). They may have been, by virtue of the names they bore (praenomina-nomina gentilicia), related to Publius Annius the military tribune under discussion here, or more precisely to his family branch (of the *gens Anii*, cf. Suolahti 1955, 64).

## Aponii

**\*L(ucius) Aponius Pup(inia tribu)**

-tribunus militum legionum VII et XXII

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Ann.* 1.29; CIL XII 4230=AE 1999 1033; CIL XII 4235; EDCS-13302234; P. v. Rohden, Aponius 5, RE 2, 1 [1895] A, col.172; Suolahti 1955, 117, 317, 344; PME A 150; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 934; Dobson 1978, 169-170, no.8; Demougin 1992, 177-178, no.202; Christol 1999, 15-17.

Gallia Narbonensis/Beziers/Baeterrae

L(ucio) Aponio [...] / praefecto equit(um) tribuno militum [leg(ionis)] VII / et leg(ionis) XXII praefecto(o) castrorum flamini Aug(ustali) / primo urbi Iul(iae) Baeter(rae) praefecto pro Ilviro

C(ai) Caesaris Augusti f(iilii) / [...]sto Boicnuo patri // Corneliae / T[er]tulla[e] / flaminicae c(ives) u(rbis) I(uliae) B(aeterrensium)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Aponius was enrolled in the *tribus Pupinia*. He came from Iulia Baeterrae, a Roman colony in Gaul (colonia V(ictrix) Iulia Septimanorum Baeterrae, Gallia Narbonensis). They were settled there around 45 BC as Caesarian veterans of the Seventh Legion (i.e. Septimani-cf. Brunt 1971, 236, 255, 258, 260, 325, 589). He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

### Career:

praefectus equit(um)  
 tribunus militum [leg(ionis)] VII et leg(ionis) XXII  
 praefect(us) castrorum  
 flamen Aug(usti) primus Urbi Iuliae Ba[eter(rensium)]  
 praefectus pro Ilviro C(aii) Caesaris Augusti f(ilii)

Lucius Aponius was a Roman equestrian (*equus Romanus*). According to his *cursus honorum*, he began his military service in Roman auxiliary units as commander of a mounted unit (i.e. *praefectus equitum*). Having been assigned to the legions (i.e. legion VII and legion XXII), at their level he served twice in the rank of military tribune and was appointed as camp commander (i.e. *praefectus castrorum*). While still in the Roman army, or immediately after leaving it, he held civilian offices, including some in the locality from which he came. Importantly, the Roman military tribune presented in this biography was one of the closest members of the house of Augustus. Before 4 AD he was appointed as a replacement *praefectus* / *duumvir* (*praefectus pro Ilviro*) for Caius Caesar (i.e. Caius Iulius Caesar, PIR<sup>2</sup> I 216). In the year 14 AD Lucius Aponius was a member of the cohort of Drusus (e *cohorte Drusi*), son of Emperor Tiberius (Drusus Iulius Caesar-PIR<sup>2</sup> I 219). He was thus part of an operation to suppress a mutiny of soldiers from three Roman legions who were stationed at a camp near Emona, in Pannonia. Can the presence in the detached corps, which included praetorians (two numerically reinforced cohorts) and horsemen from the Germanic bodyguard (*Germani Corporis Custodes*), whose commander was Lucius Aelius Seian (PIR<sup>2</sup> A 255), *praefectus* of the *praetorium* (i.e. *praefectus praetorio*) be considered a proper beginning of the military service of Lucius Aponius presented here? There is a highly telling absence of any rank next to his person here. And, what is more, in the camp of the Roman legionaries, he could be found as a civilian (i.e. *paganus*), being there only as a member of Drusus' private *retinue* (i.e. *cohors amicorum*).

Be that as it may, Legions VII and XXII (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 365-366, 370), within which he served as an equestrian military tribune and held the position of camp commander (*praefectus castrorum*), were stationed outside Italy. Therefore, Lucius Aponius, as well as serving in the *auxilia*, was given the opportunity to travel to Galatia (Antakya, Antiochia), Pannonia or Illyricum (see legio VII→legio VII [Macedonica]-Farnum 2005, 20-21) and Egypt (Alexandria Kasr Kayasire, Nicopolis-cf. legio XXII→legio XXII [Deiotariana]-Farnum 2005, 24-25).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Aponius/Apponius* was of Italian origin (cf. ThLL II 293). The *Aponii* belonged to the local *domi nobiles* (cf. Chase 1897, 118-119). The careers achieved by representatives of the *Aponii* families date back to the first century BC (cf. Nicolet 1974, 779-781, no. 27; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari, col. 907). The gentilicial name *Aponius* was also borne by opponents of Gaius Julius Caesar's camp. One such a person, unfortunately it is not certain whether he was directly related to the Lucius Aponius presented in this biography, was Quintus Aponius, who was also distinguished by his equestrian rank and who supported the Pompeian camp within Spain (cf. Cass. Dio, 43.29.3). The wife of Lucius Aponius was [Cornelia] Tertulla (cf. Demougin 1992, 178).

## Appuleii

**\*L(ucius) Appuleius L(uci) f(ilius)**

**-tr(ibunus) mil(itum)**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 3948=EDR130869=EDCS-05801945; PME A 154; Fabre 1981, 203; Devijver, Wouterghem van 1990, 61-62; Demougin 1992, 36, no. 22; Landon 2014-2015, 24-25, no. 13.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Mentana/Nomentum

L(ucius) Appuleius L(uci) l(ibertus) / Asclepiades // L(ucius) Appuleius L(uci) f(ilius) / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) // Appuleia L(uci) l(iberta) / Sophanuba / de suo fecit

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Appuleius was a native of Nomentum (municipium, Numentum, Latium Vetus-cf. Bispham 2007, 462). However, the name of the tribus in which he was enrolled is not known (perhaps tribus Cornelia?-Taylor, Linderski 2013, 209, 272, 363, 376). He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

tr(ibunus) mil(itum)

The only certain information about Lucius Appuleius is that he was the son of freedmen and that he was appointed as a Roman military tribune. He must therefore have attained equestrian status.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Appuleius* was of Latin or Italic origin (cf. ThLL II 291-292; Chase 1897, 120-121; Castrén 1975, 136, no. 36; Kakoschke 2006, 86-87, no. 107). *Appuleius* was a plebeian name (cf. K.-L. Elvers, DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari, col. 908: 'Ap(p)uleius. Plebeischer Gentilname'). The parents of Lucius Appuleius, Lucius Appuleius Asclepiades and Appuleia Sophanuba were



emancipated slaves, and thought to have originated from Carthage (cf. Devijver, Wouterghem van 1990, 62).

The period of the civil wars in Rome, in the late 30s and early 40s of the first century BC, was an opportunity for people of even formally low origins to advance themselves in Roman society. Individuals bearing the same name (duo nomina) as the military tribune presented in this biography are known from the region of *Latium et Campania* alone.

## Apulani

**\*P(ublius) Apulanus P(ubli) f(ilius) Pol(lia tribu) Sabinus**

-tribunus militum legionis XI

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL III 2711=EDCS-28300037; Suolahti 1955, 132, 317, 345; Alföldy 1969, 61, 285; PME A 158; Demougin 1992, 288, no.341.

Dalmatia/ Delminium/Gardun/Tilurium

P(ublius) Apulanus P(ubli) f(ilius) / Pol(lia tribu) Sabinus / domo Epored(ia) / tri(bunus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XI / n(ostri) Im(pertatoris)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Publius Apulanus Sabinus was enrolled in the *tribus Pollia*. He came from Eporedia (domo Epored[ia]) in Transpadana. This was a Roman colony (Ivrea-cf. Kubitschek 1889, 119). He lived during the first century AD.

### Career:

tribunus militum legionis XI

Publius Apulanus Sabinus was an equestrian rank, which would explain his appointment as *tribunus militum legionis XI*. This unit was probably legion XI [*Claudia*]. It was stationed at Burnum (Kistanje) in Illyricum/Dalmatia until the late 60s of the 1st century AD. This legion XI was probably there that Publius Apulanus Sabinus went to begin his military service. We know nothing more about his further fate. The legion XI [*Claudia*] moved to Windisch (Vindonissa) in Germania in the early 70s of the 1st century AD (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col.367-368; Farnum 2005, 22).

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Apulanus*, which was borne by Publius Apulanus Sabinus and Publius his father, was unique (cf. ThLL II 346). It may have derived from some proper name (cf. Apulia?, Apulus?). Publius Apulanus Sabinus is the only recorded person of the *Apulani* family in Eporedia and throughout Italy.

## Arrii

### \*L(ucius) Arrius Salanus

-tribunus militum legionis III August(ae)

-tribunus militum legionis X Geminae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL X 6101=ILS 6285=EDR156248=EDCS-20800054; Suolahti 1955, 95, 317, 331, 345; PME A 163; Dobson 1978, 174-175, no. 16; Le Bohec 1989, 135; Demougin 1992, 229-230, no. 268; Fasti sacerdotum 721; Traverso 2006, 39, no.35; Cafaro 2021, 276, no.20.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Formia/Formiae

L(ucio) Arrio Salano / praef(ecto) quinq(uennali) Ti(beri) Caesaris / praef(ecto) quinq(uennali) Neronis et Drus[i] / Caesarum designato tub(icipini) sac(rorum) p(opuli) R(omani) / aed(ili) III auguri interregi / trib(un) milit(um) legion(is) III August(ae) / leg(ionis) X Geminae praef(ecto) equit(um) / praef(ecto) castror(um) praef(ecto) fabr(um) / Oppia uxor

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Arrius Salanus was probably enrolled in the *tribus Aemilia*. He was a native of Formiae (municipium, Formia, Latium-cf. Bispham 2007, 462). He lived during the turn of the 1st century BC and 1st century AD.

#### Career:

praef(ectus) quinq(uennalis) Ti(berii) Caesaris  
 praef(ectus) quinq(uennalis) Neronis et Drus[i] Caesarum designatus  
 tub(icen) sac(rorum) p(opuli) R(omani)  
 aed(ilis) III  
 augur  
 interre[x]  
 trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae)  
 trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) X Geminae,  
 praef(ectus) equit(um)  
 praef(ectus) castror(um)  
 praef(ectus) fabr(um)

Lucius Arrius Salanus was a Roman *eques*. A record of his career is given by an inscription which Oppia, his wife, took care to compile. The activity of the aforementioned Roman can be divided into two phases. The former is linked with the residence of Lucius Arrius Salanus in Formiae, i.e. his hometown in Italy itself, and in Rome. The rank of prefect to members of the imperial family (i.e. praefectus quinq(uennalis) Ti(berii) Caesaris) was the first position he was given to hold. His first appointment was as prefect to Tiberius Caesar, stepson of Augustus, which post he held for one year, in the year (AD 4?) in which a census was carried out in Formiae. He was appointed as prefect to members of the imperial family (i.e. praef(ectus) quinq(uennalis) Neronis et Drus[i] Caesarum designatus) before 28/29 AD. At that time, Lucius

Arrius Salanus was being groomed for the position of prefect, for the persons of Nero and Drusus, the sons of Germanicus and his widow Agrippina the Elder. However, this further honourable promotion did not materialise this time, due to a conflict between Tiberius and the aforementioned mother of both sons of the late Germanicus (cf. Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 71, 74).

Lucius Arrius Salanus may have held the other civil posts mentioned in the inscription in the late 20s and early 30s of the first century AD. These included the position of trumpeter (*tubicen sacrorum p. R.*), which could indicate his membership of the Roman *apparitores*. He also held the office of aedile three times in his native Formia. There he was awarded the office of augur and also held the office of *interrex*, suggesting that he may have supervised the election of officials in his home town.

The second stage in the career of Lucius Arrius Salanus was linked to his service in the Roman army. It is uncertain when it was that he was given an appointment as a military tribune in the Third Legion *Augusta*, perhaps in the reign of Augustus? In order to join this unit he had to sail to Africa. The duration of his service in this legion is not known (possibly one, two, or three years?), but in his subsequent appointment as a military tribune he served in the Tenth Legion (*Gemina*), stationed in Spain (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 364, 367; Farnum 2005, 18, 21-22). It was sometime during his service with these two legions that he was appointed at last to the post of camp commandant (*praefectus castrorum*) and a *praefectus fabrum* (cf. W. Eck, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col. 751-754). His service as a military tribune in these legions was a practice established as far back as Augustus and continued by Tiberius until in the 30s AD, that is before the reforms of Claudius (i.e. in the 40s AD). Lucius Arrius Salanus also exercised command of a riding detachment in the Roman *auxilia* (*praefectus equitum*).

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Arrius* was of Italic origin (cf. ThLL II 643-644; Kakoschke 2006, 93-94, no. 131). Representatives of the *Arrii*, who settled in Formiae in Latium, were of plebeian origin (cf. Castrén 1975, 137-138, no. 42: 'A Sabellian *gens*, attested early in Capua, in Potentia'). By the middle of the first century BC, some of the *Arrii* had reached the rank of praetor and could boast of senatorial rank. The origin of the wife of Lucius Arrius Salanus and the *gens Oppia*, is also linked to Formiae. The *Oppii* family, was also of plebeian origin, although during the early republic its representatives achieved patrician status. It is noteworthy that the name *Arrius* was borne by freedmen whose inscriptions have been found on the territory of Formiae. As far as the territory of Latium and Campania is concerned, on the basis of epigraphic material, the ancestors of the *Appii* and *Oppii* can be dated as early as the turn of the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC.

The career of Lucius Arrius Salanus falls in the period before the introduction of the new path for promotion and advancement for military service of Roman *equites* introduced by the Emperor Claudius. As far as typical Roman *equites* were concerned, it was highly valued for them to receive the rank of military tribune and prefect in the Roman *auxilia*.

## Aristii

### \*M(arcus) Aristius

-tribunus militum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Caes. *BG* 7.42, 7.43; E. Klebs, *Aristius* 1, *RE* 2, 1 [1895] A, col.906; *MRR* 2.238; Suolahti 1955, 129; W. Will, *DNP* 1 [1996] A-Ari, col.1104.

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Marcus Aristius probably came from Clusium in Etruria (cf. Suolahti 1955, 164, 345). He lived during the first century BC.

#### Career:

tribunus militum

Marcus Aristius held the rank of military tribune in 52 BC as a Roman *eques*. He belonged to the army of Gaius Julius Caesar.

#### Commentary:

*Aristius* was a Roman gentilicial name (cf. *ThLL* II 646; K.-L. Elvers, *DNP* 1 [1996] A-Ari, col. 1104). The freedmen on an inscription (*CIL* VI 11425) coming from Rome and dated to the second half of the first century BC bears the same name (duo nomina) as the Roman military tribune discussed here. Inscriptions of Romans who bore the gentilicial name *Aristius* have been found in Sardinia. During the imperial period this name was borne by some of the inhabitants of the Roman provinces.

## Atellii

### \*Sex(tus) Atellius Sex(ti) f(ilius) Pup(inia tribu) Paetus

-tribunus militum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

*CIL* VI 1806=*CIL* VI, 32265=EDR176501=EDCS-18100617; *PME* A 174; Demougin 1992, 289, no. 342; Landon 2014-2015, 26-27, no.15; Hartmann 2020, 151, no.23.

Italia/Roma

Sex(tus) Atellius Sex(ti) f(ilius) Pup(inia) Paetus / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) scr(iba) q(uaestorius) / Favonia Paeti / ex testamento arbitr(atu) Favoniae uxoris / et Sex(ti) Atelli Sex(ti) l(iberti) Philarguri

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Sextus Atellius Paetus was enrolled in the *tribus Pupinia*. Although the inscription dedicated to him was set up in Rome, he himself may have come from Umbria (Forobrentani, Sassina), from the Transpadane region (Laus Pompeia) or from Gaul (Baeterrae, Gallia Narbonensis-cf. Kubitschek 1889, 75, 120, 271). He lived during the first century AD.

**Career:**

tribunus militum  
scr(iba) q(uaestorius)

The first position Sextus Atellius Paetus held was that of secretary for a quaestor's office, and therefore he belonged to the *apparitores*. Having attained equestrian status, he was subsequently appointed as a military tribune.

**Commentary:**

The name *Atellius* was probably of Latin origin and derived from the city of Atella (in Campania-cf. Chase 1897, 113-114). The name *Atellius* was popular, not only in Italy (cf. ThLL II 1175). The *Atellii* were wealthy, but plebeian.

Sextus Atellius Paetus, as *scriba quaestorius*, was very well paid, because as he had worked for high-ranking Roman officials (praetores, consules, censores-cf. W. Kierdorf, BNP 13 [2008] Sas-Syl, col. 103-105). Therein lies the explanation of the source of his wealth, without which he could not have received equestrian status and gone on to achieve the rank of military tribune.

**Atilii**

**\*Sex(tus) Atilius Sex(ti) f(ilius) Ae(milia tribu) Serranus**

/Σέξστος Ἀτίλιος Σέξστου υἱὸς Αἰμιλία Σέσρανος/  
-tribunus militum / χιλίαρχος

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Jos. AJ 14.228-229; 14.238-239; ThLL I 1172-1173; Suolahti 1955, 346, 407; Suolahti 1958, 153; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 195.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Sextus Atilius Serranus was enrolled in the *tribus Aemilia*, which meant that he may in fact have come from the area of central Italy (Kubitschek 1889, 270). He lived during the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

Sextus Atilius Serranus was a Roman *equus* and served as military tribune in the army of Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crus, and was part of his *consilium* (cf. MRR 2.256, 2.264).

**Commentary:**

*Atilius* was a gentilicial name of Italic origin (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 98, no. 150). The tribune discussed here belonged to one of the main branches of the old plebeian, consular *gens Atilii*, which came from Campania (cf. Castrén 1975, 139, no.51: ‘Originally a Campanian gens’; Minkova 2000, 26: ‘from the praenomen Attius with the suffix -ilius’, 27). One representative of this family held the consulship at the end of the second century BC. The father of the military tribune under discussion here may have been Sextus Atilius Serranus Gavianus, who came from the rich and numerous *Gavii* family and who was adopted into the *Atilii Serrani* family. He was a senator and a *tribunus plebis* (57 BC). He was hostile to Marcus Tullius Cicero (Suolahti 1958, 158; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 2 [1997] Ark-Ci, col.210; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 195).

This branch of *Atilii Serrani* attempted to survive by adopting representatives of other Roman aristocratic families. However, involvement in armed clashes during the civil wars in the second half of the first century BC, taking the side of the Pompeian camp, would lead to their complete demise (cf. Suolahti 1958, 158).

## Atinii

**\*Q(uintus) Atinius M(arci) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu) Murra  
-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 6325=EDR156860=EDCS-20900416; PME A 181; Demougin 1992, 289-290, no. 343; Landon 2014-2015, 27-28, no. 16; Cafaro 2021, 278-279, no. 24.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Terracina/Tarracina

Q(uinto) Atinio M(arci) f(ilio) Ouf(entina tribu) / Murrae / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) praef(ecto) fabr(um)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Quintus Atinius Murra was enrolled in the *tribus Oufentina*. He was a native of Tarracina (colonia→municipium, Latium et Campania). He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

tr(ibunus) mil(itum)  
praef(ectus) fabr(um)

Quintus Atinius Murra was of equestrian status, and therefore he qualified as a military tribune and a *praefectus fabrum*. His military service preceded the reform of the Emperor Claudius in the 40s of the first century AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Atinius/Attinius* was of Italian origin (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 98-99, no. 151). The *gens Atinia* itself was plebeian, verifiable since the end of the 3rd century BC (K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 292). *Atinii* were attested in Pompeii (cf. ThLL II 1174-1175; Castrén 1975, 140, no. 52; Minkova 2000, 27). Other individuals who bore the name *Atinius* are known from the Tarracina (Latium) area (cf. Demougin 1992, 290; Cafaro 2021, 278, no. 86).

Quintus Atinius Murra discussed here may have a descendant of an Italian family of *domi nobiles*.

**At(t)ii**

**\*P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu)**

**-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (bronze tablet - decretum of Gn. Pompeius Strabo); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; Cichorius 1922, 145-146; ThLL II 1169-1171; MRR 2. 535; Suolahti 1955, 122; 159, 161; MRR 3.8; Criniti 1970, 103-104; Nicolet 1974, 791, no.40; Forni 1996, 12, no.60; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 196.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(n)te d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(ilius) V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(ilius) ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu) [...]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Publius Attius came from Italy and was enrolled in the *tribus Oufentina*. This was one of the oldest Roman rural tribes. The *tribus Oufentina* owed its name to the river Ofnes (Ufens). The distribution of localities within Italy where Roman citizens living there were listed in this *tribus* suggests that Publius Attius and his family may have come from the area of southern Latium, Campania or also Umbria (cf. Festust 213-214 L; Kubitschek 1889, 11, 28, 33, 39-40, 271; Criniti 1970, 103; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 55-56, 196, 273). He lived during the late 2nd and mid 1st century BC.

**Career:**

Publius Attius was an *equus Romanus*. His name (duo nomina) is listed first among the military tribunes who appear in the text of the decree of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo of 89 BC. The fact that he is placed first in the section of the roster where Roman military officers are listed seems to suggest both his seniority in terms of age, and, perhaps, that he had already held

some other Roman state office (cf. Criniti 1970, 103-104). Nor can it be ruled out that the Publius Attius is placed so high on the list, on account of some personal relationship with Gnaeus Pompeius Strabon, or, more broadly, with other members of the *Pompei* family. These may have been ties of friendship (*amicitiae causa*) rather than a client-patron relationship. Some kind of family affinity may also be suggested. If Publius Attius, as suggested by Nicola Criniti (1970, 103), may have been aged around 22 when he served in the capacity of a military tribune in 89 BC, then it can be assumed that he was probably born around 108/107 BC.

### Commentary:

The gentilic name *Attius* (the older form *Atius*), which Publius bore, was probably of Italian origin (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 99, no. 152). The *Attii* family had plebeian roots (cf. Castrén 1975, 140, no. 54: 'A gens of Etr. origin from Caere'; K.-L. Elvers, *BNP* 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 329: 'Attius Plebeian gentilicium'). The same individual name, i.e. Publius, was borne by the father of the military tribune who is the subject of this biography. He too was probably enrolled in the *tribus Oufentina*. Moreover, the existence of this family in the Roman community, but spelled with a single letter 't', i.e. *gens Atia* - is attested for the 2nd century BC. Lucius Atius (*Attius*) lived in the 170s. In 178 BC he served as *tribuns primus* in the Second Legion in Istria. It was probably due to his military career that the position of the entire *gens Atia/Attia* may have been strengthened (cf. Liv. 41.3; E. Klebs, *Attius* 5, RE 2, 2 [1896] A, col.2252; Suolahti 1955, 122; MRR 1.396; Minkova 2000, 28).

Linked to the history of *Attii/Atii* family is discussion over the genealogy of Octavian Augustus himself (PIR<sup>2</sup> I 215). More specifically, his mother belonged to the *gens Attia* (*Atia*). She was the daughter of Marcus Atius Balbus (cf. E. Klebs, *Attius* 11, RE 2, 2 [1896] A, col.2253-2254), who held the office of praetor, and, perhaps as *propraetor* he was the governor of Sardinia (c. 60 or 59 BC). He married Julia, who was the sister of Gaius Julius Caesar (cf. Suet. *Aug.* 4; MRR 2.183; MRR 3.8; Wiseman 1965, 333; Gelzer 1968, 74, 204; H. Stegmann, *DNP* 2 [1997] Ark-Ci, col.209; Barrett 2002, 12). The aforementioned grandfather of Rome's first princeps, and brother-in-law of Gaius Julius Caesar, belonged to the *At(t)ii Balbi* family. This was one of the two main family branches which, in the first century BC, split off from the *gens Attia*. The *At(t)ii Balbi* had the status of senatorial nobles. The same senatorial status distinguished the *Attia Vari* family branch. The place of origin of the *Attia Balbi* was Aricia, a town in Latium, south-east of Rome on the *via Appia*. The inhabitants of Aricia were enrolled in the *tribus Horatia* and therefore Publius Attius, currently under discussion, because of the annotation next to his name (*duo nomina*) that he belonged to the *tribus Oufentina*, could not belong to the *At(t)ii Balbi* family, let alone be identified with Publius Attius (*Balbus*), as suggested by Konrad Cichorius (1922, 146). Thus, the military tribune in question serving on the consilium Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo could not be the father of the Marcus Attius Balbus, father of Attius, nor still less the maternal great-grandfather of Octavian. Moreover, and this was pointed out by Harold B. Mattingly (1975, 262) who has written that Publius Attius [P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina) tribu] can no longer be identified as the brother-in-law of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo, and so the maternal great grandfather of Augustus. He was probably not the brother-in-law of Pompeius the Great's father. We should also take note of the suggestion of a marriage between Publius Attius and one of Pompey the Great's aunts (*Pompeia?*), whose name is unknown, made by Konrad Cichorius. However, returning to the person of the aforementioned Marcus Atius Balbus, the maternal grandfather of Octavian Augustus, it is worth remembering, that



his ancestors, and his family name (nomen gentile) as Roland Syme emphasised (Syme 1955a, 133; 1955b, 56), spelled their names by a single letter 't', and were said to have sailed to Aricia in Italy from Africa (cf. Suet. *Aug.* 4; Cichorius 1922, 145-146; Criniti 1970, 103-104; Wiseman 1971, 56; Nicolet 1974, 791, no.40).

Discussion concerning Publius Attius would not be complete, however, without mentioning Publius Attius Varus (cf. Cic. *Lig.* 9.27; E. Klebs, *Attius* 32, RE 2, 2 [1896] A, col.2256-2257; MRR 2.259-260; 2.275; 2.290; 2.300; 2.310-311; K.-L. Elvers, *BNP* 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col.329-330; Brennan 2000, 546, 755, 927, footnote no. 469). He was a representative of the *Attia Vari* branch of the *Attii* family who held the office of praetor in 54 BC, was propraetor in 53 BC, and who served in the army as *legatus pro praetore* 48-46 BC, and fleet commander. Unlike representatives of the *At(t)ii Balbi* family, he was a loyal supporter not only of Pompey the Great, but also of his sons. Publius Attius Varus supported the *Pompei* family, fighting against the supporters of Gaius Julius Caesar during the civil war of 49-45 BC. During this period he had the opportunity to exercise command over the Pompeian legions and the navy. As a loyal supporter of the Pompeian camp, he was given the opportunity to take part in the battles from the very beginning in Italy in January or February 49 BC up to the Battle of Munda in Spain fought on 17 March 45 BC, where he died. It is this trait of 'being one of the most faithful' Pompeians, which, in the light of the source accounts, distinguishes Publius Attius Varus, and has also inspired us to link his person with Publius Attius, the military tribune under current discussion (cf. Lintott 1974, 263; Brennan 2000, 927; Potter 2011, 70).

Interestingly, this view is in apparent contradiction with the opinion of Konrad Cichorius (1922, 145), who ruled out such an eventuality. For, according to Cichorius the tribus to which the two personages called *Publius* belonged were different. Thus, the Publius Attius under discussion belonged to the *tribus Oufentina*. Publius Attius Varus, on the other hand, belonged to one of three tribes beginning with the letter 'C': *Col(l)ina*, *Crustumina*, or perhaps better *Clustumina* (or *Quir(ina)*). An equally incomplete transcription of the tribal name has been read with the name of otherwise unknown Publius Attius [P(ubli) f(ilius)], who lived in the 30s of the 1st century BC and who was a senator and probably an aedile (cf. *Senatus Consultum de Panamara* of 39 BC; Deschamps, *Cousin* 1887, 236; Klebs, *Attius* 6, RE 2, 2 [1896] A, col.2252; MRR 2.466; Syme 1964, 113; Sherk 1969, 158, 162). Cichorius also suggested that the Publius in question, who is also referred to as Publius Attius of Panameris, may have been the son of Publius Attius Varus. And it is for this reason, as Cichorius has suggested, that this famous 'Pompeian legate' may have been enrolled in one of these three tribes already mentioned. However, it should be remembered that the validity of this thesis, proposed by Cichorius, is based solely on the hypothetical assumption that Publius Attius Varus may have had a son (cf. Criniti 1970, 104; Nicolet 1974, 791, no.40). However, there is no certainty that this could have actually been the case. Therefore, contrary to suggestions made by German scholar, Publius Attius [P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina) tribu] who belonged to the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabon (Cnaeus Pompeius Strabo) and was the military tribune in 89 BC, may nevertheless have been Publius Attius Varus, i.e. this famous 'Pompeian legate' who fought against the supporters of Gaius Julius Caesar during the civil war of 49-45 BC (cf. Lintott 1974, 263: 'Equally deserving, I would think, is Pompey's lieutenant, P. Attius Varus, who may be connected with P. Attius P.f. Ouf., perhaps military tribune in Pompeius Strabo's consilium').

It is also worth mentioning that other individuals living in the first century BC and belonging to *Attii* were of equestrian status (see Quintus Atius Varus, praefectus equitum, and Gaius Attius (Accius) Paeligenus). However, they represented different families. Moreover, not all of these families survived and had the opportunity to 'develop' (cf. Suolahti 1955, 249, 346). The *Attii* mentioned also differed in their individual attitudes towards Pompey the Great and Julius Caesar.

## Aufidieni

**\*C(aius) Aufidienus C(ai) f(ilius) [Quir(ina tribu)] Villus**  
**-tribunus militum**

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL IX 4396=EDR185299=EDCS-14805430; ThLL II 1339; PME A 193; Demougin 1992, 616, no. 717; Landon 2014-2015, 28-29, no. 17.

Italia/Samnum/Regio IV/Civitatomassa/Tomassa/Amiternum  
C(aius) Aufidienus C(ai) f(ilius) / Villus tr(ibunus) mil(itum)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gaius Aufidienus Villus, if he came from Amiternum (municipium, in Samnum) may have been enrolled in the *tribus Quirina*. He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

### Career:

tribunus militum

Gaius Aufidienus Villus probably fulfilled the requirement of the census criterion without which he could not have been appointed to the rank of military tribune in the Roman army.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Aufidienus* of Italian origin and may have referred to the Samnian city (oppidum) of Aufidena. It was a name of plebeian family, and the first Romans who bore it are known from the 2nd century BC onwards (cf. ThLL II 1339; Castrén 1975, 141, no. 58; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 335-336).

The Gaius Aufidienus Villus discussed here may, perhaps, have had some connection with the Aufidienus Rufus, camp prefect (praefectus castrorum), whom Tacitus (*Ann.* 1.20) mentioned in the context of the revolt of the legionaries camped near Emona in 14 AD (cf. Demougin 1992, 177, no.201).

## Aufidii

**\*T(itus) Aufidius T(iti) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu) Spinter**

**-trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) IIII**

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL III 399=AE 1949 158=EDCS-27000321; PME A 199; Le Roux 1982, 305, no.5; Demougin 1992, 69-70, no.57.

Asia/Bergama/Pergamum

Tullia M(arci) f(ilia) / viva fecit sibi et suis / M(arco) Tullio M(arci) f(ilio) Cor(nelia tribu) Cratippo / fratri suo / sacerdoti Romae et Salutis / T(ito) Aufidio T(iti) f(ilio) Ani(ensi tribu) Balbo f(ilio) suo / tribuno mil(itum) Alexandr(eae) ad Aegypt(um) / leg(ionis) XXII ann(os) VIII / T(ito) Aufidio T(iti) f(ilio) Ani(ensi tribu) Spinteri viro suo / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) in Hispania / leg(ionis) IIII an(nos) V

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Titus Aufidius Spinter was enrolled in the *tribus Aniensis*. He came from Alexandria in Asia Minor (Alexandria Troas). He lived in the 1st century BC.

### Career:

trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) IIII (Macedonica)

Titus Aufidius Spinter was a Roman equestrian. He served in Spain in the Fourth Legion (Macedonica) with the rank of military tribune. According to his tomb inscription, which was set up by Tullia, his wife, at Pergamum (Bergama), he served there for five years. He possibly took part in the battles that took place in Spain between 27 and 19 BC (cf. Birley 1953, 137; PME A 199; Le Roux 1982, 61; Demougin 1992, 69; J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 365; Farnum 2005, 18). It is possible, although it is only a conjecture, that he may have died following his participation in these battles.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Aufidius* was of Italic origin. The *Aufidii* were plebeian (cf. ThLL II 1338: 'nomen gentis plebeiae'; Castrén 1975, 141, no. 59: 'A gens of Sabellic origin'; Minkova 2000, 28). Their representatives are attested as early as the 2nd century BC (cf. K.-L. Elvers, DNP 2 [1997] Ark-Ci, col. 269). The *Cnaei Aufidii*, who formed one branch of this *gens*, already held the offices of praetor, people's tribune and could, as a family, boast of senatorial rank in the late 2nd and early 1st centuries BC. A representative of the *gens Aufidia*, who bore the name (*duo nomina*) Titus Aufidius, was probably elected to the office of praetor in 67 BC. He went to Asia as propraetor in 66 BC (cf. Val. Max. 6.9.7; MRR 2.142-143, 2.154). It is possible that the Titus Aufidius Spinter dealt with here may have been some relative (gentilis) of the aforementioned governor of the Roman province of Asia. He was married to Tullia, the daughter of Marcus Tullius Cratippus. The same name (*tria nomina*) as her father was also borne by her brother.

The family of the *Tullii Cratippi* were descendants of Cratippus of Pergamon, the Stoic philosopher who received Roman citizenship from Julius Caesar through the intercession of Marcus Tullius Cicero. Accordingly, the aforementioned philosopher and his descendants, as Roman citizens, were granted the right to bear the forename (praenomen) and the family name (nomen gentile) of Cicero. They were enrolled in the *tribus Cornelia*, to which the inhabitants of Arpinum also belonged (cf. Demougin 1992, 69).

Titus Aufidius Spinter did not have any more children apart from his single son Titus Aufidius Balbus.

**\*T(itus) Aufidius T(iti) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu) Balbus**

**-trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) XXII**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL III 399=AE 1949 158=EDCS-27000321; Suolahti 1955, 95, 347; Cavenaile 1970, 228, no. 332; PME A 196.

Asia/Bergama/Pergamum

Tullia M(arci) f(ilia) / viva fecit sibi et suis / M(arco) Tullio M(arci) f(ilio) Cor(nelia tribu) Cratippo / fratri suo / sacerdoti Romae et Salutis / T(ito) Aufidio T(iti) f(ilio) Ani(ensi tribu) Balbo f(ilio) suo / tribuno mil(itum) Alexandr(ia) ad Aegypt(um) / leg(ionis) XXII ann(os) VIII / T(ito) Aufidio T(iti) f(ilio) Ani(ensi tribu) Spinteri viro suo / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) in Hispania / leg(ionis) IIII an(nos) V

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Titus Aufidius Balbus was enrolled in the *tribus Aniensis*. Like his father, Titus Aufidius Spinter, he came from Alexandria Troas. He lived during the first century BC.

**Career:**

trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) XXII (Deiotariana)

T(itus) Aufidius Balbus, as an equestrian, served as a military tribune in the legion XXII. In order to reach this unit, he had to leave Alexandria and travel to Egypt, because the legion XXII (*Deiotariana*) was stationed at Nicopolis in Egypt (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 370; Farnum 2005, 24-25). It was in this legion that he served for nine years.

**Commentary:**

With the death of Titus Aufidius Balbus the *Aufidii* came to an end (cf. Demougin 1992, 69). The gentilicial name *Aufidius* appears among the soldiery who carried out their military service in Egypt (cf. Cavenaile 1970, 228).

**\*Publius Aufidius L(uci) f(ilius)**

-tribunus militum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XI 1217=EDR132088=EDCS-20402668; PME A 195; Demougin 1992, 70-71, no.58; Traverso 2006, 208, no.14; Cafaro 2021, 279, no.25.

Italia/Aemilia/Regio VIII/Piacenza/Placentia

P(ublius) Aufidius L(uci) f(ilius) IIIIvir IIvir / tr(ibunus) milit(um) praef(ectus) fab(rum) sibi et / L(ucio) Aufidio Cn(aei) f(ilio) patri et / Fadienae P(ubli) f(iliae) matri et / L(ucio) Aufidio L(uci) f(ilio) fratri IIIIvir(o) et / Salviae Cilae fratris uxori et / Liburniae L(uci) f(iliae) consobrinae / factum ex testamento HS X(milia) arbitrato / C(ai) Annisidi C(ai) f(ili) Rufi

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Publius Aufidius was a native of Placentia (municipium, Piacenza in Aemilia). The years of his life are in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

(quattuor)vir [aedilicia potestate?]

(duo)vir

tribunus militum

praef(ectus) fab(rum)

Publius Aufidius under discussion here, was an *equus* of municipal origin. Prior to his appointment as a military tribune, he held offices in his native Placentia. He held the ranks of tribune and *praefectus fabrum* at legionary level. According to Ségolène Demougin (1992, 70), the omission of the name of what legion this might have been, and the absence of a personal name (cognomen) for Publius Aufidius (Publius Aufidius), suggests that his career may have fallen during the reign of Augustus.

**Commentary:**

Perhaps the origins of the name *Aufidius* can be explained as a reference to the name of the river Aufidus in the Apulian region of Italy (cf. Minkova 2000, 28). The representatives of the *Cnaei Aufidii* held senatorial office already in the 2nd century BC, and achieved consular status in the 70s of the 1st century BC (Cnaeus Aufidius Orestes, pr. 77 BC, cos. 71 BC - cf. MRR 2.88, 2.121; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 2 [1997] Ark-Ci, col. 269).

Returning to the person of Publius Aufidius the military tribune, he belonged to the *Luci Aufidii* family. They were a representative of the Italian *domi nobiles*. Publius' father bore the individual name (praenomen) Lucius (Lucius Aufidius) and was the son of Gnaeus (Cnaei filius). This officer's mother was Fadiena, daughter of Publius (Publi filia), and his elder brother was Lucius (Lucius Aufidius), who was married to Salvia (Salvia Cila). This brother also held the office of (quattuor)vir. The family of this military tribune also included Liburnia, who was a

cousin on her mother's side (*consobrina*), and who was the daughter of Lucius (*Luci filia*). It was Gaius Annisidius Rufus, son of Gaius Annisidius Rufus, who was the founder of the family tomb and tomb inscription discussed here, to take care of the execution of the will. A sum of 10,000 sesterces was set aside for the burial costs in the military tribune's will (cf. Duncan-Jones 1965, 243).

The family of the *Luci Aufiudii* belonged to the decurional aristocracy (*ordo decurionum*) in Placentia (mod. Piacenza). However, the fact that there are no other individuals, with a single exception, as early as the 1st century AD (cf. EDR132685=EDCS-64901102), suggests that they may have been an 'immigrant' family that may have arrived there in the second half of the first century BC. The grandfather of Publius Aufidius dealt with here bore the *praenomen Cn(aeus) – Cnaeus Aufidius*.

Another *Aufidius*, who lived in the second half of the first century BC, and who managed to achieve the status of a Roman *equus*, and who also boasted both a municipal career and an appointment to the rank of military tribune, was [-]Aufidius. He was a native of Umbria and his person is presented in the biography below.

**\*[-]Aufidi[(us) - f(ilius)]**

-trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis)

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XI 4183a=AE 1997, 484=EDR130176=EDCS-21500106; PME A 194; Demougin 1992, 71-72, no. 59.

Italia/Umbria/Regio VI/Terni/Interamna Nahars

[-] Aufidi[o - f(ilio) ---] / [II]Ilvir(o) i(ure) d(icundo) [---] / [c]ohortis [---] / trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) ---] / [e]t legioni[s ---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The Aufidius mentioned here came from Interamna Nahars (municipium, in Umbria). He lived from the turn of the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

(quattuor)vir

[praef(ectus) c]ohortis [---]

trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis---)

trib(unus) mil(itum) [---e]t legioni[s---]

Aufidius was a Roman *equus*. Before entering military service, he first held a decurional office for a term of one year, which was part of a four-member council (quattuovir [iure dicundo]) at Interamna Nahars. In the Roman army he first received an appointment as prefect of a cohort. Promoted to military tribune, he served in this capacity in two Roman legions. Due to damage to the inscription, it is uncertain whether these units were part of the army of Octavian.

**Commentary:**

Of the name (duo nomina) of the military tribune under discussion, only his gentilcial name *Aufidius* has survived. An inscription (CIL XI 4250=EDR132289=EDCS-21500166) dating to the first half of the first century BC, and coming from Interamna Nahars in Umbria, contains the following names of two freedmen and their legal former owner, and post-liberation patron (see *Sextus Aufidius Sex(ti) l(ibertus) Pat[rae]*, *Sex(tus) Aufidius Sex(ti) l(ibertus) Th[eop(h)ilus]*). This Roman was called *Sextus Aufidius*. It is possible that the military tribune mentioned in this biography may also have belonged to the family of *Sexti Aufidii* (cf. CIL XI 4248=EDR132286=EDCS-21500164; CIL XI 4247=EDR132285=EDCS-21500163). It furthermore cannot be ruled out that his individual name could also have been *Sextus* (*Sextus Aufidius*).

## Aulieni

**\*Sex(tus) Aulienus Sex(ti) f(ilius) Ani(ens) tribu**

**-trib(unus) milit(um)**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 4868=ILS 2688=EDR115428=EDCS-20400656; Suolahti 1955, 135, 317, 332, 347; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 1422; PME A 201; Dobson 1978, 167-168, no. 5; Demougin 1992, 264-265, no.311; Żyromski 2001, 41-42, 64; Traverso 2006, 20, no.3; De Carlo 2015, 166-167; Cafaro 2021, 280-281, no.28.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Venafro/Venafrum

*Sex(to) Aulieno Sex(ti) f(ilio) / Ani(ens) tribu / primo pil(o) II tr(ibunus) mil(itum) / praef(ecto) levis armat(urae) / praef(ecto) castr(orum) Imp(eratoris) Caesar(is) / Aug(usti) et Ti(beri) Caesaris Aug(usti) / praef(ecto) classis praef(ecto) fabr(um) IIVir(o) / Venafri et Foro Iulii flamini / Augustali / Nedymus et Gamus / lib(erti)*

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

*Sextus Aulienus* was enrolled in the *tribus Aniensis*. He probably came from Forum Iulii (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> A 1422), a colony where the veterans of Julius Caesar and Augustus were settled in Gallia Narbonensis (cf. legion VIII-Keppie 1983, 73; J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 366-367; Farnum 2005, 21). He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD. He also lived in Venafrum in Campania (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 208).

**Career:**

*prim(us) pil(us) II,  
tr(ibunus) mil(itum)  
praef(ectus) levis armat(urae)  
praef(ectus) castr(orum) imp(eratoris) Caesaris Aug(usti) et Ti(berii) Caesaris Aug(usti)  
praef(ectus) classis  
praef(ectus) fabr(um)  
IIVir Venafri et Foro Iulii  
flamen Augustalis*

The status of Sextus Aulienus, who began his career by holding municipal offices first in Forum Iulii (duovir Foro Iulii) and then in Venafrum in Campania (duovir Venafri, flamen Augustalis). These positions certainly made him come from the local elite (i.e. domi nobiles). Although his status may have initially been the decurional aristocracy (i.e. ordo decurionum), he managed to attain equestrian status before starting his legionary service. The first rank he held, twice, was that of *primus pilus* (cf. Dobson 1978, 167: 'Die Aufzeichnung seiner Laufbahn beginnt mit *primopil. II*, was zu diesem Zeitpunkt unbestritten bedeutet, daß er den Posten eines primuspilus für zwei Jahre bei derselben oder verschiedenen Legionen innehatte, wobei ersteres wahrscheinlicher ist'). But he must have already been of equestrian status when he held the rank of military tribune in a legion, the designation of which, unfortunately, is not included in the text of the inscription. Sextus Aulienus may have been appointed to conscript and train recruits and to give them initial training (see *praefectus levis armaturae*-cf. Veget. 2.2; 2.15). He had held the rank of *praefectus castrorum imperatoris Caesaris Augusti et Tiberii Caesaris Augusti*, when he was prefect of both of these emperors and when they were probably engaged in campaigns themselves.

Sextus Aulienus may have first been in the service of Augustus (after 26 BC), when that ruler was outside Rome. Later, as an equestrian, he held the position of camp prefect (*praefectus castrorum*), when, but still during Augustus' lifetime, Roman military operations were commanded by Tiberius himself (cf. Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 71). Sextus Aulienus may have been around 50 years old at the time (cf. Dobson 1955, vol. 1, 29; vol. 2, 53, no. 72; Dobson 1978, 167-168, no.5). He also served as commander of a squadron of the fleet (*praefectus classis*). His appointment as *praefectus fabrum* was for Sextus Aulienus (Sextus Aulienus) as a Roman equestrian (*equus Romanus*) the culmination of his military career. He served the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius and died probably aged around 70.

#### **Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Aulienus* was probably of Oscian / Latin origin (cf. Schulze 1904, 104-105) and derived from *Aulus* to which was given the suffix *-ienus*. It is a very rare name (cf. Suolahti 1955, 135). Inscriptions related to *Lucii Aulieni* come from Rome. Prior to their acquisition of equestrian status, the *Sexti Aulieni* family, to which the military tribune treated here belonged, was probably of decurional origin. The burial and the inscription dedicated to Sextus Aulienus were taken care of by Nedymus (Sextus Aulienus Nedymus) and Gamus, who were his freedmen (cf. CIL X 4847; De Carlo 2015, 167; Cafaro 2021, 281). Perhaps, therefore, his death brought about the extinction of his entire family.

Sextus Aulienus failed to achieve the status of patron of the cities (see *patronus municipii*) with which he was associated, although he may have been prevented from doing so by his death (cf. Żyromski 2001, 41).



## Aurarii

**\*P(ublius) Aurarius P(ubli) f(ilius) Pol(lia tribu) Crass[us]  
-tr(ibunus) mil(itum)**

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1975 394=AE 2003 654=EDR076197=EDCS-09400341; PME A 202bis; Demougin 1992, 135, no.137; Traverso 2006, 205, no.9; Landon 2014-2015, 35-36, no.23.

Italia/Aemilia/Regio VIII/Modena/Mutina

P(ublius) Aurarius P(ubli) f(ilius) Pol(lia tribu) Crass[us] / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) VIvir a<e>d(ilis)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Publius Aurarius Crassus was enrolled in the *tribus Pollia*. He was a native of Mutina (colonia in Aemilia). He lived during the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

### Career:

tr(ibunus) mil(itum)

VIvir

aed(ilis)

Publius Aurarius Crassus, being of equestrian rank, was appointed military tribune. After completing his military service he held the office of *sexvir* (VIvir) in Mantua, which was inferior in rank to the aedileship. Subsequently, however, he had this office in turn.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Aurarius* was of Italian origin and derived from the word *aurarius*, i.e. gold (cf. ThLL II 1481). The *Aurarii* were, therefore, originally of decurional origin. Publius Aurarius Crassus was thus one of the *domi nobiles*.

## Aurelii

**\*M(arcus) Aurelius M(arci) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu)  
-tribunus militum**

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (bronze tablet - decretum of Gn. Pompeius Strabo); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; E. Klebs, *Aurelius* 107, RE 2, 2 [1896] A, col. 2487-2489; F. Münzer, *Aurelius* 107, RE S III [1918] A, col.189; Cichorius 1922, 149; ThLL II 1482-1487; MRR 2.35, 2.38, footnote no.12, 2.536, 3.9; Suolahti 1955, 91, footnote no.5, 338, 347-348; Criniti 1970, 111-112; H. Gärtner, *Aurelius* 107, RE, R [1980] 57; Forni 1996, 13, no.70; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 197.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(i)lius] imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(nte) d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(i)lius Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(i)lius V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(i)lius ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(i)lius Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(i)lius Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(i)lius Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(i)lius Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(i)lius ---, M(arcus) Ae]mili(us) Q(uinti) f(i)lius Pal(atina tribu), Cn(aeus) Corneli(us) Cn(aei) f(i)lius Pal(atina tribu), T(itus) Anni(us) T(iti) f(i)lius Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Aureli(us) M(arci) f(i)lius Vol(tinia tribu) [...]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

The *tribus Voltinia*, in which Marcus Aurelius was enrolled, was one of the sixteen rural tribus and was located in Etruria and Samnium (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 272; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 276). And for example, Marcus Aurelius Cotta, who was a representative of the *Aurelii* family, had an estate in Minturnae and probably owned a house in Rome (cf. Suolahti 1955, 347; Shatzman 1975, 307, no. 98; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 276, 377). This military tribune named Marcus Aurelius [M(arci) f(i)lius] Vol(tinia tribu)] probably lived in the late 2nd and mid 1st century BC.

### Career:

The individual who forms the subject of this biography was another officer who served as a military tribune and was part of the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo. This Roman military officer named by his *duo nomina* – i.e. Marcus Aurelius [M(arci) f(i)lius] Vol(tinia tribu)] - is probably to be identified with Marcus Aurelius Cotta, who belonged to the *Aurelii Cottae* family, a branch of the *gens Aurelia*, well-known at the turn of the 2nd and 1st centuries BC. It is important to note, however, that attempts have been made to identify other representatives of the *gens Aurelia* with the individual named on the list of members on the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeus Strabo holding an identical *praenomen* and *nomen gentile*.

Conrad Cichorius (1922, 149) believed that it was the Marcus Aurelius Scaurus, who lived at the same time as Marcus Aurelius Cotta, and also belonged to *gens Aurelia* (cf. E. Klebs, *Aurelius* 216, RE 2, 2 [1896] A, col. 2525). The basis of Cichorius' assumption was the fact that a representative of the *Aurelii Scauri* family, presumably the same individual, held the office of *triumvir monetalis* in 92 BC. However, this Roman civil office was held by Marcus Aurelius Scaurus around 112-109 BC – or even 118 BC - but not 92 BC as assumed by the German scholar (cf. Criniti 1970, 111-112; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 197). In making this correction precludes the claim that Marcus Aurelius Scaurus (the consul suffectus of 108 BC) may have been the military tribune serving on the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo (cf. MRR 2.548; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col.383).

The situation changes if this Roman officer could have been presumably Marcus Aurelius Scaurus, the son of this consul. And such a suggestion was made by Ernst Badian (1961, 495; 1963, 133), who supported Cichorius' hypothesis that Marcus Aurelius Scaurus was a military tribune listed among the officers from the consilium of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo in 89 BC. (cf. Crawford 1975, 299). He was the quaestor under Valerius Flaccus in Asia (before 70 BC).

According to Francisco Pina Polo, Alejandro Díaz Fernández (2019, 221) it would probably have been the elder son of the consul suffectus of 108 BC, as proposed by Badian.

A different identification of the Roman officer presented here was proposed by Lily Ross Taylor. For her, this military tribune - i.e. Marcus Aurelius [M(arci) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu)] - was presumably Marcus Aurelius Cotta (cf. Taylor, Linderski 2013, 197; Criniti 1970, 111-112; Sumner 1973, 65, 82: 'And M. Aurelius M.f. Vol. (ILLRP 515) must be M. Aurelius Cotta, after all'; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col.383). He was the representative of the *Aurelii Cottae* family who held the post of *praetor* (77 BC), the consul of 74 BC and the proconsul of Bithynia and Pontus (in the years 73-70 BC). He was responsible for the operation to capture Heracleia Pontica (in 71 BC). He took the agnomen Ponticus (Marcus Aurelius Cotta Ponticus) for his merits in the war. However, this honorific name would be taken from him when, in 67 BC, he was sentenced to exile for embezzlement. At that time, he also lost his senatorial status (cf. Suolahti 1963, 474, 666; Shatzman 1975, 307, no.98; Linderski 2007a, 117-121).

### Commentary:

The name *Aurelius* was of Italian origin, and it was widespread plebeian gentilicium (ThLL II 1482-1487; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 381: 'Aurelius Widespread plebeian gentilicium'; Kakoschke 2006, 107-111, no. 179). Representatives of this family became part of the Roman *nobilitas* in the second half of the third century BC. This took place during the conflict between the Romans and the Carthaginians (cf. Castrén 1975, 141). Within the *gens Aurelia*, in the second century BC, the three oldest family branches can be traced. These were the *Aurelii Cottae*, the *Aurelii Orestae* and the *Aurelii Scauri*. Among the males who belonged to the *Aurelii Cottae* family, the following forenames (praenomina) were borne: Gaius (Caius), Lucius and Marcus. Representatives of *Aurelii Cottae* would be elected to the office of consul from the middle of the third century BC onwards. The great-grandfather of Marcus Aurelius Cotta, the officer who served on the *consilium* discussed in this biography, bore the forename (praenomen) Lucius (Lucius Aurelius Cotta) and was likewise a military tribune (trib. mil. 181 BC; cf. Sumner 1973, 43-44).

Moreover, the Marcus Aurelius [M(arci) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu)] analysed here, despite bearing the same forename (praenomen), a representative of the *gens Aurelia*, probably, belonged to the Sullan circle (cf. Gruen 1974, 7 ff.).

The final identification of Marcus Aurelius [M(arci) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu)] is unclear and it is still an open question (cf. MMR 3.9: 'M. Aurelius M. f. (Scaurus?) (216), tr. mil.? 89. He is listed here with the cognomen Scaurus from Cichorius, RS 149, but M. Aurelius Cotta (107), cos. 74, is also a possibility').

### \*L(ucius) Aurelius Sex(ti) f(ilius)

-tr(ibunus) mil(itum) a popul(o)

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1969/1970 188=EDR075042=EDCS-09700950; PME A 203; Demougin 1992, 136, no.138; Landon 2014-2015, 36, no.24; Cafaro 2021, 281-282, no.30.

Italia/Etruria/Regio VII/Tarquinoa/Corneto/Tarquinius

L(ucius) Aurelius Sex(ti) f(ilius) / flamen IIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) / praef(ectus) fabr(um)  
tr(ibunus) mil(itum) / a popul(o) v(ixit) a(nnos) LX

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Aurelius came from Tarquinia (municipium in Etruria). On this basis, it can be assumed that he may have been enrolled in the *tribus Steltatina*. He lived around the turn of the first century BC and the first century AD.

### **Career:**

flamen

IIIvir i(ure) d(icundo)

praef(ectus) fabr(um)

tr(ibunus) mil(itum) a popul(o)

Lucius Aurelius first held municipal offices in Tarquinia. He was probably recognised for his activities, since the city council from his home town recommended him for the post of military tribune. This recommendation procedure, to which the authorities of the towns of Italy were entitled, was in force during the reign of Augustus. It can therefore be assumed that the Lucius Aurelius presented here, served in the rank of military tribune before 15 AD. He probably held the post of *praefectus fabrum* even before his appointment as military tribune.

### **Commentary:**

The *Aurelii* rose to the rank of Roman nobility during the struggle against the Carthaginians in the 3rd century BC. In the 2nd century BC, a representative of them held the office of consul. Within the *gens Aurelia*, the branches of the *Aurelii Cottae*, *Aurelii Orestae* and *Aurelii Scauri* can be distinguished (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 381-383; Castrén 1975, 141, no. 60; Minkova 2000, 29-33). The Lucius Aurelius presented here, probably belonged to the local elite in his native Tarquinia.

## **Autroni**

**\*L(ucius) Autronius T(iti) f(ilius) Clu(stumina tribu) Causus**

**-tr(ibunus) mil(itum)**

### **Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XI 4184=EDR130180=EDCS-21500107; PME A 262; Landon 2014-2015, 37, no. 25.

Italia/Umbria/Regio VI/Terni/Interamna Nahars

L(ucius) Autronius / T(iti) f(ilius) Clu(stumina tribu) Causus / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) IIIvir / i(ure) d(icundo)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Autronius Causus was enrolled in the *tribus Clustumina*. He was a native of Interamna Nahars (municipium in Umbria). He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

tr(ibunus) mil(itum)  
IIIvir i(ure) d(icundo)

Lucius Autronius Causus, meeting the requirement for the equestrian order, was appointed as a military tribune. After leaving the army, he held a magistracy (see IIIvir iure dicundo) at Interamna Nahars.

**Commentary:**

The name *Autronius* was a rare plebeian gentile name. The *Autronii Paeti* were active in Roman religious life in the 1st century BC (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 419; Minkova 2000, 33). Inscriptions of other Romans of varying status who bore the name *Autronius* (cf. ThLL II 1601) have been found in Umbria.

## Avieni

**\*C(aius) Avienus**

-tribunus militum X legionis

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Caes. *B.Afr.* 54.1-4; E. Klebs, Avienus 1, RE 2, 2 [1896] A, col. 2385; ThLL I 1450-1451; MRR 2.299, 2.537; Suolahti 1955, 315, 347; Nicolet 1974, 796, no. 46.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Caius Avienus probably came from Campania. He lived during the first century BC.

**Career:**

This Roman officer was a member of the equestrian order and served with the rank of military tribune in the Tenth Legion (tribunus militum decimae legionis) (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 367; Farnum 2005, 21-22). He probably belonged to the group of officers in this category who were appointed by Gaius Julius Caesar. Caius Avienus like Aulus Fonteius, was in active service from at least 47 BC. Caius Avienus sailed out of from Lilybaeum, Sicily on a ship bound for the African town of Uzitta, where the Caesarian military camp was located, where he arrived on 11 March 46 BC. However, by his behaviour Gaius Avienus (Caius Avienus) incurred the wrath of Julius Caesar. For it turned out that he had transported only his slaves and packanimals to Africa on the ship on which he sailed. Because of their number, he did not take a single Roman soldier with him. Therefore, Julius Caesar, on the following day, i.e.

12 March 46 BC, at a specially convened rally of centurions and military tribunes from all the legions then in camp with him, took the decision to punitively expel this officer from service.

The incident reported above was probably only a pretext to punish Caius Avienus for events which had taken place earlier in autumn 47 BC. Caius Avienus was, according to Caesar himself, supposed to have incited soldiers from the Tenth Legion to mutiny. He also allowed them to loot the inhabitants of the *municipia* in Campania. Therefore, on the same day, Caius Avienus, Aulus Fonteius and three other officers with the rank of centurion (T(itus) Salienus, M(arcus) Tiro, and C(aius) Clusinas), had been dismissed and punitively expelled from service, and having received only one slave each at their disposal, were escorted ashore and put separately on the ship on which they were to depart from Africa (cf. *Caes. B.Afr.* 19; 52; 54.4; *Cass. Dio*, 42.52-55; 42.56-58; *Appian, Bell.Civ.* II.386-396; *Cosme* 1993, 78-79; *Chrissanthos* 2001, 69, 74-75; *Łuc* 2017, 97).

**Commentary:**

The name *Avienus* was of Italian origin. It was borne by the *Avieni*, who belonged to the level of decurions drawn from the plebeians class (i.e. *plebs urbana* or *plebs rustica*). Caius Avienus, according to *Jaakko Suolahti* (1955, 165-166), came from an equestrian family that lived in one of the rural areas, maybe from the valleys below the Apennines (see *ager Vestinus*). There were other *Avieni* who lived in Italy at the turn of the 1st century BC and 1st century AD (cf. *CIL VI* 34594; *CIL XI* 4495).

Caius Avienus was dismissed from his position as military tribune and expelled from service in a dishonourable manner (*ignominiosa missio*) according to Roman military custom (more *militari*). Occasionally one encounters inscriptions bearing the name (*duo nomina*) borne by the military tribune discussed here (cf. *inter alia CIL VI* 6944, *Italia / Roma*; *CIL XI* 8119, 10b, *Italia / Etruria / Regio VII / Firenze / Florentia*).

## Avillii

**\*C(aius) Avilius L(uci) f(ilius) Pol(lia tribu) Gavianus  
-trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) III Gallicae**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

*CIL V* 7478=AE 1994 638=EDR010425=EDCS-05400728; *ThLL II* 1452; *Suolahti* 1955, 118, 270, 317, 347; *PME A* 264; *Cresci Marrone* 1993, 37; *Traverso* 2006, 215, no.7.

*Italia/Liguria/Regio IX/Monteu da Po/Industria*  
C(aio) Avilio L(uci) f(ilio) / Pol(lia tribu) Gaviano / flamin(i) divi / Caesar(is) perpetuo / patrono municipi / trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) III / Gallicae / d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) / quo honore contentus / impensam remissit

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gaius Avilius Gavianus was enrolled in the *tribus Pollia*. He came from Industria (oppidum, municipium, Monteu da Po) in Liguria (Kubitschek 1889, 103). He lived during the 1st century AD.

### Career:

flamen divi Caesar(is) perpetuus  
 patronus municipi(i)  
 trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) III Gallicae

Gaius Avilius Gavianus was a representative of the Italian, decurional *domi nobiles*. On beginning his military service he must have belonged to the equestrian order. He was appointed military tribune in the legion III *Gallica*, which necessitated travelling to Syria (Antioch, Antiochea-cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 366; Farnum 2005, 17). The civil function (see flamen divi Caesar(is) perpetuus, patronus municipii) mentioned in this inscription, which was erected on the basis of a resolution of the civic authorities of Industria, was awarded to him no doubt after the conclusion of his military service.

### Commentary:

The name *Avillius / Avilius*, derived from the Etruscan *avile*, was borne by the *Avillii*, who came especially from central and northern Italy (cf. ThLL II 1451-1452). The name was originally borne by Italian, local elite (cf. Castrén 1975, 142, no. 63). Freedmen bearing this name are represented in large numbers in the epigraphic material. In the course of time, an increasing number of *Avillii* also appear in the Roman provinces. The further fate of Gaius Avilius Gavianus is not known.

The wealth of Gaius Avilius Gavianus, and the honour of being a patron of his own *municipium* may have been derived from the emancipation of former slaves who formed his *clientelae* of *Avillii* (cf. Cresci Marrone 1993, 33-37). Liberated slaves could be required by their former owners to take on financial obligations towards them.

## B

### Baebii

**\*C(aius) Baebius T(iti) f(ilius) Clu(stumina tribu)**

**-tribunus militum XX legionis**

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1978 335=CIL XI 623=ILS 2672=EDR077165=EDCS-20402055; ThLL 2, 1674; Suolahti 1955, 94, 165, 178, 316, 348; MRR 2.423; PME B 4; Demougin 1992, 50-51, no. 37; Forni 1996, 14, no. 79a.

Italia/Aemilia/Regio VIII/Forli/Forum Livii

C(aius) Baebius T(iti) f(ilius) Clu(stumina tribu) / tr(ibunus) mi[l(itum) leg(ionis) X]X  
 praef(ectus) / ora[e marit(imae) Hi]span(iae) / citer(ioris) [Galliae b]ello / Actiensi IIIIvir  
 i(ure) d(icundo) / arb(itratu) M(arci) Sappini L(uci) f(ili) et Gallae l(ibertae)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Caius Baebius was the son of Titus Bebius (T(iti) filius) and was enrolled in the *tribus Clustumina*. He probably came from Umbria in Italy (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 97; Nicolet 1974, 806; Demougin 1992, 51; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 163; Lefebvre 2022, 31-36 ff.). He lived in the second half of the first century BC and the first half of the first century AD.

### Career:

tribunus mi[l(itum) X]X legionis  
 praef(ectus) ora[e marit(imae) Hi]span(iae) citer(ioris) [Galliae b]ello Actiensi  
 IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo)

Caius Baebius was a member of the equestrian order. He performed military service at the rank of military tribune in the legion [X]X (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 369-370; Farnum 2005, 24), which may have been formed on the initiative of Octavian (in 41-40 BC), and certainly already existed in the years leading up to the outbreak of the Civil War (32-30 BC). It is possible that immediately after his service as military tribune, probably as early as 32 BC, Caius Baebius was appointed commander (praefectus) of the defence of the coast of Spain and Gaul against attacks from the supporters as well as the fleet of Mark Antony, when the conflict (bellum Actiense) had already broken out. Then, when this war was over and he was able to retire from military service, he settled in present-day Forlì in Italy (Forum Livii, Aemilia), where, as far as his subsequent civil career is concerned, he was already a member of the municipal government. It was in this city that he was elected by the local assembly, for a term of one year, to a four-member council of decurional officials (quattuorvir iure deicundo), who were entitled to perform administrative and judicial functions. It is worth mentioning that the basis for the operation of such *quattuorviri* were Roman legal regulations (Lex Malacitana, Lex Rubria, Lex Iulia Municipalis, Lex Coloniae Genetivae Iuliae). Caius Baebius probably died in Forlì (cf. P. v. Rohden, Baebius 12, RE 2, 2 [1896] B, col. 2729; MRR 2.423; Berger 1953, 427, 446, 665; Parker 1958, 58; Nicolet 1974, 806; Keppie 1984a, 143, 200, 211).

### Commentary:

*Baebius* was a plebeian gentilicial name (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 459) of Italian origin. The first representatives of the *gens Baebia* appear at the end of the 3rd century BC during the Second Punic War. They probably originated from Etruria or Oscan territory (cf. Chase 1897, 115; Minkova 2000, 34; Kakoschke 2006, 116-117, no. 197). The *Baebii Tamphili* were the most important family of this *gens*. The family of the military tribune discussed here, on the other hand, were of equestrian status and were settled in Umbria. It was from there that Caius Baebius may have formally moved to Forlì in Emilia (Forum Livii, Aemilia). He probably died childless. Such a hypothesis is suggested by the fact that the erection of his epitaph



was taken care of by one M(arcus) Sappinius, (L(uci) filius) and Galla, who was freed by Caius Baebius.

Representatives of the *gens Baebia* emigrated to Rome from the area of South Etruria. Caius Baebius may have come from a side branch of a family that had already reached its end (cf. Suolahti 1955, 280-281, 292).

**\*L(ucius) Baebius L(uci) f(ilius) Ser(gia tribu) Balbus**

-trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VIII item trib(unus) m[il(itum) leg(ionis)]

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 3507=CIL XIV 3515=EDR081821=EDCS-05801504; Kubitschek 1889, 32; PME B 9; Demougin 1992, 617, no. 719; Landon 2014-2015, 38-39, no. 27.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Castel Madama

L(ucio) Baebio L(uci) f(ilio) Ser(gia tribu) / Balbo trib(unus) mil(itum) / leg(ionis) VIII item trib(unus) / m[il(itum)---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Baebius Balbus was enrolled in the *tribus Sergia*. An inscription dedicated to him was found in Castelmadama (Tibur, municipium, Latium et Campania). However, he was only settled there after the end of his service. His enrollment in the *tribus Sergia* suggests that, if he came from Italy, he could come from the regions of Samnium, Umbria or Transpadana. The Roman provinces should also be considered (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 272). He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VIII item trib(unus) m[il(itum) leg(ionis)---]

Lucius Baebius Balbus, as being of equestrian status, was appointed as a military tribune in two Roman legions. The damaged text of his inscription shows that he served in the *legio VIII [Augusta]* (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 366-367; Farnum 2005, 21). The title of the second unit he served in has not survived. Perhaps, he may have served in some further unit.

**Commentary:**

The name *Baebius* was widespread, not only in Italy (cf. ThLL II 1674-1675). The Roman officer presented here, as an equestrian, probably belonged to the elite in the area where he came from.

**\*P(ublius) Baebius P(ubli) f(ilius) Publ(ilia tribu) Tuticanus  
-trib(unus) mil(itum) a populo**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL V 3334=ILS 2677=EDR093817=EDCS-04202380; Suolahti 1955, 348; Nicolet 1967, 33, no. 2; Nicolet 1974, 802-803, no. 52; PME B 13; Demougin 1992, 137, no.140; Landon 2014-2015, 41, no.2.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Verona

P(ublio) Baebio P(ubli) fil(io) / Pob(lilia tribu) Tuticano / trib(unus) mil(itum) a populo / praef(ecto) eq(uitum) pro leg(ato) / pontifici IIIvir(o) / plebs urban(a) / permiss(u) dec(urionum)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Publius Baebius Tuticanus was enrolled in the *tribus Publilia* and came from Verona (municipium, Venetia et Histria). He lived in the second half of the first century BC and the first half of the first century AD.

**Career:**

trib(unus) mil(itum) a populo  
praef(ectus) eq(uitum) pro leg(ato)  
pontifex  
IIIvir

Publius Baebius Tuticanus, an equestrian, was recommended by the Verona authorities to serve in the Roman army with the rank of military tribune. Therefore, the beginning of his military service must have taken place before 15 AD. After serving as a military tribune in the legion, Publius Baebius Tuticanus ended up in the Roman auxiliary army, where he commanded a squadron of cavalry. Importantly, as an experienced Roman officer, as praefectus equitum pro legato, i.e. substitute temporary of the legate, he was directed to administer an unspecified district within one of the Roman provinces, according to the record in his inscription. Thus, he must also have been given authority over its civilian inhabitants. He was given further offices (pontifex, IIIvir) in his native Verona.

**Commentary:**

The name *Baebius* was known in Verona. It was borne there by several people who may have been, to varying degrees, related to the family of *Baebii* which the military tribune analysed here came from. The career attained by Publius Baebius Tuticanus was typical of a Roman equestrian, before the introduction of the reform of the Emperor Claudius in the 40s of the first century AD.

**\*P(ublius) Baebius P(ubli) f(ilius) Cla(udia tribu)  
-trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XIII Gemina(e)**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL V 1882=EDR097755=EDCS-04200941; PME B 6; Demougin 1992, 138, no.139; Landon 2014-2015, 40-41, no.28.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/ Portogruaro/Concordia  
C(aius) Baebius P(ubli) f(ilius) Cla(udia tribu) / P(ublius) Baebius P(ubli) f(ilius) Cla(udia tribu)  
/ P(ublius) Baebius P(ubli) f(ilius) Cla(udia tribu) / leg(ionis) XIII Geminai eques / armill[is]  
// Pedania L(uci) f(ilia) / Secunda / mater // [P(ublius)] Baebius P(ubli) f(ilius) / pater  
honorib(us) / us{s}us [t]r(ibunus) mil(itum)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Publius Baebius was enrolled in the *tribus Claudia*. He was a native of Concordia (colonia, Venetia et Histria; cf. Kubitschek 1889, 270). He lived during the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XIII Gemina(e)

Publius Baebius, was of equestrian status and was appointed military tribune in the *legio XIII Gemina*. He continued the tradition of military service after his father Publius Baebius, who served in the same legion (as eques leg(ionis) XIII Geminae). It is likely that Publius Baebius had to travel to Vindonissa in Germania at the beginning of his service in the *legio XIII Gemina*, where this unit was stationed (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 368; Farnum 2005, 22-23).

**Commentary:**

Publius Baebius came from Concordia. The other members of this family of *Baebii* (Publius Baebius his grandfather, Publius Baebius his father, Caius Baebius his brother, Pedania Secunda his wife, Publius Baebius his son, and Lucius Pedanius his father-in-law) probably lived in this town (oppidum) too.

Publius Baebius was the first of the *Baebii* family to achieve equestrian status. He was maintaining the military traditions of this *familia* established by previous generations. It is highly likely that the great-grandfather of the military tribune discussed here may have ended up in Concordia (colonia Iulia Concordia), as one of the colonists released from military service (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 109-110; Keppie 1983, 21, 201).

**\*Q(uintus) Baebius M(arci) f(ilius) Pol(lia tribu)**

-tr(ibunus) m(ilitum) bis

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XI 1054=EDR082007=EDCS-20402498; PME B 7; Demougin 1992, 291, no. 345; Demougin 2000, 127; Landon 2014-2015, 42, no. 30.

Italia/Aemilia/Regio VIII/Parma

Q(uintus) Baebius M(arci) f(ilius) / Pol(lia tribu) tr(ibunus) m(ilitum) / bis

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Quintus Baebius was enrolled in the *tribus Pollia* and came from Parma (colonia, in the *Aemilia*). He lived in the first century AD.

**Career:**

tr(ibunus) m(ilitum) bis

Quintus Baebius as a member of the equestrian order held the rank of military tribune twice. He probably served during the first half of the first century BC.

**Commentary:**

Quintus Baebius is the only representative of the *Baebii* from Parma known at the present time. Numerous members of the *Baebii* are represented in the region of the *Aemilia*. They are, however, distinguished by their different status and affiliation to other tribes (cf. ThLL II 1674-1675). Nothing more is known about his subsequent fate.

## Barronii

**\*M(arcus) Bar[r]onius M(arci) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu) Sura**

-trib(unus) mil(itum)

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 5401=ILS 6291=AE 2011 193=EDR168255=EDCS-20401194; ThLL II 1757; PME B 15; Demougin 1992, 292-293, no. 347; Landon 2014-2015, 43-44, no. 31; Cafaro 2021, 284-285, no. 37.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Aquino/Aquinum

M(arco) Bar[r]onio M(arci) f(ilio) Ouf(entina tribu) / Surae II quinq(uennali) / aug(uri) tr(ibunus) mil(itum) praef(ecto) / fabr(um) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) publice / post mortem

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Marcus Bar[r]onius Sura was enrolled in the *tribus Oufentina* and came from Aquinum (colonia, Latium et Campania). He lived during the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

II(uir) quinq(uennalis)  
 aug(ur)  
 tr(ibunus) mil(itum)  
 praef(ectus) fab(rum)

Marcus Bar[r]onius Sura, a member of the equestrian order, was appointed military tribune. He also held an appointment as a *praefectus fabrum* in the Roman army. During his municipal career in Aquinum he held two posts, first the position of priest (augur) and membership of a two-member college (duoviri quinquennales), i.e. the magistrate in a census year. In holding this post, it was his responsibility to oversee the conduct of the census in Aquinum. He served during the first half of the first century AD, before the Claudian reform.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Barronius* was probably of Italian origin (cf. ThLL II 1757). The *Barroni* family was known in Aquinum. Perhaps, a distant ancestor (i.e. great-grandfather? or grandfather?) of the military tribune dealt with here, was elected *aedilis curulis* (ILLRP 437: ‘P(ublius) Barronius Barba’) in Rome in the middle of the first century BC. Marcus Bar[r]onius Sura as a member of the equestrian order, belonged to the local elite at Aquinum.

**Betii**

**\*M(anius) Betius M(ani) f(ilius) [Vol(tinia tribu)] Burianus**  
 -trib(unus) mil(itum)

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL IX 2568=ILS 6522=EDR131412=EDCS-12700579; PME B 23; Demougin 1992, 293-294, no. 348; Landon 2014-2015, 14-15, no. 5.

Italia/ Regio IV/Bojano/Boiano/Bovianum Undecimanorum  
 M(anio) Betio M(ani) f(ilio) / Buriano Ilvir(o) / i(ure) d(icundo) Ilvir(o) quinq(uennali) II /  
 tr(ibuno) mil(itum) praef(ecto) eq(uitum) / urbani

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Manius Betius Burianus came from Bovianum Undecimanorum (colonia, Samnium). He was therefore probably enrolled in the *tribus Voltinia*. He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

IIvir i(ure) d(icundo)  
 IIvir quinq(uennalis) II  
 tr(ibunus) mil(itum)  
 praef(ectus) eq(uitum)

The career of Manius Betius Burianus was divided into two stages, namely civil and military. In order to be nominated as a military tribune Manius Betius Burianus had to belong to the equestrian order. His service as military tribune was followed by that of equestrian prefect (praefectus eq(uitum). In his civil career Manius Betius Burianus held the office of *duovir iure dicundo* and that of *duovir quinquennalis* (this latter function lasted one year, during which he was responsible for overseeing the census). Both these functions he carried out in his local community.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Betius* was rare (cf. ThLL II 1950) and it was of Italian origin. The Manius Betius Burianus presented here, a native of Samnium, had a successful career. Despite the originally origins of his family (decurional domi nobiles?), the *Blatii* family, he rose to attain equestrian status.

## Blatii

**\*L(ucius) Blatius L(uci) f(ilius) Serg(ia tribu) Ventinus**  
 -trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionum) V et X Gem(inae)

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL II 1176= EDCS-05501180; Suolahti 1955, 132, 348; PME B 25; Le Roux 1982, 74, 304-305, no. 2; Demougin 1992, 82-83, no.72; Demougin 2000, 127; Franke 2000, 40; Landon 2014-2015, 45-46 no.33.

Baetica/Sevilla/Hispalis

L(ucio) Blatio L(uci) f(ilio) Ser(gia tribu) Ventin(o) / trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionum) V et X Gem(inae) / aed(ili) IIvir(o) / coloni et incolae

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Blatius Ventinus was enrolled in the *tribus Sergia* and lived in Hispalis (colonia, Seville, Baetica; cf. Kubitschek 1889, 174-175, 272). He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionum) V (Alaudae) et X Gem(inae)  
 aed(ilis)  
 IIvir

Lucius Blatius Ventinus, of equestrian status, was twice appointed as military tribune in two legions. These were the legion V [*Alaudae*] and the legion X *Gemina*. Bearing in mind that Lucius Blatius Ventinus lived Hispalis, it can be assumed that he may have been assigned to both of these legions at the time they were stationed on the Iberian Peninsula (Hispania citerior). Soldiers from *legio V Alaudae*, as well as from the *legio X Gemina*, took part in the Cantabrian War (expeditio Cantabrica), which took place in the late 30s and the early 20s of the first century BC (cf. Le Roux 1982, 61; J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 365; Farnum 2005, 19, 21-22). The civil offices he held in Hispalis (aed(ilis), IIvir), he probably held after leaving the Roman army.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Blatius/Blattius* was probably of Italian origin (cf. ThLL II 2051; Kakoschke 2006, 124). The Lucius Blatius Ventinus presented in this biography was a military colonist who ended up in Hispalis (cf. Le Roux 1982, 74, 304-305). He was probably related to Lucius Blatius (cf. Demougin 1992, 83).

Lucius Blatius Ventinus made himself well known to the inhabitants (coloni et incolae) of Roman Seville, as the inscription dedicated to him by them clearly suggests (cf. CIL II 1176=EDCS-05501180).

**Bovii**

**\*L(ucius) Bovius L(uci) f(ilius) L(uci) n(epos) Fal(erna tribu) Celer  
-tribunus militum legionis III Cyr(enaicae)**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 1685=ILS 1397=EDR164898=EDCS-11500625; PIR<sup>2</sup> B 149; Pflaum 1960-1961, 126-128, no. 55; Traverso 2006, 66, no. 80; De Carlo 2015, 139; Camodeca 2018, 36, 113; Cafaro 2021, 391-392, no. 198.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Pozzuoli/Puteoli

L(ucius) Bovius L(uci) f(ilius) L(uci) n(epos) Fal(erna tribu) Celer / IIvir q(uaestor) augur / praef(ectus) fabr(um) trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) III Cyr(enaicae) / procur(ator) ludi famil(iae) glad(iatoriae) Caesaris / Alexandr<i>ae ad Aegyptum adlectus / inter selectos ab Imp(eratore) Caes(are) Aug(usto) / sibi et / Sextiae L(uci) f(iliae) Nerulae uxori / optimaie cum qua a pueritia / sine offensa vixit annis XXXI

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Bovius Celer was enrolled in the *tribus Falerna* and came from Puteoli (colonia, Pozzuoli, Latium et Campania-cf. Kubitschek 1889, 270). He lived around the turn of the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

IIvir quinquennalis

q(uaestor)  
 augur (coloniae Puteolanorum)  
 praefectus fabrum  
 tribunus militum legionis III Cyrenaicae  
 procurator ludi familiae gladiatoriae Caesaris Alexandreae ad Aegyptum  
 iudex selectus / adlectus inter selectos [iudices] ab Imperatore Caesare Augusto

The first stage in the career Lucius Bovius Celer took place in Puteoli where he combined municipal offices (duovir, quaestor) with the function of priest (augur coloniae Puteolanorum). As an equestrian he was then appointed firstly as a *praefectus fabrum* and later received the rank of military tribune in the legion III *Cyrenaica*. His military service would have entailed Lucius Bovius Celer to have sailed from Italy to Egypt. It was here in the Egyptian city of Nicopolis that the Third Legion was stationed (to 106 AD). Having completed his military service, he then found himself serving in imperial administration in Alexandria, the provincial capital. He was assigned to administer the imperial gladiatorial school in Egypt (procurator ludi familiae gladiatorum Caesaris). The career of Lucius Bovius Celer culminated in his receiving an imperial appointment as a judge of equestrian rank in Rome (iudex selectus - cf. inter alia PIR<sup>2</sup> B 149, Pflaum 1960-1961, 126-128; J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 364; Farnum 2005, 18, W. Eck, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col. 928-929).

The course of the career of Lucius Bovius Celer is linked to the second half of the first century AD, i.e. during the reign of Domitian (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 128; Camodeca 1996, 100; Traverso 2006, 66; De Carlo 2015, 139; Cafaro 2021, 391).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Bovius* was of Italian origin, borne by a number of families (cf. Chase 1897, 123: from Boufilius-cf. gens Bovia ,...,) who came, as far as Italy was concerned, from regions that included Campania, Etruria and Picenum. The *Bovii* were also found in the Roman provinces (cf. ThLL II 2152; IGLS XVI/2, 177-178, no. 431 among others). Lucius Bovius Celer mentioned here, had a wife Sextia Nerula and a daughter Lucilla. His father was Lucius Bovius Pamphilus, who was a Roman freedman (cf. EDR170490=EDCS-74800032: 'L(ucius) Bovius L(uci) f(ilius) Fa[l(erna tribu)] / Celer / L(ucio) Bovio Pamph[ilo] / patri optim[o]'; Camodeca 2018, 113-114, 126-128).

The career of Lucius Bovius Celer clearly shows that attaining the rank of military tribune was not necessarily the end of public service of individuals to the Roman state. On the contrary, in his case, the fact that his service in the Roman army had come to an end would become the beginning of a path to holding further offices, but this time within the Roman civil administration.



## Brutiennii

**\*L(ucius) Brutt[ienus L(uci) f(ilius)] [Pap(iria tribu)]**  
**-trib(unus) mil(itum)**

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XI 4120=EDR122287=EDCS-21500042; PME B 28; Demougin 1992, 294, no.349; Landon 2014-2015, 46-47, no.34.

Italia/Umbria/Regio VI/Narni/Narnia

L(ucio) Brutt[ieno - f(ilio) ---] / pontif(ici) t[r(ibuno) mil(itum) ---] / L(ucius) Bruttie[nus - f(ilius) ---] / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) [fecit?]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Brutt[ienus] came from Narnia (municipium, in Umbria). He may therefore have been enrolled in the *tribus Papiria*. He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

### Career:

trib(unus) mil(itum)  
 pontif(ex)

The Lucius Bruti[ennus] dealt with here, as a member of the equestrian order, was eligible for service as a military tribune. Even after leaving the Roman army, he served as a priest (pontifex), probably in Narnia.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Bruttienus* is relatively rare both in Italy and the Roman provinces (cf. ThLL II 2215). This name was probably of Italian origin. The representative of the *Bruttiennii* dealt with here, having attained equestrian rank, probably belonged to the elite of his city, the decurional *domi nobiles*. This Lucius Brutt[ienus ---] may have been the father or brother of the Roman military tribune presented below.

**\*L(ucius) Bruttie[nus L(uci) f(ilius)] [Pap(iria tribu)]**  
**-trib(unus) mil(itum)**

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XI 4120=EDR122287=EDCS-21500042; PME B 29; Demougin 1992, 295, no. 350; Landon 2014-2015, 47, no. 35.

Italia/Umbria/Regio VI/Narni/Narnia

L(ucio) Brutt[ieno --- f(ilio) ---] / pontif(ici) t[r(ibunus) mil(itum) ---] / L(ucius) Bruttie[nus --- f(ilius) ---] / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) [---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The Lucius Brutiennus dealt with in this entry, who figures in the inscription of his namesake dealt with in the previous entry, must also have come from Narnia in Umbria, and may also have been enrolled in the *tribus Papiria*. He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

trib(unus) mil(itum)

Lucius Brutiennus must have belonged to the equestrian order to be appointed as military tribune.

**Commentary:**

It is possible that he may have been the son or brother of his namesake dealt with in the previous entry.

The time of military service of both representatives of the *Bruttiennii* family may have fallen in the first half of the first century BC. The two Romans mentioned here, as members of the equestrian order, may have belonged to the local elite in Narnia.

C

Cacii

\*M(arcus) Cacius C(ai) f(ilius) [Ter(etina tribu)?] Cerna  
-trib(unus) mil(itum)

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 4736=EDR101492=EDCS-19800265; ThLL, Onom. 2, 6; PME C 4; Demougin 1992, 295, no. 351; Traverso 2006, 70-71, no. 87; Landon 2014-2015, 48, no. 36; De Carlo 2015, 154; Cafaro 2021, 286, no. 38.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Mondragone/Sinuessa  
M(arcus) Cacius C(ai) f(ilius) Cerna / Ilvir trib(unus) mil(itum) praef(ectus) / fabr(um) / natali suo cenam / publice populo Sinues(sanorum) / dare instituit / III Id(us) Sept(embres)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Marcus Cacius Cerna was probably enlisted in the *tribus Teretina*. He was a native of Sinuessa (colonia, Latium et Campania). He lived during the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

IIvir  
trib(unus) mil(itum)  
praef(ectus) fabr(um)

Marcus Cacius Cerna, as suggested by the contents of the inscription dedicated to him, held his magistracy in Sinuessa. Subsequently, belonging to the equestrian order, he was appointed as a military tribune. He was also then appointed as a *praefectus fabrum*. The whole inscription ends with information about the financing of a feast by Marcus Cacius Cerna, organized for the inhabitants of Sinuessa on the occasion of his birthday (i.e. September 11th). The inscription does not state the amount the founder was to pay. The career of Marcus Cacius Cerna may be placed before the 40s of the 1st century AD (i.e. the Claudian reform).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Cacius* was probably of Italian origin (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 6; Kakoschke 2006, 126-127, no. 239). A relatively large group of Romans who bore this name were residents of Ostia.

Marcus Cacius Cerena, having attained equestrian rank, could only strengthen his position in the community of Sinuessa.

## Caecilii

**\*Q(uintus) Caecilius L(uci) f(ilius) [Vot(uria tribu)]**

**-tr(ibunus) milit(um) a populo**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XI 6940=AE 1983 420=AE 2010 104=EDR079109=EDCS-20700395=EDH000619; Nicolet 1967, 46, no. 29; PME C 5; Demougin 1992, 139-141, no. 142; Traverso 2006, 207-208, no. 13; Landon 2014-2015, 49-50, no. 37; Cafaro 2021, 287, no. 40.

Italia/Aemilia/Regio VIII/Piacenza/Placentia

L(ucius) Caecilius L(uci) f(ilius) / Flaccus pater / q(uaestor) tr(ibunus) aug(ur) curator / aedis Iovis faciund(ae) // Petronia C(ai) f(ilia) / mater // L(ucius) Caecilius L(uci) f(ilius) / Flaccus fra(ter) / IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) / aug(ur) // Q(uintus) Caecilius / L(uci) f(ilius) decur(io) / a populo / aug(ur) tr(ibunus) milit(um) / praef(ectus) fa[b]r(um) / III fieri iu[ssit]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Quintus Caecilius was a native of Placentia (municipium, in the Aemilia). He was enrolled in the *tribus Voturia*. He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

### Career:

decur(io)  
 aug(ur)  
 tr(ibunus) milit(um) a populo  
 praef(ectus) fa[b]r(um) III

Quintus Caecilius, according to an inscription that was dedicated to members of his family the *Caecilii*, began his career with municipal offices (decurio, augur) in his native Placentia. Importantly, in order for him to be a councillor of the town council (decurio), he had to prove himself worth assets of 100,000 sesterces. The next position he managed to obtain was the rank of military tribune. For this rank, he had to meet the equestrian criterion of 400,000 sesterces, and was then recommended for this military rank (tr(ibunus) milit(um) a populo) following a vote held in Placentia. It was during his legionary military service that he was also appointed, and on three occasions, to the rank of a *praefectus fabrum*. The career of Quintus Caecilius therefore falls during the reign of Augustus, when the procedure of recommendation for the rank of military tribune was available to the authorities of the Italian cities.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Caecilius* was probably of Italian origin (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 12-14; Chase 1897, 122: 'From diminutive cognomina in -ulus arose -ilius, as ,,,, Caecilius from Caeculus'; Castrén 1975, 144: 'This old gens from Latium (Praeneste?) may have arrived in Campania already before the Sullan colonization', 145; Minkova 2000, 36-37; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 873; Kakoschke 2006, 127, no. 241; Bispham 2007, 264: 'the Latin gentilicium *Caecilius*, this name was municipal and not colonial'). Also immortalized on the inscription of the military tribune presented here are members of his family (Lucius Caecilius his grandfather, Lucius Caecilius Flaccus his father, Lucius Caecilius Flaccus his brother, Petronia his mother, and Caius Petronius, his maternal grandfather). Both his father and brother held municipal offices. The family of Quintus Caecilius belonged to the local *domi nobiles* in Placentia. The rank of military tribune and equestrian status were also held by Lucius Caecilius Flaccus, his father, who is dealt with in the following biogram.

**\*L(ucius) Caecilius L(uci) f(ilius) [Vot(uria tribu)] Flaccus**  
 -tr(ibunus) [milit(um a populo)?]

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XI 6940=AE 1983 420=AE 2010 104=EDR079109=EDCS-20700395=EDH000619; Nicolet 1967, 46, no. 29; PME C 5; Demougin 1992, 140; Traverso 2006, 208, footnote, no. 648; Bispham 2007, 328, 494-495, Q70; Cafaro 2021, 287, footnote, no. 135.

Italia/Aemilia/Regio VIII/Piacenza/Placentia

L(ucius) Caecilius L(uci) f(ilius) / Flaccus pater / q(uaestor) tr(ibunus) aug(ur) curator / aedis Iovis faciund(ae) // Petronia C(ai) f(ilia) / mater // L(ucius) Caecilius L(uci) f(ilius) / Flaccus fra(ter) / IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) / aug(ur) // Q(uintus) Caecilius / L(uci) f(ilius) decur(io) / a populo / aug(ur) tr(ibunus) milit(um) / praef(ectus) fa[b]r(um) / III fieri iu[ssit]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Caecilius Flaccus was probably a native of Placentia in the Aemilia and he was enrolled in the *tribus Voturia*. He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

### Career:

q(aestor)  
 decur(io)  
 tr(ibunus) [milit(um a populo)?]  
 aug(ur)  
 curator  
 aedis Iovis faciund(ae)

Lucius Caecilius Flaccus, as the rank of the office he held in the municipium Placentia clearly suggests, belonged, as mentioned in the biogram above, to the local, decurial aristocracy (i.e. *domi nobiles*). Being one of the decurions (*decurion*, *ordo decurionum*, a member of the municipal senate) he had the opportunity to participate actively in the life of the city. As a representative of the municipal government in Placentia, he was responsible for overseeing the finances (*quaestor*) and could be appointed to look after any person or property assigned to him (*curator*). Lucius Caecilius Flaccus was also *augur* (*augur*) and oversaw the construction of a temple dedicated to Jupiter. However, as it turns out, in addition to holding municipal offices, his *cursus honum* also includes the function of a Roman military officer.

Specifically, this refers to the rank of military tribune, to which he may have been appointed during the civil wars that took place in Rome in the late 40s and early 30s BC. In his inscription we can read the word *tr(ibunus)* in an abbreviated form. However, he was not appointed to the position of tribune as a result of an election in the Roman popular assembly, nor did he receive this appointment at the will of some Roman commander who disposed of *imperium*. More probably Lucius Caecilius Flaccus was the commander, i.e. *tr(ibunus)*, of a detachment that could probably have been a unit of the ‘municipal militia’ of Placentia, and was probably made so by the decision of the authorities of the town (i.e. *tr(ibunus)* [milit(um a populo)?] - cf. Demougin 1992, 140; Bispham 2007, 328: ‘L. Caecilius held the civic tribunate’). As tribune, he may have stood at the head of the soldiers, who were the Romans living in Placentia. This, in their view, was probably the defence of the city. Moreover, the appointment as tribune given to Lucius Caecilius Flaccus, presented here, seems to strongly suggest that he was already an *eques Romanus* by then.

**Commentary:**

Lucius Caecilius Flaccus was the husband of Petronia, daughter of Gaius Petronius and father of Quintus Caecilius, whose career was presented in the biogram above, was also the father of Lucius Caecilius Flaccus, who, as he bore the same tria nomina as himself, was presumably his first-born son. The Lucius Caecilius Flaccus, who is the subject of this biogram, from Placentia, was the first in the Caecilii Flacci family to achieve equestrian status. This happened even before Quintus Caecilius, his younger son, began his career. Lucius Caecilius Flaccus, had to be of equestrian status to hold the post of ‘the civic tribunate’ in a unit of the ‘municipal militia’ of Placentia.

It is also worth mentioning here that a contemporary of Lucius Caecilius Flaccus was a certain Sextus Petronius Lupus Marianus, who also came from Placentia (cf. CIL XI 1219=EDR132558=EDCS-20402670: “S(extus) Petronius T(iti) f(ilius) Lupus / Marianus dec(urio) IIIIvir iu(re) d(icundo) / augur praef(ectus) fabr(um)”). He also held the rank of praefectus fabrum and had equestrian status. Given that Sextus Petronius Lupus Marianus belonged to the family of Petronia, from which Petronia (C(ai) filia), wife of Lucius Caecilius Flaccus, descended, the two may have been related to each other.

Therefore, elevation to the equestrian status was achieved by two representatives of the the *Caecilii Flacci* family. The first was the subject of the present biogram, Lucius Caecilius Flaccus, the father. In turn, in the second generation of this family was Quintus Caecilius, his younger son and the subject of the preceding biogram.

The elder son of Lucius Caecilius Flaccus, held only municipal offices (i.e. IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo), aug(ur)) and he himself probably remained a representative of the decurion order (cf. Demougin 1992, 140).

## Caesienii

**\*L(ucius) Caesienus Firm[us] L(uci) [Qui(rina tribu)]  
-trib(unus) mil(itum) II**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL IX 3522=EDR167222=EDCS-14804547; PME C 40; Demougin 1992, 619-620, no.721; Tarpin 2002, 288; Landon 2014-2015, 50-51, no.38.

Italia/ Samnium/Regio IV/Barisciano/Furfo

L(ucius) Caesienus Firm[us] --- / quaest(or) praef(ectus) i(ure) d(icundo) q[ui]nq(uennalis) / L(ucius) Caesienus Firm[us] --- / L(uci) pron(epos) quaest(or) quinq(uennalis) / trib(unus) mil(itum) II flam(en) Aug(ustalis) q[ui] --- / [bal]neum d(e) s(ua) p(ecunia) fec(erunt)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

L(ucius) Caesienus Firm[us] came from the rural settlement (*vicus*) of Furfo (in Vestinis: Peltuinum, praefectura, Samnium). He was enrolled in the *tribus Quirina* (cf. Kubitschek 1889,

60-61, 271; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 49). He lived during the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

quaest(or) quinq(uennalis)  
trib(unus) mil(itum) II  
flam(en) Aug(ustalis) q(uinquennalis)

Lucius Caesienus Firmus held the office of quaestor at Peltuinum. Meeting the criterion for equestrian census, he was appointed military tribune. He held this rank twice in some legion. On his return home he was elected priest and held this position. His career took place between the reigns of Tiberius and Claudius.

**Commentary:**

The family name *Caesienus* was borne by Romans coming from Vestini (ThLL, Onom. 2, 49: *iuentum maxime in Vestinis*). The *Caesienii* were already known in Furfo during the Republican period (cf. Demougin 1992, 620). It is possible to identify other members of the family of Lucius Caesienus Firmus presented in this biography, such as one bearing the same *tria nomina*, either his father or brother, and Lucius Caesienus his grandfather.

The *Caesienii* held local magistracies in Peltuinum. They also did not spare spending their own money for public purposes (CIL IX, 3522: [bal]neum d[e] s(ua) p(ecunia) fec[it]; PME C 40).

## Calidii

**\*M(arcus) Calidius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu) Balbinus**  
**-trib(unus) mil(itum)**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL IX 2645=EDR128007=EDCS-12700656; PME C 48; Demougin 1992, 621, no. 722; Traverso 2006, 97, no. 5; Landon 2014-2015, 51, no. 39.

Italia/Samnum/Regio IV/Isernia/Aesernia  
M(arco) Calidio L(uci) f(ilio) Tro(mentina tribu) / Balbino IIIvir(o) i(ure) d(icundo) / iter(um)  
quinq(uennali) trib(unus) mil(itum) / Lucius filius fecit

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Marcus Calidius Balbinus was enrolled in the *tribus Tromentina* and came from Aesernia (municipium) in Samnum. He lived during the early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

IIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) iter(um) quinq(uennalis)

trib(unu) mil(itum)

Marcus Calidius Balbinus first held the municipal magistracy in his native Aesernia. Significantly, he served as a member of the college of four officials appointed to administrative and judicial duties (see *quattuorvir iure dicundo iter(um) quinquennalis*) twice (cf. Haeck 2005, 604: 'The powers of the *quinquennalis* are threefold. First, they have to draw up a list of all citizens in the local community and perform the local census. Second, they have to perform a new *lectio senatus* and draw up a new *album decurionum*, a list of *decurios*. In addition, they have a few financial duties').

After this, as he met the requirement for the equestrian order, Marcus Calidius Balbinus was appointed a military tribune. His period of service falls in the early first century AD.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Calidius*, which was borne by this military tribune, was of Italian origin. It is possible to identify large numbers of Roman citizens of varying status from both Italy and the Roman provinces, who bore this name (cf. e.g. ThLL, Onom. 2, 81-82; Chase 1897, 121: 'A considerable number of cognomina in -idus, particularly adjectives such as *Avidus*, *Calidus*, ..., formed gentiles in -idius'; F. Münzer, *Calidius*, RE 3, 1 [1897] C, col.1353; Castrén 1975, 147: 'The gent. is probably derived from the ancient Umbrian praenomen *Caledus*'; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 955; Kakoschke 2006, 133, no. 256). The *Calidii* originally belonged to the decurial class, as did Lucius Calidius the father of Marcus Calidius Balbinus discussed here and his son, who bore the same name (duo nomina) as his grandfather, i.e. Lucius Calidius. As his only known son bore the praenomen Lucius, it could well be that he had an older son called Marcus. At any rate it was Lucius Calidius, his son, who took care of his father's burial (CIL IX, 2645: *Lucius [Calidius] filius fecit*).

The fact that Marcus Calidius Balbinus, after holding magistracies in Aesernia, was appointed a military tribune, and that the holding of equestrian rank was a requirement for holding this rank, suggests the importance of this civilian stage in his career. For the Roman presented in this biography, without the accumulation of wealth at this stage in his career, this individual would not have been able to rise to equestrian status. Receiving in turn the rank of military tribune and serving in the Roman army was the crowning moment of his career Marcus Calidius Balbinus.

## Calpurnii

\*[-Calpur]nius L(uci) f(ilius) H[o]r(atia tribu) Asiaticus

-trib(unus) mil(itum) a populo

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XI 7494=AE 1907 115=EDR072159=EDCS-21000460; Nicolet 1967, 46, no. 26; PME C 51; Demougis 1992, 135, no. 136; Traverso 2006, 177, no. 3; Landon 2014-2015, 52, no. 40.

Italia/Etruria/Regio VII/Falerii



[---Calpu]rnius(?) L(uci) f(ilius) H[o]r(atia tribu) Asiati[cus---] / [---IIII]vir trib(unus) mil(itum) a populo [---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Calpurnius Asiaticus was enrolled in the *tribus Horatia* and came from Falerii (municipium, colonia, Falerii Novi, in Etruria) (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 83). He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[IIII]vir  
trib(unus) mil(itum) a populo

From the surviving portions of the text of the inscription of Calpurnius Asiaticus, it appears that he first held the municipal magistracy ([quattuor]vir) in Faleria. Then, fulfilling the requirement of equestrian status, he was, after a prior vote, recommended by the municipal council of his city, for the rank of military tribune. The career of Calpurnius Asiaticus falls during the reign of Augustus.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Calpurnius* was of Italian origin and it was borne by members of the *Calpurnii* family, which were of decurial origin. Representatives of this family are attested as early as the 3rd century BC (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 101-104; Castrén 1975, 147: ‘[Calpurnii] Very diffused in Campania, especially in Puteoli where one of the quarters was named after them: vicus Calpurnianus (X 1631)’; Minkova 2000, 38; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 995: ‘Calpurnius-Name of a plebeian *gens* in Rome, probably of Etruscan origin (ThIL, Onom. 101-104) [I. 138]; attested from the 3rd cent. BC’; Kakoschke 2006, 258, no. 134). The name *Calpurnius* was popular not only in Italy but also in the Roman provinces. As for the *Calpurnii* of Falerii Novi, there is a *Calpurnia Ianuaria* (CIL XI 7498=EDR157033=EDCS-21000464) known from there, who, perhaps, was a relative of the military tribune discussed here.

The career of Calpurnius Asiaticus, as he was recommended by the Italic cities to serve as trib(unus) mil(itum) a populo, must have fallen in the reign of Augustus.

## Campanii

**\*L(ucius) Campanius L(uci) f(ilius) Fal(erna tribu) Flaccus**  
-tr(ibunus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XV

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1980 218=AE 2014 9=EDR077659=EDCS-41700240; PME C 69; Demougin 1992, 520, no. 621; Traverso 2006, 31, no. 20; Landon 2014-2015, 53, no. 41; De Carlo 2015, 71-72; Cafaro 2021, 290-291, no. 45.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Capua/Casilinum  
 L(ucius) Campanius L(uci) f(ilius) / Flaccus / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XV Iivir pont(ifex)  
 / q(uaestor) II aed(ilis) praef(ectus) fabr(um) et sibi / et Verae uxori [---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Campanius Flaccus was enrolled in the *tribus Falerna* and came from Capua (colonia, Latium et Campania). He lived in the late 1st century BC and the early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

tr(ibunus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XV  
 Iivir  
 pont(ifex)  
 q(uaestor) II  
 aed(ilis)  
 praef(ectus) fabr(um)

Lucius Campanius Flaccus, began his career as a military tribune in one of the legions bearing the numeral XV. He was therefore of equestrian status. He might have served in either the legion XV *Apollinaris*, which, until the early 60s of the 1st century AD, was stationed in the Illyricum / Pannonia area (Emona and Petronell/Carnuntum), or in the legion XV *Primigenia*, which was formed in the late 30s of the 1st century AD and stationed until 69 AD in Germania, first at Mainz-Weisenau and then at Vetera (Xanten-cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 369; Farnum 2005, 23).

Be that as it may, if one sticks to the order of functions recorded in the inscription dedicated to Lucius Campanius Flaccus, then the subsequent offices, with the exception of the rank of a *praefectus fabrum*, were after his departure from the Roman army. He was then given municipal posts in Capua, some of them twice (duovir, pontifex, quaestor iterum, aedilis). The attainment of the post of *praefectus fabrum* was the crowning point in his *cursus honorum*. The career of Lucius Campanius Flaccus fell in the first half of the 1st century AD, before the Claudian reform.

**Commentary:**

The family name *Campanius* was of Italic origin (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 125; Kakoschke 2006, 138, no. 271). The *Campanii* are above all represented in Capua (cf. Cafaro 2021, 291, footnote no. 163). A Roman also bearing the same name (tria nomina) Lucius Campanius Flaccus, the son of Lucius, lived in Gnathia/Egnatia (mod. Fasano) in Apulia and Calabria (CIL IX 71=EDR026580=EDCS-64300090: L(ucius) Campanius, L(uci) fil(ius), Flaccus). He was, however, probably enrolled in the *tribus Romilia* (cf. Taylor, Linderski 2013, 377). The military tribune presented in this biography had a wife, Vera. The ethnic of the people of Capua was Campanus. The equestrian Lucius Campanius Flaccus and his family belonged to the *domi nobiles* in Capua.

## Caprii

\*C(aius) Caprius C(ai) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu) C(ai) n(epos)  
-tr(ibunus) mil(itum)

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL X 5186=EDR162945=EDCS-20400982; PME C 79; Demougin 1992, 296-297, no. 353; Traverso 2006, 33, no 23; Landon 2014-2015, 54-55, no. 42.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Cassinus/Casinum  
C(aius) Caprius C(ai) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu) C(ai) n(epos) / IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) iter(um)  
q[ui]nq[ue]n[n]ialis / pontifex tr(ibunus) mil(itum) / Cerrinia L(uci) f(ilia) uxor

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gaius Caprius (Caius Caprius) was enrolled in the *tribus Teretina* and came from Casinum (colonia, Latium et Campania). He lived during the first century AD.

### Career:

IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) iter[um] [q(uin)q(uennalis)  
pontifex  
tr(ibunus) mil(itum)

Gaius Caprius (Caius Caprius) began his career (*cursus honorum*) with the municipal offices in Casinum. Thus, he served twice as a member of the college of four officials appointed for administrative and judicial tasks (*quattuorvir iure dicundo iter(um) quinquennalis*), i.e. twice *IIIIvir iure dicundo*, once as *quinquennalis* in the year of census. but always only for one year. He also held the rank of priest (*pontifex*). Therefore, fulfilling the requirement of the equestrian census, he was appointed a military tribune (*tribunus militum*). The time of his career probably falls in the early first century AD, between Augustus and Claudius (cf. Demougin 1992, 296).

### Commentary:

The name *Caprius* was not only borne at Casinum and by the military tribune dealt with in this biography (cf. CIL X 5227; AE 2016 209; ThLL, Onom. 2, 174). This gentilicial name was probably of Italian origin. The *Caprii* family, as is clear from the inscription dedicated to Gaius Caprius, included his grandfather (Caius Caprius), his father (Caius Caprius), and Cerrinia his wife, who was the daughter of Lucius Cerrinius. The gentilicial name *Caprius* is also known from inscriptions left by local freedmen (cf. EDR168049=EDCS-69500188). The family of Gaius Caprius (Caius Caprius), which was originally of plebeian status, achieved advancement through the equestrian rank which he managed to obtain. Appointment as a military tribune was thus the culmination of a long career for the Roman presented here.

## Carisii

**\*M(arcus) Carisius Sex(ti) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu) Alpinus**  
-trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) XXI [Rapacis]

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 2003 1128=EDH 044750=EDCS-33500339; Landon 2014-2015, 55-56, no. 43; Cafaro 2021, 291-292, no. 47.

Gallia Narbonensis/Sainte-Colombe/Vienna

Publice ex d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) / M(arco) Carisio Sex(ti) / f(ilio) Vol(tinia tribu) Alpino / praef(ecto) fabrum / trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) XXI

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Marcus Carisius Alpinus was enrolled in the *tribus Voltinia*. He probably came from Vienna in Gaul (oppidum, colonia, Gallia Narbonensis). He lived during the 1st century AD.

### Career:

praef(ectus) fabrum  
trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) XXI [Rapacis]

Marcus Carisius Alpinus, being of equestrian status, was appointed military tribune in the legion XXI [Rapax]. Prior to his service as tribune, he was given the appointment as a *praefectus fabrum*. During the reign of Augustus that the legion XXI was given the name 'Rapax'. The soldiers of this legion stationed in Gaul (until 17 BC) and in Raetia. Around 46 AD the legion was relocated to Germania Superior to Vindonissa, modern Windisch (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 370; Farnum 2005, 24). It can be assumed that the tribune featured in this biography was also in military service at this time. Marcus Carisius Alpinus served during the second half of the first century AD, after the Claudian reform.

### Commentary:

The family name *Carisius* was of Latin and Celtic origin. It was an uncommon name (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 194). The family name of the military tribune presented here was new in Vienne (Vienna). The situation was similar with his personal name (cognomen) *Alpinus*. The *Carisii* are attested in *Narbonensis* (cf. Cafaro 2021, 292). In the text of the inscription dedicated to Marcus Carisius Alpinus there is no mention of any other offices or functions that he was supposed to have held, such as any magistracy in the Vienne area. Nevertheless, the phrase used was used there: *publice ex d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)*, which can be translated as 'in a public place by a resolution of the decurions at public expenses', at the beginning of the honorary inscription seems telling. The contents of this official decision could mean that this Roman equestrian counted among the representatives of the local authorities in Vienne (cf. AE 2003 1128).

## Cassii

### \*L(ucius) Cassius Q(uinti) f(ilius) Longinus

-tribunus militum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Cic. *Verr.* 1.30; Sallust *Cat.* 50.4; Asc. *Tog.* 82; F. Münzer, *Cassius* 64, RE 3, 2 [1899] C, col.1738-1739; Suolahti 1955, 314, 351; Nicolet 1974, 828-829, no.84; Crawford 1975, 403, no.386; Marshall 1985, 282; Alexander 1990, 75-76, no.149, 88-90, no.177; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col.1164.

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Cassius Longinus was a native of Latium (Italia) who lived in the first century BC.

#### Career:

triumvir monetalis  
iudex  
tribunus militum  
praetor

Lucius Cassius Longinus, as a noble of senatorial origin, was firstly one of the monetary triumvirs (triumvir monetalis) who were responsible for the issuing of money at the mint in Rome (c. 78-76 BC). In 70 BC he was one of the judges in the trial of Verres along with Marcus Crepereius and Cnaeus Tremellius Scrofa. In 69 BC he was appointed military tribune and in 66 BC he was elected praetor. In 64 BC Lucius Cassius Longinus tried unsuccessfully for the consulship, and then joined the Catilinarian Conspiracy (cf. MRR 2.133, 2.152; Gruen 1974, 136, footnote no. 63; Shackleton Bailey 1976, 24, no. 13; Marshall 1985, 282; Brennan 2000, 922, footnote no. 411).

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Cassius* was of Italic origin (cf. Chase 1897, 129: 'Casius, Cassius, from cogn. Cassus 'empty,' older Casseius>Cassius'; Kakoschke 2006, 147-148, no. 301). This *gens* name was borne by several families (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 6.15; Minkova 2000, 39-40; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col.1164: 'Cassius. Name of a plebeian gens'). Members of *gens Cassia* can be traced back as far as the 3rd century BC. The most important branch of the *gens* were the *Cassii Longini*. Representatives of the *Cassii* families would be prominent in the political life of the Roman state, especially in the 1st century BC (cf. MRR 2.133, 2.152; Gruen 1974, 194-195; Crawford 1975, 403, no.386; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col.1167). It is certain that Lucius Cassius Longinus, under discussion here, joined the Catiline conspiracy and was condemned to death in absentia (Sall. *Catil.* 50.4).

\*P(ublius) Cassius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu) Po[---]  
-tribun(us) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VII Ma[c(edonicae)]

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 2008 1338=EDCS-51500020; Landon 2014-2015, 56-57, no.44.

Asia/Turkmenli/Alexandria Troas

[---pon]tifex tribun(us) milit(um) leg(ionis) VII Ma[c(edonicae)---] / [---] ex testamento P(ubli)  
Cassi P(ubli) f(ili) Ani(ensi tribu) Po[---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Publius Cassius Po[---] was enrolled in the *tribus Aniensis* and came from Alexandria Troas, a Roman colony in Asia. He lived during the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[pon]tifex  
tribun(us) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VII Ma[c(edonicae)]

Publius Cassius Po[---] belonged to the equestrian order. From the contents of a damaged inscription concerning the erection of a building in Alexandria Troas in accordance with the will of Publius Cassius Po[---] which was to be used by the inhabitants of the city, it appears that he first served as a military tribune in the legion VII *Macedonica*, and later he was given the office of priest ([pon]tifex). The name of the VII legion was changed in AD 42 (i.e. legio VII Claudia Pia Fidelis), which suggests that he served before this date (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc,col. 366; Farnum 2005, 20-21).

**Commentary:**

*Cassius* was the gentilicial name used by Romans who resided in both Italy and the Roman provinces (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2,227-228). The military tribune Publius Cassius Po[---] was a representative of the local elite in Alexandria Troas. The construction of a building commemorating his person and financed by him, demonstrates the role that the military elite played in the life of this city (cf. AE 2008 1338).

## Castricii

**\*C(aius) Castricius T(iti) f(ilius) Ste(latina tribu) Calvus**  
 -trib(unus) [mil(itum) leg(ionis)]

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XI 600=AE 1983 413=EDR108730=EDCS-20402031; A. Stein, Castricius 1, RE 3, 2 [1899] C, col. 1776; Suolahti 1955, 132; PME C 100; Demougin 1992, 141, no. 143; Landon 2014-2015, 57-58, no. 45.

Italia/Aemilia/Regio VIII/Forli/Forum Livii

C(aius) Castricius T(iti) f(ilius) Calvus trib(unus) [mil(itum) leg(ionis) ---] Stellatina (tribu) [agri]cola bonoru[m] libertorum / benevolus [patronus]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gaius Castricius Calvus (Caius Castricius Calvus) was enrolled in the *tribus Stellatina* and came from the Forum Livii (colonia, in the Aemilia). The years of his life fall in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

### Career:

trib(unus) [mil(itum) leg(ionis)---]

Gaius Castricius Calvus, of the equestrian status, was appointed military tribune in an unknown military unit. After leaving the army, he took up farming and writing treatises on the establishment of gardens. The military service of Gaius Castricius Calvus falls sometime during the reign of Augustus.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Castricius* was Italic origin (cf. Castrén 1975, 155; Kakoschke 2006, 149, no. 304). This family name *Castricius* was known in Forum Livii (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 246-247). The family of the military tribune presented in this biography owned pottery workshops (cf. Demougin 1992, 141). The family of the *Castricii* belonged to the local elite. And Jaakko Suolahti (1955, 132) suggested that Gaius Castricius Calvus ‘was of a fairly remarkable Placentian *gens*’ and that ‘whose members are met with in the equestrian, but not in the senatorial, offices’.

## Cellii

### \*Lucius Cellius L(uci) f(ilius) Men(enia tribu)

-tr(ibunus) mil(itum) a populo

#### Sources and Bibliography:

EDR147146=EDCS-45300145; Castrén 1975, 97, 171, no. 183; PME C 105; Demougin 1992, 141-142, no. 144; Biundo 2000, 48; Franklin 2001, 22-23; Landon 2014-2015, 58-59, no. 46.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Pompei

Lucio Cellio L(uci) f(ilio) / Men(enia tribu) IIv(iro) i(ure) d(icundo) tr(ibuno) / mil(itum) a populo / ex testam(ento)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Cellius was enrolled in the *tribus Menenia* and came from Pompeii (oppidum, colonia, Pompeii, Latium et Campania). The years of his life were in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

#### Career:

IIv(ir) i(ure) d(icundo)  
tr(ibunus) mil(itum) a populo

Lucius Cellius first held a magistracy in Pompeii. Belonging to the equestrian order, he was recommended by the Pompeian authorities (Biundo 2000, 47: 'di membri dell'élite locale a populo commendati' to be appointed as a military tribune (tribunus militum a populo). His military service therefore started before 14 AD.

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Cellius* was Italic origin (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 154, no. 322). The name *Cellius*, which is the form of name which appears in this inscription, may in fact have been a modification of the name *Gellius* (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 305: Cellius v. Gellius; Castrén 1975, 94; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 4 [1998] Epo-Gro, col. 895). This name was linked to the *gens Gellia*, the earliest representatives of which lived in the late 4th and early 3rd centuries BC. The Lucius Cellius dealt with in this entry came from Pompeii, and may have been the father of Lucius Cellius Calvos (ILS 5053=EDCS-11401168), a councillor on the municipal council (decurio) of Pompeii (cf. Castrén 1975, 97, 171; Demougin 1992, 142; Franklin 2001, 22-23). The family name *Cellius* was borne by Roman citizens who lived in the Roman provinces (cf. CIL VIII 13121=EDCS-25002121; EDCS-10300250; EDCS-13001193; CIL III 2344=EDCS-27900092=EDH 062798; EDCS-63400026=Lupa 22901).

The Lucius Cellius discussed here belongs to a group of six military tribunes (tribuni militum a populo) from Pompeii who served during the reign of Augustus (see A(ulus) Clodius Flaccus,



M(arcus) Holconius Rufus, M(arcus) Tullius, M(arcus) Lucretius Decidianus Rufus, A(ulus) Veius-Castrén 1975, 97; Biundo 2000, 48).

## Cestii

**\*M(arcus) Cestius P(ubli) f(ilius) Cla(udia tribu)**

-trib(unus) mil(itum)

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL X 7348=EDR127507=EDCS-22100049; Suolahti 1955, 105, 119; PME C 107; Dobson 1978, 178, no. 24; Demougin 1992, 297, no. 354; Landon 2014-2015, 59-60, no. 47; Cafaro 2021, 295, no. 51.

Sicilia/Termini Imerese/Thermae Himeraeae

M(arco) Cestio P(ubli) f(ilio) Cla(udia tribu) / primo pilo praef(ecto) / fabrum trib(unus) mil(itum) / Iivir(o) ex d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Marcus Cestius was enrolled in the *tribus Claudia* and came from Thermae Himeraeae (civitas decumana, colonia, Sicilia). He lived during the 1st century AD.

### Career:

primus pilus  
praef(ectus) fabrum  
trib(unus) mil(itum)  
Iivir

The career of Marcus Cestius shows the advancement of a Roman citizen, probably of decurial origin, who, while serving in the legion, rose to the rank of first centurion in the first cohort (i.e. primus pilus). Another promotion that Marcus Cestius received was the rank of *praefectus fabrum*. At the time he received this nomination, he must have already achieved equestrian rank, and he was subsequently appointed a military tribune. This was the culmination of his military career of Marcus Cestius. On his return to his hometown, he held the office of duovir. The years of military service of Marcus Cestius fall before the early 40s of the 1st century AD (i.e. before the reforms of Claudius).

### Commentary:

The Italic name *Cestius* of Italian origin was borne by members of the *Cestii* family (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 354-355; Castrén 1975, 153; Kakoschke 2006, 156-157, no. 332; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col. 168: 'Cestius-Plebeian family name, attested since the 1st cent. BC'). At least several individuals can be linked to the *Cestii* family, as shown by some inscriptions found in Thermae Himeraeae (cf. CIL X 7348; 7383-7387; 7407). However, none of them achieved such a spectacular rise in the career of Marcus Cestius presented in this biography.

The career of Marcus Cestius exemplifies a new career tendency in the promotion to the equestrian rank of military tribune of Roman centurions, who may have been required to have prior experience in the craft of war. Nevertheless, it would continue to be the case that equestrian status was a prerequisite for tribunician service.

## Cincii

**\*M(arcus) Cincius L(uci) f(ilius) Hor(atia tribu)**

-tribunus militum legionis (VI) Gemellae

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XI 7495=EDR182903=EDCS-21000461; Suolahti 1955, 104, 352, 406-407; PME C 110; Demougin 1992, 36-37, no. 23; Forni 1996, 20, no. 124.

Italia/Etruria/Regio VII/Faleria/Falerii

M(arcus) Cincius M(arci) l(ibertus) Eros / M(arco) Cincio L(uci) f(ilio) Hor(atia tribu) / IIIIvir(o) i(ure) d(icundo) trib(un)o milit(um) / legionis Gemellae

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Marcus Cincius was enrolled in the *tribus Horatia*. His family originated from Falerii (municipium, colonia) in southern Etruria (Suolahti 1955, 165, 281; ager Sabinus). He lived in the 1st century BC.

### Career:

IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo)

tribunus militum legionis Gemellae

Marcus Cincius was an equestrian status. It is likely that, before entering military service, he first held a decurional office for a one-year term, as member of the four-man council (quattuovir iure deicundo) in the city of Falerii. He was then appointed as a military tribune in the legion *Gemella*, which was probably formed by a merger, being originally part of Pompey the Great's army. Therefore, Marcus Cincius, as a representative of the Pompeian camp (Pompeiani), may have taken part in the battles against the supporters of Gaius Julius Caesar (cf. legio *Gemella*/legio VI *Gemella*-Caes. BC 3.4; CIL VI 32935=EDR102538=EDCS-23201537; CIL IX 2648=ILS 2228=EDR128030=EDCS-12700659; Suolahti 1955, 180; Keppie 1984a, 203).

### Commentary:

The Italic name *Cincius* was the name of a Roman family that rose to prominence in the Roman state during the Second Punic War (cf. Chase 1897, 128; ThLL, Onom. 2, 446; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col. 340: 'Cincius-Name of a plebeian family'). Marcus Cincius, dealt with in this biography, probably died without having established a family. His burial was taken care of by Marcus Cincius Eros, who was his freedman (M(arci) l(ibertus); Demougin 1992, 36-37).

Inscriptions bearing the family name *Cincius* are known from the Faleria area. These dates from the imperial period (cf. CIL XI 3125=ILS 3111; AE 1982 153).

## Claudii

**\*Ap(pius) Claudius [Ap(pi) vel C(ai) filius Ap(pi nepos)?]**

-tribunus militum

### Sources and Bibliography:

Appian, *Bell.Civ.* I.311; Liv. *Per.* 80; Plut. *Sulla*, 29; F. Münzer, *Claudius* 12-13, RE 3, 2 [1899] C, col.2668; MRR 2.49; Suolahti 1955, 175-176, 313, 352; Suolahti 1963, 457; Sumner 1973, 62-63; Shatzman 1975, 204, footnote no.118; Sumner 1976, 342; Keaveney 1984, 118.

### Ancestry and lifespan:

The family of the *Claudii Pulchri*, to which Appius Claudius probably belonged, as did the entire patrician *Claudii* family, came originally from Sabinium (Regillum). Typical of the representatives of this family was also their original membership of the *tribus Claudia*. However, over time, members of the *Claudii* would be enrolled in other tribes as well. Moreover, by the turn of the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, their place of residence, and not only that of the individual under study currently, was already Rome itself. Appius Claudius discussed here would have been born at the end of the 2nd century BC. He died in the year 82 BC.

### Career:

tribunus militum

Appius Claudius held the rank of military tribune in 87 BC (MRR 2.49). As a follower of Sulla, instead of defending the gates on the Janiculum in Rome against the supporters of Marius and Cinna, he actively collaborated with them. Five years later, he was probably the individual who was killed at the Porta Collina in Rome during the battles between the *optimates* and the *populares*.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Claudius*, as well as the *gens Claudii*, was of Sabine origin (cf. Rawson 1977, 341-342; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col. 390-391: 'Name of a Roman lineage (Sabine Clausus, with the vernacular variant of →Clodius, esp. in the 1st cent. BC) ,..., The praenomen Appius came to signify the family'). The *Claudii Pulchri*, along with the *Claudii Centhones* and *Claudii Nerones*, formed one of the most important originally patrician branches of *gens Claudia*. Within the *Claudii* there was also a line of plebeian *Claudii Marcelli* (cf. Suet. *Tib.* 1; Chase 1897, 142, 151-152; Castrén 1975, 154, no.118; Minkova 2000, 41-42).

Appius Claudius belonged to the *Appii Claudii* family. It is not certain, however, who his father may have been (cf. F. Münzer, *Claudius* 12, RE 3, 2 [1899] C, col.2668).

## Clodii

### \*A(ulus) Clodius A(uli) f(ilius) Men(enia tribu) Flaccus

-trib(unus) mil(itum) a populo

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL X 1074d=ILS 5053a=AE 2003 312=EDCS-11401167; Castrén 1975, 154-155, no.119; PME C 198; Mouritsen 1988, 119; Demougin 1992, 99-100, no.96; Landon 2014-2015, 61-62, no.49; Campbell 2015, 338.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Pompei

A(ulus) Clodius A(uli) f(ilius) / Men(enia tribu) Flaccus IIvir i(ure) d(icundo) ter quinq(uennalis) / trib(unus) mil(itum) a populo [...] // Clodia A(uli) f(ilia) hoc monumentum sua impensa / sibi et suis

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Aulus Clodius Flaccus was enrolled in the *tribus Menenia* and came from Pompeii (colonia). He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

#### Career:

IIvir i(ure) d(icundo) ter quinq(uennalis)  
trib(unus) mil(itum) a populo

Aulus Clodius Flaccus held the senior magistracy in Pompeii (IIvir iure dicundo ter quinquennalis), because he was duovir with judicial powers three times (each time for one year). Able to fulfil the criterion for equestrian status, Aulus Clodius Flaccus was recommended, following an earlier election, by the municipal authorities of Pompeii for appointment as a military tribune by Augustus. His service in the Roman army, therefore, began before 15 AD.

#### Commentary:

The name *Clodius* was the vernacular form of *Claudius*. It was popular both in Italy and in the Roman provinces (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 498-501). Aulus Clodius Flaccus discussed here, was a son of Aulus Clodius who was, as Roman freedman, a scribe and a magister of the *pagus Augustus Felix Suburbanus*. This would have been the city's territory outside of the walls of Pompeii (cf. Laurence 1994, 36: from 7 BC?). His father was enrolled in the *tribus Palatina* and this suggested that he came from Rome or rather Puteoli (cf. CIL X, 1074 Latium et Campania/Regio I/Pompei: 'A(ulus) Clodius / M(arci) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu) scriba / magist(er) pag(i) Aug(usti) / fel(icis) sub(urbani)'; Kubitschek 1889, 28-29; Castrén 1975, 81, 154: 'Most of the Pompeian C(lodii) descend from the scriba A. Clodius M. f. whose tribe was Palatina and who therefore may have come from Rome (or Puteoli ?)', 155; Purcell 2001, 645, footnote no. 49; Tarpin 2002, 287-288; Campbell 2015, 338; Hartmann 2020, 153, no. 47). Clodia was the daughter of Aulus Clodius Flaccus. She was the person responsible for erecting *hoc monumentum* and the epitaph commemorating her father.

The career of Aulus Clodius Flaccus clearly demonstrates the inexorable interdependence when it came to the functioning of Roman society, which was divided not only by memory as to individual birth and family membership, but also by the legal and social status assigned to each Roman. This was strictly determined by the size of one's property, which consisted of land, buildings, the amount of money accumulated or, finally, the number of slaves themselves that one legally owned. All this placed each Roman citizen within the hierarchy of their society. This ranking, every five years, was subject to a procedure of individual assessment in terms of actual value. The result of this operation was entry on a census list, where it was precisely indicated who was entitled to what place in the structure of Roman society. However, in a broader perspective, this placement as to a particular rung on the ladder of the Roman social hierarchy, started already at the place of individual residence. As concerns Aulus Clodius Flaccus it is remarkable that he held the senior magistracy in Pompeii for three years (i.e. three times, each time for one year)..

**\*T(itus) Clodius C(ai) [f(ilius) Men(enia tribu)] Pro[culus]  
-tribunus mil(itum) [leg(ionis) III] Scythicae**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL IX 680=EDR102195=EDR102194=EDR102187=EDCS-11400763; Pflaum 1960-1961, 1050; PME C 204; Demougin 1992, 142, no. 145; Landon 2014-2015, 62-63, no. 50; De Carlo 2015, 160; Cafaro 2021, 300-301, no. 58.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Sorrento/Surrentum  
T(ito) Clodio C(ai) [f(ilio) C(aio) n(epoti) Men(enia tribu)] / Pro[culo] / praef(ecto) fab[r(um)]  
Ivir(o) quinq(uennali)] / tribunus mil(itum) [leg(ionis) III] / Scythicae leg(ionis) [VI  
Vic(tricis)? ab Imp(eratore)] / Caesare Augu[sto misso pro] / censore ad Lus[itanos]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Titus Clodius Proculus was enrolled in the *tribus Menenia* and came from Surrentum (municipium, Latium et Campania). He lived during the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

praef(ectus) fab[r(um)]  
[Ivir quinq(uennalis)]  
tribunus mil(itum) [leg(ionis) III] Scythicae et leg(ionis) [VI Vic(tricis)?]  
missus pro censore ad Lus(itanos)

Titus Clodius Proculus, already possessing equestrian status, was promoted to a military tribune in the legion III *Scythica* and in the legion [VI *Victrix*]. Prior to these posts, as a representative of the local *domi nobiles*, he might have held the office *duovir quinquennalis* probably in Surrentum from which he had come. He was then appointed a *praefectus fabrum*. Maybe this post was the climax of his career. His service in the Roman army began in the legion III *Scythica*. Since he was appointed as a military tribune in this legionary unit he had

to travel to Macedonia, Thrace, Pannonia or to Moesia (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 365; Farnum 2005, 18-19). He was later promoted to a position in another legion, whose designation and name is uncertain due to damage to the inscription, but was probably the *legio [VI Victrix]*. It is possible that he may have gone then to Legio (Leon, in Hispania citerior) (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 366; Farnum 2005, 20).

On the other hand, the second mission recorded in the text of his damaged inscription was linked to conduct a census in Lusitania before his departure from this province (cf. CIL IX, 680: ‘ab imp(eratore) Caesare Aug[usto misso pro] censore ad Lusitanos’) and his return to Italy. The military tribune presented here served during the reign of Augustus.

**Commentary:**

The family name *Clodius* (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 498-501) is unique as far as Surrentum is concerned. On the other hand, there are numerous examples of *Clodii* who lived in the region of Latium and Campania. The order of military functions held by Titus Clodius Proculus is typical for Roman *equites*.

**\*[-]Clodiu[s---] [Ouf(entina tribu)]**  
**-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1986 191=EDR080083=EDCS-12800121; De Carlo 2015, 217.

Italia/ Apulia et Calabria/Regio II/Canusium/Canosa di Puglia  
 [---]Clodiu[s ---] / [---] tr(ibunus) mil(itum) [---] / [--- prim]ipila[ris---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

[-]Clodius was enrolled in the *tribus Oufentina* and came from Canusium (municipium, colonia, Canosa di Puglia, Apulia et Calabria). He lived during in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

tribunus militum  
 [prim]ipila[ris]

[-]Clodius, according to the contents of his damaged inscription, was promoted to *primus pilus*. The word *[prim]ipila[ris]* refers to this rank (centurio primi pili vel primipilus). This was the highest rank a centurion could rise to in a legion, commanding the first century in the manipule of *triarrii* or *pilani*. The title *primipilaris* emerged during the reign of Augustus (cf. Dobson 2000, 140: ‘The title *primipilaris* seems to be an invention of the time of Augustus ,..., Even if the term *primipilaris* emerged during the civil war period, the clear link between the title and assured wealth must have waited till the ordering of the *praemia militiae* by Augustus’). During the imperial period, the rank of *primus pilus* and *primus pilus iterum* would

remain the highest rank among legionary centurions. A Roman officer of this rank or perhaps more military rank (i.e. *gradus*) would command the first century among the five other centurions in the first cohort. The centurions of the first legionary cohort were referred to as *primi ordines*. A centurion with the rank of *primus pilus* held office for one year. It was such a Roman officer who was then likely to attain equestrian status (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col. 849: 'A p. probably held this position for a year and as a rule attained the status of an *equus Romanus* (→Equites Romani) immediately afterwards, and related to this was the chance of a promotion to *praefectus castrorum* or to →tribunus in the →urbanae cohortes').

During the reign of Augustus, the term *primipilaris* will be associated with the '*numerus primipilarium*', i.e. a separate subunit, which included Roman officers of that particular rank (i.e. *primipilares*). They stationed in Rome itself. It was these *primipilares*, as trusted, experienced and well-educated Roman military officers, who were chosen to perform special duties (cf. Dobson 1978, 5-8 et seq.; J. Campbell, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col. 849).

Returning to the [-]Clodius presented in this biography, after holding the rank of *primus pilus*, being of equestrian status, he was then promoted to military tribune. The military career of Clodius dates to the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

#### Commentary:

The name *Clodius*, a derivative of the name *Claudius* (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 498-501), is unique as far as Canusium is concerned. Perhaps, the military tribune discussed here can be identified with some individual from the freed family of the *Clodii*, whose patron was a certain Marcus Clodius (see AE 1987 289=EDR080410=EDCS-12800564: 'M(arcus) Clodius M(arci) [l(ibertus)?---] / Clodia M(arci) [l(iberta)?---]'). However, the family name *Clodius* was popular throughout the Apulian and Calabrian region (Apulia et Calabria) (cf. e.g. CIL IX 1605=EDR189945=EDCS-12401111; CIL IX 1715=EDR189649=EDCS-12401221; CIL IX 61=EDR170983=EDCS-08200760; CIL IX 223=EDR142813=EDCS-08200922; CIL IX 2114=ILS 8155=EDR186922=EDCS-12401625; AE 1978 209). However, certainty eludes us thanks to damage to the text of the inscription.

The incomplete nature of the inscription recording of the Roman analysed here leaves us with two possibilities in determining the stages of his career. It is possible that he may have already possessed equestrian status when entered the Roman legion and been promoted there. The second possibility, that he entered his service with only decurial status and achieved the rank which entitled him to equestrian status, then he would have been qualified for the ranks that he subsequently held.

## Clovatii

\*[C]n(aeus) Clovatus Cn(aei) f(ilius) [Men(enia tribu)]

-tribunus militum

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL X, 1065=EDCS-11401155; CIL IV 1442=EDCS-28800959; ThLL, Onom. 2, 504-504; Castrén 1975, 155, no. 120; PME C 207; Demougin 1992, 143-144, no. 147; Traverso 2006, 59, no. 70; Landon 2014-2015, 63-64, no. 51; Campbell 2015, 337; De Carlo 2015, 129-130.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Pompei

[C]n(aeo) Clovatio Cn(aei) f(ilio) Iiv(iro) i(i)ure d(icundo) tr(ibunus) mil(itum) loc[us sepulturae publice datus ex d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)?]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gnaeus Clovatus ([C]n(aeus) Clovatus) was enrolled in the *tribus Menenia* and came from Pompeii (Pompeii, Latium et Campania). His years of life were in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

### Career:

Iiv(ir) i(i)ure d(icundo)  
tr(ibunus) mil(itum)

Gnaeus Clovatus first held municipal office in Pompeii. Meeting the criterion for equestrian status in the census, he was appointed military tribune. It is possible that his service in the Roman army may have taken place before 15 AD.

### Commentary:

The name *Clovatus* was borne by the *Clovatii*, who belonged to the one of the local Campanian families. This gentilicial name was probably of Italian origin. It is possible that the representatives of this family may have settled in Pompeii (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 504-505; Castrén 1975, 155, no. 120: 'An indigenous local gens in Campania, attested in the Oscan inscriptions of Capua (...), Cumae (...) and Pompeii (...)'; Demougin 1992, 144).

The career of the equestrian Gnaeus Clovatus suggests that he belonged to the local elite.



## Clusii

**\*P(ublius) Clusius P(ubli) f(ilius) Vet(uria tribu) Gallus**

/Πόπλιος Κλούσιος Ποπλίου υἱὸς Ἐτωρία Γάλλος /

-tribunus militum / χιλίαρχος

### Sources and Bibliography:

Jos. AJ 14.228-229; 14.238-239; ThLL, Onom. 2,508; Suolahti 1955, 129, 315, 340, 354; Suolahti 1958, 153, 156.

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Publius Clusius Gallus, son of Publius [P(ubli) f(ilius)] was enrolled in the *tribus Veturia*. Inhabitants of Italy who came from, among other places, Ostia (Latium et Campania), Placentia (Aemilia) or Bergomum (Transpadana) were enrolled in the lists of this *tribus*. The origin of the Roman discussed here, however, is not certain (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 272; Jaakko Suolahti 1955, 354; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 265). He lived in the 1st century BC.

### Career:

Publius Clusius Gallus was probably not only an *eques*, but also a military tribune belonging to the *consilium* of Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crus (L(ucius) Cornelius Lentulus Crus; cf. MRR 2.256, 2.264).

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Clusius* was of Italic origin (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 507-508; Suolahti 1958, 156; Kakoschke 2006, 165, no. 349). The *gens Clusia* was of plebeian origin. It is possible that the family of the military tribune discussed here may have come to Rome precisely from Etruria. It is highly probable that representatives of the *Clusii* family may have acquired the status of Roman citizens in the 80s of the first century BC.

## Coelii

**\*M(arcus) Coelius [C]n(aei) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu) Lectus**

-tr(ibunus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) III Gallic(ae)

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XII 1867=EDCS-08501590; PME C 215; Sablayrolles 1984, 243; Demougin 1992, 625, no. 729; Lamoine 1999, 143; Rémy 2000, 418, 441; Landon 2014-2015, 64-65, no. 52; Cafaro 2021, 301, no. 59.

Gallia Narbonensis/Vienne/Vienna

M(arco) Coelio Cn(aei) f(ilio) / Vol(tinia tribu) Lecto / praef(ecto) fab(rum) IIII tr(ibuno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) III / Gallic(ae) IIVir(o) aer(ar)ii pont(ifici) aedil(i) [---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Marcus Coelius Lectus was enrolled in the *tribus Voltinia* and came from Vienne (colonia, Vienna) in Gallia Narbonensis. He lived during the first century AD.

**Career:**

praef(ectus) fab(rum) IIII  
tr(ibunus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) III Gallic(ae)  
IIVir aer(ar)ii  
pont(ificex)  
aedil(is)

Marcus Coelius Lectus, came from a Romanized family. His career consisted of military posts, typical of service for the Roman *equites*, and offices he held in Vienne in Gaul (Gallia Narbonensis). The sequence of these functions, which is shown by the contents of the inscription dedicated to him, suggests that it began with his appointment as a *praefectus fabrum*. This post was to be held by him for four time (for four years?). Marcus Coelius Lectus could have served in the rank of *praefectus fabrum* in the region where the legion III *Gallica* was stationed (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 364; Farnum 2005, 17). This could have been Syria. Then, without breaking his military service he was appointed as a military tribune in the same legion (i.e. legio III *Gallica*), although he was probably of equestrian status from the very beginning of his service. Only after leaving the army and returning to Vienne he was to hold municipal offices (i.e. IIVir aerarii, pontifex, aedilis).

Nevertheless, in the case of the career of Marcus Coelius Lectus, it is possible that the order in which he held the posts and functions listed in the inscription should be reversed. So, he would have started his career with the offices he was given in Vienne (i.e. IIVir aerarii, pontifex, aedilis), and only after that, would he be appointed *praefectus fabrum*, after which he would be appointed military tribune in the legion III *Gallica*. Either way, Marcus Coelius Lectus would have achieved equestrian status by the end of his career. His service can probably be dated to the first half of the first century AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Coelius* was of Italian (Etruscan) origin was borne by representatives of the *Coelii* family. It was very popular name, not only in Italy (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 523-525; Castrén 1975, 155-156 no. 121; Minkova 2000, 43-44; Kakoschke 2006, 167, no. 355). One can also point to examples of other *Coelii* who bore this name and lived in Vienne and in Galla Narbonensis (cf. Rémy B. 1998, 95 ff.; Rémy 2000, 418). Marcus Coelius Lectus thus belonged to the Roman, equestrian elite in Galla Narbonensis.

## Cornelii

\*Cn(aeus) Corneli(us) Cn(aei) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu) [---]

-tribunus militum

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (bronze tablet - decretum of Gn. Pompeius Strabo); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; Cichorius 1922, 147-148; MMR 2.35, 2.38; 3.18; Suolahti 1955, 355; MMR 3.18; Criniti 1970, 108-110; Sumner 1973, 124-125; Shackleton Bailey 1976, 88-89, 112-113; Forni 1996, no.153, 24; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 206, 208.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(nte) d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(ilius) V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(ilius) ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(ilius) ---, M(arcus) Ae]mili(us) Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), Cn(aeus) Corneli(us) Cn(aei) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu) [...]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gnaeus Cornelius was qualified by Conrad Cichorius as a military tribune from the *consilium* of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo. He was enrolled in the *tribus Palatina*. And the *tribus*, as David R. Shackleton Bailey points out (1976, 88-89, 112-113), may perhaps indicate that this Roman officer was born as a Claudius Pulcher. And his adoptive father was probably Gnaeus (Cnaeus) Cornelius Lentulus, the consul in 97 BC.

The *gens Cornelia* was one of four *gentes maiores* in Rome whose members figured in the lists of this particular *tribus* (cf. Taylor, Linderski 2013, 284-285). Gnaeus Cornelius [Cn(aei) f(ilius)] probably lived in the late 2nd and 1st centuries BC probably.

### Career:

In attempting to identify this Roman military officer, we should start first with representatives of the family branch of the *Cornelii Dolabellae*. This was suggested first by Friedrich Münzer (Cornelius 22a, RE S III [1918] A, col. 258), who emphasised the primacy the *Cornelii* over others belonging to the *tribus Palatina*. This German scholar identified two *Cornelii Dolabellae* who, bearing the same names (praenomen and nomen gentile), could be considered for identification with the officer serving on the *consilium* of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo. These were Gnaeus Cornelius Dolabella, who held the consulship in 81 BC (F. Münzer, Cornelius 134, RE 4, 1 [1900] C, col. 1297; MMR 2.74; Badian 1965, 49; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col. 811) and Gnaeus Cornelius Dolabella, who, in the same year (81 BC) was elected to the office of *praetor urbanus* (F. Münzer, Cornelius 135, RE 4, 1 [1900] C, col. 1297-1298; MMR 2.76; Badian 1965, 49; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col. 811). Conrad Cichorius (1922, 148), followed

by Erich Gruen (1966, 391) and Nicola Criniti (1970, 110), favoured the candidacy of the latter. Furthermore, following the suggestion of Cichorius, the second named individual may have been of a similar age to Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, previously mentioned in this work, who also is listed as belonging to the *consilium* of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo. Within the group identified as military tribunes, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus appears in third place, while Gnaeus Cornelius Dolabella is listed directly behind him in fourth place. What may seem intriguing, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, was also elected to the office of *praetor* (MRR 2.76) in the same year (81 BC) as Gnaeus Cornelius Dolabella. The possibility cannot be completely ruled out that the individual discussed in this biography may also have been a *quaestor* around 90 BC (cf. Cichorius 1922, 148). This Gnaeus Cornelius Dolabella (praetor urbanus in 81 BC) was proconsul in Cilicia (from 80 to 79 BC). Upon return to Rome he was convicted of extortion (i.e. in 78 BC), and his *legatus* and later *proquaestor* Caius Verres having heavily incriminated him (cf. Alexander 1990, 69, no. 135; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col.811; Kelly 2006, 116, 186-187, no.33).

### Commentary:

The *Cornelii* belonged to the oldest and most famous patrician family of ancient Rome. It was a gentilicial name of Italian origin (cf. Chase 1897, 124: ‘Cornelius would then be formed from a cogn. \*Corneus ‘horny’; Kakoschke 2006, 173-175, no. 375). From the name of the *Cornelii* was created the name of the *tribus Cornelia*. The existence of the oldest family branch, the *Maluginenses*, which separated from the other *Cornelii*, is attested for the fifth century BC. The 3rd century BC saw the family of the *Cornelii Dolabellae*. Among the forenames (praenomina) borne by this family, three are known: Gnaeus, Lucius and Publius (cf. F. Münzer, *Cornelius*, RE 4, 1 [1900] C, col. 1249; Salomies 1987, 176).

Gnaeus Cornelius, as Thomas R. Broughton points out (MRR 3.18), could be an otherwise unknown son of Cn(aeus) Cornelius Lentulus [Cn(aei) f(i)lius, Cn(aei) n(e)pos]. And therefore he was presumably adopted by the consul of 97 BC. The *Cornelii Lentuli* family probably belonged to the *tribus Palatina* (see Cn(aeus) Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus-cf. Criniti 1970, 109-110; Sumner 1973, 124-125; Shackleton Bailey 1976, 88-89, 112-113).

The person of Gnaeus Cornelius [Cn(aei) f(i)lius], if his identification is correct [i.e. Gnaeus Cornelius Dolabella (pr. 81 BC)], is an example of another Roman senator who served in the army of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo as a military tribune during the Social War.

### \*[-Corne]lius Menodor(us)

-tribunus militum

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1993 1479=AE 1997 1436=EDCS-02100014; Eck 1997, 110-113; Raggi 2020b, 157-170; Cafaro 2021, 302-303, no. 61.

Asia/Ephesus

[Lucius? vel Caius? Corne]lius Alexidis f(i)lius Cor(nelia tribu) Menodor(us) / [...] praef(ectus) fabr(um) tr(ibunus) mil(itum) primus ex i(i)s qui in Asia habitant / [et civitate Romana? don]

ati sunt. Monumentum factum ex testamento arbitrato Corneliae Namnis uxoris / H(oc) m(onumentum) h(eredes) n(on) s(equetur) / praeter Corneliam Namnem quoi inferri licebit

### Ancestry and lifespan:

[-Corne]lius Menodorus, who was formally enrolled in the *tribus Cornelia*, came from Ephesus (conventus civium Romanorum) in Asia Minor. He lived during the first century BC.

### Career:

praef(ectus) fabr(um)  
tr(ibunus) mil(itum)

According to the text of the funerary inscription of the [Corne]lius Menodorus discussed here, he was to be the first inhabitant of Asia Minor to be appointed as a Roman military tribune. Receiving this rank was tantamount to becoming a Roman *eques*. For [Cornelius] Menodorus it was the most important achievement in his career (*cursus honorum*), in addition to his appointment as *praefectus fabrum* as well as the simple fact of being a Roman citizen.

### Commentary:

The *Cornelii* belonged to the various families (cf. Castrén 1975, 154-155; Minkova 2000, 44; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col. 808: ‘Cornelius name of one of the oldest and most celebrated Roman patrician families; during the Roman Republic the largest and most extensive *gens*, giving its name to the *tribus Cornelia*. Its patrician branches probably stem from the Maluginenses, frequently attested in the 5th cent. BC ,,,, The plebeian branch included the Balbi ,,,, and all the Cornelii, who achieved citizenship through Sulla or later’).

Neither the first nor the second of the names (*tria nomina*) of the military tribune discussed here have survived. His gentilicial name (*nomen gentile*), which was given to him when he was granted Roman citizenship, was probably the name *Cornelius*, as his freedwoman and wife was called *Cornelia Namne*. The former slave status of this woman seems to be demonstrated both by her Celtic name *Namne*, and by the gentilicial name *Cornelia* which she received on emancipation from slave status by the military tribune presently under discussion (cf. Eck 1997, 111). In turn, the proper name (*cognomen*) of the Roman officer under discussion here became his former Greek name *Menodorus* (cf. Solin 2003, 112). Menodorus was the son of Alexis [Alexidis f(i)lius]. The burial of [Cornelius] Menodorus, in accordance with the wishes expressed in his will, was taken care of by the aforementioned Cornelia Namne.

The *Lex Munatia Aemilia*, was a law that was passed in Rome in 42 BC, by Mark Antony, Octavian and Mark Lepidus as *triumviri rei publicae constituendae* on the basis of the consular *imperium*, giving the right to confer Roman citizenship (*civitas Romana*) on persons (*peregrini*) not previously possessing it (cf. MRR 2.337, 2.357-358; Raggi 2020a, 435). It is very likely that as a result of this legislation that [Corne]lius Menodorus was granted the rank of military tribune and the status of Roman *eques*, as ‘the first in Asia’ (*primus in Asia*) as expressed in the inscription. Despite his enrollment into the *tribus Cornelia*, it is unfortunately not possible to identify the person from whom he may have specifically received Roman

citizenship (cf. Eck 1997, 111). Moreover, the possibility cannot be ruled out that there may have been an interval of up to several years between the his receiving Roman citizen status and his promotion in the Roman army to the position of *praefectus fabrum* and to the rank of military tribune, thanks to which he could fulfil the census requirements demanded of equestrian status.

\*[-C]ornelius P(ubli) f(ilius) [Pob(lilia tribu)] Balbus  
-tribunus militum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1966 125=EDR074585=EDCS-10701722; PME C 227; Demougin 1992, 297-298, no. 355; Landon 2014-2015, 66, no. 53.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Acqua Morta/Verona  
[-C]ornelio P(ubli) f(ilio) / [P]ob(lilia tribu) / Balbo tr(ibuno) mil(itum) / [III]vir(i) i(ure) d(icundo) aug(uri) / [Ca]ecilia L(uci) f(ilia) uxor

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

[-C]ornelius Balbus was enrolled in the *tribus Poblilia* and came from Verona (colonia, municipium) in Venetia et Histria. The years of his life were in the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

tr(ibunus) mil(itum)  
[III]vir(i) i(ure) d(icundo)  
augur

Cornelius Balbus, fulfilling the criterion in the census for equestrian status, was appointed a military tribune. After legionary service he returned to Verona, where he held local offices ([III]vir(i) i(ure) d(icundo), augur). He probably performed his military service during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius (before the Claudius reform).

**Commentary:**

As has been already mentioned above, the name *Cornelius* is associated with one of the oldest and most famous families, although in the age of the Republic it already included plebeian branches (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 523, 608-645). One of these was formed by representatives of the family of the *Cornelii Balbi*. Cornelius Balbus, the military tribune under discussion here, was perhaps a distant relative of some representatives of the aforementioned family of Republican times. The fact that he attained equestrian rank and enjoyed a municipal career in Verona, not to mention his appointment as a military tribune, which was the crowning achievement of his career, all seem to suggest his genuine ambition to emulate the achievements of the *gens Cornelia* during Republican times. Cornelius Balbus married Cecilia, and perhaps his family, the *Cornelii Balbi* in Verona may still have included these individuals (see CIL V 3574=EDCS-04202628: Publius Cornelius, P(ubli) f(ilius) Balbus, Cornelia P(ubli) f(ilia)?; CIL

V 3575=EDR142767=EDCS-04202629: L(ucio) Cornelio, L(uci) f(ilio), Pob(lilia tribu), Balbo, Norbano). Cornelius Balbus must have belonged to the local elite in Verona.

**\*C(aius) Cornelius C(ai) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu) Cornutus**  
-tribunus militum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 3513=EDR118490=EDCS-19700210; PME C 233; Demougin 1992, 299, no. 357; Landon 2014-2015, 67, no. 54.

Italia/Roma

C(aius) Cornelius / C(ai) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu) / Cornutus / trib(unus) milit(um)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Cornelius Cornutus was an enrolled member of the *tribus Galeria* and a native of Rome. He lived during the first century AD.

**Career:**

tribunus militum

Gaius Cornelius Cornutus enjoyed equestrian status hence his appointment as military tribune. His service in the Roman army fell in the first half of the first century AD.

**Commentary:**

The family of the Cornelii Cornuti is not recorded in any other preserved source. No other information is known about this Roman *equus*.

## Coruncanii

**\*C(aius) Coruncanus C(ai) f(ilius) Pol(lia tribu) Oricula**  
-trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XXI Rapacis

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL IX 3515=EDR184646=EDCS-19700212; PME C 252; Kakoschke 2006, 175, no. 379; Landon 2014-2015, 66, no. 53; Cafaro 2021, 402-403, no. 213.

Italia/Roma

C(aio) Coruncanio / C(ai) f(ilio) Pol(lia tribu) / Oriculae / praef(ecto) fabrum / trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XXI / Rapacis ex / testamento eius / curavit Iulia / Pia uxor

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Coruncanus Oricula was enrolled in the *tribus Pollia* and settled in Rome. He lived during the first century AD.

### **Career:**

praef(ectus) fabrum  
trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XXI Rapacis

Gaius Coruncanus Oricula must have been of equestrian status, he was first appointed as *praefectus fabrum* and then received an appointment as military tribune in the legion XXI *Rapax* (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 370; Farnum 2005, 24). He had to travel to Germany to reach his assigned legionary unit to Xanten (Vetera) or Windisch (Vindonissa). He would have served during the first half of the 1st century AD.

### **Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Coruncanus* was probably of Italian (Etruscan) origin (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 658). Other *Coruncanii* are known to have lived in Rome. The burial of Gaius Coruncanus Oricula, according to his last will (ex testamento eius), was taken care of by Julia Pia, his wife. The two positions mentioned in this inscription are examples of positions held by Roman equestrians.

## **Creperii**

### **\*M(arcus) Crepereius M(arci) f(ilius)**

-tribunus militum

### **Sources and Bibliography:**

Cic. *Verr.* 1.30; Suolahti 1955, 116, 164, 183, 314, 357; Levick, Jameson 1964, 100; Wiseman 1971, 122, 227, no.144; Nicolet 1974, 859-860, no.125; Crawford 1975, 411.

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

Marcus Crepereius and his family, before settling in Rome, may have come from Lucania (Venusia?), or perhaps more probably from Sabine territory, namely Nomentum (cf. Suolahti 1955, 357; Levick, Jameson 1964, 100). He probably lived in the 1st century BC.

### **Career:**

iudex  
tribunus militum



Marcus Crepereius, as a Roman of equestrian rank, was elected to hold the office of military tribune in 69 BC. A year earlier, i.e. in 70 BC, he had been given the rank of senator (cf. MRR 2.133; Nicolet 1974, 859, no. 125).

**Commentary:**

The *Creperii* were of equestrian rank. The gentilicial name *Crepereius* was originally of Italian (Sabine) origin. Members of the *Creperii* family (cf. Levick, Jameson 1964, 100; Minkova 2000, 44-45; Kakoschke 2006, 178, no. 390), were to attain senatorial status, by way of distinguished military service (cf. Wiseman 1971, 122: ‘a junior senator (M. Crepereius) as “ex acerrima illa equestri familia et disciplina”,..., These men will have gained their senatorial status by reputations won on active service’). Other *Creperii*, forming a separate family branch, may have engaged in trade, *negotiatores*, in southern Italy in the region of Venusia and Brundisium, before going east, including Delos and Asia Minor (cf. Levick, Jameson 1964, 100-101 ff.). The younger brother of the military tribune discussed here was Quintus Crepereius Rocus, who was one of the monetary triumvirs (*triumvir monetalis*) in 72 BC (cf. Crawford 1975, 410-411, no. 399).

**Curiatii**

**\*L(ucius) Curiatius L(uci) f(ilius) [Fal(erna tribu)?]**

-tribunus militum II

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL IX 1262=AE 2003 325=EDR101490=EDCS-11500191; PME C 258; Dobson 1978, 179, no. 27; Demougin 1992, 252, no. 294; Traverso 2006, 49, no. 53; Landon 2014-2015, 68-69, no. 56; De Carlo 2015, 119; Cafaro 2021, 306-307, no. 67.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Nola

L(ucio) Curiatio L(uci) f(ilio) / fl(amin)i divi Augusti / prim(o) pil(o) trib(un)o milit(um) II / praef(ecto) castr(or)um praef(ecto) fabr(um) / arbitratu Hyacinthi lib(erti)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Curiatius was probably enrolled in the *tribus Falerna* and came from Nola (colonia, Latium et Campania). He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

prim(us) pil(us)  
 trib(unus) milit(um) II  
 praef(ectus) castr(or)um  
 praef(ectus) fabr(um)  
 flamen divi Augusti

It seems that in the career of Lucius Curiatius we have an example of the advancement of a Roman officer 'from the ranks'. His inscription starts with the rank of *primus pilus*, which suggests that he must have served previously, starting his legionary career from the lowest rank of private soldier (i.e. miles). Therefore, Lucius Curiatius was probably a representative of the municipal or even plebeian family (i.e. plebs urbana or plebs rustica) from colonia Nola.

Returning to the path of service and promotion of Lucius Curiatius, it appears that his career progressed differently from that of a certain Aufidienus Rufus, who lived at the same time as he did and who also rose to the position of camp commander in the Roman army (i.e. *praefectus castrorum*) by starting his service from the most junior rank in the hierarchy in the Roman army (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 1.20; PIR2 A 1378: 'manipularius→centurio→[primus pilus?]->praefectus castrorum'; Watson 1970, 119).

Thus, Lucius Curiatius, after serving as a centurion in the first century of the first cohort of the legion (i.e. *primus pilus*), first had to fulfil the criterion of an *eques* in order to be promoted again, this time to the position of a Roman military tribune. As an *eques Romanus*, he was appointed to the rank of military tribune twice, in the same or different legions.

The status of a Roman equestrian was a prerequisite for being appointed a *praefectus fabrum*, and it was after holding this rank that Lucius Curiatius was appointed camp commander (i.e. *praefectus castrorum*). This function, as an officer exercising command over an entire military camp, was among those posts in the Roman army reserved for *equites* (cf. Keppie 1984a, 176-177; Dobson 1993b, 147-150: 'Other posts, senior ones, those of *praefectus fabrum* and *praefectus classis*, tended to be held after *praefectus equitum* and/or *praefectus castrorum* by equestrians and *primipilares* alike'; W. Eck, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok,col.753-754: 'From Claudius on, the position of *praefectus castrorum* was usually the final position of a primipilar career (→primipilus), with a tribunate (→tribunus) usually preceding it').

Lucius Curiatius held the priestly function of *flamen divi Augusti* after leaving the Roman army. His years of service as military tribune probably took place during the reign of Augustus.

#### **Commentary:**

*Curiatius* was gentilicial name (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2,756), which was borne by the *Curiatii* who lived in the Latium and Campania region, and which is represented in large numbers in Ostia. This name was of Italian origin (cf. Chase 1897, 127: 'Names in -atius come from cognomina in -as, -atis derived from names of places (...) or from passive participles in -atus ,... , Curiatius (cf. Curiates, a people of Umbria)'; Kakoschke 2006, 181, no.399). The burial of the late Lucius Curiatius was taken care of by Hyacinthus, who was his freedman.

The career of Lucius Curiatius is evidence for the beginning of the process of professionalization of service in the Roman army. Roman soldiers with many years of service will increasingly be admitted to the grades of equestrian officers, while maintaining the criteria of the census.

## [Cu]rtilii

\*[-Cu]rtilius C(ai) f(ilius) Aem(ilia tribu)  
-tr(ibunus) mil(itum)

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL X 5583=EDR126974=EDR132783=EDCS-20401374; PME C 259; Dobson 1978, 179, no. 28; Demougin 1992, 300-301, no. 359; Traverso 2006, 36, no. 31; Landon 2014-2015, 68-69, no. 56; Cafaro 2021, 307, no. 68.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/San Giovanni Incarico/Falvaterra/Fabrateria Nova

[-Cu]rtilius C(ai) f(ilius) A<e>m(ilia tribu) / [pr]im(us) pil(us) leg(ionis) VI praef(ectus) c(o) hortis / [---] tr(ibunus) mil(itum) praef(ectus) equit(um) praef(ectus) / [f]abr(um) IIVir q(uinquennalis) aug(ur) funus / [p]ublice ex d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) Aquinatium / arbitrato / [A]nterotis et Cosmi libert(or)um

### Ancestry and lifespan:

[-C]urtilius was enrolled in the *tribus Aemilia* and came from Fundi (praefectura, municipium, colonia, Fondi, Latium et Campania-cf. Demougin 1992, 301; Cafaro 2021, 307). Fabrateria Nova (colonia, municipium, Latium et Campania), was the town to which he was sent after his military service, but it was not his place of origin, as Roman citizens from there were enrolled in the *tribus Tromentina*. He lived in the 1st century AD.

### Career:

[pr]im(us) pil(us) leg(ionis) VI  
praef(ectus) c(o)hortis  
tr(ibunus) mil(itum)  
praef(ectus) equit(um)  
praef(ectus) [f]abr(am)  
duovir q(uinquennalis)  
aug(ur)

According to the inscription dedicated to him the career of [-Cu]rtilius was divided into two stages. The first was linked to his period in the Roman army. The second, after he had left the ranks, was linked to his departure for Fabrateria Nova, where he held decurial offices. In the Sixth Legion (Ferrata? (Syria) or Victrix? (Spain)-cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 365-366; Farnum 2005, 20), to which [Curtius C]urtilius was assigned, he was promoted to the *primus pilus* in the VIth legion. After this post he must have been wealthy enough to fulfil the formal requirement for entry to the equestrian order.

His further service is given in the text of the inscription according to the order of military functions he held. The next promotion saw his transfer from the legionary to the auxiliary forces. There he was appointed as commander of one of the infantry cohorts (praefectus

c(o)hortis). Then, after completing his service in this unit, [-C]urtilius returned again to the legions and was promoted to the rank of military tribune. In his next promotion he was again transferred to the auxiliary troops and nominated there as commander of a cavalry (*praefectus equitum*). The end of his military career, according to the inscription, was his appointment as a *praefectus fabrum*. The appointment to a *praefectus fabrum* was the pinnacle of the [-Cu]rtilius' military career. After the reform of the Claudius, i.e., from 40s of the 1st century AD, appointment to the rank of *praefectus fabrum* was granted earlier before the start of the period of service as a military tribune.

After leaving the Roman army and settling in Fabrateria Nova [-C]urtilius held local magistracies there (*duovir q(uinquennalis)*, *augur*). The period of [-C]urtilius' military service was in the first half of the first century AD (before the reform of Claudius).

**Commentary:**

[Cu]rtilius was a gentilicial name (see ThLL, Onom. 2, 765), which is well represented in the Latium and Campania region. This gentilicial name was of Italian origin (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 181, no. 402). An inscription has been found in Ostia which commemorates C(aius) Curtili[us], who like the military tribune dealt with here was enrolled in the *tribus Aemilia* (cf. AE 2001, 645=EDR031020=EDCS-23900024). The money for [-C]urtilius' funeral was provided by the authorities of Aquinatium (Aquinum/Aquino, Latium et Campania, colonia), where he enjoyed a certain fame, and where the decurions decided to hold a public funeral for him (cf. Cafaro 2021, 307: 'Curtilius godeva tuttavia di una certa notorietà anche ad Aquinum, dove i decurioni gli decretarono funerali pubblici'). This makes it highly likely that this very town was the place of his burial (cf. PME C 259). His funeral was also taken care of *Anterotus* and *Cosmus*, who were his freedmen.

The development of the career of [-C]urtilius is not yet consistent with the path of career and promotion that was introduced for the equestrian order by Claudius in the 40s of the first century AD.

**D**

**Dupilii**

**\*Cn(aeus) Dupilius Cn(aei) f(ilius) Hor(atia tribu)  
-tr(ibunus) mil(itum) in leg(ione)**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 2169=ILS 6193=EDR145443=EDCS-05800131; PME D 37; Demougin 1992, 37, no. 24; Landon 2014-2015, 71-72, no. 58.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ariccia/Aricia

Cn(aeus) Dupilius Cn(aei) f(ilius) / Hor(atia tribu) tr(ibunus) mil(itum) in leg(ione) / flam(en) Mart(ialis) q(uaestor) aed(ilis) / dictat(or) Ariciae / Cn(aeus) Dupilius M(arci) f(ilius) / Hor(atia

tribu) pater / M(arcus) Dupilius Cn(aei) f(ilius) / Hor(atia tribu) frater / Mulvia L(uci) f(ilia) mater / Martia L(uci) f(ilia) uxor / Dupilia Cn(aei) l(iberta) Hilara l(iberta) / Cn(aeus) Dupilius Cn(aei) l(ibertus) Secund(us) l(ibertus) / Cn(aeus) Dupilius Cn(aei) l(ibertus) Epaphrod(itus) l(ibertus) / in fr(onte) p(edes) XVI in a(gro) p(edes) XIII

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gnaeus Dupilius was enrolled in the *tribus Horatia* and came from Aricia (municipium) in Latium et Campania. He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

### Career:

tr(ibunus) mil(itum) in leg(ione)  
 flam(en) Mart(ialis)  
 q(uaestor)  
 aed(ilis)  
 dictat(or) Ariciae

Gnaeus Dupilius, according to the order of the offices give in the inscription, as possessing equestrian status, was appointed a legionary military tribune. After leaving the army, he then concentrated on a career in his home town (flam(en) Mart(ialis), q(uaestor), aed(ilis), dictat(or) Ariciae). His military career may have taken place during the second half of the first century BC.

### Commentary:

*Dupilius/Dupillius* was a Italian name. It is a very rare gentilicial name (Schulze 1904, 246, 441; ThLL, Onom. 3, 272). This family was probably of municipal origin. The contents of the inscription (CIL XIV 2169=ILS 6193) detail the other members of the *Dupilii* family from Aricia. Marcus Dupilius was the grandfather of Gnaeus Dupilius presented in this biography. The maternal grandfather of the military tribune was Lucius Mulvius. The parents of this Roman discussed here were Cnaeus Dupilius and Mulvia. Martia, wife of Gnaeus Dupilius, was the daughter of one Lucius Martius and his son bore the identical name (duo nomina), i.e. *Cn(aeus) Dupilius*. The younger brother of the military tribune discussed here was Marcus Dupilius. The gentilicial name (nomen gentile) was given to Dupilia Hilara who was his freedwoman and two freedmen, i.e. Cnaeus Dupilius Secundus and Cnaeus Dupilius Epaphroditus. Cnaeus Dupilius was their patron and these *liberti* belonged to the *Dupilii* home (familia), probably, as ex-house-bred slaves (i.e. *vernae*).

For Gnaeus Dupilius receiving an appointment as a military tribune was probably the highlight of his achieving equestrian status.

E

Egrilii

\*[A(ulus) Egri]lius A(uli) f(ilius) A(uli) n(epos) A(uli) propen(os) Vot(uria tribu) Rufus

-tribunus militum [legio]nis V Al[a]udae

Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1955 168=EDR074039=EDCS-13700383; PME E 7; Cébeillac-Gervasoni, Caldelli, Zevi 2010, 217-218, no. 61.1; Landon 2014-2015, 74, no. 61.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

[A(ulo) Egri]lio A(uli) f(ilio) A(uli) n(epoti) A(uli) pronep(oti) / Vot(uria tribu) Rufo / [dec(urionum) d]ecr(eto) decurioni adlec[t(o)] / [aedi]li quaestori IIvir(o) II / flamini Romae et Augu[st(orum?)] / quinque[n]nali tribu[no] / militum [legio]nis V Al[a]u[dae]

Ancestry and lifespan:

Aulus Egrilius Rufus was enrolled in the *tribus Voturia* and came from Ostia (colonia, Ostia Antica, Latium et Campania). He lived in the 1st century AD.

Career:

[aedi]lis

quaestor

IIvir II

flamen Romae et Augusti

quinque[n]nalis

tribunus militum [legio]nis V Al[a]udae

[Aulus Egri]lius Rufus began his career with municipal offices in Ostia (i.e. [aedi]lis, quaestor, IIvir II, flamen Romae et Augusti, quinque[n]nalis). Perhaps this period of local activity, lasting several years, allowed him to accumulate sufficient resources to achieve the criterion for equestrian status (cf. Meiggs 1973, 196; Cébeillac-Gervasoni, Caldelli, Zevi 2010, 217: ‘Il cursus municipale di A. Egrilius Rufus, descritto nell’epigrafe, è emblematico di una carriera locale di primo piano. Rufus ricoprì tutti i ruoli di governo della colonia, dalla cooptazione tra i decurioni all’edilità, la questura, il duovirato per due volte, la seconda con poteri censori (quinquennalis)’). Only when he had fulfilled the criterion for equestrian status, he was able to obtain an appointment as military tribune in the *legio V Alaudae*. This legion was stationed, either in Spain or later in Germania. The *legio V Alaudae* may have been destroyed on the Danube in Dacia (85-86 AD: cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 365; Farnum 2005, 19). The course of [Aulus Egri]lius Rufus’ career may have taken place during the second half of the first century AD (maybe during the reign of Vespasian and Domitian).

**Commentary:**

*Egrilius* (Aegrilius) was an Italian, gentilicial name whose representative came from Ostia (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 196-197, no. 450). The family of *Auli Egrilii*, to which the military tribune discussed in this biography belonged, was wealthy and influential. This seems to be perfectly borne out by the sheer number of inscriptions found in Ostia bearing the name *Egrilius* (cf. Meiggs 1973, 74: 'Meanwhile the number of Roman knights from Ostia increased and two families that had long played a leading part in local government, the Fabii and the Egrilii, rose to consular status'; Cébeillac-Gervasoni, Caldelli, Zevi 2010, 221-225 ff.).

[Aulus Egri]lius Rufus thus belonged to the local elite in Ostia. The equestrian status which he achieved, and the fact that he received an appointment as a military tribune in the *legio V Alaudae* was the crowning achievement of his career.

**Enni**

**\*C(aius) Ennius C(ai) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu) Marsus**  
**-trib(unus) mil(itum)**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1930 121=EDR073157=EDCS-16100406; CIL IX 6615a=AE 1959, 282=EDR074220= EDCS-13302744; PME E 11; Devijver 1989b, 417, no. 1; Devijver, Wouterghem 1990, 91; Traverso 2006, 114-115, no. 35; Buonocore 2008, 558-559; Landon 2014-2015, 75-76, no. 62; Davenport 2019, 281-283; Cafaro 2021, 310, no. 73.

Italia/Samnum/Regio IV/Sepino/Saepinum  
 C(aio) Ennio C(ai) f(ilio) Vol(tinia tribu) Marso / patrono municipi(i) trib(unus) mil(itum) / praef(ecto) fabrum IIvir(o) quinq(uennali) IIvir(o) i(ure) d(icundo) IIII / praef(ecto) i(ure) d(icundo) bis IIIIvir(o) q(uaestori) III

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Ennius Marsus was enrolled in the *tribus Voltinia* and came from Saepinum (colonia, municipium) in Samnum. He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

patronus municipi(i)  
 trib(unus) mil(itum)  
 praef(ectus) fabrum  
 IIvir quinq(uennalis)  
 IIvir i(ure) d(icundo) IIII  
 praef(ectus) i(ure) d(icundo) bis  
 IIIIvir  
 q(uaestor) III

The inscription of Gaius Ennius Marsus presented here was placed on the circular mausoleum that was built for him and his family. The posts of the individual presented in this biogram should perhaps be ‘read backwards, as it were, in his inscription’ as he probably held the municipal posts in Saepinum first (i.e., quaestor three times, quattuorvir, prefect with judicial power twice, duumvir with judicial power four times, duumvir with censorial power).

However, as Caillan Davenport (cf. 2019, 282) has observed: ‘Marsus’ large number of local offices, . . . undoubtedly occupied most of his adult life’. Therefore, contrary to the proposition stated above, the municipal ranks of the career of Gaius Ennius Marsus might have been held after the military ones. However, he would have had to be of equestrian status to hold the rank of military tribune, and subsequently to that of *praefectus fabrum*. The culmination of Gaius Ennius Marsus’ career, when he returned to Saepinum, was to become patron of the family municipium. His military service was performed in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD (during the reign of Augustus and Tiberius).

#### **Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Ennius* was of Messapian (Italian) origin. It was diffused in all South Italy (cf. Schulze 1904, 355; Castrén 1975, 164; Minkova 2000, 47-48; Kakoschke 2006, 198, no. 465). This gentilicial name was borne by representatives of the *Ennii* family. These *Ennii* belonged to a family originating in the south of Italy (Samnium, Calabria). It is also worth mentioning that other relatives of Gaius Ennius Marsus also lived in Saepinum. His father was Caius Ennius and his brother was named Lucius Ennius Gallus (cf. AE 1959 282=EDR074221=EDCS-69100015; AE 1959 282=EDR074220=EDCS-13302744).

Gaius Ennius Marsus being an equestrian was thus a member of the local elite. His accumulated wealth was an important indicator of his status in the local community of Saepinum.

## **Erucii**

### **\*Erucius Ste(latina tribu)?**

**-tribunus militum?**

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

Plut. *Sull.* 16; 17; 18; Jos. *AJ* 14.220; F. Münzer, *Erucius* 1, 2, 3, *RE* 6, 1 [1907] E, col.552; *MRR* 2.55, 2.561; Suolahti 1955, 115, 161, 313, 360; Wiseman 1971, 230; Nicolet 1974, 870, no.137; Shackleton Bailey 1992, 46; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 211, 275.

#### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

Erucius could probably have come from Southern Etruria (cf. Suolahti 1955, 161, 360). Probably he was enrolled in the *tribus Stellatina* and held his military tribunate in the late 2nd and early 1st centuries BC.



**Career:**

Erucius must have met the census criterion of an *eques*, since he took part in the battles of Chaeronea in 86 BC, during the First Mithridatic War (89-84 BC). Serving in the army of Lucius Cornelius Sulla, during the battle for Chaeronea, was to command of the legion sent there, and the Chaeroneans fighting on the Roman side who volunteered to defend their city. It was Erucius and his subordinates who, before the Battle of Chaeronea, managed to take an important position on Mount Thurion.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Erucius* was an Italic name (cf. Schulze 1904, 112, 170). The *Erucii* probably came from Etruria (cf. Suolahti 1955, 161: 'Only the *Erucii* (89) and the *Attii* (24) probably came from a relatively near-by area, the former from Southern Etruria, and the latter from Aricia in Latium'; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 4 [1998] Epo-Gro, col. 103: 'Erucius. Italischer Familienname (möglicherweise aus Etrurien stammend ,...), seit dem 1. Jh.v.Chr. bezeugt, aber erst im 2. Jh. n. Chr. von Bedeutung'). Neither the individual name (praenomen) nor the filiation of the Roman officer discussed in this biography is known. Among the other *Erucii* known in the 1st century BC there was the well-known Caius Erucius, son of Gaius [C(ai) f(ilius)], speaker and accuser, who probably came from Spoletinum in Umbria (*tribus Horatia*). In that town he was part of the local authorities belonging to the level of decurions (cf. IIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) - ordo decurionum - CIL XI 4800). From 44 BC, on the other hand, a Lucius Erucius is known, was the son of Lucius [L(uci) f(ilius)], and who was enrolled in the *tribus Stellatina* (cf. Wisemana 1971, 230 no. 164). He was a Roman senator (cf. Jos. AJ 14.220; MRR 2.490). These two named representatives of the *gens Erucia* were probably related to the military tribune discussed in this biography. However, it is uncertain whether he belonged to *Caii* or *Lucii Erucii*.

Inscriptions exist, dating to the 1st century BC of former slaves, who, having been granted the status of freedmen, were entitled to bear the family name (nomen gentile) *Erucius* (cf. AE 2001, 110; CIL VI 17282).

**F**

**Fabii**

**\*Q(uintus) Fabius Q(uinti) f(ilius) Carpet[anus]**

-tribunus militum legionis [X Geminae]?

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL III 6098=CIL III 7271=EDCS-28500294=AE 2015 1379; PIR<sup>2</sup> F 24; Kent, Corinth VIII 3.132; Pflaum 1960-1961, 53, no.22, 1071; PME F 2; Eck 1979, 86; Demougin 1992, 411-412, no.499; Rizakis, Zoumbaki 2001, 312, no.256.

Achaia/Corinth/Korinthos/Corinthus

Q(uinto) Fab[io] / Q(uinti) f(ilio) [---] / Carpet[anus] / proc(uratori) Aug(usti) prov[inc(iae)] / Achaiae prae[f(ecto) eq(uitum?)] / trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) [X Gem(inae)?] / curator viae No[ment(anae)] [---]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Quintus Fabius Carpet[anus] probably came from Spain (Hispania Tarraconensis?; cf. Kent, *Corinth VIII* 3.132, 62; PME F 2; Demougin 1992, 411). The *tribus* of this Roman officer is not known. But, as the *eques Romanus*, he could have had a home in Rome (cf. Brunt 1971, 383: 'Some 600 senators and (at a venture) 2.000 equites had their town houses in Rome and resided there from time to time'). Quintus Fabius Carpet[anus] lived in the first century AD.

### Career:

trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) [X Gem(inae)?]  
 prae[f(ectus) eq(uitum?)]  
 curator viae No[ment(anae)]  
 proc(urator) Aug(usti) prov[inc(iae)] Achaiae

Quintus Fabius Carpet[anus], fulfilling the criterion in the census for equestrian status, was appointed a military tribune. And if it was the *legio [X Gemina?]*, he had to travel to Rosinos de Vidriales (Petavonium) in Spain to reach his assigned unit (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 367; Farnum 2005, 21-22). The next position he managed to obtain was the rank of prefect of a cohort (praefectus equitum; cf. Saddington 1982, 63, 215). Quintus Fabius Carpet[anus], as the *curator viarum*, was assigned to the *via Nomentana* during the reign of Claudius (cf. W. Eck, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col. 1004: 'Beginning only in the Claudian period, each curator was assigned a specific road. From that time on, seven or eight curatores were active simultaneously'). Probably he was nominated as imperial procurator of Achaia (procurator Augusti provinciae Achaiae) by the same *princeps* (cf. Demougin 1992, 411: 'La promotion à la procuratèle d'Achaïe eut lieu avant la disparition de l'empereur, en 54 (i.e. sous Claude?)'). He served probably during the first half of the first century AD.

### Gentilicial name (nomen gentile) and family name (familia):

The Roman family name *Fabius* was of Italian origin (cf. Castrén 1975, 166, no. 161; Minkova 2000, 49; Kakoschke 2006, 202-203, no. 481). It was a patrician name and the *Fabii* who bore this gentilicial name, belonged to the various families of the *gens Fabia*. The *tribus Fabia* was named after the *Fabii*. The patrician line finally died out in the 1st century AD. Later bearers of the name belonged to the various *Fabii* families that were already distinguished by their different statuses and their widespread places of residence (cf. K.-L. Elvers, DNP 4 [1998] Epo-Gro, col. 365-368). The Quintus Fabius Carpet[anus] presented in this biography came from a family that lived outside Italy. Families of *Fabii* are attested during the 1st century BC and the middle of the 1st century AD, *inter alia*, in Achaia (cf. AE 1892 64= EDH056819=EDCS-24900117: Delos/Ortygia), Italia (cf. Apulia et Calabria: CIL I 3173=AE 1952 272=AE 2003 352=EDR074214=EDCS-24700270; CIL IX 1472= EDR187178=EDCS-12400977; Etruria: CIL XI 1828=ILS 56=AE 2003 267=AE 2011 361= EDR157149=EDCS-22000181; CIL XI 3347=EDR128924=EDCS-22500222; AE 1988 543=EDH003529=EDCS-07000456; Latium et

Campania: CIL X 5906=EDR032645=EDCS-20600320; CIL X 6661=EDR171277=EDCS-21300946; CIL X 4131=EDR006832=EDCS-19400250; CIL VI 2012= EDR156467=EDCS-18100827), Baetica (cf. AE 2018 869=EDH000270= EDCS-09000196; CIL II 5417=EDCS-05600693; AE 1981 504=EDH003954=EDCS-09001422; CIL II 1586=EDH029731=EDCS-08700431) and Hispania (Hispania citerior: CIL II 4925= AE 2007 698= EDCS-05600293; CIL II 4924=ILS 5813= ILLRP 461=AE 2005 695=EDCS-05600292 [the 2nd century BC]; CIL II 3852=EDCS-09100369; CIL II 3852= EDCS-09100369; CIL II 3863= EDCS-09100394; CIL II 3903a= EDCS-09100489; AE 1981 591= CIL II 3895=EDCS-09100490; CIL II 3906=EDCS-09100494; CIL II 3908=EDCS-09100496). Epitaph of Q(untus) Fabius is known from Rome, who served as a soldier in cohort XIII and who belonged to the *Quinti Fabii* family (cf. EDR029603=EDCS-30400263: 'Q(untus) Fabius Q(uinti) [f(ilius)---] / c(o) ho(rtis) XIII m[il(itavit) an(nis)---] / Q(untus) Fabius Q(uinti) f(ilius) A[---]'-the beginning of the 1st century AD).

**Commentary:**

Quintus Fabius Carpet[anus], as the *curator viarum*, would participate in the repairing of *via Nomentana*. He was also responsible for fiscal duties when he was appointed imperial procurator in the province of Achaia, with the paygrade of *centenarius* and a salary of 100,000 sesterces per year (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1070-1071).

**Feridii**

**M(arcus) Fer[i]d[iu]s**

-tribunus militum XI legionis

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Cic. *Epist. ad Fam.* 8.9.4; CIL XI 6721,25=ILLRP 1115=EDR123356=EDCS-24900057; F. Münzer, *Feridius*, RE 6, 2 [1909] F, col.2216; Suolahti 1955, 131, 138, 166, 316, 361; Nicolet 1974, 876-877, no.143; Solin, *Salomies* 1994, 79; Benedetti 2012, 61-62, no.14.

Italia/ Etruria/Regio VII/Perugia/Perusia

M(arcus) Fer[i]d[iu]s / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) l(egionis) XI

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The family of Marcus Feridius may have come from central Italy (Latium?, Picenum?, Samnium?) before it arrived in Rome. He lived in the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

Marcus Feridius as an *equus Romanus*, served with the rank of military tribune in the XIth legion (cf. J. Campbell, *BNP* 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col.367-368; Farnum 2005, 22: 'legio XI discharged 45 B.C., reformed by Octavian 41 B.C., Italy 41-31 B.C. (Perugia 41 B.C.)'). He took part in the battles at Perugia (years 41-40 BC) on the side of Octavian. The name of Marcus Feridius appears on one glans (cf. *MRR* 2.375; Benedetti 2012, 39-45). Ten years earlier, i.e. in the year 51 BC, it was this Marcus Feridius, the subject of this biography, who travelled to the East as a Roman *equus*. He

received a recommendation to Marcus Cicero, who was then governor of Cilicia (cf. Cic. *Epist. ad Fam.* 8.9.4; Magie 1950, note 51, 1251; W. Will, DNP 2 [1997] Ark-Ci, col.902) from Marcus Caelius Rufus, a fellow *eques* from Picenum, coming from a plebeian family, whose son was a good acquaintance of Marcus Feridius.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Feridius* was a Italian name (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 208, no.500). The place of origin of the name *Feridius* was probably Tibur (cf. Schulze 1904, 166). Representatives of the *Feridii* achieved equestrian status in the first century BC. Epitaphs of Marci Feridii are known from Tibur (Tivoli) (CIL XIV 3766) and from Rome (CIL VI 17887; CIL VI 17888; CIL VI 17889; CIL VI 23930; CIL VI 35248).

## Firmii

**\*L(ucius) Firmius L(uci) f(ilius) / L(ucius) Firmius L(uci) f(ilius)  
Clu(stumina tribu) Pollio  
-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 5713=ILS 2226=ILLRP 498a=AE 2012 326=AE 2014 296=EDR140950=EDCS-20403189; AE 2017 437=EDR170392=EDR176018=EDCS-72900064; Suolahti 1955, 123, 316, 361, 406-407; Nicolet 1974, 878, no. 145; PME F 26; Dobson 1978, 166, no. 1; Demougin 1992, 29, no. 12; Bispham 2007, 296-297, 485-486, Q43; Caracciolo 2018, 259-261, no. 4.

Lucius Firmius, or better Lucius Firmius Pollio, is known from two inscriptions, namely one an honorific and the other a tombstone inscription, which date from the late 40s to the late 30s of the first century BC. The basis for identifying the individual to whom these two inscriptions were dedicated as being the same person is their close date, and but the identical name, as far as the first two elements are concerned, viz. his individual name (praenomen) L(ucius) and his family name (nomen gentile) Firmius, and the identical filiation, i.e. son of Lucius [L(uci) f(ilius)]. It is also significant that this Roman officer held the position of military tribune in the legion, which was designated by the same numeral IV (namely legio IIII Sorana - legio quarta). The fact that this Roman took part in the settlement of Roman veterans released from service may also be considered a common element, as noted in the content of both epitaphs.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Sora

L(ucio) Firmio L(uci) f(ilio) / prim(o) pil(o) tr(ibunus) mil(itum) / IIIIvir(o) i(ure) d(icundo) / colonia deducta / prim(o) pontifici / legio IIII Sorana / honoris et virtutis causa

Italia/Etruria/Regio VII/Chiusi/Clusium

L(ucius) Firmius L(uci) f(ilius) Clu(stumina tribu) / Pollio quinquen(nalis) / c(oloniae?) C(lausinorum?) tribunus militum / legion(um) XII Gallicae / et quartae

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Therefore, in the light of the arguments presented above, if one assumes that Lucius Firmius and Lucius Firmius Pollio were one and the same person, then this military tribune would be enrolled in the *tribus Clustumina*. This, in turn, would exclude his coming from Sora (*tribus Romilia*) and from Clusium (*tribus Arnensis*). The *tribus Clustumina*, which this Roman officer belonged to, covered a large part of Umbria (cf. Taylor, Linderski 2013, 190; Caracciolo 2018, 260, no. 27).

### Career:

In the legions

centurio primus pilus

tribunus militum legionis IIII Soranae / legionis quartae

tribunus militum legionis XII Gallicae

In the colonies

Sora:

quattuorvir iure deicundo

pontifex

Clusium:

quinquen(nalis) c(oloniae?) C(lausinorum?)

Lucius Firmius Pollio was a Roman of equestrian rank, which gave him the opportunity to perform military service both as a centurion of the first century in the first cohort of the legion, and as a military tribune. In order for him to obtain the latter appointment, he had to fulfil the census requirements of a member of the equestrian order, which in practice meant that he had to achieve the financial status of a Roman *equus*, as there was originally no regular promotion from the rank of centurion to equestrian posts in the Roman army during the republican period (cf. Syme 1939, 353-354). Therefore, while serving in the IIII legion *Sorana*, he was first promoted to the rank of *primus pilus* and was then appointed military tribune. He also held the rank of military tribune subsequently in the XII legion *Gallica*. As has already been mentioned, the receipt of these appointments would not have been possible if Lucius Firmius Pollio had not attained equestrian status.

As for the legal and social origins of Lucius Firmius Pollio, he may have originally come from the Italian, decurial *domi nobiles*. Moreover, it is worth mentioning that he began his military service at the level of the IIII *legio Sorana* (cf. *legio IIII*: AE 1981 363= EDR078372= EDCS-09001316; ILLRP 1114=EDR123357= EDCS-24900055; EDR123358= EDCS-59900024; AE 2012 776= AE 2016 777= EDCS-67400291; Keppie 1983, 26, footnote no. 9, 28; Keppie 1984a, 199, 201: 'Survivors from Pansa's consular series of 43, to include II Sabina, IIII Sorana, V Urbana', 203, 206; J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 366; Farnum 2005, 18). It was legion, which was formed in 43 BC on the initiative of Aulus Hirtius and Caius Vibius Pansa Caetronianus. The soldiers of this legion probably came from Campania (cf. Demougin 1992, 29). In the same year (i.e. 43 BC), Lucius Firmius Pollio probably came under the command of Octavian, like the other soldiers from the legions that were part of the armies of the aforementioned pro-senatorial consuls (i.e. legion II Sabina, legion IV Sorana and legion V Urbana). The next stage of his military career was to

serve as a military tribune in the legion XII *Gallica*, which was one of the Caesarian legions (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 368; Farnum 2005, 22; Benedetti 2012, 79). In the late 40s and early 30s of the first century BC, Lucius Firmius Pollio, as the contents of the inscription makes clear, took part in the settlement of veterans released from service.

Soldiers who had served in the legion IIII *Sorana*, under his supervision, were settled in a *colonia* (i.e. *colonia Iulia Praetoria*), which was laid out next to the already existing Latin *municipium* of Sora (from 89 BC). It was within this military settlement that Lucius Firmius Pollio, probably for a period of one year, was given the opportunity to belong to the college of the most important magistrates (the *quattuorvir iure deicundo*) and to hold the office of priest (*pontifex*) there. But according to Lawrence Keppie (1983, 107, 136) L. Firmius had served as *IIIIVir iure deicundo* at Sora even before the establishment of the colony (cf. Bispham 2007, 296-297).

Another stage in the career of Lucius Firmius Pollio was his arrival and residence at Clusium in Etruria, where he also held the office of magistrate (*quinquennalis c[oloniae]* - *quattuorvir iure deicundo*) for a period of one year. Clusium was a Roman *municipium* from 87 BC. However, it is not certain whether this city achieved the status of a Roman colony during Sulla's time or later (cf. Keppie 1983, 102; Bispham 2007, 254, 283, 360 footnote no. 139).

Probably Lucius Firmius Pollio enjoyed the esteem of his subordinates. As the content of the honorific inscription, which was funded for him by the veterans of the legion IIII *Sorana* makes clear, they wanted to commemorate him for his merits and valour (*honoris et virtutis causa*).

### **Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Firmius* was an Italian name (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 210-211, no. 508). The family name *Firmius* links it to Firmum, a town in the Italic Picenum, probably of Etruscan origin. It was derived from the personal name (cognomen) *Firmus*. In turn, the proper name carried by this military tribune, i.e. (cognomen) *Pollio* was derived from a gentilicial name (cf. Minkova 2000, 50, 231-232). The *Firmii* were originally a plebeian family, through the Lucius Firmius Pollio dealt with here, acquired equestrian status in the first century BC. The Principate period saw the appearance of the first senator bearing the family name of *Firmius*. He was a representative of the *Firmii Cati*, a branch of the family which also probably came from Umbria (cf. Wiseman 1971, 231, no. 177).

The career of Lucius Firmius Pollio is one of the first known examples of the promotion of a Roman officer who, while performing military service within the same legion, was promoted from the position of *primus pilus* to that of military tribune. That career path only became possible during the 40s BC, during the times of the ongoing Civil War, but it would be maintained and subsequently developed in the Roman army during the reign of Augustus (cf. Dobson 1978, 166).

## Flavii

### \*[-]Flavius Gallus

-tribunus militum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Plut. *Ant.* 42-43; F. Münzer, *Flavius* 94, RE 6, 2 [1909] F, col.2601; MRR 2.404; Suolahti 1955, 94, 131, 316, 361.

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

[-]Flavius Gallus probably came from central Italy (Latium et Campania, Sabina). He died from wounds in the year 36 BC.

#### Career:

Flavius Gallus, as a Roman *equus*, served under the orders of Mark Antony and took part in the Parthian War. During the retreat, he recklessly attacked the enemy, inflicting heavy losses, but he and his soldiers were surrounded by Parthian mounted archers. He was rescued from his predicament by Mark Antony himself, leading the Third Legion into battle. Flavius Gallus died in camp as a result of wounds sustained at the time.

#### Commentary:

The name *Falvius* was a Italian. plebeian, gentilicial name (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 212-216, no. 514). It was a very popular name during the Republican period. However, it is only from the first half of the 1st century BC, that there are representatives of the *Flavii* who held high offices (i.e. quaestor) or were counted among the Roman *nobilitas* (cf. CIL XIV 2966= CIL XIV 2980; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 4 [1998] Epo-Gro, col. 544).

The individual name (praenomen) of this particular military tribune is not known. It is difficult to find other *Flavii Galli* in the available source material who would have lived in the first century BC.

## Fonteii

### \*M(anus) Fonteius

-tribunus militum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Grueber 1910a, no.3851, 478; Cic. *Font.* 41; F. Münzer, *Fonteius* 10, RE 6, 2 [1909] F, col.2843; MRR 2.481-482; Suolahti 1955, 312, 401; Crawford 1975, 369-370, no.429/1, 453; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 4 [1998] Epo-Gro, col.587; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 214.

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

Manius Fonteius was a native of Tusculum in Latium. It was from there that the *Fonteii* moved to Rome (cf. Suolahti 1955, 161, 165, 361; Crawford 1975, 305; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 214). He lived in the late second and first half of the first century BC.

### **Career:**

triumvir monetalis  
tribunus militum

Manius Fonteius belonged to a senatorial family and may have served in the army of M(arcus) Fonteius, praetor in Transalpine Gaul between 75-72 BC. It cannot be ruled out that Manius Fonteius held the rank of military tribune earlier c. 100 BC, as has been suggested by Jaakko Suolahti. All the more so, as he held the office of *triumvir monetalis* in 85 BC (cf. Suolahti 1955, 312, 401; Crawford 1975, 305, no. 353, 369-370; Brennan 2000, 416, 502, 509-511, 529, 575-577 et seq.).

### **Commentary:**

The Italian, gentilicial name *Fonteius* was a name of plebeian origin (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 218-219, no. 523). Representatives of the *Fonteii* family attained the status of senatorial rank in the second century BC. Representatives of the *Fonteii* held the office of praetor and *triumvir monetalis*. Within these families the branches *Fonteii Agrippae*, *Fonteii Balbi* and *Fonteii Capitones* were distinguished (cf. Suolahti 1955, 102, 161, 180; Castrén 1975, 169: 'According to the Roman tradition the F. came from Tusculum ,,,, The gent. is attested also in Clusium ,,,, and Saena (XI 1809; from Volaterrae?)'; Crawford 1975, no. 290, 304-305 et seq.; Brennan 2000, 149-150, 155-156, 453; Minkova 2000, 52).

During the imperial period *Fonteii* would hold the consulship (cf. inter alia CIL VI 761=ILS 3308; AE 1926 17b; Suolahti 1955, 104; Castrén 1975, 169, no. 172).

### **\*A(ulus) Fonteius**

**-tribunus militum**

### **Sources and Bibliography:**

Caes. *B.Afr.* 54.4; F. Münzer, *Fonteius* 5, RE, 6, 2 [1909] F, col. 2842; MRR 2.299, 2.566; Suolahti 1955, 104, 161, 165, 180, 315, 361.

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

Aulus Fonteius probably came from Latium in Italy, possibly from Tusculum itself (cf. Willems 1883, 72). He lived during the first century BC.



**Career:**

The Aulus Fonteius dealt with here, as a representative of a family of senatorial rank, had to meet the criterion of a member of the equestrian order to serve as a military tribune in the Roman army. He held this rank from at least 47 BC in one of the two Caesarian legions (*legio IX, legio X*), owing his appointment to Gaius Julius Caesar. Aulus Fonteius after having sailed from Lilybaeum in Sicily, arrived at the Caesarian camp in Uzitta (Africa) on 11 March 46 BC, However, the next day, i.e. 12 March 46 BC, Julius Caesar, at a specially convened assembly of officers there, he was dismissed and dishonorably expelled from military service after a formal accusation that he was a ‘rebellious military tribune and a bad Roman citizen’. This accusation, which was formulated against him by Julius Caesar himself, may have been linked to this officer’s involvement in a revolt of Caesarian legionaries that occurred in Italy in the late autumn of 47 BC. Aulus Fonteius, was dishonorably dismissed (*ignominiosa missio*) from military service according to Roman military custom and law (*more militari*), cf. *Caes. B.Afr.* 19; 52; 54.4; *Cass. Dio*, 42.52-55; 42.56-58; *Appian, Bell.Civ.* II.386-396; *Cosme* 1993, 78-79; *Chrissanthos* 2001, 69, 74-75; *Łu c* 2017, 97).

**Commentary:**

The *Fonteii*, alongside representatives of the *Licina*, held the office of praetor four times (cf. *Develin* 1979, 92). The further fate of Aulus Fonteius is not known. There are inscriptions from Rome, possibly of his challengers (cf. *CIL VI* 4129; *CIL VI* 18520).

Julius Caesar, during his reign over the Roman state, did not dare to appoint to the rank of military tribune someone who did not meet the requirement of the equestrian census. Although no new censors were elected in Rome for a period of seven years (from 49 to 42 BC), the lifelong dictator performed censorial duties himself (cf. *Suolahti* 1963, 489). Julius Caesar, despite the ongoing civil war, did not change the rules with regard to the requirements of affiliation as to the state and military service of the Roman equites (*ordo equester - equestris militia*). He did this in spite of the probably genuine expectations among some of the non-commissioned officers and rank-and-file soldiers who served under his command might have held, who were distinguished by their membership of the municipal aristocracy, or the Roman plebs (cf. *Suet. Iul.* 33; *Cass. Dio*, 42.51.5; *Syme* 1938, 12-13; *Gelzer* 1969, 4-5 ff. 12-13 ff.).

## Fufidii

**\*Q(uintus) Fufidius**

-tribunus militum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

*Cic. Epist. ad Fam.* 13.11; 13.12; *F. M nzer*, *Fufidius* 7, *RE* 7, 1 [1910] F, col.202; *Suolahti* 1955, 116-117, 315; *Nicolet* 1974, 883-884, no.153.

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Q(uintus) Fufidius came from Arpinum (municipium) in Latium and was probably enrolled in the *tribus Cornelia* (Kubitschek 1889, 270; Suolahti 1955, 164, 361; Wiseman 1971, 232; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 215, 272). He lived in the 1st century BC.

### Career:

tribunus militum  
legatus Arpini  
aedilis Arpini

Quintus Fufidius was an *eques Romanus*. He performed military service with the rank of military tribune in the years 51-50 BC, being part of the staff of Marcus Tullius Cicero when he, as proconsul, was governor of the province of Cilicia (MRR 2.243). The Roman provincial army, which was commanded there by the famous Marcus Tullius Cicero, consisted of two legions. Their designations are not known. Quintus Fufidius, in the opinion of the governor of Cilicia, was said to have excelled in his military duties (Cic. *Epist. ad Fam.* 13.12). He probably owed his appointment as a military tribune to Marcus Cicero. Six years later, in 46 BC, the former military tribune, as a member of a delegation (*legatus*) that included two other Roman equites, was sent to Cisalpine Gaul to inspect the estates that belonged to the city of Arpinum. There, he was to take part in the collection of rents on land (*vectigal*) used in that province, which was formally owned by representatives of the *municipium* of Arpinum. Quintus Fufidius, as Marcus Cicero emphasized, took part in this mission at his insistence. Significantly, Quintus Fufidius was an educated person. He was also later elected as an aedile in Arpinum (in the year 46 to 45 BC) forming part of the council of three aediles who held office in that city (cf. Cic. *Epist. ad Att.* 15.15.1; CIL X 5679; CIL X 5682; Berger 1953, 742; Salmon 1969, 86; Bispham 2007, 201, 238-240).

### Commentary:

The Italian, gentilicial name *Fufidius* was linked to the *Fufidii*, a plebeian family that came from Arpinum (cf. Castrén 1975, 169, no.174: 'The F. came probably originally from Arpinum ,..., but they are early attested also in Campania'; T. Giaro, DNP 4 [1998] Epo-Gro, col.695; Kakoschke 2006, 221, no.531). The *Fufidii*, according to Jaakko Suolahti (1955, 103-104), could serve as an example of members of a rural family from central Italy who were granted full Roman citizenship only probably after 88 BC. As for the person of Quintus Fufidius, he was adopted by Marcus Caesius. We do not know whether he himself succeeded in establishing his own family.

Marcus Cicero (Cic. *Epist. ad Fam.* 13.11), in a letter to Marcus Iunius Brutus (MRR 2.301), who, in 46 BC, as *legatus pro praetore*, governed Cisalpine Gaul, explicitly admitted to him that it was he who recommended candidates for municipal offices in Arpinum, who were then elected by the local assembly. Inscriptions are known from the first century BC of individuals who bore the family name Fufidius and who lived in Italy (CIL IX 2121: Apulia et Calabria; CIL X 5733; AE 1908 218: Latium et Campania; CIL XI 4595=ILLRP 562=AE 1985 362: Umbria).

## Fundilii

\*C(aius) Fundilius C(ai) f(ilius) Q[uir](ina tribu)

- tribunus militum

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (bronze tablet - decretum of Gn. Pompei Strabo); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; F. Münzer, Fundilius 1, RE 7, 1 [1910] F, col. 294; Cichorius 1922, 153-154; MRR 2.35, 2.568; Suolahti 1955, 127, 313, 338, 362; Criniti 1970, 19, 120-121; Forni 1996, 35, no.217; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 216.

### Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(nte) d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(ilius) V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(ilius) ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(ilius) ---, M(arcus) Ae]mili(us) Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), Cn(aeus) Corneli(us) Cn(aei) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), T(itus) Anni(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Aureli(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu), L(ucius) Volumni(us) L(uci) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) [---] f(ilius) Suc(cusana tribu), T(itus) Pompei(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu), C(aius) Rabeiri(us) C(ai) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), D(ecimus) Aebuti(us) D(ecimi) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu), M(arcus) Teiedi(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Pol(lia tribu), C(aius) Fundili(us) C(ai) f(ilius) Q[ui(rina tribu)] [...]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Caius Fundilius belonged to the *tribus Quirina* and probably came from Reate (municipium) in central Italy. Probably he lived in the late 2nd and 1st centuries BC.

### Career:

Caius Fundilius was an *eques*. He is listed in the penultimate position in the group of military tribunes identified by Conrad Cichorius in the *consilium* of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo. Unfortunately, we know nothing otherwise about his career. Nicola Criniti (1970, 120-121) has suggested that, as a person of young age, he may not have had the opportunity to hold some other office before the rank of military tribune. Caius Fundilius was therefore probably not part of the Roman senatorial youth. Moreover, no senator is known to have borne the name *Fundilius* (cf. Suolahti 1955, 138; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 216).

### Commentary:

The Italian, gentilicial name *Fundilius* borne by this Roman is rare during the Republican period. The *Fundilii* probably came from Reate (Castrén 1975, 170, no. 177; cf. Kubitschek 1889, 21; Suolahti 1955, 127, 161). The representatives of this family may have acquired equestrian

status relatively recently. Inscriptions bearing the gentilicial name *Fundilius* are known. They come both from Reate (CIL IX 4673=ILS 7325, CIL IX 4691), from the Latium and Campania area (cf. AE 2002, 753, CIL IV 9877, CIL XIV 4273, among others), Picenum (AE 2010 416, ILLRP 154) and from Rome itself (CIL VI 21528, CIL VI 26720, among others).

Conrad Cichorius (1922, 154) suggested that a certain Lucius Fundilius, about whom Varro (*Res Rust.*, 1.2.11) wrote, may have been enrolled in the *tribus Quirina*, It is possible that he too may also have come from Reate (cf. Taylor, Linderski 2013, 216).

## G

### Gabinii

#### \*A(ulus) Gabinius A(uli) f(ilius)

-tribunus militum/χιλίαρχος

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Plut. *Sull.* 16; 17; 18; App. *Mith.* 66; F. Münzer, Gabinius 10, 11, RE 7, 1 [1910] G, col.424-430; Suolahti 1955, 102-103, 257, 281, 313; MRR 2.55, 2.78, 2.179, 2.182, footnote 3, 2.193-194, 2.570; 3.27; Shatzman 1975, no. 85, 36, 54, 60, 64-65, 95, no.147, 193, 342-343; Gruen 1974, 106; Develin 1979, 101; Glew 1981, 118-119; Konrad 1984, 155-156; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 4 [1998] Epo-Gro, col.727-728; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 217.

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Aulus Gabinius, before becoming the owner of an estate in Tusculum (municipium) and a villa in Rome, may originally have come from Picenum, which would explain his strong connections with Pompey the Great (cf. Shatzman 1975, 139). Aulus Gabinius was probably born at the end of the second century BC (ca. 110 BC) and died in 47 BC.

#### Career:

tribunus militum  
legatus  
tribunus plebis  
praetor  
consul  
proconsul

The family of Aulus Gabinius belonged to the Roman *nobilitas*. His appointment as a military tribune in 86 BC, which he received for the duration of the war against Mithridates VI waged by the Romans on Greek territory, and which was probably the first rung in his career (*cursus honorum*). His service in the Roman army, which was commanded by Lucius Cornelius Sulla, gave him the opportunity to gain experience in terms of waging warfare and exercising military command. He also participated in various diplomatic missions. The following years

of his life would bring Aulus Gabinius a brilliant career (i.e. legatus in 81 BC, tribunus plebis in 67 BC, legatus in 66 BC, praetor in 61 BC), culminating not only in his rank as a Roman senator, but also in his election to the office of consul (cos. 58 BC; cf. MRR 2.193-194; Konrad 1984, 155-156; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 4 [1998] Epo-Gro, col. 727-728). Significantly, he also managed to amass a vast fortune, although the methods he used to do that were surprising, even to his contemporaries (cf. Shatzman 1975, 315-317).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Gabinius* was a Italian name (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 224, no. 540). The *Gabinii* represented by the plebeian *gens Gabinia* were of Italic origin (cf. Suolahti 1955, 161; Castrén 1975, 170, no. 179: ‘This gens apparently originated in Gabii ,,,, attested in Cales ,,,, and Capua’). Representatives of this family are attested as early as the 3rd century BC. Some of the ancestors of the Aulus Gabinius discussed here had reached senatorial rank by the 2nd century BC. And the *Gabinii*, as Jaakko Suolahti suggested (1955, 161), who were ‘recorded as officials in Rome, descended possibly from freedmen’.

Marcus Cicero (*Pro Lege Manilia*, 13.37) raises the intriguing matter of the putting up for sale, at something resembling an auction, of promotions to the rank of centurion, which was alleged to have been done by Aulus Gabinius. With reference to the financial issues implied by this alleged practice, it is worth mentioning that they also are relevant to service in the rank of tribune. The financial rewards a subordinate commander could receive were usually three or even four times as much as what was paid to regular soldiers. There were situations, such as the one at the end of the 60s of the first century BC, that military tribunes could receive a one-off monetary reward of up to approx. 180,000 denarii. This was the amount that was paid out at the time of his triumph by Pompey the Great to each of his subordinate officers holding rank of tribune (cf. Gelzer 1969, 9, footnote no. 56; Shatzman 1975, 64-65).

**Gavii**

**\*[L(ucius)?] Gavius L(uci) f(ilius) Aquilo  
-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL V 2160=EDR099160=EDCS-04201215; PME G 6; Demougin 1992, 412, no.500.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Venezia/Venedig/Venetiae/Altinum  
[-] Gavius L(uci) f(ilius) / [---] Aquilo IIIIvi[r] / [i(ure)] d(icundo) IIIIvir aed[i]/[lic(ia) p]otestate  
tr[i]/[b(unus)] mil(itum) praef(ectus) eq(uitum) / [--- s]ummarum [---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gavius Aquilo was a native of Altinum (municipium, Venetia et Istria, Italy). He was probably enrolled in the *tribus Scaptia* (cf. Taylor, Linderski 2013, 129, 164, 275). He lived at the end of the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

IIIv[r] [iur(e)] d(icundo)  
 IIIvir aed[i][lic(ia) p]otestate  
 tr[i][bun(us)] mil(itum)  
 praef(ectus) eq(uitum)  
 [... s]ummarum

Gavius Aquilo, as his career clearly suggests, was a representative of the Italic, municipal *domi nobiles*. After holding magistrates' offices within the city from which he came, he entered military service, and, fulfilling the criterion of the census as a member of the equestrian order, he was appointed military tribune and later as prefect of horse (praefectus equitum).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Gavius* was a Italian name (cf. Castrén 1975, 170-171, no. 181; Kakoschke 2006, 226-227, no. 548). His first name has not survived, but if he was the eldest son then he may have borne his father's name, i.e. *Lucius*. The family name *Gavius* was probably of Campanian origin (cf. Castrén 1975, 170; Minkova 2000, 54). The Roman plebeian *gens Gavia* itself appears in the 1st century BC. Families of *Gavii* are attested during the 1st century BC in Latium (Arpinum), on Sabine territory (Amiternum) and in Aquileia in the north.

It is possible that the military tribune presented in this biography was the first to reach equestrian status in his family, about which, however, nothing more can be said (cf. Demougin 1992, 413).

**\*Q(uintus) Gav[i]us Q(uinti) f(ilius) Aquila**

-tribunus militum a populo

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL V 916=IA II 2859=EDR144895=EDCS-01600194; Suolahti 1955, 117-118; Nicolet 1967, 33, no. 1; PME G 5; Demougin 1992, 147-148, no. 156; Traverso 2006, 218, no. 4.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Aquileia  
 Q(uintus) Gav[i]us Q(uinti) f(ilius) / Aquila decurio / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) a populo / Hortia C(ai) f(ilia) Secunda / uxor / Gavia Q(uinti) f(ilia) filia

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Q(uintus) Gav[i]us Aquila came from Aquileia (municipium, in Venetia et Histria) but his *tribus* is not known (cf. Chilver 1941, 91). He lived at the turn of the 1st century BC and 1st century AD.

**Career:**

decurio

tr(ibunus) mil(itum) a populo

Q(uintus) Gav[i]us Aquila began his career with municipal office (decurio) in Aquileia. As a member of the curia of this *colonia* was recommended by the Aquileia authorities (cf. Keppie 1983, 6-8 ff.) to serve in the Roman army with the rank of military tribune. He was a representative of the decurion class. He met the requirement of the *census decurionalis* (i.e. 100,000 sesterces) but not the equestrian census (i.e. 400,000 sesterces), without which he could not apply for the rank of military tribune. He was a representative of the local *domi nobiles*. His military service must have taken place before 15 AD.

**Commentary:**

The *Gavii Aquilae* family seems to have played an important role in Aquileia. This family had already existed during the Republic (cf. Suolahti 1955, 118; Nicolet 1967, 33). Q(uintus) Gav[i]us Aquila married Hortia Secunda, who was a daughter of one Caius Horatius [C(ai) f(ilia)], came from a family of *Caii Horatii* (cf. IA 1 21= EDR118609= EDCS-01600118?; ILS 2283= EDR163093= EDCS-31200130?). She bore him a daughter, Gavia.

There is nothing to suggest that Q(uintus) Gavius Peditus of Amiternum, who was consul, was a descendant of the military tribune of Aquileia presented in this biography (cf. Nicolet 1967, 33). And, what is more, we do not know, as Ségolène Demougin (1992, 148) emphasises, whether links can be established between the *Gavii* of Aquileia and those of Verona (cf. Chilver 1941, 90-91).

## H

### Hortensii

**\*Q(uintus) Hortensius L(uci) f(ilius) Hortalus**

-tribunus militum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Cic. *Brut.* 229; 304; F. von der Mühl, Hortensius 13, RE 8, 2 [1913] H, col.2470-2481; Suolahti 1955, 313, 364; Gelzer 1969, 12, footnote no.79; Sumner 1973, 122-123; Develin 1979, 101; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 264.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Quintus Hortensius Hortalus was a native of Tarquinia (municipium) in Latium. He lived during the late 2nd and the middle of the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

miles/contubernalis  
tribunus militum

quaestor  
 augur  
 aedilis  
 praetor  
 consul

Quintus Hortensius Hortalus, as a Roman *eques*, served as a military tribune in 89 BC. He was appointed to the post after serving for a year as a private Roman soldier (Cic. *Brut.* 304: 'Erat Hortensius in bello primo anno miles, altero tribunus militum'). Perhaps the year previously, in 90 BC, he was serving on the staff (consilium) of the commander, although formally he was an ordinary soldier (cf. Cic. *Brut.* 282). In order to be nominated as a military tribune, Quintus Hortensius had to meet the census property requirement of an *eques*. He probably served in the army of Sulla.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Hortensius* was a Italian name (cf. Castrén 1975, 177, no. 199; Kakoschke 2006, 240, no. 599). The name *Hortensius* was of plebeian origin. The father of the tribune mentioned here served as a military officer in the 2nd century BC, possibly holding the office of praetor. Representatives of this family, i.e. the *Hortensii*, as a part of the *gens Hortensia*, were therefore able to claim senatorial rank, as testified by the offices held by Quintus Hortensius Hortalus, the son of the military tribune who is the subject of this biography. Quintus Hortensius the orator was married twice (cf. F. Münzer, *Hortensius*; *Hortensius* 5, 8, RE 8, 2 [1913] H, col. 2465, 2466, 2468-2469; Geiger 1970, 132; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 265).

During the Principate the *Hortensii* family experienced an economic crisis (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 2.37-38; Suet. *Aug.* 41; *Tib.* 47). At that time it was headed by [Ma]rcius Hortensius Hortalus, who was the grandson of Quintus Hortensius Hortalus the orator, and who held the office of praetor in 25 AD (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> H 206; AE 1950 5; AE 1987 163; E. Cadlec, *Hortensius* 12, RE 8, 2 [1913] H, col.2470; Geiger 1970, 132-134).

I

Iulii

**\*C(aius) Iulius C(ai) f(ilius) L(uci) n(e)pos Caesar**  
 -tribunus militum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Plin. *NH* 7.181; Suet. *Iul.* 1; F. Münzer, *Iulius* 130, RE 10, 1 [1918] I, col.185-186; Suolahti 1955, 162; Gelzer 1968, 19; Sumner 1976, 342-344; Badian 2009, 15.



**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Caius Iulius Caesar, probably like his son Caius Julius, the future dictator of Rome, was enrolled in the *tribus Fabia*. In the period before 88 BC, i.e. before the end of the Social War, this *tribus* may have included primarily the inhabitants of Eburum in Italian Lucania. The family of the military tribune discussed here, however, had already lived in Rome, precisely in the Subura district, since the turn of the second and first centuries BC (Cf. Suet. *Iul.* 46; *Aug.* 4; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 21, 96). Caius Julius Caesar was born at the end of the second century BC and he died in 85 BC in Pisa.

**Career:**

tribunus militum  
 quaestor  
 praetor  
 proconsul

Caius Iulius Caesar was a representative of the Roman nobility. He held his appointment as a military tribune in 100 BC. This would be an important step in his career path (*cursus honorum*). His subsequent career during the 90s BC, was not, however, crowned by the receipt of the consulship.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Iulius* was a Italian name (cf. Castrén 1975, 178-179, no.205; Kakoschke 2006, 251-265, no.637). The name *Iulius* was derived from a personal name (cognomen) and was borne by representatives of the *gens Iulia* (cf. Minkova 2000, 57). The military tribune discussed here belonged to the *Iulii Caesares* family. He was married to an Aurelia of the *Cottae* family and was himself the son of Caius Iulius Caesar and Marcia of the *Marcii Reges* family (Suet. *Caes.* 6). The protoplast of this entire multi-generational family of *Iulii Caesares* was probably Lucius Iulius Caesar, who held the office of praetor (pr. 166 BC) and was probably the son of Sextus Iulius Caesar (pr. 208 BC-cf. MRR 1.290, 1.437).

The Caius Iulius Caesar discussed here is supposed to have had a very good relationship with Caius Marius (cf. Badian 2009, 15).

**\*C(aius) Iulius L(uci) f(ilius) Caesar Strabo Vopiscus**

-tribunus militum  
 -tribunus militum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

*Liv. Per.* 80; *Cic. Brut.* 307; *Phil.* 11.11; E. Diehl, *Iulius* 135, *RE* 10, 1 [1918] I, col.428-431; MRR 1.577, 2.26, 2.30, footnote no.30, 3.32; Suolahti 1955, 162, 312, 405; Sumner 1971a, 262-264; Szemler 1972, 125; Sumner 1973, 105-106; Develin 1979, 85; Badian 2009, 15; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 267-268.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Caius Iulius Caesar Strabo Vopiscus, unlike his relative the aforementioned Caius Iulius Caesar, was enrolled in the *tribus Falerna*. This *tribus* probably included his father (Lucius Iulius Caesar, pr. 129 BC) and grandfather (Sextus Iulius Caesar, cos. 157 BC). His family may therefore have originated in the area of Latium, from where they subsequently moved directly to Rome (cf. F. Münzer, *Iulius* 141, 148/149, RE 10, 1 [1918] I, col. 465, col. 475-476; Suolahti 1955, 156, 162; Badian 2009, 22, no.4; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 96, 222). He was born in the late 30s and early 20s of the second century BC and he died in 87 BC.

**Career:**

pontif(ex)  
 decemvir agr(is) dand(is) adtr(ibuendis) iud(icandis)  
 tr(ibunus) mil(itum) bis  
 q(uaestor)?  
 aed(ilis) cur(ulis)

Caius Iulius Caesar Strabo Vopiscus, as a Roman noble, held the rank of military tribune twice in 100 and 99 BC. Before his tragic death, he managed to achieve senatorial rank.

**Commentary:**

Caius Iulius Caesar Strabo Vopiscus belonged to the *Iulii*. His family also descended from the Sextus Iulius Caesar, pr. 208 BC (MRR 1.290, 1.437) mentioned above. This did not, however, form a separate family line within the branch of the *Iulii Caesares*, which also seems to be reflected in the nickname (agnomen) Vopiscus adopted by Gaius Julius Caesar Strabon, who is under discussion here. This was a clear and symbolic manifestation of the reference to the *Iulii Iulli* as representatives of the oldest branch of the *gens Iulia* (see Badian 1990, 377), whose members were supposed to have come from Alba Longa, and more precisely descended from its mythical founder Iulus, who was supposed, according to legend, to be the son of the mythical Aeneas.

The parents of the military tribune under discussion here, were Lucius Iulius Caesar, whose father, grandfather and great-grandfather bore the *praenomen* Sextus (see Sexti Iulii Caesares) and Popillia. Moreover, it was a representative of the *Iulii Caesares* family branch (cf. Badian 2009, 15) also called Sextus Iulius, who lived in the first century BC and who, during the civil war between Gaius Julius Caesar and Pompey the Great, siding, of course, with the former, took part in the fighting in Spain in 49 BC (Caes. *BC* 2.20). Although he was not, contrary to suggestions (cf. MRR 2.264), a Roman military tribune, he arguably belonged to the circle of trusted persons of Gaius Julius Caesar (cf. Caes. *B.Alex.* 66; F. Münzer, *Iulius* 153, RE 10, 1 [1918] I, col. 477-478).

In 103 BC Caius Iulius Caesar Strabo Vopiscus participated in a commission to distribute allotments of agricultural land. A significant part of this land was then to fall into the hands of veterans of Caius Marius (Badian 2009, 15).

**\*C(aius) Iulius C(ai) f(ilius) C(ai) n(epos) Fab(ia tribu) Caesar  
- tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Caes. BC 1.40; Suet. *Iul.* 5; Plut. *Caes.* 5; Taylor 1941, 120-121, 132; Gelzer 1968, 9-10, 29; Sumner 1970, 134-138; Szemler 1972, 131-132 no.50; Badian 2009, 19.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

C(aius) Iulius Caesar was enrolled in the *tribus Fabia*. He initially lived in the family house in Subura, Rome, and when he was elected to the office of high priest (pontifex maximus) in the 60s BC he then moved to a house owned by the state on the Sacred Road (Suet. *Iul.* 46; *Aug.* 4; Shatzman 1975, 346-356, no.152).

**Career:**

legatus  
pontifex  
tribunus militum  
quaestor  
aedilis curilis  
iudex quaestionis  
duovir perduellionis  
pontifex maximus  
praetor  
consul  
proconsul  
dictator perpetuus

Gaius Julius Caesar (Caius Iulius Caesar), after returning from Rhodes to Rome probably in 73 BC, was elected by the first people's assembly (comitia tributa) to as serve, as a Roman noble, as a military tribune in one of the first four Roman legions. In his case, the exercise of this rank may have taken place in 72 or 71 BC. Therefore, taking into account the date of birth of Gaius Julius Caesar (July 13, 102 BC or July 12/13, 100 BC), he could have held the office of military tribune at the age of about thirty. However, instead of participating in the ongoing Slave Revolt led by Spartacus, as one of the twenty-four Roman military tribunes elected that year, Caesar was more involved in the political games that were taking place in Rome. However, it is worth mentioning that the future dictator of Rome had already had the opportunity to serve in the army when, at the turn of the 80s and 70s BC, when he stayed in the East, and, for example, took part in the battles for Mytilene and Cilicia (cf. Taylor 1941, 120-122; Gelzer 1968, 29; Badian 2009, 19).

**Commentary:**

Gaius Julius Caesar belonged to the *Caii Iulii Caesares*, who formed a separate family line within *Iulii Caesares*, as the ancestral branch of the, originally patrician *Iulii*. Members of his family

were among the most noble in Rome. As far as his closest family is concerned, Julia, his only daughter, born to him through Cornelia, died in August 54 BC, the year when he landed on the British Isle for the second time. She was the wife of Pompey the Great. A few days after her death, her young daughter, whom she had given birth to, also died. The remains of Julia, whom Pompey wanted to cremate in Alba, on his country estate, were moved by the inhabitants of Rome to the Campus Martius, where they were cremated (Ramsey 2009, 46). Gaius Julius Caesar was active in caring for his subordinates. From the 50s BC he actively participated in the settlement of his veterans (cf. Gelzer 1968, 81-83).

**\*[C(aius) Iul(ius)] Aevctius**

**-tribunus (militum)**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Liv. *Per.* 141; Ritterling, Groag, Stein 1932, 134; Suolahti 1955, 136, 317; PME I 31.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Julius Aevctius ([C(aius) Iul(ius)] Aevctius) came from the community of the Nervii in Gallia Belgica. He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

tribunus militum ex civitate Nerviorum

The Gaul dealt with here, was probably granted Roman citizenship on the initiative of Gaius Julius Caesar. In the year 10 BC Gaius Julius Aevctius fought on the Rhine in the Roman troops commanded by Drusus. The fact that he held the rank of military tribune suggests that he possessed equestrian rank.

**Commentary:**

He received the family name *Iulius* thanks to his grant of Roman citizen status from Gaius Julius Caesar.

The military tribune presented here, if granted full Roman citizenship, may have had the chance to be enrolled in the *tribus Fabia*.

## L

### Laberii

#### **\*Q(uintus) Laberius Durus**

-tribunus militum

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

Caes. *BG* 5.15.5; Oros. 6.9.5; F. Münzer, *Laberius* 6, *RE*, 12, 1 [1924] L, col. 248; Suolahti 1955, 113, 116, 120, 126, 155, 314, 367; Wiseman 1971, 236, no. 219; Nicolet 1974, 919-920, no. 191; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 223.

#### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

Quintus Laberius Durus probably came from Latium. He died in 54 BC.

#### **Career:**

-tribunus militum

The Quintus Laberius Durus under discussion, met the criterion of an equestrian from at least 55 BC, if not earlier. He may have served in the army of Gaius Julius Caesar in Gaul.

#### **Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Laberius* was a Italian name (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 271, no. 651). The name *Laberius* was a plebeian gentilicial name, which is attested to the period of the early Roman republic (cf. T. Frigo, *BNP* 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 132: ‘*Laberius*. Plebeian nomen gentile of Etruscan origin, more frequent references only towards the end of the Republic’; Minkova 2000, 61). One representative of *Laberii* family, also held the rank of military tribune in the 50s of the 3rd century BC.

An identical individual name (praenomen) and *gens* name (nomen gentile) to that borne by the military tribune under discussion, i.e. Quintus Laberius, was also used by a freedman living in Lanuvium in Latium in the first half of the 1st century BC. The patron of this former slave, and his former legal owner, also bore this dual name (duo nomina - cf. *CIL* XIV 2143).

### Lucilii

#### **\*Sex(tus) Lucilius**

- tribunus militum

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

*Cic. Epist. ad Att.* 5.20.4; *MRR* 2.244; Suolahti 1955, 163, 315, 369; Shackleton Bailey 1976, 121.

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Sextus Lucilius was from Suessa Aurunca (municipium, colonia) in Latium (cf. Taylor, Linderski 2013, 227). He died in 54 BC.

### Career:

Sextus Lucilius was a Roman *eques*. He served with the rank of military tribune in 51 BC in the army of the governor (proconsul) of Syria, Marcus Calpurnius Bibulus. He died fighting the Parthians.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Lucilius* was a Italian name (cf. Castrén 1975, 185, no. 227; Kakoschke 2006, 287-288, no. 702). Sextus Lucilius was adopted by the equestrian Titus Gavius Caepio. He originally belonged to the Roman plebeian *Lucilii* family (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 847: ‘Lucilius. Name of a Roman plebeian family, derived from the first name→Lucius, widespread from the 2nd cent. BC onwards’; Minkova 2000, 63).

Sextus Lucilius, who was people’s tribune in 87 BC, also belonged to the *gens Lucilia*. Lucilius Longus, who was also a representative of the *Lucilii*, reached the rank of senator and became a consul during the principate of Augustus (cos. suff. AD 7).

## M

### Maianii

**\*M(arcus) [M]aia[ni(us)] M(arci) [f(ilius) Se]r(gia tribu)  
-tribunus militum**

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (bronze tablet - decretum of Gn. Pompeius Strabo); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; Cichorius 1922, 154-155; Syme 1949, 13; MRR 2.35, 2.584; Suolahti 1955, 127, 161, 338, 371; Syme 1955a, 135; Criniti 1970, 19, 121-123; MRR 3.38; Forni 1996, 44, no.296.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(nte) d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(ilius) V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(ilius) ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(ilius) ---, M(arcus) Ae]mili(us) Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), Cn(aeus) Corneli(us) Cn(aei) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), T(itus) Anni(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Ouf(entina

tribu), M(arcus) Aureli(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu), L(ucius) Volumni(us) L(uci) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) [---] f(ilius) Suc(cusana tribu), T(itus) Pompei(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu), C(aius) Rabeiri(us) C(ai) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), D(ecimus) Aebuti(us) D(ecimi) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu), M(arcus) Teiedi(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Pol(lia tribu), C(aius) Fundili(us) C(ai) f(ilius) Q[ui(rina tribu)], M(arcus) [M]ajā[ni(us)] M(arci) [f(ilius) Se]r(gia tribu) [...]

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

The Marcus Maianius dealt with here was probably from the *tribus Sergia*. If this hypothesis is correct, both he and his family would have originated in southern Latium. However, as has been suggested by Jaakko Suolahti (1955, 161, 371), it would far more likely be from Teretina rather than Tarracina, where local Roman citizens were enrolled in the *tribus Oufentina*. This, of course, as Nicola Criniti (1970, 123) has pointed out, would rule out the *Maianii* originated from there. This officer probably lived in the late 2nd and 1st centuries BC.

### **Career:**

The Marcus Maianius discussed in this biography, whose name (duo nomina) Conrad Cichorius (1922, 154-155) was able to read, was probably of equestrian origin. Like Caius Fundilius, who has been dealt with earlier, he must have been a rather young person in 89 BC, who could not boast of holding other state offices previously (cf. Criniti 1970, 121). The second group of Roman officers, who were part of the *consilium* of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo, who held the rank of military tribune, ended with his name (duo nomina).

### **Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Maianius* was a Italian name (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 298, no. 741). Caius Maianius belonged to the *Maianii* family and as the mint overseer (*triumvir monetalis*), he oversaw coin issues in Rome in 153 BC (cf. Grueber 1910a, 558; Grueber 1910b, 239, 243-244; Cichorius 1922, 155; F. Münzer, *Maianius*, RE 14, 1 [1928] M, col. 540; MMR 2.444, 2.457, 2.584; Criniti 1970, 122; Crawford 1975, 54-55, 248, 642, 770). On this basis, it can be assumed that the origins of *Maianii* probably went back to at least the first half of the second century BC.

Jaakko Suolahti (1955, 127) has rightly pointed out that the *Maianii*, as forefathers of an equestrian *gens*, may have sought to obtain lower offices, but it is not known whether they succeeded in entering the Senate at all. Manumission inscriptions containing the gentilicial name *Maianius*, living in Rome and Italy have been dated to the 1st century BC (CIL X 8263, AE 1978, 234, AE 1980, 329, AE 1991 96).

## Maioleii

**\*M(arcus) Maioleius M(arci) M(arci) [f(ilius) ... tribu]**

- **tribunus militum**

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (bronze tablet - decretum of Gn. Pompeius Strabo); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; Cichorius 1922, 146; F. Münzer, Maioleius, RE 14, 1 [1928] M, col.579; F. Münzer, Maloleius, RE 14, 1 [1928] M, col.918; MRR 2.35; Suolahti 1955, 313, 371; Criniti 1970, 18, 104-105; Solin 2019, 159.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(nte) d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina) tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(ilius) V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(ilius) ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(ilius) Ani(ensi) tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(ilius) Gal(eria) tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina) tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina) tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(ilius) ---] [...]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

The physical damage done to the bronze plaque meant that the place where the name of the *tribus* to which Marcus Maioleius was written was illegible. In consequence, one can only guess where the place of origin of Marcus Maioleius may have been. He undoubtedly was of Italian origin, but not necessarily the hypothetically suggested Picenum. All the more so, as not long ago an inscription was discovered in the Latin city of Antium. which has been dated to the turn of the 2nd and 1st century BC, and on which the family name Maioleius can be read. Marcus Maioleius probably lived in the late 2nd and 1st centuries BC (cf. AE 2018 489=EDR171310=EDCS-74200305; Suolahti 1955, 139, 161, 371; Nicolet 1966, 274; Criniti 1970, 105).

### Career:

Marcus Maioleius, whom Conrad Cichorius classified as a military tribune, must have been distinguished by his equestrian status. He is listed second among the tribunes, and so he probably already enjoyed senatorial status (cf. Criniti 1970, 104).

### Commentary:

The name of this tribune was not Latin, and until recently it could be said, quoting Friedrich Münzer, that it was completely unknown. The discovery of the inscription from Antium mentioned above changed the situation.



In the 1920s Conrad Cichorius suggested that the gentilicial name (nomen gentile) of the officer presented in this biography, should be read as *Maloleius*. However, not long ago, Heikki Solin noted that no such name exists (cf. Solin 2019, 159: ‘nomi in Malol non esistono’).

## Mevulani

### \*C(aius) Mevulanus

-tribunus militum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Cic. *Pro Sestio* 9; F. Münzer, Mevulanus, RE 15, 2 [1932] M, col.1511; MRR 2.170; Suolahti 1955, 128, 374; T. Frigo, BNP 8 [2006] Lyd-Mine, col.848.

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Caius Mevulanus came from Umbria (Mevania, municipium). He lived during the 1st century BC.

#### Career:

As an equestrian Caius Mevulanus held the rank of military tribune in 63 BC. He was part of the army of Caius Antonius Hibrida (cos. 63 BC), which defeated Catiline’s troops at Pisaurum (MRR 2.165-166).

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Mevulanus* was probably a Italian name. This family name could be derived from the *municipium* of Mevania in Umbria (cf. Schulze 1904, 215). The *Mevulani* originally had probably municipal status. Caius Mevulanus, despite his rank as military tribune and his equestrian status, did not achieve promotion, probably due to his pro-Cataline sympathies. His gentilicial name is not known later.

## Minucii

### \*L(ucius) Minucius L(uci) f(ilius) Vel(ina tribu) Basileus

-tribunus militum / ταξίαρχος

#### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (bronze tablet - decretum of Gn. Pompeius Strabo); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; Val. Max. 9.4.1; Plut. *Sull.* 9; App. *Mith.* 50 (201); 51 (203); F. Münzer, Minucius 37, RE 15, 2 [1932] M, col.1947-1948; MRR 2.55; Suolahti 1955, 103, 185, 339, 374; Criniti 1970, 167-169; Wiseman 1971, 241-242, no.257?, no.258; Nicolet 1974, 955-956, no.236; Mason 1974, 91, 163-165, 205; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 235-236.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(i)lius] imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(nte) d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(i)lius Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(i)lius V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(i)lius ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(i)lius Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(i)lius Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(i)lius Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(i)lius Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(i)lius ---, M(arcus) Ae]mili(us) Q(uinti) f(i)lius Pal(atina tribu), Cn(aeus) Corneli(us) Cn(aei) f(i)lius Pal(atina tribu), T(itus) Anni(us) T(iti) f(i)lius Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Aureli(us) M(arci) f(i)lius Vol(tinia tribu), L(ucius) Volumni(us) L(uci) f(i)lius Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) [---] f(i)lius Suc(cusana tribu), T(itus) Pompei(us) T(iti) f(i)lius Cor(nelia tribu), C(aius) Rabeiri(us) C(ai) f(i)lius Gal(eria tribu), D(ecimus) Aebuti(us) D(ecimi) f(i)lius Cor(nelia tribu), M(arcus) Teiedi(us) M(arci) f(i)lius Pol(lia tribu), C(aius) Fundili(us) C(ai) f(i)lius Q(ui)rina tribu), M(arcus) [M]aj[ā]ni(us) M(arci) [f(i)lius] Se[r]gia tribu?, T(itus) Acili(us) T(iti) f(i)lius Vel(ina tribu), Cn(aeus) Oppi(us) Cn(aei) f(i)lius Vel(ina tribu), Q(uintus) Petilli(us) L(uci) f(i)lius Vel(ina tribu), L(ucius) Terenti(us) A(uli) f(i)lius Vel(ina tribu), T(itus) Terenti(us) A(uli) f(i)lius Vel(ina tribu), L(ucius) Vetti(us) L(uci) f(i)lius Vel(ina tribu), C(aius) Fornasidi(us) C(ai) f(i)lius Pol(lia tribu), Cn(aeus) Pompei(us) Cn(aei) f(i)lius Clu(stumina tribu), Sex(tus) Pompei(us) Sfx(ti) (:Sexti) f(i)lius Clu(stumina tribu), M(arcus) Hostili(us) M(arci) f(i)lius Vel(ina tribu), L(ucius) Afbuti(us) (:Aebutius) L(uci) f(i)lius Men(enia tribu), Q(uintus) Hirtulel(us) (:Hirtuleius) L(uci) f(i)lius Sfr(gia) (:Sergia tribu), L(ucius) Iuni(us) Q(uinti) f(i)lius Lem(onia tribu), Q(uintus) Rosidi(us) Q(uinti) f(i)lius Qui(rina tribu), C(aius) Tarquiti(us) L(uci) f(i)lius Fal(erna tribu), Q(uintus) Marci(us) L(uci) f(i)lius Pap(iria tribu), L(ucius) Opeimi(us) (:Opimius) Q(uinti) f(i)lius Hor(atia tribu), L(ucius) Instei(us) L(uci) f(i)lius Fal(erna tribu), T(itus) Noni(us) T(iti) f(i)lius Vel(ina tribu), L(ucius) Noni(us) T(iti) f(i)lius Vel(ina tribu), C(aius) Herius C(ai) f(i)lius Clu(stumina tribu), L(ucius) Ponti(us) T(iti) f(i)lius Qui(rina tribu), M(arcus) Lucani(us) M(arci) f(i)lius Hor(atia tribu), L(ucius) Sergi(us) L(uci) f(i)lius Tro(mentina tribu), P(ublius) Pedani(us) P(ubli) f(i)lius Abm(ilia) (:Aemilia Aimilia tribu), C(aius) Laetori(us) C(ai) f(i)lius Vel(ina tribu), A(ulus) Fulvi(us) A(uli) f(i)lius Tro(mentina tribu), Q(uintus) Ampudi(us) Q(uinti) f(i)lius Aim(ilia) (:Aemilia tribu), L(ucius) Minuci(us) L(uci) f(i)lius Vel(ina tribu) [...]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Minucius Basileus was enrolled in the *tribus Velina*. Roman citizens who lived in Picenum were entered on the lists of this *tribus*. The military tribune discussed here probably came from Cupra Maritima in Picenum. This coastal *municipium* (and colonia?) was halfway between Firmum and Asculum (Criniti 1970, 167). He lived until 53 BC.

**Career:**

tiro  
legatus  
tribunus militum  
duumvir  
patronus agri Piceni et Sabinorum

Lucius Minucius Basileus was a Roman *eques*. He took part in the Social War. He was one of the Roman equestrian *tiro* whose name came fifty-first (Nicolet 1974, 955) in the list of members of the *consilium* of Gnaeus Piso Strabo in 17 November 89 BC. Lucius Minucius Basileus served as a legate in the army of Lucius Cornelius Sulla in 88 BC and took part in the attack on Rome, where the supporters of Caius Marius defended themselves (Plut. *Sull.* 9; MRR 2.44). He also served in Sulla's army in Greece as a military tribune in 86 BC and fought the battle of Orchomenos against the army of Mithridates VI Eupator. Lucius Minucius Basileus probably also held a municipal office (duumvir) in Cupra Maritima (CIL IX 5305=ILS 5391=ILLRP 577=EDR072269).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Minucius* was a Italian name (cf. Castrén 1975, 192, no.255; Kakoschke 2006, 326, no.827). This family name is associated with the *gens Minucia*, whose two branches, the *Minucii Rufi* and the *Minucii Thermi*, originally plebeian, gained importance in the Roman state at the turn of the 3rd and 2nd century BC (cf. K.-L. Elvers, DNP 8 [2000] Mer-Op, col.237-238). It was of the highest importance, from an individual career perspective, to obtain equestrian status, which the *Minucii Basili* achieved, being also originally plebeias.

The adopted son of the military tribune dealt with here was also named Lucius Minucius Basileus. Originally named Marcus Satrius, he was the son of the sister of Lucius Minucius Basileus, was adopted by him under his will. It was perhaps this Lucius Minucius Basileus who served as a legate under the command of Gaius Julius Caesar (cf. F. Münzer, *Minucius* 38, RE 15, 2 [1932] M, col.1948-1950; T. Frigo, DNP 8 [2000] Mer-Op, col.238).

O

**Octavii**

**\*C(aius) Octavius C(ai) f(ilius) Graecinus**

**-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 3629=ILS 5546=ILLRP 680=EDR173443=EDCS-05801654; Frontin. *Strat.* 2.5.31; Plut. *Sert.* 26; Suolahti 1955, 313, 402; Wiseman 1971, 247, no.288; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 10 [2007] Obl-Phe, col.24.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Octavius Graecinus came from Tibur (municipium in Latium) and was probably enrolled in the *tribus Camilia*. He lived at the end of the 2nd and the early 1st century BC.

**Career:**

tribunus militum

Gaius Octavius Graecinus belonged to the equestrian order and served as a military tribune in 77 BC. He was one of the officers of Quintus Sertorius and distinguished himself in the battle with Pompey (76 BC). Then he joined the conspiracy of Marcus Perperna, which resulted in the murder of Sertorius in 72 BC.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Octavius* was a Italian name (cf. Castrén 1975, 199, no. 285: ‘According to Heurgon (...) the O. are of Etr. origin, but it is evident that there are several gentes by this name’; Kakoschke 2006, 347-349, no. 906). It was derived from the individual name (praenomen) *Octavus*, which can be translated as ‘he who was born in the eighth month’ (K.-L. Elvers, BNP 10 [2007] Obl-Phe, col. 22). The *Cnaei Octavii* were a privileged family branch of the gens *Octavia*. Five reached the consulate. The *Caii Octavii* were a younger line of the plebeian status, who initially belonged exclusively to the equestrian order (cf. Suet. *Aug.* 2; Minkova 2000, 73).

Gaius Octavius Graecinus belonged to the *Caii Octavii*, as his proper name (*cognomen*), seems to suggest. It might be the case that the *Octavii Graecini* were among the plebeian clients of the family (cf. Kajanto 1965, 204). An inscription from Tibur (ILLRP, 680) bears the name (tria nomina) of one Gaius Octavius Graechinus [C(aius) Octavius C(ai) f(ilius) Graechin(us)], who held a municipal office (quattuorvir) there. He lived in the 80s BC (cf. Cébeillac-Gervasoni 1998, 74-75). It is possible that he too could have belonged to *Octavii Graecini*, which places the family as coming from Tibur in Latium, not Velitrae. The fact that Gaius Octavius Graecinus fought on the side of Sertorius, who was a declared supporter of Caius Marius and the camp of the *populares*, probably is not without significance. Nevertheless, to receive the rank of military tribune Gaius Octavius Graecinus must have belonged to the equestrian order.

**\*C(aius) Octavius C(ai) f(ilius) C(ai) n(epos) C(ai) pr[on(epos)] pater Augusti  
-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 41023=ILS 47=EDR073723=EDCS-01000137; Vell. Pat. 2.59; Suet. *Aug.* 1-4; MRR 2.179; Wiseman 1971, 246, no.287; Nicolet 1974, 963, no.249; J. Fündling, BNP 10 [2007] Obl-Phe, col.22; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 290.

Italia/Roma

[C(aius) Iulius C(ai) f(ilius) C(ai) n(epos)] Caesar / [pater divi Iul]i / [tr(ibunus) mil(itum) Xvir agr(is) dand(is) a<t=D>tr(ibuendis) iu]dic(ando) q(uaestor) pr(aetor) / [inter cives et peregrinos pro]co(n)s(ul) in Asia // C(aius) Octavius C(ai) f(ilius) C(ai) n(epos) C(ai) pr[on(epos)] / pater Augusti / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) bis q(uaestor) aed(ilis) pl(ebis) cum / C(aio) Toranio iudex quaestionum / pr(aetor) proco(n)s(ul) imperator appellatus / ex provincia Macedonia

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Octavius (Caius Octavius), the father of the future, first princeps of Rome, came from Velitrae (colonia) in Latium. He was enrolled in the *tribus Scaptia*, as were the all the *Caii Octavii* including Octavian himself (cf. Taylor, Linderski 2013, 364-365). He lived from *circa* 101 to 59 BC.

**Career:**

tribunus militum  
 tribunus militum  
 quaestor  
 aedilis pl(ebis)  
 iudex quaestionis  
 praetor  
 proconsul  
 imperator

Gaius Octavius (Caius Octavius) belonged to the equestrian order and served as a military tribune twice (72-71 BC). As for his career path (*cursus honorum*), before 66 BC he held the office of quaestor. Previously, he was an aedile (around 64 BC), and he was elected praetor probably around 61 BC.

**Commentary:**

The fame of the *Octavii* benefited greatly from the career advances of Gaius Octavius. He achieved senatorial rank for the so far *Cnaei Octavii*, who hitherto had belonged to the equestrian order. Gaius Octavius was married twice (Ancharia and Atia). In addition to Octavian, he had two more daughters, both named Octavia (Octavia Maior and Octavia Minor). Gaius Octavius died suddenly in 58 BC. He failed to achieve the office of consul.

**Orfii**

**\*M(arcus) Orfius M(arci) f(ilius) Fal(erna tribu)**

**-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Cic. Epist. ad Quin. fr. 2.12.3 [see Q. fr.]; Cic. Epist. ad Fam. 7.5.2; CIL X 4263=EDR005387=EDCS-19800063; F. Münzer, Orfius, RE 18, 1 [1939] O, col. 1021; Suolahti 1955, 129, 164, 314; Nicolet 1974, 966-967, no.253.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Marcus Orfius was enrolled in the *tribus Falerna* and came from Atella, originally an Oscan town in Campania, which gained the status of a *municipium* in the mid-first century BC. Marcus

Tullius Cicero was a patron of Atella (cf. Nicolet 1974, 966; B. Greiner, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col.224). He lived during the first century BC.

**Career:**

tribunus militum in exercitu

Marcus Orfius was a Roman *eques* and, as a representative of the Italian *domi nobiles* of the *municipium* of Atella, probably fulfilled the criterion for equestrian status. He held the rank of military tribune while serving in the army of Gaius Julius Caesar in Gaul (Cic. *Q. fr.* 2.12.3: ‘est tribunus militum in exercitu vestro’). He must have already been in service there in 55 BC, since, in May 54 BC, he was on leave in Campania. It was then that he was asked by Marcus Cicero to take with him a letter for his brother Quintus Tullius Cicero, who was also serving in Caesar’s army in Gaul.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Orfius* was a Italian name (cf. Chase 1897, 128; Minkova 2000, 79). The protoplasts of the *gens Orfia* were probably of Oscan origin. This was a family of Campanian ancestry, whose ascent to equestrian status came thanks to Marcus Orfius, discussed in this biography. It is possible that his father was Marcus Orfius, who lived in the first half of the first century BC. Marcus Orfius, whose name (duo nomina) can be read in the tomb inscription dedicated to him (cf. CIL X 4263=EDR005387=EDCS-19800063). The epitaph was found in the Capua area (Casilinum, Campania). The tombstone was funded by Rufa Dianaes, his wife (conius), who had been previously freed from legal slavery (*liberta*). Perhaps the son of our Marcus Orfius may have been Marcus Orfius Rufus, who lived in the second half of the first century BC, and whose inscription has been found at Telese (Telesia) in Samnium (CIL IX 2215=EDR169482=EDCS-12401728). The founder of this honourific inscription was his father (*pater*), i.e. Marcus Orfius. An intriguing aspect of the contents of this inscription is that the Marcus Orfius Rufus mentioned there held the office of one of the overseers of the mint in Rome (*triumviri monetales aere argento auro flando feriundo*). This office was reserved for the young sons of senators who were just beginning their careers (*cursus honorum*) as officials in the Roman state. If the two *Marci Orfii* mentioned in the text of this inscription were related to each other (*agnati*), it would be evidence that the Marcus Orfius under study here, an equestrian and military tribune in the army of Gaius Julius Caesar, had achieved senatorial rank. It is possible that the *Orfii*, whose representatives were still an equestrian family in the 50s of the first century BC, acquired the status of a ‘patrician’ family through either the *lex Cassia* (45 BC) or the *lex Saenia* (30/29 BC) (cf. Augustus, *Res Gestae*, 8; Suet. *Aug.* 35; Tac. *Ann.* 11.24-25; Cass. Dio, 52.42), whose initiators were Gaius Julius Caesar and Augustus. Such rank was given to those Roman families whose representatives were members, often ‘new’ members of the Roman Senate. Arguably the greatest contribution to this progressive ennoblement of the *Marci Orfii* family may be that of Marcus Orfius, the military tribune under discussion here who held the rank in 55/54 BC. It was he who was probably the first of the representatives of the *gens Orfia* to achieve senatorial status from an equestrian background.

Be that as it may, if Marcus Orfius Rufus who lived in the 20s of the first century BC, was his son, then he too, as well as the entire *Orfii*, already held senatorial rank. The words of Marcus

Cicero (see Cic. *Q.fr.* 2.12.3: 'hominem domi splendidum, gratiosum etiam extra domum'), which he used to describe Marcus Orfius discussed in this biography, may contain some clue as to the circumstances of his election to the office of military tribune. The emphasis on his belonging to the elite of the municipium Atella, as well as the information that he was supposed to be a well-known person outside his city, suggests that the rank of military tribune was perhaps obtained by Marcus Orfius following a vote in the popular assembly (*comitia tributa*). However, if this possibility turns out to be false, he may have owed his appointment to the decision of Gaius Julius Caesar himself, who, as Roman governor of the provinces and independent military commander (*proconsul* in the two Gallic provinces and Illyricum - *promagistratus cum imperio*), had the right to appoint officers with the rank of military tribune (the so-called *Rufuli tribuni militum*). Perhaps Marcus Cicero may have been of assistance to Marcus Orfius in this regard. The fact that, towards the end of Marcus Cicero's letter, the name of Caius Trebatius Testa (Nicolet 1974, 1043-1044, no.350), whom Marcus Cicero asks Quintus to greet, seems to support the justification for such a supposition. The Roman in question was a Roman, an *equus* owing his appointment as a military tribune in the army of Gaius Julius Caesar to Marcus Cicero.

## P

### Petreii

**\*Marcus Petreius Cn(aei) f(ilius) Hor(atia tribu?)  
-tribunus militum**

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Sallust *Cat.* 59; Cic. *Pro Sestio* 12; Vell. Pat. 2.48; CIL XIV 2362; F. Münzer, *Petreius* 3, RE 19, 1 [1937] P, col.1182-1184; Syme 1939, 31, footnote no.6; Wiseman 1971, 250, no.314; Nicolet 1974, 976-977, no.267; J. Fündling, DNP 9 [2000] Or-Poi, col.669-670.

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Marcus Petreius was probably enrolled in the *tribus Horatia*. Therefore, it is highly probable that if he came from Latium and his family, due to the inclusion of the *tribus* mentioned above, could have lived in Aricia. On the other hand, one Cnaeus Petreius, who could probably be the father of Marcus Petreius, was supposed to have come from Atina (Plin. *NH* 22.11; Syme 1939, 31, footnote no.6). One *municipium* with this name was located in Latium (*tribus Teretina*), and the other in Lucania (*tribus Pomptina*). Marcus Petreius lived from *circa* 110 to 46 BC (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 12-13, 45; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 272).

#### Career:

tribunus militum  
praefectus legionis  
praetor  
legatus

As a Roman of equestrian status, Marcus Petreius, obtained the rank of military tribune, perhaps in the late 90s or early 80s BC. He was to serve in the Roman army for a period of 30 years, receiving nominations as military tribune and prefect. Therefore, it was not without reason that he was referred to by Sallust (*Cat.* 59) as *homo/vir militaris*. In 64 BC he was elected praetor for the following year (pr. 63 BC - Brennan 2000, 519, 533). In 62 BC Marcus Petreius became legate, or to be more precise, the praetorian legate of Gaius Antonius (cos. 63 BC) and took part in the defeat of Catiline forces at the Battle of Pistoria, near Faesulae. In the following years he was also appointed legatus [pro praetore] in the army that fought against Caesar (cf. Sallust *Cat.* 57; 59; Cass. Dio, 37.40.1; MRR 2.200, 2.226, 2.232, 2.239, 2.245, 2.253, 2.268, 2.282, 2.291, 2.302; Thomasson 1991, 18, 22; Brennan 2000, 533, 712-713, 753).

**Commentary:**

*Petreius* is a rare Italian name (F. Münzer, *Petreius*, RE 19, 1 [1937] P, col. 1182). The *Petreei* were a plebeian family, whose representatives are first mentioned at the end of the 2nd century BC. One Gnaeus Petreius was probably the father of the military tribune discussed here. He himself achieved promotion to the rank of *primus pilus*. During the wars between the Romans and the Cimbri in 101 BC, it was this centurion who saved his legion from complete destruction by the enemy. For his brave and resolute attitude, he was to receive a special distinction, the *corona obsidionalis*, which was a unique distinction due to his plebeian status (Plin. *NH* 22.11; Maxfield 1981, 68). Marcus Petreius was brought up in a family with a military tradition, and his father was probably the first of the plebeian *Petreei* to obtain equestrian status.

Marcus Petreius, according to Timothy P. Wiseman (1971, 146, no. 5), could have been a Sullan senator, and, a staunch Pompeian, he fought against Gaius Julius Caesar until his suicide in Africa in 46 BC (cf. *Caes. B.Afr.* 91; 94; *Liv. Per.* 114; Appian, *Bell.Civ.* II.100-101; Cass. Dio 43.8; Syme 1939, 163-164; Saddington 1982, 6, 11-12, 26).

## Petronii

**\*L(ucius) Petronius**

-tribunus militum?

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Val. Max. 4.7.5; F. Münzer, *Petronius* 88, RE 19, 1 [1937] P, col. 1231; Suolahti 1955, 103, 127-128, 162-163, 182, 248, 266, 283, 313; Nicolet 1969, 147-148; Nicolet 1974, 977-978, no. 268.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The *tribus* in which Lucius Petronius was enrolled is unknown. If he was originally one of the clients of *Petronii*, he could have come from Etruria or from Sabine territory (cf. Suolahti 1955, 162). On the other hand, another representative of the *Petronii* family, namely Titus Petronius (cf. Criniti 1970, 172-173), who was also an equestrian and a contemporary of the person discussed here, i.e. at the turn of the 90s and 80s BC, and who was a member of the *consilium* of Pompeius Strabo (90-89 BC), was enrolled in the *tribus Fabia*. This, in turn, could suggest that the *Petronii* could also have lived in Lucania (cf. Nicolet 1974, 978; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 96).



Lucius Petronius discussed in this biography died tragically in 87 BCE. Therefore, he probably was born in the second half, or at the end of the second century BC.

**Career:**

tribunus militum?  
vel praefectus?

Lucius Petronius, originally a representative of the poor, plebeian branch of the *Petronii*, would, due to the patronage of Publius Caelius, who was a senator (cf. Plin. *NH* 8.144; Lovano 2002, footnotes no. 19, 87), and financial assistance received from him, he obtain both equestrian status, and, possibly, the rank of military tribune or appointment as a prefect (cf. Val. Max. 4.7.5: ‘ad equestrem ordinem et splendidae militiae stipendia P. Caeli beneficio pervenera’). In order to hold each of these military positions, Lucius Petronius had to fulfill the census criterion of an equestrian, which had been in force in Rome from the end of the 5th century BC (cf. Liv. 5.7; Ogilvie 1965, 641-642; Gelzer 1969, 4-5, footnote no.12; Shatzman 1975, 477).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Petronius* was a Italian name (cf. Castrén 1975, 203-204, no. 305; Kakoschke 2006, 367-368, no.970). It was derived from the individual name (praenomen) *Petro* (cf. Chase 1897, 119; Minkova 2000, 75-76). The Lucius Petronius presented here came from the low-status plebeian *Petronii* family (Val. Max. 4.7.5: ‘humili loco natus’). Importantly, it is also worth mentioning that a funerary inscription from Perugia (Perugia) written on an urn, dating to the first half of the 1st century BC, on which is written a name, i.e. *L(ucius) Petronius* to the duo nomina of the Roman equestrian under study here. It is clear from the contents of the inscription (CIL XI 1989=EDR143554=EDCS-22000775: *L(ucius) Petronius L(uci) f(ilius) Noforsinia [i.e. ex Noforsinia natus]*) that this namesake of Lucius Petronius was the son of Lucius and Noforsins. He came from Perugia in Etruria. Interestingly, an identical filiation, i.e. *L(uci) f(ilius)*, was also shared by Aulus Petronius, whose mother was Sucia (*Suciae gnat(us)*): CIL XI 2020=EDR143988=EDCS-22100172). He also lived in Perugia (Perugia) and lived more or less at the same time as both the *Lucii Petronii* already mentioned, because in the first half of of the 1st century BC. Interestingly, an identical duo nomina (i.e. *L(ucius) Petronius*) and the same patronymic, i.e. *L(uci) f(ilius)*, can be read in yet another inscription belonging to a member of the *Lucii Petronii*. This individual died at the age of only 13 (cf. CIL XI 2985=EDR157309=EDCS-22200892). This boy came from Tuscana (Tuscania, Toscanella di Dozza, Toscanella) in Etruria and died in the 30s of the 2nd century BC. Both places lie in Etruria, and although the distance between Tuscana (cf. M.M. Marciano, *BNP* 15 [2010] *Tuc-Zyt*, *Addenda*, col. 39) and Perugia (cf. G. Uggeri, *BNP* 10 [2007] *Obl-Phe*, col. 857-858) is just over 200 km, it cannot be ruled out that some familial relationship existed between the two individuals. It is worth adding that the oldest of the representatives of the *Lucii Petronii* could be a certain Lucius Petronio(s), who lived in the 3rd century BC. He was a freedman (*C(ai) l(ibertus)*): CIL XIV 3210=EDR120588=EDCS-19700050), coming from Praenestae (Palestrina). Later representatives of the *Petronii* would climb up the career ladder of offices they held, even obtaining the consulship during the rule of Augustus (cf. Wiseman 1971, 250, no. 315).

According to Timothy P. Wiseman (1971, 75), the career of Lucius Petronius can serve as an example of how that even in the times of the Roman Republic, a soldier of low pedigree, thanks to his promotion to the rank of centurion, could achieve a social position, from which one might hope to receive the rank of Roman senator. The passage of Valerius Maximus (4.7.5) cited above described the patron-client relationship which existed between Lucius Petronius and Publius Caelius. There is nothing in this passage to suggest that Lucius Petronius owed his military promotion from the rank of centurion to the position of Roman military tribune. This was pointed out by Matthias Gelzer (1969, 4-5, footnote no. 12) according to whom the 'benefit' (beneficium) of Publius Caelius (Publius Caelius) could be nothing more than 'capital', or, more precisely, the 'monetary donation', thanks to which Lucius Petronius could prove during the census that he had sufficient wealth to meet the criterion for equestrian rank, and to enter the equestrian order. On the other hand, it is difficult to disagree with the opinion of Erich Gruen (1974, 382, footnote no. 96) that it was the outstanding military service of Lucius Petronius which gave him the opportunity to obtain the equestrian rank. Every Roman soldier had the opportunity to receive monetary 'benefits', which also explains the improvement of his material status (quaestus, stipendium and commodo: cf. Plut. *Sulla*, 25; Val. Max. 7.8.6; Brunt 1950, 50-51, 67; Watson 1958, 113-117; Wiseman 1971, 74-75).

In 87 BC, during civil war being waged in Rome at that time, Lucius Petronius would have the opportunity to repay Publius Caelius for his protection and help so far. The consul Gaius Octavius appointed Publius Caelius in command of the defense of Placentia against Cinna's army who were attacking this *municipium*. When the city fell, Publius Caelius, being old and sick, and not wanting to fall into the hands of the enemy, asked Lucius Petronius to kill him, who, out of loyalty to his patron, fulfilled his wish, and then in turn took his own life, remembering to whom he really owed his *dignitas* (Val. Max. 4.7.5; Nicolet 1969, 147-148; Lovano 2002, 87, footnote no.19).

\*[-] **Petronius** / Πετρώνιος  
-tribunus militum / χιλίαρχος

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Plut. *Crass.* 30-31; Polyae. 7.41; Regling 1907, 374; F. Münzer, *Petronius* 84, RE 19, 1 [1937] P, col.1231; Suolahti 1955, 314.

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

[-] Petronius came from Italy (Latium, Etruria, Sabinium? - Suolahti 1955, 163, 380). He lived in the first half of the first century BC. There is no information on him after 53 BC, when he took part in the Battle of Carrhae.

#### Career:

tribunus militum  
tribunus militum

Petronius had to meet the census criterion of equestrian status, otherwise he would not have been nominated for service as a military tribune. He served in this rank during the years 54-53 BC in the Roman army commanded by Marcus Licinius Crassus. He was part of the staff (consilium) of the governor of Syria. He took part in the fighting at Carrhae on June 9, 53 BC (cf. Regling 1907, 373-374; MRR 2.225, 2.230).

**Commentary:**

The first name (praenomen) of this Petronius is unknown. Therefore, for obvious reasons, one cannot even attempt to identify the *Petronii* family to which he might have belonged even hypothetically. The more so that by the first century BC the *Petronii* already included several ancestral branches. Perhaps there could have been some kind of kinship relationship between the military tribune presented here and two *Petronii*, Gaius and Marcus, who belonged to the equestrian, or perhaps senatorial class, since they performed their functions as legates (legati) in 156 and 145 BC (cf. F. Münzer, *Petronius* 86, 89, RE 19, 1 [1937] P, col.1231; MRR 1.448, 1.470).

Petronius, after the lost battle, accompanied Marcus Crassus to negotiations with the Parthian leader Surenas. During the treacherous attack of the Parthians, he tried in vain to defend Marcus Crassus together with the legate Octavius. He probably died in combat.

## Plancii

**\*Cn(aeus) Plancius Cn(aei) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu)  
-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Cic. *Planc.* 27-28; F. Münzer, *Plancius* 4, RE 20, 2 [1950] P, col.2013-2015; Suolahti 1955, 55, 116, 164, 183, 314; Gelzer 1969, 12; Sumner 1970, 131; Wiseman 1971, 69, 136, 251, no.321; Nicolet 1974, 981-983 no.273; Crawford 1975, 455, no.432; Shatzman 1975, 82, 182, 186-187, 189, 388, 451, 456, 467; Forni 1996, 58, no.391; J. Bartels, *BNP* 11 [2007] *Phi-Prok*, col.318; Taylor, *Linderski* 2013, 243; Pina Polo, *Díaz Fernández* 2019, 296.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gnaeus Plancius was enrolled in the *tribus Teretina*. He was from Atina (municipium), a city in Lazio, located on *via Latina* between Kasinum (Casinum) and Sora (Sora/Forsinone). The family of the Roman equite presented here will own a large estate. The years of his life fall on the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

miles/contubernalis in Africa (69 BC)  
miles/contubernalis in Craeta (68-65 BC)  
tribunus militum in Macedonia (62 BC)  
quaestor in Macedonia (58 BC)  
tribunus plebis (56 BC)

triumvir monetalis (55 BC)  
 aedilis curulis (54 BC)

Gnaeus Plancius, as his career path (*cursus honorum*) clearly shows, began his service from the lowest rank of Roman military hierarchy as *miles*, and reached the rank of military tribune in 62 BC, after five years of military service interrupted by a two-year break (64-63 BC). The status of being a Roman *equus*, like his father Gnaeus Plancius, did not translate in his case into any acceleration of his own career. As has already been mentioned, Gnaeus Plancius was appointed as military tribune seven years after he began his service in the Roman army. Importantly, the patronage of Marcus Crassus will have a significant impact on the further stages of his career, and his reaching senatorial rank. With the help of the latter nobleman and other members of the house of *Licinii Crassi*, Gnaeus Plancius would receive financial help from them during the elections in 55 BC, in which he was elected to the office of aedile for the year 54 BC. However, this would also become the basis for accusations of electoral corruption (*crimen ambitus*) against which Gnaeus Plancius, together with Marcus Tullius Cicero and Quintus Hortensius Hortalus successfully defended themselves (cf. Gruen 1974, 74, 179, 187, 318-319; Alexander 1990, 142-143, no.293; Kelly 2006, 116, 208-209, no.56).

**Commentary:**

The Roman name *Plancius*, derived from *Plancus*, is relatively rare. The *Cnaei Plancii* came from Atina, appear at the turn of the 2nd and 1st centuries BC as a family already holding equestrian status. Gnaeus Plancius himself was married to Manlia the daughter of Titus Manlius Torquatus. Other people belonging to the *Cnaei Plancii* family are known to have lived in Atina in the 1st century BC (cf. CIL X 5075=EDR150518=EDCS-20400866; AE 1981 220=EDR078131=EDCS-09001222).

Gnaeus Plancius managed to achieve the rank of senator. As far as the *Plancii* are concerned, he was *homo novus*. He managed to obtain the office of quaestor, and he was the first equestrian senator in all of *Plancii*. Other *Plancii* are also known from the turn of the 2nd and 1st centuries who dwelt in Perge.

## Pompeii

**\*T(itus) Pompeius T(iti) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu)**  
**-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (bronze tablet - decretum of Gn. Pompeius Strabo); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; Cichorius 1922, 150-151; MRR 2.35; F. Miltner, Pompeius 22, RE, 21, 2 [1952] P, col. 2060-2061; Suolahti 1955, 128; Criniti 1970, 115-116; Forni 1996, 59, no. 401; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 246.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(nte) d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(ilius) V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(ilius) ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(ilius) ---, M(arcus) Ae]mili(us) Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), Cn(aeus) Corneli(us) Cn(aei) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), T(itus) Anni(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Aureli(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu), L(ucius) Volumni(us) L(uci) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) [---] f(ilius) Suc(cusana tribu), T(itus) Pompei(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu) [...]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Titus Pompeius was enrolled in the *tribus Cornelia* in the territory of Italy. His place of origin may have been in the Latium or Umbria area. At the latest, in probably the 60s BC, he moved to Gaul (Gallia Transalpina), where he owned property that included a hunting park of an area of 4 miles. Titus Pompeius Longinus probably lived in the late 2nd and 1st centuries BC (cf. Var. *Res rust.* 3.12.2; Kubitschek 1889, 270; Cichorius 1922, 151; F. Miltner, Pompeius 22, RE, 21, 2 [1952] P, col.2060-2061; Suolahti 1955, 381; Shatzman 1975, 389, no.185; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 96, 246; Wierschowski 2001, 177; Hartmann 2017, 331, footnote no.5).

### Career:

Titus Pompeius [Longinus], who was identified as a military tribune by Conrad Cichorius, was the ninth officer of this category to be listed in the *consilium* of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo. He held equestrian status and it is likely that he owed his career to the patronage (patrocinium) of representatives of the *Gnaei Pompeii* family branch of the *Pompeii*. Jaakko Suolahti (1958, 158) suggests that he may have achieved senatorial status (cf. Suolahti 1955, 86; Criniti 1970, 115; Twyman 1972, 826-830).

### Commentary:

The Titus Pompeius [Longinus] who is discussed in this biography, although he bore the gentilicial name *Pompeius*, he was not related to the *Gnaei Pompeii* family, which rose to prominence in the second century BC. His service devoted to this branch of the *gens Pompeia* proved beneficial to both himself and the *Titi Pompeii*, i.e. the Gallic lateral branch of the *Pompeii* to which he belonged (cf. Suolahti 1955, 128).

It is possible that the *Titi Pompeii* family may have owed their position to their accumulated wealth. From a Roman perspective, an individual's legal and social status, as well as considerable resources of wealth, was important both to obtain patronage and to present oneself effectively at election time before the Roman assembly. Possession of wealth was one of the essential attributes, without which it would have been impossible to fulfil the census criterion incumbent on Roman citizens and, from an individual perspective, to think about a career (*cursus honorum*). It not to impossible that a lateral family line, namely the *Pompeii Regini* (cf. V. Max. 7.8.4; Cichorius 1922, 151; Criniti 1970, 115; Valverde 2015, 51; Hartmann

2017, 334-337; De la Cuesta 2018, 36-37), may have emerged from the family of the *Titi Pompeii*, to which the military tribune Titus Pompeius Longinus belonged, and which was based in Gaul.

**\* T(itus) Pompeius T(iti) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu) Longinus**

Τίτος Πομπήιος υἱὸς Τίτου Λογγίνος

- **tribunus militum** / χιλίαρχος

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Jos. *AJ* 14.229; 14.238-consilium L. Cornelii Lentuli Cruris/the Council of L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus;/ F. Miltner, Pompeius 29, *RE*, 21, 2 [1952] P, col. 2062; Suolahti 1955, 340; Suolahti 1958, 153; Forni 1996, 59, no. 402; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 246.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Titus Pompeius Longinus was enrolled in the *tribus Cornelia*, i.e. the same *tribus* to which his father belonged. He surely cultivated the estates that belonged to his family, i.e. the *Titi Pompeii*. This officer certainly lived in the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

The officer in question was originally an *eques* and served as a military tribune being part of the *consilium* of Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crus, consul for the year 49 BC (MMR 2.256). The appointment he received may have been a consequence of the support given to Titus Pompeius Longinus by his father. The Titus Pompeius Longinus discussed in this biography belonged to the Pompeian camp (i.e. *Pompeiani*) during the civil war of 49-45 BC. The reason for his appearance in Asia alongside the consul Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crus was probably to assist there in the formation of the two legions that were being prepared to fight against the supporters of Gaius Julius Caesar.

**Commentary:**

This Roman officer was the son of Titus Pompeius Longinus, mentioned earlier, who served in the army of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo. Jaakko Suolahti (1958, 158) may be correct in suggesting that the father of the military tribune under discussion here may himself, after his service with Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo, acquired senatorial status. In such case his son, if he would have met the censorial requirements, could also boast of belonging to a senatorial family of equestrian origin.

**\*C(aius) Pompeius C(ai) f(ilius) Sabat(ina tribu)**

**/Γάιος Πομπήιος Γαίου υἱὸς Σαβατίνα/**

**-tribunus militum / χιλίαρχος**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Jos. AJ 14.228-229; 14.238-239; Suolahti 1955, 315, 340, 381; Suolahti 1958, 153, 159.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Pompeius (Caius Pompeius), son of Gaius was enrolled in the *tribus Sabatina*. Therefore, he could have come from Etruria or Venetia and Istria (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 272; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 275). He lived in the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

Gaius Pompeius, having equestrian status, could serve in the rank of military tribune. He ranked ninth in order of those men mentioned as serving in the *consilium* of Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crus (cf. MRR 2.256, 2.264; Mason 1974, 99-100).

**Commentary:**

This Gaius Pompeius, who served in the *consilium* of Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crus, probably belonged to a side branch of the aforementioned *Pompeii*, the *Caii Pompeii* family, which probably did not have large land estates, the unlike *Gnaei Pompeii*, to which Pompey the Great belonged, whose lands lay in Italian Picenum (cf. Suolahti 1958, 159; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 10 [2001] Pol-Sal, col.99; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 246).

The Gaius Pompeius discussed here was probably related in some way to Pompey the Great. However, nothing certain can be said about his descendants, because the name *Pompeius* was very popular (cf. Suolahti 1958, 159).

## Popillii

### Popillii Laenates

**\*C(aius) Popillius / Γάιος Ποπίλιος**

**C(aius) Popil(l)ius Laenas / Γάιος Ποπίλιος Λαίνας/**

**- tribunus militum / χιλίαρχος**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Plut. *Caes.* 5; Plut. *Brut.* 15; 16; Appian, *Bell.Civ.* II.484; II.487; H. Volkmann, Popillius 5, RE 22, 1 [1953] P, col.53; MRR 2.125, 2.138, 2.141, 3.48; Suolahti 1955, 92, 178; Earl 1960, 665-666,

footnote no.5; Syme 1963, 59; Wiseman 1971, 144; Sumner 1973, 136; Gruen 1974, 181-182, footnote no.70.

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Although the *tribus* in which Gaius Popillius may have been enrolled is unknown, indirect information on this very subject seems to be provided by the annotations of the *tribules* of two other *Popillii Laenates*, who were still alive in the 130s BC. These are the brothers Publius and Quintus who were the sons of the consul Publius Popillius Laenas [P(ublius) Popillius C(ai) f(ilius) P(ublii) n(epos) Laenas, cos.132]. The former was enrolled in the *tribus Teretina* (i.e. P[ublius] Popillius P(ubli) f[ilius]) and the latter in the *tribus Romilia* (i.e. Q[uintus] Popillius P(ubli) f[ilius]). The lists of the aforementioned *tribules*, in the period up to the early 70s of the first century BC, included Roman citizens who lived primarily within Rome and in the area of Latium (e.g. in Sora, Minturnae, Sinuessa, Atina, Interamna Lirenas) (cf. MRR 3.49; Sherk 1966, 368; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 97, 247). Therefore, it can be assumed that the military tribune under discussion here, who belonged to the *Popillii*, could have lived if not in Rome itself then somewhere in Latium, but not far from the capital of the Roman state. The earliest representatives of the *Popillii* probably came from southern Etruria (cf. Suolahti 1955, 157, 162). Praenestae is also indicated as the place of origin of the *Popillii* (cf. Castrén 1975, 209, no.319). Gaius Popillius lived in the 1st century BC.

### Career:

tribunus militum  
quaestor?  
senator?  
tribunus plebis?  
curator viarum?

Gaius Popillius according to Timothy P. Wiseman (1971, 144: ‘C. Popillius, a *nobilis*, but one whose family had missed the consulship for two generations’) was a Roman noble (*nobilis*) from the family of *Popillii Laenates*. As the British scholar points out, members of the *Popillii* were unable to win the office of consul for two generations, in the late 2nd and early 1st centuries BC. The statement of T.P. Wiseman is directed at the person of Publius Popillius Laenas, who was consul in 132 BC (ILS 5807=ILLRP 453=AE 2002 512=AE 2008 264=EDCS-05401260). He was at the same time the last representative of the *Popillii Laenates* who, during the Roman republic, managed to hold the office of consul (cf. Sumner 1973, 46). It is possible that his receipt of the rank of military tribune may have been influenced by his membership of the *gens Popillia*, one of the oldest plebeian families in Rome. Consequently the recognition of his *gens* name as a *nomen gentile*. The Gaius Popillius under discussion here was elected during a meeting of the popular assembly (*comitia tributa*) held in July 73 or 72 BC. During the voting, he received fewer votes than Gaius Julius Caesar (Plut. *Caes.* 5; cf. MRR 2.125, 3.48; Sumner 1973, 136). Gaius Popillius may have ended up as one of the twenty-four *tribuni militum a populo* who were elected at that period to serve in the Roman army, in one of the first four Roman legions (from I to IV). It cannot be ruled out that the next office to which he may have been elected was that of people’s tribune (68 BC). It is possible that this post may have preceded his tenure of the post of quaestor (70 BC). Gaius Popillius, while already a senator, may have been elected



as one of the overseers of roads in Italy (*curator viarum*). It is likely that Gaius Popillius was elected as a military tribune (in 73 or 72 BC) could also, possibly, be the same Popillius Laenas (Ποπίλιος Λαίνας) senator in 44 BC. As a member of the Roman Senate, on 15 March 44 BC, he may have been among the senatorial conspirators who prepared an attempt on the life of Gaius Julius Caesar (cf. ILS 5800=ILLRP 465a=EDR109057=EDCS-17800204; Plut. *Brut.* 15-16; Appian, *Bell.Civ.* II.484; II.487; MRR 2.138, 2.141, note 8; 3.48; Sumner 1973, 136; Gruen 1974, 181-182, footnote no.70).

**Commentary:**

The family name *Popillius* (also *Popilius*) was probably of Italic origin (cf. Minkova 2000, 78; Bakum 2009, 280). The personal name (cognomen) *Laenas* was derived from the word *laena*. The *Popillii*, on the other hand, was a family attested in Rome as early as the 4th century BC. The multi-generational family of the *Popillii Laenates* family formed the most famous branch (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col.167; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col.609). As early as the mid-fourth century BC representatives of the *Popillii* held the highest offices in the Roman state and boasted senatorial rank (cf. Liv. 44.1.2; Willems 1885, 91, 107-108 ff; Seidel 1908, 8-10 ff; MRR 1.425; Scullard 1951, 11, note 3; Suolahti 1963, 384-385; Oakley 1998b, 153). The third son of the aforementioned consul Publius Popillius Laenas (cos. 132), and at the same time brother of the already mentioned sons of this consul, i.e. Publius and Quintus, was Gaius Popillius Laenas (MRR 1.552). And it was this representative of the *Popillii Laenates* who, in 107 BC, was given the opportunity to serve, as *legatus* under the orders of Lucius Cassius Longinus in Gaul in 107 BC (MRR 1.550). Following the defeat suffered there by the Romans and the pacts undertaken by the aforementioned Gaius Popillius with the *Tigurnini*, which was to save the surviving Roman soldiers, in 106 BC he would become the target of a political attack in Rome and, following the accusations made, would have to go into exile to Nuceria (cf. H. Volkmann, *Popillius* 19, RE 22, 1 [1953] P,col. 58; Sumner 1973, 46; Kelly 2006, 171-172, no.15). It is possible that Gaius Popillius, the military tribune under discussion here, and later senator in 44 BC, may have been the son of any of the three brothers of *Popillii Laenates* mentioned here.

The family name *Popillius* was borne by three Romans who lived in the late 80s and early 70s of the first century BC and who managed to achieve significant rank. Two of them could boast senatorial status and one had risen to the eminent position of prefect of the Roman fleet. However, they were not related (*agnati*) to the family of *Popilli Laenates*. Not all individuals bearing the gentilicial name *Popillius* could be considered as belonging to that family.

Thus, among these Romans we can point to Publius Popillius, who was appointed senator by Sulla, and who was the son of a liberated slave (*libertini filius*). Before reaching senatorial rank, Publius Popillius had previously been promoted to the status of Roman *eques* (cf. Cic. *Pro Cluent.* 36; 98; 131; 132; H. Volkmann, *Popillius* 10, RE 22, 1 [1953] P, col.53-54; Syme 1963, 59; Wiseman 1971, 253, no.338; Nicolet 1974, 994-995, no.290; Santangelo 2006, 18). Although the father of the Publius Popillius dealt with here was a liberated slave, he himself, as his son, was entitled to the full rights of Roman citizenship (*optimo iure Quiritum*). It should be remembered, however, that Roman freedmen could as well as their personal liberty, enjoy the status of a Roman citizen. At the time of the census, Roman censors, with the knowledge and consent of their former owners, would enroll former slaves in one of the Roman urban tribes

(Esquilina, Palatina, Suburana, Collina; cf. *lex Terentina*; Berger 1953, 560; Treggiari 1969, 229). The entry of a freedman in the census list implied a confirmation of his emancipated status, and at the same time conferred on him the right to be a Roman citizen (cf. Tarwacka 2012, 208, 214). It is possible, and it would have been in accordance with Roman law and custom, that the Publius Popillius mentioned here and his father, who was a freedman, may not only have borne the same name (*duo nomina*: i.e. Publius Popillius), but may have been clients of the family of *Popillii Laenates*. Then, the chance to break free from this patron-client bond for Publius Popillius and his relatives was for him to start a career as a magistrate. The opportunity to hold office in the Roman state was an opportunity to achieve social advancement. The fact that Publius Popillius, the son of a freedman, managed to achieve senatorial rank, and that the way to free himself from the bonds of patronage was to hold one of the Roman offices of curule magistracy (cf. Plut. *Marius* 5). It seems clear that he had shed this incumbent patronal authority of one of the members of the *Popillii*. The fact of being a freedman, which was the case with Publius Popillius' father, could only mean one thing: the two *Popillii* mentioned here could not formally be members of either the family of *Popillii Laenates* or the *gens Popillia*. Under Roman law, both freedman and their offspring could not be formally considered to be members of the *gens* from which their patron came (cf. Smith 2006, 54: 'the freedman and his son were not part of the gentiles inter se'). The reason for this was, of course, their servile origin and the consequences that went with it. Possessing servile status in Rome meant that such a legally enslaved person lacked so-called 'legal capacity' (*capitis deminutio*), which was tantamount to being deprived of the right to be a 'free person' (*status libertatis*). It was also linked to the lack of citizenship (*status civitatis*) and the lack of position occupied by free persons in their families' (*status familiae*). Therefore, both the *Popillii* mentioned here, that is the father/freedman, and his son, who was already a full-fledged Roman citizen and who, as an *equus*, thanks to Sulla's decision, would succeed in attaining senatorial rank, but who could not, however, formally fulfil the criteria that Roman law imposed in this respect (see Cicero, *Topica* 29: 'Gentiles sunt inter se qui eodem nomine sunt' [Gentiles are those who bear the same name in common] ,..., 'Qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt' [Who are sprung from freeborn ancestors] ,..., 'Quorum maiorum nemo servitutem servivit' [None of whose ancestors has ever been in slavery] ,..., 'Qui capite non sunt deminuti' [Who have never suffered loss of civil capacity]; Treggiari 1969, 81-82; Bodel 2008, 268-269). This was also the reason that they could not formally belong to the *gens Popillia*.

The Publius Popillius mentioned here must have been a member of his, own family (*familia*), for which his father, a Roman freedman, was responsible. It was his father, who, having been freed from legal bondage (*manumissio*), was granted full personal liberty (*sui iuris*), and consequently enjoyed the status of head of family (*pater familias*), who exercised authority (*patria potestas*) over those who were part of his family (i.e. his wife, children and slaves). He was also entitled to the movable and immovable property that he managed to acquire (cf. Saller 1999, 184-189). Therefore, before Publius Popillius the son became a senator and equestrian he had belonged to a family of plebeian status. The watershed moment for him, in terms of the beginning of his career, was the attainment of equestrian status. The attainment of such a status was feasible in the case only of the sons of Roman freedmen (cf. Treggiari 1969, 229: 'The sons of freedmen were, in my opinion, free from the legal handicaps from which their fathers suffered. I see no reason to believe that they were forbidden by law to be *equites equo publico*, jurors under the Gracchan Law, senators, or magistrates').

The further fate of Publius Popillius is unknown. In 70 BC, following the offences that had been proven against him, and by decision of the censors (*nota censoria*), he was finally removed from the list of senators, although he probably managed to retain his status as a Roman equestrian (cf. Nicolet 1966, 585; Alexander 1990, 93-94, no. 185; Bur 2013, 100-103, no. 27).

Connections of a familial nature with the *Popillii*, as well as with the family of the *Popillii Laenates*, may instead have taken place in the case of another *equus*, who also bore the *duo nomina* Gaius Popillius. Moreover, like the Gaius Popillius Laenas presented in this biography, military tribune and senator in 44 BC, his namesake of whom we are speaking here, chose the path of a military career. In 88 BC, this Gaius Popillius had the opportunity to take part in the war against Mithridates, in the course of which, while in the region of Byzantium, he was appointed prefect of the fleet. He commanded the ships that operated in the waters of the Bosphorus Strait (Appian, *Mith.* 17; 19; Volkmann, *Popillius* 2, RE 22, 1 [1953] P, col.53; MRR 1.44). The ancestors of this Gaius Popillius prefect of the fleet, unlike the Publius Popillius discussed earlier, if none of his ancestors were freedmen, may have been at least a member of the *gens Popillia*, if perhaps not an immediate relative (*agnatus*) of members of the family of the *Popillii Laenates*. The justification for this briefly outlined supposition is provided not only by the content of the definition of Marcus Cicero already quoted, but, and perhaps even more emphatically, by the substance of the opinion of Lucius Cincius (cf. W. Kierdorf, *BNP* 3 [2003] *Cat-Cyp*, col.340-341), which was quoted by Festus in his lexicon (*De verborum significatu*, ed. Lindsay) p. 83: ‘Gentilis dicitur et ex eodem genere ortus, et is, qui simili nomine appellatur, ut ait Cincius: Gentiles mihi sunt, qui meo nomine appellantur’ [‘Gentilis’ means one who is born in the same race / the same clan and one who bears a similar name and as [Lucius] Cincius says: “those who are called by my name are gentiles to me”]).

As the above statements make clear, the right to be part of a Roman *gens* was granted to all free descendants, in the male line, of a common male progenitor (progenitor/atavus). The most important criterion for their identification, apart from their kinship of course, was the *gens* name they bore (*nomen gentile*). It was on the basis of the *nomen gentile* that it was possible to determine membership of a particular Roman *gens*. Therefore, in addition to the so-called *agnati* who belonged to a given lineage, the lineage also included the so-called *gentiles*. While in the case of the *agnati* it was possible to prove their kinship to the ancestor-protoplast of the lineage, in the case of the *gentiles*, their relationship of kinship to such an ancestor could only be fictitiously assumed. However, from the middle of the fifth century BC, the *gentiles*, in the absence of heirs and in the absence of a will, were given the right to participate in a non-testamentary succession and were to be treated as legal guardians (cf. *lex XII Tabularum*, *Tabula 5*: ‘Si intestato moritur, cui suus heres nec escit, adgnatus proximus familiam habeto. Si adgnatus nec escit, gentiles familiam habendo’ [If a person dies intestate without heirs, the nearest male kinsman shall inherit. If there is no near male kinsmen, his clansmen shall inherit]; Gaius 3.17; M.-L. Deismann-Merten, *DNP* 4 [1998] *Epo-Gro*, col. 918-919). Therefore, over time, the *gens* name itself (*nomen gentile*) will become the most important of the criteria for belonging to a *gens*. Family, as perfectly illustrated by the example of the *gens Aemilia* described by Festus (p. 83: ‘Gens Ae[m]ilia appellatur, quae ex multis familiis conficitur’), which became a kind of ‘collective’ of families and a ‘multitude of *gens* members’ (*gentiles*) who belonged to them. The adoption of a false name was punishable by Roman law (cf. Varro, *De Lingua Latina*, 8.4; *lex Cornelia de falsis*; Dig. 48.10.13.pr.; M.-L. Deismann-Merten, *DNP* 4 [1998] *Epo-Gro*, col. 918-921). It is worth mentioning that the procedure of registering Roman

citizens on census lists (*tabulae censoriae*) was used in Rome to verify falsely declared gentilicial or familial affiliations.

Covered by this procedure were citizens who lived in Rome, within Italy and in the Roman provinces (inter al. municipiae, coloniae, praefecturae). An obligatory census was taken of all adult Romans who, under oath (i.e. *ius iurandum*), made census declarations. In the course of the census procedure itself, a falsely declared affiliation to a particular *gens* could be disallowed. The right to use a given gentilicial name had to be proven, for it was tantamount to retaining or acquiring a certain legal and social status within Roman society (cf. Cic. *De leg.* 3.7; Tab. Her. 142-156; Val. Max. 9.7.2; Reinhold 1971, 288; Cébeillac-Gervasoni 1998, 49-51; Tarwacka 2012, 172-191 et seq.; Dolganov 2021, 187-192 et seq.).

Returning to the *gens Popillia*, another member of this *gens*, in the understanding of the definition we find in Cicero and Cincius may have been another Gaius Popillius [Laenas?] living in the late 80s and early 70s of the first century BC. Significantly, he too achieved senatorial rank, probably due to Sulla (Cic. *In Verrem* I.13.39; Nicolet 1974, 995; Santangelo 2006, 19). However, even this namesake of the military tribune and senator in 44 BC, to whom this biography is dedicated, did not escape prosecution for the crime of misappropriation (*de peculatu*) for which he was convicted (Cic. *In Verrem* I.13.39; H. Volkmann, Popillius 3, RE 22, 1 [1953] P, col.53; Alexander 1990, 87, no.175; Bur 2013, 322-323, no.167).

As far as the senior representatives of the *Popilli Laenates* were concerned, the rank of Roman military tribune, could only be claimed by the notoriously infamous Marcus Popillius Lenas (Marcus Popillius Laenas: 169 BC-MRR 1.425)

**\*C(aius) Popillius [C(ai) f(ilius)]? Vel(ina tribu) Laenas  
-tribunus militum?**

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Liv. *Periocha* 120; Val. Max. 5.3.4; Plut. *Cic.* 48.1-2; Appian, *Bell.Civ.* IV.19-20; Cass. Dio, 47.11; MRR 2.350, 3.168; H. Volkmann, Popillius 16, RE 22, 1 [1953] P, col. 54-57; Suolahti 1955, 94; Wiseman 1964, 129; Gruen 1974, 529-530; Deniaux 1979, 630; Alexander 1990, 180, no.386; Ferriès 2007, 454, no.115; J. Fündling, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col.610.

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gaius Popilius Laenas came from Picenum in Italy and was probably enrolled in the *tribus Velina* (Val. Max. 5.3.4; Wiseman 1964, 129). Also from Picenum came Marcus Caelius Rufus and probably Herennius, a Roman centurion who served under the command of Gaius Popilius Laenas (cf. Deniaux 1979, 630; W. Will, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col.892-893; T. Frigo, BNP 6 [2005] Hat-Jus, col.196). Gaius Popilius Laenas lived during the first century BC.

#### Career:

legionarius miles?  
centurio? / λοχαγός?

tribunus militum? / χιλίαρχος?

In the year 43 BC, the Gaius Popillius Laenas who is the subject of this biography was to hold three positions of varying rank in the Roman army. For Livy (*Per.* 120) he was a soldier of the legion, whilst according to Plutarch (*Plut. Cic.* 48.1) he was a military tribune (cf. MRR 2.350). According to the account in Appian (*Bell.Civ.* IV.19) he was a centurion. Faced with these contradictory accounts it cannot be ruled out that the aforementioned authors did not know what rank Gaius Popillius Laenas actually held 7 December 43 BC, when he took part in the execution of Marcus Tullius Cicero. It is possible, however, that he may have been one of the military tribunes (ταξίαρχοι) whom Mark Antony chose from among the centurions when, in April/May 44 BC, with the consent of the Senate, he formed a military bodyguard for himself. This guard was to be made up of some 6,000 experienced veterans who were still serving under the orders of Gaius Julius Caesar. It was these military tribunes who belonged to his council (*consilium* - cf. Appian, *Bell.Civ.* III.4-5; III.29; III.30-39; De Blois 1992, 108, 115-116). Be that as it may, Gaius Popillius Laenas was an active service soldier and, as an officer (*centurio?* - military tribune?), commanded a subdivision of subordinate soldiers who, with him, tracked down and murdered Cicero.

#### Commentary:

The Gaius Popillius Laenas, who is presented in this biography, and who bore the *tria nomina* so characteristic of the representatives of the *Popillii Laenates*, may not, however, have belonged to this famous Roman noble family. This has already been pointed out by Hans Volkmann (Popillius 16, RE 22, 1 [1953] P, col.54) who suggested that he may have been a freedman, or a descendant of a freedman, whose former owner and later patron, may have been a member of the *Popillii Laenates* family. This overly critical opinion expressed regarding the background and status of the Roman in question here seems to completely overlook the fact that he was nevertheless the commander of a subdivision of Roman soldiers whose mission was to assassinate Marcus Tullius Cicero. It is therefore downright improbable that Mark Antony could have entrusted the command of such an operation to a former slave who, importantly, would have been in command of Roman legionaries, who were usually free-born Roman plebeians. Moreover, although Rome in the late 40s and early 30s of the first century BC, was racked by civil wars, despite the prevailing situation at the time, the principle of organizing individual units separately for free-born Roman citizens, the so-called *peregrini*, and Roman freedmen was still observed. Slaves who had been liberated could be organized into segregated units, as was the case with units that included re-enlisted Roman veterans under arms (the so-called *evocati*). Therefore, this Gaius Popillius Laenas may have been a free-born plebeian (*ingenuus*), the son or grandson of a freedman, his family living in Picenum. The *tria nomina* he bore clearly suggests that he may have had some correlation with the famous *Popillii Laenates*. It is likely that his ancestors, if not himself indeed, may have originally been clients of members of the *Popillii* family. On the other hand, it cannot be ruled out, as pointed out by Marie-Claire Ferriès (2007, 454, footnote no.115) that this Gaius Popillius Laenas may even have been one of the relatives of Popilius Laenas, a senator in 44 BC. Of course, under Roman law, leaving aside the question of the mode of adoption, the legal adoption of the Gaius Popillius Laenas as a free-born Roman plebeian by one of the members of the family of *Popillii Laenates*, would have been entirely possible. Moreover, we also find a reference in Appian (*Bell.Civ.* IV.35) of soldiers asking the triumvirs for their consent that they could be

adopted by some wealthy Roman citizens. Although this is an example of the willfulness of Roman soldiers who served the triumvirs and who participated in the proscription terror in late 44 and early 43 BC. On adoption and its onomastic implications see Appian, *Bell.Civ.* III.94; Dig. 36.1.65.10; Shackleton Bailey 1976, 81-92; Salomies 1992, 1-2 and sqq.; Smith 2006, 212-213; Lindsay 2009, 101-103.

Returning to the person of Gaius Popillius Laenas, in the absence of fuller sources, nothing can, unfortunately, be said about his kinship or possible adoption, even a hypothetical one, by some representative of the *Popillii Laenates* family. In the light of the available sources, it seems unlikely that, apart from his possible client relationship, Gaius Popillius Laenas could have had any closer ties with the aforementioned *gens Popillia*.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that an identical name to that borne by Gaius Popillius Laenas was also used by a freedman whose funerary inscription was found in the Picenum area (cf. CIL IX 5488=EDR115763=EDCS-16100839).

Gaius Popillius Laenas and his soldiers, succeeded in the task of finding and assassinating Marcus Tullius Cicero in the vicinity of Formiae (Formiae-Gaeta), where his villa was located (cf. Rawson 1975, 296). Mark Antony's choice of Gaius Popillius Laenas to be the commander of this whole operation may have been linked to the fact that he knew Cicero personally. Before 48 BC, Marcus Cicero, at the request of Marcus Caelius Rufus, who had interceded on behalf of Gaius Popillius Laenas, had agreed to defend him in a trial for parricide (cf. Alexander 1990, 180, no. 386). The aforementioned Marcus Caelius (tr. pl. 52 BC; pr. 48 BC; MRR 2.235, 2.273, 3.11-12), descendant of an equestrian family, also came from Picenum (*gens Caelia*, *tribus Velina*; Austin 1960, V, 146-147; M. Buonocore, BNP 6 [2005] Hat-Jus, col.845; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 199-200, 289), and perhaps for Gaius Popillius Laenas he may have been something of a 'patron of the court', since he personally, as mentioned above, he asked Cicero to defend him in court (cf. David 1992, 148 ff.). However, what may have been most important in the relationship between Gaius Popillius Laenas and Marcus Caelius Rufus was their common origin in Picenum. Marcus Caelius Rufus probably owned not only a house in Rome, but also his father's house at Interamna Praetuttiorum in Picenum (cf. Shatzman 1975, 311-313, no.105). It is possible that Marcus Caelius Rufus may have been a patron for all the inhabitants of the *municipium* from which he originally came (cf. Austin 1960, 50). Returning to the person of Gaius Popillius Laenas, the aforementioned Herennius, the centurion with whom he managed to track down and assassinate Cicero, perhaps came from Picenum too (cf. Deniaux 1979, 630).

Returning once again to military rank of Caius Popillius Laenas, the fact that he was given a reward of 250 thousand denarii (i.e. 1 million sesterces) by Mark Anthony for bringing the severed head and hand of Cicero to the forum of Rome, meant that from now on he could fulfil the criterion of an *equus* (i.e. 400 thousand sesterces; Keppie 1983, 105). If originally Gaius Popillius Laenas was a Roman plebeian, after receiving this reward for the murder of Cicero, he could henceforth be appointed tribune, possessing equestrian status, without hindrance.

## Porcii

### Porcii Catones

**\*M(arcus) Porcius M(arci) f(ilius) M(arci) n(epos) Cato Uticensis**

**-tribunus militum / χιλιάρχος**

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Val. Max. 4.3.2; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 8-11; Plin. *NH* 7.113; MRR 2.147, 2.606, 3.49-50; F. Miltner, *Porcius* 16, *RE* 22, 1 [1953] P, col.168-211; Suolahti 1958, 92; T. Frigo, *BNP* 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col.631-634; Szemler 1972, 165, no.27; Drogula 2009, 36-39; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 248, 273; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 116.

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Marcus Porcius Cato (Uticensis) was enrolled in the *tribus Papiria*. Roman citizens who lived in Tusculum were enrolled in the lists of this *tribus*. This is where the *Porcii* came from. Marcus Porcius Cato, presented here, was raised in the house of Marcus Livius Drusus (tr.pl. 91 BC), his uncle, brother of his mother Livia, on the Palatine in Rome from the late 90s of the first century BC. He lived from 95 to 46 BC (cf. Plut. *Cat. Min.* 1; Shatzman 1975, 276-277, no.59; Drogula 2009, 23, 25; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 390).

#### Career:

quindecemvir sacris faciundis  
 miles in legione?  
 tribunus militum  
 quaestor urbanus  
 tribunus plebis  
 praetor  
 promagistrates

Marcus Porcius Cato Uticensis came from a senatorial, consular family of Roman noblemen. Although his hereditary estate was supposed to be small, its size had to be sufficient for him to fulfil the requirements of equestrian status. Thus, before he was able to obtain the rank of military tribune, he was first appointed (c. 75 BC) to the college of priests (quindecemviri sacris faciundis). As a priest of the god Apollo, he was given the right to live in a state house. He also received his due share of his father's inheritance (cf. Val. Max. 2.10.8; Plut. *Cat. Min.* 4). Three years later (i.e. in 72 BC), he volunteered as a private soldier to serve in the Roman army commanded by Lucius Gellius Publicola and took part in the suppression of the slave uprising of Spartacus. In 68 BC, when he was already about 27 years old, Marcus Porcius Cato took part in an election at the Peoples' Assembly (comitia tributa) where he was elected as one of the twenty-four military tribunes who would go to one of the first four Roman legions. It is worth mentioning that these elections (on which see, inter alia, Nicolet 1997, 49-56) were somewhat altered as a result of new restrictions (lex Fabia) intended to make the process of

corrupting voters more difficult. The practice of using so-called *nomenclatores* was henceforth prohibited. These were slaves who, on election day, before the actual start of the election, usually reminded the candidates of the names of Roman citizens who were eligible and to vote. The assistance offered by the *nomenclatores*, from the perspective of the candidates seeking election, was extremely important. However, Marcus Porcius Cato, obeying the law introduced, was the only candidate during the election campaign in 68 BC to greet individual voters by himself, presumably without forgetting their names.

Marcus Porcius Cato performed military service in Macedonia (67/66 BC), where he was assigned to serve under the orders of the propraetor Marcus Ruburius. Although he was only a military tribune he was appointed commander of a legion (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 9). He also visited Pergamon. It was also at this time that Quintus Servilius Caepio, the half-brother of Marcus Porcius Cato died at Aenus (Plut. *Cat. Min.* 10-12; MRR 2.147, 2.149; Gruen 1974, 216; Drogula 2009, 35-39). After serving as a military tribune, he would succeed in obtaining the office of quaestor (64 BC-MRR 2.163). Then, having already attained senatorial rank, he would go on to achieve further offices with varying success (including tribunus plebis in 62 BC, praetor 54 BC-MRR 2.174-175, 2.221). Until his suicide in mid-April 46 BC Marcus Porcius Cato would be, in the late 50s and early 40s of the first century BC, an active participant in the events that would take place in the Roman state.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Porcius* was a Italian name (cf. Castrén 1975, 209-210, no. 321; Kakoschke 2006, 379, no. 1004). The name *Porcius* was of plebeian origin. The *gens Porcia* itself was plebeian. From the middle of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, two main branches of the *gens Porcia* were known, namely the *Porcii Catones* and the *Porcii Licinii*. By the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC, representatives of the first of these family lines had first attained equestrian status and could later boast consular and senatorial rank. The Marcus Porcius Cato dealt with in this biography was the grandson of Marcus Porcius Cato Censorius and the son of Marcus Porcius Cato (tr. pl. 99 BC) and Livia, the daughter of Marcus Livius (cf. Minkova 2000, 79; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col. 20; W. Kierdorf, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col. 20-23; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col. 630-631).

The rank of military tribune was held, before Marcus Porcius Cato, and twice, by his famous grandfather Marcus Porcius Cato Censorius. The *Porcii Catones* family died out with the death of Marcus Porcius Cato, the son of the Marcus Porcius Cato dealt with in this biography, who died at the Battle of Philippi (42 BC), fighting on the side of the assassins of Julius Caesar against the triumvirs (cf. T. Frigo, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col. 634).



R

Rabirii

\*C(aius) Rabeiri(us) C(ai) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu)

-tribunus militum

Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (bronze tablet - decretum of Gn. Pompeius Strabo); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; Cic. *Pro C. Rabirio perduellionis reo ad Quirites oratio* [Rab. Perd.]; Suet. *Caes.* 12; F. von der Mühl, Rabirius 5, RE I A 1 [1914], col.24-25; Cichorius 1922, 151-152; MRR 2.35, 2.495, 2.612; Suolahti 1955, 122, 385; Criniti 1970, 116-117; Nicolet 1974, 999, no.296; Forni 1996, 62-63, no.424; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 250.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(n)te d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(ilius) V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(ilius) ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(ilius) ---, M(arcus) Ae]mili(us) Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), Cn(aeus) Corneli(us) Cn(aei) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), T(itus) Anni(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Aureli(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu), L(ucius) Volumni(us) L(uci) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) [---] f(ilius) Suc(cusana tribu), T(itus) Pompei(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu), C(aius) Rabeiri(us) C(ai) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu) [...]

Ancestry and lifespan:

Gaius Rabeirius was enrolled in the *tribus Galeria*. Perhaps, the military tribune discussed here can be identified with Caius Rabirius, who took part in the assassination of Lucius Appuleius Saturninus (the tribune of the people in 100 BC), for which he was probably later rewarded with the rank of senator (cf. Criniti 1970, 116: 'Identificato con relativa certezza nel senatore, e filosofo epicureo, C. Rabirius, difeso da Cicerone'; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 12 [2008] Prol-Sar, col.378). Cicero stated that Apulia and Campania were the regions of Italy that were closely associated with him. Israël Shatzman (1975, 395, no.192) has established that Gaius Rabirius Postumus (praet. 48 BC) - was the son of the brother-in-law of Gaius Curtius, the military tribune who is the subject of this entry, and whom the latter had adopted. He was said to have owned estates in Paestum in Lucania, in Apulia and a house in Naples. It may well be that the latter two properties were originally owned by the Gaius Rabirius under discussion here. Moreover, his place of origin, rather than being Abella and Abellinum as suggested by Claude Nicolet (1974, 999), may have been in centres such as Compsa or Vibinum in Apulia, where the local inhabitants were also listed as belonging to the *tribus Galeria*. He lived most probably in the late 2nd and mid-1st century BC (cf. Cic. *Rab. Perd.* 8; *Epist. Ad Att.* 1.6.1; Kubitschek 1889, 8-9,

40, 44, 270-271; A. Rosenberg, Gallery 3, RE S III [1918], col.537; Castrén 1975, 212, no.331: C. Rabirius, defended by Cicero (cf. *Cic. Rab. Post.* 8; *Att.* 1.6.1) was a Roman knight and had estates in Campania and Apulia. The gent. is also found in Puteoli (X 2908). The only R. in Pompeii, of doubtful authenticity, could be connected with him’).

**Career:**

Gaius Rabirius was of equestrian origins. In the year 100 BC, like the aforementioned Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, he was involved in battles with Lucius Appuleius Saturninus and his supporters. After the assassination of the *tribunus plebis*, he probably attained senatorial rank. Probably already a senator, although according to Claude Nicolet (1974, 999) his senatorial rank was to be preceded by service as a military tribune, he was transferred to the army of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo in 90 BC where he served as military tribune as already mentioned (cf. Criniti 1970, 117). According to Cicero, Gaius Rabirius was his friend and courageous comrade-in-arms, whose devotion to the Roman community was to be evidenced by the scars he bore (cf. *Cic. Rab. Perd.* 1, 2, 8, 18, 36; Suolahti 1955, 122; Tyrrell 1978, 55).

**Commentary:**

The name *Rabirius* was of Latin *nomen gentile* (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 12 [2008] Prol-Sar, col. 378). The *Rabirii* were of equestrian status, whose origins probably date back to the second century BC. Gaius Rabirius himself was childless. He therefore bequeathed his entire estate, as has already been mentioned, to Gaius Curtius Postumus, his sister’s son, whom he adopted. It was this Gaius Rabirius Postumus who, around 48 BC, became praetor. A year later, around 47 BC, he was given the governorship, as proconsul, in Asia, and in 46 BC, as Caesarian legate, he went to Africa. Importantly, as far as the subsequent fortunes of *Rabirii* were concerned, he would become an extremely wealthy person. The source of his income, and the accumulation of his wealth, depended on dispensing loans (cf. Suolahti 1955, 122; Criniti 1970, 117). Inscriptions dating from the second half of the first century BC (ILLRP 399) have been linked with the person of his foster son Gaius (Caius) Rabirius. The family name Rabirius was also borne by slaves (cf. ILLRP 1026: ‘Flaccus Rabri (servus)’).

In 63 BC Gaius Rabirius was accused of involvement in the killing of Lucius Appuleius Saturninus, mentioned above. He, fortunately, managed to avoid conviction.

**S**

**Septimii**

**\*L(ucius) Septimius**

-tribunus militum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Caes. *BC* 3.104; Plut. *Pomp.* 78-79; Appian, *Bell.Civ.* II.352-359; Cass. Dio, 42.3, 42.38; P. Lond. II 195=P.Ryl.II, 254-257 (Arsinoite nome); F. Münzer, Septimius 9, RE II, A, 2 [1923] S, col.1561-

1562; MRR 2.278, 2.617; Suolahti 1955, 315, 388; Nicolet 1974, 1018, no.320; J. Bartels, BNP 13 [2008] Sas-Syl, col.289; Rossi 2014, 129-134, 136-137.

### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Lucius Septimius is not known. He could probably have come from Etruria as suggested by Jaakko Suolahti (cf. 1955, 164: 'the Volcatii (277) and Septimii (229) might have been of Etrurian origin') or from Sabine land (Castrén 1975, 219, no.365: 'The S. may have originated in the Sabine territory ,,,, The gent. attested early in Tibur ,,,, Prezza ,,,, and Auxinum, ,,,,'; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 253: 'Septimia ,,,, The tribe is that of the chief Sabine region ,,,,'). He lived during the 1st century BC and the beginning of the 1st century AD.

### Career:

centurio  
 primipilus  
 tribunus militum

At first Lucius Septimius did not have equestrian status. As a Roman plebeian, he began his military service with the rank of centurion, serving under Pompey the Great during operations against pirates (67-66 BC). It is perhaps at this time that he was promoted to the rank of centurion of the first century in the first new cohort (i.e. *primus pilus*). However, if this did not happen then, Lucius Septimius was probably among the highest ranking centurions, in order for him to be elevated to the equestrian order by the time of his service Aulus Gabinius (K.-L. Elvers, DNP 4 [1998] Epo-Gro, col.727-728), whose biography has already been presented in this work. It is possible that Lucius Septimius here could have been promoted to *primus pilus* and then to military tribune thanks to help provided by the former consul of 58 BC. Aulus Gabinius might have been responsible for the financial assistance, without which Lucius Septimius would have had a hard time fulfilling the census criterion for the equestrian order. Probably as early as 56 BC Lucius Septimius may have been in the service of Aulus Gabinius when he was governor of the province of Syria (56-55 BC—cf. MRR 2.203, 2.210-211, 2.218). Lucius Septimius probably participated with the rank military tribune in the campaigns in Judea and Egypt. He may have taken part in the expedition to restore Ptolemy XII Auletes to power in Egypt. From 55 BC Lucius Septimius could have stayed in Egypt, when, with the consent of Aulus Gabinius, a large group of Roman soldiers, formally released from active service, decided to go there (Caes. BC 3.4.4). They were quartered in Alexandria (Caes. BC 3.103; Rossi 2014, 136-137). Lucius Septimius was present in Egypt in 48 BC, because he did not go with the group of 500 former soldiers of Aulus Gabinius to support Pompey the Great in the fight against Gaius Julius Caesar (autumn 49 BC—Caes. BC 3.4.4). He was present when Pompey arrived in Egypt by sea seeking help. On 28 September 48 BC, Lucius Septimius is mentioned as holding the rank of tribune (Caes. BC 3.104), but, as he was serving in the council of the Egyptian king at that time, it is unclear whether this was a formally held title or not. Lucius Septimius and Achilles first welcomed Pompey the Great, but then murdered him. So, therefore, Lucius Septimius was living in Egypt at that time, and incorporated within the structure of the Ptolemaic military hierarchy. This meant that as a pharaoh's subject, he already had the right to own land there. The fact that he received a landed estate in the Arsinoite nome seems to be documented by the content of one of the surviving papyri, which is dated to the 1st century BC, and on which

you can read the same name (duo nomina) as that worn by this former Roman officer (cf. P. Lond. II 195=P. Ryl. II, lines 15-19, 254-257; MRR 2.278, 2.617; Dobson 1978, 4; Rossi 2014, 129-134, 138-139, 144).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Septimius* was a Italian name (cf. Castrén 1975, 219; Kakoschke 2006, 434-435, no.1185). The *Septimii* were a Roman plebeian family. Jaakko Suolahti (1955, 103-104, 164) suggests that the *Septimii* may have received Roman citizenship after 88 BC.

The practice of Aulus Gabinius selling promotion to the rank of centurion has already been referred by Marcus Cicero (*Pro Lege Manilia*, 13.37). Such practices Cicero famously tried to warn Pompey the Great to refrain from. One wonders if the military career path of Lucius Septimius outlined here may be an example of this practice (cf. e.g. Radian 1915, 304-305).

It may be worth mentioning a few of individuals to whom Lucius Septimius may have been related to. One Lucius Septimius Decimus, son of Lucius [L(ucius Sept-<i>i>mius) L(uci) f(ilius) D(ecimus)] came from Pompeii and lived in the first half of the 1st century BC (ILS 6355=ILLRP 643=EDR153122=EDCS-11401030). He was one of the decurions in this city. In turn, from Rome, an individual also called Lucius Septimius, son of Lucius, who lived at about the same time, was enrolled in the *tribus Arnensis* and who probably did not have a proper name (cognomen) but was an *eques* (CIL VI 40911=ILLRP 697=EDR093208=EDCS-01000024-the 1st century BC too). An individual who bore the double name (duo nomina) Lucia Septimia, who lived in the first century BC and resided in Samnium (cf. CIL IX 4417; CIL IX 3137; CIL IX 8360).

## Sertorii

### \*Q(uintus) Sertorius [Quir(ina tribu)?]

-tribunus militum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Plut. *Sert.* 2-3; Suolahti 1955, 121, 312, 389; Wiseman 1971, 260, no.394; Nicolet 1974, 1022-1023, no.324; Gabba 1976, 103-123; Brennan 2000, 299, footnote no.223, 379, 390, 394 ff.; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 13 [2008] Sas-Syl, col.322-323; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 49, 312-313.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Quintus Sertorius came from Nursia in Sabine territory (praefectura, colonia, Norcia: cf. Suolahti 1955, 161). He was probably enrolled in the *tribus Quirina*. His year of birth falls in 123 BC, and he died around 73 BC.

**Career:**

tribunus militum  
 quaestor provinciae /91 BC/  
 praetor /83 BC/

legatus

Quintus Sertorius was a senator of equestrian origin (Appian, *Bell.Civ.* 1.295). Before obtaining the rank of senator, he had served *inter alia* as a military tribune in Spain (under Titus Didius [cos. 98, pr. 101], and proconsul from 97 BC, whom was given the governorship of Nearer Spain: Liv. *Per.* 70; MRR 1.571; 2.4, 2.7). While in Spain, Quintus Sertorius was called upon to take up the position of Roman military tribune a total of five times (cf. 97 BC, 96 BC, 95 BC, 94 BC, 93 BC—MRR 2.7-8, 2.10, 2.12-13, 2.15). Thanks to this, he got to know the Iberian Peninsula well, and mastered the principles of the art of war. His service as a military tribune preceded his obtaining the office of quaestor (in Gallia Cisalpina) and subsequent offices on his career path (*cursus honorum*).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Sertorius* was a Italian name (cf. Castrén 1975, 219, no.369: ‘The S. probably came from Sabinum or Umbria, where the gent. is early attested in Tibur’; Kakoschke 2006, 437-438, no.1193). Quintus Sertorius belonged to an equestrian family. The representatives of *Sertorii*, during the Republic, did not divide into separate branches or families. Quintus Sertorius, after Gaius Julius Caesar and Pompey the Great, was the greatest general of his time.

## Servilii

**\*Q(uintus) Servilius Caepio**

-tribunus militum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Plut. *Cat. Min.* 8; 11; MRR 2.119, 2.121, no.3, 3.57; Suolahti 1955, 314; J. Bartels, BNP 13 [2008] Sas-Syl, col.328; Drogula 2009, 34-36, 39, 43-44, 166-167, 173; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 315.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Quintus Servilius Caepio came from Latium and probably lived in Rome itself. As for the possessions, *Servilii Caepiones* may have originally owned several hundred *iugera*, which were scattered in different parts of Italy. Despite the various problems associated with these lands, e.g. confiscation of part of it, Quintus Servilius Caepio managed to keep his estates in Lucania (cf. Shatzman 1975, 20, no.74, 285-286, 394). He was born about 100 BC and died in 67 BC in Aenus (cf. Plut. *Cat. Min.* 11; J. Bartels, BNP 13 [2008] Sas-Syl, col.328).

**Career:**

tribunus militum  
quaestor?

Quintus Servilius Caepio was a Roman noble who held the rank of military tribune in 72 BC (MRR 2.119), when he served in the army commanded by Lucius Gellius Publicola, taking part

in the suppression of the Spartacus slave uprising in Italy. In 67 BC he participated in the pirate war, dying in the same year in Aenus (a town in nearby Thrace). The issue of his bursarship is debatable (cf. Drogula 2009, 35, 39; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 315).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Servilius* was of was a Italian name (cf. Castrén 1975, 220, no. 371; Kakoschke 2006, 439-440, no. 1197). This name was created from the first name (praenomen) *Servius*. The *Servilii* were originally a patrician family, the oldest representatives of which date back to the 5th and 4th centuries BC. The familial line of the *Servilii Caepiones* first appears in the 3rd century BC. The parents of the military tribune discussed here were Quintus Servilius Caepio and Livia (cf. MRR 2.121, note no. 3; Minkova 2000, 86; J. Bartels, BNP 13 [2008] Sas-Syl, col. 327-328).

Quintus Servilius Caepio was the half-brother of Marcus Porcius Cato Minor Uticensis. The last outstanding member of *Servilia Caepiones* was Marcus Junius Brutus, son of Servilia, adopted into the family and one of the participants in the assassination of Gaius Julius Caesar in 44 BC.

**\*C(aius) Servilius C(ai) f(ilius) Teret(ina tribu) Bracchus / Brocchus**

/Γάιος Σερουίλιος Γαίου υἱὸς Τηρητίνα Βράκκος/ Βρόκχος/

- *tribunus militum* / χιλίαρχος

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Jos. AJ 14.228-229; 14.238-239; F. Münzer, *Servilius* 39, RE II, A, 2 [1923] S, col.1775; Suolahti 1955, 93, 130, 315, 340; Suolahti 1958, 153; Forni 1996, 69, no.480.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Caius Servilius Bracchus was enrolled in the *tribus Teretina*. Therefore his place of origin would be somewhere in Latium and Campania (Kubitschek 1889, 272; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 275). He lived in the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

Caius Servilius Bracchus belonged to the equestrian order and served as a military tribune in 49 BC, when he is listed fifth on the *consilium* of Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crus (cf. MRR 2.256, 2.264; Mason 1974, 99-100). He belonged to the Pompeian camp. His name appears on the decree of the aforementioned consul exempting Jews from military service. Caius Servilius Bracchus remained with Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Crus, probably helping him to recruit soldiers to fight for the of Julius Caesar (cf. Caes. BC 3.4).

**Commentary:**

The proper name (cognomen) of Caius Servilius Bracchus who is discussed here, can be read in two ways, as Brocchus and Bracchus. It was probably originally his individual nickname. The family of Caius Servilius Bracchus may have been one of the plebeian branches of the

*Servilii* family. And, as Jaakko Suolahti (1955, 93; 1958, 156) points out, these families may have descended from former clients, freedmen, and new citizens of the Roman state. This evolution of the recruitment process into the *Servilii*, resulting in a dramatic increase in the number of potential recruits, which would geometrically increase with the extension of Roman citizenship to the Italians after 88 BC (cf. Suolahti 1955, 164-165).

During the late republic, representatives of the Roman *nobilitas* were no longer so eager to serve in the rank of military tribunes. Therefore, the Roman commanders, and in this way the vacancies in the legions, were forced to eliminate through autonomous promotions to this officer rank representatives of the municipal aristocracy known to them or recommended to them. The chance to be promoted to the military tribune was also given to experienced - and originally of plebeian origin - centurions, who gained the equestrian rank at the time of promotion to centurions of the first legionary centurias (primipili). Formally, in the Roman army, when it comes to nominations for military tribunes, the requirement to meet the criterion of equestrian census will still count.

## T

### Teiedii

**\*M(arcus) Teiedi(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Pol(lia tribu)  
-tribunus militum**

#### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (bronze tablet - decretum of Gn. Pompeius Strabo); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; Cichorius 1922, 153; MRR 2.35, 3.62; Suolahti 1955, 127, 391; Criniti 1970, 119-120; Forni 1996, 73, no.505; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 258.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(nte) d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(ilius) V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(ilius) ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(ilius) ---, M(arcus) Ae]mili(us) Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), Cn(aeus) Corneli(us) Cn(aei) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), T(itus) Anni(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Aureli(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu), L(ucius) Volumni(us) L(uci) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) [---] f(ilius) Suc(cusana tribu), T(itus) Pompei(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu), C(aius) Rabeiri(us) C(ai) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), D(ecimus) Aebuti(us) D(ecimi) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu), M(arcus) Teiedi(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Pol(lia tribu) [...]

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

Marcus Teiedius was enrolled in the *tribus Pollia*. The towns from where he may have come were Fanum Fortune, Forum Semproni and Ostra in Umbria. It was in these centres that, in the period before the outbreak of the Social War, Roman citizens living locally were enrolled in the lists of this *tribus*. The years of the life of Marcus Teiedius (Marcus Teiedius) probably fall in the late 2nd and 1st centuries BC.

### **Career:**

The military tribune dealt with here was ranked twelfth among the tribunes serving in the *consilium* of the consul. He was probably of equestrian status, but he may not have held any office before being appointed to this particular rank in the army of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo (cf. Suolahti 1955, 138; Criniti 1970, 119).

### **Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Teiedius* was probably of an Italian name, but it was very rare and otherwise unknown (cf. Suolahti 1955, 161).

Inscriptions of individuals who bore the gentilicial name of Teiedius are known from the imperial period. However, only a few of these *Teiedii* are represented, for example, among the so-called municipal aristocracy (cf. CIL X 689=ILS 5489=AE 2003 306=EDR102193=EDCS-11400772).

## **Tremellii**

### **\*Cn(aeus) Tremellius Cam(ilia tribu) (Scrofa)**

**-tribunus militum**

### **Sources and Bibliography:**

Cic. *Verr.* 1. 30; MRR 2.122, 2.133, 2.235; Suolahti 1955, 103, 163, 180, 314, 392; Wiseman 1971, 144; Nicolet 1974, 1049-1051, no.359; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 260; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 326-327.

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

Cnaeus Tremellius was enrolled in the *tribus Camilia*. He was from Latium. He lived in the 1st century BC.

### **Career inter al:**

quaestor  
iudex  
tribunus militum  
praetor



Cnaeus Tremellius belonged to the equestrian and was elected as senior, military tribune in 69 BC (cf. MRR 2.133), he was elected the year earlier, i.e. in 70/69 BC (MRR 2.133). In the same year he was one of the judges in the trial of Verres. He was also given the office of quaestor in 71 BC (MRR 2.122). He was elected praetor in 52 BC (MRR 2.235).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Tremellius* was of a Roman name (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 14 [2009] Sym-Tub, col. 888). This name is attested from the 2nd century BC onwards. Representatives of *Tremellii* achieved senatorial status. Despite the levels of promotion achieved by the *Tremellii*, their origins remain unclear (cf. Wiseman 1971, 144). Well-known representatives of the *Tremellii* will reach increasingly high levels of office both during the republic and the principate (cf. Manacorda 1978-1979, 89-90; J. Fündling, BNP 14 [2009] Sym-Tub, col. 888-889).

## Teutii

**\*Caius Teutius C(ai) f(ilius) Ae(milia tribu)**

**/Γάιος Τεύτιος Γαίου Αίμιλία/**

**-tribunus militum / χιλίαρχος**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Jos. AJ 14.228-229; 14.238-239; F. Münzer, Teutius, RE V A, 1 [1934] T, col.1165; Suolahti 1955, 130, 340; Suolahti 1958, 153, 156, 162; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 259.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Teutius was enrolled in the *tribus Aemilia*. This meant that he would have come from central Italy (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 270). He lived during the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

Gaius Teutius was an *eques* and served as a military tribune in the *consilium* of Lucius Cornelius Lentulus Lentulus Crus (cf. MRR 2.256, 2.264), being ranked seventh on the list.

**Commentary:**

The *name* Teutius is very rare. It is possible that the *Teutii* were one of the Italian families that received Roman citizenship after 88 BC (cf. Suolahti 1958, 162). Perhaps the military tribune presented here was the first such high-ranking Roman official - a military officer in his family.

## V

## Valerii

**\*L(ucius) Valerius L(uci) f(ilius) Flaccus**  
**-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Cic. *Flacc.* 5; 6; 63; 101; Cass. Dio 36.54; MRR 2.71, 2.87, 2.91, 2.94, 2.629; Suolahti 1955, 313, 394; Shatzman 1975, 427-428, no.213; Ferrary 2000, 345-350; J. Bartels, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col.174; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 329, 343.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Valerius Flaccus, as well as other representatives of the branch of the *Valerii Flacci*, to which he belonged, could have lived in Rome itself. The *Valerii* was from Antium in Latium (cf. Suolahti 1955, 393; Castrén 1975, 233, no.428; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 261-262). He lived from about 103 to 56 BC.

**Career (inter al.):**

tribunus militum  
 quaestor in Hispania  
 proquaestor  
 legatus in Crete and Achaia  
 praetor urbanus /63 BC/  
 legatus in Gallia /60 BC/  
 legatus in Macedonia /58-56 BC/

Lucius Valerius Flaccus was a Roman nobleman belonged to the equestrian order. He could have started his military service at the age of about 17, when went East to Asia in 86 BC accompanying his father, Lucius Valerius Flaccus (K.-L. Elvers, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col. 174). He received the rank of military tribune for the first time from his uncle Caius Valerius Flaccus (J. Bartels, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col. 174), with whom, in 82 BC, at the age of about 20 years old, he went to Gallia Narbonensis. There he stayed until 81 BC (i.e. tribunus militum in 82 BC-MRR 2.71). Then, as a twenty-five-year-old, in 78 BC, Lucius Valerius Flaccus after being nominated again as a military tribune in the army of Publius Servilius Vatia Isauricus, went to Cilicia (i.e. tribunus militum in 78 BC- MRR 2.87; tribunus militum in 77 BC- MRR 2.91; tribunus militum in 76 BC- MRR 2.94). The quaestorship is another office held by him in 71 BC (MRR 2.123), when he will have been about 33 years old. Later, Lucius Valerius Flaccus went on to hold other offices and functions, including that of praetor in 63 BC (MRR 2.167). He was an important supporter of Cicero in the fight against Catilina.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Valerius* was of was a Italian name (cf. Castrén 1975, 220, no.371; Kakoschke 2006, 439-440, no.1197). The name referred to the old Roman, originally patrician *Valerii* family. The origins of the *gens Valeria* go back to the 6th century BC, and the *Valerii Flacci* branch emerged in the 3rd century BC, and it was from this senatorial branch that eight Roman consuls came. From the patrician *Valerii* two plebeian branches would emerge, i.e. *Valerii Tappones* and the *Valerii Triarii* (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col.169-170: 'Because in Antiquity the name was derived (etymologically correctly) from *valere*, 'to be strong', it was considered to be a good omen (*boni ominis nomen*').

The father of Lucius Valerius Flaccus was elected consul (cos. suff. 86 BC-MRR 2.53), and amassed a large fortune for himself, which would provide the occasion to prosecute him under the *lex Cornelia de repetundis* (cf. Shatzman 1975, 427-428, no.213; Alexander 1990, 247).

**\*M(arcus) Valerius M(arci) f(ilius) M(ani) nepos Messalla Niger**

-tribunus militum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

ILS 46=EDR111575=EDCS-19000537; MRR 2.114, 2.162, 2.178, 2.206, 2.482; F. Münzer, *Valerius* 266, RE VIII, A, 1 [1955] V, col.162-165; Suolahti 1955, 176, 314; Suolahti 1963, 478; Szemler 1972, 131, no. 48; J. Bartels, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col.178-179; *Fasti sacerdotum* 3411; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 330, 342.

Italia/Roma

M(arcus) Valerius M(arci) f(ilius) M(ani) [n(epos)] / Messalla pontife[x] / tr(ibunus) mil(itum) II q(uaestor) pr(aetor) urb(anus) co(n)[s(ul)] / Vvir a(gris) d(andis) a(ds)ignandis i(udicandis) / interr[ex] / III censor // [M(arcus) Valerius M(arci) f(ilius)] M(arci) n(epos) / [Messalla Corv] inus

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Marcus Valerius Messalla Niger was the owner of a house in Velia in Lucania, and, if it enjoyed the status of a *municipium*, which is possible, then it would also be the place of his tribal registration, in such case he would formally belong to the *tribus Romilia*. It was on the lists of this *tribus* that Roman citizens who lived in Velia were entered. Marcus Valerius Messalla Niger was also supposed to have had a house on the Palatine Hill in Rome. Both of these properties were later inherited by Marcus Valerius Messala Corvinus, who was his son (cf. Shatzman 1975, 23, 428, no. 214, 454). He lived between 104 and 46 BC.

**Career:**

pontifex /81 BC/  
 tribunus militum  
 quaestor /73 BC/  
 praetor urbanus /64 BC/

consul /61 BC/  
 quinquevir agris dandis adsignandis iudicandis /59 BC/  
 interrex/55 BC, 53 BC, 52 BC/  
 censor /55 BC/

Marcus Valerius Messalla Niger was a Roman nobleman. He was given the rank of military tribune twice in the period after 80 BC (cf. J. Bartels, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col. 178). The culmination of his career was reaching the office of consul in 61 BC and that of censor in 55 BC (MRR 2.178, 2.215).

**Commentary:**

Marcus Valerius Messalla Niger belonged to the line of the *Valerii Messallae*. Representatives of this family replaced the older branch of the *Valerii Maximi* within the *Valerii*.

Marcus Valerius Messalla Niger was one of the Roman military tribunes, who managed not only to achieve senatorial rank, but also the highest offices in the Roman state during the Republican period (cf. Suolahti 1955, 176).

## Vecilii

**\*M(arcus) Vecilius M(arci) f(ilius) L(uci) n(epos) [Cl(audia tribu)] Campus -tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1937 64=AE 1938 110=AE 1939 171=EDR149889=EDR073366=EDCS-30301636; R. Hanslik, Vecilius 4, RE VIII A, 1 [1955] V, col. 560; Suolahti 1955, 319, 336, 395; Castrén 1975, 234; PME V 58; Fasti sacerdotum 3441; Demougin 1992, 168-169, no. 188; Traverso 2006, 89, no. 18; Landon 2014-2015, 167-168, no. 150; De Carlo 2015, 230; Cafaro 2021, 377-378, no. 178.

Italia/Apulia et Calabria/Regio II/Lucera/Luceria

M(arcus) Vecilius M(arci) f(ilius) L(uci) n(epos) Campus / praef(ectus) fabr(um) tr(ibunus) mil(itum) IIV[ir i(ure)] / dic(undo) pontifex / amphitheatrum loco privato suo et maceriam circum it sua / pec(unia) in honor(em) Imp(eratoris) Caesaris August[i] / coloniaeque Luceriae f(acienda) c(uravit) // M(arcus) Vecilius M(arci) f(ilius) L(uci) n(epos) Campus/ praef(ectus) fabr(um) tr(ibunus) mil(itum) IIV[ir i(ure)] / dic(undo) pontifex / amphitheatrum loco privato suo et maceriam circum it sua / pec(unia) in honor(em) Imp(eratoris) Caesaris August[i] / coloniaeque Luceriae f(acienda) c(uravit)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Marcus Vecilius Campus was enrolled in the *tribus Claudia*. He came from Luceria (municipium, colonia, Lucera) in Italia (Apulia et Calabria). He lived during the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

praef(ectus) fabr(um)  
tr(ibunus) mil(itum)  
IIv[ir i(ure)] dic(undo)  
pontifex

Marcus Vecilius Campus belonged to the equestrian order. He has received an appointment as a *praefectus fabrum* and a military tribune. In Luceria (Lucera) from which he came, he served as a local magistrate holding the office of magistrate (duov[ir i(ure)] dicundo), and as a *pontifex*. After becoming a military tribune presumably within the legion to which he had been assigned, Marcus Vecilius Campus returned to his city to exercise the duovirat and then the pontificate. He served during the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD, i.e. the time of Augustus (see AE 1938 110: 'in honor(em) imp(eratoris) Caesaris Augusti(i)').

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Vecilius* was a Italian name (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 503, no. 1391). The representatives of the *Vecilii* came from Luceria (cf. Castrén 1975, 234, no. 432). The *Vecilii* had numerous relations in Central Italy (cf. Suolahti 1955, 134). The *gens Vecilia* is known on the territory of the Luceria, in Volturara (Volturara Appula, Apulia et Calabria). In the middle of the 1st century BC, L(ucius) Vecillius lived there (cf. CIL IX 936=EDR155449=EDCS-08201637: 'L(ucius) Vecillius [---] / IIIvir(i) (:quattuorviri) [---] / q(uinquennales?)'), who could be the grandfather of Marcus Vecilius Campus (cf. Demougin 1992, 169; Cafaro 2021, 377-378).

The military career of the Roman presented here, included the positions of a *praefectus fabrum* and a *tribunus militum*. These functions held by Marcus Vecilius Campus were typical for Roman *equites* during the reign of Augustus and Tiberius (cf. Demougin 1982, 86-87). Moreover, Marcus Vecilius Campus gave the city from which he came, the land on which the amphitheatre and its enclosure were built.

## Visellii

**\*C(aius) Visellius C(ai) f(ilius) Quir(ina tribu) Varro  
-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Cic. *Verr.* 2.1.71; Cic. *Brut.* 264; MRR 2.81, 2.84, 2.115, 2.136, footnote no.6; Suolahti 1955, 115, 313; Wiseman 1971, 275, no.501; Sumner 1973, 26, 138-139; Nicolet 1974, 1079-1080, no.396; Shackleton Bailey 1976, 134; J. Bartels, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col.463-464; Pina Polo, Díaz Fernández 2019, 333; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 266.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Visellius Varro was enrolled in the *tribus Quirina*, which meant that although, like his father Caius Visellius Aculeo, he came from Arpinum (municipium) in Latium, he was

formally enrolled in the *tribus* into which Roman citizens coming from the Sabine territory (Amiternum, Nursia, Reate) or from the lands of the Vestini (Aveia and Peltuinum) had originally been enrolled. The enrollment of Gaius Visellius Varro in the *tribus Quirina*, and not the *tribus Cornelia*, which was normal practice at Arpinum, was probably due to his adoption by Terentius Varro, and his consequent formal accession to the *gens Terentia* (cf. Suet. *Aug.* 40; Kubitschek 1889, 12, 271-272; Suolahti 1955, 183, 397; Wiseman 1971, 31; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 97, 258-259, 266). He lived from about 105 to 58 BC.

**Career:**

tribunus militum  
 quaestor /74 BC/  
 tribunus plebis /70 or 69 BC/  
 aedilis curilis /59 BC/  
 iudex quaestionis

Gaius Visellius Varro belonged to the equestrian order. He was elected military tribune for 80 and 79 BC. This position was given to him to hold in Asia. He reached the rank of senator, and his career was probably interrupted by his sudden death.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Vecilius* was a Roman name (cf. J. Kakoschke 2006, 503, no. 1391; Bartels, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col. 463).

The name *Visellius* is attested from the 2nd century BC. Gaius Visellius Varro, after his adoption, became part of *Terentii Varrones* of Reate, although his parents were Caius Visellius Aculeo, who was an *eques* from Arpinum, and Helvia, sister of Marcus Cicero's mother (Nicolet 1974, 1079, no.396; J. Bartels, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda,col.463). A different proposal for this adoption, i.e. the adoption of Caius Visellius Aculeo by a representative of the *gens Terentia*, was proposed by Lilly Ross Taylor (Taylor, Linderski 2013, 266).

Gaius Visellius Varro, like his father, was an expert in the field of Roman civil law and was the author of the *lex Visellia de cura viarum*.

## Volumnii

**\*L(ucius) Volumnius L(uci) f(ilius) Ani(ensis tribu) (Strabo)**

**-tribunus militum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1909 30=CIL VI 37045=ILS 8888=ILLRP 515 (bronze tablet - decretum of Cn. Pompei Strabonis); EDR072269=EDCS-19900038; Cichorius 1922, 150; MRR 2.35, 2.635; Suolahti 1955, 91, 139, 313, 338, 397; H. Gundel, Volumnius 3, RE 9, A, 1 [1961], col.874-875; Badian 1963, 142; Criniti 1970, 113-114; Forni 1996, 82, no.584; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 267.

Italia/Roma

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis caussa (causa) / equites Hispanos ceives (cives) [Romanos fecit in castr]eis (castris) apud Asculum a(nte) d(iem) XIV K(alendas) Dec(embres) / ex lege Iulia in consilio [fuerunt] / L(ucius) Gellius L(uci) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu), Cn(aeus) Octavius Q(uinti) f(ilius) V[---, M(arcus) Caecilius - f(ilius) ---, Ser(vius) Sulpi]cius C(ai) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu), L(ucius) Iunius L(uci) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu), Q(uintus) Minuci(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu), P(ublius) Attius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Maiolei(us) M(arci) [f(ilius) ---, M(arcus) Ae]mili(us) Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), Cn(aeus) Corneli(us) Cn(aei) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu), T(itus) Anni(us) T(iti) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu), M(arcus) Aureli(us) M(arci) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu), L(ucius) Volumni(us) L(uci) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu) [...]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Volumnius Strabo was enrolled in the *tribus Aniensis*. Although he may have originally come from Etruria, the name *tribus* appearing next to his name clearly suggests that both he and his family may have already been inhabitants of Latium or Samnium (cf. Taylor, Linderski 2013, 95). He lived at the end of the 2nd and during the 1st century BC.

### Career:

Lucius Volumnius Strabo, contrary to suggestions which have been put forward, belonged to the equestrian order. He served the *consilium* of Gnaeus Pompeius Strabo, most probably from 90 to 89 BC, listed seventh, and therefore among the tribunes, as suggested by Conrad Cichorius. In 81 BC Lucius Volumnius Strabo, after the end of the Social War, held office as one of the *triumviri monetalis* responsible for issuing money in Rome. The culmination of his career was obtaining senatorial rank (cf. Badian 1963, 142; Crawford, Wiseman 1964, 158; Criniti 1970, 113-114; Crawford 1975, 391; Cifarelli 1992, 775-776).

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Volumnius* was Italian, originally of Etruscan plebeian origin in the form *Velimna*. The name *Volumnius* was significant in the early Republic. (cf. MRR 1.176-177; J. Kakoschke 2006, 539, no. 1508; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col. 514). However, the Lucius Volumnius Strabo discussed here belonged to the *Volumnii Strabones* family, which was not directly related to *Volumnii*, who were not its descendants.

It may be possible that there is a connection between the tribune Lucius Volumnius Strabo and a person named in an inscription found at Segni (Sigina in Latium et Campania), which is dated to the middle of the 2nd century BC. In this inscription the name *L(ucius) Voluminius Marsus* can be read. Unfortunately, the filiation borne by this Roman censor has not been preserved (AE 2010 266=EDR155423=EDCS-59400109: 'L(ucius) Volumnius [--- f(ilius)] Marsus/ Q(uintus) Sextilius Q(uinti) f(ilius) [Ph]ilippus/ censores'). *Marsus*, as a proper name (cognomina), is also borne by Quintus Volumnius, son of Quintus (Quintus Volumnius, Q(uinti) f(ilius), Marsus), who lived in the middle of the 1st century BC, and who also came from Signia (Segni). He was, together with Gaius Volumnius Flaccus, son of Gaius (Caius Volumnius C(ai) f(ilius) Flaccus) one of the local municipal officials (i.e. quattuorvir i(ure) d(iucundo)-ILLRP

666=EDR155331=EDCS-20600382; Solin 1991, 174). However, the *tribus* to which the inhabitants of Signia were enrolled is not known. Mireille Cébeillac-Gervasoni (1998, 230) indicated that Signia was the place of origin of the *Volumnii* family in the 1st century BC.

Returning to the third part of the name, i.e. the *cognomen* of the tribune Lucius Volumnius Strabo, it was read in the legend of the reverse of a denarius, which was associated with his person (L(ucius) Vol(umnus) L(uci) f(ilius) Strab(o). Marcus Cicero in one of his letters in 45 BC gives the *cognomen* Strabo when probably referring to the son of the military tribune under discussion (Cic. *Epist. ad Att.* 12.17.1; cf. Suolahti 1955, 178; H. Gundel, *Volumnii* 3-4, 14, RE 9, A, 1 [1961], col.874-875, 882; Criniti 1970, 113-14; Minkova 2000, 102).

Marcus Cicero referred to one Lucius Volumnius Strabo, as his good old acquaintance (Cic. *Epist. ad Fam.* 7.32.1; Deniaux 1993, 79-80). It is possible that the Lucius Volumnius Strabo who is the subject of this biographical entry might have owned an estate in Spain (Var. *Res rust.*, 2.4.11; Shatzman 1975, 34).

From the 1st century BC onwards various *Volumnii* are known who had different *praenomina* and *cognomina*. Representatives of the *Volumnii* could differ not only in status, but also belong to different families (cf. ILLRP, 666; H. Gundel, *Volumnii* 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 Volumnius RE 9 A 1 [1961] 875-879, 882; Nicolet 1974, 806, 915, 1031, no.399, no.400, no.401, 1081-1083; Shackleton Bailey 1995, 107-108; J. Bartl, DNP 12/2 [2002] Ven-Z, col.319-320). From the 1st century BC there are a number of inscriptions, dedicated not only to the *Volumnii* themselves, but also to their freedmen who bore the name *Volumnius* (cf. e.g. CIL XI 1944=EDR143244=EDCS-22000730; CIL XI 1959=EDR143508=EDCS-22000745; CIL XI 2024=EDR143995=EDCS-22100176; AE 1979, 232=EDR077384=EDCS-15800313; AE 2019 1545=EDCS-72600313).

## Ignoti

### Ignotus (CIL VI 3502)

\*[--- A]eschinus

-tribunus militum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI, 3502=EDR129120=EDCS-19700200; PME A 268; Landon 2014-2015, 11-12, no. 2.

Italia/Roma

[--- A]eschinus pater tr(ibunus) [mil(itum) ---?]/ [---] occisus est in Lusita[nia---]

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Due to the damage to the inscription, the origin of [-A]eschinus is unknown. The years of his life were in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.



**Career:**

tr(ibunus militum) ,..., occisus est in Lusita[nia].

[--- A]eschinus) was a Roman equestrian who was appointed as a military tribune during the reign of Augustus. He probably took part in the Cantabrian campaign during which he also fell in Lusitania. He therefore served in one of the legions which fought there (leg. I Germanica, leg. II Augusta, leg. IV Macedonica, leg. V Alaudae, leg. VI Victrix, leg. IX Hispana, leg. X Gemina and leg. XX Valeria Victrix-Le Roux 1982, 61; Farnum 2005, 15-16, 18-21; Landon 2014-2015, 12).

**Commentary:**

Not known. The military tribune presented here bore a personal name (cognomen) [---A]eschinus), which was carried by several freedmen in the Iberian Peninsula (cf. CIL II/7 251=EDCS-09000265: 'C(aius) Num(isius) Ae[s]c(h)inus'); CIL II 4432=EDCS-49900094: '[Se]mpronius L(uci) l(ibertus) Aes[chines?]' or in Latium and Campania (cf. inter alia CIL XIV 3979=EDR130548=EDCS-05801976; CIL XIV 3980=EDR130600=EDCS-05801977). An inscription has been found in Rome commemorating [---A]eschinus, a father who was taken care of by his son, whose name likewise has not been preserved.

# Laterculus

- C(aius) [A]qutius Gallus
- Decimus Aebutius
- Sextus Adgennius Macrinus
- Quintus Aelius Brulla
- Marcus Aemilius [Lepidus]
- Caius Aemilius Fraternal[us]
- [-]Aescionius Capella
- [-Alleni]dus
- Manius Allenius Crassus Caesonius
- [-Al]lenius Strabo
- Quintus Allidius
- Quintus Allius Rufus
- Marcus Allius Rufus
- [-A]llius [R]ufus
- Lucius Ancharius
- Caius Anicius Caesianus
- Titus Annius
- Publius Annius
- Lucius Aponius
- Lucius Appuleius
- Publius Apulanus Sabinus
- Lucius Arrius Salanus
- Marcus Aristius
- Sextus Atellius Paetus
- Sextus Atilius Serranus
- Quintus Atinius Murra
- Publius Attius
- Caius Aufidienus Villus
- Titus Aufidius Spinter
- Titus Aufidius Balbus
- Publius Aufidius
- [-]Aufidius
- Sextus Aulienus
- Publius Aurarius Crassus
- Marcus Aurelius
- [-]Aurelius
- Lucius Autronius Causus
- Caius Avienus
- Caius Avilius Gavianus
- Caius Baebius
- Lucius Baebius Balbus
- Publius Baebius Tuticanus
- Publius Baebius
- Quintus Baebius
- Marcus Bar[r]onius Sura
- Manius Betius Burianus
- Lucius Blatius Ventinus
- Lucius Bovius Celer
- Lucius Brutt[iennus]
- Lucius Brutt[iennus]
- Marcus Cacijs Cerna
- Quintus Caecilius
- Lucius Caecilius Flaccus
- Lucius Caesienus Firm[us]
- Marcus Calidius Balbinus
- [- Calpurnius Asiaticus
- Lucius Campanius Flaccus
- Caius Caprius
- Marcus Carisius Alpinus
- Lucius Cassius Longinus
- Publius Cassius Po[---]
- Caius Castricius Calvus
- Lucius Cellius
- Marcus Cestius
- Marcus Cincius
- Appius Claudius Pulcher
- Aulus Clodius Flaccus
- Titus Clodius Proculus
- [-] Clodius
- [C]n(aeus) Clovatus
- Publius Clusius Gallus
- Marcus Coelius Lectus
- Cnaeus Cornelius
- [- Corne]lius Menodor(us)
- [- C]ornelius Balbus
- Caius Cornelius Cornutus
- Caius Coruncanius Oricula
- Marcus Crepereius
- Lucius Curiatius
- [- Cu]rtilius
- Cnaeus Dupilius
- [Aulus Ergi]lius Rufus
- Caius Ennius Marsus
- Erucius
- Quintus Fabius Carpet[anus]
- Marcus Feridius

- Lucius Firmius Pollio
- [-] Flavius Gallus
- Manius Fonteius
- Aulus Fonteius
- Quintus Fufidius
- Caius Fundilius
- Aulus Gabinius
- Gavius Aquilo
- Quintus Gav[i]us Aquila
- Quintus Hortensius Hortalus
- Caius Iulius Caesar
- Caius Iulius Caesar Strabo Vopiscus
- Caius Iulius Caesar
- [C(aius) Iul(ius)] Avectius
- Quintus Laberius Durus
- Sextus Lucilius
- M(arcus) [M]aia[ni(us)]
- M(arcus) Maioleius
- Caius Mevulanus
- Lucius Minucius Basileus
- Caius Octavius Graecinus
- Caius Octavius
- Marcus Orfius
- Marcus Petreius
- Lucius Petronius
- [-]Petronius
- Cn(aeus) Plancius
- Titus Pompeius
- Titus Pompeius Longinus
- Caius Pompeius
- Caius Popillius
- Caius Popillius Laenas
- Marcus Porcius Cato (Uticensis)
- Caius Rabeirius/Caius Rabirius
- Lucius Septimius
- Quintus Sertorius
- Quintus Servilius Caepio
- Caius Servilius Bracchus/Brocchus
- Marcus Teiedius
- Cnaeus Tremellius
- Caius Teutius
- Lucius Valerius Flaccus
- Marcus Valerius Messalla Niger
- Marcus Vecilius Campus
- Caius Visellius Varro
- Lucius Volumnius Strabo
- Ignotus / [--- A]eschinus

# Tribuni militum in praetorio (from the 1st century BC to the 3rd century AD)

## Nomina gentilicia

### A

### Aelii

\*[A]elius Monimus / P(ublius) Ae[l(ius)] [M]onim[us]?

-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 224=ILS 2185=Denkm 55=EDR141299=EDCS-17200363; CIL III 13720=EDH 043307=EDCS-31900169; Meens 2008, 396, no. 98.

Italia/Roma

Herculi Invicto et / dibus omnibus deabus/q(ue) sacrum pro salutem / Imp(eratoris) L(uci) Sept(imi) Severi et / M(arco) Aurelio Antoni/no Caesari Aug(ustis) nn(ostris) / et [[C(aio) Fulvio Plauti]]/[ano] c(larissimo) v(iro) / pr(aefecto) pr(aetorio) et tri(bunis) [A]elio Monimo / Trebio Germano / [[[centurionibus]]] exercitatoribus / [A]elius Sabinianus / Aur(elius) Titianus Genio / t(urmae) Optati ob reditum / numeri votis feli/cissimis T(itus) Fla(vius) Res/pectus C(aius) Severin[i]us / Vitalis Se[xt]us Ge/mellinius Pude(n)s a(ram) s(umptu) s(uo) / fecerunt / dedi-c-a-ve-runt / V Idus Iunias Later/ano et Rufino co(n)s(ulibus)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

P(ublius) Ae[l(ius)] [M]onim[us] was a centurion in the *Legio I Italica* (CIL III 13720=EDH 043307=EDCS-31900169), and [A]elius Monimus discussed here was a tribune of a troop of horsemen of the equestrian bodyguard of Septimius Severus and Caracalla (i.e. the *equites singulares Augusti*). If the identification of these two individuals is correct, then, perhaps, he may have come from Altimir, in Moesia inferior. He lived during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### Career:

[(centurio)] leg(ionis) I Ita[l(icae)]?

[primus pilus?]

tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

The career of [Publius?] [A]elius Monimus may have started, as a Roman *eques* (centurio ex equite Romano) with the rank of centurion in the *Legio I Italica*. He then received an appointment as a tribune in the mounted bodyguard of the rulers of the Roman state (i.e.

the equites singulares Augusti). In 197 AD he commanded one of the two detachments of this formation (numerus equitum singularium Augusti). Each was stationed in a separate camp. Such a 1,000-man detachment was divided into smaller squadrons (turmae). His years of service fall at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

*Aelius* was a Roman name borne by representatives of the *Aelii*. This gentilicial name was of Italian origin (cf. ThLL I 963-965; Chase 1897, 129; K.-L. Elvers, DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari, col. 169; Minkova 2000, 18; Kakoschke 2006, 58-60, no. 24; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 186-187). However, by the 2nd and 3rd centuries it was obviously already an imperial name, the bearer of which belonged to a family recently enjoying the status of Roman citizens. This family name was particularly popular in the Danubian and Dalmatian provinces, due the active policy of granting Roman citizenship rights during the reigns of Hadrian and later Antoninus Pius (cf. Alföldy 1969, 43-46; Minkova 2000, 18). In the case of the [A]elius Monominus presented in this biography - bearing in mind the circumstances of the formation of the *Legio I Italica* (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 363; Farnum 2005, 15), the possible Italic origin of his family may also come into play.

His equestrian status remains questionable.

**\*P(ublius) Aelius P(ubli) f(ilius) Quir(ina tribu) Primianus  
- tribunus cohortis IIII vig(illum)**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VIII 9045=ILS 2766=EDCS-23200053; PIR<sup>2</sup>; PME A 233; Dobson 1978, 308-309, no. 216; Sablayrolles 1996, 569-572, no. 54; Meens 2008, 453, no. 150.

Mauretania Caesariensis/Sour El-Ghozlane/Sour el Ghozlame/Souk el-Ghoziane/Sour-Ghozlan/Ghorfa Uled Selama/Aumale/Auzia

P(ublio) Ael(io) P(ubli) f(ilio) Q(uirina) Primiano / eq(uiti) R(omano) trib(uno) coh(ortis) IIII S<u>/g(am)b(rorum) a mil(itii)s primo p(ilo) trib(uno) / coh(ortis) IIII vig(illum) ex dec(urione) a(lae) / Thrac(um) pr(ae)p(osito) vex(illationis) eqq(uitum) / Mauror(um) defenso(ri) prov(inciae) suae dec(urioni) III / coll(oni)arum) Auz(iensis) et Rusg(uniensis) / et Equiz(etensis) P(ublius) Aeli(us) Primus dec(urio) col(oniae) / Auz(iensis) prius morte / praeventus quam / ded(icaret) pat(ri) piissimo / Ael(ia) Audi f(ecit) fil(ia) pat(ri) / d(e) d(icavit)que XIII Kal(endas) / Mar(tias) p(rovinciae) CCXVI

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Publius Aelius Primianus was enrolled in the *tribus Quirina* and came from Auzia in Mauretania Caesariensis. He lived in the first half of the 3rd century AD.

**Career:**

decurio alae Thracum  
 praepositus vexillationi eqq(uitum) Maurorum  
 defensor provinciae suae (Mauretaniae Caesariensis)  
 tribunus cohortis quartae S<u>gambrorum  
 primus pilus  
 tribunus cohortis quartae vigilum  
 decurio coloniae Auz(iensis)

Publius Aelius Primianus was a Roman *eques*. His service in the Roman army began in a unit of Thracian cavalry (Ala II Thracum Augusta pia fidelis) (cf. Spaul 1994, 231-233, no. 82). There he was given the position of decurion (decurio) which meant that he commanded one of the three decuria - a team of ten horsemen - in a thirty-two-man squadron (turma). According to his inscription Publius Aelius Primianus next took part in a military expedition during which he was appointed commander of a detachment of Moorish cavalry. At this time, the turn of 253 and 254 AD, an uprising was taking place throughout Africa. Publius Aelius Primianus took part in the battles against the barbarians, since it is recorded in his inscription that he was 'defender of his province' (cf. Cagnat 1892, 60; Saxer 1967, 53-54, no. 98). In turn, the next step in his career was to receive an appointment as tribune in the fourth cohort of the auxiliary force (tribunus cohortis quartae S<u>gambrorum) (cf. Spaul 2000, 247). Then he got an appointment as centurion in the first centurion of the first legionary cohort (i.e. primus pilus). And finally, he was promoted to tribune in cohort IV of the *vigiles* in Rome, which was the crowning achievement of his military career so far (cf. Sablayrolles 1996, 57, 143, 145-146, 152, 154, 569-572, no. 54). He was also a member of the municipal council of Auzia before his death. His military career dates to 240s and 250s.

**Commentary:**

Of the family of Publius Aelius Primianus, discussed in this biography, his daughter, Aelia Audi is known. She took care of his burial. For a Roman *eques*, Publius Aelius Primianus managed to achieve a remarkable career.

**\*P(ublius) Aelius Valens**

-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

**Sources and Bibliography:**

RMD III 198=CIL XVI 146=Denkm 79=EDH 027990=EDCS-12300350; ILS 511; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 275; Pflaum 1960-1961, nr 332, 870-871, 1045; Dobson 1978, 174-175, no. 207; Rathmann 2006, 224, no. 3; Meens 2008, 445, no. 143.

Thracia/Prodanovtsi/Prodanovci

Imp(erator) Caes(ar) C(aius) Iul(ius) Verus Maximinus Pius / Fel(ix) Aug(ustus) Germ(anicus) Dac(icus) Sar(maticus) maxim(us) p(ontifex) m(aximus) tr(ibunicia) pot(estate) III / co(n) s(ul) p(ater) p(atriciae) proc(onsul) et C(aius) Iul(ius) Ver(us) Maximus nobilis(simus) / Caes(ar)

equit(ibus) et ped(itibus) qui inter singular(es) / militave(runt) novis Maximianis quibus / praeest Aelius Va[l]ens trib(unus) quin(is) et / vicenis plu(ribusve) stipend(iis) emer(itis) dimiss(is) hon(esta) m(issione) / quor(um) nomina subscripta sunt civitat(em) / Romana(m) qui eor(um) non haber(ent) dederunt / et conubium cum ux(oribus) q(uas) tunc habuissent / cum est civitas iis data aut / cum iis quas postea duxissent / dumtaxat singulis. A(n)te d(iem) VII Idus Ian(uarias) L(ucio) Mario Perpetuo et L(ucio) Mummio Corneliano co(n)sulibus [07.01.237] / ex equite dominorum nn(ostorum) Augg(ustorum) / M(arco) Aurelio Mucatr(ali) fil(io) Zerula(e) Ulp(ia) Serdica ex Thrac(ia) / descript(um) et recognit(um) ex tabula aerea quae fixa est Romae / in muro pos(t) templum divi Aug(usti) ad Minervam

### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Publius Aelius Valens is not known. He served during the 3rd century AD.

### Career:

tribunus equitum singularium  
vir egregius  
procurator eorum / Augustorum/  
procurator (et) praefectus provinciae Sardiniae

Publius Aelius Valens probably began his military service in the Imperial equestrian bodyguard during the reign of Alexander Severus. He fulfilled the census criterion of a Roman *eques* since he was appointed tribune of one of the two thousand-strong units of this formation (in year 237 AD). The 240s, that is during the reign of Philip the Arab and his son, was the moment when Publius Aelius Valens, as a Roman *eques*, was nominated imperial procurator which required equestrian rank, and was appointed governor of the Roman province of Sardinia (in the years 244-247 AD), with the rank of *ducenarius*. And for which he received an honorarium of 200,000 sesterces a year (see procurator *ducenarius*).

### Gentilial name (nomen gentile) and family name (familia):

The name *Aelius* was probably given to the father of the tribune of the *equitum singularium Augusti* presented here in the reign of Emperor Hadrian or under Antoninus Pius, together with the right of Roman citizenship (cf. Speidel 1994, 70-71; Kakoschke 2006, 58-60). In the late 20s and early 40s of the second century AD, a certain Publius Aelius Elius Valens) served in the *equites singulares Augusti* (CIL VI 31151=Denkm 15=EDR156887=EDCS-18700112: 'dec(urio) f(actus) ex n(umero) eq(uitum) sing(ularium) Aug(usti)'); Speidel 1965, 49), who attained the rank of decurion. The standard period of service in this formation was 25 years. Publius Aelius Valens, a decurion, could probably have come from outside Italy (cf. Weiss 2017, 30). Be that as it may, while Publius Aelius Valens came from a plebeian family, as tribune he himself had achieved equestrian status.

### Commentary:

In spite of the promotions he achieved, it is possible that Publius Aelius Valens, or someone from the same family who bore the same *duo nomina*, may have been the testamentary heir (heres)

of a certain [G]emellinus who was serving in the imperial armories of the *equites singulares*, and who came from Dalmatia (cf. CIL VI 3261=Denkm 580=EDR152599=EDCS-18900514: 'D(is)] M(anibus). `A(rmorum) c(ustodi)' / [--- G]emellino / [prot]ect(ori) eq(uitum) sing(ularium) / [d(omini) n(ostri) t(urma)] Liciniani n(atione) / [Da]lm(ata) vix(it) a(nnis) XXXIV / mil(itavit) a(nnis) XIII Ael(ius) Va/les et Aur(elius) Vitalis / her(edes) b(ene) m(erenti) f(ecerunt)').

### \*Aelius Victor

-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XVI 144=ILS 2009=Denkm 76=EDCS-12300348; Meens 2008, 444, no. 142.

#### Italia

Imp(erator) Caes(ar) divi Antonini Magni Pii fil(ius) / divi Severi Pii nepos M(arcus) Aurelius Se/verus Alexander Pius Felix Aug(ustus) pont(ifex) / max(imus) trib(unicia) pot(estate) VIII co(n)s(ul) III p(ater) p(atriciae) / equitib(us) qui inter singulares militaver(unt) / castris novis Severianis quibus prae/est Aelius Victor trib(unus) quinis et vicenis / stipendi(i)s emeritis dimiss(is) hon(es)ta missione quorum nomina sub/scripta sunt ipsis fili(i)sque eorum qui / civitatem Romanam qui eorum / non haberent dedit et conubium / cum uxor(ibus) quas tunc habuissent cum / iis quas postea duxissent dumta/xat singulis / a(nte) d(iem) VII Id(us) Ian(uarias) L(ucio) Virio Agricola et Sex(to) Catio Clementino co(n)s(ulibus) [07.01.230] / ex equite domini n(ostri) Aug(usti) / M(arco) Aurelio Deciani f(ilio) Deciano / colonia Malvense ex Dacia / descript(um) et recognit(um) ex tabula aerea qu(a)e fixa est / Romae in muro pos(t) templ(um) divi Aug(usti) ad Minervam

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Aelius Victor is not known. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### Career:

eques singularis Augusti  
tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

Before being appointed tribune of one of the two thousand-strong detachments in the equestrian bodyguard of the Roman emperors (AD 230), during the reign of Alexander Severus, Aelius Victor may have started his service in the same unit as a private horseman during the reign of Septimius Severus. It is possible that he may have been the testamentary heir (heres) of a certain Claudius M(a)ximus), whose inscription was found at Albanum (Latium et Campania)-CIL XIV 2286=Denkm 673=EDR137654=EDCS-05800252: '[D(is)] M(anibus)/ Claudius M(a)xi/mus eques singu[l(aris)] / Aug(usti) n(ostri) vixit anis / XXXV mil(itavit) anis / X Aelius Victor / aeres bene / m(erenti) posuit').

Subsequently Aelius Victor rose to equestrian rank and was appointed tribune in the equestrian bodyguard of the Roman emperors (i.e. the *equites singulares Augusti*). He served in the early 3rd century AD.



**Commentary:**

The name *Aelius* was probably given to his father as late as the middle of the 2nd century AD by Emperor Hadrian or Antoninus Pius, along with the right of Roman citizenship.

There is no information on the later career of Aelius Victor, *tribunus equitum singularium Augusti*.

**Aemilii**

**\*Paullus Aemilius / [Decimus] Aemilius Paullus / D(ecimi) f(ilius) Fal(erna tribu)**

**-tribunus cohortis III praetoriae**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Ann.* 2.11; 4.42; CIL X 3881=ILS 2686=EDR005715=EDCS-17900590; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 328; PME A 71; Dobson 1978, 175, no.17; Saddington 1991, 3492, 3537, no.5, 3549; Demougin 1992, 217, no.250; Speidel, Doppler 1992, 8-9; Rutledge 2001, 97; Kakoschke 2006, 61, no.48; Chioffi 2008, 11-12, no.2; De Carlo 2015, 69-70.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Capua/Casilinum

Paullo Aemilio D(ecimi) f(ilio) / primo pilo bis / praefectus equit(um) / tribuno c(o)hort(is) / III praetor(iae) / Senecio l(ibertus)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Paullus Aemilius was enrolled in the *tribus Falerna* and came from Capua. He lived at the turn of the 1st BC and 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 primus pilus bis  
 praefectus equitum  
 tribunus cohortis III praetoriae  
 delator

The sequence of military posts which were held by Paullus Aemilius, according to the inscription dedicated to him, strongly suggests that he may have been a Roman plebeian before acquiring the status of an equestrian. On two occasions he served as the first centurion in the first legionary, however, the second time he served as *primus pilus bis* he was member of the so-called, *numerus primipilarius*, which was stationed in Rome (Tac. *Ann.* 2.11: ‘e numero primipilarius Aemilius’; De Laet 1946, 532-533). The very phrase *primus pilus bis* could mean holding this rank for both a period of two years, or the possibility of serving as centurion of the first centurion in the first legion cohort in two different legions. Moreover Paullus

Aemilius is alluded to by an inscription beaten (as a countermark) on the reverse of a worn copper coin (as) found in Zurzach in present-day Switzerland (Speidel, Doppler 1992, 8: 'AEMIL'; Kos, Šemrov 1995, 21, 28, 44 AEMIL (P. Aemilius), 48, 55; De Carlo 2015, 69). Paullus Aemilius participated in the campaign of Germanicus in 16 AD, when he took part in the battles beyond the Weser (Visurgis). It was there that the Romans attacked the Germanic Cherusi (cf. Saddington 1982, 30, 84, 213). Paullus Aemilius belonged to the staff of officers (comites) of Germanicus stationed Germania inferior and took part in the operation to entrap Arminius. It is possible that Paullus Aemilius was by then formally transferred to the Roman auxiliary forces, where Lucius Stertinius also held in command, and where he himself may have exercised command over a troop of horsemen (praefectis equitum) from Moesia (ala Moesiaca - cf. Spaul 1994, 163-164, no.57). After this campaign, i.e. after 16 AD, he was transferred to the Praetorian Guard, where he was promoted to tribune in the IV Praetorian cohort, the crowning achievement of his equestrian career to date. In turn, in the year 25 AD Paullus Aemilius, as *vir militaris* and as a former tribune of the Praetorian cohorts and imperial *delator*, gave testimony as a witness before the Senate in Rome, which decisively incriminated the rhetor Votienus Montanus, accused of *maistreas*, and guaranteed his sentence of exile, from which he never returned alive (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> V 998; Rutledge 2001, 97).

### Commentary:

The name *Aemilius* derived from the individual name (praenomen) *Aemus* (with the suffix *-ilius*), was originally borne by representatives of the *Aemilii*, which was a patrician *gens*. Over time, it became one of the most popular ones among the Romans (cf. ThLL I 966-969; Minkova 2000, 20). The Paullus Emilius dealt with here, or more precisely perhaps Decimus Aemilius Paullus, belonged to the originally *Aemilii* of Capua. It is possible that the family of this Roman equestrian descended from some plebeian clients of the *Aemilii Paulli*, various branches of the *gens Aemilia*, who were Roman aristocratic nobles. Moreover, the *Aemilii* family of Capua, including the tribune of the IV Praetorian cohort dealt with here, and more broadly, representatives of the wider *gens Aemilia*, appeared in this city at the end of the first century BC. Decimus Aemilius, the father of Paullus Aemilius, was possibly one of the Roman veterans who were settled at Casilinum, a military colony located in the neighbourhood of Capua in the *ager Campanus* (cf. Keppie 1983, 8, 24, 34, 50, 52-54, 143-144).

The fact that only his freedman Senecio took care of the burial of the Roman *equus* Paullus Aemilius, suggests that he may have died childless (cf. Kajanto 1965, 301). On the other hand, however, a female representative of the *Aemilii* is known, who lived in Capua probably in the second half of the first century AD. Moreover, *Decimi Aemilii* are known from Rome itself, where it was borne by freedmen (cf. De Carlo 2015, 69-70). This is hardly surprising, since the Paullus Aemilius, like other Roman *equites*, probably had a home in Rome, and may have lived there for many years.

**\*Aemilius Pacensis****-tribunus cohortis urbanae****Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Hist.* 1.20; 1.87; 2.12; 3.73; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 387; Freis 1967, 11-12, 64; Dobson 1978, 205, no.77; Birley 1988c, 41; Demougin 1992, 565, no.672; Morgan 2006, 102-103; Meens 2008, 317, no.38.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Aemilius Pacensis is unknown. He died exactly on 19 December 69 AD.

**Career:**

tribunus cohortis urbanae

Aemilius Pacensis, fulfilling the census criterion as an equestrian, was appointed tribune of one of the urban cohorts (*cohors urbana*) in Rome. Thanks to references in Tacitus, we know that he was a participant in the events of the civil war in Rome in 69 AD. At the beginning of January of the year, Aemilius Pacensis was stripped of his rank as tribune of the city cohorts by Emperor Galba (cf. Wellesley 1975, 20). However, when Galba was assassinated in Rome in 15 January 69 AD following a revolt by soldiers of the Praetorian cohorts (PIR<sup>2</sup> S 723), and Othon took over from him (PIR<sup>2</sup> S 109), he was reinstated in the city cohorts, probably in late January. Aemilius Pacensis, together with T(itus) Suedius Clemens (PIR<sup>2</sup> S 947) and Antonius Novellus (PIR<sup>2</sup> A 857) represented Othon in negotiations with Vitellius's commanders aimed to settle the dispute over power in the Roman state, which ended in early March 69 AD. (PIR<sup>1</sup> V 499; PIR<sup>2</sup> V 740). The sailing having started, they set out, presumably from Ostia, for Gallia Narbonensis at the head of the imperial expeditionary corps (cf. Chilver 1970/71, 103; Wellesley 1975, 49-50). It was the task of these three imperial commanders (*duces*) and their subordinates of around 2,000 soldiers, who were drawn from the Praetorian and urban cohorts, to attack Vitellius' supporters there. Once they had reached the coast of Gallia Narbonensis and the Alpes Maritimae, drawing away at least some of the troops from Vitellius' army, which was marching southwards towards Italy. However, the strategic objective of this expedition was not achieved. Both of the corps from Vitellius' army, at the latest in March/April 69 AD, found themselves in northern Italy (cf. Chilver 1979, 124-125). Aemilius Pacensis himself was captured by rebellious sub-commanders. However, he managed to free himself and return to Rome. There he was able to continue serving in the ranks of the city cohorts. Although Vitellius took over power in the Roman state after the suicide of Othon (on 16.04.69 AD), there was a resumption of fratricidal fighting from 1 July 69 AD due to Vespasian's revolt (PIR<sup>1</sup> F 263; PIR<sup>2</sup> F 398). It was now that Aemilius Pacensis, serving under the command of Flavius Sabinus (PIR<sup>2</sup> F 352), prefect of the cities (*praefectus urbi*) and at the same time brother of Vespasian, decided to join the the Flavian camp in Rome itself. On 19 December 69 AD, a showdown between the soldiers of the city cohorts and the Vitellian praetorians took place on the Capitoline Hill. In the course of these battles Flavius Sabinus, prefect of the city (*praefectus urbi*) and the urban cohort soldiers (*urbanici*) trying to protect him, were killed. On the Capitoline Hill, the temple of Jupiter was set on fire and senior officers were killed. Aemilius

Pacensis and three other *viri militares* mentioned by name by Tacitus died (cf. Tac. *Hist.* 1.46; 3.73; Nicols 1978, 26-30, 108, 117, 161-162).

**Commentary:**

The forename (praenomen) of Aemilius Pacensis is not known. The proper name (cognomen) Pacensis of this *vir militaris*, as has been pointed out by Eric Birley (1988c, 41) was extremely rare. It is therefore difficult to identify from where Aemilius Pacensis may have come, and where his family may have lived.

The equestrian status Aemilius Pacensis is beyond dispute.

**\*L(ucius) Aemilius Rufus et [-]us Pudens**

- tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) II[I vel III] vigilum et tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) VII vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 4500=AE 1912 239=EDR072537=EDCS-11900214; *Saxer 1967*, 111, no.339; Sablayrolles 1996, 151, 557, nos 23-24.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

L(ucio) Venuleio Apro[nia]no II / L(ucio) Sergio Paul[lo] II co(n)s(ulibus) / M(arco) Bassaeo Rufo pr(aefecto) [vig(illum), - V]er[io] Chari]tone s(ub)pr(aefecto) / L(ucio) Aemilio Rufo tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) II[II ---]o Pudente / tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) VII ((centurionibus)) Quintio Valeria[no coh(ortis)] VI Iulio / Martiale coh(ortis) VII Rufrio Octobre coh(ortis) I Opilio Dext[ro] / coh(ortis) II Iuventio Rixione optione sub cura eo[rum ii] / qui discenderunt Id(ibus) Decembr(ibus) ((centuria)) Marc[iana?] / C(aio) Aemilio C(ai) f(ilio) [---] Arn(ensi) (:centurione cohortis) VII felic[iter] / L(ucius) Herennius L(uci) l(ibertus) Scapta(ia) Vindex Flor(entina) f(rumentum) p(ublicum) a(ccepit) d(ie) IX t(abula) LV <c>(ognita) c(ausa) / [...] a(ccepit) d(ie) VII t(abula) LXIX <c>(ognita) c(ausa) [...] / Q(uintus) Antonius Q(uinti) l(ibertus) Iul(ia) Coriscus Luco Fer(oniae) f(rumentum) p(ublicum) a(ccipit) d(ie) / titulus dedic(atus) VI Id(us) Mart(ias) isdem co(n)s(ulibus)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origins of Lucius Aemilius Rufus and [---]us Pudens are not known. The two tribunes of the cohortes vigilum mentioned here lived in the second century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
[primus pilus?]  
tribuni cohortium vigilum

Both Lucius Aemilius Rufus and [---]us Pudens must have been of equestrian status at the time they were appointed as tribunes in the cohorts of *vigiles*. The content of the inscription, which lists the names of the Roman officers and other soldiers of this formation, is dated 10 March

168 AD. In the Ostia area, the soldiers of these cohorts of vigils took part in the distribution of the grain dole (*frumentum publicum*).

**Commentary:**

The name *Aemilius* was borne by a number of soldiers of the cohorts of vigiles. Instances of Romans bearing an identical tria nomina to the Lucius Aemilius Rufus dealt with here occur in Roman Africa (cf. CIL VIII 4902=EDCS-13001143; AE 2010 1850=EDCS-08800445).

The presence of soldiers at Ostia belonging to formations that were part of the garrison of the Roman capital was due to the importance and significance of the supply of grain to the citizens of Rome. Thus, already during the reign of Augustus, soldiers of the cohort VI praetoria were present there, and during the reign of Claudius the *urbaniciani* were present there. From Hadrian's reign onwards, soldiers of the *cohortes vigilum* were sent to Ostia. The presence in Ostia of *vexillationes*, i.e. 'seconded units', which included soldiers from the various of the *cohortes vigilum*, as is illustrated by the example of the tribunes Lucius Aemilius Rufus and [---]Jus Pudens and is testified to by epigraphic material dating to the reign of Marcus Aurelius. During this period inscriptions giving the names of soldiers who were delegated for a period of at least four months a year to serve in Ostia, detail which centuria belonging to the *cohortes vigilum* he came from. At any one time, around 40 soldiers could be detached there, and at their head the tribunes of the *cohortes urbanae* detailed to command them (cf. Baillie Reynolds 1926, 111-113; Saxer 1967, 110-116).

## Alfeni

**\*L(ucius) Alfenus Avitianus**

-tribunus cohortis III vigilum

-tribunus cohortis XII urbanae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL II 3399=ILS 367=AE 2009 629=EDCS-05502782; Freis 1967, 83, no.13; Dobson 1978, 262, no.144; Sablayrolles 1996, 372, no.78; Meens 2008, 372, no.78.

Hispania citerior/Finana

Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) / L(ucio) Aurelio / Vero Aug(usto) Ar/men(iaco) Part(hico) max(imo) / Med(ico) p(ontifici) m(aximo) tr(ibunicia) p(otestate) V / co(n)s(uli) III / L(ucius) Alfenus Avi/tianus p(rimus) p(ilus) tr(ibunus) / coh(ortis) III vig(ilum) / XII urbana(e)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Alfenus Avitianus was a native of Finana in Hispania Citerior who lived during the second century AD. Probably his family belonged to the *tribus Arnensis* (cf. CIL II 3401=AE 2009 630=EDCS-05502784) and came from the area of Hispania Tarraconensi (colonia Caesar Augusta; cf. Kubitschek 1889, 190).

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 primus pilus  
 tribunus cohortis III vigilum  
 tribunus cohortis XI[I u]rbanae

The career of Lucius Alfenus Avitianus suggests that he may already have been of equestrian status (centurio ex equite Romano) when he began his career. At that time, the lowest rank with which he could have started his service was probably that of centurion. Either way, according to the wording of his inscription, the record of which has not, unfortunately been preserved in its entirety, he was promoted to *primus pilus*. After a period of legionary service in the legion, he found his way to Rome, where he was appointed as a tribune in cohort III of the *vigiles*. Another promotion transferred him to the *urbanici*, where, as tribune, he was given command of soldiers in cohort XIII *urbana*. It is possible that he was given further promotions, but the further parts of the inscription have not survived. His career fell in the 160s AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Alfenus* bore by Lucius was of Italic origin. From the 1st century BC onwards, the *Alfeni* lived in the area of Rome and Italy. The known representatives of the *Alfeni Avitiani* family belonged to the decurional aristocracy (ordo decurionum) in Spain (Hispania citerior) in the first half of the 2nd century AD (cf. CIL II 3401=AE 2009 630=EDCS-05502784, Abula/Aboula/Alaba/Alba Bastetanorum: ‘L(ucio) Alfeno Arn(ensi tribu) / Avitiano / [-----] / ordo rei p(ublicae) / [---] de//crevit [---]/’). But this family name is extremely rare (cf. ThLL I 1539).

The promotion to the rank of military tribune was the culmination of the career of Lucius Alfenus Avitianus. He was perhaps the “homonymous grandfather” to the *Lucii Alfeni Avitiani* family from the 3rd century AD (cf. CIL VI 2104=ILS 5039; CIL VI 2108=AE 1896 152; CIL III 3637=EDCS-26600559; EDH075019=EDCS-67800056).

**Ans(---)**

**\*P(ublius) Ans(---)**

- tribunus cohortis III praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 2004 310=EDR00653=EDCS-33400587; Panciera 2004, 284-285, no.3; Meens 2008, 271, no.1; Landon 2014-2015, 21, no.11; Crimi 2021, 102, 163.

Italia/Roma

Herma f(ecit) / Tycheni / contubernali / suae / P(ubli) Ans(---) tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) / III pr(aetoriae) / vestiplicae / memoriae / an(norum) XXII

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

It is not possible to establish the origin of Publius Ans(---) due to the failure of the inscription to preserve his *nomen gentile*. He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) III pr(aetoriae)

Publius Ans(---) was of equestrian status when he was appointed tribune of the Third Praetorian Cohort (cohors III praetoria). He served during the period of rule of the Julio-Claudian dynasty.

**Commentary:**

The *nomen gentile* Ans(---) of Publius is abbreviated and it is only recorded in the text of an epitaph that was dedicated to a deceased slave named Tyche (cf. Solin 2003, 479) buried at Rome. She was the dresser (vestipli(c)a) of the said tribune of the Third Praetorian Cohort. With his knowledge and consent, as legal owner, she lived in a *contubernium* with Herma (cf. Solin 2003, 364), who was also a slave of Publius Ans(---). Tyche lived for a total of 22 years. Herma was responsible for her burial erection of her grave stele with an inscription commemorating her (memoriae [causa]). One might guess that Herma was able to cover the funeral expenses from his so-called *peculium*, i.e. the property that he was allowed to multiply, obviously with the knowledge and consent of his owner (i.e. dominus).

Silvio Panciera indicated the family names that could be restored for the tribune dealt with here. These included *Ansius*, *Ansidius*, *Ansuleius*, *Ansicius* and *Anspanius* (cf. among others CIL VI 37524; CIL VI 37996; ThLL II 126). Of the individuals who bore these names, taking into account their legal and social status, and, of course, chronological considerations, it is probably only one individual, from Capua, that could hypothetically coincide with the Publius Ans(---) presented here (cf. CIL X 4013).

## Antonii

**\*Antonius Honoratus**

-tribunus cohortis I praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Plut. *Galb.* 14.2; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 839; Demougin 1992, 542-543, no.641.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Antonius Honoratus is not known.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis I praetoriae / πρώτος δὲ τῶν χιλιάρχων χιλίαρχος

The military tribune presented in this biography must have been of equestrian status to hold this rank in the Praetorian cohorts. Antonius Honoratus, in July 68 AD, prevented Nimfidius Sabinus from being proclaimed emperor by the praetorians in their barracks (castra praetoria). According to Plutarch's account he criticized the soldiers of the Praetorian cohorts for their lack of loyalty to Galba. In Plutarch's description, he was said to be 'the first among the Praetorian tribunes', i.e. a tribune of the First Praetorian Cohort (cohors I praetoria).

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Antonius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 82-83, no. 96). It was plebeian name and *gens Antonia* was probably plebeian (cf. K.-L. Elvers, DNP 1 [1996] A-Ari, col.808-809). This name was borne by representatives of the *Antonii* family (cf. Minkova 2000, 24). From the late Republican period onwards its popularity spread beyond Italy. An inscription is known from Xanten (Germania Inferior) in which the name Marcus Antonius Honoratus occurs (cf. CIL XIII 8652=EDCS-11100746) can be read. However, there is no certainty at all whether there could have been any kinship between this Roman and the Praetorian cohort tribune discussed in this biography.

Although the behaviour of Antonius Honoratus prevented the usurpation of Nymphidius Sabinus and enabled Galba to take power in Rome without conflict, in the long term, as the following months in late 68 and early 69 AD would show, this did not prevent conflict from arising between the new Roman emperor and the soldiers of the Praetorian cohorts, who were disappointed by the policy he pursued.

**\*L(ucius) Antonius M(arci) f(ilius) Fab(ia tribu) Naso**

-tribunus cohortis IIII vigilum

-tribunus cohortis XV urba[nae

-tribunus cohortis XI urbanae

-tribunus cohortis IX praetoriae

-tribunus cohortis I praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Hist.* 1.20; CIL III 14387=ILS 9199; CIL III 6993=ILS 253; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 854; PME A 139; Pflaum 1960-1961, 85-87, no.36; Freis 1967, 8-9, 64, 81, 93; Zuckermann 1968, 42, 46-47, 54, 56-57; Dobson 1978, 203-204, no.75; Maxfield 1981, 186, 205; Demougin 1992, 597-599, no.703; Richier 2004, 182-185, no.47; Meens 2008, 313-315, no.36.

Syria/Baalbek/Balabakk/Heliopolis

[L(ucio)] Antonio M(arci) f(ilio) Fab(ia) / Nasoni / [(centurioni) le]g(ionis) III Cyrenaicae / [(centurioni) le]g(ionis) XIII Geminae / [honorat]o albata decursione ab Imp(eratore) / [--- c]



ivitatis Colaphianorum / [primo] pilo leg(ionis) XIII Geminae trib(uno) leg(ionis) I Italic(ae) / [trib(uno) coh(ortis)] VIII vigilum trib(uno) coh(ortis) XV urb(anae) / [trib(uno) coh(ortis)] XI urban(ae) trib(uno) coh(ortis) IX praet(oriae) / [donato] ab Imperatore [--- co]ron(a) / [valla]ri corona au[rea] vexillis / [duob]us has[tis puris] duobus / [pri]m[o pilo bis le]g(ionis) XIV Gem(inae) / [trib(uno) coh(ortis)] I praet(oriae) et pra[ep]osito supra / [vetera]nos Romae m[o]rantium / [pluriu]m exercituum proc(uratori) Aug(usti) / [Po]nto et B[ithyni]ae / [--- A]urel[ius ---]IA

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Antonius Naso was enrolled in the *tribus Fabia* and came from Heliopolis (colonia, Baalbek) in Syria. He lived during the first century AD.

### Career:

[(centurio) le]g(ionis) III Cyrenaicae  
 [(canturio) le]g(ionis) XIII Geminae  
 [honorat]us albata decursione ab imp(eratore)  
 [praef(ectus)] civitatis Colophianorum  
 [primus] pilus leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae)  
 trib(unus) leg(ionis) I Italic(ae)  
 [trib(unus) coh(ortis)] VIII vigilum  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) XV urba[n(ae)]  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) XI urban(ae)  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) IX prae[t(oriae)]  
 donatus] ab imperator[e Nerone co]ron(a) [valla]ri, corona au[rea]  
 vexillis [duob]us, ha[stis puris] du[o]bus  
 [primus pilus bis le]g(ionis) XIV Gem(inae)  
 [trib(unus) coh(ortis)] I praet(oriae)  
 pra[ep]ositus supra [vetera]nos Romae m[o]rantium [pluriu]m exercituum  
 proc(urator) Aug(usti) provinciae [Po]nti et B[ithyni]ae

The military career of Lucius Antonius Naso can be divided into several stages. The first consisted of the functions and positions he held before 66 AD, when, as a military tribune (tribunus legionis I Italicae), he took part in the formation of legion I *Italica*. Before this in the early 60s AD, Lucius Antonius Naso, of equestrian status, began his military service in Egypt (Nicomopolis), where he was appointed centurion in the legion III *Cyrenaica*. He was later transferred to Pannonia (Poetovio) retaining the same rank of centurion, but in the legion XIII *Gemina*. Here he was honoured by the Emperor Nero with a white parade robe (albata decursione ab imperatore), i.e. (tunic and cloak), which may have been an honour reserved for Roman *equites*. Moreover, Lucius Antonius Naso was appointed Roman administrator of the *Colapiani* community (praefectus civitatis Colophianorum). In this way he was drawn into in the Roman administration of the *civitates peregrinae* in Pannonia, and actively participated in the establishment of the first Roman *praefecturae* in the area (cf. Mócsy 1974, 69). It is possible that his active attitude may have hastened his appointment as *primus plus* in legion XIII *Gemina*. After this post, typically for an individual of equestrian rank, he was appointed military tribune in the legion I *Italica* in 65/66 AD, where he took part in the formation of this

entire new Roman military unit from scratch. Lucius Antonius Naso undoubtedly enjoyed the favour of Nero, from whom he received successive appointments as tribune in units that formed part of the garrison of Rome (tribunus coh. IIII vigilum (66/67), tribunus coh. XV urbanae (67/68), trib. coh. XI urbanae (68), trib. coh. IX praetoriae) together with military awards (*dona militaria*). While serving as a tribune in the Praetorian Guard, Lucius Antonius Naso was dismissed in early January 69 AD, as the Emperor Galba came to power. However, already at the end of January 69 AD, he was reinstated by the Emperor Otho, who appointed him, for the second time, as *primus pilus* in the legion XIV *Gemina* (i.e. *primus pilus bis leg(ionis) XIV Geminae*-in 69 AD). In the second half of 69 AD, he was again dismissed from service this time by Emperor Vitellius. And again, from 70 AD, he was reinstated, having been appointed *tribunus cohortis I praetoriae*. The command of the Praetorian corps was held by Titus, son of Vespasian (71 AD), and the task of Lucius Antonius Naso was to supervise the operation of settling the dismissed Praetorian veterans in the colonies [*praepositus supra veteranos Romae m(o)rantium m(o)rantes plurium exercituum*]. His participation would have meant that he would have received command of the Roman *veterani*, who would have been drawn from both the Praetorian ranks and the legions and who will be settled in Reate, in the heart of the Sabine country, and in Aquae Cutiliae, among other places. These new Roman colonists would be enrolled in the *tribus Quirinia* (cf. Keppie 1984b, 92-94; Todisco 1999, 64). The career of Lucius Antonius Naso, culminated in his imperial appointment as financial procurator in the province of Pontus-Bithynia, held in 77/78 AD, for which he received an honorarium of 200,000 sesterces a year (procurator ducenarius). To be more precise, he was to hold this post between March and July 78 AD (cf. Zuckermann 1968, 46).

#### Commentary:

Representatives of the *Antonii* family are recorded in Heliopolis (Baalbek, Balabakk). A relative of Lucius Antonius Naso may have been Antonius Taurus (Antonius Taurus).

The career of this military tribune is an example of the advancement of *equestris nobilitas* (cf. Demougin 1992, 599). Another surprising feature in the career of Lucius Antonius Naso was the successive occupation of tribunicial posts in the formations that made up the garrison of Rome, i.e. the *cohortes vigilum*, *cohortes urbanae*, and *cohortes praetoriae*. In the *urbaniciani*, he commanded two cohorts. These were the soldiers of *cohors XV urbanae*, who were stationed in Puteoli, and the soldiers of *cohors XI urbanae*, who were quartered in Rome. It is possible that during the period from AD 66 to early AD 69, when he served in the aforementioned three formations, he held the post of tribune for less than a full twelve months. This holds true not just for the command of the *cohors IX praetoriae* from which, in early January 69 AD, he was dismissed by Galba.

#### \*M(arcus) Antonius Proculus

-tribunus cohortis VI vigilum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XIV 4388=EDR106386=EDCS-11900107; *Saxer 1967, 113-114, no.353*; *Sablayrolles 1996, 563-564, no.43*; *Meens 2008, 430, no.131*; *Faure 2013, 633, no.115*.

Italia/ Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

Dedicata pr(idie) Non(as) Apr(iles) [---] / Gentiano et Basso co(n)s(ulibus) // Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M(arco) A[ur]elio / Antonino Pio Aug(usto) / Brit(annico) max(imo) pont(ifici) max(imo) / p(atr) p(atr)iae trib(unicia) pot(estate) XIII / imp(eratori) / II co(n)s(uli) III proco(n)s(uli) for/tissimo ac super om/nes felicissimo principi / divi Septimi Severi Arab(ici) / Adiab(enici) Part(hici) Brit(annici) Max(imi) filio / divi M(arci) Antonini Pii Germ(anici) Sarm(at)ici / nepoti / divi Antonini Pii pron(epoti) divi Hadrian(i) abn(epoti) / divi Traiani Parth(ici) et divi Nervae adn(epoti) / sub C(aio) Iulio Quintilliano pr(aefecto) vig(ilum)/em(entissimo) v(iro) / curantibus / M(arco) Firmio Amyntiano s(ub)pr(aefecto) / M(arco) Antonio Proculo trib(un) / coh(ortis) VI vig(ilum) praeposito vexillationis

### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origins of Marcus Antonius Proculus are unknown (cf. Sablayrolles 1996, 151). He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

### Career:

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis VI vigilum

praepositus vexillationis

In the case of Marcus Antonius Proculus it can be assumed that he was already of equestrian status when he was appointed tribune of cohort VI of the *vigiles*, having previously filled a post requiring equestrian status. In turn, while serving in this formation, he was appointed commander of the *vexillatio*, which was stationed in Ostia in April 211 AD.

### Commentary:

Individuals with names homonymous to the name borne by the tribune of cohort VI of the *vigiles* presented here are captured in Rome (cf. EDR158070=EDCS-72300124), Roman Africa (cf. CIL VIII 3035=EDCS-21100038; CIL VIII 3036=EDCS-21100039 CIL VIII 4023=EDCS-22200741; CIL VIII 12160=EDCS-24400273) and Britain (RIB 1 1544=EDCS-07900352).

Marcus Antonius Proculus (Marcus Antonius Proculus) was that tribune of the *cohortes vigilum* who, when commanding subordinate soldiers of that formation, was titled as *praepositus vexillationis*. Perhaps, this was the official title referring to the soldiers of the *cohortes vigilum* who were on duty in Ostia. The *Vigiles*, in this particular city, were to be stationed in what is now Oporto (cf. Baillie Reynolds 1926, 111-113; Saxer 1967, 110-116).

**\*T(itus) Antonius [Fab(ia tribu)] Taurus**  
**-tribunus cohortis praetoriae**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Hist.* 1.20; AE 1939 55=IGLS VI 2761=EDCS-15800428; Pflaum 1960-1961, 87-88, no.36a; Dobson 1978, 205, no.76; Birley 1988c, 41-43; Demougin 1992, 544-545, no.644; Meens 2008, 316, no.37.

Syria/Baalbek/Balabakk/Heliopolis

Divo / Vespasian[o] / Aug(usto) / Antoniae T(iti) f(iliae) Pacata et / Priscilla / ex testamento Antoni Tauri p(rimi)p(ilaris) pa[tris]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Titus Antonius Taurus was enrolled in the *tribus Fabia* and came from Heliopolis (Baalbek), a Roman colony in Syria (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 259). He lived in the first century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis praetoriae

procurator

Titus Antonius Taurus enjoyed equestrian status before entering military service, enabling him to enter legionary service as a *primus pilus*. His next appointment was in the Praetorian Guard, where he served with the rank of tribune in an unspecified cohort, until early January 69 AD, when he was dismissed by the Emperor Galba. He returned to service during the reign of Vespasian as imperial procurator. He served during the second half of the first century AD.

**Commentary:**

The name *Antonius* was represented in Heliopolis (Baalbek), Syria (cf. inter al. IGLS VI 2783=EDCS-17700184; IGLS VI 2850=EDCS-17700211). A relative of Titus Antonius Taurus may have been Lucius Antonius Naso, who also came from the same colony. Titus Antonius Taurus had two daughters, Antonia Pacata and Antonia Priscilla, who immortalized his name (duo nomina) in the text of the honorific inscription dedicated to Emperor Vespasian (AE 1939 55=IGLS VI 2761=EDCS-15800428: 'divo Vespasiano Augusto'), probably dating to after 80 AD (cf. Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 101). A homonymous name (duo nomina) was also borne by a certain Antonius Taurus, who was a soldier in the Xth Praetorian cohort serving in the 2nd century AD (cf. CIL VI 2731=EDR103470=EDCS-18900226: 'Antonius Taurus miles / cohortis X pr(aetoriae) ((centuria)) Maríni her(es) / Iuli Potentini fecit / b(ene) m(erenti) víx(it) ann(is) XXXX probat(us) / ann(is) XX stupendior(um) X / coh(ortis) X pr(aetoriae) ((centuria)) Aniceti').

Titus Antonius Taurus was an equestrian whose career culminated in his appointment as imperial procurator. He was also one of the Roman *viri militares* of the late 60s and early 70s of the first century AD.

## Appaeii

### \*L(ucius) Appaeus L(ucii) f(ilius) Pup(inia tribu) Pudens

- tribunus cohortis XII urbanae
- tribunus cohortis X praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XI 6503=EDCS-23200799; Freis 1967, 63, 82, 84; Mench 1968, 328, no. 198; Dobson 1978, 327, no. 246; Sablayrolles 1996, 550-551, no. 12; Meens 2008, 334, no. 51.

Italia/Umbria/Regio VI/Sarsina/Sassina

L(ucio) Appaeo L(uci) f(ilio) / Pup(inia tribu) / Pudenti p(rimo) p(ilo) / trib(uno) coh(ortis) XII / urb(anae) et X praet(oriae) / flamini Flav[ialis] / patron[o] / plebs ur[bana]

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Appaeus Pudens was enrolled in the *tribus Pupinia* and came from Sassina (municipium, Sarsina) in Umbria. He lived in the late 1st and early 2nd century AD.

#### Career:

[centurio?]  
 p(rimus) p(ilus)  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) XII urb(anae)  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) X praet(oriae)  
 flamen Flav[ialis]  
 patronus plebis ur[banae]

Lucius Appaeus Pudens, of equestrian rank, began his military service with the rank of centurion (centurio ex equite Romano). He succeeded in being appointed *primus pilus* and later transferred to the garrison of Rome where he was appointed tribune of the *cohors XII urbana*. He finished his military career with the rank of tribune in the *cohors X praetoria*. The functions he performed as priest and patron of the inhabitants of Sassina followed. Bearing in mind that the Xth Praetorian Cohort was permanently embodied during the reign of Domitian or Trajan, it seems probable that he served at the turn of the first and second centuries AD. (cf. Dobson 1978, 327).

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Appaeus* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 85, no. 102). This family name *Appaeus* occurred sporadically (cf. ThLL II 288-289). Representatives of the *Appaeii*

family are recorded at Sarsina in Umbria as early as the first half of the 1st century AD (cf. AE 1961 153).

From the site of Sarsina (Sassina) comes an inscription which is perhaps linked to the person of Lucius Appaeus Pudens. However, its incomplete text may equally well refer to someone else from the *Appaeii* family (cf. AE 1966 117; AE 1980 406). Either way, the Roman noted in this inscription was to serve as a tribune of the *cohors VII vigilum*.

## Aurelii

### \*Aurelius Masculus

-tribunus cohortis VI vig(ilum)

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XIV 4397=ILS 2158=AE 1889 103=AE 1889 166=EDR106394=EDCS-11900116; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 1556; Pflaum 1960-1961, 855-856, no. 329a. et 329b; *Saxer 1967, nr 355, 113-114*; Dobson 1978, 174, no. 208; Sablayrolles 1996, 568, no 51; Meens 2008, 446, no. 144.

Italia/ Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

Agentibus / Aurelio Diza ((centurione)) / Atilio Vitale ((centurione)) / L(ucio) Septimio Victorino ((centurione)) / Marcio Quinto ((centurione)) / corniculario trib(uni) / Cupentio Geminiano // Domino n(ostro) invictissimo / et super omnes / fortissimo Imp(eratori) / Caes(ari) M(arco) Antonio / Gordiano / Pio Felici Invicto Aug(usto) / pontif(ici) max(imo) trib(unicia) pot(estate) / II co(n)s(uli) proco(n)s(uli) p(atri) p(atriciae) / [---]o praef(ecto) vig(ilum) / p(erfectissimo) v(iro) curantibus Aelio / Spectato subpraef(ecto) vig(ilum) v(iro) / e(gregio) / et Aurelio Masculo tribuno / coh(ortis) VI vig(ilum) praep(osito) / vexillat(ionis) // Dedicata pr(idie) Nonas Febr(uarias) / Imp(eratore) Gordiano Aug(usto) et Aviola / co(n)s(ulibus)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Aurelius Masculus is not known. He lived in the first half of the 3rd century AD.

#### Career:

[centurio?]

[primu spilus?]

tribunus cohortis VI vigilum

praepositus vexillationis

Aurelius Masculus, being of equestrian status, was appointed tribune in the *cohors VI vigilum*. Between December and April 239 AD, he commanded a separate subdivision of *vigiles* (praepositus vexillationis), who were stationed at Ostia at that time. For this reason, in the opinion of Hans-Georg Pflaum (1960-1961, 133, 235, 856) it is not possible to identify him directly with another individual named Marcus Aurelius Masculus, who was governor of the

Maritime Alps. The reason for excluding such a possibility would be that the latter Roman official would have belonged to a group that was paid a salary of 100,000 sesterces per year (the so-called centenarius). Our Aurelius Masculus, as a retired tribune of one of the formations of the garrison of Rome, if he had received another imperial appointment, could have been in the group of Roman officials who were paid a salary of no less than 200,000 sesterces per year (the so-called ducenarius; cf. Sablayrolles 1996, 568). Be that as it may, the career of Aurelius Masculus tribune of *vigiles* fell in the late 220s and early 1530s of the 3rd century AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Aurelius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 107-111, no. 179).

The name *Aurelius* was a widespread name among the Romans (K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 381: ‘Widespread plebeian gentilicium (...), which in ancient etymology is derived from Sabine and was derived via the older form *Auselius* from *sol* (sun)’).

The personal name (cognomen) *Masculus* was probably derived from a gens name (nomen gentile) (cf. Kajanto 1965, 150).

The further fate of *Aurelius Masculus*, equestrian tribune from *cohors VI vigilum*, is not known.

**\*L(ucius) Aurelius Nemesianus**

-tribunus praetorianorum

-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

**Sources and Bibliography:**

SHA Caracal., 6.7; Cass. Dio, 79(78).5.2-3; Herodianus, 4. 14.2-3; AE 1966 606; AE 2005 92=EDCS-36300024; EDCS-67800059; IAMaroc 2.824; P. v. Rohden, *Aurelius* 169, RE 2, 2 [1896] A, col. 2512; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 1561; Dobson 1978, 119; Pflaum 1982, 79-80, 147, no. 316; Thomasson 1984, 422, no. 29; Spaul 1994a, 251, no. 34; RMD V 462; Meens 2008, 437, no. 136; Eck, Pangerl 2015, 211, 218.

Provincia incerta

Imp(erator) Caes(ar) divi Antonini Magni Pii fil(ius) / divi Severi Pii nepos / M(arcus) Aurellius Severus Alexander Pius Felix / Aug(ustus) pontif(ex) max(imus) trib(unicia) pot(estate) II co(n)s(ul) p(ater) p(atriciae) / equitib(us) et peditib(us) q[ui] militaverunt in al(is) / equitib(us) qui inter singular(es) militaver/unt castris novis Severianis quib(us) / praeest Aurel(ius) Nemesianus tribunus / quin(is) et vici(n) pluribusve stipend(iis) / emerit(is) dimissis h(onesta) m(issione) quorum nom(ina) / subscripta sunt civitat(em) Romanam / qui eor(um) non haber(ent) dedit et conub(ium) / cum uxorib(us) quas [tu]nc habuissent / cum est civit(as) iis data aut cum iis quas / postea duxissent dumtaxat singulis // a(n)te d(iem) VII Idus Ian(uarias) / Mari(o) Maximo et Rosc(io) Aeliano co(n)s(ulibus) / ex eq(uite) domi[n]i n(ostri) Aug(usti) / C(aio) Valerio Drigiti fil(io) Valenti / ex Moes(ia) inf(eriore) Pap(iria) Oesco / descript(um) et recognit(um) ex tabul(a) aerea / quae fixa est Rom[a]e in muro pos(t) / templ(um) divi Aug(usti) ad Minerv(am) // Imp(erator) Caes(ar) divi Antonini Magni Pii fil(ius) / divi Severi Pii nepos / M(arcus) Aurellius Severus Alexander Pius / Felix Aug(ustus) pontif(ex) max(imus)

trib(unicia) pot(estate) II co(n)s(ul) p(ater) p(atriciae) / equitibus qui inter singulares militave/  
runt castris novis Severianis / quibus praeest Aurelius Nemesianus / tribunus quinis et vicenis  
pluribusve / stipendi(i)s emeritis dimissis honesta / missione quorum nomina subscripta /  
sunt civitatem Romanam qui eorum / non haberent dedit et conubium / cum uxoribus quas  
tunc habuissent / cum est civitas iis data aut cum iis quas / postea duxissent dumtaxat singulis  
/ a(n)te d(iem) VII Idus Ianuar(ias) / L(ucio) Mario Maximo II et / L(ucio) Roscio Aeliano  
co(n)s(ulibus) / ex equite domini n(ostri) Aug(usti) / C(aio) Valerio Drigiti fil(io) Valenti / ex  
Moesia infer(iore) Pap(iria) Oesco / descript(um) et recognit(um) ex tabula aerea quae fixa est  
/ Romae in muro pos(t) templ(um) divi Aug(usti) ad Minervam // Ti(beri) Claudi Cassandri /  
Ti(beri) Claudi Epinici / Ti(beri) Claudi Paulli / Ti(beri) Claudi Partheni / Ti(beri) Iuli Dativi /  
Ti(beri) Claudi Erotis / Ti(beri) Claudi Eutychetis

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus is not known. It can only be assumed that both he and his brother Aurelius Apollinaris (cf. SHA Caracal., 6.7; Cass. Dio, 79 (78).5.2-3; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 1561; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 1452; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 1453; Barnes 1978, 88; Scott 2018, 37-40) were Roman citizens probably of provincial origin. Perhaps, as was the case with Aelius Decius Triccianus, who served with them under the emperor Caracalla in 217 AD, and which Jenö Fitz (1978, 21-22 ff.; 1993-1995, no. 673, 1030; cf. Alföldy 1969a, 58, footnote 274) has been able to present in detail, as far as his Pannonian ancestry is concerned - the Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus (L(ucius) Aurelius Nemesianus) mentioned here and his brother Aurelius Apollinaris (Aurelius Apollinaris) may have been Romans of a significantly recent date. The years of the life of Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus (L(ucius) Aurelius Nemesianus) were lost to the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

### **Career:**

[centurio?]  
[primus pilus?]  
tribunus praetorianorum  
tribunus equitum singularium Augusti  
v(ir) e(gregius)  
proc(urator) Aug(usti) provinciae Mauretaniae Tingitanae

The earlier stages of the career of Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus are not known. In the case of the already mentioned Apollinarius Triccianus, according to Jenö Fitz's interpretation, he was to attain the rank of Roman senator having started his long military service at the rank of legionary private. In the case of Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus, however, any similar suggestions will remain in the sphere of speculation. The fact remains that without equestrian status Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus could not have been formally appointed to the rank of tribune either in the praetorian guard (cohortes praetoriae) or tribune in the imperial mounted bodyguard (equites singulares Augusti). After the assassination of Caracalla (08.04.217 AD) in which Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus was the one who dealt the fatal blow, after the short reign of Macrinus (217-218 AD), he was dismissed from his the position of tribune in the Praetorian cohorts during the reign of Heliogabalus (218-222 AD), but later reinstated by Alexander Severus (222-235 AD), with the rank of tribune, but in the imperial mounted guard (tribunus



equitum singularium Augusti). Later in 232 AD, Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus was appointed procurator of Mauretania Tingitana (cf. AE 1966 606=EDCS-08800719, Ain Schkour, Ain Schkor, Volubilis, Mauretania Tingitana), having previously held one or two posts of imperial procurator. His career fell in the late 220s and early 230s AD.

#### **Commentary:**

It is worth mentioning that during the final years of the republic there was a *tribunal Aurelium*, i.e. a place where a census of Roman conscripts was taken. During the imperial period, the name *Aurelius*, along with *Aelius*, *Claudius* and *Flavius*, especially after the *Constitutio Antoniniana* in 212 AD, was among the most popular family names in the Roman state (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 381). Returning to the family of *Aurelii*, the cases of Nemesianus and Apollinarius are intriguing, but the circumstances under which they became Roman citizens are, unfortunately, not known. The proper name (cognomen) Nemesianus was of Greek origin.

Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus was able, thanks to Alexander Severus, not only to return to the army, but also to continue his military, equestrian career (cf. Meens 2008, 437).

#### **\*Aurelius Apollinaris** -tribunus praetorianorum

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

SHA Caracal., 6.7; Cass. Dio, 79(78).5.2-3; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 1452; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 1453; P. v. Rohden, Aurelius 54, RE 2, 2 [1896] A, col. 2454; Meens 2008, 437, no. 136.

#### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

As with Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus, the origin of his brother, Aurelius Apollinarius, likewise a tribune in the Praetorian cohorts, is likewise unknown.

#### **Career:**

[centurio?]  
[primus pilus?]  
tribunus praetorianorum

Aurelius Apollinaris, of equestrian status, was appointed tribune in the Praetorian cohorts. He took part in the assassination of Caracalla (08.04.217 AD). He served during 220's AD.

#### **Commentary:**

Aurelius Apollinaris and Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus were probably the first representatives of their branch of the *Antonii* family to achieve Roman equestrian status. The personal name (cognomen) he bore, Apollinaris, was both a Latin and Greek name (cf. ThLL II 248; Solin 2003, XLII, footnote no. 44; Meens 2008, 437).

The further fate of Aurelius Apollinaris is not known. It is possible that he, like his brother Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus, may also have been deposed when Heliogabalus took over the rule of the Roman state (cf. Herodianus, 4. 14. 2-3). An inscription set up in Pannonia (Revfulop, Pannonia superior), dating from 238 AD, and on which the *duo nomina* Aurelius Apollinaris can be read, which was dedicated to 'his own prosperity' as well as to his 'comrades in arms from the maniple' (pro s[a]lute sua et co<m>manipulorum). The Roman in question was a legionary *duplicarius*, i.e. a soldier who belonged to the category of so-called *immunes*, i.e. Roman military specialists. Compared to ordinary Roman privates, this particular category of soldiers received higher pay due to their knowledge and distinctive technical skills (cf. RIU 2 337=EDH039025=EDCS-09900127: 'Aurelius Apollinaris dup[ll](ic)arius legionis II Ad(iutricis Piae Fidelis pro s[a]/lute sua et / co<m>mani/pulorum / v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito) // [---] Pio et Proculo co(n)s(ulibus)'). From the Dacian area again, comes a second inscription, which is also dated to the first half of the 3rd century AD, and whose contents are linked to the person of Marcus Aurelius Apollinaris, an imperial procurator (cf. AE 1974 544=EDH011451=EDCS-09401171: 'Salu[ti] / M(arcus) Aur[e]/lius Apo[ll]/lina[ris] / proc(urator) Aug(usti) cum s(uis)').

The Romans mentioned here bore an identical name (*duo nomina*), i.e. Aurelius Apollinaris, to the tribune of the praetorian cohorts presented in this biography. However, in the former case, due to his function in the legion, he was probably only related to the praetorian tribune discussed here. Moreover, the lack of an individual name (*praenomen*) in the case of the praetorian tribune, is, unfortunately, an obstacle to his personal identification with the aforementioned Marcus Aurelius Apollinaris, the imperial procurator. Therefore, in the latter case also, the suggestion can only be considered as hypothetical. They may only have been related by belonging to the same *Aurelii*.

### \*Aurelius Senecio

- **tribunus cohortis IV vigilum**

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XIV 4509=EDR072504=EDCS-11900222; *Saxer 1967, 113, no. 356*; *Sablayrolles 1996, 555, no. 19*; *Meens 2008, 370, no. 76*.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

F(---)BRI(---) coh(ors) III v(igilum) ((centuria)) Max[i]mi / se(cutor?) Iulius Baccius m(i)les coh(ortis) III v(igilum) / ((centuria)) Maximi / frumentu(m) accipit Titus Aelius Sara/pio mile(s) coh(ortis) III v(igilum) ((centuria)) Maximi miles / factus VII / Idus Iulias pr(a)e(fecto) Aemiliano su<b>pr(a)efecto Senecione / M(arcus) Atteius Primit[ivu]s miles factus VII <:Idus> Iulias / Umbricio Emil[ia]no pr(a)ef(ecto) su<b>pr(a)efecto Senecione accipit fru[me]ntu(m) {accipit} die primo ostio XVI / descidimus cont<u>bernales su(b) cura tribuni / V[a]ri Flori tri(buni) coh(ortis) pri(mae) v(igilum) (i)/dem Cassio Longino tri(buno) / coh(ortis) VII [Au]relio Senecione tribuno coh(ortis) IIII / v(igilum) / ((centurione)) coh(ortis) III Iulio Maxim<o> t<e>s(erario) Iuli/o Proculo

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The provenance of this Roman is unknown. He lived during the second century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis IV vigilum

Aurelius Senecio, being of equestrian status, was appointed tribune of *cohors IV vigilum*. He exercised command over his subordinate soldiers of the *cohortes vigilum* in the 160s AD. At that time, he resided in the territory of Ostia.

**Commentary:**

The family name Aurelius was very popular in Rome (cf. Minkova 2000, 29-33). The name (duo nomina) Aurelius Senecio (cf. CIL III 1189; CIL VI 2854; CIL VI 32822; CIL VII 189; AE 2004 1062, among others) is represented in various geographical areas of the Roman state. The family of the military tribune presented in this biography is not known.

A detachment (*vexillum-vexillatio*) from a given cohort of *vigiles* may have been temporarily stationed in the Ostia area during one of the following time periods: from December 13 to April 13, from April 13 to August 13, from August 13 to September 13; and from September 13 to December 13 (cf. Saxer 1967, 114).

**\*[---]Aristomachus**  
**-tribunus praetorianorum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

SHA Heliog., 14.8; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 1054; Solin 2003, 27; Meens 2008, 442, no. 140.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of this equestrian is unknown. He lived during the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus praetorianorum

The [---]Aristomachus mentioned here, as of equestrian status, served as a tribune in a Praetorian cohort in the year 221/222 AD during the reign of Heliogabalus in Rome.

**Commentary:**

The *cognomen* Aristomachus occurs rather sporadically (cf. Solin 2003, 27). His gentilicial name is not known. The further fate of this Praetorian tribune is not known.

**B**

**Baebii**

**\*C(auis) Baebius P(ublii) f(ilius) Cla(udia tribu) Atticus**

**-tribunus militum cohortis VIII praetoriae**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL V 1838=ILS 1349=AE 1947 103=AE 2006 467=EDR093738=EDCS-36700001; AE 1994 680=EDR093739=EDCS-04200897; Pflaum 1960-1961, 27-28, 958, 1060, no. 11; Dobson 1978, 190, no. 55; Demougin 1992, 404-405, no. 492; Meens 2008, 283, no. 13; Morabito 2010, 101.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Zuglio/Iulium Carnicum

C(aio) Baebio P(ubli) f(ilio) Cla(udia tribu) / Attico / Ilvir(o) [i(ure) d(icundo)] primopil(o) / leg(ionis) V Macedonic(ae) praef(ecto) / c[i]vitatium Moesiae et / Treballia[e] praef(ecto) [ci]vitat(ium) / in Alpib(us) Marit<i>mis t[r](ibunus) mil(itum) coh(ortis) / VIII pr(aetoriae) primopil(o) iter(um) procurator(i) / Ti(beri) Claudi Caesaris Aug(usti) Germanici / in Norico / civitas / Saevatum et Liancorum

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Baebius Atticus was enrolled in the *tribus Claudia* and came from Iulium Carnicum (municipium, colonia, Venetia et Histria) in Italy. He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

Ilvir i(ure) [d(icundo)]  
[centurio]  
primus pil(us) leg(ionis) V Macedonic(ae)  
praef(ectus) civitatium Moesiae et Treballia[e]  
pr[a]ef(ectus) [ci]vitat(ium) in Alpib(us) Maritimis  
t[r](ibunus) mil(itum) coh(ortis) VIII pr(aetoriae)  
primus pilus iterum,  
procurator Ti(berii) Claudi Caesaris Aug(usti) Germanici in Norico

Gaius Baebius Atticus, according to the inscriptions dedicated to him, began his career by holding the office of *duoviri iuri dicundo* in Iulium Carnicum, thus one of the two most important officials in the municipium (Berger 1953, 397: 'They were administered by duoviri

iuri dicundo whose competence was similar to that of consuls and praetors in Rome'). His powers including administration and presiding over the courts. He may have been appointed by the emperor to this position. After holding this office for a year, he began his service in the Roman army, reaching the rank of *primus pilus* in the legion V *Macedonica*, this suggests that he originally belonged to the *domi nobiles* of Iulium Carnicum. To receive his appointment as centurion of the first century in the first cohort of the aforementioned legion, he must have already been of equestrian status. To serve in the legion V *Macedonica* Gaius Baebius Atticus must have travelled to Viminacium in Moesia, where, until the early 60s AD, this legion was stationed there (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 365; Farnum 2005, 19). Whilst in the province of Moesia, was appointed as prefect (i.e. praefectus civitatum Moesiae et Treballiae) to manage those communities that were under the control of the Roman military (cf. Sherwin-White 1939, 12, note 5; Mócsy 1974, 69; Demougin 1992, 405). He also held the same office in the province of the Maritime Alps (praefectus civitatum in Alpibus Maritimis). After holding this function, of equestrian rank, he was appointed by the emperor as tribune of the soldiers of the VIIIth Praetorian cohort (tribunus militum cohortis VIII praetoriae). Whilst on service in Rome he received another promotion, a second appointment to the rank of *primus pilus*. It is possible that he was not sent back to one of the Roman legions but was assigned to the *numerus primipilarius* stationed in Rome. Another appointment, already common from Claudius onwards, saw him appointed as imperial procurator of two communities in Noricum (civitas Saevatum et Liancorum). This was the last post he held, but the crowning achievement of his earlier equestrian career earlier was his appointment as tribune of the Eighth Praetorian Cohort. The years of his service fall in the late 30s and early 40s 1st century AD (cf. Sherwin-White 1939, 20, footnote no. 63).

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Baebius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 116- 117, no. 197). It was originally a plebeian name (cf. ThLL II 1674-1675; Minkova 2000, 34; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 459). Individuals of the *Baebii* are represented in Iulium Carnicum (cf. e.g. CIL V 1815=EDR007260=EDCS-04200874; CIL V 1847=EDR007259=EDCS-04200906; CIL V 1857=EDR007232=EDCS-04200916). The *duo nomina* Baebius Atticus probably appears in the text of an inscription found in Concordia (Portogruaro, Venetia et Histria), where one Publius Baebius is stated to be 'a father who enjoyed the honour of being a military tribune' (CIL V 1882=EDR097755=EDCS-04200941: '[P(ublius)] Baebius P(ubli) f(ilius) pater honib(us) us{s}us [t] r(ibunus) mil(itum)'). His wife Pedania Secunda, daughter of Lucius Pedanius (Pedania L(uci) f(ilia) Secunda, mater) and his sons first Gaius (Caius Baebius P(ubli) f(ilius) Cla(udius) tribu) and second Publius (Publii Baebii P(ubli) f(ilius) Cla(udius) tribu) also appear in the text of this inscription, the latter of whom, as an *eques*, served in the *legio XIII Gemina*. The inscription records the military awards (*armillis*) he was to receive. The proper name (cognomen) *Atticus*, which was borne by the *tribunus militum cohortis VIII praetoriae* presented here, was treated as a Latin name (cf. Kajanto 1965, 45).

Gaius Baebius Atticus, although he held the post of imperial prefect for two terms, was not appointed as financial procurator (cf. Sherwin-White 1939, 15). On the other hand, while holding the post of procurator (*procurator centenarius*) in the province of the Maritime Alps he would have received a salary of 100,000 sesterces per year (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1046; Morabito 2010, 101).

## Baii

### \*Sextus Baius Ser(gia tribu) Pudens

-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL IX 4964=ILS 1363; CIL IX 8967=AE 1929 160=EDR073136=EDCS-16200126; CIL VIII 20834=ILS 6885; CIL VIII 20835; AE 1948 132=EDCS-15200113; AE 1951 184=AE 1954 83=Denkm 30=EDR073833=EDCS-12200385; EDCS-84500314; PIR<sup>2</sup> B 36; Ritterling, Groag, Stein 1932, 105-106, no. 13; Pflaum 1960-1961, 422-434, no. 173; Dobson 1978, 253-254, no. 133; Meens 2008, 363-364, no. 72.

Italia/Roma

Iovi Optimo Maxim(o) / pro salute Imp(eratoris) n(ostri) / T(iti) Ael(ii) Hadr(iani) Anton(ini) Aug(usti) P(ii) p(atris) p(atriciae) / et Aur(elii) Caes(aris) et liber(or)um q(ue) eor(um) / sub Baio Pudente trib(un) / et ((centurionibus)) exercit(atoribus) Ael(io) / Sabino / Cassio Lon[gi] no Ulp(io) / Agri[pp]ino Fl(avio) Ceriale M(arcus) Ulp(ius) / Honora[tus de]c(urio) eq(uitum) sing(ularium) / ipsius et [Pr]obus frat(er) / eius et Sur[illu]s Adlectus / Primus Ce[r]tu[s] Acamazon / Fortunatus v(otum) s(oluerunt) l(ibentes) l(aeti) m(erito) / Praesente et Rufino co(n)s(ulibus)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Sextus Baius Pudens was enrolled in the *tribus Sergia* and came Cures Sabini (municipium, in Samnium). He lived during the second century AD.

#### Career:

[centurio?]  
 primus pilus  
 primus pilus II  
 tribunus equitum singularium Augusti  
 v(ir) e(gregius)  
 procurator Augustorum  
 - provinciae Norici  
 - provinciae Raetiae-Vindeliciae  
 - provinciae Mauretaniae Caesariensis  
 - provinciae Mauretaniae Tingitanae?  
 - provinciarum Galliae Belgicae et duarum Germaniarum  
 - provinciae Pannoniae  
 praeses  
 procurator Aug(usti) alimentorum vel XX hereditarium?

Sextus Baius Pudens, being an *eques*, started his military service from the rank of centurion (i.e. centurio ex equite Romano). His high legal and social status, which determined his position in

the Roman military hierarchy, seems to be witnessed by the sheer number and specificity of the functions to which he was appointed by the Roman emperors. Thus, successive appointments were linked to promotion to centurion in the first centurion in the first legion cohort. Sextus Baius Pudens was twice promoted to the rank of *primus pilus*. In 153 AD he was made a tribune in the imperial horse guard (i.e. *equites singulares Augusti*). The 160s saw Sextus Baius Pudens hold several appointments to imperial procuratorial posts, among which was one at Noricum (c. 162 AD), with the rank of *ducenarius*, in Raetia (c. 164 AD), with the rank of *ducenarius* and then in Mauretania between AD 167 and 169 with the rank of *ducenarius* (cf. Meens 2008, 364). The following years would bring new appointments. The career of Sextus Baius Pudens can therefore be placed between the late 140s and the early 170s.

### Commentary:

The name *Baius*, borne by the tribune of this biography, was probably derived from the place-name Baiae, and occurred sporadically (cf. ThLL II 1687). On the other hand, his proper name (cognomen), Pudens, was one of the most popular (cf. Kajanto 1965, 68). His wife bore the name Septimia, and he had a daughter called Baia P[udentilla] (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> B 36; PIR<sup>2</sup> B 37).

The tribune Sextus Baius Pudens succeeded in obtaining successive nominations for procuratorial posts. He was not, however, appointed, contrary to suggestions made, to the office of *praefectus praetorio* (cf. Passerini 1939, 309-310, no. 55; Howe 1966, 89, no. 1; Dobson 1978, 254; Denkm no. 30, 63; Absil 1997, 223, no. \*14\*; Ruciński 2013, 438-439). Most of the procuratorial positions held by Sextus Baius Pudens in Roman provinces were among those for which an annual emolument of not less than 200,000 sesterces (so-called procurator *ducenarius*) was paid.

## Bassaei

### \*M(arcus) Bassaeus M(arci f(ilius) Stel(latina tribu) Rufus

- tribunus cohortis V vigilum
- tribunus cohortis X urbanae
- tribunus [cohortis ...] praetoriae

### Sources and Bibliography:

Cass. Dio, 71.5; CIL III 5171; CIL VI 1599=31828=ILS 1326=EDR093411=EDCS-01000260; CIL XIV 4500; PIR<sup>2</sup> B 69; Pflaum 1960-1961, 389-393, 1019, 1047, 1056, 1060, no. 162; Dobson 1978, 254-257, no. 134; Birley 1980, 19-21; Sablayrolles 1996, 488-489, no. 15; Meens 2008, 365-367, no. 73; Camodeca 2013, 235-238; De Carlo 2015, 184-185.

Italia/Roma

M(arco) Bassaeo M(arci) f(ilio) St(el(atina tribu)) / Rufo pr(aefecto) pr(aetorio) / [Im]peratorum M(arci) Aureli Antonini et / [L(uci)] Aureli Veri et L(uci) Aureli Commodi Auggg(ustorum) / [c]onsularibus ornamentis honorato / [e]t ob victoriam Germanicam et Sarmatic(am) / [A]ntonini et Commodi Auggg(ustorum) corona / [m]urali vallari aurea hastis puris IIII / [to]tidemque vexillis obsidionalibus / [ab iisdem] donato praef(ecto) Aegypti praef(ecto) /

[vig(illum)] proc(uratori) a rationibus proc(uratori) Belg[icae et] / [d]uarum Germaniarum proc(uratori) regni [No]/[ri]ci proc(uratori) Asturiae et Gallaeciae trib(uno) [coh(ortis)] / [---] pr(aetoriae) trib(uno) coh(ortis) X urb(anae) trib(uno) coh(ortis) V vig<i>l(um) p(rimo) p(ilo) bis / [huic se]natus auctoribus Imp(eratoribus) Antonino et / [Comm]odo Augg(ustis) statuat armatam in foro / [divi Traia]ni et aliam civili amictu in templo / [divi Pii et] tertiam loricatam in tem/[plo --- po]nendas [censuit]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Marcus Basseus Rufus was enrolled in the *tribus Stellatina* and came from Beneventum (municipium, colonia, Apulia et Calabria). He lived during the 2nd century AD.

### Career:

[militavit in cohorte praetoria, in centuria:?]  
 [miles praetorianus?]  
 [beneficiarius praefecti praetorio?]  
 [cornicularius praefecti praetorio?]  
 [evocatus Augusti?]  
 militavit in legione:  
 [centurio?]  
 primus pilus  
 primus pilus bis  
 tribunus cohortis V vigilum  
 tribunus cohortis X urbanae  
 tribunus [cohortis ...] praetoriae  
 procurator Augustorum  
 - provinciarum Asturiae et Galleciae  
 - provinciae Norici  
 - provinciarum Galliae Belgicae et duarum Germaniarum  
 procurator a rationibus  
 praefectus vigilum  
 praefectus Aegypti  
 praefectus praetorio

The features distinguishing Marcus Bassaeus Rufus were poverty, lack of education and peasant background, accordingly Brian Dobson (1978, 255) suggested that he may have started his military career as an ordinary soldier in the Praetorian Guard. Legionary service was ruled out by his *origo*. His lack of assets also debarred him from direct appointment to a post as centurion (*centurio ex equite Romano*). However, by the years around AD 150-153, when aged about 50, Marcus Bassaeus Rufus, despite his indigence, nevertheless managed to be appointed legionary *primus pilus* (cf. Birley 1980, 20). It is worth mentioning here that the salary for the post was about 60,000 sesterces a year. Moreover, an appointment to this legionary rank carried with it elevation to the equestrian order (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 27-28). His appointment as tribune of *cohors V vigilum*, following his second appointment as *primus pilus*, formally opened the way for further equestrian appointments to him (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 212). This status was confirmed by successive appointments holding the rank of tribune



in the *cohortes urbanae* and the *cohortes praetoriae*. Service as commander in these formations commanded a salary of between 100,000 and 120,000 sesterces per year. For those who distinguished themselves as tribunes in the Praetorian cohorts, the path to further positions in the Roman military administration, which commanded annual salaries of as much as 200,000 sesterces, was open. This was the level of salary which Marcus Bassaeus Rufus received when he became procurator in Spain (procurator provinciae Hispaniae citerioris per Asturiam et Gallaeciam - cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 27, 87-88, 1047). After holding these procuratorial posts, he was appointed *praefectus vigilum* in 166 or 167. In 168 he was appointed prefect of Egypt, and in 168 or 169 he was appointed *praefectus praetorio*. Before his death around AD 179/180 AD, Marcus Bassaeus Rufus participated in operations in the *bellum Germanicum et Sarmaticum*. Around AD 175 he received consular decorations (*ornamenta consularia*) from Emperor Marcus Aurelius. He also received *dona militaria* for his participation in the second war against the Germans: three *coronae*, four *hastae* and four *vexilla*. In Rome three honorific statues were also erected to commemorate him. If Eric Birley's (1980, 20) suggestion that he was aged around 50 in 150/153 AD is correct, then these subsequent military and civilian duties would have taken up well over half his life in the service of the Roman state.

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Bassaeus* was a name of Italian origin. *Bassaeus* was a rarely encountered Roman name (cf. ThLL II 1781). On the other hand, the proper name (cognomen) Rufus was one of the most popular (cf. Kajanto 1965, 65). Of the family of Marcus Bassaeus Rufus, his son and a freedman are known. His son was Marcus Bassaeus Astur, *legatus Augusti* in Arabia (AE 1920 73).

Brian Dobson (1978, 255) points out that the case of Marcus Bassaeus Rufus is the only reasonably certain example we have of a promotion to the rank praetorian prefect achieved by a soldier of the praetorian cohorts who began his service as a private soldier. Moreover, the career of Marcus Bassaeus Rufus culminated in the attainment of the rank of Roman senator (*vir consularis*). Thus, the *Bassaei* family of Beneventum achieved in turn equestrian and then senatorial status. However, behind this spectacular success was the arduous and long-standing service of Marcus Bassaeus Rufus, who managed to accumulate sufficient wealth, without which he could not have received either equestrian rank and appointment as a Roman military tribune.

C

Caerellii

**\*Q(uintus) Caerellius / Cerellius Apollinaris**

**-tribunus cohortis V praetoriae**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 1063=ILS 2178=EDR105660=EDCS-17600013; AE 1969/70 193=EDR075047 =EDCS-01000300; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 665; Reynolds 1962, 31-32; Pflaum 1982, 59-62, no. 237a; Sablayrolles 1996, 498, no. 26; W. Eck, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col. 898.

Italia/Roma

[D(is) M(anibus)] / Q(uinti) C(erelli Apo)llinaris c(larissimae) / m(emoriae) v(iri) / praef(ecti) [vi]g(illum) proc(uratoris) rat(ionis) / privat(ae) / proc(uratoris) lud(i) m(agni) trib(uni) / coh(ortis) V pr(aetoriae) / et Cerelliae Veranillae / c(larissimae) m(emoriae) f(eminae) fil(iae) / et Aureliae Veranillae / c(larissimae) m(emoriae) f(eminae) <:uxoris>/ eius

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Quintus Caerellius Apollinaris came probably from Veii in Etruria (cf. Reynolds 1962, 31: 'The inscription of Q. Cerellius Apollinaris transcribed below is in the the Casale Santa Cornelia, in the territory of ancient Veii ,... It may have come from a tomb in the area - in which case Apollinaris presumably owned property'; Sablayrolles 1996, 498: 'Q. Cerellius Apollinaris un Italien de Véies'). The years of his fall in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis V praetoriae  
 procurator ludi magni  
 procurator rationis privatae  
 praefectus vigillum  
 vir consularis?

Quintus Caerellius Apollinaris, as an *eques* was appointed tribune in the Fifth Praetorian cohort (*cohors V praetoria*). He owed his appointment to Septimius Severus. His career gained a kind of momentum when Caracalla took power, who, between 211 and 212, appointed him as the new prefect of *vigiles* (*praefectus vigilum*), before which he was appointed procurator in charge of organizing the public games in Rome (*procurator ludi magni*) and procurator in charge of supervising the emperor's private estates (*procurator rationis privatae*). In the former case, as a *procurator ludi magni*, he was responsible for the administration of gladiatorial schools in Rome and in the provinces (cf. W. Eck, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col. 928-929). In this

capacity he could count on a salary of 200,000 sesterces per year. In the capacity of overseeing the imperial private estates he could count of receiving as much as 300,000 sesterces a year. Quintus Caerellius Apollinaris owed his appointment as prefect of *vigiles* to the confidence of Caracalla, who wanted to quickly surround himself with people he trusted. Therefore, as Robert Sablayrolles (1996, 498) has argued, he received his appointment without having to serve in the rank of *primus pilus* or without having been appointed as procurator of first or third rank. In the opinion of the French scholar, it is also debatable whether he could have received senatorial rank. His years of service fall in the late second and early third centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Caerellius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 129, no. 245).

*Caerellius* or *Cerellius* is a family name that borne by Romans as early as the decline of the Republic (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 33; 336).

The promotion of Quintus Caerellius Apollinaris, formerly tribune of the Fifth Praetorian Cohort, to commander of the corps of *vigiles*, is perhaps a foreshadowing of the ‘new order’ in the Roman state brought about by Caracalla’s seizure of power.

## Cassii

**\*Cassius Chaerea**

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Ann.* 1.32; Jos. *AJ* 19.18; 19.21-23; 19.27-32; 19.34-37; 19.38-62; 19.70-85; 19.91; 19.99-100; 19.105-110; 19.111-117; 19.182-183; 19.186-191; 19.254-262; 19.267-273; Suet. *Cal.* 56; Suet. *Cl.* 11, Cass. Dio 59.29; 60.3; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 488; A. Stein, Cassius 37, RE 3, 2 [1899] C, col.1682-1683; Dobson 1978, 177, no.21; Demougin 1992, 343, no.419; W. Eck, BNP 2 [2003] Ark-Cas, col.1169; Richier 2004, 166-167, no.24; Kakoschke 2006, 147; Meens 2008, 353-354, no.15.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Cassius Chaerea, according to Siegfried De Laet (1941, 515), came from Italy from an unknown municipium. He lived from about the turn of the 1st century BC to late January / early February AD 41.

**Career:**

centurio in exercitu  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis praetoriae  
 [exactor tributorum?]

The first rank held by Cassius Chaerea was probably that of centurion in one of the four legions that were stationed in Germania Inferior, in the territory of the Ubii in the year 14 AD. It was then that, as an *adulsecens*, i.e. a man of at least 30 years of age (cf. Eyben 1993, 6), thanks to his personal courage, fighting with sword in hand he defended himself against the attacks of rebellious Roman legionaries. Subsequently, while continuing to serve in the legions, although this is nowhere attested as far as the literary texts are concerned, he probably reached the rank of *primus pilus*. Following that, his next stage on the *cursus honorum* was his appointment to the rank of tribune in one of the Praetorian cohorts. His appointment to this post had already taken place during Caligula's reign, and Cassius Cherea must have already met the requirement of equestrian status, probably aged around 60 at this point. He was appointed by Caligula, before AD 41, to the position of imperial overseer [exactor tributorum?], responsible for the collection of taxes and rent arrears for the imperial treasury and whose volume, due to the delay in payment, had become overdue (cf. *fiscus Caesaris*: vectigal and tributum - Jos. *AJ* 19. 28; Suet. *Cal.* 40; 41; Brunt 1990, 385; Alpers 1995, 108, 113-114). Soldiers of the Roman army were only allowed to take part in tax collection with the knowledge and consent of the emperor (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 4.15; Cass.Dio 57.23.4; Sander 1958, 225; MacMullen 1963, 62, footnote no.37). The reason for the assignment of Cassius Chaerea to this duty may have been that he had previous experience in this area. There is a well-known case from AD 28 of a certain Olennius, who had reached the rank of *primus pilus* and who was appointed Roman administrator of the Frisian tribe. His most important responsibility was the collection of taxes (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 4.72; PIR<sup>2</sup> O 95; Dobson 1978, 176, no.20). Therefore Cassius Chaerea, as praetorian tribune was given a similar task. However, for taking pity on the plight of debtors, whom he gave more time to settle their obligations, he himself became an object of derision and mockery on the part of Caligula. The emperor, angry at how slowly the money was being collected, reprimanded him, reproaching him for his laziness and effeminacy. Because of his high-pitched voice and peaceful disposition, despite his strong character and great physical strength, Cassius Chaerea was a constant object of ridicule by the emperor. While on duty he asked Caligula for the daily watchword to be used by the praetorians from the cohort he personally commanded guarding the Palatine palace complex. The watchwords given out by Caligula (Venus, Priapus and Amor) were perceived by Cassius Chaerea as a personal slander and insult. These watchwords were the cause of mockery and indiscriminate jokes about him among the other tribunes of the Praetorian Guard and the serving centurions and private soldiers of his own cohort. Caligula also made fun of Cassius Chaerea on account of his age. Therefore, because of these constant humiliations he suffered at the hands of the emperor, an ever-stronger feeling of resentment and genuine anger towards Caligula, combined with a wave of contempt for his behaviour, and fear, were the reason that Cassius Chaerea to organize an assassination attempt against the hated ruler (cf. Jos. *AJ* 19.113). The attack on Caligula, and later on his wife Caesonia and their daughter, occurred on 24 January 41 AD, during the Palatine Games (*ludi Palatini*) on the Palatine (Suet. *Cal.* 58). The attack of Cassius Chaerea on the hated emperor was joined by others sworn to secrecy, including several other tribunes and centurions who served in the Praetorian Guard and who regarded Caligula with the same dislike. However, the overthrow of the hated emperor did not lead to a change of regime in Rome. The Praetorians themselves would not allow it. Gratus, a private soldier in the Praetorians, would contribute to this (cf. Jos. *AJ* 19. 212; 19. 217-226; Suet. *Cl.* 10; PIR<sup>2</sup> G 223: 'miles praetorianus'), who, having found Claudius, Caligula's uncle, not only would not deprive him of his life, but, by protecting his person, which was, of course, in accordance with the content of the military oath taken by the Praetorians to the rulers of Rome, would help him, together with other Praetorian comrades-

in-arms joining them, to finally take over the reins of the Roman state. The Praetorians were well aware that if the abolition of the Principate took place, this would also be the beginning of the end for their military formation as well. The 'raison d'être' of the Praetorian Guard was to protect the life and health of the emperor and those of his family and immediate entourage. It was only a subordinate role to defend Rome and Italy.

For this reason, Cassius Chaerea and his supporters, despite attempts to gain wider support among the capital's inhabitants and the soldiers from the local garrison stationed there, despite initial support from senators and soldiers from the city's *cohortes urbanae*, were, as the hours passed on the 24th to the 25th of January 41 AD, ultimately left alone in the end. The finale of the assassination attempt on Caligula was the death sentences passed and executed on Cassius Chaerea and Julius Lupus (PIR<sup>2</sup> I 388), who was also a tribune of the Praetorian Guard, and had killed Caesonia and Caligula's daughter. The basis for the supreme penalty for the two named Praetorian tribunes was not only their violation of their military oaths, but also the charge of conspiring against Claudius, the new emperor of Rome.

#### **Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Cassius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 147-148, no.301). While *Cassius* was a popular plebeian name, the proper name (cognomen) Chaerea, of Greek origin, was not (cf. Solin 2003, 1387). The family of Cassius Chaerea is not known. In mid-February 41 AD, when the festival of the dead was celebrated in Rome and offerings were made to the spirits of the ancestors, the citizens of the capital also honoured Cassius Chaerea. In addition to the offerings dedicated to him, they begged him to be gracious and not to remember the fact that they had proved so ungrateful to him (Jos. *AJ* 19.272).

In the account of Josephus Cassius Chaerea is portrayed as a noble idealist. However, the motive of the Praetorian conspirators he gives was their genuine exasperation and disappointment with Caligula's behaviour. The group of military assassins that Cassius Chaerea managed to rally around him included officers such as Cornelius Sabinus, Julius Lupus, Papinius, Aquila, and Marcus Arrecinus Clemens, the praetorian prefect. According to the account of Josephus Flavius in addition to the conspiracy by officers from the praetorian cohorts, two other conspiracies were prepared by Aemilius Regulus and Lucius Annius Vinicianus (cf. Barrett 1989, 161; Levick 1990, 34). It is worth adding at this point that Caligula was the first Roman emperor to engage officers of the Praetorian cohorts on such a large scale in the operation of collecting taxes from the civilian population, not least presumably within the Rome itself. Praetorians, as illustrated by the example of Cassius Chaerea, also acted as political police and were involved in interrogations, not to mention participation in torture (Jos. *AJ* 19.32-40).

#### **\*[- Cassius F]ab(ia tribu?) Ligus/Ligur**

- tribunus cohortis IV vigilum

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1904 187=EDCS-04700309; CIL XIV 14=EDR147054=EDCS-05700014; CIL XIV 13=EDCS-05700013; CIL XIV 4380; CIL PIR<sup>2</sup> C 498; Saxer 1967, 112, no.346, no.347; Sablayrolles 1996, 560-561, no.35; Meens 2008, 394, no.96; Faure 2013, 814-81, no.303\*.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Fiomicino/Portus

[Cassius] Lig[us trib(unus) coh(ortis) III vigil(um)] / [praep(ositus) vexil]lat[ionis ---] / [--cur]am age[ntibus] / [Valerio Fro]ntino [(centurioni) coh(ortis) II] / [vigil(um) et V]ario Fu[ficiano ---rio] / [--- Leo]ne Aemi[lio Catullino ---] / agen[tibus]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

If the suggested kinship of [Cassius] Ligus, son of Lucius (Cassius L(uci) f(ilius) Ligus), who was a veteran of the *legio VIII Augusta* and [Cassius] Ligus/Ligur who was a tribune in the *cohortes vigilum*, is true, and not just homonymity of *duo nomina*, the latter could also have been enrolled in the *tribus Fabia* and could come from Brixia (municipium, mod. Cavedine, Venetia et Histria) in Italy. [Cassius] Ligus/Ligur, tribune of the *cohortes vigilum* would have lived at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD

### Career:

[centurio?]  
[primus pilus]  
tribunus cohortis IIII vigilum  
praep(ositus) vexillat[ionis]

[Cassius] Ligus/Ligur, possessing equestrian status, was nominated as a tribune in the *cohortes IV vigilum*. Earlier, however, he could have reached the post of *primus pilus* in one of the Roman legions (cf. Faure 2013, 815). In AD 195 [Cassius] Ligus/Ligur commanded a detached subunit (*vexillatio*) of the *cohortes IV vigilum* who stayed with him in Ostia for a third of the year. He served at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

### Commentary:

If the suggested relationship between Cassius Ligus, a veteran of the *legio VIII Augusta* and [Cassius] Ligus/Ligur the tribune of the *cohortes IV vigilum* is correct, then moving on to Brixia (Venetia et Histria) where the inscription was found, one can identify a quite a large group of people bore the nomen gentile of the Cassii, and in turn the proper name (cognomen) Ligus or Ligur, which was of an ethnic nature even from Republican times (Kajanto 1965, 196).

It is worth mentioning that the *Legio VIII Augusta* of which Cassius Ligus (Cassius L(uci) f(ilius) Ligus) was a veteran, had been stationed since the 90s of the first century AD to the beginning of the 5th century AD in Argentorato (Strasbourg) in Germania Inferior (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col.366-367; Farnum 2005, 21). After leaving military service, he could count as his children could, on being included in the group of so-called *honestiores*, to whom were due the same level of respect which was due to give decurions. This could mean, for example, their protection from condemnation to forced labour in the metal mines, fighting with wild animals in the arena and to flogging (cf. Dig. 49.18.3; Alföldy 1981, 198-199).

**\*M(arcus) Cassius Longinus**

-tribunus cohortis VII vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 4509=EDR072504=EDCS-11900222; *Saxer 1967, 113, no.356*; *Sablayrolles 1996, 555, no.20*; *Meens 2008, 369, no.75*.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

F(---)BRI(---) coh(ors) III v(igilum) (centuria) Max[i]mi / se(cutor) Iulius Baccius m(i)les coh(ortis) III v(igilum) / ((centuria) Maximi / frumentu(m) accipit Titus Aelius Sara/pio mile(s) coh(ortis) III v(igilum) (centuria) Maximi miles / factus VII / Idus Iulias pr(a)efecto) Aemiliano su-<b>pr(a)efecto Sene(cione) / M(arcus) Atteius Primit[ivu]s miles factus VII <: Idus> Iulias / Umbricio Emil[ia]no pr(a)efecto) su-<b>pr(a)efecto Sene(cione accipit fru[me]ntu(m) {accipit} die primo ostio XVI / descidimus cont-<u>bernales su(b) cura tribuni / Vari Flori tri(buni) coh(ortis) pri(mae) v(igilum) (i)/dem Cassio Longino tri(buno) / coh(ortis) VII [Aur]jelio Senecione tribuno coh(ortis) IIII / v(igilum) / ((centurione)) coh(ortis) III Iulio Maxim<o> t<e>s(s)erario Iuli/o Proculo

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Marcus Cassius Longinus is not known. He lived during the 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis VII vigilum

Marcus Cassius Longinus, being of equestrian rank, was appointed tribune in the *cohors VII vigilum*. He was probably a friend of Aurelius Senecio, tribune of the *cohors IV vigilum*, because together with him and his soldiers, they formed a detachment (*vexillum/vexillatio*) of the *cohors VII vigilum* in Ostia. The years of military service of Marcus Cassius Longinus fall in the 160s AD.

**Commentary:**

The name *Cassius* was borne by representatives, both patrician and plebeian, of the widespread *gens Cassia* (see, among others, *Castrén 1975, 150, no. 105*). Members of the *Cassii Longi* were one of the oldest and most important family lines of this *gens* (cf. *Tac. Ann. 6.15*; *ThLL, Onom. 2,234-235*; *Minkova 2000, 39*). People belonging to *Marci Cassii Longi* appear already at the end of the Republic. However, it is not 100% certain to what extent Marcus Cassius Longinus could have been a descendant of the *Cassii Longi*, i.e. representatives of this famous family branch of *gens Cassia* (cf. *Kajanto 1965, 231*). The name *Cassii Longi* was borne by Roman plebeians who performed military service (cf. *CIL XIII 6829=EDCS-11000878*; *AE 1978 242=AE 1980 277=EDCS-09200213*; *EDCS-11301185*). The high social status of the tribune of the *cohors VII vigilum* presented here, apart from the fact that he was nominated for the post, seems to suggest a

relatively small number of people who, in the 2nd century AD, bore the same *tria nomina* as him (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2,234-238). The further fate of this individual is unknown.

## Castricii

### \*Castricius Honoratus

-tribunus cohortis II vigilum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 414=ILS 4315=EDR076274=EDCS-29200152; Sablayrolles 1996, 560, no.34; Meens 2008, 388, no.91.

Italia/Roma

I(ovi) O(ptimo) D(olicheno) / pro salute / Imp(eratoris) L(uci) «Septimi Severi Pii Pertinacis» Aug(usti) / Pii Felicis et exercitu(um) / et p(opuli) R(omani) D(ecimus) Iun(ius) Pacatus cum / Alexandro fil(io) sacrar(i)um / iussu I(ovis) D(olicheni) sua pec(unia) adimpliavit c(uram) / a(gente) Caecilio / Rufo ((centurione)) sacerdotib(us) Sopatrus et Marin(us) et Calus // item auxit / [s]alvo Imp(eratore) [[---]] Pio Fel(ice) Aug(usto) n(ostro) / M(arcus) Caecilius M(arci) f(ilius) Iul(ia) Rufus Concord(ia) / ((centurio)) leg(ionis) III Cyrenaicae ex corniculario / Aeli Iuliani pr(aefecti) vig(ilum) tetrastylum nymphaeum / crateram cum columella et altarium cum columella / marmorea et aliam columellam item orbiculum cum colu/mella et cetera ornavit I(ovi) D(olicheno) d(onum) d(edit) / dedicavit per / Clodium Catullum pr(aefectum) vig(ilum) adistente Orbio Laetiano subpr(aefecto) et / Castricio Honorato trib(uno) coh(ortis) II vig(ilum) pr(idie) / Kal(endas) Aug(ustas) / Aproniano et Bradua co(n)s(ulibus) c(uram) a(gente) Herculano / Liberale va[l(etudinario)]

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Nothing is known of the origins of Castricius Honoratus.

#### Career:

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis II vigilum

Castricius Honoratus, probably served as *primus pilus*, then, as an *eques*, was appointed tribune of the *cohors II vigilum*. He is recorded in an inscription dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus, which was funded in AD 191 by a centurion from the legion III *Cyrenaica* (J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col.364; Farnum 2005, 18), who was promoted to this rank from the position of non-commissioned officer (ex corniculario) in the *cohortes vigilum*. He served at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.



**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Castricius* was a name of Italian origin (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2,246-247; Kakoschke 2006, 149, no.304).

One can observe the stability of the relationship between Roman soldiers who, despite being promoted and transferred to another unit, were still remembered in the unit from which they were able to start their military career.

## Cetrii

**\*Sextus Cetrius Severus**

**-tribunus praetorianorum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XI 6343=ILS 2073=EDR016024=EDCS-23200635; Tac. *Hist.* 1.31; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 703; A. Stein, Cetrius, RE 3, 2 [1899] C,col.2014; Schulze 1904, 268, footnote no.5; ThLL, Onom. 2, 359-360; Domaszewski, Dobson 1967, 21; Dobson 1978, 254, no.78; Cresci Marrone, Mennella 1984, 240-241, no.54; Demougin 1992, 544-546, no.645; M. Strothmann, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col.171; Łuc 2007, 104; Meens 2008, 320, no.41.

Italia/Umbria/Regio VI/Perasro/Pisaurum

Sex(ti) Cetri / Sev[er]i spec(ulatoris) / beneficiari(i) / Getae ab / com(m)entari(i)s / custodiaru(m)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Sextus Cetrius Severus may have come from either Pisaurum or Sestinum in Umbria. He lived during the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[tiro]

[miles]

speculator

beneficiarius praefecti praetorio

[evocatus Augusti]

a commentariis custodiarum

[centurio]

[primus pilus]

tribunus praetorianorum

Sextus Cetrius Severus began his service from the lowest ranks in the Praetorian cohorts. He served as a praetorian guard (speculator) keeping guard over the emperor. Then he was transferred to the staff of the prefect of the *praetorium* of Lucius Lusius Geta. As a *beneficiarius praefecti praetorio*, he belonged to the category of *principales*. Sextus Cetrius Severus served

in this position as one of the adjutant orderlies and staff non-commissioned officers of the commander of the praetorian cohorts, when Geta himself served as the prefect of the praetorium (praefectus pretorio), i.e. from AD 48 to 51. It is possible that in the early 50s of the 1st century AD, he could have already served a sixteen-year period of active service in the ranks of the praetorian cohorts. Perhaps already under Nero he received an offer to remain in the praetorian corps (i.e. *evocatus Augusti*), and as a 'praetorian veteran' remained in service, assigned to the prison office as a *commentariis custodiarum* responsible for keeping the prison diary. Prisoners were not only held at the prison (*carcer*) in the Roman Forum, but also in the Praetorian barracks and on the Palatine Hill. After holding this position, Sextus Cetrius Severus was probably nominated centurion (cf. CIL XI 19=ILS 2666=EDCS-19800576: 'Marcus Apicius Tiron, p(rimus) p(ilus) leg(ionis) XXII Primig(eniae) P(iae) F(idelis)←praef(ectus) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae)←(centurio) leg(ionis) XV Apollin(aris)←evoc(atu)s a comment(ariis) cust(odiarum)←optio'). In the following years, probably serving in one of the Roman legions, he could have been appointed to the rank of *primus pilus*. Only after this promotion and after returning to Rome, he was promoted to one of the tribunes of the praetorian cohorts. On January 15, AD 69 Galba sent Sextus Cetrius Severus together with Sextus Subrius Dexter and Pompeius Longinus to the *castra praetoria* to avert the outbreak of rebellion among the praetorian soldiers. This mission ended in failure and did not stop the praetorians from finally taking part in the attack on Emperor Galba. The service of Sextus Cetrius Severus probably began in the reign of Claudius and ended in AD 69.

#### Commentary:

*Cetrius* was an Italian gentilicial name, but rarely encountered (cf. Solin, Salomies 1994, 54). Representatives of the *Cetrii Servi* family are attested from the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (cf. CIL IX 3339=EDR166120=EDCS-14804356).

Sextus Cetrius Severus, when he held the rank of military tribune must have already had a long period of service behind him. It is unlikely, however, that, in AD 69 it was not Sextus Cetrius Severus himself, but his son, who could have been the tribune of the Praetorian cohorts (cf. Nelis-Clement 2000, 100).

## Claudii

### \*[Claudius Au]relius Tiberius

-tribunus cohortis vigilum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 32759=CIL VI 3908=EDR119379=EDCS-19900239; AE 1986 654=EDCS-07600435; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 810; Pflaum 1960-1961, 871-872, 1088, no. 333; Dobson 1978, 302-303, no. 209; W. Eck, *Claudius* 80a, RE Suppl, 15 [1978] A-Z, col. 90; Sablayrolles 1996, 569, no. 53; Meens 2008, 447, no. 145.

Italia/Roma

[---]s Montan[---] / [--- coh(ortes) ---] vig(illum) Gordia[narum ---] / [--- Au]rel(ius) Tiberius trib[unus ---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

[Claudius Au]relius Tiberius came from Philippopolis in Arabia, and was in the closest entourage of Emperor Philip the Arab. He lived in the 3rd century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis vigilum  
 iuridicus ducenarius Alexandreae  
 praeses provinciae Ponti

[Claudius Au]relius Tiberius was an eques on his nomination as a tribune in the *cohortes vigilum* in AD 241. The next nomination in AD 245 took him to Egypt, where he held the office of *iuridicus Alexandreae* which was at a paygrade of *ducenarius*, which meant that it was a position with an annual income of 200,000 sesterces. Most likely, three years later in AD 248 he became the governor of Pontus. His career ends after AD 250.

**Commentary:**

*Aurelius* was the gentilicial name used by the subject of this biography. The name *Claudius* he used as a forename (praenomen) (cf. AE 1986 654=EDCS-07600435). It is difficult to disagree with the prevailing opinion that the career of Claudius Aurelius Tiberius could have developed so dynamically due to his common origin with Emperor Philip the Arab, and that its end came with the end of the rule of this Emperor in Rome (cf. Sablayrolles 1996, 569).

**\*Ti(berius) Claudius Celer**

-tribunus cohortis VI vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1942/1943 39=EDCS-15600010; Dobson 1978, nr 251, 329; Le Bohec 1989, 149-150; Sablayrolles 1996, 574, no. 58; Meens 2008, 349, no. 60.

Numidia/Lambaesis  
 Dis Manibus / Ti(berio) Claudio Celeri p(rimo) p(ilo) / trib(un)o coh(ortis) VI vigil(um) / Ti(berius) Claudius Petroniu[s] / Lusitanicus p(rimus) [p(ilus)] / praef(ectus) leg(ionis) III A[ug(ustae)] / fratri opt[imo] pos[uit]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Tiberius Claudius Celer probably came from Lusitania and lived during the 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]  
tribunus cohortis VI vigilum

Tiberius Claudius Celer served in a legion, probably in the legion III *Augusta* in Lambaesis (J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 364; Farnum 2005, 18), in which Tiberius Claudius Petronius Lusitanicus, his own brother, also served, who was *primus pilus* and prefect of this legion (i.e. praef(ectus) leg(ionis) III A[ug(ustae)]), and who paid for an inscription commemorating his deceased brother. He was first appointed to the post of *primus pilus*. Then, being of equestrian status, he was appointed tribune in the *cohors VI vigilum*. It is possible that he may have died during his military service. He served during the first half of the 2nd century AD (the rule of Emperor Hadrian).

**Commentary:**

The Italian name *Claudius* is widely represented in Lusitania. Moreover, the *Tiberii Claudii* are also well represented in this area. However, neither the name of the *tribus* nor the name of the father of the two brothers are mentioned in the inscription. It cannot be ruled out that Tiberius Claudius Celer, and Tiberius Claudius Petronius his brother, could have started their service in the *Legio III Augusta* in Lambaesis, having been assigned there as *equites* (centurio ex equite Romano) with the rank of centurion from the beginning. Be that as it may, the Tiberius Claudius Celer discussed here, as a tribune of the *cohors VI vigilum*, was probably transferred from Africa to Rome.

**\*T(iberius) Claudius Livianus / Ti(berius) Iulius Aquilinus Castricius Saturninus Claudius Livianus**  
-tribunus cohortis V praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1987 216=EDR080315=EDCS-07400152; Cass. Dio 68.9.2; SHA Hadr., 4.2; PIR<sup>1</sup> C 735; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 913; Passerini 1939, 32, 296; Bennario 1980, 57; Syme 1980, 66-67, 76-77, 79-80; W. Eck, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col. 401-402; Meens 2008, 410, no. 112.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Tibur/Tivoli/Roma  
[---]rgenius Pu[dens ---?] / proc(urator) Au[g(usti) ---] / [Ti(berius)?] Claudius Livi[anus ---] / trib(unus) coh(ortis) V pra[etoriae ---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Tiberius Claudius Livianus, before his two adoptions, probably was the son of Tiberius Claudius Livianus (Ti(berius) Claudius Livianus, Ti(iberi) f(ilius), tribu Quirina: IGR 3,579 = TAM II.1.184; PIR<sup>1</sup> C 734; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 912), who originally came from Sidyma in Lycia et Pamphylia province (cf. Walton 1929, 48; Syme 1980, 79; M. Zimmermann, BNP 13 [2008] Sas-Syl, col. 440; Ruciński 2013, 309) and was registered in the *tribus Quirina*. The Tiberius Claudius Livianus who was praetorian tribune had an estate in Praeneste in Italy (cf. AE 1987, 216, p. 64; Absil 1997, 28). He lived at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis V praetoriae  
 praefectus praetorio  
 dux Traiani bello Dacico primo

It is possible that Tiberius Claudius Livianus could have begun his military service possessing equestrian status. Perhaps, as an *equus*, he was sent to the legion, where he was appointed centurion (*centurio ex equite Romano*). Then, after being promoted and serving in the rank of *primus pilus*, although this is not documented anywhere, he went to Rome, where he was appointed tribune in the *cohors V praetoria*. Around AD 101, already during the reign of Trajan, he was appointed by the emperor to the position of one of the two prefects of the praetorium (*praefectus praetorio*). He took part, as an imperial commander, first in the fighting in Dacia (AD 101-102), during which he was sent to negotiate with Decebalus. He was then responsible, as illustrated by the contents of a military diploma issued on January 19, AD 108 (RMD I Appendix, p. 103) for releasing from active service Roman veterans who were granted Roman citizenship. These soldiers may have belonged to Roman auxiliary units, or to Trajan's mounted bodyguard. In the 120s Tiberius Claudius Livianus was still alive and was remembered when it came to individuals from the Emperor Hadrian's closest circle. Tiberius Claudius Livianus completed his active service as prefect of the praetorium (*praefectus praetorio*) around AD 110.

**Commentary:**

Tiberius Claudius Livianus was related to Tiberius Julius Aquilinus, who was the procurator of Rhaetia and was adopted by Castricius Saturninus, the procurator of the province of Africa (procurator *ducenarius*-Pflaum 1960-1961, 119, 1092).

Tiberius Claudius Livianus, as a Roman *equus*, was the owner of a brickyards located in Praeneste (mod. Palestrina).

**\*Ti(berius) Claudius Marcellinus**

-tribunus cohortis I vigilum Antoniniana

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 1056=ILS 2156=EDR104174=EDCS-43300144; CIL VI 8501=ILS 1487=EDCS-18200525; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 921; Pflaum 1960-1961, 1025; Dobson 1978, 281, no. 171; Corbier 1981, 75-76, 83; Sablayrolles 1996, 42, no. 38; Meens 2008, 425, no. 126; Faure 2013, 605, no. 94.

Roma

Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M(arco) Aurelio / Antonino Aug(usto) Severi / Aug(usti) n(ostri) filio Parth(ico) max(imo) / trib(unicia) pot(estate) VIII co(n)s(uli) II / coh(ors) I vig(ilum) Antoni/niana / Cn(aeus) Rustius Rufinus praef(ectus) vig(ilum) / Ti(berius) Claudius Marcellinus / trib(unus) / C(aius) Iulius Ingenuus ((centurio)) / C(aius) Valerius Victor ((centurio)) / C(aius)

Iulius Quintinus ((centurio)) / C(aius) Mancilius Iuvenis ((centurio)) / C(aius) Caecilius Severus ((centurio)) / T(itus) Flavius Ingenuus ((centurio)) / M(arcus) Aurelius Florianus ((centurio)) / cum comman<ip>ulis / suis // dedic(ata) Kal(endas) [---] / Imp(eratoribus) Antonino Aug(usto) II et [[Get[a]]] / co(n)s(ulibus) // [...]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Tiberius Claudius Marcellinus is unknown. However, the same *tria nomina* is borne, apart from in Rome of course, in the territory of Northern Italy. It was during the 40s and 60s of the first century AD that representatives of the local communities that lived in this part of the Apennine Peninsula received the right of Roman citizenship from Emperors Claudius and Nero (Tac. *Ann.* 11.24). Consequently they used the name Tiberius Claudius and they were, typically, included in the lists of the *tribus Quirina* (cf. Corbier 1981, 83; RP VII 477; Birley 2001, 50). He lived during the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

### Career:

[miles praetorianus?]  
 [centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis I vigilum Antoniniana  
 [procurator A]ug(usti) a patrimonio?

Tiberius Claudius Marcellinus was probably of equestrian status when he was appointed as a tribune in the *cohors I vigilum Antoniniana*. It cannot be ruled out, although there are no sources to support this, that he had earlier been nominated to the rank of *primus pilus* (cf. Faure 2013, 605). The culmination of his career, but this is also, of course, a hypothesis, was probably his appointment as an equestrian procurator of the imperial private estates ([procurator A]ug(usti) a patrimonio—cf. CIL VI 8501=ILS 1487=EDCS-18200525). As Mireille Corbier (1981, 83) has noted, if this thesis is correct, then the Tiberius Claudius Marcellinus dealt with here, a contemporary of Ulpian, would be the last equestrian procurator of the imperial *patrimonium*, before the subsequent reform of the office (procurator rationis privatae; cf. Jones 1950, 25, 28-29). Performing this important function in the imperial administration, he could count on a remuneration of 200,000 sesterces per year (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1025, col. II). Tiberius Claudius Marcellinus served at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

### Commentary:

The *tria nomina* Tiberius Claudius Marcellinus was popular not only in Italy, but also in the Roman provinces. One individual bearing this name was named on a list of praetorians (*laterculi*) drawn up before AD 205 or 206 serving in the ‘devoted’ and ‘vengeful’ Third Praetorian Cohort (see CIL VI 32536, Post. col. I. v. 15=EDCS-63800023: ‘Ti(berius) Claudi(us) Marcellin(us) in coh(orte) III pr(aetoria) P(ia) V(indice) centuria Comici’). The commander of the *centuria* in which the praetorian mentioned here served was probably Publius Comicius Caletranus (cf. AE 1978, 306), who is mentioned in an inscription dating to AD 247 dedicated to Marcia Otacilia Severa, the wife of the Emperor Philip I the Arab coming from Vincaia / Viminacium (legion camp, canabae, mod. Smederevo) in Moesia Superior. The same inscription

also mentions Tiberius Claudius Marcellinus as a Roman equestrian (*equus Romanus* - cf. CIL III 8113=EDCS-29700212). In both inscriptions we seem to be dealing with the Tiberius Claudius Marcellinus who later held the post of tribune of the *cohors I vigilum Antoniniana*. If this were to be the case the first inscription would serve to fill out the earlier stages of his career. In turn, the Roman *equus* mentioned in the inscription dating to 247 AD, could represent the same individual holding the post of *procurator Augusti a patrimonio*. It should be pointed out, however, that the basis for such a reconstruction of the career of this tribune is solely the criterion of homonymy. In any case, one should place the birth of the individual dealt with here, the oldest representatives of the *Claudii Marcellini* family, around the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (cf. Corbier 1981, 83-85).

If the restoration of the career of Tiberius Claudius Marcellinus proposed above is not mistaken, then a representative of the *Claudii Marcellini* family had managed to reach fill a post reserved for a person of equestrian status in the military, as in the administration of the Roman state, appropriate for a senator (cf. Corbier 1981, 85-86).

### \*Claudius Proculus

-[tribunus cohortis ... vigilum?]

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XIV 4508=EDR106803=EDCS-11900221; Saxer 1967, 113, no. 358; Sablayrolles 1996, 576-577, no. 64; Meens 2008, 402, no. 104.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

[---] coh(ors-) V[---] / [---] Cl(audio) Proculo [---] / [---] ((centurio)) Vinio c(o)ho[r(tis?) ---] / [---] ii qui des(ciderunt) in v[exillatione ---] / [--- L(ucius?)] Tosius L(uci) f(ilius) Faus[t---] / [---]T[---]

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origins of Claudius Proculus are not known He lived at the turn of the second and third centuries AD.

#### Career:

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

[tribunus cohortis ... vigilum?]

[praepositus vexillationis?]

In the relevant literature the hypothesis is put forward that in the reconstruction of the inscription in which the *duo nomina* Claudius Proculus can be read, that he is at the same time tribune of a cohort of *vigiles*, and at the same time commander the detachment of the *cohortes vigilum* stationed in Ostia. This is why his service is put at the turn of the second and third centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

Occasional representatives of the *Claudii Proculi* family are attested in Rome, Italy and the Roman provinces.

Unfortunately, no more information survives on the Claudius Proculus presented here, probably a Roman *eques* and tribune of the *cohortes vigilum*.

**\*Ti(berius) Claudius Ti(beri) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu) Secundinus L(ucius) Staius Macedo**

- tribunus cohortis I vigilum
- tribunus cohortis XI urbanae
- tribunus cohortis VIII praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL V 867=ILS 1339=EDR073243=EDCS-01300235; CIL XIV 2008=CIL XV 7740=ILS 8686=EDR150279=EDCS-05702034; AE 1934 232=IA I 486=EDCS-01300235; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 1015; Pflaum 1960-1961, 262-264, no. 109; Freis 1967, 63-64, 82, no. 10; Mench 1968, 219-221, no. 87; Pavis d'Escurac 1976, 345; Dobson 1978, 241-242, no. 119; Salomies 1992, 89, no. 6; Sablayrolles 1996, 552, no. 14; Reali 1998, 36-37, no. 14C; Meens 2008, 353-354, no. 64.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Aquileia

Ti(berio) Claudio / Ti(beri) f(ilio) Pal(atina) / Secundino / L(ucio) Statio Macedoni / p(rimo) p(ilo) leg(ionis) IIII F(laviae) F(elicis) trib(uno) coh(ortis) I vig(illum) / trib(uno) coh(ortis) XI urb(anae) trib(uno) coh(ortis) IX / pr(aetoriae) p(rimo) p(ilo) iterum praef(ecto) leg(ionis) II / Traian(ae) F(ortis) proc(uratori) Aug(usti) XX her(editatium) / proc(uratori) provinc(iarum) Lug(u)dun(ensis) et / Aquitan(icae) a rationib(us) Aug(usti) / praef(ecto) annon(ae) / flamini divi Vespasiani / P(ublius) Cassidius Fortunatus / IIIIIvir et Aug(ustalis) amico / l(ocus) d(atu)s d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Tiberius Claudius Secundinus (after his adoption Tiberius Claudius Secundinus Lucius Staius Macedo), although enrolled in the *tribus Palatina* was from Aquileia (municipium, Venetia et Histria), in which city the Romans who lived there were primarily enrolled in the *tribus Velina*. He lived in the second century AD (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 262; Sablayrolles 1996, 552).

**Career:**

[centurio in legione IV Flavia felix?]  
 primus pilus legionis IV Flaviae felicis  
 tribunus cohortis primae vigilum  
 tribunus cohortis undecimae urbanae  
 tribunus cohortis nonae praetoriae  
 primus pilus iterum  
 praefectus legionis II Traianae fortis



procurator Augusti vicesimae hereditatium  
 procurator provinciarum Lugudunensis et Aquitanicae  
 a rationibus Augusti  
 praefectus annonae  
 flamen divi Vespasiani

When Tiberius Claudius Secundinus entered service in the Roman army, he probably was of equestrian status (cf. Pavis d'Escurac 1976, 87-88) when he began his service in the Praetorian cohorts. During Hadrian's reign, as a Roman *eques* (i.e. centurio ex equite Romano), he served in legion IV *Flavia felix* (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 364-365; Farnum 2005, 19) stationed in Singidunum (mod. Belgrade) in Moesia Superior from the early AD 120s onwards, where he was first appointed centurion and then *primus pilus*. His appointment as a tribune in *cohors I vigilum*, which took place around 125/126 AD, meant that he returned to the Roman capital, where he was subsequently promoted, first in AD 127/128 to the position of tribune in the *cohors XI urbana*, then in AD 129 to tribune of *cohors IX praetoria*. He received the rank of *primus pilus* for a second time (i.e. *primus pilus iterum*), but this time serving in Rome as part of a separate detachment of holders of this rank (*numerus primipilarius*). He was then promoted to commander of the Second Legion (*praefectus legionis II Traianae fortis*), which was stationed in Alexandria (Nicomedia) in Egypt (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 364; Farnum 2005, 17). The subsequent posts held by Tiberius Claudius Secundinus in the late 30s and early 40s were in Roman imperial administration during the reign of Antoninus Pius, the first of which was imperial procurator fiscal of Rome (i.e. procurator Augusti XX hereditatium). He was later procurator (*procurator ducenarius*) in charge of financial matters in the Gallic provinces (i.e. procurator provinciarum Lugudunensis et Aquitanicae). He was then honoured with a promotion to the imperial chancellery, whose staff oversaw financial administration throughout the whole Roman state (*a rationibus Augusti*). Around AD 147 he was promoted to prefect in charge of the collection and distribution of food supplies in the Roman state (*praefectus annonae - cura annonae*). He already held the rank of priest (*flamen divi Vespasiani*) in Aquileia, when, around AD 150, he retired from the imperial service (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 262-263; Pavis d'Escurac 1976, 46, 73, 75, 77-78; Dobson 1978, 241-242; Sablayrolles 1996, 552). The career of Tiberius Claudius Secundinus stretched throughout the first half of the second century AD.

### Commentary:

The *duo nomina* Tiberius Claudius and the fact of being enrolled in the *tribus Palatina* suggest a more or less distant emancipated (cf. Reali 1998, 37). Moreover, the *eques* presented here, despite being legally adopted, did not use as his first name the name of his adoptive father (i.e. Lucius Stadius Macedonius) but he retained not only his ancestral tribal filiation but his original *tria nomina*.

The *Claudii Secundinii* family also included his wife Flavia Irene and his two sons (ILS 1316=EDCS-18100416). One of them [Ti(berius) Claudius Secundinus], presumably the firstborn, died also possessing equestrian status. The second son was Tiberius Claudius Rufus Stadius Macedo who attained senatorial rank (cf. W. Eck, *Claudius* 319, RE Suppl, 14 [1974] A-Z, col. 101-102; Reali 1998, 37).

The military and civilian posts held by Tiberius Claudius Secundinus commanded high emoluments. Thus, as a legionary centurion he would have received a salary of about 18,000 sesterces per year. This amount certainly increased to around 60-70 thousand sesterces per year when he was promoted to *primus pilus*. In turn, serving as a tribune in the three formations that were part of the garrison in Rome, i.e. the *cohortes vigilum*, *cohortes urbanae* and the *cohortes praetoriae*, he would have received a salary of about 100 to 120 thousand sesterces per year in each of them. His appointment as legionary prefect of the *Legio II Traianae fortis*, and the civilian posts of prefect of supplies (*praefectus annonae*) and other imperial functions were all opportunities to receive emoluments that reached a sum of around 200,000 sesterces a year (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 125, 972-973; Pavis d'Escurac 1976, 345).

Tiberius Claudius Secundinus was related to the senatorial family of the *Caesernii Statii Macedones* (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> C 180; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 181; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 182; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 183). His son Tiberius Claudius Rufus Staius Macedo was appointed military tribune (*tribunus laticlavus*) in an unknown legion (cf. AE 1934 233=EDCS-01300234: 'Ti(berio) Claudio Ti(beri) f(ilio) Pal(atina tribu) Rufo Statio Macedoni Xvir(o) stlit(ibus) iud(icandis) tribuno militum decreto decurionum').

## Cocceii

### \*Cocceius Crispus

-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 40671=AE 1961 281=Denkm 69=EDR074277=EDCS-12200390; Meens 2008, 432, no. 133.

Italia/Roma

[--- P(ublio) Septimio Getae ---?] [-----] / [Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) L(uci) Septimi Seve]/  
ri Pii Pe[r]tinacis Aug(usti) filio et / Imp(eratoris) Cae[s(aris)] M(arci) Aureli Antoni/ni Pii  
Aug(usti) [[fratri]] / equites singulares / eorum / Obulcio Vero et / Cocceio Crispo tribb(unis)  
/ ((centurionibus)) exerc(itoribus) Cassio Valente / [[et Iulio Antonino]]

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Cocceius Crispus is not known. He lived during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### Career:

tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

Cocceius Crispus was probably of equestrian status prior to his appointment as tribune in the Imperial equestrian bodyguard (i.e. the equites singulares Augusti). Prior to AD 211 he was paired with Obulcius Verus, who was then 'senior tribune' in this unit (cf. RMD V 454; AE 2003 1544). The military service of Cocceius Crispus fell between the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

*Cocceius* was an Italian name originally borne by representatives of the plebeian *gens Cocceia* at the end of the first century BC coming from Umbria. Moreover, *Cocceius* was also the family name of the emperor Nerva (Marcus Cocceius Nerva; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 1227), whose family the *Cocceii Nervae* originated in Narnia, where Roman citizens living there were enrolled in the *tribus Papiria* (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 516; Kubitschek 1889, 73, 271). The personage of the tribune Cocceius Crispus presented in this entry is not further known. The Cocceius Crispus dealt with here served at the side of Caracalla and Geta, sons of Septimius Severus.

## Cominii

**\*L(ucius) Cominius L(ucii) f(ilius) Maximus**

- tribunus cohortis III vigilum
- tribunus cohortis XIII urbanae
- tribunus cohortis VII praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 3626=ILS 2742=EDR131413=EDCS-05801616; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 1268; A. Stein, Cominius 20, RE 4, 1 [1900] C, col. 609-610; Pflaum 1960-1961, 513-514, no. 189, 1018; Freis 1967, 78, no. 9; Dobson 1978, 265-266, no. 149; Sablayrolles 1996, 557-558, no. 26 (tribunus); 585-586, no. 22 (centurio); Meens 2008, 378, no. 83.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Tivoli/Tibur

D(is)M(anibus)/L(uci)CominiL(uci)f(ili)Maximi domu/Mantua/pr(imi)p(ilo)bis procuratori M(arci) / Antonini Aug(usti) pr/aef(ecto) leg(ionis) II Tr<a>ianae Fortis CC(:ducenarior) / trib(un)o c(o)hor(tis) / VII praetoriae XIII urbanae III vig<i>l(um) / centurio(ni) c(o)hortis I pr(aetoriae) X / urbanae V / vig(ilum) evocato Augustorum / beneficiar(io) / praef(ecti) praetorio vixit annis LXXXII / dieb(us) XVIII Numitoria C(ai) f(ilia) / Moschis / coniu(n)x bene merenti heres

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Cominius Maximus, as the content of the inscription dedicated to him shows, came from Mantua (civitas, Venetia et Histria). It can therefore be assumed that he may have been enrolled in the lists of the *tribus Sabatina*. He lived during the second century AD and early 3rd centuries AD for a total of 82 years and 17 days.

**Career:**

[tiro?]  
 [gregarius miles praetorianus?]  
 beneficiarius praefecti praetorio  
 evocatus Augustorum  
 centurio cohortis V vigilum  
 centurio cohortis X urbanae

centurio cohortis I praetoriae  
 [centurio in legione?]  
 [primus pilus]  
 tribunus cohortis III vigilum  
 tribunus cohortis XIV urbanae  
 tribunus cohortis VII praetoriae  
 primus pilus bis  
 ducenarius  
 praefectus legionis II Traianae Fortis  
 procurator patrimonii M(arci) Antonini Augusti

Lucius Cominius Maximus began his military service in the Praetorian cohorts. It is certain that, despite the failure to mention it in the inscription, he was first given the status of a recruit (*tiro*) and then, when he took the military oath, already acquired the status of a fully-fledged Roman soldier (*probatus in cohorte, factus miles in cohorte*-cf. inter alia CIL II 2610=ILS 2079; CIL XII 2602=ILS 2118; CIL XIII 6728; CIL XIV 4509). Then, still serving in the praetorian cohorts, on the staff of the praetorian prefect (*officium praefecti*), where he was probably one of the staff non-commissioned officers of the commander of the entire praetorian corps (cf. Łuc 2004, 43, 76). As *beneficiarius praefecti praetorio*, he belonged to the category of *principales*, and as such he would receive higher pay while in service. He served in the ranks of the Praetorian cohorts 16 years (see *omni honore in caliga-militavit caligatus annos-militavit annos in caliga XVI*). However, Lucius Cominius Maximus was offered to remain in the praetorian cohorts and continue his military service (*evocatus Augustorum*). It is not known when this may have taken place (see, inter alia, CIL VI 2440: '*evocatus fuit ann(os) III*'), but he was subsequently appointed as a centurion in the *cohors V vigilum*. Subsequent promotions were to positions as centurion in the *cohors X urbana* and the *cohors I praetoria*. After this period of service and promotion, Lucius Cominius Maximus was transferred to one of the legions, perhaps becoming *primus pilus* straight away or after prior service as a legionary centurion. Either way, with the attainment of the rank of *primus pilus* he entered the equestrian order. The next promotion, involving a return to Rome, in his case meant an appointment as tribune in the *cohors III vigilum*, after a year, or maximum of three years, he was appointed tribune in the *cohors XIV urbana*. He was then appointed tribune in the *cohors VII praetoria*. Once again, at the age of at least sixty years old, he was appointed to the rank of *primus pilus bis* (for the second time) in the detachment of this category of officers stationed in Rome (see *numerus primipilarius*). After this he was appointed prefect in command of the legion II *Traiana Fortis* (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 364; Farnum 2005, 17). Moving into the Roman civil service, Lucius Cominius Maximus was appointed imperial procurator (*procurator ducenarius patrimonii M(arci) Antonini Augusti*). The latter two positions were designated *ducenarii*, which already meant that the person holding the rank received an emolument of 200,000 sesterces a year. Lucius Cominius Maximus served from the 160s to the early 180s AD.

### Commentary:

*Cominius* was a Latin name. It is possible that its origin may have been linked to *Cominium*, a town in Latium. The ancestors of the *Cominii*, to which the Lucius Cominius Maximus belonged, are attested in the region of *Venetia et Histria* probably as early as the 1st century BC. His burial was taken care of by Numitoria, his wife, the daughter of Gaius Numitorus Moschus.

She remarried Lucius Grecius Constans, a tribune of *cohors I praetoriae*, to whom she would also bear a son (cf. CIL XIV 3628=EDCS-05801618; Granino Cecere, Ricci 2006, 237-238; Meens 2008, 379, no. 84). It is possible that Lucius Cominius Maximus may have died childless.

The career of Lucius Cominius Maximus may serve as an example illustrating the scale of the monetary remuneration rates enjoyed by a Roman who began his path of service and promotion from the rank of private soldier in the Praetorian cohorts to the rank of imperial procurator. In the case of Lucius Cominius Maximus, who served in the second century AD, on entering service as a private soldier in the praetorian cohorts (*miles cohortis praetoriae*) he initially received a basic salary of 4,000 sesterces per year (cf. the rate for a private soldier in the Praetorian Guard between AD 14-84 was 3,000 sesterces; in AD 84-193 it was 4,000 sesterces; in AD 193-217 it was 6,000 sesterces and in AD 217-284 it was 9,000 sesterces). Continuing his service as *beneficiarius praefecti praetorio*, and hence belonging to the category of praetorian *duplicarii*, in the 2nd century AD he would have received 8,000 sesterces annually. When he decided to continue his military service (i.e. *evocatus Augusti*) after serving 16 years in the Praetorian barracks, he would have been paid between 8,000 and 9,000 sesterces a year. As a centurion serving in the units that made up the garrison of the Roman capital, he was then paid 20,000 sesterces a year. After transferring to legionary service, at first presumably as a centurion in which case he would have been paid 20,000 sesterces annually, he was promoted to *primipilus* with a salary of 60,000 sesterces a year. The three appointments as equestrian tribune to formations that were stationed in Rome meant that he received annually first 80,000 sesterces as tribune of the *cohors III vigilum*, then 100,000 sesterces as tribune of the *cohors XIV urbanae*, and finally 120,000 sesterces as tribune of the *cohors VII praetoriae*. The reappointment as *primus pilus* would have given Lucius Cominius Maximus an annual salary of 120,000 sesterces. His appointment as prefect of legion II *Traiana Fortis* and later as procurator of the imperial estates (i.e. procurator patrimonii M(arci) Antonini Augusti) would have given him 200,000 sesterces a year while holding both appointments. At the end of his active service, which he started as a plebeian, Lucius Cominius was certainly a wealthy equestrian (cf. Brunt 1950, 55-56, 71; Watson 1971, 414-415; Speidel 1992, 102-104; Dobson 1993b, 158-160; Dobson 1993c, 190; Alston 1994, 114; Devijver 1996, 130; Le Bohec 2000, 211-213, among others).

## Cornelii

### \*Cornelius Martialis

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Tac. *Ann.* 15.71; Tac. *Hist.* 3.70; 3.71; 3.73; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 1404; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 1405; A. Stein, *Cornelius* 263, RE 4, 1 [1900] C, col.1406; Dobson 1978, 201, no.72; Demougin 1992, 565-566, no.673; Meens 2008, 311, no.34.

### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Cornelius Martialis is not known. He lived in the first half of the first century AD. He died during fighting on the Capitoline Hill in Rome on 19 December AD 69 (cf. Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 99), during an attack by Vitellian praetorians.

### Career:

[centurio?]  
 primus pilus  
 tribunus cohortis praetoriae

Before his appointment as Praetorian tribune Cornelius Martialis served in one of the Roman legions, where he managed to reach the rank of *primus pilus* and probably centurion. By AD 65 he was already serving as a tribune of one of the praetorian cohorts. He witnessed the events surrounding the Pisonian conspiracy. Its co-organisers were several Praetorian officers. That is why, after the initial arrests and executions, Cornelius Martialis was among those Praetorian tribunes, along with Flavius Nepos, Staius Domitius and others, who were suspected of sympathising with the conspirators but against whom nothing could be proved, were punitively expelled from service. Cornelius Martialis, like his colleagues, had to forfeit the equestrian post of tribune of the Praetorian corps. Cornelius Martialis joined Vespasian's supporters in Rome in December AD 69, and actively sided with his brother Titus Flavius Sabinus. Among the functions he performed, he acted as emissary of the prefect of Rome (praefectus urbi) to Vitellius, where he is referred to by Tacitus as a former *primus pilus* (e primipilaribus). Judging from this reference, it can be assumed that Cornelius Martialis, despite being criminally deposed and stripped of his equestrian rank of tribune of the Praetorian cohorts, nevertheless retained his status as an equestrian *primus pilus*. He may also have been able to rejoin, at least briefly, the *numerus primipilarius*, stationed in Rome (cf. Dobson 1978, 201; Meens 2008, 311). The military service of the Cornelius Martialis here falls in the late 30s and early 60s of the first century AD.

### Commentary:

The Roman name *Cornelius* was one of the oldest and best known, borne by representatives of the originally patrician *gens Cornelia*. The strength and importance of this family is testified to by the fact that one Roman rural tribes was given the name *tribus Cornelia*. Both patrician (Maluginenses, Cossi, Scipiones, Rufini, Lentuli, Dolabellae, Sullae, Blasiones, Cethegi i Merulae) and plebeian (Balbi) branches were linked to the *Cornelii*. Importantly, the plebeian branches of the *Cornelii* would be formed by all the *Cornelii* who had obtained Roman citizenship through Lucius Cornelius Sulla, or those who were granted it later (e.g. the Galli and Nepotes - cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 683-690; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col. 808-825). It is possible that the family of Cornelius Martialis may have received both the *gens* name *Cornelius* and Roman citizenship in this way. Romans who bore the *duo nomina* Cornelius Martialis were found both in Italy and, especially in large numbers, in Roman Africa. The proper name (cognomen) *Martialis*, borne by the Praetorian tribune dealt with here, was formed from a theophoric adjective (cf. Kajanto 1965, 18, 20). Unfortunately, however, the absence of an individual name (praenomen)

borne by the Roman *eques* presented here, makes it impossible to identify him further in the epigraphic record.

Cornelius Martialis was killed during an attack by Vitellian praetorians on the Capitoline Hill on 19 December 69 AD. The burning of the temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus also occurred at that time. After the capture of the Capitoline Hill by Vitellian troops, Cornelius Martialis fought with sword in hand, trying to protect the person of Flavius Sabinus, prefect of the city, to no avail, however. In addition to him, Aemilius Pacensis died at the hands of the Vitellians, followed by Casperius Niger and Didius Scaeva. Tacitus (*Hist.* 3.73), writing about these four Roman military men, used the phrase *virii militares* in relation to them. This appellation is obvious in the case of Aemilius Pacensis, who was still serving in the urban cohorts. Casperius Niger may possibly have been a centurion who had served in legions in the East. Didius Scaeva, although we know nothing about him, was also probably a Roman officer, perhaps, from the urban cohorts (cf. E. Klebs, *Aemilius* 104, RE 1, 1 [1894] A, col. 572; E. Groag, *Casperius* 7, RE 3, 2 [1899] C, col. 1654; A. Stein, *Didius* 14, RE 5, 1 [1903] D, col. 425). It is possible, as has been pointed out by Brian Dobson [1978, 201: ‘*Vir militaris* kann ein Äquivalent für *primipilaris* sein, vgl. *Aemilius Pacensis* (Nr. 77) und *Paullus Aemilius* (Nr. 17)’], that the term *vir militaris* may have been closely associated with those who had held the rank of *primus pilus*.

### \*Cornelius Sabinus

- *tribunus cohortis praetoriae*

#### Sources and Bibliography::

Jos. *AJ* 19.46; 19.48; 19.52; 19.110; 19.261; 19.267; 19.273; Suet. *Cal.* 58; Cass. Dio 59.29; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 1431; A. Stein, *Cornelius* 308, RE 4, 1 [1900] C, col.1424; Dobson 1978, 174-175, no.16; Demougin 1992, 344, no.420; Meens 2008, 288, no.16.

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Cornelius Sabinus probably came from Italy (cf. De Laet 1941, 515). He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC.

#### Career:

[centurio?]

[*primus pilus*?]

*tribunus cohortis praetoriae*

Although the earlier career of Cornelius Sabinus is not known, it can be assumed with a high degree of probability that, prior to his appointment as a tribune in the Praetorian cohorts he may have previously been promoted to both centurion and *primus pilus* while serving in one of the Roman legions. By then he would have achieved equestrian status. Cornelius Sabinus was a co-organiser and participant in the attempt on Caligula’s life on 24 January 41 AD. However, unlike his fellow praetorian tribunes Cassius Chaerea and Julius Lupus, he was placed under amnesty by Claudius, who even allowed him to continue serving in the Praetorian cohorts with the rank of tribune. Therefore, when the two aforementioned tribunes were executed at

the beginning of February 41 AD, Cornelius Sabinus being aware that it would be unworthy of him to fail to remain faithful to his slain fellow conspirators, took his own life by throwing himself on his sword and plunging it into his body up to the hilt. His years of service may have begun towards the end of the reign of Augustus and lasted until January/February 41 AD.

**Commentary:**

The absence of a forename (praenomen) makes it impossible to identify him with the other *Cornelii Sabini* attested epigraphically from the Italic area.

Cornelius Sabinus, like Cassius Chaerea, may genuinely have been motivated by the idea of restoring the republican system at Rome (cf. Jos. AJ 19.261) in organizing the plot to assassinate Caligula.

## Crittii

**\*P(ublius) Crittius P(ubli) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu) Firmus**

- trib(unus) c(o)hor(tis) VI vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1997 397=EDR135967=EDCS-02900106; ILS 2394=EDCS-28000896; Traverso 2006, 81-82, no.3.

Italia/Apulia et Calabria/Regio II/Grottaminarda/Aeclanum

P(ublius) Crittius P(ubli) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu) / Firmus / primopilaris leg(ionis) XXII trib(unus) / c(o)hor(tis) / VI vigilum praef(ectus) castror(um) / leg(ionis) XII Fulm(inatae) / IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) flamen divi Aug(usti) / Crittia P(ubli) f(ilia) Priscilla / flaminica Agrippinae Aug(ustae) / C(aius) Crittius P(ubli) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu) / Firmus f(ilius) / [---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Publius Crittius Firmus was enrolled in the *tribus Cornelia* and came from Aeclanum (municipium, Grottaminarda), Apulia et Calabria). He lived during the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

p(rimus) p(ilus) leg(ionis) XXII [Deiotariana]

trib(unus) c(o)hor(tis) VI vigilum

praef(ectus) castror(um) leg(ionis) XII Fulm(inatae)

IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo)

flamen divi Aug(usti)

Publius Crittius Firmus began his career before the reform in terms of the path of service and promotion of Roman equites instigated by the Emperor Claudius. Originally from Italy, he began his military service in XXII Legion, which was stationed in Alexandria, Egypt (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 370; Farnum 2005, 24-25). There he was appointed a



centurion and, being about 50 and meeting the criteria for an *eques*, was appointed as *primus pilus* in the same legion. Returning to Italy he took up an appointment as a tribune in the Vth cohort of the *vigiles*. According to the order noted in the inscription, the next rank he was promoted to was command of the military camp of the legion XII *Fulminata* (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 368; Farnum 2005, 22). In order to take up this post he had to travel to Syria. After leaving the Roman army, he held civil offices in Aeclanum. He served as *flamen divi Augusti* around 50 AD. His daughter Crittia Priscilla was also a priestess (*flaminica Agrippinae Augustae*). On this basis, it is also possible to conclude that the inscription was carved in 59 AD or shortly after.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Crittius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 180, no. 395). This name (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 726) was borne by members of the *Crittii* family who, primarily associated with the region of Apulia and Calabria, and were enrolled in the *tribus Cornelia* (cf. CIL IX 1173= EDR133668= EDCS-12400677; CIL X 5063= EDR126950= EDCS-20400854: 'Q(uinto) Crittio C(ai) f(ilio) / Cor(nelia tribu) / [pr]imipilarì III'). The family of this Roman officer also included his son Publius Crittius Firmus.

The military service of Publius Crittius Firmus to rise from plebeian to equestrian status.

## Cussii

**\*P(ublius) Cussius Phoebianus**

- trib(unus) c(o)hor(tis) I vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

ILS 8700a=AE 1903 118=AE 1903 155=EDR071932=EDCS-16700271; EE VIII 25=EDCS-34500974; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 1639; A. Stein, Cussius, RE 4, 2 [1901] C, col. 1896; Pflaum 1960-1961, 575, no. 218, 1050; Dobson 1978, 330, no. 254; Sablayrolles 1996, 574-575, no. 59; Alvarez Melero 2008, 79-80; Meens 2008, 401, no. 103.

Italia/Roma

[---]i Phoebiani trib(uni) c(o)ho(rtis) pr(imae) vig(ilum)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Publius Cussius Foebianus is unknown. He lived in the second century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis I vigilum

[tribunus cohortis urbanae?]

[tribunus cohortis praetoriae?]

[primuspilus iterum?]

procurator Augusti

Before being promoted to tribune of the *cohors II vigilum* Publius Cussius Phoebianus would have had to be of equestrian status. This status might have been granted him when he entered military service. On entering legionary service he could have been immediately appointed centurion (i.e. *centurio ex equite Romano*) and then *primus pilus*. After his promotion and service as a tribune in the cohort of *vigiles*, the next promotion he received was as imperial procurator (procurator *ducenarius*) of the province of Lusitania (procurator *provinciae Hispaniae Ulterioris Lusitaniae, conventus Emeritensis*). Before his appointment to this post, he may have been promoted early on to the rank of tribune in two successive formations that were part of the garrison of the Roman capital (i.e. *cohortes urbanae, cohortes praetoriae*), and finally to receive once again the rank of *primus pilus* (i.e. *primuspilus iterum*), which steps usually preceded an appointment the rank of *ducenarius*. He served during the second century AD.

**Commentary:**

Cussius was a Roman name with Latin roots. *Phoebianus*, on the other hand, was a Greek personal name (cognomen) (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 775; Solin 2003, 306). During the time when he exercised the imperial procuratorate, his wife Lebisinia Auge died in Augusta Emerita. Her name was of Ligurian origin. At her burial Publius Cussius Phoebianus was accompanied by Marcus Julius Verianus, who was his foster son (i.e. the child of his deceased wife from her first marriage). Perhaps he did not have a child of his own (cf. EE VIII 25: ‘*filius eius videtur natus esse ex matrimonio prior*’; Alvarez Melero 2008, 79-80, no. 3; Meens 2008, 401).

Publius Cussius Phoebianus would have been of equestrian status before his appointment as tribune of the *cohors I vigilum*. In his subsequent appointment as procurator (procurator *provinciae Hispaniae Ulterioris Lusitaniae*) with the rank of *ducenarius*, he would have received an emolument of around 100,000 to 200,000 sesterces a year.

**D**

\*[---]Dexter

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Sen. Epist. 4.7; PIR<sup>2</sup> D, 60; A. Stein, Dexter 1, RE 5, 1 [1903] C, col. 296; Demougin 1992, 279, no. 328; Meens 2008, 284, no. 14.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Dexter probably came from Italy (cf. De Laet 1941, 515). He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis praetoriae

Dexter must have been of equestrian status before being appointed tribune in the Praetorian cohorts. This may have facilitated by his earlier legionary, including holding the rank of *primus pilus*. In AD 39 AD, on Caligula's orders, Dexter killed Marcus Aemilius Lepidus (PIR<sup>2</sup> A 371), the former husband of Drusilla, the emperor's sister (cf. Barrett 1989, 106-107). His years of service may have begun towards the end of the reign of Augustus and lasted until the early 40s AD.

**Commentary:**

The family name of Dexter is not known. The personal name (cognomen) *Dexter* was popular in central and southern Italy. The name referred to qualities of the human body and mind (e.g. skilful, prudent - cf. Minkova 2000, 150). Dexter, fulfilling the role of executioner, carried out the execution with his own hands, slitting the victim's throat. He was not the only tribune of the Praetorian cohorts who was ordered to carry out the execution (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 15.60; 15.67; Demougin 1992, 279).

**F**

**Flaminii**

**\*C(aius) Flaminius C(ai) f(ilius) Vel(ina tribu) Marcellus**

-tribunus cohortis VI praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1977 316=EDR076845=EDCS-09300932; Dobson 1978, 216, no.93a; Meens 2008, 327, no.47.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Porec/Parenzo/Parentium

C(aio) Flaminio / C(ai) f(ilio) Vel(ina tribu) Marcel/lo tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) VI pr(aetoriae) / p(rimo) p(ilo) bis dona/to a divis Vespa/siano et Tito / Ti(berius) Cl(audius) Atticus / amico optimo

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Flaminius Marcellus (Caius Flaminius Marcellus) was enrolled in the *tribus Velina*, and although this was not the *tribus* on whose lists the inhabitants of Parentium (municipium, colonia, Venetia et Histria), were enrolled, which was *tribus LEMONIA*, he may nevertheless probably came from this locality in northern Italy. He lived during the first century AD.

**Career:**

[tiro?]  
 [gregarius miles ?]  
 [centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 primus pilus bis  
 donis donato a divis Vespasiano et Tito  
 tribunus cohortis VI praetoriae

Hypothetically, it can be assumed that Gaius Flaminius Marcellus may have started his military service in the legions. He may have been promoted to the rank of *primipilus* as early as the reign of Nero. Already holding equestrian rank he was appointed to the rank of centurion in the first century of the first cohort when he served in Judea against the Jewish insurgents (years AD 68-71). For his bravery during the *bellum Iudaicum*, he was then awarded military prizes by both Vespasian and his son Titus. It was probably after Titus Flavius returned to Rome that Gaius Flaminius Marcellus was appointed tribune of the *cohors VI praetoriae*. He saw service in the first half of the first century AD.

**Commentary:**

*Flaminius*, a Roman name, was borne by members of the plebeian family of *Flamini* (cf. Minkova 2000, 50). The *Flamini* lived both within Italy and in the Roman provinces. Representatives of the *Flamini* appeared in the territory of Venetia and Istria, more precisely in Aquileia, as early as the second half of the first century BC, as was the case with the *Flamini Histri* family. Gaius Flaminius Marcellus is the only representative of the *Flamini Marcelli* of Parentium known so far.

The commemoration of the praetorian cohort tribune discussed here was taken care of by his friend Tiberius Claudius Atticus. This may suggest that the deceased may have died childless. The appointment of Caius Flaminius Marcellus as tribune in the Sixth Praetorian Cohort probably coincided with Titus, son of Vespasian, taking command of the entire praetorian corps (cf. Plin. *NH*. Praef. 1-3: 'praefectus praetorii eius'; Jones 1984, 84-85; Ruciński 2013, 240-246). After his return from Judea in the year 71 AD it was the task of Titus, as independent commander of this unit, to restore discipline among the praetorians. This was one element of the reorganisation that the entire Praetorian Guard underwent. It was now to be reduced both in terms of the number of cohorts (from XIX/XVI to IX) and in terms of their establishment strength. Each cohort was reduced in strength from a *cohors milliaria* to *cohors quingenaria*. Moreover, there was then a vetting of the praetorians themselves. Those who had still been dismissed from service by Vitellius (in May-June AD 69) and who wished to be re-enlisted, could do so with Vespasian's consent. The reacceptance into service of former praetorians began in early July AD 69. Also subject to the vetting supervised by Titus in AD 71, were the legionaries from Germania who in the summer of AD 69 were, with the knowledge and consent of Vitellius, were enlisted for service in the sixteen praetorian cohorts (I-XVI cohortes praetoriae) and the four urban cohorts (cohortes urbanae) (cf. Tac. *Hist.* 2.67; 2.93; 2.94; 4.46; Suet. *Tit.* 6; CIL XVI 21: 'militum qui in cohortibus novem praetoriis'; in AD 76; Keppie 1996, 112). Perhaps Gaius Flaminius Marcellus participated in this reorganization of the Praetorian

cohorts after the period of fratricidal fighting of AD 69. Moreover, the *titulus* dedicated to him was probably already drawn up after AD 81 (cf. Maxfield 1972, 145, no. 154; see also Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 101: ‘nach 8. Sept. 79, vor 29. Mai 80 Consecratio: Divus Vespasianus Aug.’, 105: ‘13. Sept. 81 Divus Titus Aug.’).

## Flavii

### \*T(itus) Flavius Genialis

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 214=EDR156850=EDCS-17200292; SHA Did. 3.1; 8.6; PIR<sup>2</sup> F 277; A. Stein, Flavius 95, RE 6, 2 [1909] F, col.2601-2602; Howe 1966, 68, no.14; Dobson 1978, 268, no.153; Meens 2008, 392, no.95; Ruciński 2013, 449.

Italia/Roma

Genium / Centuriae / [si]g[n]um aram aed(em) ex [aere] collato sua pecunia / fecerunt II quorum nomina in ara ins(cripta) s(unt) / tribuno T(ito) Flavio Geniale ((centurione)) C(aio) / Vaberio Pomponiano / dedic(ata) Kal(endis) Decembr(ibus) / Materno et Bradua co(n)s(ulibus)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Titus Falvius Genialis is not known. He lived in the second century AD.

#### Career:

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis praetoriae

praefectus praetorio

Titus Flavius Genialis saw service prior to his appointment as tribune in the Praetorian cohorts in AD 185. He was appointed prefect by the emperor Didius Julianus in AD 193, following the assassination of Pertinax by the Praetorians. Could he have held the rank of tribune in one of the praetorian cohorts for as long as nine years? This is rather unlikely. However, the function from which he was promoted to the aforementioned post of praetorian prefect is not known. His years of service date to the second half of the 2nd century AD.

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Flavius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 212-216, no. 514). This name derived from the personal name (*cognomen*) *Flavus*. The *Flavii* were originally plebeian. *Flavius*, as an imperial family name, became very widespread during the Roman imperial period in the Roman Danubian provinces and in Roman Africa (cf. K.-L. Elvers, DNP 4 [1998] Epo-Gro, col.544; Minkova 2000, 51-52). Titus Flavius Genialis is also known as an emancipator of a freedman whose *titulus* was found in Rome (cf. CIL VI 35284=EDR156103=EDCS-23400952).

The *equus* Titus Flavius Genialis, as tribune of one of the praetorian cohorts, earned about 125,000 sesterces a year. On receiving his appointment as praetorian prefect, he could count on an amount as high as one million sesterces (cf. Devijver 1996, 131-132; Żyromski 2001, 19), but only for a very short time: late March and early June AD 193 (cf. Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 147).

### **\*T(itus) Flavius Priamus**

**-tribunus cohortis V vigilum**

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 222=ILS 2161=EDR152610=EDCS-17200300; Pap. Oxy. 3.578; PIR<sup>2</sup> F 342; A. Stein, Flavius 152, RE 6, 2 [1909] F, col.2609; Pflaum 1960-1961, 235, 1087-1088, no.100; Dobson 1978, 229-230, no.108; Sablayrolles 1996, 550, no.11; Meens 2008, 342, no.55.

Italia/Roma

[C(aio) Calpur]nio Pison[e M(arco) Vettio Bolano / co(n)s(ulibus)] / [Q(uinto) Ramm]io Martiale pr(aefecto) T(ito) Flavio / Priamo tr(ibunus) / [T(ito) Saen]io Clemente ((centurione)) ae[dicula facta / cum] / [Geni]o a Gresio Facund[o b(eneficiario) trib(uni) / quam] / [M(arco) Cei]onio Silvano <:et> C(aio) Serio / A[ugurino co(n)s(ulibus)] / C(aio) Tattio Maximo pr(aefecto) T(ito) Flavio / A[nterotiano s(ub)pr(aefecto)] / [Q(uinto)] Plotieno Sabino tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) V / vig(ilum)] / Ti(berius) Claudius Ti(beri) f(ilius) Fab(ia) tribu Messallinus / [Heracl(ea) ((centurio)) coh(ortis)] s(upra) s(criptae) / vetustate corruptam adamp[liavit] colu[m]nis / purpuriticis valvis aereis m[armor]e et o[mn]i / ornamento a novo ex pec[unia] furfurar]ia / ((centuriae)) suae fecit volentib(us) [manipul(aribus) / suis quor(um)] / nomina [in tab(ula) aer(ea) scripta sunt]

#### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

The exact origin of Titus Flavius Priamus is not known. It is likely that he may have come from the eastern provinces of the Roman Empire. He lived during second century AD.

#### **Career:**

[centurio?]  
[primus pilus?]  
tribunus cohortis V vigilum  
iuridicus Alexandriae et Aegypti

Titus Flavius Priamus may have held lower ranks, up to and including that of *primipilus* before being appointed as tribune in the Fifth Cohort of *vigiles* for which he must have attained equestrian status. After serving as a tribune of the *vigiles* in AD 111, between AD 117 and AD 121, he was appointed to the position of imperial magistrate in Egypt (iuridicus Alexandriae et Aegypti).

**Commentary:**

The family of Titus Flavius Priamus is not known. The name (*tria nomina*) he bore is unique. As tribune of a cohort of *vigiles* Titus Flavius Priamus would earn about 100,000 sesterces per year. On being appointed *iuridicus Alexandriae et Aegypti* he received an emolument of 200,000 sesterces (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1087-1088).

**\*Flavius Nepos**

- *tribunus cohortis praetoriae*

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Ann.* 15.71; A. Stein, *Flavius* 139, RE 6, 2 [1909] F, col.2607; Demougin 1992, 481, no.580; Meens 2008, 310, no.33.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Flavius Nepos is not known. He lived in the first century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

*tribunus cohortis praetoriae*

Flavius Nepos had to fulfil the requirements of the equestrian status before being appointed a tribune in the Praetorian cohorts, so he had probably attained the ranks of centurion and *primus pilus*. In AD 65, as a result of the conspiracy of Piso, which involved officers of the Praetorian cohorts, he was dismissed from his position. Flavius Nepos served in the first half of the first century AD.

**Commentary:**

The family of Flavius Nepos is not known. Flavius Nepos, suspected of complicity in the conspiracy of Piso, alongside Cornelius Martialis and Staius Domitius, was among the Praetorian tribune who were dismissed from service on Nero's orders.

**\*M(arcus) Flavius Raesianus**

-*tribunus cohortis II vigilum*

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 4381=ILS 2155=EDR106372=EDCS-11900101; CIL XIV 4386=EDR106383=EDCS-11900105; CIL XIV 4387=EDR106384=EDCS-11900106; Saxer 1967, 112, no. 350, no. 351, no. 352; Sablayrolles 1996, 562-563, no. 40; Meens 2008, 427, no. 128.

Italia/ Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

Imp(eratori) Caesari / L(ucio) Septimio Severo / Pio Pertinaci Aug(usto) / Arabico Adiabenico Parthico Maximo / Felici pontifici max(imo) trib(unicia) pot(estate) XV / imp(eratori) XII / co(n)s(uli) III p(atrici) p(atriciae) divi Marci Antonini Pii / Germanici Sarmat(ici) fil(io) divi Commodi / fratri divi Antonini Pii nepoti / divi Hadriani pronepoti divi / Traiani Parthici abnepoti / divi Nervae adnepoti / restitutori castrorum / Ostiensium / sub Cn(aeo) M(arcio) Rustio Rufino pr(aefecto) / vig(ilum) e(minentissimo) v(iro) / cura[m agentibus]«ntibus» / C(aio) Laecanio Novatilliano subpraef(ecto) et / M(arco) Fl(avio) Raesiano trib(uno) coh(ortis) II / vig(ilum) / praeposito vexillationis

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Marcus Flavius Raesianus is not known. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

### **Career:**

[centurio?]  
[primus pilus?]  
tribunus cohortis II vigilum  
praepositus vexillationis

Marcus Flavius Raesianus may have previously attained the rank of *primus pilus*, and of course the rank of centurion, before being appointed as a tribune in the *cohors II vigilum*, which rank he was already holding in AD 207. In this year he commanded a sub-division (praepositus vexillationis) of the *vigiles* who were on duty in Ostia. He served in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

### **Commentary:**

The family of the Roman presented here is not known. Nothing further is known about this Roman *eques*.

## **Fulvii**

### **\*C(aius) F(ulvius) Plautianus**

-tribunus cohortis X praetoriae

### **Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL III 4037=ILS 3029=EDH066121=EDCS-26600451; PIR<sup>2</sup> F 554; Howe 1966, 69-70, no. 18; Sablayrolles 1996, 493-494, no. 21; Meens 2008, 495, no. 97.

Pannonia superior/Ptuj/Poetovio  
Pr(a)estito Iovi s(acrum) / [[C(aius) F(ulvius) Plautianus]] / tribunus coh(ortis) X / praet(oriae)  
cultor Nu/minis ipsius profic/iscens ad opprimen/dam factionem / Gallicanam iuss[u] / principis sui ara[m] / istam posuit



**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The text of the inscription, in which the name (*tria nomina*) whom it commemorates has been chiselled out, contains the name of its issuer Gaius Fulvius Plautianus (Caius Fulvius Plautianus), who was one of Septimius Severus' most trusted advisors and, among other honours he enjoyed, was prefect of the praetorium (*praefectus praetorio*). However, in AD 205 he was accused of preparing a conspiracy and, after being sentenced to death, was further punished with *damnatio memoriae*. If indeed the identification of the person commemorated in this inscription is correct, then, Gaius Fulvius Plautianus was indeed a tribune of the *cohors X praetoriae*. As far as his origins are concerned, one would suspect that he came from Leptis Magna in Africa, and was possibly enrolled in the lists of the *tribus Quirina*. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

tribunus cohortis X praetoriae  
 praefectus vigilum  
 praefectus praetorio  
 ornamenta consularia

Before entering the Praetorian cohorts with the rank of tribune Gaius Fulvius Plautianus had to fulfil the criterion of being a Roman *equus*. As tribune of the *cohors X praetoriae* he would have participated in the civil war in AD 193, and in addition, he would have participated in special missions that he commanded personally, during which arrests and executions took place. Two years later, he was appointed prefect of the *vigiles* in AD 195, and in AD 197 he became *praefectus praetorio*. He held this function until his tragic death, and thereafter, he would have had the opportunity to hold the consulship and enter the senate (cf. Ruciński 2013, 458, note 58, note 59, 459, 468-469, 479 et seq., 493-494).

**Commentary:**

*Fulvius* was an Italian name and originally derived from Tusculum. It was a widespread name during the imperial period (cf. Minkova 2000, 53; Kakoschke 2006, 222-223, no. 536). Gaius Fulvius Plautianus and the family of *Fulvii Plautii* then, apart from his daughter (Fulvia Plautilla), there were other representatives of the *Fulvii* in Leptis Magna, and more widely in other areas of Roman Africa (cf. ILS 8918=EDCS-24100011; EDCS-06000295, among others).

Gaius Fulvius Plautianus held the consulship in AD 203, therefore he went from being a Roman *equus* to a member of the Roman senate, and therefore the senatorial order. It was not without reason that he was compared by his contemporaries to Aelius Sejanus. It was through the same excessive personal ambition and mistakes made, that brought about the assassination of Gaius Fulvius Plautianus, in the presence of Septimius Severus himself, with the collaboration of Caracalla, by the centurions of the Praetorian cohorts (cf. Cass. Dio 58.14; Mennen 2011, 178-179).

## Furii

### \*Furius Festus

-tribunus cohortis VII praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XV 7241=EDR032719=EDCS-37801372; CIL XV 7242=EDCS-31700637; Bruun 1987, 10-13; Meens 2008, 422, no. 123.

Italia/Roma

Imp(eratoribus) Severo III et Antonino co(n)s(ulibus) / curagen(te) Furio Festo trib(un)o / pr[aeposito?] c(o)hor(tis) VII pr(aetoriae) oper(um) min(or)um / cur(atore) ((centurione))  
Messio Attico c(o)hor(tis) VII / pr(aetoriae)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Furius Festus is not known. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### Career:

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis VII praetoriae

curator operum minorum

tribunus pr[ae]postus? cohortis VII praetoriae

Furius Festus was appointed tribune of the Seventh Praetorian Cohort, having met the criteria for the equestrian order previously. So, it is highly likely that he served as a centurion and probably as *primus pilus*. While in command of his praetorian cohort, he was also responsible for construction work on the praetorian barracks. His years of service date to the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Furius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 223, no.537). *Furius* is a Roman name originally borne by patrician representatives of the *Furii*. During the Roman imperial period it was a very popular name, especially in Italy, as was the proper name (cognomen) *Festus* (cf. Kajanto 1965, 28, 62; Minkova 2000, 53, 167).

In AD 202 and 203 Furius Festus supervised the extension of the water installations to the Praetorian camp (castra praetoria) in Rome. During this pipe-laying work, soldiers of the *cohors IX praetoriae* were subordinate to the tribune of the *cohors VII praetoriae*. This is a clear indication that the authority of a tribune was not restricted simply to the soldiers in his cohort, but extended over all praetorians (cf. Meens 2008, 422). The position of *curator operum minorum* belonged to those positions with an emolument of up to 100,000 sesterces per year (cf. Bruun 1987, 10).

G

Gavii

**\*C(aius) Gavius L(ucii) f(ilius) Stel(latina tribu) Silvanus**

- tribunus cohortis II vigilum
- tribunus cohortis XIII urbanae
- tribunus cohortis XII praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL V 7003=ILS 2701=EDR108507=EDCS-05400255; Tac. *Ann.* 15.50; 15.61; 15.71; PIR<sup>2</sup> G 112; Freis 1967, 64, 82, no.5; Mench 1968, 336-337, no.208; Keppie 1971, 149-154; Dobson 1978, 200, no.70; Maxfield 1981, 211; Demougin 1992, 476-477, no.574; Sablayrolles 1996, 541, no.3; Meens 2008, 304-305, no.28; Tomlin 2018, 8-9, no.1.5.

Italia/Transpadana/Regio XI/Torino/Augusta Taurinorum  
 C(aio) Gavio L(uci) f(ilio) / Stel(latina tribu) Silvano / [p]rimipilari leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae)  
 / [t]ribuno coh(ortis) II vigilum / [t]ribuno coh(ortis) XIII urban(ae) / [tr]ibuno coh(ortis) XII  
 praetor(iae) / [d]onis donato a divo Claud(io) / bello Britannico / [to]rquibus armillis phaleris  
 / corona aurea / [p]atrono colon(ia) / d(ecreto) [d(ecurionum)]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Gavius Silvanus (Caius Gavius Silvanus) was enrolled in the *tribus Stellatina* and came from Turin (Augusta Taurinorum, Transpadana). He lived in the first century AD.

**Career:**

[tiro?]  
 [gregarius miles praetorianus?]  
 [evocatus Augusti?]  
 [centurio]  
 primipilus legionis VIII Augustae  
 tribunus cohortis II vigilum  
 tribunus cohortis XIII urbanae  
 tribunus cohortis XII praetoriae  
 patronus coloniae Taurinensium

The beginning of the military career of Gaius Gavius Silvanus can be reconstructed in two ways. In the first he would already have belonged to the equestrian order. In such case, he could have been appointed to the rank of centurion (centurio ex equite Romano) when he joined the *legio VIII Augusta*. In the second, he would have entered service in the Praetorian cohorts, having first been approved for it (i.e. probatio) and having passed the recruitment process. The basic period of service in the praetorian cohorts lasted 16 years. Upon their completion, the selected praetorian could be offered to continue it and be subsequently promoted to

centurion in the garrison cohorts of the Roman capital, or in the Roman legions (cf. AE 1990 896=EDH 025032=EDCS-05200627: ‘militavit evocatus annis VII, centurio factus est in leg(ione) V Mac(edonica)’; CIL XI 395=ILS 2648=Tomlin 2018, nos. 4, 6-8= EDR175577=EDCS-24600984: ‘evoc(ato) Aug(usti) ((centurioni)) coh(ortis) VI vig(ilum) ((centurioni)) stat(orum) ((centurioni)) coh(ortis) XVI urb(anae) ((centurioni)) coh(ortis) II pr(aetoriae) exercitatori equit(um) speculatorum princip(i) praetori(i) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) ex trec(enario)’; CIL XI 710=EDR175439=EDCS-20402133: ‘[evo]c(ati) Aug(usti) [((centurionis))] [coh(ortis)] I vig(ilum) ((centurionis)) coh(ortis) XIII urb(anae) [((centurionis))] leg(ionis) V Ma[c(edonicae)] ex tr(ecenario)’; CIL XI 2112=EDR170396 =EDCS-22100266; AE 2008 271=EDCS-11301194). Of course, such a path of service and promotion did not always necessarily mean a later promotion to *primus pilus* or to the equestrian rank of tribune in the Roman army. The supposition that Gaius Gavius Silvanus may have originally been a Praetorian *evocatus Augusti* is supported by the military awards he received ([to]rquibus, armillis, phaleris, corona aurea). Such honours were bestowed on him in AD 43 when, fighting with other soldiers from the Praetorian cohorts under the command of Claudius, he took a direct part in the Roman invasion of Britain (cf. Maxfield 1981, 211). Subsequently, after his return to the continent, Gaius Gavius Silvanus was transferred to the legion VIII *Augusta*. This Roman military unit in the late 40s and early 60s of the first century AD, was stationed at Novae in Moesia (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 366-367; Farnum 2005, 21), where he was presumably appointed first as legionary centurion and then *primus pilus legionis VIII Augustae*. Thereby achieving equestrian rank around AD 62/63 he returned to Rome, where he was appointed tribune in the *cohors II vigilum*. Further promotion within the garrison of Rome saw him appointed tribune in the *cohors XIII urbana*. In AD 65, as tribune of the *cohors XII praetoria*, he was an active participant in the conspiracy of Piso in April-May AD 65. Gaius Gavius Silvanus took part in the plot, but when the search for accomplices began, he managed to avoid being accused of complicity. It was Gaius Gavius Silvanus who was instructed by Nero to announce to Annaeus Seneca that he had been sentenced to death by the emperor’s will. Although this order would be relayed to the famous Stoic philosopher by one of the Praetorian centurions sent by this tribune, whose name is not known, ultimately the recent events may have had a decisive influence on the decision of Gaius Gavius Silvanus to take his own life (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 15.60; 15.61; 15.71; Rutledge 2001, 166-169 et seq.). It was in connection with his tragic death that the members of the council of decurions (*ordo decurionum*) of Turin, as patrons of their city, decided to fund an inscription honouring him. As one can guess, Gaius Gavius Silvanus received the rank of patron of Turin before AD 65 when his death occurred. The years of service may have begun as early as the early 30s of the first century AD.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Gavius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 226-227, no.548). The family name *Gavius* was widespread throughout Italy and the Roman provinces. The personal name (cognomen) *Silvanus*, with a theophoric character, also referred to the place of origin (cf. Kajanto 1965, 54, 215, 310; Minkova 2000, 54, 254). It is possible that some kindred connection to the Roman *equus* presented here may have been a certain Gavius Silvanus, a Roman veteran from Raetia (Augsburg/Augusta Vindelicorum, Raetia-CIL III 5836=EDCS-27700001).

Gaius Gavius Silvanus, having received appointments as tribune in the formations that formed part of the garrison of the Roman capital, received an annual emolument of between 100,000

and 125,000 sesterces per year. It is worth adding that the Praetorians actively participated in the operation to break up Pison's conspiracy. From this example, one can see one of the most important tasks performed by the soldiers of the praetorian cohorts, i.e. the role of the imperial political police.

## Gerellani

### \*Gerellanus

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Tac. *Ann.* 15.69; PIR<sup>2</sup> G 169; A. Stein, Gerellanus, RE 7, 1 [1910] F-G, col.1246; Dobson 1978, 201-202, no.73; Demougin 1992, 479-480, no.578; Meens 2008, 308, no.51; De Carlo 2015, 210.

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Gerellanus is not entirely clear. Two possible places of origin are indicated in the sources. The first is Heliopolis in Syria (cf. CIL III 14387g=IGLS VI 2786=EDCS-17700186; CIL III 14387h=IGLS VI 2787=EDCS-17700187; A. Stein, Gerellanus, RE 7, 1 [1910] F-G, col.1246; Dobson 1978, 201-202, no.73) and would seek to identify the tribune Gerellanus with Lucius Gerellanus Fronto. The second possibility is Apulia and specifically Brundisium (cf. Demougin 1992, 480), where there are indeed attested representatives of the *Gerellani*. However, these *Gerellani* are only dated, at the earliest, to the second half of the first century AD. Therefore, the attribution of the tribune Gerellanus to a Brundisium origin still remains questionable (cf. De Carlo 2015, 210). Gerellanus lived in the first century AD.

#### Career:

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis praetoriae

*Gerellanus*, before being appointed as a tribune in the Praetorian cohorts, would have undergone an earlier career path of service and promotion. Therefore, there can be no doubt that the ranks of centurion and *primus pilus* must have been among these positions. Promotion to the post of first centurion in the first legionary cohort was equivalent to receiving equestrian rank. It was after achieving this status that he was promoted to tribune in the praetorian cohorts. Gerellanus, in April/May 65 AD, commanding soldiers from a certain Praetorian cohort, took part in the arrest of the consul (consul ordinarius) Vestinus Atticus (PIR<sup>2</sup> I 624; PIR<sup>2</sup> V 443), which ended in his suicide. This action was aimed at breaking up the conspiracy of Piso (cf. Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 88). Gerellanus served in the first half of the first century AD.

#### Commentary:

*Gerellanus* was a Roman name. The Lucius Gerellanus Fronto, who came from Syrian Heliopolis and who has been mentioned above, may have been the brother of Gerellanus the praetorian

tribune. He held the rank of camp prefect (paefectus castrorum) of legion XII *Fulminata* and was appointed *primus pilus* in legion X *Fretensis* (CIL III 14387h=IGLS VI 2787=EDCS-17700187). The position of camp prefect was usually the last function in the career of a Roman *primus pilus* (cf. W. Eck, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col.753-754).

Gerellanus, tribune of praetorian cohort, did not hold the legionary post of camp prefect (praefectus castrorum) (cf. Birley 1953, 116, no. 2; Saddington 1996a, 249, no. 25, footnote no. 18: 'L. Gerellanus is dated by his homonym, a tribune of the praetorian guard mentioned by Tacitus (*Ann.* 15.69.1). E. Birley, *Roman Britain and the Roman Army* (1953, r. 1976), 116, suggests that they may have been brothers. Dobson (no.73) remarks that at this stage the prefecture of a camp was not held by tribunes of the praetorian guard. But cf. Virgius Marsus (no. 10, above), not known to Dobson, *Die Primipilares* (1978), but discussed by him in 1982 (l.c. n. 8 above). Julius Gratus (no. 30) had a brother in the praetorian guard').

## Graecii

### \*L(ucius) Graecius Constans

-trib(unus) coh(ortis) I pr(aetoriae)

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XIV 3628=EDR131592=EDCS-05801618; Granino Cecere, Ricci 2006, 237-238; Meens 2008, 379, no. 84.

Italia/ Latium et Campania/Regio I/Tivoli/Tibur

D(is) M(anibus) / Numitori/ae C(ai) f(iliae) Moschi/di coniugi sancti/ssimae L(ucius) Graecius / Constans trib(unus) coh(ortis) I / pr(aetoriae) et L(ucius) Graecius / Numitorius C(onstans?) / filius her(edes) / b(ene) m(erenti) f(ecerunt)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Graecius Constans came from Tibur (municipium, mod. Tivoli, Latium et Campania). The text of the inscription in which he is recorded does not mention the name of his *tribus*. He lived in the second half of the 2nd and early 3rd century AD.

#### Career:

trib(unus) coh(ortis) I pr(aetoriae)

Lucius Graecius Constans must have belonged to the equestrian order to serve as tribune of the *cohors I praetoria*. He served during the second half of the second century AD.

#### Commentary:

Graecius was a Roman name formed from the personal name (cognomen) Graecus (cf. Kajanto 1965, 204). Lucius Graecius Constans was married to Numitoria Moschis, who bore him a son Lucius Graecius Numitorius Constans. Interestingly, she had been previously married to

Lucius Cominius Maximus (PIR<sup>2</sup> C 1268?), the tribune of *cohors VII praetoria*. Nothing more is known about this *equus*.

## Grattii

### \*L(ucius) Grattius Exsuperus

-tribunus cohortis VI praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XV 7243=EDCS-37801373; Meens 2008, 411, no. 113.

Italia/Roma

L(uci) Gratti Exsuperi tr(ibun) coh(ortis) VI pr(aetoriae)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Lucius Grattius Exsuperus is not known. He lived in the second century AD.

#### Career:

[miles?]

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis VI praetoriae

Lucius Grattius Exsuperus could have started his military service as a private soldier. It was also possible for him to start his service from the rank of centurion if he was from the equestrian order. Either way, holding the post of *primus pilus* gave him the opportunity to be appointed tribune in the Praetorian cohorts. He lived in the second century AD.

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Grattius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 234-235, no. 578). This name was widespread throughout Italy (cf. Minkova 2000, 55). The family of *Lucius Grattius Exsuperus* is unknown. *Exsuperus* is a Latin proper name (cognomen).

The text of the inscription was written on a tablet. As Landry Meens (2008, 411) notes, may suggest that the tribune Lucius Grattius Exsuperus may have been in charge of some construction work that took place on the Praetorian barracks.

I

Iulii

**\*C(aius) Iulius Antigonus**

- tribunus cohortis II vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CILVI 1059=EDR104185=EDCS-17600010; Sablayrolles 1996, 563, no 41; Meens 2008, 428, no. 129.

Italia/Roma

Imp(eratori) [Cae]s(ari) M(arco) Aurelio / Antonino Pio Felici Aug(usto) / trib(unicia) pot(estate) XIII imp(eratori) II / co(n)s(uli) III / proco(n)s(uli) p(atr) p(atr)iae / Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) L(uci) Septimi Severi / Pii / Pertinacis Aug(usti) filio / devota numini et maiestati eius / coh(ors) II vig(ilum) / C(aio) Iulio Quintiliano pr(aefecto) vig(ilum) / M(arco) Firmio / Amyntiano s(ub)pr(aefecto) C(aio) Iulio / Antigono trib(un) / M(arco) Aurelio Maximo ((centurione)) / Q(uintus) Cottius Rufus corn(icularius) / tr(ibun) / C(aio) Iulio Atta ((centurione)) C(aius) Iulius / Onesiphorus b(eneficiarius) pr(aefecti) / C(aio) Rutilio Mithre ((centurione)) C(aius) / Valerius Iulianus b(eneficiarius) pr(aefecti) / M(arco) Aurelio Antipatro ((centurione)) / S(extus) Valerius Karicus b(eneficiarius) / pr(aefecti) / L(ucio) Donnio Mansueto ((centurione)) / T(itus) Septimius Felicissimus b(eneficiarius) / pr(aefecti) / M(arco) Aurelio Maumerio ((centurione)) / M(arcus) Iulius Ingenuus b(eneficiarius) / pr(aefecti) / P(ublio) Aelio Candidiano ((centurione)) / medic(o) coh(ortis) II vig(ilum) / Claudi Thamyra Flavi Pan[fil]e [Iuli? / Ep]aphrodite Aureli Hegumene

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

It is not known where Gaius Julius Antigonus came from. He lived during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis II vigilum

Gaius Julius Antigonus (Caius Iulius Antigonus) must have been of the equestrian order to be appointed tribune *in cohors II vigilum* in AD 210. His years of service would fall in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

*Iulius* was a Roman name carried by representatives of the extremely old *Iulii*. The *Iulii* referred to the Trojan lineage of their families. This name was known in Rome as early as the fifth century BC, and it became extremely popular following the bestowal of citizen rights by Julius



Caesar himself, as well as Augustus, his adopted son (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 6 [2005] Hat-Jus, col. 1053-1054). Gaius Julius Antigonus probably came from such a family, who had received Roman citizenship. The proper name (cognomen) *Antigonus* he bore seems to suggest a Greek, Eastern origin (cf. Minkova 2000, 111; Solin 2003, 207-208; Meens 2008, 428).

Gaius Julius Antigonus succeeded to the rank of so-called *ducenarius*, i.e. a Roman equestrian who had managed to reach the second rung in the Roman military/official hierarchy.

### **\*Iulius Celsus**

-tribunus cohortis urbanae

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Ann.* 6.6.9; 6.14.1; PIR<sup>2</sup> I 1256; Freis 1967, 64; Demougin 1992, 241-242, no.279; Meens 2008, 282, no.12.

#### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Julius Celsus (Iulius Celsus) is not known. He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC.

#### **Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis urbanae

Julius Celsus must have belonged to the equestrian order to be appointed tribune of the urban cohorts (i.e. cohortes urbanae). In AD 32, following accusations that he was a partisan of Sejanus, he was put in prison, where he took his own life.

#### **Commentary:**

The family of Julius Celsus is not known. Julius Celsus probably belonged to Sejanus' circle of acquaintances, and may have owed his promotion to tribune in the urban cohorts to his patronage.

### **\*Iulius Crispus**

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae/χιλίαρχος των δορυφόρων

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

Cass. Dio 76.10; PIR<sup>2</sup> I 286; Meens 2008, nr 100, 398.

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Julius Crispus (Iulius Crispus) is not known. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

### **Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis praetoriae

Julius Crispus must have been of equestrian rank to be appointed tribune in the Praetorian cohorts. In AD 199 he took part in an eastern expedition against the Parthians. During the siege of Hatra, he was sentenced to death by Septimius Severus. The reason the emperor had him killed was a remark he had made about the death of Roman soldiers who had fallen during the attack on that city. The words of Julius Crispus were taken by the emperor as an expression of insubordination and a veiled criticism of the emperor's decision. After the death of Julius Crispus, his post was given to Valerius, the soldier who reported what he had said to Septimius Severus.

### **Commentary:**

The family of Julius Crispus is not known. Apart from this incident recorded by Cassius Dion, nothing more has been preserved about this tribune. Perhaps the circumstances surrounding the death of Julius Crispus could be compared with another incident. During the same campaign against the Parthians in AD 198, Laetus, an imperial commander extremely popular with the Roman soldiers, was also put to death on the orders of Septimius Severus (cf. W. Eck, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 170). It is possible that these two executions were intended to demonstrate the 'strength' and 'ruthlessness' of Septimius Severus against even the slightest attempts to contest his orders. This could have been a clear signal of what the new emperor of Rome expected of the officers and soldiers under him.

### **\*C(aius) Iu(l)ius Flavianus**

-tribunus cohortis V vigilum

### **Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 230=EDR073330=EDCS-05700229; Sablayrolles 1996, 577, no. 65; Meens 2008, 406, no 108.

Italia/ Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

[---] / fabri sub trib(uno) M(arco) Septimio Vi[ctore] / et C(aio) Iu(l)io Flaviano coh(orte) V ((centurione)) Lucretio coh(orte) / II / optione M(arco) Cipio Primo coh(orte) II / L(ucius) Iulius L(uci) f(ilius) Vet(uria) Victor Ostia sculp(sit) ips(e) / C(aius) Valerius C(ai) l(ibertus) Ann(iensis) Verecundus Verc(ellis) / s(usceperunt) v(otum) Id(ibus) Apr(ilibus) s(olverunt) r(eversi) Id(ibus) / Aug(ustis) ded(icaverunt) III No[n(as) ---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

It is not known where Gaius Julius Flavianus (Caius Iu(l)ius Flavianus) came from. He lived during the 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis V vigilum

Gaius Julius Flavianus was of equestrian status, otherwise he would not have been appointed tribune of *cohortis V vigilum*. He and his sub-commanders were on duty in the Ostia port area. His years of service were in the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

The family of Gaius Julius Flavianus is not known. The subsequent fate of this tribune.

**\*Iulius Fronto**

-tribunus cohortis vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Hist.* 1.20.3; 2.26.2; PIR<sup>2</sup> I 325; Sablayrolles 1996, 544-545, no.5; Demougin 1992, 555-556, no.659; Meens 2008, 318, no.39.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Julius Fronto, who lived during the first century AD, is not known.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis vigilum

Julius Fronto, possessing equestrian status, received his appointment as a tribune in the cohorts of *vigiles* in Nero's reign. At the beginning of January AD 69 he was dismissed by Galba. He was then restored to it as early as 15 January, when Otho took over power in Rome after Galba's assassination. During the fighting in the north of Italy, he was arrested on charges of co-operating with the Vitellians. His years of service were in the first century AD.

**Commentary:**

Julius Fronto's brother, Julius Gratus served on the Vitellian side as camp prefect during the civil war in AD 69. Both, due to their kinship, were suspected of treason, so both were imprisoned.

It is worth mentioning here, although it is probably a simple case of homonymy here, that two *Caii Iulii Grati* are recorded in an inscription from Philippopolis, Thrace dating to the first half of the first century AD (AE 2001 1750=EDCS-24600756). One was originally from Beirut (domo Beryto) and died at the age of 40, after 20 years of service and a veteran from the *cohors V praetoria*. The second, described as the testamentary heir (heres) of the former, was in turn a distinguished soldier, a veteran but from the *legio IIII Scythiaca* (J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 365; Farnum 2005, 18-19). There is, of course, no certainty whether there could have been any connection between these veterans mentioned here and Julius Fronto and his brother Julius Gratus. However, it should be borne in mind that Roman veterans, when leaving military service in the legions or from the cohorts in which free-born Romans (*ingenui*) served, could be granted the status of *decuriones* in the cities from which they originally came, or in which they were eventually to reside, not to mention their receipt of membership of the municipal *curia*.

The fact that Julius Fronto was arrested in AD 69 at the beginning of the conflict between troops from the armies of Otho and Vitellius, because of Julius Gratus, his brother, who was on the opposite side, clearly suggests the practice of archiving lists of military personal in the imperial archives in Rome. These catalogued the personnel serving in individual Roman units, and would have to have been updated. The further fate of Julius Fronto is not known.

**\*T(itus) Iulius T(iti) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu) Ustus**

-tribunus cohortis VIII praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL III 6123=ILS 231=EDCS-24100201; CIL XII 2520; CIL XII 2545=EDCS-09200994; CIL XV 7167=EDR032760=EDCS-18900204; A. Stein, Iulius (Ustus) 539, RE 10, 1 [1918] I, col. 891; AE 1912, 193; PIR<sup>2</sup> I 632; Pflaum 1960-1961, 73-74, no. 31, 962; 1069; Dobson 1978, 196, no. 65; Demougin 1992, 455, no. 546; Christol 1998, 792-810; Meens 2008, 297-298, no 24.

Italia/Roma

T(iti) Iul(i) Iusti (Usti) / tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) / VIII pr(aetoriae)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Titus Julius Ustus (Titus Iulius Iustus (Ustus)-cf. A. Stein, Iulius (Ustus) 539, RE 10, 1 [1918] I, col. 891; 'Dessau berichtigt an der letzteren Stelle auch seine Annahme in der Prosop. imp. Rom. II 197, 248, daß *Ti. Iulius* zu lesen sei, doch ist auch das Kognomen nicht *Iustus*, sondern *Ustus*. Auch CIL XV 7167 (=VI 2709, vgl. p. 3370) dürfte *T. Iuli Usti* (nicht *T. Iul. Iusti*) zu lesen und auf ihn zu beziehen sein; dann war er, ehe er die procuratorische Laufbahn betrat, *tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) VIII pr(aetoriae)*'; Pflaum 1960-1961, 74, footnote no.1: 'Cette lecture est due à Arthur

Stein, *RE*, X, col. 891, *Julius* 539') was enrolled in the *tribus Voltinia* and came from Boutae (mod. Annecy), in Gallia Narbonensis. He lived in the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[miles?]  
 [centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis VIII praetoriae  
 primu[s pilus iterum vel bis?]  
 procurator ducenarius provinciae Thraciae

Titus Julius Ustus could have started his career as a private soldier. A second possibility is that he was directly appointed centurion if he came from an equestrian family. It is more than likely that he received an appointment as a *primus pilus*, acquired equestrian status, and then was appointed tribune of *cohors IX praetoria*. Titus Julius Ustus was then appointed as *primus pilus* a second time. Following this he was appointed procuratorial governor of Thrace. This was already a post the holder of which was a *ducenarius*, which meant that he received an annual emolument of 200,000 sesterces. Thus, during the years AD 61-62 Titus Julius Ustus was responsible for repairing the local roads (*vias militares*). His years of service fall in the first half of the first century AD.

**Commentary:**

The brother of Titus Julius Ustus was Julius Pollio. The *Ustus*, i.e. the proper name (cognomen) of the tribune presented here, may have referred to his body and mind (cf. Minkova 2000, 331-332).

Titus Julius Ustus when he held the rank of *primus pilus* would have received a salary of 60,000 sesterces per year. As a tribune of a praetorian cohort, he would have received a salary of about 120,000 sesterces, and as procurator of Thrace, as has already been mentioned, he would have been paid a sum of 200,000 sesterces per year. He was the first governor of this province of this rank.

**\*T(itus) Iulius T(iti) f(ilius) Vol(tinia tribu) Pollio**

-tribunus cohortis XV urbanae  
 -tribunus cohortis III praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Ann.* 13.15; CIL X 7863=EDR153340=EDCS-22500043; CIL X 7952=EDR153002 =EDCS-22500126; CIL XII 2520; PIR<sup>2</sup> I 473; Pflaum 1960-1961, 69-70, no.29, 961, 1044; Freis 1967, 82, no.3; Dobson 1978, 194, no.61; Mench 1968, 390-392, no.275; Demougin 1992, 450-451, no.539; Christol 1998, 792-815; Meens 2008, 299, no.25.

Sardinia/Fordongianus/Hydata Hypsitana/Forum Traiani

[T(itus)? I]ul(ius) Pollio / [trib(unus) mil(itum) c]oh(ortis) XV urb(anae) trib(unus) / coh(ortis) IIII pr(aetoriae)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Titus Julius Pollio was enrolled in the *tribus Voltinia* and came from Boutae (mod. Annecy) in Gallia Narbonensis. He lived during the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[miles?]  
[centurio?]  
[primus pilus?]  
tribunus cohortis XV urbanae  
tribunus cohortis IIII praetoriae  
procurator provinciae Sardiniae

The first stage in the military career of Titus Julius Pollio, like that of his brother Titus Julius Ustus (Iustus), may have been service as a private soldier. The next stage was probably promotions to centurion and *primus pilus*. In theory, if he was already of equestrian status, he could also have started his service with the rank of centurion. Either way, it was only his appointment as *primus pilus* that meant that he not only gained equestrian status, but this promotion opened the way for him to be promoted to the rank of tribune in the Praetorian units at Rome. He was first appointed tribune of *cohors XV urbana*, and next, one to three years after, tribune of *cohors IIII praetoria*. Titus Julius Pollio held this position when, in AD 55, he was ordered to poison Britannicus (PIR<sup>2</sup> C 820), whom Nero wanted to get rid of before his fourteenth birthday (cf. Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 86). He, as praetorian tribune, had oversight of the prisoners, among whom was Locusta, who had been convicted of poisoning. It was she who prepared the fatal draft with which Britannicus was poisoned at a feast on 11/12 February AD 55. He held the governorship of Sardinia from AD 61 to 62, having been appointed by Nero. His years of service lay in the first half of the first century AD.

**Commentary:**

The brother of the tribune of the Praetorian cohorts discussed here was Titus Julius Ustus (i.e. procurator ducenarius provinciae Thraciae) and who had earlier served in the rank of tribune in this formation (i.e. tribunus cohortis VIII praetoriae). The further fate of this officer after holding the governorship of province Thrace is not known.

Returning to the personage of Titus Julius Pollio, while holding the governorship of Sardinia, received a salary of 200,000 sesterces per year. His further fate is likewise not known.

**\*Iulius Lupus****-tribunus cohortis praetoriae****Sources and Bibliography:**

Jos. *AJ* 19.190-200; 19.269-271; Suet. *Cal.* 59; Suet. *Cl.* 11; PIR<sup>2</sup> I 388; A. Stein, *Iulius* 327, *RE* 10, 1 [1918] I, col.663; Dobson 1978, 83, 130-131; Demougin 1992, 344-345, no.421; Meens 2008, 290, no.18.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Julius Lupus came from Italy, possibly Umbria (cf. De Laet 1941, 515; Demougin 1992, 345). He lived around the turn of the first century BC.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis praetoriae

As an equestrian Julius Lupus began his military service with the rank of centurion. After being promoted to *primus pilus*, probably in the early 40s AD, he was appointed tribune in the Praetorian cohorts. For his involvement in the conspiracy against Caligula (24 January AD 41) and the murder of Caesonia and Drusilla, Caligula's wife and daughter (cf. Barrett 1989, 166-167), he was sentenced to death together with the tribune Cassius Chrea on the orders of Claudius. The sentence was carried out on both praetorian tribunes in early February AD 41. Julius Lupus saw service in the reigns of Tiberius and Caligula.

**Commentary:**

The brother of Julius Lupus, or the son as John Nicols (1978, 32) suggests, was Tiberius Julius Lupus, prefect of Egypt (*praefectus Aegypti*) in AD 71-72 (cf. *CIL* III 31=EDCS-21200090; PIR<sup>2</sup> I 390; Townend 1961, 57-58, 62; Bastianini 1975, 275). In turn, his brother-in-law, married to his sister Julia, may have been Marcus Arrecinus Clemens (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> A 1073; Castritius 1969, 492-493), one of the two praetorian prefects during Caligula's reign. In the next generation, Publius Julius Lupus, who belonged to the family of *Iulii Lupi*, reached consular rank (cos. AD 98?) and could already boast senatorial rank (cf. Townend 1961, 57-58). Representatives of the *Arrecini Tertulli* and *Iulii Lupi* families were supporters of Vespasian (cf. Townend 1961, 57; Nicols 1978, 32-33).

**\*Iulius Martialis**

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIII 6858=EDCS-11000912; Tac. *Hist.* 1.28; 1.82; Suet. *Otho* 8; Plut. *Galb.* 25; PIR<sup>2</sup> I 410; A. Stein, *Iulius* 344, RE 10, 1 [1918] I, col.674; Dobson 1978, 78, 133; Demougin 1992, 551, no.653; Richier 2004, 192-193, no.61; Kakoschke 2006, 257; Meens 2008, 322, no.43.

Germania superior/Mainz/Mogontiacum

T(itus) Caecilius T(iti) f(ilius) / Gale(ria tribu) Auson<e> / mil(es) leg(ionis) IIII Mac(edonicae) / (centuria) Munati anno(rum) / XXXVII aer(orum) XVII / hic situs est L(ucius) Sempr(oni)us Auso(ne) (centuria) Iuli Mar(tialis) ex{s} testame[nto] / fecit [...]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The place of origin of Julius Martialis (Iulius Martialis) is not known. He lived during in the first century AD.

**Career:**

[miles in legione?]

centurio legionis IIII Macedonicae

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis praetoriae

Julius Martialis probably began his military service in a legion. This may have taken place in the legion IIII *Macedonica* stationed in Mogontiacum, (mod. Mainz) in Germania Superior, where the unit was stationed from the 40s of the first century AD (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col.365; Farnum 2005, 18). Julius Martialis was first promoted to centurion and then *primus pilus*. It is worth mentioning that the annual salary of a legionary *primus pilus* was 60,000 sesterces. He was subsequently appointed tribune in one of the Praetorian cohorts. Julius Martialis was on duty in the barracks (i.e. castra praetoria) on 15 January AD 69, when the Praetorians, having pronounced obedience to Galba, proclaimed Otho the new emperor of Rome. This was, of course, the beginning of the Praetorian revolt and coup d'état that would end with Galba's assassination. Julius Martialis was present on the Palatine in February AD 69, when praetorians who wanted to see Otho invaded. While defending the entrance to the feast hall, where the emperor and the invited senators accompanying him were staying, Julius Martialis was wounded by the agitated praetorians pushing against the door (cf. Tac. *Hist.* 1.28; 1.82; Suet. *Otho* 8; Wellesley 1975, 22, 57; Chilver 1979, 90, 150). It is possible that, despite this injury, he may have taken part in the fighting in northern Italy later that year in March and April. He may have found himself among the Praetorians, who were expelled from the ranks at the will of Vitellius. Julius Martialis saw service in the first half of the first century AD.



**Commentary:**

The family of Julius Martialis is unknown. The absence of an individual name (praenomen) makes it impossible to identify him in relation with other representatives of the *Iulii Martiales* whose inscriptions have been found in Rome and in the Roman provinces. Interestingly, the personal name (cognomen) *Martialis*, which was carried by this Praetorian tribune, was most common in Africa (cf. Kajanto 1965, 55). The further fate of Julius Martialis is not known. Perhaps there is a connection between his family, the *Iulii Martiales* and *Gaius Julius Martialis*, an equestrian who came from Rome and lived at the turn of the 2nd century AD (cf. PME I 81).

**\*Iulius Placidus**

-tribunus cohortis [praetoriae?]

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Hist.* 3.84; 3.85; PIR<sup>2</sup> I 469; A. Stein, *Iulius* 392, RE 10, 1 [1918] I, col.772; PME I 95; PME I 95; PME I 95, p.2144; Demougin 1992, 569, no.678; Meens 2008, 326, no.46.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Julius Placidus (*Iulius Placidus*) is not known. He lived in the first century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
[primus pilus?]  
tribunus cohortis [praetoriae?]

Julius Placidus presumably already was of equestrian status when he was appointed as a tribune of a cohort, probably in the Praetorian Guard (cf. Wellesley 1972, 187). When Vespasian's soldiers had entered Rome on 20 December AD 69 it was his task was to find and kill Vitellius on behalf of the Flavian camp.

**Commentary:**

The family of this equestrian is not known. The personal name (cognomen) *Placidus* was exceptionally represented in Spain (cf. Kajanto 1965, 18). The further fate of Julius Placidus is not known.

**\*C(aius) Iulius Ti(berii) f(ilius) Fab(ia tribu) Tiberinus**

-tribunus cohortis VII [praetoriae?]

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XII 3072=ILS 4288=EDCS-09201540; AE 1958 162=EGH019924=EDCS-13500248; Dobson 1978, 335, no.269; Meens 2008, 412, no.114.

Syria/Beirut/Bayrut/Beyrouth/Bdedoun/Berytus  
 [---] imp(eratoris) in colonia pont(ifex) / fla[men ---] / [---] Tiberini p(rimi) p(ili) bis trib(uni)  
 coh(ortis) VII [---] / [--- fa]ciendum curavit

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gaius Julius Tiberinus (Caius Iulius Tiberinus) was enrolled in the *tribus Fabia* and came from Berytus (domo Beryto) the modern Beirut. He lived in the 2nd century AD.

### Career:

[gregarius miles praetorianus?]  
 [evocatus Augusti?]  
 [centurio legionis X Fretensis?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 [tribunus cohortis vigilum? vel cohortis urbanae?]  
 p[rimus] p[ilus] bis  
 tribunus cohortis VII [praetoriae?]  
 pont(ifex) in colonia  
 fla[men]

It cannot be ruled out that Gaius Julius Tiberinus came from a family of the equestrian order and may therefore have been appointed a centurion (i.e. centurio ex equite Romano) at the start of his military service. He may have first been assigned to the legion X *Fretensis* [as one Iul(ius) Tiberianus cf. EDCS-14300093: '((centurio)) leg(ionis) X Fre(tensis) marit(us)']. This was a legion stationed in Syria and Palestine (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 367; Farnum 2005, 22). A second possibility is that he began his service directly in the Praetorian cohorts in Rome itself (cf. CIL VI 2754=ILS 2059=EDR100493=EDCS-18900249: 'M(arcus) Troianius / M(arci) f(ilius) Marcellus / Luc(o) Aug(usti) mil(es) / coh(ortis) X pr(aetoriae) ((centuria)) / Scipionis / men(sor) lib(rarius) vix(it) / an(nis) XXV m(ensibus) VIII / mil(itavit) an(nis) V m(ensibus) VII / fac(iendum) c(uraverunt) / L(ucius) Magius / Adeianus et / C(aius) Iulius / Tiberinus / amici').

Either way Gaius Julius Tiberinus was promoted for the first time to *primus pilus* probably within the legion X *Fretensis*. After this, he may have been promoted to tribune in one of the military formations in the Roman capital, in either a *cohors vigilum* or *urbana*, necessitated by the fact of his subsequent promotion to the rank of *primus pilus bis*. This time he was able to serve in this rank as part of the so-called *numerus primipilarius*, which was stationed in Rome. The culmination of his military career was his appointment as a tribune in the *cohors VII* (presumably) *praetoria*. The the priestly function held by Gaius Julius Tiberinus were held after he left the Roman army (cf. CIL XII 3072=ILS 4288=EDCS-09201540: 'C(aius) Iulius Tib(erii) fil(ius) Fab(ia tribu) Tiberinus, p(rimus) p(ilus)'; AE 1958 162=EDCS-13500248: 'in colonia pont(ifex) fla[men ---] Tiberini p(rimi) p(ili) bis trib(uni) coh(ortis) VII [praetoriae?]'). The years of military service of Gaius Julius Tiberianus fell in the second century AD.

**Commentary:**

Whether Gaius Julius Tiberinus may have received some kind of procuratorial appointment, or whether his last office held was the rank of tribune in the Praetorian cohorts and the associated emolument of 120,000 sesterces per year (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 27; Domaszewski, Dobson 1967, 141), we unfortunately do not know. The further fate of this equestrian officer is not known.

## Iunii

**\*Iunius Reburus**

-tribunus cohortis III vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 4503=EDR072538=EDCS-11900216; Saxer 1967, 111, no. 342; Sablayrolles 1996, 150, 559, no. 30; Meens 2008, 382, no. 87.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

Coh(ors) V ((centuria)) Respecti / Imp(eratore) Commodo III et Byrro co(n)s(ulibus) / Sempronio Laeto pr(aefecto) Sempronio Urba/no s(ub)pr(aefecto) i(i) qui descinderunt su-<b> cura / Iuni / Reburri tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) III Tetti Paulini ((centurionis)) coh(ortis) V / et option(e) Cominio Fausto coh(ortis) ea{s}dem / ex Idus Aug(ustas) in Idus Decemb(res) / Sex(tus) Iulius S(exti) f(ilius) [---] / de[d(icata)---] Kal(endas) Decemb(res) isdem co(n)s(ulibus)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Where Junius Reburus came from is not known. He lived in the second century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis III vigilum  
 [praepositus vexillationis?]

Junius Reburus, before being appointed as a tribune in *cohortis III vigilum*, may have previously served in one of the legions, in which he held the rank of *primus pilus*. In AD 181 he commanded a subdivision (*vexillatio*) which may have included soldiers from different cohorts of the *vigiles* (cf. CIL XIV 4503: ‘Iuni Reburri tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) III, Tetti Paulini ((centurionis)) coh(ortis) V et option(e) Cominio Fausto coh(ortis) eadem’). The years of service of Junius Reburus fall in the second century AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Iunius* was a name of Italian origin (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 267-268, no. 644). The family of Junius Reburus is not known. The personal name (cognomen) he bore, *Reburus*, had Celtic origins and was extremely popular in Spain (cf. Kajanto 1965, 236). The further fate of this tribune is not known.

**L**

**Liccai**

**\*Licca[ius]**

**-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

RMD II 124=AE 1983 775=Denkm 78=EDH000499=EDCS-12200396; Meens 2008, 443, no. 141.

Pannonia superior/Zalalovo/Salla

Imp(erator) Ca[es(ar) divi Antonini Magni] / Pii fil[i(ius) divi Severi Pii nepos] / M(arcus) Aurel[ius Severus Alexander Pius Felix] / Aug(ustus) po[ntif(ex) max(imus) trib(unicia) pot(estate) --- co(n)s(ul) p(ater) p(atriciae)] / equitib[us qui inter singulares militaver(unt)] / castr[is novis Severianis quibus praeest] / Licca[ius --- tribunus // Imp(erator) Caes(ar) div[i Antonini Magni Pii fil(ius) divi Severi] / Pii nepos [M(arcus) Aurelius Severus Alexander Pius] / Fel[ix Aug(ustus) po[ntif(ex) max(imus)]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Where *Licca[ius]* came from is not known. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

*Licca[ius]* must have been of equestrian status before he was appointed tribune in the bodyguard of the emperors of Rome (i.e. the equites singulares Augusti). He was certainly the commander of one of the two cavalry units, each numbering a thousand men (numerus equitum singularium Augusti). In the late AD 220s and early 230s Liccaius was responsible for issuing military diplomas (diploma militaria) to veterans of his unit leaving active service. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

The Roman gentilicial name *Licca[ius]* may have originated from an Illyrian personal name (cognomen-cf. Castrén 1975, 182). The name is attested in Italic territory as early as the

Republican period (cf. ILLRP 988=EDCS-24700200). During the empire, it becomes widespread in the Roman provinces.

There are two soldiers from the area of Dacia (EDCS-30100826) and Moesia (EDCS-23702065) who bore the family name *Licca[ius]*. The lack of a full transcription of the name (duo nomina) of this tribune of Imperial horse guards makes further identification difficult.

## Licinii

### \*L(ucius) Licinius [Ste(latina tribu)] Licinianus

-tribunus cohortis I urbanae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL IX 2111; CIL X 3889=EDR005722=EDCS-17900598; Freis 1967, 64; De Carlo 2015, 190-191.

Italia/ Latium et Campania/Regio I/Capua/Casilinum

Liciniae / L(uci) Licini Lici/nian[i tr]ib(uni) coh(ortis) / primae urban(ae) / filiae Attianae / P(ublius) Rapellius / Kalendinus / [pr]aef(ectus) coh(ortis) II Gall(or)um / [u]xori / [sanc]tissima[e]

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Licinius Licinianus was probably enrolled in the *tribus Stellatina* and came from Beneventum (Apulia et Calabria). He lived during the 2nd century AD.

#### Career:

[centurio]

[primus pilus]

tribunus cohortis primae urbanae

Lucius Licinius Licinianus was tribune of the *cohors I urbana*. Before being appointed to this equestrian rank he must have been promoted to *primus pilus* in one of the legions. The earlier stage of his military career is not known. He served during the second century AD.

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Licinius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 280-282, no. 685). It was a Roman name, which was borne by members of the *Licinii* families. The personal name (cognomen) *Licinianus* was derived from the family name (nomen gentile) of the parents (cf. Cajanto 1965, 33; Castrén 1975, 182; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 519-520; Minkova 2000, 194). The wife of Lucius Licinius Licinianus was Attia Attiana, and their daughters were Licinia Licinina and Licinia Attiana, who was the wife of Publius Rapellius Kalendinus prefect of the Second Cohort of Gauls ([pr]aefectus cohortis II Gallorum) of Capua (CIL X 3889=EDR005722=EDCS-17900598). Lucius Licinius Telesinus (CIL IX 6422=EDR074815=EDCS-09701406) and Gaius Licinius Licinianus (CIL XIV 220= ILS

2061=EDR164482=EDCS-05700219) also probably belonged to the *Licinii* family of this tribune. Lucius Licinius Licinianus may have belonged to a Roman family with military traditions.

### \*T(itus) Licinius Hierocles

- tribunus cohortis XI urbanae Severianae [Alexandrianae]

- tribunus cohortis VIII praetoriae piae vindicis Severianae [Alexandrianae]

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 3410; CIL VIII 9354; CIL VIII 9367; CIL VIII 90996; CIL VIII 20996=ILS 1356; AE 1917/18 68; AE 1966 594; AE 1966 596=EDCS-10702017; RMD II 133=AE 1985 821; A. Stein, Licinius 90, RE 13, 1 [1926] L, col. 370-371; PIR<sup>2</sup> L 202; Pflaum 1960-1961, 808-810, 997-998, 1045, 1097, no. 316; Freis 1967, 67, 83, no. 22; Mench 1968, 245-248, no. 115; Dobson 1978, 293-295, no. 190; Fitz 1983, 219, no. 847-848; Żyromski 2001, 103-104; Meens 2008, 434-436, no. 135; Faure 2013, 725-728, no. 207.

Mauretania Caesariensis/Cherchell/Cherchel/Scherschel/Caesarea  
 [T(ito) Licinio Hierocleti viro egregi]o procuratori Aug(usti) n(ostr)i / [praesidi provinciae Maureta]niae Caesariensis / [praesidi provinciae Sardiniae pr]aefecto legionis secund(a)e / [Parthicae Severianae Alexandri]anae vice legati proc(uratori) / [hereditatum tribuno cohortis] octav(a)e praetoriae / [Piae Vindicis Severianae Alexan]drianae praeposito / [equitum itemque peditum iuni]orum Maurorum / [iure gladii trib(uno) cohorti]s undecimae urbanae / [Severianae Alexandrianae] primipil-<0> bis et / [Claudiae Nervianae coniugi eius] et Liciniis Hierocleti / [Hierocliae Paulinae et Axiae] filiis eorum / [--- alae Sebastenae Se]verianae patronis dignissimis

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Titus Licinius Hierocles probably came from Italy (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 810; Meens 2008, 436). He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### Career:

[tiro?]

[miles cohortis praetoriae vel cohortis urbanae?]

[evocatus Augusti?]

[centurio]

[primus pilus]

tribunus cohortis XI urbanae Severianae Alexandrianae

praepositus equitum itemque peditum iuniorum Maurorum iure gladii

tribunus cohortis VIII praetoriae piae vindicis Severianae [Alexandrianae]

primus pilus bis

procurator hereditatum

praefectus legionis II Parthicae Severianae [Alexandrianae] vice legati

praeses provinciae Sardiniae

procurator Augusti praeses provinciae Mauretaniae Caesariensis

praefectus classis praetoriae Severianae piae vindicis Misensis

Titus Licinius Hierocles held the rank of *primus pilus* twice, and this suggests that he may have begun his military service in the manner typical for Roman plebeians. He could have started his service in the reign of Septimius Severus. Thus, having gone through the recruitment process, he may first have been placed in one of the formations that were part of the garrison of the Roman capital. In his case, this could probably have been the praetorian cohorts or the urban cohorts. And it was his service in Rome that, after a period of 16 year in the case of the *cohortes praetoriae*, or 20 years if the *cohortes urbanae*, he may have been offered the chance to remain in the Roman army (*evocatus Augusti?*). The next stage in his career was probably in one of the Roman legions, serving first as a centurion and then a *primus pilus*, when he achieved equestrian status. Then he was posted back to Rome, where he was appointed tribune in the *cohors XI urbana*. In a following appointment he was given command of a branch of auxiliary troops comprising ‘young’ horsemen and foot soldiers from Mauretania (*praepositus equitum itemque peditum iuniorum Maurorum iure gladii*). This appointment may have already taken place during the reign of Caracalla.

Titus Licinius Hierocles took part in an expedition to the East in AD 216–217. The Romans were preparing for war with the Parthians. And it was probably after it had already begun, and before the tragic death of Caracalla on 8 April 217 (cf. Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 156–157), that he may have been appointed tribune in the *cohors VIII praetoria*. A second possibility is that he received this promotion from either of the new emperors in AD 218, either from Macrinus (from 8 June AD 218: Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 162–164) or Heliogabalus (from 16 May 218 to 11 March 222 AD: Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 165–170). In any case, after the end of the struggle with the Parthians and the overthrow of Macrinus, Titus Licinius Hierocles as a praetorian tribune would have returned to Rome. Here, perhaps in AD 219/220, he was appointed by the new ruler of Rome to the rank of *primus pilus* a second time. He was assigned to a detachment of the so-called *numerus primipilarius*, which was stationed in the capital of the Roman state.

The next promotion he received was as imperial procurator (*procurator hereditatum*), who was responsible for collecting payments on inheritances (at a rate of 5%) or estates that had been taken over by the Roman treasury, or that had been left to the emperor by private individuals. This was a an appointment (as *procurator ducenarius*) for which one received a salary of 200,000 sesterces per year. Following this position he was appointed commander (*praefectus*) of the Second Parthian legion (*legio II Parthica Severiana [Alexandriana]*). These positions he may have held before AD 222/223. During the reign of Alexander Severus (from 13 March 222 to February/March 235: Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 171–172), Titus Licinius Hierocles was appointed governor of Sardinia (*praeses provinciae Sardiniae*) and Mauretania (*procurator Augusti praeses provinciae Mauretaniae Caesariensis*).

At about this time, too, he may have been in charge of the horsemen from Alexander Severus’ mounted bodyguard (cf. CIL VIII 9354). The positions mentioned were held by him before AD 227. It is worth adding here that, while in Africa, Titus Licinius Hierocles fought against local tribes, with whom he managed to fight a victorious battle at Auzio (Auzia). Then, in AD 229, he was appointed commander of the Roman war flotilla, which was stationed in the port of Misenum (*praefectus classis praetoriae Severianae piae vindicis Misensis*). The years of service and career of Titus Licinius Hierocles fall in the first half of the 3rd century AD.

**Commentary:**

The wife of Titus Licinius Hierocles was named Claudia Nerviana. He also had a son, Licinius Hierocles, and daughters Licinia Hieroclia, Licinia Paulina and Licinia Axia (cf. AE 1966 596=EDCS-10702017; EDCS-75600251). The proper name (cognomen) *Hierocles*, with its Greek origin, may suggest family links to the south of Italy (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 810; Solin 2003, 88-89; Meens 2008, 436).

At the end of his service Titus Licinius Hierocles was probably a very wealthy man. The posts he held during his long years of service were ranked as *sexagenarii* (60,000 sesterces per annum) when he held the post of *primus pilus*, *centenarii* (100,000 sesterces per year) for when he held the posts of tribune in cohorts *urbanae* or *praetoriae* or *primus pilus bis*, as well as *ducenarii* (200,000 sesterces per year) for when he held the posts of *procurator hereditatium*, provincial governor or commander of the fleet.

**M**

**Magii**

**\*L(ucius) Magius Sex(ti) f(ilius) A[emilia tribu] Urgulianus**

-tr[ibunus cohortis vigilum]

-tribunus cohortis urbanae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1982 164=AE 1984 183=EDR078479=EDCS-08600098; Solin 1984, 130-133; Salomies 1992, 21; Meens 2008, 274, no. 4; Ricci 2011, 499, no. 3; De Carlo 2015, 156-157.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Sessa Aurunca/Suessa Aurunca  
L(ucio) Magio Sex(ti) f(ilio) A[em(ilia tribu) ---] / Urguliano p[---] / ((centurioni)  
speculator(um) prim[o pilo / leg(ionis) ---] / praef(ecto) vexillario[rum legionum] / trium  
VIII V IIII tr[ib(uno) coh(ortis) / vigilum ---] / trib(uno) coh(ortis) urba[nae ---] / Sex(to)  
Urguliano Sex(ti) f(ilio) [---] / Ilviro auguri Rav[ricae(?) ---] / M<i>nturnis praef(ecto) [fabrum?  
---] / Corneliae «P(ubli)» [f(iliae) ---] / Corneliae C(ai) [f(iliae)---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Magius Urgulianus was enrolled in the *tribus Aemilia* and came from Suessa (Sessa) Aurunca (Latium et Campania). He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

[tiro?]

[miles?]

centurio speculatorum

primus pilus



praef(ecto) vexillario[rum legionum] trium VIII, V, IIII  
 tr[ibunus cohortis vigilum]  
 tribunus cohortis urbanae

Lucius Magius Urgulianus began his military service in one of the Roman legions. It is likely that his first step was to go through the recruitment process and be assigned to one of the centurions. After several years, he was appointed as a centurion of the so-called ‘scouts’ (i.e. *centurio speculatorum*). Another promotion was the appointment to *primus pilus*. Having attained this rank, Lucius Magius Urgulianus entered the equestrian order. His next appointment was as commander of a formation of detached troops from three Roman legions. It is not impossible that these were legion VIII *Hispana*, legion V *Alaudae*, and legion IIII *Macedonica*, whose soldiers had participated in the conquest of Spanish Cantabria in 29-24 BC (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 365-367; Farnum 2005, 18-21). It is possible that Lucius Magius Urgulianus may have been one of the earliest equestrian tribunes to serve in the *vigiles ante* and *urbanae* cohorts. His years of service were during the reign Augustus.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Magius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 297, no. 736). *Magius* was a family name of Oscan origin. Representatives of the *Magii* family, living in Capua, attained senatorial rank at the end of the republic. Other families of the plebeian *gens Magia* are attested from the Second Punic War onwards in Campania, based in Puteoli and in Samnium (cf. Castrén 1975, 187; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 8 [2006] Lyd-Mine, col. 161). Lucius Magius Urgulianus came from the *Urgulanii* and was adopted by a testamentary bequest by Lucius Magius. His brother was Sextus Urgulianus, *IIvir*, *augur* and *praefectus [fabrum]*, and his father was Sextus Urgulianus (cf. Salomies 1992, 21).

The course of the career of Lucius Magius Urgulianus confirms the practice of appointing *equites* to the posts of tribune in the cohorts of *vigiles* and *urbanae* and those holding the rank of legionary *primus pilus* (cf. Meens 2008, 274). The latter appointments were classed as *sexagenarii*, i.e. receiving an annual emolument of 60,000 sesterces, and those who held them advanced in status and after one year of service entered the equestrian order. Importantly, their equestrian status had to be confirmed by the emperor (cf. Dobson 1993e, 217). The office carried with it membership of the equestrian order but with more prestige than the ordinary *eques Romanus*, and above the minimum assets. And, as Bran Dobson emphasised (2000, 139), ‘*primipilares*, and only *primipilares*, were to be prefects of the camp, tribunes in Rome, prefect-commanders of legions’. It is thus generally assumed that all *primipilares* possessed equestrian status, though it would still have to be formally awarded by the emperor (cf. Dobson 2000, 142-143; Alföldy 1991, 169; Le Bohec 2000, 39; Żyromski 2001, 26; Davenport 2019, 263).

## Manilii

**\*C(aius) Manilius C(ai) f(ilius) Pom(ptina tribu) O[---]**

tribunus cohortis vigilum

tribunus cohortis urbanae

tribunus cohortis V praetoriae

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XI 2704=EDR128859=EDCS-22200483; PIR<sup>2</sup> M 138; Pflaum 1960-1961, 718-719, 994, no. 270; Freis 1967, 83, no. 25; Dobson 1978, 273, no. 159; Sablayrolles 1996, 566-567, no. 49; Meens 2008, 389, no. 92.

Etruria/Regio VII/Bolsena/Volsinii

C(aius) Manilius C(ai) f(ilius) Pom(ptina tribu) O[--- p(rimi)p(ilaris) bis leg(ionis) ---] / et leg(ionis) VI Ferrat(ae) trib(unus) / c[oh(ortis) --- vig(ilum) trib(unus) coh(ortis) --- urb(anae)] / trib(unus) coh(ortis) V pr(aetoriae) praef(ectus) leg(ionis) d[---] / [---]is b<i>ibliothecam a solo / [---]mque libris et statuīs / [--- t]estamento dedit

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Caius Manilius O[---] was enrolled in the *tribus Pomptina* and came from Volsinia in Etruria. He lived during the 3rd century AD.

### Career:

[tiro?]

[miles?]

[evocatus Augusti?]

[centurio cohortis vigilum, c. urbanae vel c. praetoriae?]

[centurio legionis?]

[primus pilus legionis]

tribunus cohortis ... vigilum

tribunus cohortis ... urbanae

tribunus cohortis V praetoriae

primus pilus bis legionis [...] et legionis VI Ferrat(ae)

praefectus legionis d[ucenarius]

The fact that he held the office of *primipilus* twice suggests that Caius Manilius O[---] began his military service as a Roman plebeian. Having qualified as a recruit, he was either assigned to serve in the Praetorian cohorts, or was assigned to one of the legions. By the AD 190s recruits hailing from Italy were striving to receive to be assigned to the troops that were part of the garrison of the Rome. If the proposed interpretation of the career of Caius Manilius O[---] presented here is not erroneous, then, having received an offer to remain in active service, he could still have either served as a centurion in Rome, or he could have been sent to one of the legions, where he received appointments as centurion and *primus pilus*. He returned to Rome,

formally already an *eques*, and was appointed a tribune in one of the cohorts of the *vigiles*. This was followed by an appointment to the same position in one of *urbanae* cohorts and in the *cohors V praetoria*. He then received an appointment as *primus pilus* for the second time in the legion VI *Ferrata* which was stationed in Syria (J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 365-366; Farnum 2005, 20). A further appointment brought Gaius Manilius O[---] the command of the legion (praefectus legionis). This was a position paid at the the rate of *ducenarius*. The Roman *eques* also financially supported a library in his native Volsini in Etruria. His years of service fell during the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Manilius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 301, no. 751). It was a Roman name already attested during the Republican period in the second century BC (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 8 [2006] Lyd-Mine, col. 238). Representatives from the *Manilii* families lived in Etruria.

Caius Manilius O[---], as Landry Meens (2008, 389) rightly points out, probably spent his entire career in the praetorium before he was promoted to *primus pilus* in the legion VI *Ferrata* in Syria (cf. Farnum 2005, 20).

**Manlii**

**\*Cn(aeus) Manlius Cn(aei) f(ilius) Pa[p(iria tribu)]**

**-tribunus cohortis praetoriae**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL II 1477=EDCS-08701246; PME M 20; Passerini 1939, 100; Suolahti 1955, 371, no. 144; Dobson 1978, 179-180, no. 30; Le Roux 1982, nr 1, 299; Curchin 1990, 139, no. 17; Demougine 1992, 153, no. 165; Meens 2008, 272, no. 2.

Baetica/Ecija/Astigi

Cn(aeus) Manlius Cn(aei) / fil(ius) Pa[p(iria tribu)] / trib(unus) cohortis praet(oriae) / praefect(us) cohortium / IIvir / praefectus iure dic(undo)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gnaeus Manlius was enrolled in the *tribus Papiria* and came from Astiga (colonia Augusta Firma Astigi, conventus Astigitanus) in Baetica (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 170-171, 271; Curchin 1990, 139). He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

trib(unus) cohortis praet(oriae)  
 praefect(us) cohortium  
 duumvir  
 praefectus iure dic(undo)

The sequence of positions held by Gnaeus Manlius during career is not easy to interpretate. The prevailing view in the literature is that it was exceptional, because was able to achieve his appointment as a tribune in the Praetorian cohorts without having first serving as a legionary *primus pilus* (cf. Demougin 1992, 153; Meens 2008, 272). This would be at variance to the career paths of equestrian military tribunes which experienced during the imperial period under Augustus and Tiberius. The explanation for this situation could have been his already existing equestrian status. Also, he enjoyed his career at a time when the rules regarding service and promotion in the Praetorian cohorts were only just being defined.

Therefore, if Gnaeus Manlius at the start of his military and civic career already possessed equestrian status, according to the order in which his functions are listed in his inscription, he may first have been appointed to the position of tribune in the praetorian cohort. Then he was transferred to the Roman auxiliary troops, where he was appointed prefect, and probably not in just one cohort. The second stage in his career, which came after leaving the Roman army, was his holding of municipal offices in Astiga (i.e. colonia Augusta Firma, conv. Astigitanus) itself, where he came from and where he was first elected as one of two local magistrates with a wide range of tasks. He was later appointed *praefectus iure dicundo* (an official of the local administration with judicial powers) by the Emperor. His years of military and civil service fall during the reign of Augustus.

#### **Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Manlius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 301, no. 751). This name was borne by representatives of several Roman patrician families which were branches of the *gens Manlia*: i.e. the *Manlii Vulsones*, *Manlii Capitolini* and *Manlii Torquati*, which are attested in Rome as early as the 4th century BC. The patrician *Manlii* were to die out in the early Roman imperial period. They were replaced by plebeian successors who bore this name (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 8 [2006] Lyd-Mine, col. 244: ‘Manlius. Name of a Roman patrician family, probably of Etruscan origin ,,,, It attained an early political zenith in the 5th and 4th cents. BC ,,,, The patrician Manlii died out in the early Imperial period, but the name had already been passed on to plebeian bearers’).

The Gnaeus Manlius discussed here probably belonged to one such plebeian family, a representative of which was already living in Baetica. Significantly, members of the Manlius family were still living in Astigi in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD and, it appears, managed to retain their status as decurions there (cf. EDCS-08701312; EDCS-76700082).

The career of Gnaeus Manlius is one of the oldest testimonies to the functioning of the praetorian cohorts of Augustus. The years of service of the tribune presented here may even have coincided with the Battle of Actium (02.09.31 BC). The adoptive son of Gaius Julius Caesar had five ‘praetorian cohorts’ (Orosius 6.19.8: ‘cohortibus quinque praetoriis’) at his disposal during the battles then being fought against Mark Antony. The commander of one of these cohorts may indeed have been Gnaeus Manlius. The absence of a number next to the cohort he was supposed to command was probably not the result of an oversight. The rules for the functioning of the troops in question, in the late 40s and early 30s of the first century BC, depended entirely on the will and decision of Octavian, later known as Augustus. During this period the five cohorts could have been known by the name of their commander.

This practice can be compared with the practice of naming centuries after their centurions (cf. the *centuria* of Galli). These five ‘praetorian’ cohorts of Octavian which functioned at his side at the end of the 30s of the first century BC were still republican *cohortes praetoriae*, which meant that they were essentially private units. It was in these units that the legionary *evocati* would normally serve, such as the 8,000 veterans who, after the Battle of Philippi (42 BC), as they wished to continue their military service, were divided between Octavian and Mark Antony, 4,000 for each of them (Appian, *Bell.Civ.* V.13).

The *aurei* belonging to the ‘military issue’ minted in the field mint of Mark Antony in 32-31 BC before the Battle of Actium have as their legend: C(O)HORTIVM PRAETORIARVM, since Mark Antony had two such ‘praetorian’ cohorts (*cohortes praetoriae*) and one ‘scout’ cohort’ (*cohors speculatorum*) (cf. the silver denarius bearing the legend C(O)HORTIS SPECVLATORVM: Crawford 1975, nos. 544/1, 539, nos. 544/12, 540). Plutarch (*Ant.* 39.2) informs us that there were three cohorts in Mark Antony’s military bodyguard when he still went against the Parthians in 36 BC.

There would be changes as far as the Praetorian cohorts were concerned after 29 BC. The first stage was the successive dismissal, during the 20s BC, of veterans who had served in the Republican ‘praetorian’ cohorts (i.e. *cohortes praetoriae*) of Octavian and Mark Antony. They were settled in the colonies of Gunugu, Philippi, Augusta Praetoria, among others. Another important move, which took place between 27 and 13 BC, and in AD 5 and 6, was the adoption of successive resolutions by the Roman Senate, which introduced the principle of double pay for praetorians, determined the number of years of their service (initially 12 and later 16 years plus four years of active reserve) and established retirement gratuities for them as well (cf. Cass. Dio, 53.11.5, 54.25.6, 55.24.6, 55.25.1-6; Durry 1938, 75-77; Passerini 1939, 44-46 et seq.). Newly recruited praetorians were put on duty not in a private military bodyguard, but in a dedicated Roman military unit, for the Praetorian Guard was this, which, alongside the legions, auxiliary troops and the Roman navy, became part of the Roman military system.

Returning to the person of Gnaeus Manlius, he was probably a tribune of the still republican *cohortes praetoriae*, and it was perhaps only after he left to take up command of the cohorts of auxiliary troops, and later still in the municipal government in his native Artiga, that numbers were introduced to distinguish the Praetorian cohorts, already imperial, from one another (cf. praetorian inscriptions dating to the late 30s and 20s of the 1st century BC: CIL V 924=IA II 2827=EDR144855=EDCS-01600202: ‘C(aius) Mettius, miles cohortis II praetoriae’; CIL VI 2748=EDR030783=EDCS-18900243: ‘Caius Peticius Glaucus miles cohortis X praetoriae’; EDR188183=EDCS-84700020: ‘Cohors VI praetoriae’). Importantly, as testified to by the inscription of the praetorian Marcus Cato, who may also have entered service around 20 BC, he was both a soldier (*miles*) and a non-commissioned officer-coordinate on the staff of his commander (*officium tribuni*), who was, of course, the tribune of Praetorian cohort VI (CIL V 8274=IA II 2834=ILS 2069=EDR117840=EDCS-01601098: ‘Marcus Cato M(arci) f(ilio) / Anie(n)s(i) tribu) Crem(ona) / miles c(o)hor(tis) / VI pr(aetoriae) milita(vit) / annos XVIII vix{s}it annos / XXXIIX benefic(iarius) / tribuni fuit’). The further fate of Gnaeus Manlius is unfortunately not known.

## Mantennii

\***L(ucius) Mantennius T(iti) f(ilius) Sabinus**

-tribunus cohortis III praetoriae

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XIV 2955=EDR166042=EDCS-05800938; PIR<sup>2</sup> M 173; Bastianini 1975, 326; Dobson 1978, 266, no. 150; W. Eck, BNP 8 [2006] Lyd-Mine, col. 254; Meens 2008, 362, no. 71.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Palestrina/Praeneste

L(ucio) Mantennio / L(uci) f(ilio) Severo / L(uci) Mantennii / Sabini trib(uni) / coh(ortis) III pr(aetoriae) et / Flaviae T(iti) f(iliae) / Procillae / filio / T(itus) Flavius / Germanus / nepoti suo

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Mantennius Sabinus was a native of Praeneste in Latium. He lived in the second century AD.

### Career:

[centurio]

[primus pilus]

tribunus cohortis III praetoriae

praefectus Aegypti

Before being appointed tribune in the Praetorian cohorts, Lucius Mantennius Sabinus served in one of the Roman legions, where he was promoted to *primus pilus*. Becoming an *eques*, he was appointed tribune in the *cohors III praetoria*. He was later appointed prefect of Egypt (193/194 AD), which was undoubtedly the culmination of his equestrian career. The years of his military and civil career fall in the second half of the 2nd century AD.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Mantennius* was a name of Roman origin. *Mantennius* was a name found both in Italy and in the Roman provinces (cf. Minkova 2000, 65). The family of Lucius Mantennius Sabinus was based in Praeneste. His wife was Flavia Procilla, daughter of the procurator Titus Flavius Germanus (PIR<sup>2</sup> F 278). The sons of Lucius Mantennius Sabinus were Lucius Mantennius Sabinus (PIR<sup>2</sup> M 172), who was consul (a suffect consul) and legate in Moesia Inferior (legatus Augusti pro praetore provinciae Moesia inferior), and Lucius Mantennius Sabinus (PIR<sup>2</sup> M 174), who was also a senator. The sons' careers date to the early third century AD.

The appointment of Lucius Mantennius Sabinus as prefect of Egypt constituted significant advancement in his career, for the appointment was worth 500,000 sesterces per year (cf. Devijver 1996, 131). It may have been due to family connections.

## Marcii

**\*Q(uintus) Marcius C(ai) f(ilius) Tro(mentina tribu) Turbo Fronto Publicius Severus**  
**-tribunus cohortis VII vigilum**  
**-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti**  
**-tribunus praetorianorum**

### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1911 108; AE 1913 164=EDCS-10300849; AE 1933 31; AE 1948 202; CIL III 1462=ILS 1324; ILS 308; CIL XIV 4243; AE 1955 225=EDCS-12200393; AE 1980, 970; AE 1993 1361; AE 1994 555; RMD I 21; RMD I 22; RMD V 357; Cass. Dio, 69.18.1-4; SHA Hadr., 4.2, 5.8, 6.7, 7.3, 9.4; PIR<sup>2</sup> M 249; Denkm, 99-100, no. 72; Passerini 1939, 298-300, no. 35; Leschi 1945, 144-162; Pflaum 1960-1961, 199-216, 1027, 1042, no. 94; Syme 1962, 87-96; Dobson 1978, 226-229, no. 107; Syme 1980, 67-74, nn.; Sablayrolles 1996, 547-548, no. 8; Absil 1997, 166-167, no. 33; Żyromski 2001, 109-111; Piso 2004, 270-280; W. Eck, BNP 8 [2006] Lyd-Mine, col. 317-318; Meens 2008, 338-341, no. 55; Piso 2013a, 255-262; Ruciński 2013, 333-344; Miletić, Bijađija 2014, 309-330.

Syria/Nebi Huri / Hagioupolis / Kyrrhos / Cyrrhus  
 [Q(uito) Marcio] / C(aii) fil(io) Tro(mentina tribu) Fron/toni Turboni / Publicio Severo / domo Epidaurum / p(rimo) p(ilo) bis praef(ecto) vehic(ulorum) trib(uno) / coh(ortis) VII vigil(um) trib(uno) equ(itum) sin[g(ularium)] / Aug(usti) trib(uno) pr[ae]t(orianorum) proc(uratori) / ludi magni praef(ecto) / class[is] pr(aetoriae) Misenensis / P(ublius) Va[le]rius P(ubli) f(ilius) / Qui[r(in) a] Va[l]ens / o[b] m]eritis

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Quintus Marcius Turbo Fronto Publicius Severus was enrolled in the *tribus Tromentina* and came from Epidaurum, in Dalmatia. He lived at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

### Career:

centurio legionis II Adiutricis  
 primus pilus  
 praefectus vehiculorum  
 tribunus cohortis VII vigilum  
 tribunus equitum singularium Augusti  
 tribunus praetorianorum  
 primus pilus bis  
 procurator ludi magni  
 praefectus classis praetoriae Misenensis  
 praefectus Aegypti  
 praefectus praetorio

Quintus Marcius Turbo began his military service as an equestrian, being appointed to the rank of centurion in the legion (i.e. centurio ex equite Romano). It was the AD 90s when he was assigned to the *legio II Adiutrix*, which was stationed at Aquincum in Pannonia inferior

(cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 363; Farnum 2005, 16-17). It was in the military camp of this legion that he may have met Hadrian (see *amicus Hadriani*). Still serving in legion II *Adiutrix* he was promoted to the rank of *primus pilus*. At the beginning of the 2nd century AD he participated in the Dacian wars. In turn, around AD 107/108, he was appointed by Trajan as 'chief' of the imperial post (*praefectus vehiculorum*). In AD 108 Quintus Marcius Turbo was appointed tribune in the *cohors VII vigilum*. Another appointment was as tribune in the equestrian guard of Emperor Trajan (i.e. *tribunus equitum singularium Augusti*). Following this post, Quintus Marcius Turbo was appointed tribune of one of the praetorian cohorts. After completing his service in the Praetorian guard, he was nominated, for the second time, as *primus pilus*. However, instead of being assigned to a legion, he was then placed in the so-called *numerus primipilarius*, i.e. a detachment composed of such officers and stationed within Rome.

After this position, a career path opened up for him in imperial administration. The first of these was that of administrator of the gladiatorial schools and barracks in Rome (i.e. *procurator ludi magni*). He was then appointed by Trajan in AD 113/114 as commander of the Roman war flotilla, which was stationed in the port of Misenum. It was on the ships and transport vessels he commanded that the soldiers, weapons and military equipment were subsequently transported when Trajan set off for the East. Quintus Marcius Turbo took part in the conflict with the Parthians (AD 114-115) for which he was also honoured with the *dona militaria*. When a Jewish uprising broke out in Cyrenaica and Egypt in AD 116, the Emperor Trajan appointed him as commander of the military operation to quell the rebellion. It was then that he received the rank of prefect of Egypt (*praefectus Aegypti*), but without the office itself (cf. W. Eck, BNP 8 [2006] Lyd-Mine, col. 317). The Emperor Hadrian next gave him the mission to pacify a revolt that broken out in Mauretania in AD 117. Quintus Marcius Turbo's next task, which he later received from the emperor, was a special military command in Pannonia and Dacia (AD 118/119). He then supervised the operation of dismissing soldiers from the Roman auxiliary troops (cf. Maxfield 1981, 228, 230). It is possible that he could have already held the post of prefect of the praetorium (*praefectus praetorio*), although it is more probable that the year when he was nominated for this position was AD 119/120. Quintus Marcius Turbo enjoyed close relations to Hadrian, having the trust of the emperor who traveled a lot in the Roman provinces. Quintus Marcius Turbo was able to exercise reasonable control over Rome and Italy on behalf of the Emperor. His person, while holding the office of *praefectus praetorio*, was honored in Sarmizegetuza, Tibiscum and Utica (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 210-211; W. Eck, BNP 8 [2006] Lyd-Mine, col. 318). This will be the reason why Quintus Marcius Turbo held the position until AD 136/137. Ultimately, the affair with Aelius Caesar probably had an impact on the deterioration of the relationship between him and the Emperor Hadrian. This would ultimately be the cause of his dismissal from the position of *praefectus praetorio*. The years of service and career of Quintus Marcius Turbo fell at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

### Commentary:

*Marcus* was an old Roman *gens* name derived from the individual name (praenomen) *Marcus*. The representatives of *Marcii* were originally patricians. The family branches of the *Marcii* included the *Rutili*, *Censorini*, *Tremuli*, *Reges* and *Rallae* (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 8 [2006] Lyd-Mine, col. 309). Quintus Marcius Turbo had a dual name. The first component was the name Quintus Marcius Turbo Fronto and the second was Publicius Severus. As noted by Ioan Piso (2004,



270), the individual name (praenomen) of the individual discussed here: i.e. Quintus, differed from the name of his father: i.e. Gaius, which, of course, confirmed his filiation. Therefore, on this basis alone, it can be assumed that he was adopted, and that after accepting the will he could have had an individual name (praenomen), family name (nomen gentile) and proper name (cognomen) of the testator (see the *tria nomina* Quintus Marcius Turbo), which was in accordance with Roman law (cf. Dig. 36.1.65.10 [translated by Mr. John L. Barton]):

Si vero nominis ferendi conditio est, quam praetor exigit, recte quidem facturus videtur, si eam expleverit: nihil enim si eam male est honesti hominis nomen adsumere, nec enim in famosis et turpibus nominibus hanc condicionem exigit praetor. Sed tamen si recuset nomen ferre, remittenda est ei condicio, ut Iulianus ait, et permittendae utiles actiones, aut bonorum possessio secundum tabulas danda est, uti nactus actiones transferat eas ex senatus consulto.

If the condition be to bear a certain name, which the praetor insists upon, it is indeed considered that he would be acting properly if he were to fulfill it, since there is no harm in taking the name of a respectable man; for the praetor does not insist upon this condition in case of infamous or shameful names. Nevertheless, if he refuse to bear the name, the condition is to be remitted him, as Julian says, and actiones utiles are to be allowed or bonomm possessio secundum tabulas granted, so that when he has acquired the actions he may transfer them under the senatus consultum.

‘In practice—as Olli Salomies (1992, 6) points out—this means that those adopted by testament began to use the adoptive father’s praenomen and nomen (and often his cognomen and further names, too), but retained their original filiation and tribe, remaining members of their original agnatic families’.

Originally then, he could have been named [Gaius] Publicius Severus. However, when he was adopted under the will and received an inheritance, he probably not only gained a new name, i.e. Quintus Marcius Turbo, but also became a Roman *eques*. Therefore, having such a status, he could immediately be appointed by the emperor to the rank of centurion (i.e. *centurio ex equite Romano*) in a legion. His name was supplemented with the word *Fronto*, which may be a reference to the name of his mother or wife (Gallonia Frontina?: Piso 2004, 280). His natural, biological sons could have been not only Titus Flavius Longinus Quintus Marcius Turbo (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> F 305; Salomies 1992, no. 22, 142; W. Eck, DNP 4 [1998] Epo-Gro, col. 549) and Titus Flavius Priscus Quintus Marcius Turbo (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> F 344; W. Eck, BNP 8 [2006] Lyd-Mine, col. 318), but also Gaius Gallonius Fronto Quintus Marcius Turbo. However, they were adopted with the knowledge and consent of their father by Titus Flavius and Gaius Gallonius Fronto, probably their maternal uncle (cf. Syme 1962, 95-96; Piso 2004, 279-280). Importantly, Titus Flavius Longinus Quintus Marcius Turbon managed to obtain the consulship (*cos. suff. ca. a. 145 vel 149?*), and T(itus) Flavius Priscus Gallonius Fronto Q(uintus) M(arcus) Turbo governor of the Roman province (*procurator pro legato Mauretaniae Caesariensis*). The *Marcii* probably came to Dalmatia as Roman settlers (cf. Miletić, Bijadija 2014, 312), as was also the case with the *Publicii* (cf. CIL III 8441; CIL III 8442; CIL III 14625, 1=EDCS-32500119).

Taking the example of the career of Quintus Marcius Turbo, one can see how the wealth of this equestrian was growing in economic terms. For the position of centurion in a legion, he would receive a salary of from 20,000 to 30,000 *sestertii* annually. In turn, as *primus pilus*, he

received at least 60,000 *sestertii* annually. As the ‘head’ of the imperial post office (*praefectus vehiculorum*), he was entitled to an annual salary of probably 100,000 *sestertii*. It was later increased to 200,000 *sestertii* annually. When Quintus Marcius Turbo was nominated to the position of tribune and became *primus pilus* for the second time, he was paid a fee of at least 80,000 to 120,000 *sestertii* annually. Holding the position of administrator of gladiator schools and barracks in Rome (i.e. *procurator ludi magni*), a post with the rank of *ducenarii*, he received 200,000 *sestertii* annually. As the commander of the flotilla from Misenum, he could count on a salary of 200,000 *sestertii*. As prefect of Egypt (*praefectus Aegypti*), he could count on 500,000 *sestertii* annually. Finally, when he became prefect of the praetorium (*praefectus praetorio*), he was paid 1 million *sestertii* per year (cf. Devijver 1996, 130-131).

**\*N(umerius) Marcius N(umeri) f(ilius) Gal(eria tribu) Plaetorius Celer  
-tribunus cohortis III vigilum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 1202=ILS 2260=EDR102518=EDCS-11500131; AE 2011 194=EDR116495=EDCS-23300076; Dobson 1978, no. 115, 234; Maxfield 1981, 186; Summerly 1990, 111-112, no. 850; Sablayrolles 1996, 553, no. 15; Meens 2008, 352, no. 63; De Carlo 2015, 50-51.

Italia/Latium et Campania / Regio I/Avella / Abella  
N(umerio) Marcio / N(umeri) f(ilio) Gal(eria tribu) / Plaetorio Celeri / quaest(ori) Ilvir(o) ((centurioni)) leg(ionis) VII / Gemin(ae) ((centurioni)) leg(ionis) XVI Fl(aviae) / Firm(ae) / donis donato a divo / Traian(o) bello Parthic(o) / corona murali torquib(us) / armillis phalaris ((centurioni)) leg(ionis) II<I> / Gall(icae) ((centurioni)) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) / Mart(iae) Victr(icis) / ((centurioni)) leg(ionis) VII Cl(audiae) P(iae) F(idelis) / ((centurioni)) leg(ionis) I Adi(utricis) P(iae) F(idelis) / p(rimo) p(ilo) leg(ionis) / eiusd(em) praeposit(o) numeror(um) / tendentium in Ponto Ab/saro trib(un)o coh(ortis) III vig(ilum) / patron(o) colon(iae) / d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Numerius Marcius Plaetorius Celer was enrolled in the *tribus Galeria* and came from Avella (Abella, colonia, municipium) in Campania. He lived at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

**Career:**

quaestor  
duovir  
centurio legionis VII Geminae  
centurio legionis XVI Flaviae Firmae  
centurio legionis III Gallicae  
centurio legionis XIII Geminae Martiae Victricis  
centurio legionis VII Claudiae piae fidelis  
centurio legionis I Adiutricis piae fidelis  
primus pilus legionis eiusdem, i.e. I Adiutrix

praepositus numerorum tendentium in Ponto Absaro  
 tribunus cohortis III vigilum  
 patronus coloniae

The career of Numerius Marcius Plaetorius Celer began with his tenure of municipal offices in Abella, Italy. He began his service in legion VII *Gemina* at Leon in Spain, where, as an *eques*, he was appointed by the Emperor to the rank of centurion (i.e. *centurio ex equite Romano*). Then, as centurion of legion XVI *Flavia Firma* (J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 369; Farnum 2005, 23-24), which was stationed at Satala (mod. Kelkit) in Cappadocia, he went to war against the Parthians (AD 114-116). For his magnificent valour during the forcing of some fortifications, he was the only known Roman centurion from this campaign to be awarded a military prize (*corona muralis*) by Trajan (cf. Maxfield 1981, 194; Summerly 1990, 112). It was during the course of these battles in the East that he was transferred to act as centurion in the legion III *Gallica* stationed in Raphanaea (mod. Rafniyeh) in the province of Syria Phoenice. He was transferred from Syria to Vindobona (Vienna) in Pannonia Superior as centurion of legion XIV *Germina* (J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 368; Farnum 2005, 23). His subsequent appointments as centurion took place during Hadrian's reign. He was then appointed centurion in legion VII *Claudia* stationed in Viminacum (Kostolac) in Moesia Superior, and legion I *Adiutrix* stationed at Brigetio (Shony) in Pannonia Superior (J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 358, 366; Farnum 2005, 15, 20-21). He was appointed *primus pilus* within the same legion, following which he was sent to the eastern coast of the Black Sea to Colchis, where he commanded a detachment (i.e. *numerus*), the soldiers of which were stationed at Apsaros, in Cappadocia and Pontus. Around AD 125, when he returned to Italy and Rome, Numerius Marcius Pletorius Celer was then appointed tribune in *cohors III vigilum*. He completed his service. In command of this unit. He was patron of the colony. His years of service were in the first half of the second century AD.

#### Commentary:

There were two *gens* names (i.e. *Marcus* and *Plaetorius*) in the name carried by this *eques*. Perhaps, the entire *Numerius Plaetorius* segment of his name was inherited by him from his father, while the name *Marcus* may have originally belonged to his mother (cf. De Carlo 2015, 50-51). The *Plaetorius* element in the name suggests his connections with representatives of the *Plaetorii* family of Avella in Italy.

The inscription relevant to Numerius Marcius Pletorius Celer (cf. AE 2011 194=EDCS-23300076) was found in Palermo in Sicily (cf. De Carlo 2015, 51). What was outstanding about his long career, was his exceptional mobility in terms of the extent of his travels around the Roman garrisons located in the provinces to which he was assigned.

**\*Cn(aeus) Marcius Cn(aei) f(ilius) Stel(latina tribu) Rustius Rufinus**

-tribunus cohortis VI vigilum  
 -tribunus cohortis XI urbanae  
 -tribunus cohortis I praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 1127=EDR101125=EDCS-23702072; CIL IX 1582=ILS 1343; CIL IX 1583=AE 2008 424=EDR102275=EDCS-12401089; CIL X 1127; AE, 1928, 125=CIL XIV 4378; CIL XIV 4381=ILS 2155; ILS 2156; CIL XIV 4387; AE 1949 170=AE 1946 189; PIR<sup>2</sup> M 246; Passerini 1939, 319, no. 65; Pflaum 1960-1961, 625-629, 989-90, 1042, 1082, no.234; Howe 1966, 72, no. 24; Freis 1967, 79, no. 19, 83, no. 16; Dobson 1978, 269-270, no. 154; Pflaum 1982, 116, 131; Summerly 1990, 111-112, no. 850; Salomies 1992, 104-105, no. 28; Sablayrolles 1996, 559-560, no. 24; Żyromski 2001, 108-109; W. Eck, BNP 12 [2008] Prol-Sar, col. 793; Meens 2008, 385-385, no. 90; Ricci 2011, 492; Faure 2013, 545-550, no. 5; De Carlo 2015, 193-194.

Italia/Latium et Campania / Regio I/Atripalda/Abellinum

Cn(aeo) Ma[rcio] / Cn(aei) f(ilio) Stel(latina tribu) Rust[i]o Rufino] / praef(ecto) class(is) pr[ae]t(oriae) / Misen(atium)] / praef(ecto) class(is) Rav[enn(atium) / proc(uratori)] / Aug(usti) prov(inciae) Syriae Coel(es) trib(uno)] / coh(ortis) I praet(otiae) tri[b(uno) coh(ortis) / XI ur] / ban(ae) trib(uno) coh(ortis) VI [vig(illum) / dilect(atori) in] / Transpadan(a) p(rimo) p(ilo) [bis ab / Imp(eratore) Au] / gust(o) ordinib[us] adscript(o) ex] / equite Roman[o exercitato] / ri equit[um praetorianor(um)] / ((centurioni)) coh(ortis) I [praetoriae / ((centurioni)) coh(ortis)] / XV ur[ban(ae) ---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gnaeus Marcius Rustius Rufinus was enrolled in the *tribus Stellanina* and came from Beneventum in Apulia et Calabria. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

centurio legionis XV Apollinaris  
 centurio cohortis XV urbanae  
 centurio cohortis I praetoriae  
 [exercitato]r equit[um speculatorum?]  
 primus pilus legionis III Gallicae  
 tribunus cohortis VI vigilum  
 tribunus cohortis XI urbanae  
 tribunus cohortis I praetoriae  
 primus pilus iterum legionis III Cyrenaicae  
 procurator Augusti provinciae Syriae Coeles  
 praepositus annonae exerci[tus] imperatorum Septimi Severi et Antonini Augustorum  
 praefectus classis praetoriae Ravennatis  
 praefectus classis praetoriae Misenensis  
 eminentissimus vir praefectus vigilum

Gnaeus Marcius Rustius Rufinus was a Roman *eques*, and therefore he started his military service in legion XV *Apollinaris*, which was stationed at Satala (Kelkit) in Cappadocia, with the rank of centurion (*centurio ex equite Romano*-cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> M 246; J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 369; Farnum 2005, 23). After a period of service with the rank of centurion he was transferred to Rome, where he was appointed centurion in the urban cohorts (*centurio cohortis urbanae*). The next appointment in his career was to serve as a centurion in the *cohors I praetoria*. While a centurion within the Praetorian corps, he held the position of instructor in charge of training the Praetorian mounted *speculatores*. These troops usually served in the immediate vicinity of the Emperor, and protected his person. The Praetorian *speculatores* were selected from individual *centuriae* in each Praetorian cohort (cf. CIL V 2832: ‘spec(ulator) co(ho)r(tis) prae(toriae), centuria’; CIL XI 395: ‘exercitatori equit(um) speculorum’; RMD I 1: ‘(nomina spe)culat(or)um qui in praetorio meo m(ilitaverunt) item militum qui in cohortibus praetoriis (et urbanis)’). Gnaeus Marcius Rustius Rufinus probably held these positions mentioned above before AD 180 (cf. Faure 2013, 548). The next stage in his career was an assignment to the legion III *Gallica* stationed at Raphanaea (Rafniyeh) Syria Phoenice, where he was appointed *primus pilus*. Around AD 189/190 he returned to Italy from Syria, and he began his career in the Praetorian guard by first being appointed as tribune in the *cohors VI vigilum*. Then, in AD 190/191, he was appointed tribune in the *cohors XI urbana*. Later in AD 191/192, he managed to obtain appointment to the same rank in the *cohors I praetoria*. The next stage in his career was his appointment, for the second time, as *primus pilus* in the legion III *Cyrenaica* (i.e. *primus pilus bis legionis III Cyrenaicae*) taking up his post in Bosra, Arabia.

The early 190s AD marks the entry of Gnaeus Marcius Rustius Rufinus into the circle of Roman officers whose services were used by Septimius Severus. It was by this emperor that he was appointed as imperial procurator (i.e. *procurator Augusti*) of Syria Coele, a *ducenarius* posting (in AD 200/201). The war with the Parthians (AD 197-199) brought him the appointment as the person in charge of victualling the Roman army (i.e. *praepositus annonae exerci[tus]*). He then returned to Italy, where he was appointed by the emperor as commander of the Roman fleet of ships (*praefectus classis*) at Ravenna (AD 198/199). In AD 202/203 he was given the same position in command of the fleet at Misenum. The crowning achievement of his career was his appointment as prefect of the *vigiles* in AD 205/207. Moreover, it was also at this time (13.03 AD 205) that the *vigiles* who were stationed at Ostia, conferred on him the title *eminentissimus vir*, a tangible expression of their appreciation of him as their commander (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1042; Mitthof 2001, 69; Salway 2006, 123; Faure 2013, 549; De Carlo 2015, 193-194; Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 149-150). He served in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

### Commentary:

The name that Gnaeus Marcius Rustius Rufinus bears is clearly a compound name: the two names *Marcius* and *Rustius* appearing side by side. He was probably born into the *Rustii* family. *Rustius* was an Italian name (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 407, no. 1098). On the other hand, the name *Rustia* (see CIL IX 1583=EDR102275=EDCS-12401089: ‘D(is) M(anibus) / Rustiae Sa/binae quae / vixit ann(is) VII / mensibus XI / die(us) II / Cn(aeus) Marcius / Rustius Rufin(us) / pater tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) / VI vigil(um) et / Salinatoria / Augustina / mater filiae / dulcissimae’) was borne by his daughter. She died, circa AD 189/190, under the age of 8. Therefore, Rustius Rufinus, a native of Beneventum, was probably adopted by Gnaeus Marcius. Both the *Rustii Rufini* and the *Marcii Rufini* probably lived side by side in the territory of the city. Another

possibility that may explain the bipartite nature of his name is that it may have been his father, bearing the name Rustius, who may have been adopted by some Gnaeus Marcius earlier.

Either way, the adoption must have taken place (cf. Salomies 1992, no. 28, 104-105). It was probably also due to this adoption, and more specifically to the property received, that Gnaeus Marcius Rustius Rufinus was assessed as an *eques* and at the very beginning of his legionary service could immediately be appointed centurion (ex equite Romano). His wife was called Salinatoria Augustina.

Gnaeus Marcius Rustius Rufinus may also have been in charge of recruitment (dilector regionis Transpadanae - cf. SHA Sever, 15.2; Żyromski 2001, 109) during the war with the Parthians

### \*[---]Marcianus

-tribunus praetorianorum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1965 114=AE 1975 770c; SHA *Gall.* 6.1; SHA *Claud.*, 6.1; 18.1; Zos. *Hist.* 1.40; A. Stein, Marcius 6, RE 14, 2 [1930] M, col. 1511; PIR<sup>2</sup> M 204; PLRE, I, *Marcianus* 2; Dobson 1978, 309-310, no. 217; Meens 2008, 459-460, no. 153; Christol 2009, 111-112, ff.

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Marcius is not attested (Syme 1971, 210). He lived in the 3rd century AD.

#### Career:

protector domini invicti Gallieni  
 tribunus praetorianorum  
 dux exercitus  
 vir perfectissimus

Marcianus served in the detachment of *protectores*, which was created in the late AD 250s and early 260s at the initiative of Emperor Galienus and was part of his mounted bodyguard. The title of 'protector' was awarded by the emperor to experienced and trusted Roman officers starting from the rank of centurion and *primus pilus*. Therefore, it seems probable that Marcius had already passed through the earlier stages of his military career (cf. Traianus Mucianus miles cohortis et legionis → *eques* → *evocatus* → *centurio protector legionis* → *centurio protector vigilum* → *centurio protector urbanicianus / cohortis urbanae* → *centurio protector cohortis V praetoriae* → *primus pilus* → *praefectus legionis IIII Flaviae* → *dux legionum VII Claudiae et IIII Flaviae* → *tribunus liburnariorum* → ,,,,,, → *ducenarius praefectus* → ,,,,,, → *praefectus legionis XIII Geminae* → *dux* → ,,,,,; PIR<sup>2</sup> T 300; PLRE, I, Traianus Mucianus 5; Le Bohec 2000, 39, 198; Mennen 2011, 227). Marcius fulfilling the requirement of the equestrian status, was appointed tribune in the Praetorian cohorts. Later, exercising command (*dux*), he defeated the Goths in AD 262/263. He then took part in the conspiracy against Galienus in Milan in AD 268 (cf. T. Frigo, BNP 8 [2006] Lyd-Mine, col. 305). Marcius lived during the third century AD.

**Commentary:**

*Marcianus* was a popular Roman personal name (cognomen), derived from the individual name (praenomen) Marcus or from the *gens* name (nomen gentile) Marcius. The name is already attested for the first century AD and it occurred throughout the Roman state. Importantly, *Marcianus* was also an Italian gentilicial name (i.e. nomen gentile–cf. Dean 1916, 13, 36–37, 85; Kajanto 1965, 27; Solin, Salomies 1994, 112; Minkova 2000, 203; Kakoschke 2006, 304, no. 762). Nothing is known about the family of *Marcianus*. It is also difficult to identify this Roman equestrian with other Romans preserved in contemporary sources (cf. Aurelius Marcianus vel Marianus Mallan - Davenport 2015, 203–204). The further fate of *Marcianus* presented here is not known.

**\*[---M]axumus**

- tribunus cohortis II praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1914 27; AE 1994 1179=AE 1998 933=EDCS-13302309; A. Stein, Maxumus 4, RE 14, 2 [1930] M, col. 2540; Pflaum 1960–1961, 28–30, no. 12; Dobson 1978, 192, no. 58; Demougin 1992, 418, no. 505; Eck 1994, 228; Meens 2008, 276, no. 6.

Gallia Narbonensis/Perpignan

[---M]axumo / [t]ri[b(uno) c]oh(ortis) II praetoriae / primo pilo bis / proc[u]r(ator) T[i(beri)]  
Claudi / Caesaris Augusti / Germanici prae[f(ecto)] / C[ae]sari[s(?)] bis f[l]am(ini) / [prov(inciae)  
bi]s p[atrono]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

[---M]axumus came from Ruscino (Perpignan) in Gallia Narbonensis. It was a Latin colony. He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

[tiro]  
[miles]  
[centurio]  
[primus pilus]  
[t]ri[b(uno) c]oh(ortis) II praetoria[e]  
pri[m]us pilus bis  
proc[u]r(ator) T[i(berii)]  
Claudi Caesaris August[i]  
Germanici  
prae[f(ectus classi)]s  
bis iam [procurator Augusti?]

It can clearly be seen from his career path that [---M]axumus was a member of the equestrian order. However, the reference in the inscription that he held the rank of *pimus pilus* for the second time (bis), clearly indicates that he must have held this same post in an earlier stage in his career. This suggests that the career of this Roman tribune was probably much longer and

more complex than his short epitaph would suggest. Moreover, the *titulus* of [---M]axumus has not survived in its entirety. It cannot be ruled out that he may have belonged to the *ordo decurionum* of Ruscino, before beginning his military service, either in some legion or in the *cohortes praetoriae*, or the *cohortes urbanae*. Hypothetically [---M]axumus having served as a recruit and passed into the ranks, served until receiving his nomination for the posts of centurion and then *primus pilus*. However, it has to be emphasised that the military unit in which [---M]axumus began his military service is not known.

Therefore, we do not know if, on him being appointed tribune in the *cohors II praetoria*, he returned to Rome or if he was posted there for the first time. At any rate we can be certain that [---M]axumus had acquired equestrian status by that time. After serving as tribune he was appointed once more to the rank of *primus pilus* in the so-called *numerus primipilarius* in Rome. Following this, during the reign of Emperor Claudius, in the late 40s and early 50s AD, he was appointed as one of the imperial procurators. The precise scope of his duties is, unfortunately, not known. The next post to which he was promoted was probably commander (i.e. praefectus) of one of the naval fleets. His last position, however, was, perhaps, another post as imperial procurator (cf. Dobson 1978, 192; Eck 1994, 228). [---M]axumus served during the first half of the first century AD.

#### Commentary:

The family name of [---M]axumus is not known. The personal name (cognomen) used by this *eques* is known in the territory of Gallia Narbonensis. In the absence of the other elements of his name, i.e. the individual name (praenomen) as well as the gentilicial name (nomen gentile), his further identification impossible.

[---M]axumus was not the only tribune who after commanding one of the cohorts forming part of the garrison of Rome, and after serving for a second time *primus pilus*, went on to serve as both imperial procurator and commander of a Roman navy (cf. Quintus Marcius Fronto Turbo-AE 1955 225=Denkm 72=EDH019560= EDCS-12200393; Cnaeus Marcius Rustius Rufinus-CIL X 1127=EDR101125= EDCS-23702072; CIL V 533= EDR007340= EDCS-04200622; CIL IX 4886=ILS 2744= EDCS-15100777), among others.

## N

### Numerii

#### \*L(ucius) Numerius Albanus

-tribunus cohortis V vigilum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 221=ILS 2160=EDR152602=EDCS-17200299; CIL XIV 72; PIR<sup>2</sup>N 200; Pflaum 1960-1961, 237, 1043, no. 102; Dobson 1978, 230, no. 109; Sablayrolles 1996, 551-552, no. 13; Żyromski 2001, 61, 113; Meens 2008, 343, no. 67.



Italia/Roma

C(aio) Clodio Crispino co(n)s(ule) / Q(uinto) Rammio Martiale pr(aefecto) C(aio) Maesi[o] Tertio s(ub)pr(aefecto) / L(ucio) Numerio Albano tr(ibunus) / ((centuria)) C(ai) Iuli C(ai) f(ili) Serg(ia tribu) Rufi Iader principales / infra scr[ipti aed]jiculam et Genium centuriae d(ono) d(ederunt) // b(ene)f(iciarius) s(ub)pr(aefecti) Q(uintus) M[arius Arn(ensi tribu) Procu]lus / Hist(onio) / [vex(illarius) in ((centuria))] S[ex(tus) Iulius Trom(entina tribu) Cleme]ns / Vet(ulonia tribu) / [optio in ((centuria))] C(aius) Lucreti[us An(iensi tribu) Verecund](us) F[o]r(o) I(ulio) / [tess(erarius) i]n ((centuria)) C(aius) Messius Arn(ensi tribu) A[per] Hist(onio) / [b(ene)f(iciarius) trib(uni) L(ucius) Postumius Pom(ptina tribu) Ma[xim(us)]/ Dert(ona) / [lib(rarius) ur(banus?) s(ub)]pr(aefecti) C(aius) Antistius Mae(cia) Earin(us) / Neap(oli) // lib(rarius) coh(ortis) C(aius) Occius Arn(ensi tribu) Similis Bler(a) / sec(utor) tr(ibunus) M(arcus) Terentius Pap(iria tribu) Callistus Tic(ino) / buc(inator) in ((centuria)) M(arcus) Nonnius Fab(ia tribu) Probus R[o]ma / hor(rearius) leg(ionis) C(aius) Peturcius Cru(stumina tribu) Pudens Int(er)am(na) / sec(utor) tr(ibunus) Ti(berius) Claudius Men(enia tribu) Latinus Sur(rento) / ex opt(ione) tran(s)latus in st(ationem) L(ucius) Aponius An(iensi tribu) Maternus F[o]r[o] I(ulio)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origins of Lucius Numerius Albanus are unknown. He lived at the turn of the first and second centuries AD.

### Career:

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis V vigilum  
 praefectus classis Ravennatis

Lucius Numerius Albanus was a Roman *equus* before being appointed tribune of *cohors V vigilum*. He held the rank of tribune in AD 113. In 127 he was appointed commander of the Roman fleet stationed at Ravenna. His years of military service were in the second century AD.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Numerius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 345, no. 898).

*Numerius* was a name borne by representatives of the *Numerii*. The name was popular in Italy as well as in the western Roman provinces (cf. Minkova 2000, 72). It is possible that he was related to Numerius Albanus, governor of the province of Lusitania in AD 336 (cf. Żyromski 2001, 113).

When Lucius Numerius Albanus held the rank of tribune of a cohort of vigiles, he would have received a salary of around 100,000 sesterces. When he became prefect of the fleet (i.e. praefectus classis Ravennatis), his emolument increased to 200,000 sesterces. It is very likely that during the period of 14 years that separated these appointments, he could have held two further appointments as military tribune in Rome, such as *tribunus cohortis V vigilum* and

*tribunus cohortis ... urbanae*. He could also have been appointed *primus pilus* for a second time and held at least two procuratorships.

## O

### Obulcii

#### **\*Obulcius Verus**

**-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti**

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 40671=AE 1961 281=Denkm 69=EDR074277=EDCS-12200390; AE 2003 1544=RMD V 454=EDCS-36600010; Meens 2008, 431, no. 132.

Italia/Roma

[Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) P(ublio) Septimio] / [Severo Getae Aug(usto)] / [Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) L(uci) Septimi Seve/rri Pii Pe[r]tinacis Aug(usti) filio et / Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) M(arci) Aureli Antoni/ni Pii Aug(usti) [[fratri]]] / equites singulares / eorum / Obulcio Vero et / Cocceio Crispo tribb(unis) / ((centurionibus)) exerc(itoribus) Cassio Valente / [[et Iulio Antonino]]

#### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

Unfortunately, the origin of Obulcius Verus is not known. He lived during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### **Career:**

tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

Obulcius Verus was probably of equestrian status before being appointed as a tribune in the Imperial equestrian bodyguard. This formation was comprised of two *numeri*, each comprising 1,000 men quartered in a 'new camp' (castra nova) within Rome, over one of which Obulcius Verus held command, as is confirmed by the reference to him in a military diploma issued on 20 October AD 207, which was given to a veteran of this unit who was released from service then (cf. RMD V 454; AE 2003 1544). At that time Obulcius Verus was a 'junior tribune' who succeeded Octavius Piso, another tribune. He achieved the status of 'senior tribune' before AD 211 AD, when he held command in tandem with Cocceius Crispus. Obulcius Verus's years of service fell in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### **Commentary:**

*Obulcius* was an Italian name which is known from the turn of the 2nd and 1st century BC. Romans belonging to the *Obulcii* family occurred both in Italy and in the Roman provinces (cf.

Schulze 1904, 200, 276, n. 7; Solin, Salomies 1994, 129). The further fate of this Roman officer is not known.

## Occii

### \*Occius Valens

-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 226=ILS 2187=Denkm 57=EDR144579=EDCS-17200365; RMD V 454; Meens 2008, 420, no. 121.

Italia/Roma

Herculi Invicto sacr(um) / Genio num(eri) eq(uitum) sing(ularium) / Augg(ustorum) nn(ostrorum) pro salute / Imp(eratorum) C(a)esar(um) L(uci) Septimi / Severi et M(arci) Aureli An(tonini) [[et Get(a)e C(a)esari(s)]] / et Iuliae Aug(ustae) matri / castror(um) et Aug(g(ustorum)) / [[e]t [P]autill(a)e [A]ug(ustae) e[t]] / [[C(ai) F[ul]vi [Pl]a[u]tia[ni] [p]r(aefecti)]] / [[pr(aetorio) c(larissimo) v(iro) t[er]tiusque]] do(m)us divin(a)e et trib(unis) / Occio Valente et Octavio / Pisoni et ((centurionibus)) exerc(itoribus) Fl(avio) / Titiano et Aurel(io) Lupo / C(aius) Iulius Secundus / vexil(larius) (a)ere suo deo do(num) d(edit) // Dedi<c>(ata) Id(i)b(us) Sept(embribus) / Severo III et / Antonino Au(gg(ustis) nn(ostris) co(n)s(ulibus)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Occius Valens is not known. He lived during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### Career:

tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

Occius Valens was probably of equestrian status, a requirement for being appointed tribune still in force in the Roman army. In AD 202, in accordance with the structure of *the equites singulares Augusti*, he was 'senior' tribune in tandem with Octavius Piso. They each held independent command one of the two thousand-strong detachments of imperial *equites*. The years of service of Octavius Valens fell in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Occius* was a Roman name (cf. Castrén 1975, 198-199, no. 284). Romans bearing this name are attested at the end of the Roman republic. In addition to Rome, they are attested both within Italy, in Etruria, Latium and Campania, as well as in the Roman provinces. In the case of Occius Valens no relevant sources have survived.

A homonym of this tribune was Gaius Occius Similis, who lived in the early 2nd century AD. (113 AD) was enrolled in the *tribus Arnensis*, and came from Blera in Etruria. He served in the

cohorts of *vigiles* (cf. CIL VI 221=ILS 2160=EDR152602=EDCS-17200299: 'lib(rarius) coh(ortis) C(aius) Occius Arn(ensis) Blera'). Perhaps Occius Valens may have been related to him.

## Octavii

### \*Octavius Piso

-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 226=ILS 2187=Denkm 57=EDR144579=EDCS-17200365; RMD V 454=AE 2003 1544=EDCS-36600010; Meens 2008, 421, no. 122.

Italia/Roma

Herculi Invicto sacr(um) / Genio num(eri) eq(uitum) sing(ularium) / Augg(ustorum) nn(ostrorum) pro salute / Imp(eratorum) C(a)esar(um) L(uci) Septimi / Severi et M(arci) Aureli An(tonini) [et Get(a)e C(a)esari(s)] / et Iuliae Aug(ustae) matri / castr(um) et Aug(g(ustorum)) / [e]t [P]l[au]till(a)e [A]ug(ustae) e[t] / [C(ai) F(u)lvi [P]l[au]tiani [p]r(aefecti)] / [pr(aetorio) c(larissimo) v(iro) t(o)tiusque] do(mus) divin(a)e et trib(unis) / Occio Valente et Octavio / Pisoni et ((centurionibus)) exserc(itoribus) Fl(avio) / Titiano et Aurel(io) Lupo / C(aius) Iulius Secundus / vexil(larius) (a)ere suo deo do(num) d(edit) // Dedi<c>(ata) Id(i)b(us) Sept(embribus) / Severo III et / Antonino Au(gg(ustis) nn(ostris) co(n)s(ulibus)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Octavius Piso is not known. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### Career:

tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

Octavius Piso must have been of equestrian status to be appointed tribune in the mounted imperial bodyguard. During the reign of Septimius Severus, the size of the *equites singulares Augusti* formation was doubled. The two thousand-strong detachments (numeri) of horsemen were placed at the head of two independent tribunes. A second barracks was also built (AD 197). From then on, the *equites* were part of two independent detachments, quartered in the 'old' (castra priora) and the 'new' (castra nova) camps. In AD 202 Octavius was paired as the 'junior tribune' with Occius Valens, the 'senior tribune'. However, as early as AD 205 Octavius Piso was paired with Valerius Herculanus, who is listed second. Octavius Piso served during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Octavius* was already well known by the time of the Republic. It was borne by representatives of the *Octavii* families. It was very popular especially in northern Italy (cf. Minkova 2000, 73). We do not know what the family name of Octavius Piso was, but the *duo nomina* that Octavius Piso bore, is unique. The further fate of this Roman officer is unknown.

## Ovini

### \*L(ucius) Ovinius L(uci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu) Rufus

-tribunus militum cohortis XI urbanae

-tribunus militum cohortis VIII praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL X 4872=ILS 2021=EDR113166=EDCS-20400660; Suolahti 1955, 105, 119, 318, 335, 378; Dobson 1978, 174, no. 15; Freis 1967, 82, no. 1; Mench 1968, 264, no. 124; Demougis 1992, 226-227, no. 265; Traverso 2006, 78, no. 102; Meens 2008, 279, no. 9; De Carlo 2015, 52-53; Cafaro 2021, 169-170, no. 128.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Venafro/Venafrum

L(ucius) Ovinius L(uci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu) Rufus / prim(us) ordo cohortium praet(orianum) / divi Augusti prim(us) pil(us) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) / trib(unus) mil(itum) cohort(is) XI urb(anae) trib(unus) mil(itum) / coh(ortis) [V]III praet(oriae) praef(ectus) fabr(um) IIvir / L(ucio) Ovinio M(arci) f(ilio) Ter(etina) patri / M(arco) Ovinio L(uci) f(ilio) Ter(etina) Vopisco fratri / Allidiae L(uci) f(iliae) Rufae matri / Pulliae Primae uxori

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Ovinius Rufus was enrolled in the *tribus Teretina* and came from Venafrum. He lived during the 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

#### Career:

[tiro]

[miles]

[evocatus Augusti]

prim(us) ordo cohortium praet(orianum) divi Augusti

prim(us) pil(us) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae)

tribunus militum cohortis XI urbanae

tribunus militum cohortis [V]III praetoriae

praef(ectus) fabr(um)

IIvir

Lucius Ovinius Rufus, as suggested by the wording of his inscription, began his military service in the Praetorian cohorts. Having been promoted from the rank of recruit and mere praetorian private, he was promoted to centurion, while still in the reign of Augustus. According to the wording of the inscription, he achieved the status of 'first centurion in the Praetorian cohorts'. This was arguably the highest rank among Praetorian centurions in the entire formation. On the other hand, although the source basis is indeed very scanty, there may have been one such centurion at the level of each of the Praetorian cohorts: *primus ordo in cohorte / primus ordo cohortis* (cf. CIL IX 2983: '[---co]h(ortis) VII pr(aetoriae) primus ordo A[---] / pr(aefectus) Ti(beri) Caesaris Augusti A[---]/R sunt vetustate conlaps[---] / refecit'. For a critique of this position see Brian Dobson 1978, 174).

After serving as centurion in the Praetorian cohorts, he was posted to Mogontiacum (Mainz), Germania Superior before AD 15 as *primus pilus* of the legion XIII *Gemina* (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 368; Farnum 2005, 23). Having thus entered the equestrian order, he could count on further promotion. This came with his appointment as tribune in the *cohors XI urbana* in Rome. This was followed by an appointment as tribune of the *cohors [V]III praetoria*. The last military post he held was a *praefectus fabrum*. After his return to Venafrum he held the local magistracy of *duovir* there. He saw service during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Ovinus* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 356, no. 933). *Ovinus* was an Italic or, perhaps better a Latin name derived from the *Ovius* (cf. Minkova 2000, 74; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 10 [2007] Obl-Phe, col. 307). Lucius Ovinus Rufus probably bore his proper name (cognomen) *Rufus* after his mother Allida Rufa. Thus, his individual name (praenomen) and gentilicial name (nomen gentile), i.e. *Lucius Ovinus*, were identical to those of his father, so it is probable that his first-born son. His brother was named Marcus Ovinus Vopiscus. His mother, as mentioned above, was Allidia Rufa, daughter of Lucius Allidius Rufus. His wife, in turn, was named Pullia Prima, who probably had relatives in Capua.

Lucius Ovinus Rufus is the first known tribune of the *cohortes urbanae*. After AD 14 the garrison of the Rome consisted of soldiers of the *cohortes urbanae*, numbered X, XI and XII, which followed in precedence the *cohortes praetoriae*, numbered I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX. This progressive numbering not only reveals the close relationship that Augustus wanted to establish between the praetorians and the soldiers of the urban cohorts (cf. Freis 1967, 37). Moreover, it is also evidence that after 27 BC (cf. CIL VI 2869= EDR138592 = EDCS-18900643: ‘Marcus Cocceius Rogatus / cornicularius / Iuli Proculi tribuni / cohortis X urbanae ex voto fec(it)’), there was a formal organisational separation of the *cohortes urbanae* from the *cohortes praetoriae*, since the soldiers who belonged to these formations, i.e. the *praetoriani* and *urbanici*, forming the garrison of Rome, were originally under the direct command of the emperor himself.

The service and promotion of Lucius Ovinus Rufus can therefore be seen as evidence for the organizational ‘independence’ of the Urban Cohorts from the Praetorian Cohorts, which formally took place as a result of the assignment of their unit to the praefect of Rome (praefectus urbi). The soldiers of the praetorian cohorts were, in turn, headed by the praetorian praefects (praefecti praetorio) in 2 BC. Their original task was to command the *praetoriani*, who were to protect the person of the emperor in the *praetorium*, i.e. in his quarters. Over time, the range of duties and responsibilities of the praetorian praefects would increase (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 1.24; CIL XI 2707=AE 1983 397=EDR079089=EDCS-22200486: ‘[L(ucio) Seio--- f(ilio)] / [Str] aboni / [pra]efecto / [pra]etori[i]’; CIL VI 2775=EDR105728=EDCS-18900270: ‘D(is) M(anibus) / Q(uinti) Caecili M(arci) f(ili) / Martialis / cornic(ularii) praef(ecti) / [p]r(aetorio) Eutyclus / [I]b(ertus)’; CIL VI 32707=AE 2007 218=EDR107234=EDCS-22500022: ‘C(aius) Vesius C(ai) f(ilius) / Lem(onia tribu) Cordus / domo / Bononia / miles coh(ortis) VIII pr(aetoriae) / beneficiarius / praefecti / militavit annis XV’; A. Gutsfeld, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col.757-760).

The official subordination of praetorians and *milites urbani* to independent commanders, i.e. *praefectus/praefecti praetorio* and *praefectus urbi*, included both of these formations, in which

they performed their military service, was officially accommodated within the structure of the Roman army, or perhaps better, within the Roman military system of the imperial era (cf. De Laet 1946, 509-514 ff.; Keppie 1996, 120; Absil 1997, 21: 'En nommant des *praefecti*, Auguste insérait les cohortes prétoriennes de manière officielle dans l'armée impériale'). Importantly, soldiers from both these Roman military formations, i.e. the *cohortes praetoriae* and the *cohortes urbanae*, would still co-operate closely with each other as evidenced by their 'common' path of service and promotion. Furthermore, they recruited from the same areas. Until the reign of Commodus, they were both stationed in the *castra praetoria*. The names of soldiers from both these formations were included in the texts of military diplomas and lists of soldiers (*laterculi militum*). These are just some of the examples of the correlations that took place between soldiers from these two Roman military formations based in Rome.

Following the reorganization of the *cohortes urbanae* under Vespasian, soldiers from four urban cohorts (i.e. *cohors X urbana*, *cohors XI urbana*, *cohors XII urbana* and *cohors XIII urbana*) remained in Rome, while *cohors I Flavia urbana* was stationed in Lyon and *cohors XIII urbana* was assigned to Carthage. Some of the urban cohorts were also temporarily stationed in other cities in the Empire earlier on. Thus, the *cohors XVII urbana* was stationed in Lugdunum during the reign of Augustus. Soldiers from the *cohors XIII urbana* were also sent to Lugdunum and Ostia. The *cohors XIII urbana* was stationed in Ostia in the AD 40s during the reign of Claudius. In Puteoli *urbaniciani* from the *cohors XV urbana* were also to be found. Under Aurelian, in the second half of the third century AD, the number of urban cohorts in Rome was reduced from four to three (cf. Tac. *Hist.* 1.64; Freis 1967, 37-38; Ricci 2011, 486-488 et seq.; Ricci 2018, 166).

The *urbaniciani*, being responsible for the security of the inhabitants of the capital of the Roman state, acted as 'military police'. The praetorians, although they were formally primarily linked to the person of the ruler and not to Rome itself, had among their duties control over the city's inhabitants. Thus, both praetorians and *milites urbani* were responsible for maintaining public order in and around the city. They were also, in case of danger, responsible for the armed defence of both Rome and the territory of the whole of Italy (cf. inter alia Tac. *Ann.* 1.13, 6.10, 12.69; Suet. *Aug.* 44, 49; Dig.1.12.1; De Laet 1946, 516: 'Les cohortes prétoriennes étaient attachées non pas à la ville de Rome, mais à la personne de l'empereur'; 521-522 et seq.; Nippel 1995, 91-95; Ricci 2011, 490-492).

The office *praefectus fabrum* (cf. W. Eck, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col.755), during the republican period, in a military context, was responsible for equipping Roman soldiers with weapons and military equipment. As early as the first century BC, Roman tribunes were present at the level of the Roman legions or auxiliary troops, who were additionally tasked as 'prefect of craftsmen' (cf. CIL VI 3530; CIL VI 32935; CIL IX 3669; CIL IX 3851; CIL IX 4519; CIL IX 5441; CIL IX 7387; CIL X 680; CIL X 6325; CIL XI 1934; CIL XI 6167; AE 1992 687; AE 2003 1128; AE 2016 455, among others). There were cases of reappointment to the post (cf. CIL III 2018).

Lucius Ovinus Rufus was not the only Praetorian tribune to be appointed as *praefectus fabrum*. At the beginning of the first century AD, contemporaneously with Lucius Ovinus Rufus, the post was also held by Aulus Virgilius Marsus, tribune of the XI and III Praetorian cohorts (CIL IX 7678=AE 1978 286=AE 1996 513). The rank of *praefectus fabrum* was also held by Lucius Aemilius Paternus, a centurion of the III Praetorian cohort, who lived and served in the early 2nd century AD (cf. IDRE I 170=EDCS-11700956).

P

**Papinii**

**\*Papinius**

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Jos. *AJ* 19.37-41; PIR<sup>2</sup> P 99; A. Stein, *Papinius* 1, *RE* 18, 3 [1949] P, col.980; Dobson 1978, 131; Demougin 1992; 346, no.423; Meens 2008, 289, no.17.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Papinius was a native of Italy (cf. De Laet 1941, 515). He lived around the turn of the 1st century BC.

**Career:**

[centurio]  
[primus pilus]  
tribunus militum praetorianorum

Papinius, before being appointed as a tribune in the Praetorian cohorts, must have previously attained the rank of *primus pilus* in some legion. The earlier stage of his career is unfortunately unknown. Papinius took part in the conspiracy against Caligula (24. 01. AD 41). After the emperor's assassination and after Claudius took power, he was not sentenced to death. It is not certain, however, whether he remained in service in the Praetorian cohorts, as from February AD 41 a campaign began to remove from the ranks of this formation soldiers who were considered disloyal to the emperor Claudius (cf. Jos. *AJ* 19.274). Papinius' years of service were in the first century AD.

**Commentary:**

The *gentilicial* name Papinius was a Roman name. Name *Papinius*, derived from *praenomen* *Papius* or Sabellian *Papus*. The Romans identified, as *Papinii*, were part of the plebeians (cf. Schulze 1904, 132; Castrén 1975, 202, no.299; Solin, Salomies 1994, 137). The name was already attested at the end of the Roman republic. Due to the absence of the other elements of his name (i.e. cognomen), nothing more is known about the family of this Roman tribune. The further fate of this individual is not known.



## Petilii

**\*C(aius) Petilius [Vel(ina tribu)] Venustus**

**-tribunus praetorianorum**

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL V 748=ILS 4871=IA III 3254=EDR093880=EDCS-01600024; Dobson 1978, 347; Wojciechowski 2001, 157, no.53; Meens 2008, 413, no.115.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Aquileia

Apollini / Beleno / Aug(usto) sac(rum) / C(aius) Petilius / Venustus / trib(unus) / praetorian(orum) / v(otum) s(olvit)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Caius Petilius Venustus was probably enrolled in the *tribus Velina* and came from Aquileia. He lived at the turn of the late 2nd and first half of the 3rd century AD.

### Career:

[centurio]

[primus pilus]

tribunus praetorianorum

Prior to his appointment as a tribune in the Praetorian cohorts, he had probably previously held the ranks of centurion and *primus pilus*, without which he would have not attained equestrian status. His years of military service fell in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

### Commentary:

*Petilius* was an Italian family name, attested as early as the 2nd century BC (cf. Castrén 1975, 203, no.304; Solin, Salomies 1994, 162; Kakoschke 2006, 366, no.968; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 10 [2007] Obl-Phe, col.866). Representatives of the *Petilii* family are attested in the Aquileia area. It is possible that Gaius Petilius Venustus may have been related to Marcus Petilius Adlectus (CIL VI 2957=EDR119357=EDCS-19000435), who also served in the Praetorian cohorts (stator Augusti). His proper name (cognomen) Venustus suggests not only the municipal status of his family, but perhaps his ancestry from a freedmen (cf. Kajanto 1965, 64, 73, 86; Minkova 2000, 274). Unfortunately, nothing more is known about Gaius Petilius Venustus.

## Petronii

### \*P(ublius) Petronius Felix

-tribunus praetorianorum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1916 94=EDCS-16201759; EDCS-23600536; Duncan-Jones 1967, 170, no.61; Dobson 1978, 297, no.196; Meens 2008, 417, no.119.

Africa proconsularis/Khasbat, Hr./el-Kasba, Hr./al-Kasbat, Hr./Thurburbo Maius  
 [---po]]/[[nt(ificis) max(imi) trib(unicia) pot(estate) III]] / [[---]] totiusq(ue) / divin(ae) dom(us)  
 eor(um) P(ublius) Petronius Felix p(rimus) p(ilus) ex tribuno / praetor(ianorum) et P(ublius)  
 Petron(ius) Felix Fuscus fil(ius) eiu/s eq(ues) R(omanus) et P(ublius) Petronius Sever[us  
 --- liberalita]te(?) sua f[ec]erunt d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) ob cuius operis dedicationem  
 decurionibus denarios singulos et curis singulis denarios quinquagenos dederunt

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Publius Petronius Felix was probably enrolled in the *tribus Arnensis* and came from Thurburbo Maius, in the province of Africa Proconsularis (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 157). He lived around the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

#### Career:

[centurio]  
 primus pilus  
 tribunus praetorianorum

Publius Petronius Felix must have served as centurion and *primus pilus* (primus pilus ex tribuno praetorianorum), before his appointment as tribune in the praetorian cohorts. He left the Praetorians with equestrian status. He served during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Petronius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 367-368, no.970). The *Petronii* family itself may have originally come from Umbria (cf. Castrén 1975, 203-204; Minkova 2000, 75-76). The *Petronii* family also appear at Thurburbo Maius in Africa Proconsularis, where they were part of the local *domi nobiles*. It is worthy of note that one of his two sons, called Publius Petronius Felix Fuscus, known from the inscription of Publius Petronius Felix, could also boast the status of a Roman *equus* (filius eius, eques Romanus: Duncan-Jones 1967, nos.175, 179). The former tribune of the praetorian cohorts was highly respected in his native Thurburbo. It was he who, together with members of the local council of decurions, co-financed the reconstruction of the town's baths in AD 225. Moreover, Publius Petronius Felix donated the sum of 50 denarii to each member of the council of decurions and to each member of the local senate (curia). Publius Petronius Felix may have been the first of his family to be of equestrian status (cf. Meens 2008, 417).

**\*Q(uintus) Petronius C(aii) f(ilius) Pup(inia tribu) Modestus**

-tribunus cohortis V vigilum  
 -tribunus cohortis XII urbanae  
 -tribunus cohortis V praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL V 534=ILS 1379=AE 1991 757=EDR007341=EDCS-04200623; CIL V 535=EDR007342=EDCS-04200624; EDR007620=EDCS-04600011; AE 1991 757=EDR007488=EDCS-04600012; EDR007840=EDCS-57200217; PIR<sup>2</sup> P 292; A. Stein, Petronius 48, RE 19, 1 [1937] P, col.1220; Pflaum 1960-1961, 147, 1047, no.63; Freis 1967, 82, no.8; Dobson 1978, 220, no.98; Fitz 1993-1995, 341-342, no.246; Sablayrolles 1996, 545, no.6; Meens 2008, 330, no.49.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Trieste/Tergeste

Q(uintus) Petronius C(ai) f(ilius) Pu[p(inia tribu)] Modestus / p(rimus) p(ilus) bis / leg(ionis) XII Fulm(inatae) et leg(ionis) I Adiu[t]ric(is) / trib(unus) mil(itum) coh(ortis) V vig(illum) / tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) XII urb(anae) tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) V / pr(aetoriae) pr[oc]urator divi Nervae et Imp(eratoris) / Caesaris / Nervae Traiani Aug(usti) Germ(anici) provin[c(iae) Hispaniae / citer(ioris) Asturiae et] / Callaeciarum flamen divi Claud[i] dedit idemque dedicavit]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Quintus Petronius Modestus was enrolled in the *tribus Pupinia* and came from Tergeste (colonia, Venetia et Histria). He lived at the turn of the first and second centuries AD.

**Career:**

[tiro?]  
 [miles praetorianus?]  
 [evocatus Augusti?]  
 centurio cohortis VIII praetoriae  
 [centurio legionis XII Fulminatae]  
 p(rimus) p(ilus) bis leg(ionis) XII Fulm(inatae) et leg(ionis) I Adiu[t]ric(is)  
 tribunus cohortis V vigilum  
 tribunus cohortis XII urbanae  
 tribunus cohortis V praetoriae  
 pr[oc]urator] divi Nervae et imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Nervae Traiani Aug(usti) Germ(anici)  
 provin[c(iae) Hi]spaniae citer(ioris) Asturiae et Callaeciarum  
 flamen divi Claud[i]

The fact that Quintus Petronius Modestus was appointed as *primus pilus* suggests that he may have started his military service as a Roman plebeian, with a career path that brought with it service in the Praetorian cohorts (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 147; J. Brian Campbell, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col.849; Meens 2008, 330). He received his appointment as *primus pilus*, having previously been promoted to legion centurion, first in the legion XII *Fulminata* stationed in Melitene, Cappadocia. He served in this legion in the AD 80s (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col.368; Farnum 2005, 15, 22). Earlier, he may have been promoted to centurion in

the Praetorian cohorts (cf. EDR007840=EDCS-57200217 Tergeste (Trieste), Venetia et Histria: 'Sex(tus) Hirrius Pudens mil(es) coh(ortis) VIII pr(aetoriae), (centuria) Petroni'); see also Fitz 1993-1995, 300).

After the aforementioned promotion to *primus pilus* in the legion XII *Fulminata* he returned to Rome, where he was appointed tribune first in the *cohors V vigilum*, then in the *cohors XII urbana*, and finally in the *cohors V praetoria*. In the late 80s or early 90s, at any rate during the reign of Domitian, Quintus Petronius Modestus was appointed to the rank of *primus pilus* for the second time in the legion I *Adiutrix*, stationed at Brigetio in Pannonia. It is possible that he may have taken part in the battles against the Suebi in AD 96 (cf. Fitz 1993-1995, 342). During the reign of Emperor Nerva (AD 96-98) he was appointed imperial procurator of the province of Spain, which was a *ducenarius* post, and he remained in this position until Trajan (AD 96-102) took over rule (i.e. procurator divi Nervae et imperatoris Caes(aris) Nervae Traiani Augusti Germanici provinciae Hispaniae citerioris Asturiae et Callaeciarum). At Tergeste (Trieste) in Istria, he held the office of priest (i.e. flamen divi Claudi). Moreover, he financed the construction of a theatre in his home town. Quintus Petronius Modestus served during the first century AD.

#### Commentary:

Members of the *Petronii* family are attested in Tergeste (Trieste) as early as the end of the Roman Republic. Quintus Petronius Modestus is the only member of the family attested in the epigraphic record to use of the personal name (cognomen) Modestus. It is possible that Quintus Petronius Modestus was the first member of the family to reach equestrian status.

#### \*L(ucius) Petronius L(ucii) f(ilius) Pup(inia tribu) Sabinus

-tribunus coh(ortis) [vigilum, urbanae, praetoriae?]

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XI 6055=ILS 2743=EDR016423=EDCS-23100539; CIL XI 6055a=EDR016424 =EDCS-23100540; CIL IX 5898=ILS 1386=AE 2005 461; PIR<sup>2</sup> P 307; A. Stein, Petronius 67, RE 19, 1 [1937] P, col.1222-1223; Birley 1953, 119; Pflaum 1960-1961, 537-539, 984, 1025, 1055, no.197; Dobson 1978, 264-265, no.148; Maxfield 1981, 198, 269; Gascou 1990, 196; Dąbrowa 1993, 92-93, no.28; Meens 2008, 376, no.82.

Italia/Umbria/Regio VI/Urbino/Urvinum Mataurense

L(ucio) Petronio L(uci) f(ilio) Pup(inia tribu) / Sabino Foro Brent(anorum) corn(iculario) / pr(aefecti) pr(aetorio) [[[centurioni)]] leg(ionis) X Fret(ensis) et IIII / Fla(viae) / donis don(ato) ab Imp(eratore) Marco / Antonino in bello German(ico) / bis hasta pura et coronis / vallari et murali p(rimo) p(ilo) / legion(is) III Cyreneicae curatori / statorum tribuno coh(ortis) [---] / et provinciae Narbonensis

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Lucius Petronius Sabinus was enrolled in the *tribus Pupinia* and came from Forum Brent(anorum) in Umbria (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 267, 271; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 306). He lived during the second century AD.

### Career:

[tiro?]

[miles?]

corn(icularius) pr(aefecti) pr(aetorio)

centurio leg(ionis) X Fret(ensis) et IIII Fla(viae)

donis donato a ab Imp(eratore) Marco / Antonino in bello German(ico) bis

hasta pura et coronis vallari et murali

p(rimus) p(ilus) legion(is) III Cyreneicae

curator statorum

tribunus coh(ortis) [vigilum, urbanae, praetoriae?]

p(rimus) p(ilus) bis

procurator Aug(ustorum duorum) rationis hereditatium item provinciae Narbonensis:

- procurator hereditatium /rationis hereditatium

- procurator provinciae Galliae Narbonensis

patronus coloniae Anconae

Lucius Petronius Sabinus, as his inscription would have it, started his military service with the post of adjutant prefect of the praetorio (cornicularius praefecti praetorio). Before his appointment to this post, however, he must have passed through the stages of recruit (tiro), and soldier (miles). He probably underwent these early stages of his career in the praetorian cohorts (see: CIL XI 5702=AE 2013 475=EDR110102=EDCS-23000376: 'corniculario praef(ecti) praetori(o) decessit [sti]pendiorum XIII'; CIL XI 20=ILS 2082=EDCS-24600967: 'militi coh(ortis) XII urbanae et coh(ortis) IIII praetoriae ordinato architecto tesserario in (centuria) b(eneficiario) praefector(um) praetor(io) cornicular(io) praef(ecti) anno(nae) (centurioni) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) et XI Claudiae et II Augustae et VII Geminae'; AE 2014 1031=EDCS-65000076: 'caliga prima optioni primipilariorum subcommentar(i)ensi commentar(i)ensi corniculario pr(a)ef(ectorum) praetorio primipilari').

Presumably even before the end of his sixteen years of service, he was offered the opportunity to continue it, and having agreed, he was sent to *legio X Fretensis* where - as having served earlier as *ex-cornicularius praefecti praetorio* - he was appointed centurion (cf. Dobson 1993e, 136). He later served as centurion in the *legio IV Flavia*. Although the first of these legions was based in Syria (Palestina), and the second in Singidunum (Belgrade) in Moesia Superior (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col.364-365, 367; Farnum 2005, 19, 22), he probably took part in the war on the Danube against the Germans (AD 169-175) as a centurion in both legions (cf. Saxer 1967, 36-42). He was twice awarded military prizes (*dona militaria*) by Marcus Aurelius (cf. Maxfield 1981, 198). It was the receipt of these decorations that would help Lucius Petronius Sabinus to be promoted to the rank of *primus pilus* in the legion III *Cyrenaica* (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col.364; Farnum 2005, 18).

From Arabia, where this legion was stationed he then returned to Rome, where he was placed in a *statores* unit. This detachment, i.e. the *numerus statorum Augusti/praetorianorum*, consisted of *centuriae* under the command of the imperial praetorian prefects (cf. CIL VI 1009: ‘centuriones cohortium praetoriarum et urbanarum et statorum evocati cohortes praetoriae decem et urbanae X XII XIII centuriae statorum’; CIL X 1766: ‘numerus statorum praetorianorum Antoninianorum’; Durry 1938, 20–21, 39; De Laet 1946, 530–531; Speidel 1978, 35, 45, footnote no.249; Speidel 1992a, 80–81; Dobson 1993e, 136; Sablayrolles 1996, 164–166; W. Eck, BNP 13 [2008] Sas-Syl, col.804; C. Wolff, ERA III [2015] Pol-Z, 1039; Ricci 2018, 143).

Lucius Petronius Sabinus, already an equestrian, would have held the function of *curator statorum* in this unit, possibly equivalent to commander of this detachment (cf. CIL XI 395=ILS 2648=EDR175577=EDCS-24600984 (66 AD): M(arco) Vettio M(arci) f(ilio) Ani(ensi) tribu Valenti mil(iti) coh(ortis) VIII pr(aetoriae)→benef(iciario) praef(ecti) pr(aetorio)→evoc(ato) Aug(usti)→((centurioni)) coh(ortis) VI vig(ilum)→((centurioni)) stat(orum)→((centurioni)) coh(ortis) XVI urb(anae)→((centurioni)) coh(ortis) II pr(aetoriae)→exercitatori equit(um) speculatorum→princip(i) praetori(i) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) ex trec(enario)→[p(rimo) p(ilo)] leg(ionis) VI Victr(icis)→trib(un) coh(ortis) V vig(ilum)→trib(un) coh(ortis) XII urb(anae)→trib(un) coh(ortis) III pr(aetoriae)→[p(rimo) p(ilo) II] leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) Mart(iae) Vic(tricis)→proc(uratori) Imp(eratoris) [[[Neronis]]] Caes(aris) Aug(usti) prov(inciae) Lusitan(iae)→patron(o) coloniae’; CIL XI 5646=ILS 2081=EDCS-23000316 (132 AD): ‘C(aio) Arrio C(ai) f(ilio) Cor(nelia) tribu Clementi militi coh(ortis) IX pr(aetoriae)→equiti coh(ortis) eiusdem→singulari praefectorum pr(aetorio)→tesserario→optioni→fisci curatori→cornicul(ario) tribuni→evocato Aug(usti)→(centurioni) coh(ortis) I vigil(um)→(centurioni) statorum→(centurioni) coh(ortis) XIII urb(anae)→(centurioni) coh(ortis) VII pr(aetoriae)→trecenario→(centurioni) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae)→primipilari→IIvir(o) quinquennali→patrono municipii→curatori rei publicae’).

Having served in this unit of Praetorian ‘gendarmes’, Lucius Petronius Sabinus was appointed as a tribune in one of the formations that were part of the garrison of the Roman capital (cf. Pflaum 1960–1961, 538; Dabrowa 1993, 93). Unfortunately, at this point the inscription record is incomplete. After holding this position, or positions, he served for the second time as *primus pilus*, not in one of the legions stationed in the Roman provinces, but at the level of the so-called *numerus primipilari*, which was stationed in Rome. After this post, he then moved on to serve in the imperial administration. Thus, perhaps still within Rome, he may have held the office of imperial procurator, who was responsible for the supervision of fiscal charges (procurator hereditatium/rationis hereditatium). Later he was also responsible for fiscal duties when he was appointed imperial procurator in the province of Gallia Narbonensis, with the paygrade of *ducenarius*. This sphere of his activity, i.e. belonging to the office in charge of collecting fees on inheritances (statio hereditatium), was also alluded to by the *decuriones* of Ancona in Picenum, who funded an epitaph to Petronia Sabina, his daughter (CIL IX 5898=ILS 1386=AE 2005 461=EDR015487=EDCS-17300495: ‘Petroniae / Sabinae / filiae / L(uci) Petroni Sabini / p(rimi) p(ili) bis / procurator(is) Augg(ustorum duorum) / stationis hereditatium / item provinciae / Narbonensis / patroni coloniae / decuriones’). These imperial posts were held by him before AD 180 (cf. Pflaum 1960–1961, 1025, 1055; Dabrowa 1993, 93). Moreover, he also became patron of the Roman colony of Ancona. His years of military service fell in the turn of the 50s and 80s of the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

Petronia Sabina, the daughter of the equestrian presented here, may have lived with her father in Ancona (Picenum). Lucius Petronius Sabinus, when he was still a *primus pilus*, in the first half of the AD 170s, funded the burial and the inscribed stone tombstone dedicated to Lucius Apuleius Alexander. The deceased was a *libertus* and *alumnus* of Lucius Petronius Sabinus and survived a mere seven years, one month and four days (CIL XI 6055a=EDR016424=EDCS-23100540/Umbria/Urbino/Urvinum Mataurense: 'D(is) M(anibus) / L(ucio) Apuleio / Alexandro / qui vixit ann(is) / VII mense I / diebus IIII / L(ucius) Petronius / Sabinus p(rimus) p(ilus) / lib(erto) et alumno').

**\*L(ucius) Petronius L(ucii) f(ilius) Sab(atina tribu) Taurus Volusianus**

- tribunus cohortis III vigilum
- tribunus cohortis XI urbanae
- tribunus cohortis IIII praetoriae
- tribunus cohortis I praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XI 1836=ILS 1332=EDR119592=EDCS-22000188; PIR<sup>2</sup> P 313; E. Groag, Petronius 73, RE 19, 1 [1937] P, col.1225-1227; PLRE, I, Volusianus 6; Pflaum 1960-1961, 901-905, 999-1000, no.347; Howe 1966, 82, no.52; Freis 1967, 83, no.23; PME P 30; Dobson 1978, 306-308, no.215; Denkm, 101-102, no.75; Sablayrolles 1996, 514-515, no.37; Meens 2008, 455-457, no.151; Reuter 2012, 61-63, no.13; Ruciński 2013, 596-598.

Italia/Etruria/Regio VII/Arezzo/Arretium/Adretium

L(ucio) Petronio L(uci) f(ilio) / Sab(atina) Tauro Volu/siano v(iro) co(n)s(ulari) / ordinario praef(ecto) praet(orio) / em(inentissimo) v(iro) praef(ecto) vig<i>l(um) / p(erfectissimo) v(iro) trib(uno) / coh(ortis) primae praet(oriae) protect(ori) / Augg(ustorum) nn(ostrorum) item trib(uno) coh(ortis) IIII praet(oriae) / trib(uno) coh(ortis) XI urb(anae) trib(uno) coh(ortis) III / vig(ilum) leg(ionis) X / et XIII Gem(inae) provinciae Pannoniae superiori(s) / it<e>m leg(ionum) Daciae praeposito equitum sin/gularior(um) Augg(ustorum) nn(ostrorum) p(rimo) p(ilo) leg(ionis) XXX Ul/piae centurioni deputato eq(uo) pub(lico) / ex V decur(iis) Laur(enti) Lavin(ati) / ordo Arretinorum patrono / optimo

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus was enrolled in the *tribus Sabatina* and came from Arretium in Italy. He lived in the 3rd century AD.

**Career:**

Laur(ens) Lavin(as)  
 [iudex] ex V decur(iis)  
 eq(uo) pub(lico)  
 centurio deputatus (Roma)  
 p(rimus) p(ilus) leg(ionis) XXX Ulpiae

praepositus equitum singularium Augustorum duorum  
 (praepositus) vel (tribunus vexillationis) legionis X Gem(inae) Pannonia superiori(s)  
 (praepositus) vel (tribunus vexillationis) legionis XIII Gem(inae) provinciae Pannoniae  
 superiori(s)  
 (praepositus) vel (tribunus vexillationis) leg(ionis) Daciae  
 tribunus cohortis III vigilum  
 tribunus cohortis XI urbanae  
 tribunus cohortis III praetoriae  
 tribunus cohortis I praetoriae  
 protect(or) Augg(ustorum) nn(ostrorum)  
 praef(ectus) vigil(um)  
 v(ir) p(erfectissimus)  
 praef(ectus) praet(orio)  
 v(ir) em(inentissimus)  
 v(ir) co(n)s(ularis) ordinarius  
 praefectus urbis

Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus began his career as priest (Laurens Lavinas) and magistrate in Rome, for he was enrolled in one of the five *decuria* of judges. After completing his service in this judicial college in Rome (cf. Kolendo, Zelazowski, Bunsch 2003, 150), he received the *equus publicus*, becoming a Roman eques, and was appointed as a centurion in one of the legions (ex equite Romano). He was then sent back to Rome, where, having been given the rank of *centurio deputatus*, i.e. liaison officer to the emperor, he was assigned to the *castra peregrina* on the Mons Caelius in Rome (see: CIL VI 1110=EDR110649=EDCS-17600761: '[Cae]sar/s/ [centuriones] deputati et supernume/[rarii et f]rumentari(i)'; CIL VI 3558: 'L(ucio) Pullio Peregrino (centurioni) legion(is) deputato'; CIL VI 36776: 'G(enio) <c>(astrorum) p(eregrinorum) Q(uintus) Carinius [Am]abilis optio [p(rimi) p(ili) l]eg(ionis) II Ital(icae) [factus] ((centurio)) frumen[tarius] [((centurio)) deput]atus'; Domaszewski, Dobson 1967, 104). The next stage in the career path of Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus was his appointment as *primus pilus* in legion XXX *Ulpia*, which was stationed in Vetera in Germania Inferior. Following this post, he was appointed as a commander of a troop of horsemen from the equestrian bodyguard of the emperors of Rome (i.e. praepositus equitum singularium Augustorum duorum). The next stage in his career was the command (praepositus-tribunus) of detachments from the legions (vexillationes legionum) which were stationed in Pannonia and Dacia. After these posts, he was promoted to tribune in the *cohors III vigilum*. This rank was followed by appointments as tribune in the *cohors XI urbana* and in the *cohors III praetoria*. Still serving in the Praetorians he was transferred as tribune of the *cohors I praetoria*. He was also honoured by being included in the troop of imperial *protectores* (i.e. protector Augustorum nostrorum). Promotion to the position of prefect of the *vigiles* (praefectus vigilum) followed, and then praetorian prefect (praefectus praetorio). In AD 261 he became 'ordinary' consul (consul ordinarius) alongside the Emperor Gallienus. His career culminated in the post of prefect of Rome (praefectus urbi). The career of Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus took place in the 3rd century AD.

### Commentary:

From the family of Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus his father L(ucius) Publius Petronius Volusianus (PIR<sup>2</sup> P 321) and son (L(ucius) Publius Petronius Volusianus (PIR<sup>1</sup> P 239), a senator,



are known. Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus shared the name Volusianus with the son of the Emperor Trebonianus Gallus, who had a son called Gaius Vibius Volusianus.

One certain date in the biography of Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus presented here is AD 261 (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> P 313; Chastagnol 1992, 227-228). If one accepts that in order to obtain the consulship in Rome in the third century AD, one had to be at least 43 years of age, and also that the military career of a Roman *eques* began at 18 or 25 (cf. Saller 1980, 46; Christ 2016, 514, 519), then Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus might have begun his military career in the 240s or even the 230s (cf. Meens 2008, 456-457, no. 151; Ruciński 2013, 597). It is highly probable, following Lukas de Blois (2014, 192), that he joined as a volunteer. It is also difficult not to agree with the Dutch scholar's further argument that receiving an appointment as a centurion was crucial for the further stages of one's career in the Roman army in the third century AD. For Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus serving in the Danubian legions, where the Goths were then seriously threatening the borders of the Roman state with their attacks, was not only an opportunity for him to gain military experience, but also to develop a flattering opinion among his superiors as to his distinctive individual military qualities. This may be why during 250s, during the reigns of Trebonianus Gallus, his son Volusianus, and Hostilianus the adopted son of Decius, he was granted the appointment not only as commander of the imperial *equites singulares*, and subsequently the legionary detachments (cf. Meens 2008, 456; Reuter 2012, 62).

One guesses that his promotion to tribune in the cohorts that made up the garrison of Romae around AD 255. He managed to achieve a strong position especially in the praetorian cohorts. He must have enjoyed the confidence of both Valerianus and Gallienus his son. His appointments as prefect of the *vigiles* and praetorian prefect in the years from AD 258/259 to 260 preceded his election as consul. Moreover, six years later in AD 267/268, Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus, already a senator of consular rank, was appointed prefect of Rome. His career is the first and only example, until the reign of Diocletian, where an equestrian praetorian prefect (*praefectus pretorio*), while continuing his senatorial career, was appointed prefect of Rome (*praefectus urbi*), which took place towards the end of Gallienus' reign.

However, this was, as André Chastagnol (1992, 227-228) has pointed out, an exceptional situation which departed from the practice followed until then, according to which prefect-consuls, known as *clarissimes*, were expected to continue their careers. An exception to this rule was precisely the case with Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus. All other well-known prefect-senators were usually expected to end their careers as praetorian prefect (*praefectus praetorio*), as the crowning achievement of their equestrian career. However, the example of the career of Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus is an intriguing exception. He arguably enjoyed the extraordinary favour of Gallienus. This attitude of the ruler towards his subordinate was probably derived from his confidence in Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus. This is also clearly suggested by the fact that he had received an earlier co-optation, while still serving as tribune of *cohors I praetoria* to the imperial *protectores*. This may be linked to the general policy of Gallienus to appoint, at the expense of members of the senatorial order of course, representatives of the equestrian order to positions of command in the Roman army. Here, however, it should be emphasized that he had every right to do so, as this was in accordance with the laws in force and accepted in the Roman state (cf. Dig. 48.14.1: transl. by Dr. Olivia Robinson):

Modestinus libro secundo de poenis: Haec lex [id est De lex Iulia ambitus] in urbe hodie cessat, quia ad curam principis magistratuum creatio pertinet, non ad populi favorem.

Modestinus, On Punishments, book 2: This law [i.e.. The Lex Julia on Electoral Corruption] is nowadays of no effect in Rome, since the creation of magistrates is a matter for the attention of the emperor and not for the favour of the people.

On the implications of this passage see Millar (1977):

(275) 'All of the slowly-expanding range of posts held by *equites* were filled by direct appointment by the emperor' . . . (303) 'At about this time, however, Modestinus appears to claim that all magistrates in Rome were appointed by the emperor. . . . Dio's account of the procedure under Tiberius implies that the emperor not only gave a positive commendation to certain candidates, but also played some formal role in accepting, or rejecting, candidatures'.

However, in the case of Gallienus appointing Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus as prefect of Rome (*praefectus urbi*), he in no way transgressed the rules in force in the Roman state. As already mentioned, at the time of his promotion was not only a representative of the senatorial order, but also a former consul. He therefore fulfilled the formal requirements to hold this office under the senatorial *cursus honorum* (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 6.11; PLRE, I, Volusianus 6; Chastagnol 1992, 228; Mennen 2011, 53, 180-181; Ruciński 2013, 597-598).

## Plotienii

### \*Q(uinto) Plotienus Sabinus

-tribunus cohortis V vigilum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 222=ILS 2161=EDR152610=EDCS-17200300; Dobson 1978, 27, 76, 82, 347, 360; Sablayrolles 1996, 555, no.18; Meens 2008, 368, no.74.

Italia/Roma

[C(aio) Calpur]nio Pison[e M(arco) Vettio Bolano co(n)s(ulibus)] / [Q(uinto) Ramm]io Martiale pr(aefecto) T(ito) Flavio Priamo tr(ibuno) / [T(ito) Saeni]o Clemente ((centurione)) ae[ddicula facta cum] / [Geni]o a Gresio Facund[o b(eneficiario) trib(uni) quam] / [M(arco) Cei]onio Silvano C(aio) Serio A[ugurino co(n)s(ulibus)] / [C(aio) Ta]ttio Maximo pr(aefecto) T(ito) Flavio A[nterotiano s(ub)pr(aefecto)] / [Q(uinto)] Plotieno Sabino tr(ibuno) c[oh(ortis) V vig(ilum)] / Ti(berius) Claudius Ti(beri) f(ilius) Fab(ia) Messallinus [Heracl(ea) ((centurio)) / coh(ortis)] s(upra) s(criptae) / vetustate corruptam adamp[li]avit colu[m]nis / purpuriticis valvis aereis m[armore et o]mni / ornamento a novo ex pec[unia furfurar]ia / ((centuriae)) suae fecit volentib(us) [manipul(aribus) suis quor(um)] / nomina [in tab(ula) aer(ea) scripta sunt]

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The exact origin of Quintus Plotienus Sabinus is not known. However, he may have come from Italy (cf. Dobson 1978, 27). He lived in the second century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio]  
 [primus pilus]  
 tribunus cohortis V vigilum

Quintus Plotienus Sabinus would have been of equestrian status to be appointed tribune of *cohors V vigilum*. His years of service were in the middle of the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

This is the only known example of a Roman with such a name (cf. Dobson 1978, 27, no.75: 'Dies ist das einzige Beispiel dieses Namens im CIL').

Quintus Plotienus Sabinus, as tribune of the Fifth cohort of the *vigiles*, took part in AD 156 in the renovation of a shrine dedicated to the 'tutelary spirit of the centuria' (Genio centuriae). Its construction dated back to the year AD 111 (cf. Sablayrolles 1996, 555; Meens 2008, 368).

## Pompeii

**\*Pompeius**

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Ann.* 15.71; PIR<sup>2</sup> P 576; Dobson 1978, 78, footnote no.203; Demougin 1992, 480-481, no.579; Meens 2008, 309, no.32.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Pompeius is not known. He lived during the first century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio]  
 [primus pilus]  
 tribunus cohortis praetoriae

Pompeius, being of equestrian status, was appointed tribune of one of the Praetorian cohorts. He was serving in AD 65, when the conspiracy of Piso was discovered. He was stripped of his rank as tribune. He was among those Praetorian officers who were charged with 'dislike' of the Emperor Nero. His years of service were in the first half of the first century AD.

**Commentary:**

As we do not know either his individual name (praenomen) and family name (nomen gentile) the further identification of Pompeius and those in his family is difficult.

Pompeius was, as Ségolène Demougin (1992, 480-481) points out, among a group of seven Praetorian tribunes whom Nero ordered to be eliminated (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 15.67, 15.71; Demougin 1992, 481, footnotes nos 1-3: death sentence-Subrius Flavius; committed suicide- Caius Gavius Silvanus and Staius Proxumus; deprived of their rank-Pompeius, Cornelius Martialis, Flavius Nepos and Staius Domitius.

This represented more than half of the tribunes who, in 65 AD, exercised command over soldiers from the twelve Praetorian cohorts (I-XII).

**\*Cn(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) f(ilius) Quir(ina tribu) Homullus Aelius Gracilis Cassianus Longinus**

- tribunus cohortis III vigilum
- tribunus cohortis X urbanae
- tribunus cohortis V praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 1626=ILS 1385=EDR100472=EDCS-18100435; PIR<sup>2</sup> P 617; Pflaum 1960-1961, 187-189, 967, 1018, 1050, 1053, no.89; Freis 1967, 82, no.7; Dobson 1978, 219-220, no.97; Birley 1981, 291-292; Maxfield 1981, 193; Dąbrowa 1993, 93-94, no.31; Sablayrolles 1996, 546-547, no.7; Birley 2005, 305, no.4; Meens 2008, 332-333, no.50.

Italia/Roma

Cn(aeo) Pompeio Sex(ti) f(ilio) / Quir(ina tribu) Homullo / Aelio Gracili Cassiano Longino / p(rimo) p(ilo) bis leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae) et leg(ionis) X Fretens(is) / trib(uno) coh(ortis) III vig(ilum) trib(uno) coh(ortis) X / urb(anae) / trib(uno) coh(ortis) V pr(aetoriae) donis donato ab / Imp(eratore) torq(uiibus) phal(eris) armill(is) cor(ona) / aur(ea) / hast(a) pur(a) proc(uratori) Aug(usti) provinciae / Britanniae proc(uratori) Aug(usti) provinc(iarum) / duarum Lugud(unensis) et Aquit(anicae) proc(uratori) / Aug(usti) a rationibus / heredes

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gnaeus Pompeius Homullus was enrolled in the *tribus Quirina* and was probably from Spain. It was from the territory of this province, specifically from Dertosa (Tortosa), Hispania Citerior, that Marcus Aelius Gracillis, the senator who adopted Gnaeus Pompeius Homullus, also originated (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 13.53; EE IX 385; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 182; Birley 1981, 292; Salomies 1992, 89, no.101; Dąbrowa 1993, 94; Meens 2008, 332-333). Pompeius probably also lived in the Tortosa area (cf. EDCS-74200628, from Dertosa: 'L(ucio) Valerio Severo an(norum) XXXX Pompeia Cal(l)inice'). He lived in the late 1st and early 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

- [miles?]
- [evocatus Augusti?]
- [centurio]
- p(rimus) p(ilus) leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae)
- trib(unus) coh(ortis) III vig(ilum)

trib(unus) coh(ortis) X urb(anae)  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) V pr(aetoriae)  
 p(rimus) p(ilus) bis leg(ionis) X Fretens(is)  
 donis donatus ab imp(eratore) torq(ui)bus phal(eris) armill(is) cor(ona) aur(ea) hast(a) pur(a)  
 proc(urator) Aug(usti) provinciae B[rit]anniae  
 proc(urator) Aug(usti) provinc(iarum) duarum Lugud(unensis) et Aquit(aniae)  
 proc(urator) Aug(usti) a rationibus

The earliest stages of the career of Gnaeus Pompeius Homullus have been omitted from the inscription dedicated to him. The positions he held prior to reaching the rank of *primus pilus*, which he was awarded when serving in the legion II *Augusta*, are not listed. He might have started his career as private soldier (*miles*), or he might have been a member of the equestrian order from the start, beginning his career with the rank of centurion (*centurio ex equite Romano*). If he owed his appointment to Domitian, he would have found himself in Britannia, where the legion II *Augusta* was stationed in the late 80s and early 90s (cf. Farnum 2005, 16). As a centurion of this legion, might have taken part in some battles on the Rhine or Danube, maybe as part of a *vexillatio* sent out by the legion, for which he received military rewards (*dona militaria*) from the Domitian. However, an intriguing suggestion as to these rewards (torques, phalerae, armillae, and a corona aurea) has been made by Robert Sablayrolles (1996, 546), who recalled that such *dona* were received by the Praetorian *evocati Augusti*. The *hasta pura*, on the other hand, was a Roman distinction, but already awarded to equestrian officers. Therefore, if, however, Gnaeus Pompeius Homullus ended up in *legio II Augusta* as a praetorian *evocatus*, he had first to be appointed as a legionary centurion, and only later could he enjoy the rank of *primus pilus* in the same legion (cf. Domaszewski, Dobson 1967, 110; Maxfield 1981, 193; Dąbrowa 1993, 94).

Be that as it may, he would certainly have been of equestrian status to serve as tribune in three units that formed part of the garrison of Rome, namely the *cohors III vigilum*, the *cohors X urbana*, and the *cohors V praetoria*. He may have commanded these units during the reign of Domitian or maybe under the Emperor Nerva. At the very end of the AD 90s Gnaeus Pompeius Homullus held the rank of *primus pilus* for the second time in the legion X *Fretensis*. This rank he may have already held during the reign of Trajan (Dąbrowa 1993, 94) as well as the posts of imperial procurators received subsequently.

It was under Trajan that Gnaeus Pompeius Homullus was procurator in Britain (procurator Augusti provinciae B[rit]anniae) and later in Gaul (procurator Augusti provinciarum duarum Lugudunensis et Aquitaniae). At the end of his career he was honoured with a promotion to head of the imperial chancellery, which was responsible for overseeing financial administration throughout the Roman state and in Rome itself (procurator Augusti a rationibus). These three procuratorial positions were rated as *ducenarius* ranks. His years of service were in the late first and early second centuries AD.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Pompeius* was widespread not only in Italy, but especially in the Roman provinces. *Pompeii* were represented in large numbers in the Iberian Peninsula (cf. Badian E.

1958a, 309-310, 318; Dyson 1980/81, 288-291; Dabrowa 1993, 94, footnote, no. 67; Minkova 2000, 77; Kakoschke 2006, 374-376; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col. 555).

It is worth mentioning here that the right to serve in the legions and the Praetorian and urban cohorts was formally given to only free-born Roman citizens (cf. CPL 102:

T. Flavius Longus, optio leg(ionis) III Cur(enaicae), ((centuria)) Arelli? .... iuratusque dixit per ... se ingenuum natum et c(ivem) R(omanum) esse iusque militandi in leg(ione) habere.

‘Titus Flavius Longus, optio of Legion III Cyrenaica, century of Arellius?, swore and stated that he was a freeborn person and a Roman citizen and that he had the right of serving in a legion’; Alföldy 2000, 39: ius militandi in legione).

In these formations, as well as the senatorial and equestrian orders, there were also those Roman citizens who manned the lesser ranks such as that of decurion drawn from the plebeians class (plebs urbana and plebs rustica: Alföldy 1991, 153-154, 179-180 et seq.; Christ 2016, 147, 225, 529). As early as the middle of the first century AD an increasing number of soldiers hailed from the Roman provinces. This would lead to the situation that, by the turn of the second and third centuries AD, about 98% of the legionaries would be provincials and only less than 2% came from Italy (cf. Le Bohec 2000, 82-85; Łuc 2010b, 53-54, footnote 3). In the case of the *cohortes praetoriae* up to the 2nd century AD, about 85% of the soldiers serving in them came from the Apennine Peninsula. The remainder, i.e. about 15% of the Praetorian guards, were newcomers from the Roman provinces. From the 3rd century AD onwards, in the Praetorian cohorts, well over 95% of the soldiers already came from within the Roman provinces (cf. Le Bohec 2000, 99; Łuc 2010b, 54, footnote 5). In the urban cohorts (*cohortes urbanae*) the situation was similar to that of the Praetorian Guard. Thus, about 85% of the *urbaniciani* came from Italy and about 15% originated from the Roman provinces (Le Bohec 2000, 100). Geographically, the legions and troops that made up the garrison of Rome, the *cohortes praetoriae* and *cohortes urbanae*, were composed of Italians, mainly from the northern and central parts of Italy. Many Romans who hailed from southern Gaul and Spain served in the legions. For the praetorian cohorts, in addition to ‘those grown up in Italy, true Roman youth’ (Tac. *Hist.* 1.84: ‘Italiae alumni, Romana vere iuventus’; see also Tac. *Ann.* 4.5), volunteers, who came in particular numbers from Spain, Macedonia, Norikum and Pannonia, were accepted for service (Cass. Dio 74.2.4; cf. Alföldy 2000, 40-41; Łuc 2004, 24-32).

Returning to Gnaeus Pompeius Homullus, in exercising the functions of imperial procurator, he received a salary of 200,000 sesterces per year (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1018, 1050, 1053).

### **\*Pompeius Longinus**

-tribunus praetorianorum

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Hist.* 1.31; PIR<sup>2</sup> P 622; Syme 1969, 230; Dobson 1978, 207, no. 80; Demougin 1992, 546, no. 646; Meens 2008, 321, no.42.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Pompeius Longinus is not known. Roland Syme (1982, 473) has suggested that he may have come from Gallia Narbonensis or Spain. He lived in the first century AD.

**Career:**

tribunus praetorianorum

Pompeius Longinus, who was probably of equestrian rank, was appointed as a tribune in the Praetorian cohorts at the will of the emperor Galba, as Tacitus (*Hist.* 1.31; transl. by Mr. Clifford H. Moore) emphasised:

Longinum manibus coercent exarmantque, quia non ordine militiae, sed e Galbae amicis.

Longinus they forcibly restrained and disarmed; this action was prompted by his fidelity to his emperor, which was due not to his military position, but to his friendship for Galba.

He owed his appointment to Galba's friendship and not to 'his military position'. By using this phrase he probably meant to insinuate that Pompeius Longinus had bypassed the traditional career path of service and promotion, in reaching the rank of tribune in the Praetorian cohorts. In this case, Galba's decision, as *princeps* of Rome, was probably in line with his vision of how to treat and relate to subordinates in the Roman army, played a decisive role (cf. Tac. *Hist.* 1.5: transl. by Mr. Clifford H. Moore):

Accessit Galbae vox pro re publica honesta, ipsi anceps, legi a se militem, non emi.

'Besides, there was the saying of Galba's to the effect that he was wont to select, not buy, his soldiers - an honourable utterance in the interests of the state, but dangerous to himself'.

On 15 January AD 69 Pompeius Longinus, together with the aforementioned Sextus Cetrus Severus and Sextus Subrius Dexter, took part in an unsuccessful mission to stop soldiers from the Praetorians from joining the revolt against Galba, while still within the *castra praetoria* in Rome. Pompeius Longinus was 'actively insulted' and 'disarmed' by the Praetorian guards. His years of service lay in the first century AD.

**Commentary:**

Gnaeus Pinarius Emilius Cicatricula Pompeius Longinus, consul and governor of, among others, Moesia Superior in AD 93/94, was probably the son of Pompeius Longinus. He was adopted by Gnaeus Pinarius Aemilius Cicatricula, who was a Roman consul and senator (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> P 632; Stein 1927, 337; Dabrowa 1993, 32-33, no.9, footnote, no.95).

According to Ronald Syme (1969, 230; 1982, 473) Pompeius Longinus may perhaps be identified with aforementioned Gnaeus Pinarius Aemilius Cicatricula (cf. Chilver 1979, 93; Dabrowa 1993, 33, footnote, no.95).

**\*Pomp[e]ius Cornelianus**

-tribunus cohortis ... vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 4502=ILS 2164=EDR072539=EDCS-17200019; Saxer 1967, 111, no.341; Sablayrolles 1996, 558, no.27; Meens 2008, 380, no.85.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

[---] / coh(ors) [--- Fe]lix ((centuria) Papiri / Cervid[i]o Scaevola pr(aefecto) / Ulpi[---] o Archelao s(sub)p(raefecto) / Pom[---]o Corne[l]iano tr(ibuno) / [---]o Rufi[n]o tr(ibuno) / [---] Id(ibus) Aug(ustis) in [I]dus Dec(embres) / M(arcus) Antonius M(arci) f(ilius) Verna f(rumentum) p(ublicum) a(ccipit) d(ie) XXII o(stio) XXVII K(ausa) C(ognita) / T(itus) Verutius T(iti) lib(ertus) Glycon f(rumentum) p(ublicum) a(ccipit) d(ie) IX T(abula) LXXII K(ausa) C(ognita) / M(arcus) Plenius M(arci) f(ilius) Cogitatus f(rumentum) p(ublicum) a(ccipit) d(ie) XIII o(stio) XLI S(ive) A(lio) / D(ecimus) Terentius D(ecimi) l(ibertus) Genialis f(rumentum) p(ublicum) a(ccipit) d(ie) [---] o(stio) [---] / C(aius) Claudius C(ai) f(ilius) Silvinus f(rumentum) p(ublicum) a(ccipit) d(ie) I o(stio) IIII S(ive) A(lio) / ded(icatus) K(alendas) Dec(embres) Pisone et Iul(iano) co(n)s(ulibus) P(ublio) Aelio Hermadio/ne opt(ione) f(rumentum) p(ublicum) a(ccipit) d(ie) XX[---] o(stio) XXX K(ausa) [c(ognita)]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Pompeius Cornelianus, who lived in the second century AD, is not known (cf. Sablayrolles 1996, 151).

**Career:**

[miles]  
[centurio]  
[p(rimus) p(ilus)]  
tribunus cohortis ... vigilum

Pompeius Cornelianus must have been of equestrian rank to be appointed as a tribune in a cohort of *vigiles*. Presumably he had held the rank of *primus pilus* previously. In December AD 175 he exercised command over a separate detachment of *vigiles* (*vexillatio*) who were on duty in Ostia. Pompeius Cornelianus served during the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

The personal name (cognomen) *Cornelianus* was derived from the gentilicial name *Cornelius* (cf. ThLL, Onom. 2, 608: ‘Cornelianus, -a, -e v. Cornelius’, 640: ‘nom. sing. Et cogn. Cornelianus, -a (-e)’). It was already popular at the end of the republic (cf. Kajanto 1965, 144; Minkova 2000, 141-142). The text of the inscription mentioning Pompeius Cornelianus has not survived in its entirety.



## Pontinii

### \*T(itus) Pontinius

- tribunus [mil(itum)] c(o)hot(tis) V p[raet(oriae)]

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XI 4368=EDR025101=EDCS-21500277; PME P 85; Demougin 1992, 320-321, no. 385; Meens 2008, 275, no. 5.

Italia/Umbria/Regio VI/Amelia/Ameria

[D(is)] M(anibus) / T(itus) Pontinius [---] / primopil(us) leg(ionis) V Maced(onicae) / eq(uo) [p(ublico?)] trib(unus) [mil(itum)] c(o)hor(tis) V / p[raet(oriae)] / [---]

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Titus Pontinius was enrolled in the *tribus Clustumina* and came from Ameria (municipium, or Amelia, in Umbria). He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

#### Career:

[centurio?]

primus pil(us) leg(ionis) V Maced(onicae)

[pr(aefectus) eq(uitum)]

tribunus [mil(itum)] c(o)hot(tis) V p[raet(oriae)]

Titus Pontinius may have started his service in the Roman army as a private soldier of the legion V *Macedonica*. When about 50 years of age, he was appointed *primus pilus* in the same legion, and achieved equestrian rank. The next stage in his career was a transfer to the *auxillia*, where he commanded a cohort of cavalry (praefectus equitum). Another promotion involved a transfer to the praetorian corps, where he was appointed tribune in the *cohors V praetoria*. He probably served the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius.

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Pontinius* was probably a name of Italian origin (cf. Kakoschke 2006, 377-378). The name *Pontinius* was rarely found in Italy and the Roman provinces (cf. Solin, Salomies 1994, 147). Titus Pontinius attained equestrian rank. His appointment as a tribune in the Praetorian cohorts was the crowning achievement of his lifelong career. It cannot be ruled out that he may have died childless.

## Pontii

### \*C(aius) Pontius Crescens

-tribunus cohortis I praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XV 1380,1=AE 2007 254=EDCS-41600342; R. Hanslik, Pontius 27, RE 22, 1 [1953] P, col. 38; Dobson 1978, 347; Meens 2008, 336, no. 53.

Italia/Roma

C(ai) Ponti / Crescent(is) trib(uni) coh(ortis) I pr(aetoriae)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Gaius Pontius Crescens is not known. He lived in the late first and early second century AD.

#### Career:

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis primae pr(aetoriae)

Gaius Pontius Crescens, the tribune of *cohors I praetoria*, is known from an inscription on tile made when he was in charge of technical work on the Praetorian barracks (i.e. *castra praetoria*). He was therefore responsible for some kind of building, repair or renovation, like other tribunes (cf. Grattius Exsuperus and Furius Fustus). He must previously have reached equestrian rank in order to be appointed tribune. He served in the first half of the second century AD.

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Pontius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 377-378, no. 999). *Pontius* was both an individual name (praenomen) and an gentilicial name (nomen gentile) (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 11 [2007] Phi-Prok, col. 596: 'Oscan praenomen and Oscan/Lat. gentilic.'). The same *tria nomina* Gaius Pontius Crescens appears in an inscription from Aequum Tuticum (Ariano Irpino) in the region of Apulia et Calabria in southern Italy, dating the second half of the first century AD (cf. EDR171135=EDCS-83800031: 'C(aius) Pontius Crescens'). Perhaps these two Roman citizens may have been related, as also may have been the case with a certain veteran from Colonia Ulpia Traiana (Xanten) in Germania Inferior) (CIL XIII 8636=AE 1905 228=EDCS-11100730: 'Pontius Crescens veteranus') or a centurion from Vindonissa (Windisch), Germania Superior (AE 1996 1128= EDH 050327= EDCS-03000667: 'C(aio) Se[i]o Rae/tico ((centuria) Pontii)'). No information on the later career of Gaius Pontius Crescens has survived.

**\*T(itus) Pontius T(iti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu) Sabinus**

-tribunus cohortis III vigilum

-tribunus cohortis XIII urbanae

-tribunus cohortis II praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 5829a=ILS 2726=EDR155466=EDCS-20500054; CIL III 3667=EDCS-28600082; PIR<sup>2</sup> P 823; R. Hanslik, Pontius 51, RE 22, 1 [1953] P, col. 43-44; Pflaum 1960-1961, 286-288, 973, 1055, no. 118; Freis 1967, 63, 82, no. 9; Saxer 1967, 27, no. 47; Alföldy 1968, 51, 66-67, 113; Mench 1968, 382-384, no. 266; PME P 89; Dobson 1978, 235-236, no. 117; Smith 1979, 265; Maxfield 1981, 167-168, 196, 226, 267; Le Roux 1982, 307, no. 24; Le Bohec 1989, 149-150; Sablayrolles 1996, 150, 154, 553-554, no. 16; Spaul 2000, 336; Meens 2008, 355, no. 65.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ferentino/Ferentinum

T(ito) Pontio T(iti) f(ilio) Pal(atina tribu) / Sabino / p(rimo) p(ilo) II proc(uratori) provinc(iae) / Narb(onensis) IIIIvir(o) i(ure) d(icundo) quinq(uennali) / flamin(i) et patron(o) / municipi(i) / Valeria L(uci) f(ilia) Procula / uxor / l(ocus) d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) // T(itus) Pontius T(iti) f(ilius) Pal(atina tribu) Sabinus / praef(ectus) coh(ortis) I Pann(oniorum) et Dalmat(arum) / eq(uitatae) c(ivium) R(omanorum) trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VI Ferrat(ae) / donis donatus expeditione Par/thica a divo Traiano hasta pura / vexillo corona murali ((centurio)) leg(ionis) XXII / Primig(eniae) ((centurio)) leg(ionis) XIII Gemin(ae) primus pi/lus leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae) praepositus vexilla/tionibus milliariis tribus expedi/tione Britannica leg(ionis) VII Gemin(ae) / VIII Aug(ustae) XXII Primig(eniae) trib(unus) coh(ortis) / III / vig(ilum) coh(ortis) XIII urb(anae) coh(ortis) II / praet(oriae) / p(rimus) p(ilus) II proc(urator) provinc(iae) / Narbonens(is) / IIIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) quinq(uennalis) flamen / patron(us) / municipi(i)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Titus Pontius Sabinus was enrolled in the *tribus Palatina*. He probably came, however, from Ferentinum (municipium, Latium et Campania) in Italy, where the Roman citizens living there were enrolled in the *tribus Poblilia*, and not in the *tribus Palatina* (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 286; Dobson 1978, 235; Sablayrolles 1996, 554: ‘Originaire de Ferentinum dans le Latium où il exerça plusieurs fonctions municipales’; cf. 554, footnote no. 49). He lived in the late 1st and early 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

praef(ectus) coh(ortis) I Pann(oniorum) et Dalmat(arum) eq(uitatae) c(ivium) R(omanorum) trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VI Ferrat(ae)  
 donis donatus expeditione Parthica a divo Traiano hasta pura, vexillo, corona murali  
 ((centurio)) leg(ionis) XXII Primig(eniae)  
 ((centurio)) leg(ionis) XIII Gemin(ae)  
 primus pilus leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae)  
 praepositus vexillationibus milliariis tribus expeditione Britannica leg(ionis) VII Gemin(ae)  
 VIII Aug(ustae), XXII Primig(eniae)

trib(unus) coh(ortis) III vig(ilum)  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) XIII urb(anae)  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) II praet(oriae)  
 p(rimus) p(ilus) bis  
 proc(urator) provinc(iae) Galliae Narbonens(is) (ducenarius)  
 IIIvir i(ure) d(icundo) quinq(uennalis)  
 flamen  
 patron(us) municipii

Titus Pontius Sabinus began his service in the Roman army around AD 110 (cf. Alföldy 1968, 113; Le Bohec 1989, 149). He was a Roman *eques*. Therefore, as part of the equestrian *tres militiae/militiae equestres*, he was sent from Italy to Germania Inferior to take command of an auxiliary unit. He was given command of a cohort of about 500 men (*militia prima*), a ‘mixed’ cohort (*cohors quingenaria equitata*), comprising both infantrymen (*pedites*) and horsemen (*equites*), who were Roman citizens from Pannonia and Dalmatia (*praefectus cohortis I Pannoniorum et Dalmatarum equitatae civium Romanorum* - Spaul 2000, 336). Probably after three years he performed his ‘second equestrian service’ (*militia secunda*) in the legion VI *Ferrata*, where he was appointed military tribune (i.e. *tribunus militum legionis angusticlavius*). From Germany he was transferred to Bosra in Arabia, where he was then assigned to command soldiers from his legion who were stationed there (cf. Farnum 2005, 20). He participated in hostilities against the Parthians (AD 114-116) for which he was awarded military prizes (*dona militaria*: *corona*, *hasta* and *vexillum*).

However, at the end of this phase of his military service, instead of moving on as part of his ‘third equestrian service’ (*militia tertia*) to be reassigned to the Roman auxiliary troops, where he could have expected to command a cavalry detachment of about 500 horsemen (*praefectus alae quingenariae*), Titus Pontius Sabinus decided to remain in service, but in the legions. Agreeing to serve with the rank of centurion (*centurio ex equite sua sponte factus*), he was first placed in legion XXII *Primigenia* (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 370; Farnum 2005, 25), which was stationed at Mogontiacum in Germania Superior. It was already during Hadrian’s reign when Titus Pontius Sabinus was transferred to the position of centurion in the legion XIII *Gemina* (cf. Farnum 2005, 23), stationed at the time in Dacia (*Apulum*, *Sarmizegetus*). He was finally appointed *primus pilus* in the legion III *Augusta*, stationed at Lambaesis in Numidia (cf. Farnum 2005, 18). While holding the rank of *primus pilus* he became commander of three detachments (i.e. *praepositus vexillationum*), each numbering 1,000 men, supplied by three legions, the legion VII *Gemina* stationed in Spain, and the legion VIII *Augusta* and the legion XXII *Primigenia*, both stationed in Germany, to participate in an expedition (*expeditio vel bellum*) to Britain undertaken in AD 122 (cf. Halfmann 1986, 196).

Before AD 130 Titus Pontius Sabinus was appointed to successive commands of the cohorts that made up the garrison of Rome, first tribune of the *cohors III vigilum*, then of *cohors XIII urbana* and finally of *cohors II praetoria*. Subsequently, he served for a second time as *primus pilus* in the *numerus primipilarius* stationed in Rome. Around AD 140 he was appointed imperial procurator of Galliae Narbonensis with the rank of *ducenarius*. After leaving the service and returning to Ferentinum, he held municipal offices (*quattuorvir quinquennalis*). He also became a priest (*flamen*) and acted as patron of this *municipium*. His years of service were in the first half of the second century AD.

**Commentary:**

The wife of Titus Pontius Sabinus was Valeria Procula (Valeria Lucii (filia) Procula), sister of Valerius Proculus, prefect of Egypt from AD 144 to 147 (cf. Bastianini 1975, 289-290). Pontia Sabina (Pontia T(iti) f(ilia) Sabina), who married Quintus Caecilius Optatinus, was probably his daughter. In turn, her son was Quintus Caecilius Optatinus, who was commander of a detachment of Roman auxiliary troops (praefectus cohortis I Aquitanorum equitatae - cf. CIL X 5831; CIL X 5846). Furthermore, there may have been other individuals associated with the *Pontii Sabini* family (cf. AE 1984 180=EDR079285=EDCS-08400129, Minturnae (Minturno), Latium et Campania: 'D(ecimus) Pontius D(ecimi) f(ilius) Palatina (tribu) / Sabinus ex colonia Catinense').

Titus Pontius Sabinus, while holding the office of imperial procurator in Narbonne Gaul received an emolument of 200,000 sesterces per year.

## Publicii

### Lucii Publicii

**\*L(ucius) Publicius Vel(ina tribu) Florianus**

-tribunus cohortis VIII [praetoriae?]

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL IX 5342=EDR015313=EDCS-17300439; PIR<sup>2</sup> P 1041; Dobson 1978, 347, 361; Meens 2008, 390, no. 93.

Italia/Picenum/Regio V/Osimo/Auximum

D(is) M(anibus) / L(uci) Publici Apro/nian(i) p(rimi) p(ilaris) / patroni / municipi(i) / Riciniensium / [--ae]dilis / L(ucius) Publicius / Florianus / trib(unus) coh(ortis) / VIII [praetoriae]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Publicius Florianus was enrolled in the *tribus Velina* and came from Auximum (Osimo) in Picenum (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 62-63, 272). Lucius Publicius Apronianus, who was his father, belonged to the municipal authorities of Ricina in Picenum (*tribus Velina* - cf. Kubitschek 1889, 66, 272). He was a local official (i.e., aedile) and patron of the inhabitants (i.e., municipes). He attained the rank of *primus pilus* before achieving the rank of one of the local municipal officials. Returning to Lucius Publicius Florianus, he lived in the late 1st century AD and early 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis VIII [praetoriae?]

Lucius Publicius Florianus may have belonged to the *ordo decurionum* before beginning his military service. If he met the criterion requirement of equestrian census, he could started his military service as a centurion in one of the legions (i.e. centurio ex equite Romano). After achieving his appointment as *primus pilus*, he was then sent to Rome, where he was promoted to the rank of tribune of the *cohors VIII [praetoria]*. The years of military service of Lucius Publicius Florianus fell in the second half of the 1st century AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Publicius* was a Roman origin (cf. Castrén 1975, 211, no. 325). The name *Publicius* known in Rome as early as the 3rd century BC. Towards the end of the republic, the name was associated with Roman public slaves (*servi publici*) who were freed from legal bondage (cf. Castrén 1975, 211; Minkova 2000, 79; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 12 [2008] Prol-Sar, col. 186). The representatives of the *Lucii Publicii* family came from Picenum (cf. CIL IX 5304=EDR116002=EDCS-15900593). It is possible that a member of *Publicii* was also one Lucius Publicius Consultinus, a Roman *equus* who lived during the first century AD (cf. CIL IX 5303=EDR116001=EDCS-15900592, Cupra Marittima (Marano), Picenum: '[L(ucio)] Publicio L(uci) f(ilio) Ve[l(ina tribu)] / Consultino / equo publico iudi/ci selecto (ex) decursi / quinque Procilla / mater'). Probably this family also included [Lucius] Publicius Florianus who lived in the second half of the second century AD and who served with the rank of tribune in the Praetorian Guard.

The text of the inscription, where the representatives of the *Lucii Publicii* family were noted, is unfortunately not complete.

**\*[L(ucius)] Publicius [Ve(lina tribu)] Florianus**

- tribunus praetorianorum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

SHA *Did. Iulian.* 2.4; PIR<sup>2</sup> P 1041; A. Stein, *Publicius* 33, RE 23, 2 [1959] P, col. 1904; Dobson 1978, 136, 347, 361; Meens 2008, 390, no. 93.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

[Lucius] Publicius Florianus was probably enrolled in the *tribus Velina* and came from Auximum (Osimo) in Picenum, Italy. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis praetoriae

[Lucius] Publicius Florianus was probably already an *equus* when he began his military service. He may have started his military service with an appointment as centurion (i.e. *centurio ex equite Romano*). He was presumably promoted the tribune in the Praetorian Guard probably still under the reign of Commodus or maybe Pertinax (cf. Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 140 Commodus ruled AD 07.03.180-31.12.192; 145 Pertinax ruled AD 01.01.193-28.03.193). On 28 March AD 193 [Lucius] Publicius Florianus urged Didius Julianus to run for power in Rome. He was accompanied in this by Vectius Asper, also a tribune of the Praetorian cohorts (cf. Meens 2008, 390). The fact that this Roman emperor was very quickly replaced by Spetimus Severus (cf. Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 147: Didius Iulianus ruled AD 28.03.193-01.06.193; 149: Septimius Severus ruled AD 09.04.193-04.02.211), suggests that [Lucius] Publicius Florianus may have been dismissed from service along with other soldiers of the entire formation. Septimius Severus decided to dismiss and reorganize the Praetorian Guard, changing the existing recruitment model. The years of military service of Lucius Publicius Florianus fell in the second half of the second century AD.

**Commentary:**

[Lucius] Publicius Florianus, the praetorian tribune discussed here, may have belonged to the *Lucii Publicii* family from Auximum (Osimo) in Picenum. A more certain relative, possibly his father, was Lucius Publicius Florianus mentioned above and who served as tribune of the Ninth Cohort, probably in the Praetorian Guard. Lucius Publicius Apronianus may have been his grandfather. Both of these Roman *equites* belonged to the Italic, municipal stratum of decurions. There is no information on the later career of [Lucius] Publicius Florianus.

Q

**Quintilii**

**\*C(aius) Quintilius C(ai) f(ilius) Rom(ilia tribu) Priscus**

- tribunus cohortis I vigilum
- tribunus cohortis XII urbanae
- tribunus cohortis VI praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL V 930=IA II 2837=EDR093717=EDCS-01600208; Freis 1967, 83, no. 21; Dobson 1978, 333, no. 262; Forbis 1996, 220, no. 433; Sablayrolles 1996, 575, no. 60; Meens 2008, 409, no. 111.

Italia/Venetia et Histria/Regio X/Aquileia

C(aio) Quintilio C(ai) f(ilio) / Rom(ilia tribu) Prisco p(rimo) p(ilo) / trib(uno) cohor(tis) I vig(ilum) / trib(uno) cohor(tis) XII urb(anae) / trib(uno) coh(ortis) VI praet(oriae) / donis milit(aribus) don(ato) IIII / M(arcus) Valerius Chrysanthus / IIIIvir Aquileiae / bene merenti / l(ocus) d(atu)s d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Quintilius Priscus was enrolled in the *tribus Romilia*. However, this was not the *tribus* of the city of Aquileia (municipium), where the inhabitants were enrolled in the *tribus Velina*. The *tribus Velina* and *tribus Romilia* were, however, neighbours (cf. Taylor, Linderski 2013, 363: ‘Galeria and Romilia switched their territories, with Voltinia wedged between them. This proposition disregards the *ordo tribuum*; we must keep Romilia and Voltinia as close neighbours’). It is therefore highly likely that Gaius Quintilius Priscus could have come not only from Italy and from Aquileia but rather from Ateste (municipium) itself. Roman citizens living there were entered on the lists of the *tribus Romilia*. Gaius Quintilius Priscus probably lived in the second century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio]  
 primus pilus  
 tribunus cohortis I vigilum  
 tribunus cohortis XII urbanae  
 tribunus cohortis VI praetoriae  
 donis milit(aribus) don(ato) IIII  
 sevir/sexvir

The beginning of his military career of Gaius Quintilius Priscus is unknown. He might have served first in one of the legions, as centurion and then as *primus pilus*, in such case his appointment as tribune in the garrison of Rome was the crowning achievement of his earlier career; or, on the contrary, he may have return to formations in which he began his military service. In turn he was appointed tribune in the *cohors I vigilum*, the *cohors XII urbana*, and then the *cohors VI praetoria*.

During his service he was honoured with military awards on a total of four occasions. On leaving the Praetorian cohorts he joined the *sexviri* in Aquileia, which was responsible for the upkeep of the cult of Augustus: he was, therefore, one of the priests known as *sodales Augustales*. The decurions of Aquileia paid for the inscription dedicated to him were. He saw service in the first half of the second century AD.

**Commentary:**

*Quintilius* (or *Quintilius*) is a Roman name derived from the individual name (praenomen) *Quintus*. It was borne by the *Quintilii*, who were originally representatives of patrician families (cf. Castrén 1975, 212, no. 330: ‘The Q. of Rome were one of the old Alban patrician gentes’; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 12 [2008] Prol-Sar, col. 333). Turning now to the *Quintilii* family, to which Gaius Quintilius Priscus belonged, it is possible that his relatives were the municipal *domi nobiles*. There is no information on the later career of Gaius Quintilius Priscus.



R

Rufellii

**\*L(ucius) Rufellius Pol(lia tribu) Severus**

-tribunus cohortis VII praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XI 6224=AE 2000 251=EDR015859=EDCS-23200526; CIL V 698=ILS 5889; CIL XI 6225=ILS 5679; Stein 1927, 149, 373-374; Freis 1967, 82, no. 2; Dobson 1978, 192-193, no. 59; Demougin 1992, 385-386, no. 472; Sablayrolles 1996, 579, no. 1; Meens 2008, 293, no. 21.

Italia/Umbria/Regio VI/Fano/Fanum Fortunae

L(ucio) Ruf[ellio - f(ilio)] / Pol(lia tribu) S[evero ((centurioni)) coh(ortis) --- vig(ilum)] / et stator(um) et co-<h>(ortis) VI [pr(aetoriae)] / primi pili II leg(ionis) [---] / trib(uno) coh(ortis) VII pr(aetoriae) bis ab [Imperato]/ribus donato coronis aureis / II et coron(is) vallaribus hasta pura quinquenn(alis) / [T[i(beri)]] Claudi Caesaris Augusti Germanici / quinquenn(alis) / praefecto plebs urbana vici Herculani / quam bassim vetustate collapsam pec(unia) sua restituit

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Rufellius Severus was enrolled in the *tribus Pollia* and came from Fanum Fortunae (municipium) in Umbria. He lived during the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[tiro?]

[miles?]

[centurio] [coh(ortis) vig(ilum)?]

[centurio] statorum

[centurio] cohortis VI praetoriae

[centurio in legione]

primus pilus legionis

primus pilus bis legionis [---]

tribunus cohortis VII praetoriae

bis ab [imperato]ribus donatus coronis aureis II et coron(is) vallaribus, hasta pura quinquenn(alis)

praef(ectus) quinquenn(alis) Ti. Claudi Caesaris Augusti Germanici

The first part of the inscription commemorating the military career of Lucius Rufellius Severus is missing. We do not know whether he performed his initial service as a recruit (tiro) and soldier (miles) in the Praetorian Guard or in the legions (cf. Demougin 1992, 385). In the incomplete inscription the lowest military rank he held previously to those recorded were

probably *centurio coh(ortis) vig(illum)* and *centurio statorum*, before he served as centurion in the *cohors VI praetoria* (cf. Sablayrolles 1996, 579).

The fact that he served as *primus pilus* twice in two presumably different legions, suggests that he should also have served previously in one of them as a centurion. With his appointments as *primus pilus* he received a salary of about 60,000 sesterces per year. Added to was the military award (*dona militaria*) granted to him for the first time by Caligula for his participation in the wars against the German Chatti. This all helped him to attain equestrian status, and made him eligible for nomination as a tribune in *cohors VII praetoria*. During the years AD 39–43 Lucius Rufellius Severus oversaw the repair of the road that ran between Trieste and Tarsaticanis. As praetorian tribune he took part during the reign of the Emperor Claudius in the expedition to Britannia, where, for the second time, he received a military award (*dona militaria*).

After finishing active service he returned to Fanum Fortunae, where he held municipal offices for 10 years. Probably between AD 45 and 50 (cf. Meens 2008, 293), as one of the *quinquennales*, he was first responsible for supervising the census lists on which Roman citizens living in the Fanum Fortunae area were enrolled. Later, around the year AD 50, when Claudius having been elected by the citizens (*plebs urbana*) of Fanum Fortunae, which had the status of a *municipium*, to the office of local *duovir/duumvir*, agreed to honour the inhabitants by accepting this office, he appointed Lucius Rufellius Severus as his deputy there (cf. Berger 1953, 643). His years of military service fell in the first half of the first century AD.

#### Commentary:

*Rufellius* was formed from the personal name (cognomen) *Rufus*, by adding the diminutive suffix *-ellius* (cf. Chase 1897, 124, 131), as was the personal name *Rubellius*. *Rufellii* are attested at Herculaneum, Capua and near Anagnia and elsewhere (cf. Castrén 1975, 213, no. 338). From the area of Fanum Fortunae come inscriptions of freedmen who bore the name *Rufellius* (cf. CIL XI 6185; AE 1983 371).

Lucius Rufellius Severus belonged to the circle of local notables in Fanum Fortunae. As an *equus* he financed the construction of a fountain in the *vicus Herculanius* and baths for all his fellow citizens. This bathhouse was renovated in the 2nd century AD by another Roman *equus* T. Varius T. f. Pol. Rufinus Geganius Facundus Vibius Marcellinus (Demougin 1992, 386).

## Rufii

### \*C(aius) Rufius C(ai) f(ilius) Pomp(tina tribu) Festus

- tribunus cohortis V vigilum
- tribunus cohortis XII urbanae
- tribunus cohortis III praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XI 2698=EDR126952=EDCS-22101029; CIL XI 7272=EDR130187=EDCS-21000195; PIR<sup>2</sup> R 156; Pflaum 1960–1961, 566, 1061, no. 215; Freis 1967, 83, no. 20; Dobson 1978, 333, no. 263; Sablayrolles 1996, 565–566, no. 48; Meens 2008, 350, no. 61.

Italia/Etruria/Regio VII/Bolsena/Volsinii

C(aio) Rufio C(ai) fil(io) / Pom(entina tribu) Festo / p(rimi)p(ilari) trib(un) cohort(is) V vi[g(illum)] / XII urb(anae) III pr(aetoriae) proc(uratori) / provinciae Dalma(tiae) et Histriae / C(aius) Rufius Festus / Laelius Firmus c(larissimus) v(ir) et / Rufia C(ai) f(ilia) Procula c(larissima) f(emina) / patri pientissimo / l(ocus) d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gaius Rufius Festus was enrolled in the *tribus Pomptina* and came from the Etruscan Volsinii (municipium, Velzna/ Velsna/ Bolsena), Etruria. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

### Career:

[centurio?]

primus pilus legionis

tribunus cohortis V vigilum

tribunus cohortis XII urbanae

tribunus cohortis III praetoriae

[primus pilus bis]

procurator provinciae Dalmatiae et Histriae

Gaius Rufius Festus could have started his military service either as a private soldier in one of the cohorts stationed in Rome (cf. Meens 2008, 350), or if he was an *eques*, he may have started as a centurion (centurio ex equite Romano) in one of the legions. In the inscription in his honour there is no indication of the legion in which he might have started his service. With his appointment as *primus pilus* he would have attained equestrian status, if he did not hold it already, and thus become eligible for appointment as tribune in the units forming the garrison of Rome, first in the *cohors V vigilum*, then in the *cohors XII urbana* and finally in the *cohors III praetoria*. He may then have served as *primus pilus* for a second time, for after this post Gaius Rufius Festus was appointed imperial procurator in charge of financial matters in the provinces of Dalmatia and Histria. Importantly, this was already a *ducenarius* function. He served during the second half of the second century AD (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 566, 1061; Dobson 1978, 333; Meens 2008, 350).

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Rufius* was derived from the personal name (cognomen) *Rufus* (cf. Chase 1897, 131). This name is documented also as *praenomen*. The name *Rufus* during the Republican period, was popular in Perugia, and also appeared in Beneventum and Caere (cf. Kajanto 1965, 27-28; Castrén 1975, 213, no. 339). The *Rufii Festi* are attested in Volsinii in Etruria. The son of Gaius Rufius Festus, i.e. Gaius Rufius Festus Laetus Firmus (PIR<sup>2</sup> R 157) and his daughter Rufia Procula (PIR<sup>2</sup> R 165), already belonged to the senatorial order.

Gaius Rufius Festus as financial procurator in Dalmatia and Histria, received an emolument of 200,000 sesterces per year. His career would guarantee the advancement of the *Rufii Festi* family to the senatorial order in the 3rd century AD (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 566 etc.).

S

Scantii

**\*A(ulus) Scantius A(uli) f(ilius) Ae(mi)l(ia tribu) Larcianus**

-tribunus cohortis IV vigilum

-tribunus cohortis X urbanae

-tribunus cohortis IIII praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1962 312=EDR074311=EDCS-13400137; Pflaum 1982, 54-55, no. 204, 112, 122, 146; Freis 1967, 83, no. 19; W. Eck, Scantius 3, RE Suppl, 15 [1978] A-Z, col. 565-566; Dobson 1978, 273-274, no. 160; Sablayrolles 1996, 565-566, no. 47; Meens 2008, 351, no. 62.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Formia/Formiae

A(ulo) Scantio A(uli) f(ilio) / Ael(io) Larciano / proc(uratori) prov(inciae) Maur(etaniae) / Ting(itanae) / proc(uratori) prov(inciae) D<a>lmatiae / proc(uratori) XX heredita(tium) Romae / trib(un)o coh(ortis) IIII pr(aetoriae) X urban(ae) / IV vigil(um) p(rimo) p(ilo) bis / patron(o) col(oniae) / ordo Augustal(ium) l(ocus) d(atus) d(ecreto) / d(ecurionum)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Aulus Scantius Larcianus was enrolled in the lists of the *tribus Aemilia* and came from Formiae (municipium, in Latium et Campania). He lived during the 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

[tiro?]

[miles?]

[evocatus Augusti?]

[centurio?]

[primus pilus]

tribunus cohortis IV vigilum

tribunus cohortis X urbanae

tribunus cohortis IIII praetoriae

primus pilus bis

procurator XX hereditatium Romae

procurator prov(inciae) D<a>lmatiae

procurator prov(inciae) Maur(etaniae) Ting(itanae)

patronus coloniae Formiae

Aulus Scantius Larcianus may have started his military service as a private soldier in the cohorts that were stationed in Rome (cf. Meens 2008, 351). He served as centurion and *primus pilus* in one of the legions. Having equestrian status he was appointed as a tribune first in the *cohors IV vigilum*, then in the *cohors X urbana*, and then in the *cohors IIII praetoria*. Then he was

appointed *primus pilus* for the second time in the *numerus primipilarius*, which was stationed in Rome. This was the last post to which he was promoted, before being appointed *procurator*, stationed in Rome and responsible for supervising inheritance taxes (i.e. *procurator XX hereditatum*). This was a function with the rank of *ducenarius*, as were two others to follow. These were the position of financial procurator in the province of Dalmatia and procurator of the province of Mauretania Tingitana (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1061, 1098). He was a patron of Formia. He lived during the 2nd century AD.

### Commentary:

The name *Scantius* formed into a Roman name presumably by adding the suffixes *-inius* (cf. Chase 1897, 122-126; Schulze 1904, 143, 226). It was borne by representatives of the *gens Scantia*. The *Scantii* (or *Scandii*) were a very old Roman families. The name, during the republican period, appears not only in Rome, but also in the Capua area and in Praeneste (cf. Castrén 1975, 217, no. 359). Aulus Scantius Larcianus belonged to a branch of the *Scantii* which, during the imperial period, are attested in central Italy (Latium et Campania), and especially in Ostia.

It is uncertain whether Aulus Scantius Larcianus had any offspring, since the costs of displaying and producing the honourific inscription to commemorate him were granted by decree of the decurions of Formiae, and presumably on the initiative of the *collegium Augustales*.

## Serenianus

### \*Serenianus

-tribunus cohortis VII vigilum

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 3069=EDR170165=EDCS-19000480; Sablayrolles 1996, 564-565, no. 46; Meens 2008, 441, no. 139.

Italia/Roma

Imperator<ibus> Antonino et Al[e]<x>an(d)ro / Grato et Se(leuco) co(n)s(ulibus) K(alendis) / Iuni(i)s / Celius Saturninus sebaciaria / fecit / st<i>pendiorum III Celso adiutore / ((centurionis)) / option(e) Gargili<o> Rogatian<o> / sub tribuno Sereniano centuri/one Platroilo feliciter / felici(ter)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Serenianus is not known. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

### Career:

tribunus cohortis VII vigilum

Serenianus must have belonged to the equestrian order to be appointed tribune in a cohort of *vigiles*. His years of service fell in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

It is uncertain whether the name *Serenianus* used by this tribune was his personal name (cognomen) or perhaps his gentilicial name (nomen gentile). There is unfortunately no other information on this Roman officer.

## Servilii

**\*C(aius) Servilius Gallatianus**

-tribunus cohortis IV vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 1055=EDR104173=EDCS-17600007; Sablayrolles 1996, 562, no.39; Meens 2008, 426, no.117.

Italia/Roma

Imp(eratori) Caesari M(arco) Aurelio / Antonino Pio Felici Augusto / Imp(eratoris) Caesaris L(uci) Septimii / Severi Pii Pertinacis Aug(usti) Arabici / Adiabenici Parthici maximi filio / trib(unicia) pot(estate) VIII co(n)s(uli) II p(atri) p(atriciae) proco(n)s(uli) / coh(ors) IIII vigil(um) / cur(antibus) Iunio Rufino praef(ecto) / vigil(um) / C(aio) Servilio Gallatiano tr(ibunus) / C(aio) Valerio Quinto C(aio) Valerio [--] / M(arco) Aurelio Obito M(arco) Aurelio / Tatone / [-] Flavio Longino L(ucio) Carisio Torquato / L(ucio) Salonio Clutiano / cum commanipulis suis

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Gaius Sevilus Gallatianus is not known. He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

tribunus cohortis IV vigilum

Gaius Sevilus Gallatianus had to be of equestrian status to be appointed tribune in cohors IV vigilum. His years of military service were in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Servilius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 439-440, no. 1197; cf. Minkova 2000, 86). The construction of the name (*tria nomina*) of Gaius Sevilus Gallatianus is unique. On the other hand, the proper name (*cognomen*) *Gallatianus* was unique too (cf. Kajanto 1965, 160; Meens 2008, 426). Could it be derived from the name Galata? There is no other information about this Roman *equus*.

## Sibidii

### \*C(aius) Sibidienus C(aii) f(ilius) Ouf(entina tribu) Maximus

-tribunus cohortis II praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XI 5703=AE 2013 475=EDR109510=EDCS-23000377; CIL XI 5704=EDR109935=EDCS-23000378; CIL XI 8056=EDR109934=EDCS-21300620; AE 1900 219=EDH028525 =EDCS-30100759; A. Stein, *Sibidienus*, RE 2, A, 2 [1923], col. 2070; Dobson 1978, 29, 82, 348, 361; Demougin 1992, 534, no. 633; PME Sup. II, S 50, 2237; Meens 2008, 353-354, no. 64.

Italia/Umbria/Regio VI/Albacina/Tuficum

C(aio) Sibidien[o] / C(ai) f(ilio) Ou[f(entina tribu)] / Maximo / trib(un)o coh(ortis) II p[r(aetoriae)] / L(ucius) Sibidienu[s] / [---]IVS[---]

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gaius Sibidienus Maximus was enrolled in the *tribus Oufentina* and was a native of Tuficum (municipium, Albacina, in Umbria). He lived at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

#### Career:

centurio legionis XV Apollinaris  
[primus pilus]  
tribunus cohortis II praetoriae

As already possessing equestrian status Gaius Sibidienus Maximus started his military service with the rank of centurion (i.e. centurio ex equite Romano) in the legion XV *Apollinaris* (cf. AE 1900 219=EDCS-30100759 Carnuntum, Pannonia Superior: 'leg(io) XV Ap(ollinaris), ((centuria)) Sibidien(i) Max(imi)'), which was stationed at Carnuntum in Pannonia Superior (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 369; Farnum 2005, 23). It is possible that whilst serving in this legion, he may have taken part in the war with the Dacians during the years AD 101-106, and the Parthians in AD 114-116. As an experienced officer (cf. Demougin 1992, 534: 'homo militaris'), already with the rank of *primus pilus*, he was appointed tribune of the *cohors II praetoria*. His years of service fell in the late first and early second centuries AD.

#### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Sibidienus* may have been formed by adding the ending *-enus* to the personal name *Sabidius* (cf. Chase 1897, 118). Gaius Sibidienus Maximus was related to Lucius Sibidienus Sabinus, a Roman equestrian, military tribune, overseer (curator) of roads and bridges in Umbria and Picenum, imperial procurator in the province of Africa and patron of his *municipium* (cf. CIL XI 5703; CIL XI 5689; CIL XI 5673; CIL XI 8056; A. Stein, *Sibidienus*, RE 2, A, 2 [1923], col. 2070; Berger 1953, 420-421). The further fate of Gaius Sibidienus Maximus is not known.

## Sittii

### \*Q(uintus) Sittius [Fabia tribu] Flaccus

-tribunus cohortis IV vigilum

-tribunus cohortis X praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL XIV 2057=EDR141287=EDCS-05800018; Lupa 32863=EDCS-33200001; Sablayrolles 1996, 567, no. 61; Meens 2008, 407, no. 109.

Italia/Latium et Campania/ Regio I/ Ostia/ Tor Paterno/ Laurentes vico Augustano/ Vicus Augustanus Laurentium

D(is) M(anibus) / Q(uinti) Sitti / Quintilli / Q(uintus) Sittius Flaccus / trib(unus) coh(ortis) II vig(ilum) / et Anicia M(arci) f(ilia) Cae/cilia filio dul/cissimo fecer(unt)

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/ Ostia/ Tor Paterno/ Laurentes vico Augustano/ Vicus Augustanus Laurentium

D(is) M(anibus) / Q(uinto) Sittio Flac/co p(rimo) p(ilo) trib(uno) / coh(ortis) X pr(aetoriae) / Anicia M(arci) f(ilia) / Caecilia / marito / opt(imo) fec(it)

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Quintus Sittius Flaccus was enrolled in the *tribus Palatina* vel *Voturia* and came from Ostia (colonia, cf. Kubitschek 1889, 26-27; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 273, 276). He was buried at Vicus Augustanus Laurentium in Latium. He lived in the second century AD.

#### Career:

[centurio]

primus pilus

tribunus cohortis II vigilum

tribunus cohortis X praetoriae

Quintus Sittius Flaccus before being nominated for the rank of tribune in the cohorts of *vigiles*, would have had to be of equestrian status. The initial stages of his career are not known. If already of equestrian status, he could have started his military service as a centurion (i.e. centurio ex equite Romano) in one of the legions. He held the rank of *primus pilus*, and was later appointed tribune of *cohors II vigilum* and then tribune in *cohors X praetoria*. His years of service lay in the second century AD.

#### Commentary:

*Sittius* is an Italic family name which was borne by the *Sittii* who were the representatives of the land-owning aristocracy of Nuceria during the decline of the republic (cf. Castrén 1975,



222-223, no. 381). This name was also present in the cities of Campania. The family of Quintus Sittius Flaccus included Quintus Sittius Quintillianus his son, and his wife Anca Caecilia, who was the daughter of Marcus Caecilius, and thus related by marriage to the *Caecilii* family, which was associated with Latium (cf. Castrén 1975, 144-145; Minkova 2000, 36-37).

Quintus Sittius Flaccus is attested as tribune of the Second Cohort of *Vigiles* (tribunus cohortis II vigilum) from one inscription in which he buries his dead son with his wife. Then, in another inscription as a tribune of the Tenth Praetorian Cohort (tribunus cohortis X praetoriae) in which he himself was buried by Anca Caecilia. It is possible that both of them may have died as a result of a plague that broke out in Italy and Rome in the mid-60s of the second century AD (cf. Gilliam 1961, 226-240).

## Speratii

### \*L(ucius) Speratius Iustus

-tribunus cohortis V vigilum

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 1058=CIL VI 31234=ILS 2157=EDR104184=EDR104508=EDCS-20200005; Sablayrolles 1996, 563, no. 42; Meens 2008, 429, no. 130.

Roma/Italia

Imp(eratori) Caesar(i) M(arco) Aurelio / Antonino Pio Felici / Aug(usto) trib(unicia) pot(estate) XIII imp(eratori) II / co(n)s(uli) III proco(n)s(uli) / Imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) L(uci) Septimi Severi / Pii Pertinacis Aug(usti) filio / devota numini et maiestati eius / coh(ors) V vigilum) / C(aio) Iulio Quintiliano pr(aefecto) / M(arco) Firmio Amyntiano s(ub)pr(aefecto) / L(ucio) Speratio Iusto trib(uno) / centuriones / C(aius) Antonius C(ai) f(ilius) Antullus Beruae / Ti(berius) Claudius Ti(beri) f(ilius) Rufinus Savar(ia) / M(arcus) Antonius M(arci) f(ilius) Papir(ia) Valens Ratiar(ia) / M(arcus) Mummius M(arci) f(ilius) Verinus Pap(iria) Poetov(ione) / P(ublius) Aelius P(ubli) f(ilius) Ael(ia) Sept(imius) Romulus Aquin-c<o) / [---] Severus Caesaria / Iulius Sohemus [...]

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of Lucius Speratius Justus is unknown (Sablayrolles 1996, 152). He lived in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

#### Career:

[centurio]

[primus pilus]

tribunus cohortis V vigilum

The initial stages in the career of Lucius Speratius Justus are not known. Before being appointed tribune he would have had to be of equestrian status, so one envisions he would have served as centurion and then *primus pilus* before he transferred to Rome and became a

tribune in the *cohors V vigilum*. This took place during the reign of Caracalla (AD 210). His years of service were in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Speratius* was an Italic name. This name came from latin name *Speratus*.

The family name *Speratius* was present not only in Italy (cf. Schulze 1904, 51, Kakoschke 2006, 455, no. 1245). The name (tria nomina) Lucius Speratius Justus bore is extremely rare (cf. Sablayrolles 1996, 563). The further fate of Lucius Speratius Justus is not known.

## Spurii

**\*L(ucius) Spurius Maximus**

-tribunus cohortis IV vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 643=EDR158970=EDCS-17300786; Sablayrolles 1996, 561, no. 36; Meens 2008, 400, no.102.

Italia/Roma

[---Silv]ano Felici / [pro salute L(uci) Septimi Severi Pii / Pertinac]is et M(arci) Aureli Antonini Augg(ustorum) / et / [[P(ubli) Septimi Getae nob(ilissimi) / Caes(aris)]] et Iuliae Au]g(ustae) mat(ris) / Augg(ustorum) et castr(or)um e[[t C(ai)]] / [[Fulvi Plautiani pr(aefecti) pr(aetorii) c(larissimi) v(iri) neces]sarii et comitis / Augg(ustorum)]] / [--- praef(ecto) vig(ilum)] L(ucio) Spurio / Maximo tr(ibuno) coh(ortis) IIII vig(ilum) / [---]atim M(arci) Aureli Tatonis / [---] imagines Augg(ustorum) laeti posuer(unt) / [---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Lucius Spurius Maximus is unknown (cf. Sablayrolles 1996, 151). He lived during the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

[centurio].

[primus pilus]

tribunus cohortis IV vigilum

The initial stages of the career of Lucius Spurius Maximus are not known. However, he must have served first as centurion and then *primus pilus* in order to receive a transfer to Rome and become an equestrian tribune of the *cohors IV vigilum*. His years of service were in the late 2nd and early 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

*Spurius*, formed from the individual name (praenomen) *Spurius* was an Italic gentilicial name. *Spurii* are attested at Pompeii, Herculaneum, Capua and Nola (cf. Castrén 1975, 224, no. 386; Minkova 2000, 87; Kakoschke 2006, 455, no. 1246). Lucius Spurius Maximus and Spurius Maximus, *egregius vir* (PIR<sup>2</sup> S 806) may be the same person. Nothing more is known about this person.

**Staii****\*Staius**

-tribunus praetorianorum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Ann.* 4.27; PIR<sup>2</sup> S 810; Dobson 1978, 86; Demougin 1992, 216, no.249; Meens 2008, 280, no.10.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Staius is not known. He lived in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus praetorianorum

The earlier stages in the career of Staius are not known, but before being appointed to the rank of tribune he had to be of equestrian status. In the year 24 AD. Staius, as a tribune from the imperial praetorium in Rome, was sent to Brundisium to put down the rebellion of Titus Curtisius, a praetorian veteran. The finale of his mission was to bring the already captured leader of the slave revolt back to Rome. His years of service were in the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Staius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 456, no. 1249). *Staius* was a name of Oscan as well as Sabellic origin (cf. *inter alia* Castrén 1975, 224, no. 388; Taylor, Linderski 2013, 255; J. Fündling, BNP 13 [2008] Sas-Syl, col. 782: 'Staius. Oscan nomen gentile, documented on Delos since the late 3rd cent. BC').

The example of the tribune Staius, who was ordered to bring Titus Curtisius, the captured leader of the Brundizium slave revolt, clearly suggests that Roman tribunes were more than just commanders of their cohorts. They often had to bail out the Roman emperors in Italy and abroad, performing various special operations on their behalf (cf. Dobson 1978, 86). Nothing more, unfortunately, is known about the subsequent fate of Staius.

## Statii

### **\*Staius Domitius**

-tribunus praetorianorum

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Ann.* 15.71; PIR<sup>2</sup> D 125; Dobson 1978, 78, 348; Demougin 1992, 481, no.581; Meens 2008, 312, no.35.

#### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Staius Domitius is not known. He lived in the first century AD.

#### **Career:**

[centurio]  
[primus pilus]  
tribunus cohortis praetoriae

Staius Domitius before being appointed to the rank of tribune in the Praetorian Guard, had to belong to the equestrian order. In 65 AD Staius Domitius along with Pompeius, Cornelius Martialis and Flavius Nepos, all tribunes of the Praetorian cohorts lost their rank (cf. Demougin 1992, 481, footnote 3). Staius Domitius' years of service were in the first century AD.

#### **Commentary:**

*Staius* was an Italian gentilicial name, which was also used as an individual name (praenomen) in southern Italy. *Staius*, as a family name (nomen gentile), was present in Campania, in Apulia and Etruria and in other areas (cf. Castrén 1975, 224-5, no.390: 'Staius is originally a Sabellian praen. '; Kakoschke 2006, 457, no.1251). The further fate of this Roman officer is not known.

### **\*Q(uintus) Staius Proxumus**

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIII 6959=EDH056182=EDCS-11001017; Tac. *Ann.* 15.50, 15.60, 15.71; PIR<sup>2</sup> S 882; Dobson 1978, 200-201, no.71; Demougin 1992, 477-478, no.575; Meens 2008, 306, no.29.

Germania superior/Mainz/Mogontiacum  
M(arcus) Cornelius / M(arci) f(ilius) Voltinia (tribu) / Optatus Aquis / Sexti(i)s miles leg(ionis) / XXII Primigenia(e) / ((centuria)) Q(uinti) Stai Proxumi / aeroru(m) XI test/amento f(ieri) iuss(it)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Although the exact origin of Quintus Staius Proxumus is not known, it cannot be ruled out that he came from Italy (cf. Demougin 1992, 478). He lived in the first half of the first century AD.

### Career:

centurio legionis XXII Primigeniae  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis praetoriae

Quintus Staius Proxumus served as a centurion in the legion XXII *Primigenia* (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 370; Farnum 2005, 25). From AD 39, the date when this legion was formed, it was stationed at Mogontiacum in Germania Superior, and it was there that Quintus Staius Proxumus was stationed initially. It was in the ranks of this legion, probably during the reign of Claudius, that he was promoted to centurion. After his appointment as *primus pilus*, he was transferred to Rome, where, in the reign of Nero, he witnessed the events leading up to the conspiracy of Piso. Quintus Staius Proxumus was among the military members of this conspiracy. When the conspiracy was discovered, he took his own life prior to receiving an imperial pardon (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 15.71; Demougin 1992, 481, no.2). Quintus Staius Proxumus served in the first half of the first century AD.

### Commentary:

The name (tria nomina) of Quintus Staius Proxumus is unique. It is highly likely that he died childless. It is possible that Quintus Staius Proxumus may have started his military service with the rank of private soldier of the Praetorian Guard (i.e. miles miles praetorianus?), may have accompanied Caligula on his expedition to Germania. It cannot be ruled out, although this is only a hypothesis, that Praetorian officers and non-commissioned officers took a direct part in the formation of the *legio XXII Primigenia*.

## Subrii

### \*Sex(tus) Subrius Dexter

-tribunus praetorianorum

### Sources and Bibliography:

Tac. *Hist.* 1.31; CIL X 8023=EDR154556=EDCS-22500800; CIL X 8024=EDR154557=EDCS-22500801; EDR181084=EDCS-82800049; PIR<sup>2</sup> S 941; Pflaum 1960-1961, 80-81, 963, 1044, no.35; Dobson 1978, 206, no. 79; Demougin 1992, 595-596, no.701; W. Eck, BNP 13 [2008] Sas-Syl, col.901; Meens 2008, 319, no.40.

Sardinia/Macumere/Macomer/Macopsisa

[M(ilia)] p(assuum) LV [a] Turr[e] / [I]mp(erator) Caesar Vespasianus Aug(ustus) / po[n]t[i]fex maximus trib(unicia) / pot(estate) V imp(erator) XIII p(ater) p(atriciae) co(n)s(ul) V /

desig(natus) VI c[en]so[r r]ef[er]cit / et [restituit] / Sex(to) Sub[ri]o Dextr[o] [pr]o[curatore] et / praef(ecto) S[ardin]iae

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Sextus Subrius Dexter probably came from northern Italy (Patavium?) (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 81; R. Syme, RP IV 388, 392-393). He lived during the first century AD.

### Career:

[tiro?]  
 [miles?]  
 [centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus praetorianorum  
 [primus pilus bis?]  
 procurator et praefectus

Sextus Subrius Dexter probably began his service in the Praetorian, serving as centurion and *primus pilus* before his appointment as tribune in the Praetorian cohorts. On 15 January AD 69, together with Sextus Cetrius Severus and Pompeius Longinus, he took part in an unsuccessful mission to stop the Praetorian guards from joining the revolt against Galba in their barracks, the *castra praetoria*, in Rome. Five years later, in AD 74, already in the reign of Vespasian, Sextus Subrius Dexter held the office, rated as a *ducenarius* posting, of imperial procurator and governor of the province of Sardinia. It is possible that, prior to this administrative posting, he was nominated *primus pilus* for the second time. The years of service of Sextus Subrius Dexter fall in the first century AD.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Subrius* was a name of Italian origin (cf. Schulze 1904, 237; Dobson 1978, 206). Also known is a Subrius Flavius who also served in the Praetorian cohorts, and was probably the brother of the Roman equestrian dealt with here. It was Subrius Flavius who, during Nero's reign, was convicted for his involvement in the conspiracy of Piso in AD 65. Another member (propinquus) of the *Subrii Dextri* family was probably Sextus Subrius Dexter Cornelius Priscus, who held the consulship (cos. suff.) and then the governorship, as proconsul, of the province of Asia in the years AD 104 and 120/121. From his name it is apparent that, probably as soon as the turn of the first and second centuries AD, through testamentary adoption, representatives of the family of *Subrii Dextri*, may have already been related to the family of *Cornelii Prisci* (cf. [C. Asconius?] C.f. Fab. Sa[r]dus Po]mponianus Secundus P. Cesti[us ...] Sex. Su]brius Dexter [L. Cornel]ius Priscus Ducenius Proc[ulus], CIL V 2824=EDR168244=EDCS-04201871; EDR168243=EDCS-69500025; PIR<sup>2</sup> C 1420; PIR<sup>2</sup> P 685; Eck 1983, 154, footnote no. 354, 210, 214, 231, 236; Birley 2000a, 52-53; W. Eck, BNP 3 [2003] Cat-Cyp, col. 834; W. Eck, BNP 13 [2008] Sas-Syl, col. 901).

When Vespasian had taken over power in Rome Sextus Subrius Dexter was reinstated in AD 74. His annual emolument, as procurator of the province of Sardinia was 200,000 sesterces per year (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1044).

**\*Subrius Flavus**

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Ann.* 15.49, 15.50, 15.65, 15.67; Cass. Dio, 62.24; PIR<sup>2</sup> S 942; Dobson 1978, 18, 78, no. 203, 84, 119, 132, 206, no.79, 348, 362; Demougin 1992, 471-472, no.566; Meens 2008, 302-303, no.27.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Subrius Flavus, like his brother Sextus Subrius Dexter (see above), probably came from northern Italy (Patavium?) and lived until AD 65.

**Career:**

[tiro?]

[miles?]

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus praetorianorum

Subrius Flavus, if his relationship with Sextus Subrius Dexter (PIR<sup>2</sup> S 942: ‘Fortasse Sex. Subrius Dexter qui praecedat frater vel propinquus eius fuit’) is correct, belonging to the *Subrii* family, and perhaps as his older brother, could have started his service in the praetorian cohorts earlier (cf. Tac. *Ann.* 15.67: translated by Mr. J.C. Yardley):

Subrius Flavus tribunus . . . ‘oderam te’ inquit ‘nec quisquam tibi fidelior militum fuit, dum amari meruisti’.

Subrius Flavus, a tribune of the praetorian cohorts ... declared: ‘I hated you, but none of your soldiers was more loyal to you while you deserved our affection’.

Subrius Flavus, had to belong to the equestrian order in order to be appointed tribune, therefore, it can be assumed that he could have previously been nominated to the rank of *primus pilus* in one of the Roman legions. For his participation in the conspiracy of Piso in April AD 65, Subrius Flavus was arrested and, after interrogation, sentenced to death (cf. Demougin 1992, 481 footnotes no. 1; Rutledge 2001, 167, 374, no. 49).

**Commentary:**

The *duo nomina* name borne by Subrius Flavus is unusual. The participation of Subrius Flavus in the conspiracy of Piso did not harm the career of his brother Sextus Subrius Dexter. It is highly probable that Subrius Flavus himself could have died childless.

## Suedii

### \*T(itus) Suedius Clemens

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

Tac. *Hist.* 1.87, 2.12; AE 1929 192; CIL III 33=EDCS-21200092; CIL X 1018=ILS 5942=EDR143573=EDCS-11401108; RMR, 117-118, no.10, Sect. A,2-3; PIR<sup>2</sup> S 947; Dobson 1978, 207-208, no.81; Dobson 1993b, 166-167; Dobson 1993f, 243; Meens 2008, 328-329, no.48.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Pompei

Ex auctoritate / Imp(eratoris) Caesaris / Vespasiani Aug(usti) / loca publica a privatis / possessa T(itus) Suedius Clemens / tribunus causis cognitit et / mensuris factis rei / publicae Pompeianorum / restituit

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Titus Suedius Clemens was probably an 'Italic' (cf. Dobson 1978, 207). He lived in the 1st century AD.

#### Career:

centurio legionis X Geminae  
 primus pilus  
 tribunus cohortis praetoriae  
 iudex  
 praefectus castrorum legionis in Aegypto

Titus Suedius Clemens probably started his military service in the AD 50s. However, it is not certain whether in the praetorian cohorts or one of the legions. Before AD 69 he was appointed centurion in the legion X *Gemina* (cf. Farnum 2005, 21-22), which was stationed in Carnuntum in Pannonia Superior. He was also nominated *primus pilus*, and, as one of the *numerus primipilarius* in Rome, in February/March AD 69 he was appointed by Otho as one of the commanders of the imperial expeditionary force, which was to reach the coast of Gallia Narbonensis and the Alpes Maritimae by sea in order to attack Vitellius's troops and supporters there. Titus Suedius Clemens, together with Aemilius Pacensis and Antonius Novellus, as imperial commanders (*duces*), were unable to carry out the task entrusted to them effectively (cf. Chilver 1970/71, 103; Wellesley 1975, 49-50).

In the following months of AD 69, the 'year of the four emperors', after Otho's defeat and after Vitellius took power, Titus Suedius Clemens decided to join the supporters of Vespasian. Perhaps restored to service already in AD 70 or 71, he was appointed a tribune in the praetorian cohorts by the new ruler of Rome. In the years AD 73-74 he was sent to Pompeii to restore public land that had been appropriated by some of the local inhabitants of this city. While staying in Pompeii, Titus Suedius Clemens agreed to act as *iudex* (cf. Berger 1953, 518) during the local elections (cf. Castrén 1975, 117, 165, 226). He left Pompeii before the eruption of



Vesuvius on 24 August AD 79, since in AD 80 he served as camp prefect in Egypt (RMR 117-118, no. 10, Sect. A, 2-3; Meens 2008, 328-329). His years of service spanned the 1st century AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Suedius* was a name of Italian origin. The *Suedius* name was created by adding the suffix *-idius* or *-edius* (Chase 1897, 121-122). Perhaps Titus Suedius Clemens died without issue. Nothing more is known about the further fate of Titus Suedius Clemens.

**T**

**Tanonii**

**\*M(arcus) Tanonius Bassus**

-tribunus III cohortis praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 2508=EDR104241=EDCS-18700161; Meens 2008, 414, no. 116.

Italia/Roma

Dis Man(ibus) / Myroni / M(arci) Tanoni / Bassi / trib(uni) coh(ortis) III pr(aetoriae) / Popilia Xenonis / fratri optimo / bene merenti fec(it)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The exact origin of Marcus Tanonius Bassus is unknown. However, he could have come from Italy. He lived during the 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus III cohortis praetoriae

Before Marcus Tanonius Bassus was appointed tribune of the *cohors III praetoria*, he must have been of equestrian status, but his former career is unknown. He served in the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

*Tanonius/Tannonius* is Italic. This name borne by the *Tanonii*, to which Marcus Tanonius Bassus belonged, included his sister Popilia Xenonis, who took care of the burial of Marcus Tanonius Bassus, his brother. The inscription also mentions the slave Myron. Perhaps Marcus Tanonius Bassus died in the mid-AD 160s when an epidemic that Roman soldiers brought with them from the East broke out.

## Tattii

### \*C(aius) Tattius Maximus

-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 222=ILS 2161=EDR152610=EDCS-17200300; CIL VI 31150; CIL VI 31151; CIL VI 31152=ILS 2183=EDR030577=EDCS-18700113; CIL IX 3303; SHA *Pius*, 8.7; 10.6; PIR<sup>2</sup> T 40; Passerini 1939, 300-301, no.39; Pflaum 1960-1961, 214, no.138, 325-326; Dobson 1978, 250-251, no.129; Denkm, 52-54, no.16; Sablayrolles 1996, 487, no.13; Absil 1997, 173-174, no.37; Meens 2008, 361, no.70; W. Eck, BNP 14 [2009] Sym-Tub, col. 163.

Italia/Roma

Imp(eratore) Caes(are) T(ito) Aelio / Hadriano / Antonino / Aug(usto) Pio p(atre) p(atriciae) IIII / M(arco) Aelio Aurelio / Caesare II co(n)s(ulibus) / pr(idie) Non(as) Ianuar(ias) / veterani ex / numero eq(uitum) s(i)ng(ularium) / Imp(eratoris) n(ostri) missi / honesta missione / quibus praefuit / Tattius Maximus / tribunus / Silvan(o) aram / votum animo / libentes posuer(unt) [...]

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Gaius Tattius Maximus probably came from Superaequum (municipium) in Samnium (see Pflaum 1960-1961, 326; Dobson 1978, 250; Bispham 2007, 442). He died in AD 160.

#### Career:

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

praefectus classis Ravennatis

praefectus classis Misenensis

praefectus vigilum

praefectus praetorio

We do not know the career path of Gaius Tattius Maximus before his appointment as a tribune in the Imperial mounted bodyguard. This could have been preceded by an earlier period of service in the praetorian cohorts (i.e. tiro, miles, evocatus Augusti then centurio), or, equally in the legions. If he was already an eques he could have joined with the rank of centurion (i.e. ex equite Romano) could also be considered.

Either way, Gaius Tattius Maximus served as tribune in the *equites singulares imperatoris/Augusti* from AD 142 to 145. He was then appointed commander of the fleet stationed in Ravenna, where he exercised command between AD 150 and 151. Then, before AD 155, his next nomination as prefect of the fleet in Misenum took place. Gaius Tattius Maximus was prefect of the *vigiles* (praefectus vigilum) between AD 156 and 158, and praetorian prefect (praefectus praetorio) from AD 158 until his death in AD 160 CE. He received consular badges (ornamenta

consularia) beforehand. He saw service in the first half of the 2nd century AD until his death in AD 160 (cf. SHA *Pius*, 8.7-8).

**Commentary:**

*Tattius* was an Italic family name that was present in Italy and the Roman provinces. There are no other *Tattii Maximi* known who could belong to the same family as Gaius Tattius Maximus. Gaius Tattius Maximus on receiving the rank of tribune in the imperial mounted bodyguard (i.e., *equites singulares Augusti*), could count on receiving at least 80,000 sesterces. By becoming a fleet commander, he received a salary of around 200,000 sesterces annually. As prefect of *vigiles* he could count on an annual amount of 300,000 sesterces, and as praetorian prefect 1,000,000 sesterces (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1042-1043; Devijver 1996, 130-131).

## Terentii

**\*L(ucius) Terentius M(arcus) f(ilius) Q(uirina tribu) Rufus**  
**-tribunus cohortis II vigilum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL II 2424=AE 2005 838=EDCS-05501788; PME T 12; Alföldy 1968, 50-51, 113, no. 99; Dobson 1978, 230, no. 110; Sablayrolles 1996, 549-550, no.10; Spaul 2000, 204; Meens 2008, 337, no. 54.

Hispania citerior/Braga/Bracara Augusta

L(ucio) Terentio / M(arcus) f(ilio) Quir(ina tribu) Rufo / praef(ecto) coh(ortis) VI Britto(num) / ((centurio)) leg(ionis) I M(inerviae) P(iae) F(idelis) don(is) don(ato) ab / Imp(eratore) Traiano bell(o) Dac(ico) / p(rimo) p(ilo) leg(ionis) XV Apoll(inaris) / trib(unus) coh(ortis) II vig(ilum) / d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Lucius Terentius Rufus was enrolled in the *tribus Quirina* and came from Bracara Augusta in Hispania Tarraconensis (cf. Kubitschek 1889, 189; PME T 12; Sablayrolles 1996, 150-151). He lived at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

**Career:**

praef(ectus) coh(ortis) VI Britto(num)  
 ((centurio)) legionis I Minaerviae p(iae) f(idelis)  
 don(is) don(atus) ab Imp(eratore) Traiano bel[l(o)] Dac(ico)  
 p(rimus) p(ilus) leg(ionis) XV Apol[l(inaris)]  
 tri(bunus) coh(ortis) II vig(ilum)

Lucius Terentius Rufus was a Roman *eques*. As the first part of the *tres militiae equestres*, he went from Spain to Germania Inferior, where around AD 102 he took commend (as prefect) of a mixed cohort (cohort VI Brittonum equitata Pia Fidelis), which was stationed there. He took part in the Second Dacian War (AD 105-107) as a centurion (centurio ex equite Romano) in

the *legio I Minervia*, stationed in Bonna (Bonn) in Germania Inferior, from where it set off for Dacia (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 363; Farnum 2005, 15). For his courage during the fighting, he was decorated with military awards (*dona militaria*) by Trajan, maybe before the end of the fighting in AD 107, or else in AD 108. Lucius Terentius Rufus was transferred to the legion XV *Apollinaris* stationed in Carnuntum in Pannonia Superior with the rank of *primus pilus*. Around AD 110 he was transferred to Rome, where he was appointed tribune of the *cohors II vigilum*. This nomination closes his equestrian career path, which could have begun after the end of the 1st century AD, and lasted until the AD 120s.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Terentius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 471-473, no. 1308). This name had been present in Roman society since the 3rd century BC (cf. Castrén 1975, 227-228, no.402; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 14 [2009] Sym-Tub, col.277). Representatives of *Terentii Rufi* are attested in Hispania Citerior.

When he started his military service in the *auxilia*, as the commander of a five hundred-strong cohort, Lucius Terentius Rufus would have received a salary of 20,000 sesterces a year. This amount increased to 60,000 sesterces per year when he became *primus pilus*, when he was a tribune in a cohort of *vigiles* he received 80,000 sesterces a year (cf. Devijver 1996, 130). Members of the council of decurions (see *decreto decurionum*) in Bracara Augusta, Hispania Tarraconensis, took care to commemorate him by funding an honorary inscription. This could mean that Lucius Terentius Rufus died childless.

## Trebi

**\*P(ublius) Trebius P(ublii) f(ilius) Cor(nelia tribu) Albanus**  
-tribunus VIII cohortis praetoriae

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL V 7256= EDH065888=EDCS-05400505; Meens 2008, 415, no. 117.

Alpes Cottiae/Susa/Segusio

P(ublio) Trebio P(ubli) [f(ilio)] / Cor(nelia tribu) Albano / tr(ibuno) coh(ortis) VIII pr(aetoriae)  
/ Ampudia C(ai) fil(ia) / Secunda uxor / et P(ublius) Trebius P(ubli) f(ilius) / Cor(nelia) Albanus  
/ [A]ppianus / [---]

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Publius Trebius Albanus was enrolled in the *tribus Cornelia*. However, it is not certain whether it was a *tribus* into which the inhabitants of Segusio (Susa) in the Alpes Cottiae were enrolled. He lived at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

### Career:

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]  
tribunus VIII cohortis praetoriae

Before being nominated as a tribune in the praetorian cohorts, Publius Trebius Albanus had to be of equestrian status, however, the earlier stages of his career are unknown. It is possible that the period of his military service could have occurred at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Trebius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 483, no. 1342). It was derived from the individual name (praenomen) *Trebius* (cf. Castrén 1975, 230-231, no. 417; Birley 2005, 128; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 14 [2009] Sym-Tub, col. 883). The wife of Publius Trebius Albanus was Ampudia Secunda, the daughter of Gaius Ampudius. Publius Trebius Albanus had a son, Publius (Publius Trebius Albanus [A]ppianus). It is possible that the family of the *Trebi* *Albani* attested in the municipium of Segusio municipium in the Alpes Cottiae, could have come from Italy. Nothing more is known about Publius Trebius Albanus.

**\*Trebius Germanus**

-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1935 156=Denkm, 79, no. 56=EDR073305=EDCS-12700094; CIL VI 224=ILS 2185= Denkm, 79, no. 55=EDR141299=EDCS-17200363; Denkm, 77-79, no.54; PIR<sup>1</sup> T 241; E. Groag, Trebius 3, RE VI, A, 2 [1937] T, col. 2271-2272; Birley 2005, 125-129, no. 20; Meens 2008, 361, no. 70.

Italia/Roma

Pro sal(ute) Imp(eratoris) / L(uci) Sep(timi) Severi Perti(nacis) / Aug(usti) et M(arci) Aur(elii) Anto(nini) Caes(aris) [[et C(ai) F]u[l]v(i)] / [[Plaut(iani) --- v(iri)] c(larissimi) sub cura / Trebi Germani trib(uni) et / Ael(i) Sabiniani ((centurionis)) / ex(ercitatoris) et / Iul(i) Martiniani / principis // col(legium) curato[r(um)] / vot(um) pos(uit) Minerv(ae) [Au]g(ustae) Ael(ius) Respectus optio / Iul(ius) Bassus Probius Neon / Ael(ius) Rodon Aur(elius) Proculi/nus Aur(elius) Museus Iul(ius) Vitalis / Candidinius Crescens / Ael(ius) Faustinus Iul(ius) Hercula/nus Aur(elius) Auluzanus Val(erius) / Proculus Turranius / Septimus Aur(elius) Mes/sor Aur(elius) Verus / Aur(elius) Quin/tilianus // cura(m) agente Apollonio Apollodoro b(ene) f(iciario) / sc(h)ola cur(atorum) dedicata Kal(endis) Ian(uariis) Rufino et Laterano co(n) s(ulibus)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Trebius Germanus is unknown. He lived at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]  
tribunus equitum singularium

Trebius Germanus was a tribune in the *equites singulares Augusti*. According to Michael Speidel (Denkm no. 54, 79), he was tribune of the second thousand-strong unit of this formation (i.e. numerus equitum singularium Augusti), who were stationed in the second, new camp (castra nova) in Rome. Before being appointed as tribune in this unit, Trebius Germanus would have to belong to the equestrian order. Unfortunately, nothing is known of his earlier or later career. The years of his military service fell at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

It is doubtful that Trebius Germanus could be directly related to the *Trebbii Germani* family, to which the consul Lucius Trebius Germanus belonged (PIR<sup>2</sup> T 321; E. Groag, Trebius 3, RE VI, A, 2 [1937] T, col. 2271-2272). Such identifications are not made any the easier by the popularity of the gentilicial name *Trebius*, which was popular both in Italy and in the Roman provinces (cf. Birley 2005, 128-129).

It is possible, although this is only a hypothesis, that Trebius Germanus before he achieved equestrian status, was descended from an Italian, plebeian family, the actual progenitor of which could have even been a freedman, liberated by a member of the *Trebbii*, or perhaps even by someone from the *Trebbii Germani* family. Nevertheless, Trebius Germanus would have had to achieved equestrian status before being nominated tribune.

## Truttedii

**\*Sex(tus) Truttedius Sex(ti) f(ilius) Pol(lia tribu) Clemens**  
-tribunus cohortis II vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1985 374=EDR079775=EDCS-08300272; CIL II 2643; CIL VI 2968=EDR135074= EDCS-19000447; CIL IX 5931=EDR015520=EDCS-17300528; PIR<sup>2</sup> T 357; Pflaum 1960-1961, 567-568, 1047, 1061, no. 216; Domaszewski, Dobson 1967, 142; Dobson 1978, 274, no. 161; Sablayrolles 1996, 567, no.50; Chausson 1997, 261-263, 265, 287, 293-294, 313, 323-324, 329-330; Meens 2008, 360, no. 69; W. Eck, BNP 14 [2009] Sym-Tub, col. 987.

Italia/Roma

Sex(to) Truttedio Sex(ti) fil(io) / Pol(lia tribu) Maximiano / fuit ad superos menses VII / Truttedius Clemens / trib(unus) coh(ortis) II vig(ilum) / et Marrinia Procula / filio karissimo

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Sextus Truttedius Clemens was enrolled in the *tribus Pollia* and came from Fanum Fortunae in Umbria (cf. Chausson 1997, 330; Meens 2008, 360). He lived at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis II vigilum  
 procurator Asturiae et Gallaeciae  
 procurator Dalmatiae et Histriae

Sextus Trutteditus Clemens could have taken what we might describe as ‘the praetorian path of service and advancement’. This meant that he could actually have started his military service from the ranks of the praetorian cohorts (tiro→miles→evocatus Augusti?). After receiving an offer to prolong his service, he probably joined one of the legions, where he received the ranks of both centurion and *primus pilus*. Whether he had equestrian status beforehand or not, he would now definitely become eligible for appointment as tribune of the *cohortis II vigilum*. Whether, after holding this command, he was appointed in turn tribune in an urban and then in a praetorian cohort we shall never know, but such a possibility cannot be completely ruled out (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 567:

‘Il a ensuite continué la carrière ordinaire d’un tribun de la garnison de Rome et après les deux autres tribunats d’une cohorte urbaine et prétorienne et le second primipilat, il est passé procureur d’Asturie et Galice’.

All the more so, because the two positions he received afterwards as procurator were graded as *ducenarius* in rank. Such appointments as procurator were granted by the emperors to those who had previously been appointed *primus pilus* for the second time (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 208):

‘et que les primipiles bis deviennent de suite procureurs de rank ducénaire’.

The two appointments as financial procurator, received during the reign of Trajan and Hadrian by Sextus Trutteditus Clemens were the culmination of his career. Therefore, his career could have started at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Trutteditus* was a name of Italian origin. This name was created by using the suffix *-idius* or *-edius* (Chase 1897, 122) and was borne by representatives of the *Trutteditii*. The *Trutteditii* are attested primarily in Italy (see: in Aemilia (CIL XI 769, CIL XI 690), Latium et Campania (CIL X 3026; CIL X 4774; CIL X 6018=ILS 6293), and Venetia et Histria (CIL V 3783; CIL V 3784; CIL V 3785; EDR163114=EDR163115=EDR163116; EDCS-08000343).

In the family of *Trutteditii Clementes*, as well as Sextus Trutteditus Clemens was his wife Marrinia Procula, and their two sons both named Sextus, that is Sextus Trutteditus Sabinus, and Sextus Trutteditus Maximianus. They both died when they were only seven months old, Sextus Trutteditus Sabinus dying in Ancona, in Picenum (CIL IX 5931), and Sextus Trutteditus Maximianus in Rome (CIL VI 2968). Marrinia Procula also died when Sextus Trutteditus Clemens held his first financial procurator’s post in Spain (i.e. procurator Asturiae et Gallaeciae).

She was buried by him in Asturica Augusta (Astroga), Hispania Citerior, the capital of the province's financial administration (CIL II 2643).

Sextus Truttadius Clemens could feel the development of his career in financial terms. Promotion to the position of *primus pilus* meant a salary of 60,000 sesterces per year (from the reign of Domitian the value of holding this office will increase to approximately 80,000 sesterces). He received 80,000 sesterces while he held the office of tribune of a cohort of *vigiles*, and he would receive the amount of 200,000 sesterces annually for both positions as imperial financial procurators (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1047, 1061; Domaszewski, Dobson 1967, 139-141).

## V

### Valerii

#### \*Valerius Herculanus

-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

#### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 228=ILS 2187=Denkm 60=EDR141297=EDCS-17200302; RMD V 454=AE 2003 1544=EDCS-36600010; Dobson 1978, 77; Meens 2008, 424, no. 125.

Italia/Roma

[---] / Cl(audius) Maximus arm(or)um cu(stos) / Aur(elius) Geminianus im(munis) / Pap(irius) Nepoti[an]us cur(ator) / Val(erius) Valentinus / Aur(elius) Serenus / Aur(elius) Ammonianus / Cl(audius) Petronianus / Asp(er) Tullionis / Eptetras Zeno / Durze Mucatra / Aur(elius) Lucidus / Domit(ius) Marinus / Iul(ius) Marinus / Aurel(ius) Bitus / Val(erius) Mansuetus / Ael(ius) Valerianus // Serapio Commari / Auza Scutio / Pomp(eius) Marcellinus / T(itus) Au[r(elius)] Ma[r]tinus / Ael(ius) Verus / Aur(elius) Valens / Iustus Victor / Arcsil(aus) Apronianus / Cl(audius) Valentianus / Eud(aemon) Arrianus / Arr(ius?) Eudaemon / Brad(ua) Probus / Caes(ius) Tertullus / Aur(elius) Servandus // Aur(elius) Ianuarius factus dec(urio) in pro(vinc)ia Syria <Ph>o<e>ncia et Aure(lius) / Maximinus fact(us) dec(urio) in pro(vincia) / Dalmatia sub / Maecio Laeto et Aemilio Papiniano p<r>(aefectis) p<r>(aetorio) <vv>(iris) em(inentissimis) / Octavio Pisone et Valerio / Herculano tribb(unis) equit(um) sing(ularium) / ddd(ominis) nnn(ostris) Auggg(ustis) et Aelio / Flaviano et Aur(elio) Lupo et / Ulpio Paeto ((centurionibus)) exercitator(um) / dedic(ata) Imp(eratoribus) M(arco) Aurelio / Antonino II [e]t P(ublio) Septimio / Geta co(n)s(ulibus) V Kal(endas) Iunias

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Valerius Herculanus could have come from Moesia (natione Moesiacus?). He lived at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

#### Career:

tribunus equitum singularium Augusti



Valerius Herculanus must have belonged to the equestrian order to be appointed as a tribune in the imperial mounted bodyguard (i.e., the *equites singulares Augusti*). In AD 205 he was the ‘junior tribune’ in this formation, being paired with Octavius Piso the ‘senior tribune’. This meant that Valerius Herculanus was given command of the second unit of horsemen, a thousand-strong, who were quartered in the second, new camp (*castra nova*) in Rome. The years of his service fell on the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Valerius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 494-499, no. 1377). The name itself was derived from the individual name (praenomen) *Valesus/Valerus*. The seat of the *Valerii* family was on the Caelius hill in Rome. Already by the period of the early republic, *gens Valeria* included various family branches such as the *Valerii Maximi* and *Valerii Publicolae*, and later also the *Valerii Flacci* and the *Valerii Messallae*. By the end of the republic, *Valerii* are attested at Praeneste, Pompeii and elsewhere, in addition to Rome. During the Imperial period, the gentilicial name *Valerius* would be one of the most popular, not only in northern Italy, but also in throughout the Roman provinces (cf. Castrén 1975, 233, no. 428; Minkova 2000, 93-95; K.- L. Elvers, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col. 169).

The family of the Valerius Herculanus presented in this biography, that is the *Valerii Herculani*, could have equally come from the Roman provinces, not from Italy, especially from Moesia, where at the turn of the first and second centuries AD there were Romans who bore this *duo nomina*, i.e. *Valerius Herculanus* (cf. CIL III 8220=EDCS-29700277, Moesia Superior). Moreover, the proper name (cognomen) *Herculanus* is thought to be typical of Moesia (cf. Denkm 579, 318: ‘Herculanus ist ein typisch moesischer Name’). Although it was also very widespread in Thrace (cf. Alföldy 1969, 215). From the mid-2nd century AD in turn, representatives of the *Valerii Herculani* are known who served in the Roman army and who were associated with Moesia (cf. AE 1960 333=AE 1977 763=EDCS-09300678, vicus Ramid(ava), Moesia Interior: ‘G(aius) Val(erius) Her[c]ulanus vet(eranus) ex stator[e] praefecti alae II Aravacor(um)’; see RMD I 50; Spaul 1994, 34-36, no. 6). So perhaps the homonymous Valerius Herculanus named in the inscription from Moesia cited above is a predecessor to the officer of the *equitum singularium Augusti* dealt with here (cf. CIL VI 3292=Denkm 579=EDR141057=EDCS-18900545: ‘D(is) M(anibus) / [Val] er(io) Herculano eq(uiti) / [sin]g(ulari) tur(ma) Tertulli / [nat(ione)] Moes(ia) i-<n>f(eriore) vix(it) / [an(nis)] XXXV mil(itavit) an(nos) XVII / [---]us Antoninus / [et A]ur(elius) Longinus et / [---]ia Maxima co(n)iu(n)x / Val<e>rius fi(lius) / b(ene) m(erenti) f(ecerunt)’; Ricci 1993b, 192, no. 18). The further fate of Valerius Herculanus is unknown.

### \*Valerius

- *tribunus cohortis praetoriae* / *χιλίαρχος των δορυφόρων*

### Sources and Bibliography:

Cass. Dio, 76.10; PIR<sup>2</sup> V 29; Dobson 1978, 279, no.168; Meens 2008, 399, no.101.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of the Valerius presented here is unknown. He lived at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

gregarius miles praetorianus  
tribunus cohortis praetoriae

Valerius took part in the campaign against the Parthians (AD 198-199). During the capture of Hatra he reported to Septimius Severus that Julius Crispus (PIR<sup>2</sup> I 286), a tribune in the praetorian cohorts, was irritated by the death of Roman soldiers who died during the assault on the city. This information became the basis for the punishment of Julius Crispus. Valerius himself, as a reward, was appointed to the rank of praetorian tribune. In such circumstances, by the will of the emperor himself, a Roman private soldier of plebeian status was appointed praetorian tribune, which was otherwise confined to the equestrian order. The years of service of Valerius fall at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

The family of Valerius presented here is unknown.

Nothing more than the account of Cassius Dio has been preserved about Valerius.

**\*C(aius) Valerius C(aii) f(ilius) Claud(ia tribu) Pansa**

**-tribunus VIII cohortis praetoriae**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL V 6513=EDR108483=EDCS-05101678; CIL V 6514; AE 2002 1762=RMD IV 348; PIR<sup>2</sup> V 159; Pflaum 1960-1961, 313-314, 974, 1050, no. 127; Dobson 1978, 260-261, no. 142; Birley 2005, 311, no. 9; Meens 2008, 359, no. 68.

Italia/Transpadana/Regio XI/Novara/Novaria  
C(aius) Valerius C(ai) f(ilius) Claud(ia tribu) Pansa flamen / divorum Vespasiani Traiani Hadriani p(rimus) p(ilus) bis / trib(unus) coh(ortis) VIII pr(aetoriae) proc(urator) Aug(usti) / provinc(iae) Britanniae / balineum quod vi consumptum fuerat ampliatis solo / et operibus intra biennium pecunia sua restituit et dedicavit / in quod opus legata quoque rei p(ublicae) testamento Albucae Candidae / uxoris suae HS((sestertia)) CC(milia) consensu ordinis amplius erogavit

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Valerius Pansa was enrolled in the *tribus Claudia* and came from Novaria (Novara), in Transpadana. He lived in the 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

[tiro:]  
 [miles?]  
 [cent]urio cohortis V Delmatarum vel cohortis VII Raetorum  
 [centurio in legione]  
 [primus pilus]  
 [tribunus cohortis vigilum]  
 [tribunus cohortis urbanae]  
 tribunus VIII cohortis praetoriae  
 p(rimus) p(ilus) bis  
 proc(urator) Aug(usti) prov(inciae) Britanniae  
 flamen divorum Vespasiani, Traiani, Hadríani  
 patronus

Gaius Valerius Pansa would have had to be of equestrian status to be nominated as a praetorian tribune. The inscription, prepared by his wife Albuca Candida, listed only the three most important functions he held. The order in which they were recorded was probably not accidental. The fact that among these functions one can read that he held the rank of *primus pilus* for the second time means that the career path of Gaius Valerius Pansa was much longer than that listed in his epitaph. It is highly probable that he started his service with the lowest military positions (see: tiro→miles), though it is not certain whether this was in the Praetorian Guard or the legions. Because probably it is his name that appears on a military diploma of veterans released from service in AD 118 (06/03 and 27/05), he probably held the rank of centurion in an auxiliary unit (cf. AE 2002 1762=RMD IV 348). The soldiers named on the diploma were discharged from two cohorts, the first of which, the *cohors V Delmatarum*, was stationed in Tingitana in Mauretania Tingitana, and the second, the *cohors VII Raetorum equitata* was quartered in Vindonissa (Windisch) in Germania Superior (see: int. al., Spaul 2000, 285-286, 301, 308-309). Importantly, soldiers from both of these units were on operations in Germania Superior in AD 116.

After (probably) serving as a centurion in the *auxilia* Gaius Valerius Pansa would have been assigned to a legion where he would have served as a centurion and then *primus pilus*. He would have next been transferred to a unit in the garrison of Rome. The inscription only mentions his service as tribune in the *cohors VIII praetoria*, but we can assume this was preceded by service as tribune in one of the cohorts of vigiles and then one of the urban cohorts. Gaius Valerius Pansa was then appointed *primus pilus*. Because the inscription makes it clear that this was for the second time, we can assume that he served in the *numerus primilipilarium*, which was stationed in the capital of the Roman state.

After this it was his turn to serve as imperial procurator. Accordingly, he was appointed imperial financial procurator in the province of Britannia, which was *ducenarius* rank. After returning to his hometown, he became its patron. He renovated and expanded the baths at his own expense and was a priest in the imperial cult of the deified Vespasian, Trajan and Hadrian. In turn, his wife was a priestess (flaminica) of the cult to the empresses (i.e. Iulia Novaria and Sabina Ticina). The years of service of Gaius Valerius Pansa fell in the first half of the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

The wife of Gaius Valerius Pansa was Albucia Candida the daughter of Marcus Candidus. Apart from Albucia Candida, no other individuals from his family are known. It is possible that he may have died childless.

Gaius Valerius Pansa when holding the three positions mentioned in the inscription dedicated to him, received a salary as *primus pilus bis* from approximately 60,000 to 80,000 sesterces per year. In turn, as a tribune of the Praetorian cohorts, he received approximately 120,000 sesterces a year, and as an imperial financial procurator 200,000 sesterces a year.

**\*C(aius) Valerius Ani(ensi tribu)? Paullinus**

**-tribunus praetorianorum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Hist.* 3.43; Jos. *BJ* 7.433-435; AE 2006 263=AE 2007 288=EDCS-44100243; PIR<sup>2</sup> V 163; Pflaum 1960-1961, 94-95, 1055, no.40; Dobson 1978, 211, no.87; Nicols 1978, 34, 81, 151; Demougin 1992, 596-597, no.702; Meens 2008, 295, no.23; W. Eck, *BNP* 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col.189.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Gaius Valerius Paullinus came from Forum Iulii (Ampus) a Roman colony in Gallia Narbonensis and therefore, perhaps, could have been included in the lists of the *tribus Aniensis* (cf. Tac. *Hist.* 3.43; Kubitschek 1889, 270 ). He lived during the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[tiro?]  
 [miles?]  
 [evocatus Augusti?]  
 [centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 [tribunus cohortis vigilum?]  
 [tribunus cohortis urbanae?]  
 tribunus praetorianorum  
 [primus pilus bis?]  
 procurator provinciae Galliae Narbonensis  
 praefectus annonae Augusti  
 praefectus Aegypti

While Tacitus's words describing Gaius Valerius Paullinus as a *strenuus miles*, i.e. 'a vigorous soldier' and as a friend of Vespasian, cannot help us much when it comes to explaining his military beginnings, further statements that he was 'respected by the praetorians' because he was once their tribune (Tac. *Hist.* 3.43: translated by Mr. Clifford H. Moore):

'et honos apud praetorianos, quorum quondam tribunus fuerat'

‘that he was esteemed by the praetorians, whose tribune he had once been’.

Although these words are indirect, they confirm his previous military career. If, at the beginning of his military career, could not boast equestrian status, he must have had to start it from the lowest levels in the Roman military hierarchy, probably praetorian cohorts. As Tacitus wrote that the praetorian guards were supposed to have ‘reverence’ (honos) for Gaius Valerius Paullinus, his words clearly suggest that such a deep interpersonal relationship could not have arisen after the maximum of three years for which he could have held the rank of praetorian tribune. This suggests that before Gaius Valerius Paullinus was given the function of imperial procurator in AD 69, he would have gone through the so-called the path of praetorian military service, which lasted at least 16 years, plus four years of the so-called active reserve.

Therefore, perhaps Gaius Valerius Paullinus performed his initial military service (tiro→miles→evocatus Augusti?) in the Praetorian Guard. After being transferred to legionary service, he was promoted to the position of centurion, and then *primus pilus*. This confirmed his equestrian status and opened the way for him to be promoted to tribune in the cohorts which made up the garrison of Rome, perhaps in a cohort of *vigiles* and in one of the urban cohorts before his service as tribune in a praetorian cohort. As he was later appointed to serve as imperial procurator in Gallia Narbonensis, which was rated as a *ducenarius* post, suggests that he would have been appointed to the rank of *primus pilus* for the second time. After his appointment as imperial procurator, still during the reign of Vespasian, Gaius Valerius Paullinus was first appointed, in AD 71, as overseer of food supplies (praefectus annonae Augusti) for the inhabitants of Rome, and in AD 73 he became prefect of Egypt.

#### **Commentary:**

The son of the tribune dealt with here was Gaius Valerius Paullinus consul in AD 107 (cos. suff.) and friend of Pliny the Younger (cf. W. Eck, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col.189).

Gaius Valerius Paullinus intended to form an independent military unit from among the Praetorian Guard dismissed from service by Vitellius. The action which he took heralded the resumption of the power struggles in the Roman state, which took place in the second half of AD 69.

#### **\*Valerius Priscianus**

-tribunus cohortis I vigillum

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI, 37983a=EDCS-21600121; Sablayrolles 1996, 576, no.6; Meens 2008, 408, no.110.

Italia/Roma

Anicetus / Val(eri?) Prisciani / trib(uni) coh(ortis) I vig(ilum) / ser(vus) hic sepultus / est vix(it) an(nos) XVI t(erra) t(ibi) l(evis)

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Valerius Priscianus is unknown. He lived during the 2nd century AD.

### **Career:**

[centurio?]  
[primus pilus?]  
tribunus cohortis I vigilum

Before being nominated as a tribune in the *cohors I vigilum* Valerius Priscianus would have had to belong to the equestrian order. He served during the 2nd century AD.

### **Commentary:**

The family of Valerius Priscianus is unknown. His name (i.e. duo nomina) appears in a funerary inscription commemorating his deceased sixteen-year-old slave *Anicetus*. It is worth mentioning, however, that people bearing the same *duo nomina*, apart from Rome, are also attested in Gallia Narbonensis, in Noricum and in Sardinia. Nothing else is known about this individual.

### **\*Valerius Proculinus**

-tribunus cohortis IV vigilum

### **Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1928 125=CIL XIV 4378=EDR106370=EDCS-11900098; Sablayrolles 1996, 560, no.33; Meens 2008, 384, no.89.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

Pro salute Imp(eratoris) Com[m]odi Antonin[i Augusti] / [[Iulio Iulian(o)] pr(aefecto) pr(aetorio)] Aelio Iulian(o) / pr(aefecto) vig(ilum) Or[bi]o Ca[e]tiano subpraef(ecto) / Rustio R[ufi]no trib(un) coh(ortis) VI vi<g>(ilum) / Vale[rio P]roculin[o (:tribuno)] coh(ortis) IIII vig(ilum) / [curam] egerunt [d]upl(ic)a(rii) coh(ortis) / [--- vig(ilum) ((centuria)) P]rimi C(aius) Asinius Vic/[tor(?) ---]ti Pal(atina tribu) L(ucius) Antonius Leo / [--- Ro]ma M(arcus) Valerius / [Chr]estus(?) Fab(ia tribu) Roma / [ded(icata) I]d(us) Iul(ias) Commo(do) Aug(usto) VI / [[M(arco) Pe]tronio Septimiano] co(n)s(ulibus) / [---] adiut(or) coh(ortis) V Hip(pone) Re(gio)

### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Valerius Proculinus is unknown. He lived at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

### **Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]  
tribunus cohortis IV vigilum

Before receiving a nomination for a tribune in the *cohors IV vigilum*, Valerius Proculus would have to be of equestrian status. In AD 190 he commanded a separate detachment of *vigiles* (i.e. vexillatio), which was stationed in Ostia. The years of his service fell on the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

The family of Valerius Proculus is unknown. Nothing further is known about Valerius Proculus.

**\*Valerius [---]**

- tribunus cohortis ... vigilum
- tribunus cohortis XIII urbanae
- tribunus cohortis ... praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL IX 4678=EDR104327= EDCS-14805716; Pflaum 1960-1961, 339-341, no. 143, 1053; Freis 1967, 83, no. 17; Dobson 1978, 274-275, no. 162; Sablayrolles 1996, 573-574, no. 57; Meens 2008, 403, no. 105.

Italia/Samnum/Regio IV/Rieti/Reate  
[---] / p(rimo) p(ilo) praef(ecto) le[g(ionis) --- trib(uno) coh(ortis) --- / vig(ilum) trib(uno) coh(ortis)] / XIII urb(anae) trib(uno) c[oh(ortis) --- pr(aetoriae) p(rimo)p(ilo) II / proc(uratori) prov(inciarum) Gallia]/rum Lug(udunensis) et Aqu[itanicae ---] / proc(uratori) pro leg(ato) pro[v(inciae) Maur(etaniae) Caes(ariensis) et -- /

- coniu]/gi et Val(erio) Iuliano f[ilio---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Valerius[---] probably came from Reate (Amatrice), Samnum). He lived at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
primus pilus  
praefectus le[g(ionis) ---]  
tribunus cohortis ... vigilum  
tribunus cohortis XIII urbanae  
tribunus cohortis ... praetoriae  
primus pilus bis  
procurator provinciarum Galliarum Lugdunensis et Aquitaniae

procurator pro leg(ato) pro[u(inciae) Maur(etaniae) Caes(ariensis)]

The first rank that Valerius[---] held recorded in the inscription dedicated to him, was that of *primus pilus*. If he was an *eques* at the start of his career, he could be nominated as a centurion (*centurio ex equite Romano*). According to the inscription he next was appointed an equestrian commander of a legion (*praefectus legionis*). After this nomination, he was sent to Rome, where he as a tribune commanded a cohort of *vigiles*, the *cohors XIII urbana* and a Praetorian cohort. As the post of procurator of the province of *Gallia Lugdunensis et Aquitaniae* was a *ducenarius* post, it cannot be ruled out, that prior to this appointment he could have held the post of *primus pilus* for the second time. The culmination of his career was probably the governorship of the province of Maur(etania) Caes(ariensis), which was also a *ducenarius* post. The years of his service fell at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

The full name of the Roman *eques* presented in this biography is not known. His burial was taken care of by his wife, whose name has not been preserved, and his son Valerius Julian. Nothing else is known about this Roman *eques*.

## Varii

**\*Varius Crispinus**

-tribunus praetorianorum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Hist.* 1.80; Suet. *Otho* 8; Plut. *Otho*, 3.4; PIR<sup>2</sup> V 275; Dobson 1978, 78, 83-84, 349, 362; Demougin 1992, 550-551, no.652; Meens 2008, 323, no.44.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Varius Crispinus is unknown. He lived during the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio]  
 primus pilus  
 tribunus cohortis praetoriae

In early March AD 69 an incident occurred in connection with the loading of weapons for soldiers from the *cohors XVII urbana* from Ostia, which were to be issued to them from the armory in the praetorian barracks. Varius Crispinus was responsible for this operation. He was killed by the praetorians, who suspected him of scheming with the senators and betraying Otho. Before receiving nomination for the rank of tribune in the praetorian cohorts, Varius Crispinus would have had to fulfill the requirements of the equestrian census. His years of service ended with his death in AD 69.



**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Varius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 501, no.1383).

This Roman family name probably was derived from the proper name (cognomen) Varus (cf. K.-L. Elvers, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col.207). The *Varii* belonged to families that inhabited Italy (including the area of Campania and Apulia) and especially the area of southern Gaul (cf. Castrén 1975, 234, no.430; Minkova 2000, 96-97). In the case of the *Varii Crispi* family, to which the Varius Crispinus presented here belonged, their location is unfortunately unknown. Nothing else is known about this individual.

**\*Varius Florus**

-tribunus cohortis I vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 4509=EDR072504=EDCS-11900222; Sablayrolles 1996, 555-556, no. 21; Meens 2008, 371, no.77.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

F(---)BRI(---) coh(or---) III v(igilum) ((centuria)) Max[i]mi / se(cutor) Iulius Baccius m(i)les coh(ortis) III v(igilum) / ((centuria)) Maximi / frumentu(m) accipit Titus Afrius Sara/pio mile(s) coh(ortis) III v(igilum) ((centuria)) Maximi miles factus VII / Idus Iu{l}ias pr(a)efecto Aemiliano su<b>pr(a)efecto Senec(cione) / M(arcus) Atteius Primit[ivu]s miles factus VII (:Idus) Iulias / Umbricio Emil[ia]no pr(a)efecto su<b>pr(a)efecto Senec(cione) accipit fru[me]ntu(m) {accipit} die primo ostio XVI / descidimus cont<u>bernales su(b) cura tribuni / V[a]ri Flori tri(buni) coh(ortis) pri(mae) v(igilum) (i)dem Cassio / Longino tri(buno) / coh(ortis) VII [Au]relio Senecione tribuno coh(ortis) IIII v(igilum) / ((centurione)) coh(ortis) III Iulio Maxim<o>t<e>s(erario) Iuli/o Proculo

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Varius Florus is unknown. He lived in the 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio]  
[primus pilus]  
tribunus cohortis I vigilum

In the AD 160s Varius Florus was Ostia with his soldiers of *cohors I vigilum*. In order to hold the post of tribune he would have to have been of equestrian status, but we know nothing of his earlier service

**Commentary:**

The family of the *Varii Flori*, to which this tribune belonged, is unfortunately unknown. The further fate of this Roman officer is unknown.

## Vectii

**\*Vectius Asper (Vettius Aper)**

-tribunus cohortis paetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

SHA *Did. Iulian.* 2.4; PIR<sup>2</sup> V 462; Meens 2008, 391, no. 94.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Vectius Asper is unknown. He lived at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

[centurio]

[primus pilus]

tribunus cohortis praetoriae

In March AD 193 Vectius Asper, together with Lucius Publicius Florianus, who was likewise a tribune of the Praetorian Guard, supported Didius Iulianus in his plans to take power in the Roman state after the murder of Pertinax. However, after Septimius Severus took over the government, the entire praetorian corps was disbanded. Therefore, the Roman officer mentioned in this biography would have been dismissed. Before being nominated as a tribune in the Praetorian cohorts, he had to fulfill the requirements of equestrian status, but we know nothing of his earlier career. He served in the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Vectius* was a name of Italian origin (cf. CIL V 247=EDR137608= EDCS-04200333: 'C(aius) Vectius C(ai) f(ilius) Pedito'). *Vectius* was a Roman name present in Italy (cf. Solin, Salomies 1994, 199). In the case of the *Vectii Asperi* family, to which the Roman presented here belonged, nothing more is known. The further fate of Vectius Asper is unknown.

## Veianii

### **\*Veianius Niger**

-tribunus cohortis praetoriae

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

Tac. *Ann.* 15.67; PIR<sup>2</sup> V 335; Demougin 1992, 478, no.576; Meens 2008, 307, no.30.

#### **Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Veianius Niger is unknown. He lived in the 1st century AD.

#### **Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis praetoriae

In AD 65 Veianius Niger was ordered to personally put to death Subrius Flavius, the tribune of the Praetorian cohorts, who was one of the participants in the conspiracy of Piso. Before becoming a praetorian tribune, he would have had to belong to the equestrian order, but we know nothing of his earlier career. The years of service of Veianius Niger would have been during the mid-1st century AD.

#### **Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Veianius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 505, no. 1401). Perhaps a certain Quintus Veianius Niger attested in Liguria could have been another member of the *Veianii Nigri* family, to which this tribune belonged (cf. EDR141648=EDCS-06300015, Augusta Bagiennorum (Bene Vagienna), Liguria: 'Quintus Veianius Q(uinti) f(ilio) Cam(ilia tribu) Niger, aedilis'). Tribunes of the Praetorian Guard, as illustrated by the example of Veianius Niger, were directed to participate in executions. Unfortunately, the further fate of this officer is unknown.

## Vergillii

### **\*M(arcus) Vergilius M(arci) f(ilius) Ter(etina tribu) Gallus Lusius**

-tribunus militum cohortis I [praetoriae]

#### **Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 4862=ILS 2690=EDR130342=EDCS-20400650; PIR<sup>2</sup> V 406; PME V 66; Pflaum 1960-1961, 23, 958, 1084, no. 7; Dobson 1978, 170-171, no. 9; Maxfield 1981, 161-162, 186, 203; Demougin 1992, 256-258, no. 301; Spaul 2000, 252; Traverso 2006, 77-78, no. 101; Meens 2008, 278, no. 8; De Carlo 2015, 168; Cafaro 2021, 378-379, no. 179.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Venafro/Venafrum

Lusia M(arci) f(ilia) Paullina / Sex(ti) Vetuleni Cerialis (:uxor) / sibi et / M(arco) Vergilio M(arci) f(ilio) Ter(etina tribu) Gallo Lusio / patri prim(o) pil(o) leg(ionis) XI praef(ecto) cohort(is) / Ubiorum peditum et equitum donato / hastis puris duabus et coronis aureis / ab divo Aug(usto) et Ti(berio) Caesare Aug(usto) praef(ecto) / fabr(um) / III trib(un) mil(itum) cohort(is) primae idio[lo]go / ad Aegyptum Iivir(o) iterum pontif(ici) / A(ulo) Lusio A(uli) f(ilio) Ter(etina tribu) Gallo fratri / trib(un) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XXII Cyrenaicae praef(ecto) / equit(um)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Marcus Vergilius Gallus Lusius was registered in the *tribus Teretina* and came from Venafrum, Latium et Campania. He lived at the turn of the 1st century BC and 1st century AD.

### Career:

[centurio?]

primus pilus legionis XI

praef(ectus) cohort(is) I Ubiorum peditum et equitum

donatus hastis puris duabus et coronis aureis ab divo Aug(usto) et Ti(berio) Caesare Aug(usto)

praefectus fabrum ter

tribunus militum cohortis I [praetoriae]

idio[lo]gus ad Aegyptum

Iivir iterum

pontifex

A Marcus Vergilius Gallus Lusius, who is mentioned in an inscription from a family tomb, the erection of which was undertaken by his daughter Lusia Paullina (PIR<sup>2</sup> L 445; cf. De Carlo 2015, 168), could indeed be identified as the praetorian tribune, as suggested by Hans Georg Pflaum (1960-1961, 23). Pflaum demonstrated from the career stages outlined in this inscription the lack of a clearly defined successive career path for officers of the Praetorian cohorts which still existed under Octavian and the early reign of Augustus. The first rank recorded in the *cursus honorum* of Marcus Vergilius Gallus Lusius was that of *primus pilus* of the *legio XI*. However, this did not necessarily mean that he was not appointed to the rank of centurion previously. After serving as *primus pilus*, he was appointed as prefect of a 'mixed' cohort of auxiliary troops, the *cohors I Ubiorum equitata*, formed from the Germanic Ubii fighting on foot and horseback, and attached to the legion. He probably participated in military operations from AD 6 to 9 (the bellum Illyricum) and in the years AD 10-14. The military awards (*dona militaria*) which he received from both Augustus and Tiberius, refer to these events. The next stage in his career was his service as a *praefectus fabrum*. He held this position for three years, and after this position he was appointed tribune in the *cohors I (praetoria)*. After serving in Rome, Marcus Vergilius Gallus Lusius was appointed as the administrator of the captured imperial estates in Egypt (idio[lo]gus ad Aegyptum) with the rank of *ducenarius*. After serving as financial procurator, he left the imperial service and returned to Venafrum, where he held the city *duovir* office for two terms. He was also a priest (pontifex) there. The years of his service fell during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Vergilius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 513, no. 1425).

*Vergilius* was a family name created by adding the suffix *-ilius*. It was very popular in Gallia Cisalpina. The *Vergilii* are attested also in Praenestae, Amiternum, Minturnae, Naples and Venafrum (cf. Schulze 1904, 457-458; Castrén 1975, 237, no. 444; K.-L. Elvers, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col. 295). Marcus Vergilius Gallus Lusius was originally named Aulus Lusius. It is clear from the elements of his name that he was adopted by one Marcus Vergilius (cf. Salomies 1992, 24). In addition to his daughter Lusia Paullina, who was the wife of Sextus Vettulenus Cerialis, commander (legatus) of the *legio V Macedonica*, he also had a son Aulus Lusius (see A(ulus) Lusius A(uli) f(ilius): PIR<sup>2</sup> L 434) and originally belonged to the *Lusii* family. Another relative was Aulus Lusius Gallus (tribunus militum legionis XXII, praefectus equitum), who may have been the son of his paternal uncle (patruelis) and who was also an *eques*, achieved the rank of military tribune and commander of an auxiliary cavalry unit. A freedwoman from Venafrum called Lusia Thais is also known (cf. Salomies 1992, 53; De Carlo 2015, 168).

Taking the example of the career of Marcus Vergilius Gallus Lusius, he held four military positions to which Roman officers of equestrian rank could be promoted before the AD 40s, when Claudius took power. First, to the rank of legionary *primus pilus*, which was probably preceded by the rank of centurion. Then the position of commander (i.e. praefect) of a unit of Roman auxiliary troops. This was followed by an appointment as tribune in the First [Praetorian] Cohort. He was subsequently nominated as a *praefectus fabrum*, a position he held for three years. This post was initially related to equipping Roman soldiers with weapons and other military equipment (i.e. logistics). All these appointments contributed to him receiving the nomination for the position of imperial procurator, with the rank of *ducenarius*, of the imperial private estates (res privata) in Egypt. This dictated the pattern of service and career paths that would apply in future to officers who, as cohort tribunes, served as part of military formations that made up the garrison of the Roman capital.

## Vettii

**\*M(arcus) Vettius M(arci) f(ilius) Ani(ensi tribu) Valens**

- tribunus cohortis V vigilum
- cohortis XII urbanae
- cohortis III praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XI 395=ILS 2648=EDR175577=EDCS-24600984; AE 1968 161=CIL XI 6059; PIR<sup>2</sup> V 495; PME V, p. 857; Durry 1938, 132; Pflaum 1960-1961, 74-75, 962-963, 1049, no. 32; Freis 1967, 78, no. 1, 82, no. 4; Mench 1968, 321-324, no. 193; Keppie 1971, 152-153; Dobson 1978, 198-200, no.69; Maxfield 1981, 211; Le Roux 1982, 293, no. 9; Demougin 1992, 486-489, no. 588; Sablayrolles 1996, 540-541, no. 2; 579-580, no. 2; Meens 2008, 300, no. 26; Tomlin 2018, 6-8, no. 1.04.

Italia/Aemilia/Regio VIII/Rimini/Ariminum

M(arco) Vettio M(arci) f(ilio) Ani(ensi) tribu / Valenti / mil(iti) coh(ortis) VIII pr(aetoriae) benef(iciario) / praef(ecti) pr(aetorio) / donis donato bello Britan(nico) / torquibus armillis phaleris / evoc(ato) Aug(usti) corona aurea donat(o) / ((centurioni)) coh(ortis) VI vig(ilum) ((centurioni)) / stat(or)um ((centurioni)) coh(ortis) XVI urb(anae) / ((centurioni)) c(o)h(ortis) / II pr(aetoriae) exercitatori equit(um) speculatorum / princip(i) / praetori(i) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) ex trec(enario) / [p(rimo) p(ilo)] leg(ionis) VI / Victr(icis) donis donato ob res prosper(e) / gest(as) contra Astures torq(uibus) phaler(is) arm(illis) / trib(un) coh(ortis) V vig(ilum) trib(un) coh(ortis) XII / urb(anae) trib(un) coh(ortis) / III pr(aetoriae) [p(rimo) p(ilo) II] leg(ionis) XIII / Gem(inae) Mart(iae) Vic(tricis) / proc(uratori) Imp(eratoris) [[Neronis]] Caes(aris) / Aug(usti) prov(inciae) Lusitan(iae) / patron(o) coloniae speculator(es) X h(onoris) c(ausa) / C(aio) Luccio Telesino C(aio) Suetonio Paulino co(n)s(ulibus)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Marcus Vettius Valens was enrolled in the *tribus Aniensis* and came from Ariminum (colonia, municipium) in Aemilia. He lived in the 1st century AD.

### Career:

[tiro]  
 miles cohortis VIII praetoriae  
 benef(iciarius) praef(ecti) pra(etorio)  
 donis donato bello Britan(nico) torquibus, armillis, phaleris  
 evoc(atus) A(ugusti)  
 corona aurea donatus  
 ((centurio)) cohortis VI vigilum  
 ((centurio)) statorum  
 ((centurio)) cohortis XVI urbanae  
 ((centurio)) cohortis II praetoriae  
 ((centurio)) cohortis I praetoriae  
 exercitator equit(um) speculatorum  
 princeps praetori(i)  
 [((centurio))] leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) ex trec(enario)  
 [p(rimus) p(ilus)] leg(ionis) VI Victr(icis)  
 donis donato ob res prosper(e) gest(as) contra Astures torq(uibus), phaler(is), arm(illis)  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) V vig(ilum)  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) XII urb(anae)  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) III pr(aetoriae)  
 [p(rimus) p(ilus) bis] leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) Mart(iae) Victr(icis)  
 proc(urator) imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) [Neronis] Aug(usti) prov(inciae) Lusitan(iae)  
 patron(us) coloniae

At the start of his military career Marcus Vettius Valens was probably not of equestrian status, he was more probably from the class of Roman decurions from the area of Ariminum. He probably entered service in the praetorian cohorts around AD 28, when he was around 17 years old (cf. Tomlin 2018, 7: 'Vettius Valens was in his mid-50s when this inscription was erected [i.e. AD 66]. In AD 43 when he was decorated for his part in the invasion, he was

already quite a senior guardsman, since he was attached to the staff of the commander of the Guard before completing his 16 years' service and being retained as an *evocatus*' (i.e. *evocatus Augusti*) in AD 43, which took place during the fighting in Britain and, when Marcus Vettius Valens had already completed the basic period of 16 years of service (cf. Keppie 1971, 152; Maxfield 1981, 189). Marcus Vettius Valens set out on the expedition to Britain alongside Claudius (cf. Kienast, Eck, Heil 2017, 82).

However, before the reported events take place, it is worth going back to the beginnings of the military service of Marcus Vettius Valens. In the period between AD 28 and 40 he went through the stages of first being a praetorian recruit, and then, after taking an oath (*sacramentum*), obtained the status of a full-fledged soldier of the praetorian cohorts (*probatus*→*tiro*→*miles cohortis VIII praetoriae* - cf. Davies 1989, 19). He served for a period of approximately 12 years in the *cohors VIII praetoria* to which he had been assigned. Within it, as a full-fledged Roman soldier (*legitimus miles*), he was part of one of the *centuriae* and a member of one of its ten tent-parties/squad (i.e., *contubernium*). These consisted of 6 to 10 soldiers and would occupy one room in the praetorian barracks building, where soldiers from one century were quartered. During military operations outside the permanent camp, the *contubernales* lived together in one tent and were also required to serve together. One of its soldiers and the so-called military companions (i.e., *contubernales*).

In the year 41 AD Marcus Vettius Valens obtained the status of one of the praetorian orderlies-adjutants (*beneficiarius praefecti praetorio*) in the staff (*officium praefecti*) of Rufrius Pollio who, in the years AD 41-43, together with Catonius Justus, was one of the prefects of the praetorium (cf. Absil 1997, 22, 31, 35, no. 8, 131, no. 9, 132; Ruciński 2013, 76), and who, in AD 43 accompanied Emperor Claudius on his expedition to Britain. In this way Marcus Vettius Valens joined the so-called *duplicarii*, i.e. a category of soldiers who received double pay. The *officium praefecti* included a total of about 35 *beneficarii*, who were assigned various tasks, including those of an administrative nature (cf. Domaszewski, Dobson 1967, 40; Le Roux 1982, 269; Davies 1989, 44; A.R. Menéndez Argüin, ERA I [2015] A-Eas, 5-10). The exercise of this function coincided with Marcus Vettius Valens's expedition to Britain, where he received military awards (*dona militaria*) and where he received an offer to continue military service (i.e. *evocatus Augusti*). Probably as early as AD 45/46, when he was already around 34/35 years old, he was nominated as a centurion in the *cohors VI vigilum*. The next promotion transferred him to a branch of the Roman military gendarmerie, where he also held command (*centurio statorum*). Then he was nominated centurion in the *cohors XVI urbana*. Marcus Vettius Valens, presented here, was appointed centurion in the praetorian cohorts. The first posting was as centurion in the *cohors II praetoria* (cf. CIL XI 6059=AE 1068 161=EDR074856=EDCS-23100545: 'c(o)[hor(te)] / II pr(aetoria) ((centuria)) Vetti Valentis'), and then as centurion in the *cohors I praetoria* (cf. CIL VI 2430=EDR102595=EDCS-18500074: 'mil(liti) coh(ortis) I pr(aetoria) ((centuria)) Vetti Valentis'). He was also entrusted with the post of an instructor, also with the rank of centurion, of the praetorian *speculatores* (*exercitator equit(um) speculatorum*-cf. ILS 2089: 'D(is) M(anibus) G(aio) Cesennio Senecioni c(enturioni) c(o)hor(tis) II pr(aetoriae) p(iae) v(indicis) exercitatori equitum pr(aetorianorum)'); Tomlin 2018, no. 8.19, 192-193). The *speculatores* were praetorian guardsmen delegated from their *centuriae*, from individual praetorian cohorts, and who, due to their mastery of e.g. horse riding, were part of a separate

unit from which praetorian *speculatores* served directly under the ruler of the Roman state (cf. Speidel 1994, 21-23).

The next post listed in the inscription honouring Marcus Vettius Valens, is the position of *princeps praetorii*. In this case the *praetorium* mentioned is the imperial *praetorium* in Rome, rather than the *praetorium* of any governor of a Roman province (cf. Dobson, Breeze 1993a, 107; Cesarik 2014, 98-102:

Hence, once again I must stress that in this case, the remarks by Borghesi and Domaszewski should be accepted. Consequently, I consider that this function, in the case of Q. Raecius Rufus and M. Vettius Valens, without doubt should be linked to the Emperor's praetorium and not the governor's (cf. Cesarik 2014, 110; Tomlin 2018, 7).

Still during the reign of Claudius, probably before AD 53, Marcus Vettius Valens found himself transferred to Poetovio (Ptuj) in Pannonia, where he was probably appointed centurion in the *legio XIII Gemina* (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 368; Farnum 2005, 23). The phrase *ex trecenario* on the same line suggests that he held this post after the *trecenario*.

We could understand *trecenario* as a title given to a centurion who had performed the function of centurion in the three formations that made up the garrison of Rome, in the cohorts of *vigiles*, in the urban cohorts and then in the praetorian cohorts, as indeed Marcus Vettius Valens had done earlier in his career (cf. Cesarik 2014, 107-108, 110).

In the case of the Roman officer presented here, the phrase *ex trecenario* may mean that he held the post of commander of the unit of praetorian *speculatores*. The unit could have numbered 300 praetorian guards, organized into three centuries, each of which could have had a separate commander. The officer in charge of this unit could have been called a *trecenarius*, holding the rank of senior centurion (cf. Cesarik 2014, 110).

After serving as a centurion in the *legio XIII Gemina* Marcus Vettius Valens was transferred to the *legio VI Victrix*, which was stationed in Legio (Leon) in Spain. Here, already during the reign of Nero, probably in the second half of the AD 50s, he received military awards (*dona militaria*) for fighting against the Asturians (*contra Astures*), and the rank of legionary *primus pilus* (cf. Jones 1976, 46; Le Roux 1982, 105-106). This nomination meant that he received equestrian status, if he did not possess it before. Therefore, Marcus Vettius Valens, at the end of the AD 50s, was assigned to the garrison in Rome, where he was appointed tribune in the *cohors V vigilum*, then in the *cohors XII urbana*, and finally in the *cohors III praetoria*. Around AD 61/62 he was again appointed *primus pilus* in the legion XIV *Gemina* (i.e., p(rimus) p(ilus) bis legionis XIII Geminae Martiae Victricis) (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> V 495; J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 368; Farnum 2005, 23). He could have served in this legion in Britannia. Then, by the will of Emperor Nero, he was appointed imperial financial procurator in Lusitania (after AD 64) in the rank of *ducenarius* (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1049; Maxfield 1981, 213 : 'Vettius Valens ,,,, who by AD 66 was holding his first procuratorial post'). According to the content of his inscription, which was made in AD 66, and erected by ten praetorians from the *speculatores*, he was also titled as the patron of the colony of Ariminum, from which he came (cf. PIR<sup>2</sup> V 495; see also Kubitschek 1889, 95: 395 (a. 66) ~ 383 'hunc titulum M. Vettio Valenti provincia



Britannia patrono posuit'). The military career of Marcus Vettius Valens lasted throughout the first half of the 1st century AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Vettius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 518-519, no. 1443). This name was popular in northern Italy (cf. Castrén 1975, 239, no. 454; Minkova 2000, 98-99; J. Bartels, BNP 15 [2010] Tuc-Zyt Addenda, col. 357). Representatives of the *Vettii Valentes* were present in Ariminum as early as the 1st century BC (cf. CIL XI 402=EDR136793=EDCS-20401841). The son of Marcus Vettius Valens in turn bore the same *duo nomina* name form i.e. Marcus Vettius, who lived at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD and belonged to the Roman senatorial class. It was he who, as a legate, commanded the *legio XV Apollinaris*, based at Satala (Kelkit) in Cappadocia during Hadrian's reign (cf. CIL XI 383=EDR136378=EDCS-20401824; CIL XI 421=ILS 6662=EDR177799=EDCS-24600989; PIR<sup>2</sup> V 495; Birley 2005, 272, no. 3; Farnum 2005, 23; Tomlin 2018, 261-262, no. 10.24).

Inscriptions coming from Rome of soldiers of the praetorian and urban cohorts bearing the genitive *Vettii* could refer probably to Marcus Vettius Valens whilst holding the rank of centurion (CIL VI 32710=EDR106712=EDCS-22500025: 'mil(es) coh(ortis) XI pr(aetoriae) [((centuria))] Vetti?'; AE 1926 46=EDR072982=EDCS-16200912: 'mil(es) coh(ortis)---] urb(anae) (centuria) Vetti?').

One can see how the salary of Marcus Vettius Valens grew as his career advanced: as a private praetorian about 3,000 sesterces per year; as a *beneficarius* of the prefect's praetorium 6,000 sesterces per year; as *evocatus Augusti* 8,000 to 9,000 sesterces per year; as centurion 18,000 to 20,000 sesterces per year; as *primus pilus* 60,000 sesterces per year, as tribune of a cohort of *vigiles* 80,000 sesterces per year; as tribune of an urban cohort 100,000 sesterces per year; as tribune of a praetorian cohort 120,000 sesterces per year; and as imperial financial procurator in Lusitania 200,000 sesterces per year.

## Vibii

### \*P(ublius) Vibius P(ublili) f(ilius) Marianus

- tribunus cohortis IIII vigilum
- cohortis XI urbanae
- cohortis X praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 1636=ILS 1361=AE 1978 344=EDR111446=EDCS-18100442; R. Hanslik, Vibius 38, RE VIII, A, 2 [1958] V, col. 1972-1973; PIR<sup>2</sup> V 555; Pflaum 1960-1961, 705-706, 993, 1045, no.263; Freis 1967, 83, no. 24; Dobson 1978, 283, no. 173; Sablayrolles 1996, 573, no. 56; Petrovitsch 2006, 218-219, no. R.04; Meens 2008, 404, no. 106; Faure 2013, 811-813, no. 301.

Italia/Roma

D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum) / P(ublili) Vibi P(ublili) f(ili) Mariani e(gregiae) m(emoriae) / v(iro) proc(uratori) / et praesidi prov(inciae) Sardiniae p(rimo) p(ilo) bis / trib(uno) coh(ortium)

X pr(aetoriae) XI urb(anae) IIII vig(ilum) / praef(ecto) leg(ionis) / II Ital(icae) p(rimo) p(ilo) leg(ionis) III Gall(icae) / ((centurioni)) frument(ariorum) / oriundo ex Ital(ia) Iul(ia) Dertona / patri dulcissimo / et Reginiae Maxim(a)e matri / karissimae / Vibia Maria Maxima c(larissima) f(emina) fil(ia) et / her(es)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

Publius Vibius Marianus came from Dertona in Liguria and was probably registered in the *tribus Pomptina*. He lived at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

### Career:

vir e(gregiae) m(emoriae)  
 ((centurio)) frument(arius)  
 p(rimus) p(ilus) leg(ionis) III Gall(icae)  
 praef(ectus) leg(ionis) II Ital(icae)  
 tribunus cohortis IIII vigilum  
 cohortis XI urbanae  
 cohortis X praetoriae  
 p(rimus) p(ilus) bis  
 proc(urator) et praeses prov(inciae) Sardiniae

Publius Vibius Marianus was probably an equestrian when he began his military service. Therefore, he might have started with the rank of centurion (*centurio ex equite Romano*) in the imperial secret police (*centurio frumentarius*), which was organized during Hadrian's rule. He was then sent to Raphanae in Syria, where the legion III *Gallica* was stationed. It was there that he was nominated *primus pilus*. He was then appointed prefect of the legion II *Italica*, which was stationed in Noricum (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 363; Farnum 2005, 17). He was then delegated to Rome, where he was nominated as a tribune in the *cohors IV vigilum*. Then he was appointed tribune in the *cohortis XI urbana*, and then in turn in the *cohors X praetoria*. After these three appointments to the position of tribune within the formations that were part of the Roman garrison, he was again appointed *primus pilus*. He would have held this position in the so-called *numerus primipilarius*, stationed in Rome. These military posts he could have all held in the 2nd century AD, but the position of governor of Sardinia with the rank of *ducenarius* he would have held at the beginning of the 3rd century AD. Therefore, the years of service of Publius Vibius Marianus fell at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

### Commentary:

The gentilicial name *Vibius* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 521-522, no. 1449). It was popular throughout the Roman state (cf. Minkova 2000, 99). The *Vibii* were present more widely in Liguria. Publius Vibius Marianus had a daughter, Julia Dertona, who entered the Roman senatorial class through marriage. The further fate of this Roman equestrian is unknown.

## Virgii

### \*A(ulus) Virgius L(ucii) f(ilius) Marsus

-tr(ibunus) mil(itum) in praet(orio) divi Aug(usti) cohortis XI praetoriae

-tr(ibunus) mil(itum) in praet(orio) Ti(berii) Caesaris Aug(usti) cohort(is) IV praetoriae

#### Sources and Bibliography:

AE 1978 286=EDR077123=EDCS-09200241; Demougin 1992, 268-272, no. 318; Meens 2008, 273, no. 30; Cafaro 2021, 381, no. 184.

Italia/Samnum/Regio IV/Lecce nei Marsi/Annius vicus

A(ulo) Virgio L(uci) f(ilio) Marso / prim(o) pil(o) leg(ionis) III Gallicae / iterum praef(ecto) castr(orum) Aegy(pti) / praef(ecto) fabr(um) tr(ibunus) mil(itum) in praet(orio) / divi Aug(usti) et Ti(berii) Caesaris Aug(usti) / cohort(ium) XI et III praetoriar(um) / IIIvir(o) quinq(uennali) delato hon/ore ab dec(urionibus) et popul(o) in col(onia) Troad(ensium) / Aug(usta) et Marru(v)io testamento / dedit vicalibus Anninis imagin(es) / Caesarum argentias(!) quinque / et sestertia X milia / vicales Annini{s} honor(is) / causa

#### Ancestry and lifespan:

Aulus Virgius Marsus came from Marruvium in Samnum and may have been enrolled in the *tribus Segia*. He lived at the turn of the 1st century BC and 1st century AD.

#### Career:

prim(us) pil(us) leg(ionis) III Gallicae iterum

praef(ectus) castr(orum)

praef(ectus) fabr(um)

tr(ibunus) mil(itum) in praet(orio) divi Aug(usti) et Ti(berii) Caesaris Aug(usti) cohort(ium) XI et III praetoriar(um)

IIIvir quinq(uennalis) delato honore ab dec(urionibus) et popul(o) in col(onia) Troad(ensium) Aug(usta) et Marru[u]io

Aulus Virgius Marsus may have originally come from the class of Roman decurions and was not of the Roman *eques*. He began his military service in one of the Roman legions during the rule of Augustus. In the legions he managed to achieve the rank of *primus pilus* twice. He received the latter rank while serving in the legion III *Gallica* in Syria. He was then sent to Egypt, where he served as camp prefect (*praefectus castrorum*). It seems, judging by the contents of the inscription, he achieved equestrian status by serving as a *praefectus fabrum*. Because it was only after holding this position he was nominated as a tribune in the 11th and 4th praetorian cohorts, which were part of the praetorium of Augustus and Tiberius. These cohorts serving alongside both emperors and stationed in Rome itself, thus formed the garrison of the capital city. The inscription probably preserves the order in which he held these commands, in the final years of the reign of Augustus and the opening years of Tiberius' reign. Afterwards he held civic office in Alexandria Troas and Marruvium (*quattuorvir quinquennalis*). He was also

associated with the inhabitants of *vicus Anninus* in Samnium. The years of service of Aulus Virgius Marsus fell during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius.

**Commentary:**

*Virgius* was an Italic name. It is unique (cf. Solin, Salomies 1994, 210). The family Aulus Virgius Marsus is unknown. We know nothing further about Aulus Virgius Marsus.

**U**

**Ulpii**

**\*M(arcus) Ulpus Constantinus**

**-tribunus cohortis vigilum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 220=ILS 2163=EDR121851=EDCS-17200298; Dobson 1978, 360; Sablayrolles 1996, 561-562, no. 37; Meens 2008, 423, no. 124.

Italia/Roma

Imp(eratoribus) Severo et Antonino Augg(ustis) / [[et Getae Caes(ari)]] «Brit{t}an(n)icis p(er) p(etuis)» et Iuliae Aug(ustae) matri / Augg(ustorum) et castror(um) / [[et Fulviae Plautillae Aug(ustae) C(aio) Fulvio Plautiano / pr(aefecto) pr(aetorio)]] / c(larissimo) v(iro) II [[P(ublio) Septimio Geta]] II / co(n)s(ulibus) C(aio) Iunio Rufino pr(aefecto) C(aio) Iunio / Balbo s(ub) pr(aefecto) / M(arco) Ulpio Constantino tr(ibunus) C(aio) Atticio Sperato / ((centurione)) / Genio (centuriae) ii qui frument(o) publ(ico) incisi sunt Kal(endis) Marti(is) / de suo posuerunt quorum nomina infra scripta sunt milites / fact(i) / Anullino II et Frontone co(n)s(ulibus) [...]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Marcus Ulpus Constantinus is unknown. He lived at the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]  
 [primus pilus?]  
 tribunus cohortis IV [vigilum?]

In order to receive a nomination as tribune in the *cohors IV [vigilum?]*, Marcus Ulpus Constantinus will have had to be of equestrian status. The years of his service fell on the turn of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

The gentilicial name *Ulpus* was a name of Italian origin (Kakoschke 2006, 488-490, no. 1360). This name widely given out during the reign of the Emperor Trajan. It was widespread in the Danube provinces (cf. Minkova 2000, 91). The family of the this individual is unknown. It is possible that a member of *Ulpia* family (i.e., gentilis) to which Marcus Ulpus Constantinus discussed here belonged, may have been a certain Ulpia Constantina and her family who lived in Dacia, in Apulum (Alba Iulia - cf. CIL III 1203=EDCS-15900487, at the turn of the 2nd century AD and 3rd century AD: 'D(is) M(anibus) / Ulpiae Constan/tinae quae vixit an/nis XVI mensib(us) VIII / Ulp(ius) Congonius vet(eranus) / ex dec(urione) et Aelia Vale/ria parentes infeli/cissimi filiae pientissim(ae)'). Nothing further is known of Marcus Ulpus Constantinus.

**\*M(arcus) Ulpus Proculus**

**-tribunus cohortis I vigilum Gordianae**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 1092= EDR110586= EDCS-17600037; Dobson 1978, 359; Fitz 1983, 151; Sablayrolles 1996, 568-569, no. 52; Meens 2008, 448, no. 146.

Italia/Roma

[Furiae Sabiniae] / [Tranquillinae] / [Sanctissimae Aug(ustae)] / [coniugi d(ominis) n(ostri)] / [M(arci) Antoni] / [Gordiani] / [Pii Felic(is) Aug(usti)] // [Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M(arco) Antonio Gordiano] / [Pio Felic(i) Aug(usto) pontif(ici) maximo] / [trib(unicia) pot]est(ate) IIII co(n)s(uli) II proco(n)s(uli) p(atr)ia p(atr)iae / [r]estitutori orbis / [Cn(aeus) Dom]itius Philippus praef(ectus) vigil(um) / [- M]arcius Montanus cur(ator) coh(ortium) / vig(ilum) Gordianarum / [M(arcus)] Ulpus Proculus trib(unus) coh(ortis) I vig(ilum) / Gordianae et centuriones / C(aius) Cassius Philocles / M(arcus) Aurelius Proclianus / P(ublius) Aelius Herculanus / [devoti numini maie]statique eorum

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of Marcus Ulpus Proculus is unknown (cf. Sablayrolles 1996, 152). He lived in the 3rd century AD.

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis I vigilum Gordianae

Before becoming a tribune Marcus Ulpus Proculus must have possessed equestrian status. He is attested at some point in the AD 240s (cf. Fitz 1983, 151, 165-168).

**Commentary:**

The family of this Roman officer is unknown. *Proculus*, i.e., the proper name (cognomen) carried by this *equus*, was one of the most frequent of Roman *cognomina* (cf. Kajanto 1965, 29-30, 40).

It is possible that a representative of the *Marci Ulpii Proculi* family to which Marcus Ulpus Proculus discussed here belonged, may have been a certain Marcus Ulpus Proculus who lived at the turn of the 1st century AD and 2nd century AD. He was originally one of the slaves (imperial slave) who was later freed from slavery. And, as a freedman, he held a subordinate position in the fiscal administration dealing with taxes or with the *annona* (i.e. *tabularius fisci Alexandrini*). He probably came from Puteoli (i.e., Pozzuoli, Latium et Campania/Regio I-cf. AE 1901 171=EDR071799=EDCS-16800411: 'Dis Manibus / M(arci) Ulpi Proculi / tabulari(i) fisci / Alexandrini / Domitiani Caesaris / vernae et Augustor(um) / liberto qui / vixit ann[is---]'; cf. Berger 1953, 729; Camodeca 1994, 114: 'tabularius fisci alexandrini, ufficio probabilmente connesso con l'annona'). Nothing further is known of this individual.

**\*[---]ilius Pomponianus**

-tribunus cohortis VI vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 4501=AE 1912 108=EDR072502=EDCS-11900215; Sablayrolles 1996, 557, no. 25; Meens 2008, 375, no. 81.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

Coh(ors) III (centuria) Prisci / Prisco et Apollinare co(n)s(ulibus) / [-]hi desc-e>(n)derunt Ostis Idib(us) Aug(ustis) / [---]jilio Pomponiano tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) VI / [--- No ?]mentano ((centurione)) Albanio Aphro / [--- op]tione / [---]EM f[rumentum p(ublicum) a(ccepit)? ---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of [---]ius Pomponianus is unknown (cf. Sablayrolles 1996, 151).

**Career:**

[centurio?]

[primus pilus?]

tribunus cohortis VI vigilum

Before receiving the nomination for a tribune in the *cohors VI vigilum*, [---]ius Pomponianus would have to be of equestrian status. In AD 169 he commanded a separate subunit of the *cohors VI vigilum* which served in the port of Ostia. His years of service fell in the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

The family of this Roman officer is unknown. The proper name (cognomen) Pomponianus was rare (cf. Kajanto 1965, 153). The further fate of the individual presented here is unknown.

**\*[---]us Pudens**

**-tribunus cohortis VII vigilum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 4500=AE 1912 239=EDR072537=EDCS-11900214; Sablayrolles 1996, 557, no.24; Meens 2008, 374, no. 80.

Italia/ Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica

L(ucio) Venuleio Apro[nia]no II / L(ucio) Sergio Paul[lo] II co(n)s(ulibus) / M(arco) Bassaeo Rufo pr(aefecto) [vig(illum) V]er[io] Chari[one] s(ub)pr(aefecto) / L(ucio) Aemilio Rufo tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) II [II ---]o Pudente / tr(ibunus) coh(ortis) VII ((centurionibus)) Quintio Valeria[no coh(ortis)] VI Iulio / Martiale coh(ortis) VII Rufrio Octobre coh(ortis) I Opilio Dext[ro] / coh(ortis) II Iuventio Rixione optione sub cura eo[rum ii] / qui d<e>scenderunt Id(ibus) Decembr(ibus) ((centuria)) Marc[iana(?)] ---] / Felic[iter] / C(aio) Aemilio C(ai) f(ilio) [---] Arn(ensi) (:centurione cohortis) VII felic[iter] [...] / titulus dedic(at)us VI Id(us) Mart(ias) isdem co(n)s(ulibus)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of [---]us Pudens is unknown. He lived in the 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

**-tribunus cohortis VII vigilum**

Before receiving a nomination for a tribune in one of the cohorts of *vigiles*, [---]us Pudens would have had to belong to the equestrian order. In AD 169 he commanded a subunit of the *vigiles* who were stationed in Ostia. He served during the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

The family of the tribune presented here is unknown. The personal name (cognomen) *Pudens* was widespread in Italy and in the West. This name referred to the human body and mind, mental qualities and moderation (cf. Minkova 2000, 283). The further fate of the officer presented here is unknown.

**\*[---]us Rufi[n]us**  
**-tribunus cohortis ... vigilum**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 4502= ILS 2164= AE 1912 109=AE 1912 241= EDR072539= EDCS-17200019; Saxer 1967, 111, no. 341; Virlouvét 1995, 274, footnote no. 92; Sablayrolles 1996, 558, no. 28; Meens 2008, 381, no. 86.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica  
Coh(ors) [--- Felix ((centuria)) Papiri / Cervid[i]o Scaevola pr(aefecto) / Ulpio Archelao s(ub)p(raefecto) / Pom[---]o Corne[l]iano tr(ibunus) / [---]o Rufi[n]o tr(ibunus) / [---] Id(ibus) Aug(ustis) in [I]dus Dec(embres) / M(arcus) Antonius M(arcus) f(ilius) Verna f(rumentum) p(ublicum) a(ccipit) d(ie) XXII o(stio) XXVII K(ausa) C(ognita) [...]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of [---]us Rufi[n]us is unknown. He lived in the 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

tribunus cohortis ... vigilum

[---]us Rufi[n]us, before being nominated as a tribune in a cohort of *vigiles*, would have to possess equestrian status. In AD 175 he commanded a subunit of *vigiles* serving in Ostia. He served during the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

The family of the *eques* presented here is unknown. *Rufi[n]us*, i.e. the proper name (cognomen) carried by this officer, was derived from the gentilicial name *Rufius* (cf. Kajanto 1965, 27-28). The further fate of this officer is unknown.

## Ignoti

**Ignotus (AE 1997 1765)**

**\*T(itus) [---]ius Ce[---]**  
**-tribunus equitum singularium Augusti**

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1997 1765=ZPE 1997, 246-248, no.9=RMD V 379=EDCS-36600029; Meens 2008, 271, no.1.

Provincia incerta



[Imp(erator) Caesar divi Traiani Parthi]ci f(ilius) di/[vi Nervae n(epos) Traianus Had]rianus / [Aug(ustus) pontifex maximus trib]unic(ia) / [potest(ate) --- co(n)s(ul) ---] / [equitibus qui inter] sin[gulares] / [militaverunt quibus p]raeest T(itus) [---]ius Ce/[---] quis et] viceni[s plur]ibusve / [stipendiis emeritis dimissis ho]nes/[ta missione quorum n]omina [su]b/[scripta sunt ipsis] liberis post[eris(que)] / [eorum civitat]em dedit et c[onu(bium)] / [cum uxoribu]s qu[as tunc habuissent // ] stip[e]ndi(i)s em[eritis dimissis] / [hones]ta [mis]sion[e quorum] / [nomina subscri]pta [sunt ipsis libe]/ris [pos]te[ri]sq(ue) [eorum civita]/tem [de]dit et [conubium---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of the tribune presented here T(itus) [---]ius Ce[---] is unknown. He lived in the 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

tribunus equitum singularium Augusti

The tribune presented here had to belong to the equestrian order before receiving the nomination.

**Commentary:**

His name and family are not known. The further fate of this outfit is unknown.

**Ignotus (EDR006546=EDCS-52602934)**

\*[---]mus

-tribunus cohortis VI vigilum

**Sources and Bibliography:**

EDR006546=EDCS-52602934; Sablayrolles 1996, 576, no. 63; Meens 2008, 464, no. 159.

[---]mo praef(ecto) / [---] s]ubpraef(ecto) / [---]amo trib(uno) / [---] co]h(ortis) III vig(ilum)

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Origin unknown. The inscription dates to the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

**Career:**

tribunus cohortis VI vigilum

Unknown but the tribune presented here had to belong to the equestrian order before receiving the nomination.

**Commentary:**

He is unknown.

**\*Ignotus (CIL X 1711)**

-tribunus cohortis ... praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL X 1711=ILS 2695=EDR161581=EDCS-11500648; Pflaum 1960-1961, 959, no. 14, 33; Dobson 1978, 191, no. 56; Meens 2008, 292, no 20.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Miseno/Misenon/Miseno/Misenum

[--- centurioni] / leg(ionis) VII Macedonic(ae) pr[imo pilo] / leg(ionis) IIII Scythic(ae) trib(un)o coh[ortis --- / praet(oriae)] / prim<o> pilo iter(um) leg(ionis) XVI Ga[ll(icae)] / proc(uratori) Ti(beri) Claudi Caesaris Au[g(usti) ---] / D(ecreto) [d(ecurionum)]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The tribune of the praetorian cohorts, unknown by name, came from Puteoli in Campania. He may have been enrolled in the *tribus Falerna*. The years of his life fall in the 1st century AD.

**Career:**

((centurio)) leg(ionis) VII Macedonic(ae)  
 pr[imus pilus] leg(ionis) IIII Scythic(ae)  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) [---praet(oriae)]  
 primus pilus iter(um) leg(ionis) XVI Ga[ll(icae)]  
 proc(urator) Ti(berii) Claudi Caesaris Au[g(usti)]

The Roman under discussion probably would not have had equestrian status at the start of his career and would have started his service from the lowest levels. He was first promoted to the rank of centurion in the legio VIIth *Macedonica*. This legion in the first half of the 1st century AD was stationed in Illyricum and Dalmatia (cf. J. Campbell, BNP 7 [2005] K-Lyc, col. 366; Farnum 2005, 20). Then this anonymous Roman officer was sent to Durostrum (Siliistra) in Moesia), where the legio IVth *Scythica* was stationed with the rank of *primus pilus*. Then, having achieved equestrian status, he was appointed tribune in the praetorian cohorts. After this stage of service, he was sent to Germania, where he was appointed *primus pilus* for the second time (i.e. *primus pilus iterum*) in the legion XVth *Gallica*. The career path outlined above probably took place at the turn of the AD 20s and 30s. So it was in the AD 40s, when Claudius was emperor, that this equestrian was appointed as the imperial prosecutor. This was probably the end of his active service. The career of this unnamed equestrian spanned the first half of the 1st century AD.

**Commentary:**

Because his name has not been preserved his family is unknown. The career stages achieved by the Roman equestrian officer discussed here took place in the period up to the early AD 40s, i.e. before Claudius introduced reforms in the area of equestrian service. The funders of his inscription, which has not been fully preserved, were representatives of the municipal authorities from Puteoli. Perhaps, although this is only a guess, he could have died childless

**\*Ignotus (CIL VI 41276)**

-tribunus cohortis ... vigilum  
 -tribunus equitum singularium Augusti  
 -tribunus cohortis VII praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

AE 1979 77=CIL VI 41276=Denkm, 101, no.74=EDR077260=EDCS-12200394; Castillo 1995, 220, no. 51; Sablayrolles 1996, 548-549, no.9; Meens 2008, 292, no. 20.

Italia/Roma

[--- p(rimo) p(ilo) donato hasta pu]ra item / [vexillo ab Imp(eratore)] H[adriano item donis dona]to / bis / b[ello Dac]ico item [Parthico a divo] Traiano / A[ugust]o / tri[b(uno) coh(ortis) I? vig(illum)] trib(uno) equ[it(um) sing(ularium) Aug(usti) tri]b(uno) / coh(ortis) VII p[r(aetoriae)] / pro[c(uratori) Imp(eratoris) Antonini? Aug(usti) / prov(inciae) Lyciae et] Pam[phyliae? proc(uratori)] / IIII p[ubl(icorum) prov(inciae) Africae ---] / proc(uratori) [---] / proc(uratori) [---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of the equestrian officer presented here is unknown. The years of his life fell at the turn of the 1st and 2nd centuries AD.

**Career:**

[centurio]  
 [primus pilus]  
 primus pilus bis leg(ionis) [---] et leg(ionis) [---]  
 donis militaribus donatus bis [bello Daci]co item [bello Parthico ab] Traiano Augusto  
 tribunus cohortis --- vigilum  
 tribunus equitum singularium Augusti  
 tribunus cohortis VII p[raet(oriae)]  
 pro(curator) Imp(eratoris) Antonini Aug(usti) prov(inciae) Lyciae et] Pam[phyliae?]  
 [pro(curator) IIII p[ubl(icorum) prov(inciae) Africae[---]]  
 pro(curator) [---]  
 pro(curator) [---]

Judging from the contents of this damaged inscription, it can be assumed that the subject started his military career without having equestrian status. That this is probably the case

seems to be suggested by the fact that this unnamed Roman officer received the rank of *primus pilus* twice, which would be exceptional in the case of a Roman equestrian. Therefore, he probably started his service at the lowest levels. He was promoted to centurion, and then *primus pilus*. His competence displayed during the military operations conducted during Trajan's reign could have helped him gain these promotions. He was then awarded twice for his service during these two campaigns. Holding the rank of *primus pilus* he would have entered the equestrian order, and therefore he was sent to Rome, where he was first appointed as tribune in an unknown cohort of *vigiles*, then he was promoted to be tribune in the imperial mounted bodyguard (i.e. *equites singulares Augusti*), and finally to tribune in the *cohors VII praetoria*. After this position, he was assigned to one of the legions, unfortunately its name has not been preserved, where he served in the rank of *primus pilus* for the second time (i.e. *primus pilus bis*). In turn, after serving in the legion, he was assigned to imperial procurators. He held this post four times. The preserved text of the inscription shows these positions he held was financial procurators in the province of Asia ([Lycia et] Pam[phylia]) and in the province of Africa, which were the ranks classed with the paygrade of *centenarius* and *ducenarius* (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1075, 1092). This individual served during the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian.

**Commentary:**

The family of this nameless officer presented here is unknown. The record of this officer's career shows a unique situation when, stationed in Rome, instead of serving as tribune in the urban cohorts, he was appointed a tribune in the mounted bodyguard of the Roman emperors (i.e., *tribunus equitum singularium Augusti*). Nothing is known about the further fate of this officer.

**\*Ignotus (EE VIII/1 478)**

-[tribunus cohortis] I vigilum  
-tr(ibunus) cohortiu[m ... pr(aetoriarum)]

**Sources and Bibliography:**

EE VIII/1 478=EDR005421=EDCS-34600021; Pflaum 1960-1961, 404-406, no. 165; Dobson 1978, 276-277, no.165; Maxfield 1981, 207, 209; Meens 2008, 358, no. 67; De Carlo 2015, 98.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Capua/Casilinum

[--- tribun(o) c]oh(ortis) I vigil(um) tr(ibunus) cohortiu[m --- et / pr(aetorianorum)] / [--- don(ato) coronis II]I aurea vallari mura[li ---] / [--- in Sy]ria utraque cum iu[re gladii ---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The Roman presented here, whose inscription, unfortunately, has not been preserved in its entirety, could have come from Capua (Casilinum), Campania. If this suggestion is plausible, then perhaps he could have been enrolled in the *tribus Falerna*. He lived at the turn of the 1st century AD and 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

[tribunus cohortis] I vigilum  
 tr(ibunus) cohortiu[m ... pr(aetoriarum)]  
 [donatus] aurea vallari mura[li]  
 [praefectus praetorio cum iu[re gladii in Syria?]

In the light of the preserved fragments, it is extremely difficult to categorically state what the status of the Roman officer presented here could have been. However, what remains beyond discussion is the requirement for him to be a member of the equestrian order, without which he would not have been eligible to be nominated for the post of tribune. His participation in military operations is evidenced by the military awards he received. His years of service date to the 1st century AD or 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

The family of the officer presented here is unknown. Nothing is known about this individual.

**\*Ignotus (CIL XIV 4504)**

-tribunus cohortis VI [vigilum]

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL XIV 4504=EDR106795=EDCS-11900217; Sablayrolles 1996, 559, no. 31; Meens 2008, 382, no.88.

Italia/Latium et Campania/Regio I/Ostia Antica  
 [Co]h(ors) III ((centuria)) Atti / [felix] Mamert<i>no / [et] Ru<f=>o co(n)s(ulibus) / [---]  
 tr(ibuno) coh(ortis) VI / [ii q]ui in vexilla(tione) / [des(ciderunt) Ost(iis) I]dibus [---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The origin of the equestrian officer presented here is unknown. The years of his life fell at 2nd centuries AD.

**Career:**

tribunus cohortis VI [vigilum]

Before being nominated as a tribune in the *cohors VI vigilum*, this unnamed Roman officer had to be of equestrian rank. In AD 182 he commanded a detachment (*vexillatio*) of *vigiles* who were to serve in Ostia. The years of his service date back to the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

The family of the nameless Roman presented here is unknown. Nothing is known about his further fate.

**\*Ignotus (SEG 48 2036=AE 1998 1481)**

-tribunus cohortis ... vigilum  
 -tribunus cohortis XI urbanae  
 -tribunus cohortis ... praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

SEG 48 2036=AE 1998 1481=AE 2002 1087=AE 2002 1588=EDCS-12500340= ZPE-122-230; Meens 2008, 405, no.107.

Aegyptus/Al Iskandariyah/Alexandria

] / [--- ἐπι]άρχῳ τεχνειτῶν χιλί/[άρχῳ σπείρης --- οὐγούλω]ν / χειλιάρχῳ σπείρης ἰά / [οὐρβ(άνης) χειλιάρχῳ σπείρης ---] πραιτωρ(ίας) ἐπιτρόπῳ / [ἐπαρχείας Σπανίας ἐπι]τρόπῳ βασιλείας / [Ἰνωρικοῦ ---] / [ // ]R[---] / [--- trib(uno) c]oh(ortis) XI urb(anae) trib(uno) coh(ortis) / [--- praet(oriae) proc(uratori) prov]inc(iae) Hispan(iae) citerior(is) / [proc(uratori) regni Noric]i proc(uratori) provinciae / [--- praefe]c(to) vigilu[m---]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The name and origin of the Roman military tribune featured in this biography are not known. However, taking into account such premise as the geographical location of the positions occupied, it can be hypothetically assumed that he could have come from the western part of the Roman Empire (cf. Meens 2008, 405). He lived during the 2nd century AD.

**Career:**

[t]r[ibunus cohortis] ... vigilum  
 [tribunus c]ohortis XI urbanae  
 trib(unus) coh(ortis) [... praet(oriae)]  
 [primus pilus bis]  
 pro(curator) [prov]inc(iae) Hispan(iae) citerior(is)  
 [pro(curator) regni Noric]i  
 pro(curator) provinciae ---]  
 [---praefe]c(tus) vigilu[m]

Although the text of the inscription contains gaps, based on what has been preserved, one can attempt to reconstruct the course of the military and official career of the individual in whose honour it was erected (cf. Meens 2008, 405). The missing parts of the inscription probably gave the name of the individual concerned, and the first phase of his career. The possibility of him receiving a nomination for the post of *primus pilus* for second, suggests that the individual concerned was a representative of the decurion class, and not an equestrian. The first phase of his military service then, would have culminated in his appointment to the rank of *primus pilus* in one of the legions, thereby securing his elevation to equestrian status, making him eligible the an appointment to the garrison in Rome.

He was first nominated as a tribune in a cohort of *vigiles*, the number of which has not been preserved. Then came the nomination for the same position, but in the *cohors XI urbana*. His

next appointment meant his transfer to one of the praetorian cohorts at the same rank. After this, he was appointed *primus pilus* for the second. It is not known where he held this position. He was now transferred to imperial administration, where he held three posts as procurator, two of which (i.e. pro(curator) [prov]inc(iae) Hispan(iae) citerior(is) and [pro(curator) regni Noric]i) were ranked as *ducenarius* posts (cf. Pflaum 1960-1961, 1047, 1060). After holding his third position of procurator, the name of which has not been preserved, the equestrian here was appointed prefect of the cohorts of *vigiles*. His years of service probably fell in the 2nd century AD.

**Commentary:**

Neither name nor family is known. Egypt, being the place where this inscription was found, may suggest that he could also have performed some important function in this province (cf. Meens 2008, 405). Nothing is known about the further fate of this person.

**\*Ignotus (F.Preisigke, Sammelb.5731)**

- tribunus cohortis ... vigilum
- tribunus cohortis ... urbanae
- tribunus cohortis ... praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

F.Preisigke, Sammelb.5731; PIR<sup>2</sup> A 1522; Pflaum 1960-1961, 993, 1109, no. 257 bis; Freis 1967, 83, no.15; Dobson 1978, 287-288, no.181; Le Roux 1982, 298, no. 63; Sablayrolles 1996, 558-559, no. 29; Meens 2008, 416, no. 118.

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

Perhaps this nameless tribune could have come from Mauritania Tingitana. He probably lived in the 3rd century AD.

**Career:**

- primus pilus legionis VII Geminae
- tribunus cohortis ... vigilum
- tribunus cohortis ... urbanae
- tribunus cohortis ... praetoriae
- procurator provinciae?

According to the partially preserved inscription, found in Egypt, the first the rank held by the subject was that of *primus pilus* held in the legion VII *Gemina*. He would have thereby entered the equestrian order. Then he was delegated to Rome, where he was appointed three times to the rank of tribune in turn in a cohort of *vigiles*, an urban and then a praetorian cohort. Without being reappointed *primus pilus*, he was appointed imperial procurator. Plausible restorations of the inscription would have him performing his duty in Egypt where the inscription was found, or in Mauretania, where he came from. The years of his service can be placed in the 3rd century AD.

**Commentary:**

Neither his name nor his family is known. Nothing further is known about this Roman officer.

**\*Ignotus (CIL VI 30876)**

-trib(unus) coh(ortis) VI pr(aetoriae) p(iae) v(indicis) [An]t[on]i[n]i<o>anae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL VI 30876=EDR161329=EDCS-18300887; Fitz 1983, 37; Meens 2008, 440, no. 138.

Italia/Roma

Deae Fortunae / Restitutrici / curante / [---]o / trib(un) coh(ortis) VI pr(aetoriae) P(iae) V(indicis) / [[Maximinianae]]

**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The name of the Roman officer presented here is unknown. He lived at the 3rd centuries AD.

**Career:**

trib(un) coh(ortis) VI pr(aetoriae) p(iae) v(indicis) [[Maximinianae]]

Before being nominated as a tribune in the praetorian cohorts, this anonymous officer had to be of equestrian status. He served at the 3rd centuries AD.

**Commentary:**

Neither his name nor his family is known. The content of the inscription, which has not been fully preserved, was a dedication to the Goddess Fortuna Restitutrix on the occasion of renovation works in the area of the Praetorian barracks (cf. Durry 1938, 327).

**\*Ignotus (ILS 2773)**

-trib(unus) p[raet(orianorum)] Philipporum A[ug(ustorum)]

**Sources and Bibliography:**

ILS 2773=EDR111452=EDCS-18100446; Pflaum 1960-1961, 872-876, 1027, 1029, 1050, no.334; Dobson 1978, 304-305, no. 212; Fitz 1983, 169; Meens 2008, 452, no. 149.

Italia/Roma

[--- praef(ecto)] / veh[icul(orum) proc(uratori)] / lud(i) ma[gni proc(uratori)] / Lusit(aniae) trib(un) p[raet(orianorum)] / Philipporum A[ugg(ustorum)] / p(rimo) p(ilo) duci legg(ionum) Dac(iae) / ((centurioni)) corn(iculario) praeff(ectorum) pr(aetorio)



**Ancestry and lifespan:**

The ancestry of this tribune is unknown. He lived during the 3rd century AD.

**Career:**

[praef(ectus)] veh[icul(orum)]  
 proc(urator)] lud(i) ma[gni]  
 proc(urator)] provinciae Lusit(aniae)  
 trib(unus) p[raet(orianorum)] Philipporum A[ug(ustorum)]  
 p(rimus) p(ilus)  
 dux leg(ionum) Dac(iae)  
 ((centurio))  
 corn(icularius) praef(ectorum) pr(aetorio)

The text of this inscription has not been preserved in its entirety, and the name of the person whose career it commemorated is lost. It is clear, however, that he began it from the lowest of ranks. He was perhaps a representative of the decurion class, and did not possess equestrian status, or he could have come from among the plebeians, *plebs urbana* or *plebs rustica*. He entered service with the praetorian cohorts. After passing the recruitment stage and obtaining the status of a full-fledged soldier, he was assigned to one of the centuries of the praetorian cohorts. He was then nominated as the head of the praetorian prefect's staff. It was after this position, certainly before completing the basic period of sixteen years of service, that he was sent to one of the Roman legions, where he was nominated as a centurion. Before obtaining the rank of *primus pilus*, he commanded separate legionary units in Dacia (i.e. *dux legionum Daciae*). When he finally received the rank of *primus pilus*, he returned to Rome. Here he was appointed praetorian tribune. In the next stage of his service he was made procurator in the province of Lusitania, and then was appointed *procurator ludi magni*, the imperial officer who was responsible for organizing the public games in Rome and for supervising the gladiator barracks in the capital. The culmination of his career was his promotion to 'head' of the imperial post (*praefectus vehiculorum*). He served during the 3rd century AD.

**Commentary:**

Neither his name nor his family are known. Nothing further is known about this Roman officer.

**\*Ignotus (CIL III 3126)**

-tribunus cohortis XI urbanae  
 -tribunus cohortis VI praetoriae

**Sources and Bibliography:**

CIL III 3126=CIL III 10125=EDCS-28400380; Freis 1967, 83, no. 20; Dobson 1978, 310-311, no. 218; Meens 2008, 461, no. 154.

Dalmatia/Krk, Otok/Curictae

[---trib(uno) XI urb(anae) trib(uno) coh(ortis) VI / praet(oriae) et protector(i) / Auggg(ustorum) nnn(ostrum) patro/ni splendissimae / civitatis Curicta/rum ob insignem / eius benevolentiam statuam poni / sanxerunt / fel(iciter)

### Ancestry and lifespan:

The unnamed tribune may have come from *Curicta insula*, where he was the patron of the local community (civitatis Curictarum). He lived during the 3rd century AD.

### Career:

tribunus cohortis XI urbanae  
 tribunus cohortis VI praetoriae  
 protector Aug(ustorum) (trium) n(ostrum)  
 patron civitatis Curictarum

According to the preserved parts of his inscriptions, he served in the garrison of the Roman capital. Perhaps he saw prior service as *primus pilus*. He was certainly involved later in the formation of the *protectores*, to which he himself belonged. The *protectores* were established on the initiative of Emperor Gallienus as part of his mounted bodyguard at the turn of the AD 250s and 260s. This unnamed equestrian was also the patron of the community from which he presumably came. The years of his service date to the 3rd century AD.

### Commentary:

Neither his name nor his family are known. Nothing further is known about this tribune.

### \*Ignotus (CIL VI 3787)

-tribunus cohortis [praetoriae]

### Sources and Bibliography:

CIL VI 3787=EDR033514=EDR102128=EDCS-19900153; Meens 2008, 461, no. 154.

Italia/Roma

Mirae virtutis et [praecipuae(?)] / pietatis fortissimo [Imp(eratori) Caesari] / Val(erio) Diocletiano Pio F[elici] / Invicto Aug(usto) pontifici ma[x(imo)] / trib(unicia) potest(ate) VIII i[m]p(eratori) VIII / [---] // [---]se maiestait[---] / ex trib(uno) co[hortis] // Diocl(etiano) [Pio F] elici / [Invic]to Aug(usto) Po[ntif(ici)] Max(imo) / [trib(unicia) po]test(ate) VIII i[m]p[er]ator VIII I [---]se maiestati[---] ex trib(uno) co[hortis] ---

### Ancestry and lifespan:

The origin of the praetorian cohort tribune presented here is unknown. He lived during the 3rd century AD.

**Career:**

tribunus cohortis [praetoriae]

Apart from the rank of commander of the praetorian cohort, his further career is unfortunately unknown. He served at some time during the 3rd century AD.

**Commentary:**

Neither his name nor his family are known. The tribune was responsible for a dedication to Diocletian in AD 294 at a time when he ruled alone and ruled from Rome. Nothing further is known about this Roman officer.

## Laterculus

- [A]elius Monimus
- Publius Aelius Primianus
- Publius Aelius Valens
- Aelius Victor
- Paullus Aemilius
- Aemilius Pacensis
- Lucius Aemilius Rufus
- [---]us Pudens
- Lucius Alfenus Avitianus
- P(ublius) Ans(---)
- Antonius Honoratus
- Lucius Antonius Naso
- Marcus Antonius Proculus
- Titus Antonius Taurus
- Lucius Appaeus Pudens
- Aurelius Masculus
- Lucius Aurelius Nemesianus
- Aurelius Apollinarius
- Aurelius Senecio
- [---] Aristomachus
- Caius Baebius Atticus
- Sextus Baius Pudens
- Marcus Basseus Rufus
- Quintus Caerellius Apollinaris
- Cassius Chaerea
- [- Cassius] Ligus
- Marcus Cassius Longinus
- Castricius Honoratus
- Sextus Cetrius Severus
- [Claudius Au]relius Tiberius
- Tiberius Claudius Celer
- Tiberius Claudius Livianus
- Tiberius Claudius Marcellinus
- Claudius Proculus
- Tiberius Claudius Secundinus Lucius  
Staius Macedonius
- Cocceius Crispus
- Lucius Cominius Maximus
- Cornelius Martialis
- Cornelius Sabinus
- Publius Crittius Firmus
- Publius Cussius Foebianus
- [---] Dexter
- Caius Flaminius Marcellus
- Titus Falvius Genialis
- Titus Flavius Priamus
- Flavius Nepos
- Marcus Flavius Raesianus
- Caius Flavius Plautianus
- Furius Festus
- Caius Gavius Silvanus
- Gerellanus
- Lucius Grecius Constans
- Lucius Grattius Exsuperus
- Caius Iulius Antigonus
- Iulius Celsus
- Iulius Crispus
- Caius Iu(l)ius Flavianus
- Iulius Fronto
- Titus Iulius Ustus
- Titus Iulius Pollio
- Iulius Lupus
- Iulius Martialis
- Iulius Placidus
- Caius Iulius Tiberinus
- Iunius Reburrus
- Licca[ius]
- Lucius Licinius Licinianus
- Titus Licinius Hierocles
- Lucius Magius Urgulanianus
- Caius Manilius O[---]
- Cn(aeus) Manlius
- Lucius Mantennius Sabinus
- Quintus Marcus Turbo Fronto  
Publicius Severus
- Numerius Marcus Pletorius Celer
- Cnaeus Marcus Rustius Rufinus
- [---] Marcianus
- [---M]axumus
- Lucius Numerius Albanus
- Obulcius Verus
- Occius Valens
- Octavius Piso
- Lucius Ovinus Rufus

- Papinius
- Caius Petilius Venustus
- Publius Petronius Felix
- Quintus Petronius Modestus
- Lucius Petronius Sabinus
- Lucius Petronius Taurus Volusianus
- Quintus Plotienus Sabinus
- Pompeius
- Gnaeus Pompeius Homullus
- Pompeius Longinus
- Pompeius Cornelianus
- Titus Pontinius
- Caius Pontius Crescens
- Titus Pontius Sabinus
- Lucius Publicius Florianus
- [Lucius] Publicius Florianus
- Caius Quintilius Priscus
- Lucius Rufellius Severus
- Caius Rufius Festus
- Aulus Scantius Larcianus
- Serenianus
- Caius Sevilus Gallatianus
- Caius Sibidienus Maximus
- Quintus Sittius Flaccus
- Lucius Speratius Justus
- Lucius Spurius Maximus
- Staius
- Staius Domitius
- Quintus Staius Proxumus
- Sextus Subrius Dexter
- Subrius Flavius
- Titus Suedius Clemens
- Marcus Tanonius Bassus
- Caius Tattius Maximus
- Lucius Terentius Rufus
- Publius Trebius Albanus
- Trebius Germanus
- Sextus Trutteditus Clemens
- Valerius Herculanus
- Valerius
- Caius Valerius Pansa
- Caius Valerius Paullinus
- Valerius Priscianus
- Valerius Proculinus
- Valerius [---]
- Varius Crispinus
- Varius Florus
- Vectius Asper
- Veianus Niger
- Marcus Vergilius Gallus Lusius
- Marcus Vettius Valens
- Publius Vibius Marianus
- Aulus Virgius Marsus
- Marcus Ulpius Constantinus
- Marcus Ulpius Proculus
- [---]ius Pomponianus
- [---]us Pudens
- [---]us Rufi[n]us
- Ignotus (AE 1997 1765) / T(itus) [---]  
ius Ce[---]
- Ignotus (EDR006546=EDCS-52602934)  
/ [---]mus
- Ignotus (CIL X 1711)
- Ignotus (CIL VI 41276)
- Ignotus (EE VIII/1 478)
- Ignotus (CIL XIV 4504)
- Ignotus (SEG 48 2036=AE 1998 1481)
- Ignotus (F.Preisigke, Sammelb.5731)
- Ignotus (CIL VI 30876)
- Ignotus (ILS 2773)
- Ignotus (CIL III 3126)
- Ignotus (CIL VI 3787)

# Bibliography

## List of bibliographical abbreviations, cited journals and collective works

AE	<i>L'Année Épigraphique.</i>
AJP	<i>American Journal of Philology.</i>
ANRW	<i>Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt: Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung.</i>
BHAC	<i>Bonner Historia Augusta Colloquium.</i>
BNP	<i>Brill's New Pauly. Antiquity. Encyclopaedia of the Ancient World.</i>
CAH	<i>Cambridge Ancient History.</i>
CAH <sup>2</sup>	<i>Cambridge Ancient History. Second Edition.</i>
CCG	<i>Cahiers du Centre G. Glotz.</i>
CEL	<i>Corpus Epistularum Latinarum, collegit, commentario instruxit P. Cugusi, Firenze (1992), I (textus); II (commentarius).</i>
CIL	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.</i>
CJ	<i>The Classical Journal.</i>
CP	<i>Classical Philology.</i>
CPJ	<i>Corpus Papyrorum Judaicarum.</i>
CPL	<i>Corpus Papyrorum Latinarum, R. Cavenaile (ed.), Wiesbaden 1958.</i>
Dig.	<i>Corpus Iuris Civilis, editio stereotypa quinta, I: Institutiones, recognovit P. Krueger, Digesta, recognovit Th. Mommsen, vol. 1, Berolini 1889.</i>
Denkm	<i>Die Denkmäler der Kaiserreiter. Equites singulares Augusti, M.P. Speidel, Köln 1994.</i>
DNP	<i>Der Neue Pauly. Enzyklopädie der Antike.</i>
EE	<i>Ephemeris Epigraphica.</i>
ERA	<i>The Encyclopedia of the Roman Army, Yann Le Bohec et al. (eds), Malden MA-Oxford-Chichester 2015.</i>
Fasti sacerdotum	<i>Fasti Sacerdotum. A Prosopography of Pagan, Jewish, and Christian Religious Officials in the City of Rome, 300 BC to AD 499, J. Rüpke (ed.), Biographies of Christian Officials by A. Glock, Oxford 2008.</i>
FIRA <sup>2</sup>	<i>Fontes Iuris Romani Anteiustiniani.</i>
IA	<i>Inscriptiones Aquileiae, Udine, J.B. Brusin (ed.), 1991-1993.</i>
I.Ankara	<i>The Inscriptions of Ankara (Ancyra) I. From Augustus to the third century AD, S. Mitchell, D.H. French (eds), Munich 2012.</i>
IAMaroc	<i>Inscriptions Antiques du Maroc/Inscriptions latines. J. Gascou, M. Euzennat et al. (eds).</i>
I.I.	<i>Inscriptiones Italiae.</i>
IDR	<i>Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. D.M. Pippidi, I. Russu, I. Piso et al. (eds).</i>
IDRE	<i>Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Inscriptiones extra fines Daciae repertae Graecae et Latinae, C. Petolescu (ed.).</i>
IGBulg	<i>Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria repertae, G. Mihailov.</i>
IGLN (Novae)	<i>Inscriptiones graecques et latines de Novae, J. Kolendo, V. Božilova.</i>
IGLS	<i>Inscriptions Grecques et Latines de la Syrie.</i>
ILLRP	<i>Inscriptiones Latinae liberae rei publicae, A. Degrassi, Firenze 1963.</i>
ILLRP-S	<i>Inscriptiones Latinae liberae rei publicae, S. Panciera (ed.), in Epigrafia.</i>

- Actes du colloque international d'épigraphie latine en memoire de'Attilio Degrassi, Rome 1991.*
- ILS *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, vol. I-III, H. Dessau.
- ILTun. *Inscriptions latines de la Tunisie*, A. Merlin.
- IRT *The Inscriptions of Roman Tripolitania*, J.M. Reynolds, J.B. Ward-Perkins.
- ISM *Inscriptiones Scythiae Minoris Graecae et Latinae*.
- JRS *The Journal of Roman Studies*.
- Kent, Corinth VIII 3 *Corinth, VIII 3. The Inscriptions 1926-1950*, J.H. Kent (ed.) Princeton 1966.
- DERE *Documenti per la storia dell'esercito romano in Egitto*, S. Daris (ed.), Milano 1964.
- Lupa Die Texte stammen aus der Datenbank ubi erat lupa (<http://www.ubi-erat/lupa/org>).
- MEFR *Mélanges de l'École française de Rome. Antiquité*.
- MRR *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic*, vols 1-3; *Supplement to the Magistrates of the Roman Republic*, T.R.S. Broughton, New York-Atlanta 1951-1960/1986.
- NS *Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*.
- PBSR *Papers of the British School at Rome*.
- PIR<sup>1</sup> *Prosopographia Imperii Romani, saeculi I. II. III. (editio prima)*.
- PIR<sup>2</sup> *Prosopographia Imperii Romani, saeculi I. II. III. (editio secunda)*.
- PLRE *The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire*, vols I-III, A.H.M. Jones, J.R. Martindale and J. Morris (eds). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1971-1992.
- PME *Prosopographia militiarum equestrum quae fuerunt ab Augusto ad Gallienum*, H. Devijver, Leuven 1976-2001.
- OCD *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*, N.G.L. Hammond, H.H. Scullard (eds), Oxford 1970.
- OLD *Oxford Latin Dictionary*, Oxford 1968.
- RE *Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*.
- RESuppl. *Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft Pauly-Wissowa Supplementum*.
- RIB *Roman Inscriptions of Britain*, vol. I-II, R.G. Collingwood, R.P. Wright *et al*, Oxford-Gloucestre 1965-91.
- RIT *Die römischen Inschriften von Tarraco*, G. Alföldy, Berlin 1975.
- RIU *Die römischen Inschriften Ungarns*, L. Barkóczi, A. Mócsy *et al*.
- RMD I-III *Roman Military Diplomas*, vols I-III, M.M. Roxan London 1978-1985.
- RMD IV-V *Roman Military Diplomas*, vols IV-V, M.M. Roxan, P. Holder, London 2003-2006.
- RMR *Roman Military Records on Papyrus*, R.O. Fink, Cleveland 1971.
- RP I-VII *Roman Papers*, R. Syme, (1979-1991); vol. I-II, E. Badian (ed.), Oxford 1979; vol. III-VII, A.R. Birley (ed.), Oxford 1984-1991.
- RS *Roman Statues*, M.H. Crawford (ed.), 2 vols, London 1996.
- SEG *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, P. Roussel *et al*. (eds), Leiden-Boston 1923-2007.
- ThLL *Thesaurus linguae Latinae*, 1900-.
- ThLL, Onom. *Thesaurus linguae Latinae, Supplementum onomasticum. Nomina propria Latina Bd. 2 (C-Cyzistra), 1907-1913; Bd. 3 (D-Donusa), 1918-1923.*
- ZPE *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik*.

### Online Databases of Epigraphic Sources

- EDR Epigraphic Database Roma (Electronic Archive of Greek and Latin Epigraphy) [<http://www.edr-edr.it/>].
- EDCS Epigraphik Datenbank ClaussSlaby [<http://www.manfredclaus.de/>].
- EDH Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg [<https://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/>].

### Secondary Sources

- Abbott, F.F., Johnson, A.Ch. 1926. *Municipal Administration in the Roman Empire*. Princeton.
- Absil, M. 1997. *Les préfets du prétoire d'Auguste à Commode*. Paris.
- Alföldy, G. 1967. *Die Legionslegaten der römischen Rheinarmeen*. Köln-Graz.
- Alföldy, G. 1968. *Die Hilfstruppen der römischen Provinz Germania interior*. Düsseldorf.
- Alföldy, G. 1969. *Die Personennamen in der römischen Provinz Dalmatia*. Heidelberg.
- Alföldy, G. 1969a. *Fasti Hispanienses*. Wiesbaden.
- Alföldy, G. 1974. *Noricum*. London-Boston.
- Alföldy, G. 1991. *Historia społeczna starożytnego Rzymu*. Poznań.
- Alföldy, G. 2000. Das Heer in der Sozialstruktur des Römischen Kaiserreiches, in: G. Alföldy, B. Dobson, W. Eck (eds) *Kaiser, Heer und Gesellschaft in der Römischen Kaiserzeit*: 33-57. Stuttgart.
- Alpers, M. 1995. *Das nachrepublikanische Finanzsystem. Fiscus und Fisci in der frühen Kaiserzeit*. Berlin-New York.
- Astin, A.E. 1957. The Lex Annalis before Sulla. *Latomus* 16/4: 588-613.
- Astin, A.E. 1978. *Cato the Censor*. Oxford.
- Alexander, M.C. 1990. *Trials in Late Roman Republic 149 BC to 50 BC*. Toronto-Buffalo-London.
- Austin, R.G. 1960. *M. Tulli Ciceronis: Pro M. Caelio Oratio. Third Edition Edited with Introduction and Commentary*. Oxford.
- Badian, E. 1958. Notes on Provincial Governors from the Social War down to Sulla's Victory. *The Proceedings of the African Classical Associations* 1: 1-18.
- Badian, E. 1958a. *Foreign Clientelae (264-70 B.C.)*. Oxford.
- Badian, E. 1961. Supplement to The Magistrates of the Roman Republic by T. Robert S. Broughton. *Gnomon* 33/5: 492-498.
- Badian, E. 1963. Notes on Roman Senators of the Republic. *Historia* 12/2: 129-143.
- Badian, E. 1965. The Dolabellae of the Republic. *PBSR* 33: 48-51.
- Badian, E. 1989. History from Square Brackets. *ZPE* 79: 59-70.
- Badian, E. 1990. The Consuls 179-49 BC. *Chiron* 20: 371-413.
- Badian, E. 2009. From the Iulii to Caesar, in: M. Griffin (ed.) *A Companion to Julius Caesar*: 11-22. Malden.
- Baillie Reynolds, P.K. 1926. *The Vigiles of Imperial Rome*. Oxford-London.
- Bandelli, G., Chiabà, M. 2005. Le amministrazioni locali nella Transpadana orientale: dalla provincia repubblicana della Gallia Cisalpina alla provincia tardoantica della Venetia et Histria. *MEFR* 117/2: 439-463.
- Bakkum, G.C.L.M. 2009. *The Latin Dialect of the Ager Faliscus. 150 Years of Scholarship*. Amsterdam.
- Barnes, T.D. 1978. *The Sources of the Historia Augusta*. Brussels.
- Barrett, A.A. 1989. *Caligula, the Corruption of Power*. London.
- Barrett, A.A. 2002. *Livia First Lady of Imperial Rome*. New Haven-London.
- Bastianini, G. 1975. Lista dei prefetti d'Egitto dal 30<sup>a</sup> al 299<sup>a</sup>. *ZPE* 17: 263-321.
- Beck, H. 2005. *Karriere und Hierarchie. Die römische Aristokratie und die Anfänge des cursus honorum in der mittleren Republik*. Berlin.



- Beloch, K.J. 1926. *Römische Geschichte bis zum Beginn der Punischen Kriege*. Berlin-Leipzig.
- Benedetti, L. 2012. *Glandes Perusinae. Revisione e aggiornamenti*. Roma (Opuscula Epigraphica 13).
- Berger, A. 1953. Encyclopedic Dictionary of Roman Law, *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, New Series, 43: 333-809.
- Bert Lott, J. 2004. *The Neighborhoods of Augustan Rome*. Cambridge.
- Beu-Dachin, E. 2016. About the Concept of Soldier in the Latin Inscriptions from Dacia, in: R. Ardevan, E. Beu-Dachin (eds) *Mensa rotunda epigraphica Napocensis*: 211-220. Cluj-Napoca.
- Birley, A.R. 1981. *The Fasti of Roman Britain*. Oxford.
- Birley, A.R. 2000. Senators as Generals, in: G. Alföldy, B. Dobson, W. Eck (eds) *Kaiser, Heer und Gesellschaft in der Römischen Kaiserzeit*: 97-152. Stuttgart.
- Birley, A.R. 2000a. *Onomasticon to the Younger Pliny. Letters and Panegyric*. München-Leipzig.
- Birley, A.R. 2005. *The Roman Government of Britain*. Oxford.
- Birley, A.R. 2017. Viri Militares Moving from West to East in Two Crisis Years (AD 133 and 161), in: E. Lo Cascio, L.E. Tacoma (eds) *The Impact of Mobility and Migration in the Roman Empire. Proceedings of the Twelfth Workshop of the International Network Impact of Empire (Rome, June 17-19, 2015)*: 55-79. Leiden-Boston.
- Birley, E. 1953. *Roman Britain and the Roman Army. Collected Papers*, Kendal.
- Birley, E. 1978. The Religion of the Roman Army: 1895-1977. *ANRW II*, 16.2: 1506-1541.
- Birley, E. 1980. M. Bassaeus Astur: a Note. *ZPE* 37: 19-21.
- Birley, E. 1988a. The Epigraphy of the Roman Army, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 21-40. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988b. Septimius Severus and the Roman Army, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 3-11. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988c. The Aftermath of an Incident in A.D. 69, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 41-43. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988d. True and False: Order of Battle in the HA, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 44-52. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988e. Senators in the Emperors' Service, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 75-92. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988f. Promotions and Transfers in the Roman Army I: Senatorial and Equestrian Officers, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 93-114. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988g. A Severan Governor of Upper Moesia, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 124-126. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988h. A Tribunus Laticlavus from Cerfennia, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 127-129. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988i. Inscriptions Indicative of Impending or Recent Movements, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 130-140. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988j. M. Bassaeus Astur: a Note, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 141-143. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988k. The Equestrian Officers of the Roman Army, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 147-164. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988l. A Note on Cornelius Repentinus, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 173-177. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988m. The Prefects at Carrawburgh and their Altars, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 178-185. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988n. The Origins of Legionary Centurions, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 189-205. Amsterdam.

- Birley, E. 1988o. Promotions and Transfers in the Roman Army II: the Centurionate, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 206-220. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988p. A Roman Altar from Old Kilpatrick and Interim Commanders of Auxiliary Units, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 221-231. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988q. Dalswinton and the Ala Petriana, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 248-250. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988r. The Adherence of Britain to Vespasian, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 256-258. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988s. Raetien, Britannien und das Römische Heer, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 259-271. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988t. Noricum, Britain and the Roman army, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 284-297. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988u. More Links between Britain and Noricum, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 298-303. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988v. Britain, Pannonia and the Roman Army, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 304-307. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988w. Evocati Aug.: a Review, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 326-330. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988x. Alae and Cohortes Milliariae, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 349-364. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988y. Alae Named after their Commanders, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 368-384. Amsterdam.
- Birley, E. 1988z. Local Militias in the Roman Empire, in: E. Birley, *The Roman Army. Papers 1929-1986*, vol. 4: 387-394. Amsterdam.
- Bispham, E. 2007. *From Asculum to Actium. The Municipalization of Italy from the Social War to Augustus*. Oxford.
- Biundo, R. 2000. Struttura della classe dirigente a Pompei e mobilità sociale. I rapporti con il centro, in: M. Cébeillac-Gervasoni (ed.) *Les élites municipales de l'Italie péninsulaire de la mort de César à la mort de Domitien entre continuité et rupture: classes sociales dirigeantes et pouvoir central*: 33-69. Rome.
- Błaszczuk, L.T. 1965. *Ze studiów nad senatem rzymskim w okresie schyłku republiki*. Łódź.
- Bodel, J. 2008. Cicero's Minerva, Penates, and the Mother of the Lares: An Outline of Roman Domestic Religion, in: J. Bodel, S.M. Olyan (eds) *Household and Family Religion in Antiquity*: 248-275. Singapore.
- Botsford, G.W. 1907. Some Problems Connected with the Roman Gens. *Political Science Quarterly* 22/4: 663-692.
- Bowie, E. 2014. Becoming Wolf, Staying Sheep, in: J. Majbom Madsen, R. Rees (eds) *Roman Rule in Greek and Latin Writing. Double Vision*: 39-78. Leiden-Boston (Impact of Empire 18).
- Bradley, G. 2000. *Ancient Umbria. State, Culture, and Identity in Central Italy from the Iron Age to the Augustan Era*, Oxford.
- Breeze, D.J., Dobson, B. 1993. *Roman Officers and Frontiers*, Stuttgart.
- Breeze, D.J. 1993a. The Organization of the Legion: the First Cohort and the Equites Legionis, in: D.J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *Roman Officers and Frontiers*: 65-70. Stuttgart.
- Breeze, D.J. 1993b. A Note on the Use of the Titles Optio and Magister below the Centurionate during the Principate, in: D.J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *Roman Officers and Frontiers*: 71-77. Stuttgart.
- Brennan, T.C. 2000. *The Praetorship in the Roman Republic*, vol. 1-2. Oxford.

- Bringmann, K. 2010. *Historia Republiki Rzymskiej. Od początków do czasów Augusta*. Poznań.
- Briscoe, J. 2008. *A Commentary on Livy. Books 38-40*. Oxford.
- Briscoe, J. 2012. *A Commentary on Livy. Books 41-45*. Oxford.
- Brunt, P.A. 1950. *Pay and Superannuation in the Roman Army*. *PBSR* 18: 50-71.
- Brunt, P.A. 1966. *The 'Fiscus' and its Development*, *JRS* 56: 75-91.
- Brunt, P.A. 1971. *Italian Manpower 225 B.C.-A.D. 14*. Oxford.
- Brunt, P.A. 1974. C. Fabricius Tuscus and an Augustan Dilectus. *ZPE* 13: 161-185.
- Brunt, P.A. 1975. Two Great Roman Landowners. *Latomus* 34: 619-635.
- Brunt, P.A. 1990. Publicans in the Principate, in: P.A. Brunt, *Roman Imperial Themes*: 354-432. Oxford.
- Bruun, Ch. 2013. Greek or Latin? The Owner's Choice of Names for *Vernae* in Rome, in: M. George (ed.) *Roman Slavery and Roman Material Culture*: 19-42. Toronto-Buffalo-London.
- Buckland, W.W. 1908. *The Roman Law of Slavery*. Cambridge.
- Buonocore, M. 2008. Questioni di storia amministrativa locale post *bellum sociale* nell'Italia medio appenninica: alcuni esempi, in: M.L. Caldelli, G.L. Gregori, S. Orlandi (eds) *Epigrafia 2006. Atti della XIVe Rencontre sur l'Epigraphie in onore di Silvio Panciera con altri contributi di colleghi, allievi e collaboratori*: 557-594. Roma.
- Buonocore, M. 2014. Un nuovo praetor duovir da Telesia, in: M. Chiabà (ed.) *Hoc quoque laboris praemium. Scritti in onore di Gino Bandelli*: 1-17. Trieste (Polymnia. Studi di Storia romana, 3).
- Bur, C. 2013. *La citoyenneté dégradée: recherches sur l'infamie à Rome de 312 avant J.-C. à 96 après J.-C.* Paris (D.Phil. thesis).
- Burnand, Y. 1975. *Sénateurs et chevaliers romains originaires de la cité de Nîmes sous le Haut-Empire: étude prosopographique*. *MEFR* 87/2: 681-791.
- Burton, P. 2014. *The Revolt of Lepidus (cos. 78 BC) Revisited*. *Historia* 63/4: 404-421.
- Cagnat, R. 1892. *L'armée romaine d'Afrique et l'occupation militaire de l'Afrique sous les empereurs*. Paris.
- Cafaro, A. 2021, *Governare l'impero. La praefectura fabrum fra legami personali e azione politica II sec. a.C.-III sec. d.C.* Stuttgart.
- Camodeca, G. 1994. Puteoli porto annonario e il commercio del grano in età imperiale, in: *Le Ravitaillement en blé de Rome et des centres urbains des débuts de la République jusqu'au Haut-Empire. Actes du colloque international de Naples, 14-16 Février 1991*: 103-128. Rome.
- Camodeca, G. 1996. L'élite municipale di Puteoli fra la tarda repubblica e Nerone in: M. Cébeillac-Gervasoni (ed.) *Les élites municipales de l'Italie péninsulaire des Gracques à Néron. Actes de la table ronde de Clermont-Ferrand (28-30 novembre 1991)*: 91-110. Rome (École Française de Rome).
- Camodeca, G. 2008. *I ceti dirigenti di rango senatorio, equestre e decurionale della Campania romana*, I, Napoli.
- Camodeca, G. 2013. Senatori beneventani da Silla alla tetrarchia, in: P. Caruso (ed.) *Antiqua Beneventana. La storia della città romana attraverso la documentazione epigrafica*: 233-262. Benevento.
- Camodeca, G. 2018. *Puteoli Romana: Istituzioni e società. Saggi*. Napoli.
- Campbell, V.L. 2015. *The Tombs of Pompeii. Organization, Space, and Society*, New York.
- Capini S. 1991, Venafro, in: *La romanisation du Sanmium aux IIe et Ier siècles av. J.C.*: 21-33. Napoli.
- Carrier, C., Darde, D., Christol, M. 2011. La représentation des familles dans le contexte funéraire: nouveaux documents nîmois. *Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise* 44: 163-178.
- Castillo, C. 1995. Primipilares (1978-1992), in: Y. Le Bohec (ed.) *La hiérarchie (Rangordnung) de l'armée romaine sous le Haut-Empire. Actes du Congrès de Lyon (15-18 septembre 1994). De l'archéologie à l'histoire*: 213-219. Paris.

- Castrén, P. 1975. *Ordo Populusque Pompeianus: Polity and Society in Roman Pompeii*. Roma.
- Castrén, P. 1981. Le aristocrazie municipali ed i liberti dalla guerra sociale all'epoca flavia: Contributi onomastici. *Opuscula Instituta Romani Finlandae* 1: 15-24.
- Caracciolo, G. 2018. Inediti dagli scavi Maetzke nel duomo di Chiusi. *ZPE* 206: 255-266.
- Carney, T.F. 1962. The administrative Revolution in Rome of the first Century B.C. *The Proceedings of the African Classical Associations* 5: 31-42.
- Cavenaile, R. 1970. Prosopographie de l'armée romaine d'Égypte d'Auguste à Dioclétien. *Aegyptus* 50, 1/4: 213-320.
- Cébeillac-Gervasoni, M. 1998. *Les magistrats des cités italiennes de la seconde guerre punique à Auguste: le Latium et la Campanie*. Rome.
- Cébeillac-Gervasoni, M., Caldelli, M.L., Zevi, F. 2010. *Epigraphia latina. Ostia. Cento iscrizioni in contesto*. Roma.
- Cera, G. 2011. *Il territorio di Venafro. Carta archeologica e ricerche in Campania*. Roma.
- Cesarik, N. 2014. Quintus Raecius Rufus and the problem of princeps praetorii and trecenarius. *Diadora* 28: 93-116.
- Champlin, E. 1991. *Final Judgments. Duty and Emotion in Roman Wills, 200 B.C.-A.D. 250*, Berkeley-Los Angeles-Oxford.
- Charles-Picard, G. 1984/1986. Le cippe de Sex. Adgennius Macrinus et Licinia Flavilla. *Bulletin de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France*: 23-29.
- Chase, G.D. 1897. The Origin of Roman Praenomina. *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* 8: 103-184.
- Chastagnol, A. 1992. *Le Sénat romain à l'époque impériale. Recherches sur la composition de l'Assemblée et le statut de ses membres*. Paris.
- Chausson, F. 1997. Les Egnatii et l'aristocratie italienne des IIe - IVe siècles. *Journal des savants* 2: 211-331.
- Cheesman, G.L. 1914. *The Auxilia of the Roman Imperial Army*. Oxford.
- Chioffi, L. 2008. *Epigrafia di Capua. Museo provinciale Campano: magazzini città di Capua: strade, cortili, palazzi, con la collaborazione di M. Foglia, I. Garagnani, R. Tameo, B. Tosti, II, Capua*.
- Chilver, G.E.F. 1941. *Cisalpine Gaul. Social and Economic History from 49 B.C. to the Death of Trajan*. Oxford.
- Chilver, G.E.F. 1970/71. The War Between Otho and Vitellius and the North Italian Towns, in: *Atti/Centro Studie e Documentazione Sull' Italia Romana* 3: 101-114.
- Chilver, G.E.F. 1979. *A Historical Commentary on Tacitus' Histories I and II*. Oxford.
- Chilver, G.E.F. 1985. *Townend G.B., A Historical Commentary on Tacitus' Histories IV and V*. Oxford.
- Chrissanthos, S.G. 2001. Caesar and the Mutiny of 47 B.C. *JRS* 91: 63-75.
- Christ, K. 2016. *Historia Cesarstwa Rzymskiego Od Augustusa do Konstantyna*. Poznań-Gniezno.
- Christol, M. 1999. L'épigraphie et les débuts du culte impérial dans les colonies de vétérans en Narbonnaise. *Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise* 32: 11-20.
- Cichorius, C. 1922. *Römische Studien. Historisches, Epigraphisches, Literargeschichtliches aus vier Jahrhunderten Roms*. Leipzig-Berlin.
- Cifarelli, F.M. 1992. Il criptoportico periforense di Segni. Attività edilizia ed evergetismo municipale fra tarda repubblica e prima età imperiale. *MEFR* 104/2: 755-785.
- Cooley, A. 2013. Women beyond Rome: Trend-Setters or Dedicated Followers of Fashion? in: E. Hemelrijk, G. Woolf (eds) *Women and the Roman City in the Latin West*: 22-46. Leiden-Boston.
- Cornell, T.J. 1995. *The Beginnings of Rome. Italy and Rome from the Bronze Age to the Punic Wars (c. 1000-264 BC)*. London-New York.
- Cornell, T.J. 2008. Rome and Latium to 390 B.C., in: *CAH2 VII/2*: 243-308.

- Cotton, M.H. 1981. Military Tribunates and the Exercise of Patronage. *Chiron* 11: 229-238.
- Crawford, M.H., Wiseman, T.P. 1964. The coinage of the age of Sulla. *The Numismatic Chronicle and Journal of the Royal Numismatic Society*, Seventh Series, 4: 141-158.
- Crawford, M.H. 1975. *Roman Republican Coinage*, vol. I-II. Cambridge.
- Cresci Marrone, G., Mennella, G. 1984. *Pisaurum, I. Le iscrizioni della colonia*. Pisa.
- Cresci Marrone, G. 1993. Gens Avil(l)ia e commercio dei metalli in valle di Cogne. *MEFR* 105/1: 33-37.
- Crimi, G. 2021. *I pretoriani di Roma nei primi due secoli dell'Impero. Nuove proposte e vecchi problemi ottanta anni dopo Durry e Passerini*. Roma.
- Criniti, N. 1970. *L'epigrafe di Asculum di Gn. Pompeo Strabone*. Milano.
- Cosme, P. 1993. Le livret militaire du soldat romain. *CCG* 4: 67-80.
- Curchin, L.A. 1990. *The Local Magistrates of Roman Spain*. Toronto-Buffalo-London.
- Curchin, L.A. 2015. *A Supplement to the Local Magistrates of Roman Spain*. Waterloo.
- David, J-M. 1992. *Le patronat judiciaire au dernier siècle de la république romaine*. Rome.
- Davenport, C. 2012. Soldiers and equestrian rank in the third century AD. *PBSR* 80: 89-123.
- Davenport, C. 2019. *A History of the Roman Equestrian Order*. Cambridge.
- Davies, R.W. 1967. Marcus Aurelius Atho Marcellus. *JRS* 57: 20-22.
- Davies, R.W. 1989. *Service in the Roman Army*, ed. by D. Breeze, V.A. Maxfield. Durham.
- Dąbrowa, E. 1993. *Legio X Fretensis. A Prosopographical Study of its Officers (I-III C. A.D.)*. Stuttgart.
- Degrassi, A. 1949. Quattuorviri in colonie romane e in municipi retti da duoviri. *Memorie dell'Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei* 8/2: 281-344.
- Degrassi, A. 1952. *I fasti consolari dell'Impero romano dal 30 avanti Cristo al 613 dopo Cristo*. Roma.
- Delplace, Ch. 1993. *La Romanisation du Picenum. L'exemple d'Urbs Salvia*. Rome.
- Delplace, Ch. 2000. «Culte impérial» et élites municipales du Picenum et de l'ager Gallicus, in: M. Cébeillac-Gervasoni (ed.) *Les élites municipales de l'Italie péninsulaire de la mort de César à la mort de Domitien*: 417-430. Rome.
- Demougin, S. 1982. Uterque ordo. Rapports entre l'ordre sénatorial et l'ordre équestre sous les Julio-claudiens, in: *Colloque international Epigrafi e ordine senatorio. Atti del colloquio internazionale AIEGL (Roma, 4-20 maggio 1981)*, I: 73-104. Rome.
- Demougin, S. 1988. *L'ordre équestre sous les Julio-claudiens*. Rome.
- Demougin, S. 1992. *Prosopographie des chevaliers romains julio-claudiens (43 av. J.-C.-70 ap. J.-C.)*. Rome.
- Demougin, S. 1994. L'ordre équestre sous Domitien. *Pallas* 40: 289-299.
- Demougin, S. 2000. Iteratio Militiae, in: G. Alföldy, B. Dobson et W. Eck (eds) *Kaiser, Heer und Gesellschaft in der römischen Kaiserzeit*: 121-138. Stuttgart.
- Deniaux, É. 1979. À propos des Herennii de la République et de l'époque d'Auguste. *MEFR* 91/2: 623-650.
- Deniaux, É. 1993. *Clientèles et pouvoir à l'époque de Cicéron*. Rome.
- Deschamps, G., Cousin, G. 1887, Le sénatus-consulte de Panamara. *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique* 11: 225-239.
- Develin, R. 1979. *Patterns in Office-Holding 366-49 BC*. Bruxelles.
- Devijver, H. 1970. Suetone, Claude, 25, et les milices equestres. *Ancient Society* 1: 69-81.
- Devijver, H. 1989. Equestrian Officers from the East, in: H. Devijver, *The Equestrian Officers of the Roman Imperial Army*: 273-389. Amsterdam.
- Devijver, H. 1989a. Some Observations on Greek Terminology for the militiae equestres in the Literary, Epigraphical and Papyrological Sources, in: H. Devijver, *The Equestrian Officers of the Roman Imperial Army*: 56-72. Amsterdam.

- Devijver, H. 1989b. Equestrian officers and their monuments, in: H. Devijver, *The Equestrian Officers of the Roman Imperial Army*: 416-449. Amsterdam.
- Devijver, H., Van't Dack, E. 1982/1983. Un nouveau témoignage concernant le nom Aquitius (CIL X 4876, Venafrum, Italia). *Ancient Society* 13/14: 167-177.
- Devijver, H., Wonterghem van, F. 1990. The Funerary Monuments of Equestrian Officers of the Late Republic and Early Empire in Italy (50 B.C.-100 A.D.). *Ancient Society* 21: 59-98.
- Dobson, B. 1955. *The primipilares of the Roman army*, vol.1-2. Durham University (D.Phil. thesis).
- Dobson, B. 1978. *Die Primipilares. Entwicklung und Bedeutung, Laufbahnen und Persönlichkeiten eines römischen Offiziersranges*. Köln.
- Dobson, B., Breeze, D.J. 1993a. The Rome Cohorts and the Legionary Centurionate, in: D.J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *Roman Officers and Frontiers*: 88-112. Stuttgart.
- Dobson, B. 1993b. The Significance of the Centurion and „Primipilaris” in the Roman Army and Administration, in: D.J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *Roman Officers and Frontiers*: 143-185. Stuttgart.
- Dobson, B. 1993c. Legionary Centurion or Equestrian Officer? A comparison of pay and prospects, in: D.J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *Roman Officers and Frontiers*: 186-200. Stuttgart=B. Dobson, Legionary Centurion or Equestrian Officer? A Comparison of Pay and Prospects. *Ancient Society* 1972, 3: 193-207.
- Dobson, B. 1993d. The Praefectus Fabrum in the Early Principate, in: D.J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *Roman Officers and Frontiers*: 216-241. Stuttgart.
- Dobson, B. 1993e. The „Rangordnung” of the Roman Army, in: E. Birley, *The Epigraphy of the Roman Army*: 226-238. Paris 1952=D.J. Breeze, B. Dobson, *Roman Officers and Frontiers*: 129-142. Stuttgart.
- Dobson, B. 2000. The Primipilares in Army and Society, in: G. Alföldy, B. Dobson, W. Eck (eds) *Kaiser, Heer und Gesellschaft in der Römischen Kaiserzeit*: 139-152. Stuttgart.
- Dolganov, A. 2021. Documenting Roman Citizenship, in: M. Lavan, C. Ando (eds) *Roman and Local Citizenship in the Long Second Century CE*: 185-228. Oxford.
- Domaszewski, A. von 1918. *Die personennamen bei den Scriptores historiae Augustae*. Heidelberg.
- Domaszewski, A. von, Dobson, B. 1967. *Die Rangordnung des römischen Heeres. 2. durchgesehene Auflage Einführung, Berichtigungen und Nachträge von Brian Dobson*. Köln-Graz.
- Dondin-Payre, M., Raepsaet-Charlier, M.-Th. 1999. *Cités, municipes, colonies. Les processus de municipalisation en Gaule et en Germanie sous le Haut Empire romain*. Paris.
- Drogula, F.K. 2009. *Cato the Younger. Life and Death*. Oxford.
- Drummond, A. 2008. Rome in the Fifth Century II: the Citizen Community, in: *CAH2 VII/2*: 172-242.
- Dumont, J.Ch. 1987. *Servus. Rome et l'esclavage sous la République*. Rome.
- Duncan-Jones, R. 1965. An Epigraphic Survey of Costs in Roman Italy. *PBSR* 33: 189-306.
- Duncan-Jones, R. 1967. Equestrian Rank in the Cities of the African Provinces under the Principate: An Epigraphic Survey. *PBSR* 35: 147-186.
- Durry, M. 1938. *Les cohortes prétoriennes*, Paris.
- Dyson, S.L. 1980/81. The Distribution of Roman Republican Family Names in the Iberian Peninsula. *Ancient Society* 11/12: 257-299.
- De Blois, L. 1987. *The Roman Army and Politics in the First Century B.C.* Amsterdam.
- De Blois, L. 1992. Roman Officers and Politics: The Manipulation of the Military Cadre in the Period 44-36 B.C. *Laverna* 3: 104-128.
- De Blois, L. 1994. Sueton, Aug. 46 und die Manipulation des mittleren Militärkaders als politisches Instrument. *Historia* 43: 324-345.
- De Blois, L. 2000. Army and Society in the Late Roman Republic. Professionalism and the

- Role of the Military Middle Cadre, in: G. Alföldy, B. Dobson, W. Eck (eds) *Kaiser, Heer und Gesellschaft in der Römischen Kaiserzeit*: 1-21. Stuttgart.
- De Blois, L. 2011. The Changing Position of the Military Middle Cadre in Roman Politics at the End of the Republic, in: W. Blösel, K.-J. Hölkenskamp (eds) *Von der militia equestris zur militia urbana. Der Wandel der Karrierefelder in der römischen Republik*: 81-92. Stuttgart.
- De Blois, L. 2014. Integration or Disintegration? The Roman Army in the Third Century A.D., in: G. de Kleijn, S. Benoist (eds) *Integration in Rome and in the Roman World. Proceedings of the Tenth Workshop of the International Network Impact of Empire (Lille, June 23-25, 2011)*: 187-196. Leiden-Boston.
- De Carlo, A. 2015. *Il ceto equestre di Campania, Apulia et Calabria, Lucania et Bruttii dalla tarda Repubblica al IV secolo*, vol. 1-2. Roma.
- De Laet, S.J. 1940. Le rang social du primipile à l'époque d'Auguste et de Tibère. *L'antiquité classique* 9/1: 13-23.
- De Laet, S.J. 1941. La composition de l'ordre équestre sous Auguste et Tibère. *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire* 20/3-4: 509-531.
- De Laet, S.J. 1946. Les pouvoirs militaires des Préfets du Prétoire et leur développement progressif. *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire* 25/3-4: 509-554.
- De la Cuesta, A.B.R. 2018. Contribución al estudio de la movilidad geográfica en la Gallia Narbonensis: el caso de los seuri Augustales. *Latomus* 77/1: 26-58.
- Earl, D.C. 1960. M. Octavius, trib. pleb. 133 B.C., and his successor. *Latomus* 19/4: 657-669.
- Eck, W. 1970. *Senatoren von Vespasian bis Hadrian. Prosopographische Untersuchungen mit Einschluß der Jahres- und Provinzialfasten der Statthalter*. München.
- Eck, W. 1979. *Die staatliche Organisation Italiens in der hohen Kaiserzeit*. München.
- Eck, W. 1983. Jahres- und Provinzialfasten der senatorischen Statthalter von 69/70 bis 138/139. *Chiron* 13: 147-238.
- Eck, W. 1985. *Die Statthalter der germanischen Provinzen vom 1.-3. Jh.* Köln-Bonn (Epigraphische Studien 14).
- Eck, W. 1997. Zu kleinasiatischen Inschriften (Ephesos; Museum Bursa). *ZPE* 117: 107-116.
- Eck, W. 2000. Monumente der Virtus. Kaiser und Heer im Spiegel epigraphischer Denkmäler, in: G. Alföldy, B. Dobson, W. Eck (eds) *Kaiser, Heer und Gesellschaft in der Römischen Kaiserzeit*: 483-496. Stuttgart.
- Eck, W. 2002. Imperial Administration and Epigraphy: In Defence of Prosopography, in: A. K. Bowman, H.M. Cotton, M. Goodman, S. Price (eds) *Representations of Empire. Rome and the Mediterranean World*: 131-152. Oxford.
- Eck, W., Pangerl, A. 2015. Bürgerrechtskonstitutionen für die „equites singulares Augusti“ aus dem 2. und 3. Jahrhundert. *ZPE* 196: 211-222.
- Edmondson, J. 1992. *Dio: The Julio-Claudians. Selections from Books 58-63 of the Roman History of Cassius Dio*. London.
- Eyben, E. 1993. *Restless Youth in Ancient Rome*. London.
- Evans, D.E. 1967. *Gaulish personal names. A Study of some Continental Celtic Formations*. Oxford.
- Evans, R.J., Kleijwegt, M. 1992. Did the Romans Like Young Men? A Study of the Lex Villia Annalis: Causes and Effects. *ZPE* 92: 181-195.
- Faure, P. 2013. *L'aigle et cep. Les centurions légionnaires dans l'Empire des Sévères*, vol. 1-2. Paris-Bordeaux.
- Fabre, G. 1981. *Libertas. Patrons et afiranchis à Rome*. Rome.
- Farnum, J.H. 2005. *The Positioning of the Roman Imperial Legions*. Oxford.
- Ferriès, M.-C. 2007. *Les partisans d'Antoine (des orphelins de César aux complices de Cléopâtre)*. Bordeaux.

- Février, P.-A. 1981. Villes et campagnes des Gaules sous l'Empire. *Ktèma* 6: 359-372.
- Fink, R.O. 1967. Marcus Aurelius Atho Marcellus. *AJP* 88: 84-85.
- Fishwick, D. 1991. *The Imperial Cult in the Latin West. Studies in the Ruler Cult of the Western Provinces of the Roman Empire, Volume II/1*. Leiden-Boston-Köln.
- Fishwick, D. 2002a. *The Imperial Cult in the Latin West. Studies in the Ruler Cult of the Western Provinces of the Roman Empire, Volume III: Provincial Cult, Part 1: Institution and Evolution*. Leiden-Boston-Köln.
- Fishwick, D. 2002b. *The Imperial Cult in the Latin West. Studies in the Ruler Cult of the Western Provinces of the Roman Empire, Volume III: Provincial Cult, Part 2: The Provincial Priesthood*. Leiden-Boston-Köln.
- Fishwick, D. 2004. *The Imperial Cult in the Latin West. Studies in the Ruler Cult of the Western Provinces of the Roman Empire, Volume III: Provincial Cult, Part 3: The Provincial Centre; Provincial Cult, Priesthood*. Leiden-Boston-Köln.
- Fishwick, D. 2005. *The Imperial Cult in the Latin West. Studies in the Ruler Cult of the Western Provinces of the Roman Empire, Volume III: Provincial Cult, Part 4: Bibliography, Indices, Addenda*. Leiden-Boston-Köln.
- Fitz, J. 1972. *Les Syriens à Intercisa*. Bruxelles.
- Fitz, J. 1978. Die Laufbahn des Aelius Triccius. *Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 26: 21-27.
- Fitz, J. 1983. *Honorific Titles of Roman Military Units in the 3rd Century*. Budapest-Bonn.
- Fitz, J. 1993-1995. *Die Verwaltung Pannoniens in der Römerzeit I-IV*. Budapest.
- Forbis, E. 1996. *Municipal Virtues in the Roman Empire. The Evidence of Italian Honorary Inscriptions*. Stuttgart-Leipzig.
- Forcellini, E. 1828a. *Totius Latinitatis Lexicon*, vol. 1. Londini.
- Forcellini, E. 1828b. *Totius Latinitatis Lexicon*, vol. 2. Londini.
- Forni, G. 1996. *Le tribù romane. I tribules, 1: A-B*. Roma.
- Forni, G. 1999. *Le tribù romane. I tribules, 2: C-I*. Roma.
- Forni, G. 2007. *Le tribù romane. I tribules, 3: L-S*. Roma.
- Forni, G., Forni, G.M. 2012. *Le tribù romane. I tribules, 4: T-Y*. Roma.
- Franke, T. 1991. *Die Legionslegaten der römischen Armee in der Zeit von Augustus bis Traian, Teil I-II*. Bochum 1991.
- Franke, T. 2000. Legio V Alaudae, in: Y. Le Bohec (ed.) *Les légions de Rome sous le Haut-Empire. Actes du Congrès de Lyon (17-19 septembre 1998). De l'archéologie à l'histoire: 39-48*. Paris.
- Franklin, J.L. 2001. *Pompeis Difficile Est. Studies in the Political Life of Imperial Pompeii*. Michigan.
- Faoro, D. 2011. *Praefectus, procurator, praeses. Genesi delle cariche presidiali equestri nell'Alto Impero Romano*. Firenze.
- Ferrary, J.-L. 2000. Les inscriptions du sanctuaire de Claros en l'honneur de Romains. *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique* 124/1: 331-376.
- Freis, H. 1967. *Die Cohortes Urbanae*. Köln-Graz.
- Frei-Stolba, R. 1971. Legio X Equestris. *Talanta* 3: 44-61.
- Gabba, E. 1976. *Republican Rome, the Army and the Allies*. Berkeley-Los Angeles.
- Gascou, J. 1990. Les inscriptions. Le mausolée de Cucuron (Vaucluse). *Gallia* 47: 194-201.
- Gechter, M. 2002. Die Militärgeschichte am Niederrhein von Caesar bis Tiberius - eine Skizze, in: Th. Grünwald, S. Seibel (eds) *Kontinuität und Diskontinuität*, RGA-E Band 35, 145-161.
- Gelzer, M. 1968. *Caesar Politician and Statesman*. Oxford.
- Gelzer, M. 1969. *The Roman Nobility*. Oxford.
- Geiger, J. 1970. M. Hortensius M. f. Q. n. Hortalus. *The Classical Review* 20/2: 132-134.



- Gilliam, J.F. 1961. The Plague under Marcus Aurelius. *AJP* 82: 225-251.
- Glew D.G., 1981. Between the Wars: Mithridates Eupator and Rome, 85-73 B.C. *Chiron* 11: 109-130.
- Granino Cecere, M.G., Ricci, C. 2006. Dalle sponde del Reno a quelle dell'Aniene: Marinai e navigazione fluviale. *ZPE* 157: 237-246.
- Granino Cecere, M.G. 2014. *Il flaminato femminile imperiale nell'Italia romana*. Roma.
- Greenidge, A.H.J., Clay, A.M. 1903. *Select Sources for Roman History 133-70 B.C.* Oxford.
- Gregori, G.L. 1984. Amphitheatralia I. *MEFR* 96/2: 961-985.
- Gregori, G.L. 1990. *Brescia Romana. Ricerche di prosopografia e storia sociale, vol. I: I documenti*. Roma.
- Gregori, G.L. 1999. *Brescia Romana. Ricerche di prosopografia e storia sociale, vol. II: Analisi dei documenti*. Roma.
- Grenier, A. 1960. Les tribuns militaires de la Narbonnaise. *Comptes rendus des séances de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* 104/1: 53-62.
- Grueber, H.A. 1910a. *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum, vol. I*. London.
- Grueber, H.A. 1910b. *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum, vol. II*. London.
- Grueber, H.A. 1910c. *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum, vol. III*. London.
- Gruen, E.S. 1966. The Dolabellae and Sulla. *AJP* 87/4: 385-399.
- Gruen, E.S. 1968. *Roman Politics and the Criminal Courts, 149-78 B.C.* Cambridge.
- Gruen, E.S. 1974. *The Last Generation of the Roman Republic*. Berkeley (rep. 1995).
- Halfmann, H. 1986. *Itinera principum. Geschichte und Typologie der Kaiserreisen im Römischen Reich*. Stuttgart.
- Guichard, P. 1994. Domitien et les élites d'Hispania: les promotions à l'ordre équestre des notables issus des municipes flaviens. *Pallas* 40: 251-267.
- Haeck, T. 2005. The "quinquennales" in Italy: Social Status of a Roman Municipal Magistrate. *Latomus* 64/3: 601-618.
- Harlan, M. 2012. *Roman Republican moneyers and their coins, 81 BCE-64 BCE*. Citrus Heights.
- Hartmann, A. 2017. Valerius Maximus, Pompeius Reginus und eine Inschrift aus Orange. *Rheinisches Museum* 160: 329-342.
- Hartmann, B. 2020. *The Scribes of Rome a Cultural and Social History of the Scribae*. Cambridge.
- Hayne, L. 1972. M. Lepidus (Cos. 78): A Re-Appraisal. *Historia* 21/4: 661-668.
- Hellegouarch, J. 1963. *Le vocabulaire latin des relations et des partis politiques sous la république*. Paris.
- Hinard, F. 1985. *Les Proscriptions de la Rome républicaine*. Rome.
- Harris, W.V. 1971. *Rome in Etruria and Umbria*. Oxford.
- Harris, W.V. 1976. The Development of the Quaestorship, 267-81 B.C. *The Classical Quarterly* 26/1: 92-106.
- Holder, A. 1896. *Alt-celtischer Sprachschatz, Erster Band. A-H*. Leipzig.
- Holder, A. 1904. *Alt-celtischer Sprachschatz, Zweiter Band. I-T*. Leipzig.
- Howe, L.L. 1966. *The Pretorian Prefect from Commodus to Diocletian (A.D. 180-305)*. Roma.
- Hurley, D.W. 1995. *An Historical and Historiographical Commentary on Suetonius' Life of C. Caligula*. Atlanta.
- Hurley, D.W. 2001. *Divus Claudius*. Cambridge.
- Jacques, F. 1977. Les cens en Gaule au IIe siècle et dans la première moitié du IIIe siècle. *Ktèma* 2: 285-328.
- Johnson, A.Ch., Coleman-Norton, P.R., Bourne, F.C. 1961. *Ancient Roman Statutes*. Austin.
- Jones, R.F.J. 1976. The Roman Military Occupation of North-West Spain. *JRS* 66: 45-66.

- Jones, B.W. 1984. *The Emperor Titus*. London-Sydney.
- Kajanto, I. 1965. *The Latin Cognomina*. Helsinki.
- Kajava, M. 1996. Ségolène Demougin, Prosopographie des chevaliers romains julio-claudiens (43 av.J.-C.-70 ap.J.-C), in: *L'antiquité classique* 65: 499-502.
- Kakoschke, A. 2002. *Ortsfremde in den römischen Provinzen Germania inferior und Germania superior. Eine Untersuchung zur Mobilität in den germanischen Provinzen anhand der Inschriften des 1. bis 3. Jahrhunderts n. Chr.* Bibliopolis.
- Kakoschke, A. 2004. 'Germanen' in der Fremde. Eine Untersuchung zur Mobilität aus den römischen Provinzen Germania inferior und Germania superior anhand der Inschriften des 1. Bis 3. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. Bibliopolis.
- Kakoschke, A. 2006. *Die Personennamen in den zwei germanischen Provinzen. Ein Katalog. Band 1-Gentilnomina ABILIUS-VOLUSIUS*. Leidorf.
- Kakoschke, A. 2007. *Die Personennamen in den zwei germanischen Provinzen. Ein Katalog. Band 2.1-Cognomina ABAIUS-LYSIAS*. Leidorf.
- Kakoschke, A. 2008. *Die Personennamen in den zwei germanischen Provinzen. Ein Katalog. Band 2.2-Cognomina MACCAUS-ZYASCELIS*. Leidorf.
- Kakoschke, A. 2009. *Die Personennamen in der roemischen Provinz Raetien*. Hildesheim- Zürich-New York.
- Kakoschke, A. 2010. *Die Personennamen in der römischen Provinz Gallia Belgica*. Hildesheim-Zürich-New York.
- Kakoschke, A. 2011. *Die Personennamen im römischen Britannien*. Hildesheim-Zürich-New York.
- Kakoschke, A. 2012. *Die Personennamen in der römischen Provinz Noricum*. Hildesheim- Zürich-New York.
- Kaser, M. 1984. *Roman Private Law. Pretoria*.
- Katz, B.R. 1976. The siege of Rome in 87 B.C. *CP* 71/4: 328-336.
- Keaveney, A. 1984. Who were the Sullani?, *Klio* 66/1: 114-150.
- Kelly, G.P. 2006. *A History of Exile in the Roman Republic*. Cambridge.
- Keppie, L. 1971. Legio VIII Augusta and the Claudian Invasion. *Britannia* 2: 149-155.
- Keppie, L. 1983. *Colonisation and veteran settlement in Italy 47-14 B.C.* London.
- Keppie, L. 1984a. *The Making of the Roman Army. From Republic to Empire*. London.
- Keppie, L. 1984b. Colonisation and veteran settlement in Italy in the first century A.D. *PBSR* 52: 77-114.
- Keppie, L. 1996. The Praetorian Guard Before Sejanus. *Athenaeum* 84: 101-124.
- Keppie, L. 2000a. Military service in the Late Republic. the evidence of inscriptions and sculpture, in: L. Keppie, *Legions and Veterans 1971-2000*: 11-19. Stuttgart.
- Keppie, L. 2000b. The changing face of the Roman legions, 49 BC-AD 69, in: L. Keppie, *Legions and Veterans 1971-2000*: 50-63. Stuttgart.
- Keppie, L. 2000c. Vergil, Cremona and Caesar's tenth legion, in: L. Keppie, *Legions and Veterans 1971-2000*: 64-67. Stuttgart.
- Keppie, L. 2000d. Mark Antony's legions, in: L. Keppie, *Legions and Veterans 1971-2000*: 75-96. Stuttgart.
- Keppie, L. 2000e. The origin and early history of the Second Augustan Legion, in: L. Keppie, *Legions and Veterans 1971-2000*: 123-160. Stuttgart.
- Keppie, L. 2000f. Colonisation and veteran settlement in Italy, 47~14 BC: new evidence and further thoughts, in: L. Keppie, *Legions and Veterans 1971-2000*: 249-262. Stuttgart.
- Kienast, D., Eck, W., Heil, M. 2017. *Römische Kaisertabelle. Grundzüge einer römischen Kaiserchronologie*. Darmstadt-Wissen.

- Kolendo, J., Żelazowski, J., Bunsch, E. 2003. *Teksty i pomniki. Zarys epigrafiki okresu Cesarstwa Rzymskiego*. Warszawa.
- Konrad, Ch.F. 1984. A Note on the Stemma of the Gabinii Capitonea. *Klio* 66/1: 151-156.
- Kos, P., Šemrov, A. 1995. *Rimski novci in kontramärke iz 1. stoletja=Roman Imperial Coins and Countermarks of the 1st Century (Augustus-Traianus)*. Ljubljana.
- Krawczuk, A. 1963. *Virtutis ergo. Nadania obywatelstwa rzymskiego przez wodzów republiki*. Krakow.
- Kubitschek, J.W. 1889. *Imperium Romanum. Tributim Discriptum*. Praga-Vindobonae-Lipsiae.
- Kuleczka, G. 1969. *Prawo rzymskie epoki Pryncypatu wobec dzieci pozamałżeńskich*. Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków.
- Kuryłowicz, M. 2019. Rzymscy niewolnicy w Krakowie, in: P. Cybula (ed.) *Prawne aspekty podróży i turystyki-historia i współczesność. Prace poświęcone pamięci profesora Janusza Sondla*: 315-323. Kraków.
- Kübler, B. 1901. Curio, RE 4, 2, col. 1836-1838.
- Kübler, B. 1907. Equites Romani, RE 6, 1, col. 272-312.
- Kübler, B. 1910. Gens, RE 7, 1, col. 1176-1198.
- Kübler, B. 1939. Ordo, RE 18,1, col. 930-934.
- Lamoine, L. 1999. C. Gresius Domitus, un praefectus fabrum à Béziers? *CCG* 10: 137-147.
- Langhammer, W. 1973. *Die rechtliche und soziale Stellung der Magistratus Municipales und der Decuriones in der Übergangsphase der Städte von sich selbstverwaltenden Gemeinden zu Vollzugsorganen des spätantiken Zwangsstaates (2.-4. Jahrhundert der römischen Kaiserzeit)*. Wiesbaden.
- Landon, A. 2014-2015. *Mémoire de Master: Les tribuns militaires sous le Principat d'Auguste: Essai prosopographique et tentative de synthèse, vol. II: Prosopographie (sous la direction de Michel Humm)*. Université Strasburge.
- Laurence, R. 1994. *Roman Pompeii. Space and Society*. New York.
- Lefebvre, S. 2022. Gérer les confins de la Méditerranée occidentale lors de la guerre civile de 68-69 apr. J.-C., in: G. Bernard, A. Montel (eds) *Le détroit de Gibraltar (Antiquité-Moyen Âge). II. Espaces et figures de pouvoir*: 31-63. Madrid.
- Lengle, J. 1937. Tribunus, RE 6, A, 2, col. 2432-2492.
- Levick, B., Jameson, S. 1964. C. Crepereius Gallus and His Gens. *JRS* 54, 1/2: 98-106.
- Levick, B. 1986. *Tiberius the Politician*. London.
- Levick, B. 1990. *Claudius*. London.
- Leunissen, P.M.M. 1989. *Konsuln und Konsulare in der Zeit von Commodus bis Severus Alexander (180-235 n. Chr.). Prosopographische Untersuchungen zur senatorischen Elite im römischen Kaiserreich*. Amsterdam.
- Linderski, J. 1966. *Rzymskie zgromadzenie wyborcze od Sulli do Cezara*. Wrocław.
- Linderski, J. 2007a. A Missing Ponticus, in: J. Linderski, *Roman Questions II. Selected Papers*: 115-129. Stuttgart.
- Linderski, J. 2007b. Legio V in Messana, in: J. Linderski, *Roman Questions II. Selected Papers*: 229-241. Stuttgart.
- Lindsay, H. 2009. *Adoption in the Roman World*. Cambridge.
- Lintott, A.W. 1974. Novi Homines. New Men in the Roman Senate, 139 B.C.-A.D. 14 by T. P. Wiseman. Review. *The Classical Review* 24/2: 261-263.
- Lintott, A. 2009. *The Constitution of the Roman Republic*. Oxford (rep.).
- Liu, J. 2009. *Collegia Centonariorum. The Guilds of Textile Dealers in the Roman West*. Leiden-Boston 2009.

- Lowe, B. 2017. Roman state structures and the provincial elite in Republican Iberia, in: R. Varga, V. Rusu-Bolindeț (eds) *Official Power and Local Elites in the Roman Provinces*: 33-51. London-New York.
- Lovano, M. 2002. *The Age of Cinna. Crucible of Late Republican Rome*. Stuttgart.
- Luciani, F. 2022. *Slaves of the People. A Political and Social History of Roman Public Slavery*. Stuttgart.
- Le Bohec, Y. 1989. *La Troisième Légion Auguste*. Paris.
- Le Bohec, Y. 2000. *The Imperial Roman Army*. London-New York.
- Le Roux, P. 1972. Recherches sur les centurions de la Legio VII Gemina. *Mélanges de la Casa de Velázquez* 8: 89-159.
- Le Roux, P. 1982. *L'armée romaine et l'organisation des provinces ibériques d'Auguste à l'invasion*. Paris.
- Łoś, A. 1992. Quibus patet curia municipalis. Remarques sur la structure de la classe dirigeante de Pompei. *CCG* 3: 259-297.
- Łuć, I. 1998. Geneza gwardii pretoriańskiej. *Res Historica* 5: 153-164.
- Łuć, I. 2000. Pretorianie, ich zadania i miejsce w ramach rzymskiego systemu wojskowego, in: *Electrum* 4: 37-47; E. Dąbrowa (ed.) Grupy społeczne ich organizacja i funkcja w świecie starożytnym: materiały konferencji naukowej PTH, Kraków, 4-6 września 1997.
- Łuć, I. 2004. Oddziały pretorianów w starożytnym Rzymie. Rekrutacja, struktura, organizacja, Lublin.
- Łuć, I. 2007. Praetorians from Pisaurum and Fanum Fortunae in Northern Umbria. *Eos* 94: 101-122.
- Łuć, I. 2008. Protopografia w badaniach nad karierami żołnierzy wojsk rzymskich, in: A. Górak, I. Łuć, D. Magiera (eds) *Dzieje biurokracji na ziemiach polskich*, t. I: 13-27. Lublin-Siedlce.
- Łuć, I.A. 2010a. *Excubiae principis. Geneza i zadania żołnierzy kohort pretoriańskich w starożytnym Rzymie*. Poznań.
- Łuć, I.A. 2010b. *Boni et mali milites Romani. Relacje między żołnierzami wojsk rzymskich w okresie Wczesnego Cesarstwa*. Kraków.
- Łuć, I. 2010c. The Praefecti Praetorio of the Julio-Claudian Dynasty. *Res Historica* 29: 95-108.
- Łuć, I. 2017. Kary i środki represyjne w rzymskim sądownictwie wojskowym okresu republiki, in: D. Słapek, I. Łuć (eds) *Przemoc w świecie starożytnym*: 83-99. Lublin.
- Łuć, I. 2018. Wojna Gn. Pompejusza z piratami, in: N. Rogosz (ed.) *Gnejusz Pompejusz Wielki (106-48 przed Chrystusem)*: 13-33. Katowice.
- Łuć, I. 2019. Petroniusz Arbiter i jego kodycył. *Konteksty Społeczne/Social Contexts* 7/2 (14): 83-94.
- Łuć, I. 2021. Rzymscy żołnierze i ich niewolnicy-specyfika wzajemnych relacji. *Zeszyty Prawnicze UKSW* 21/1: 7-44.
- MacMullen, R. 1963. *Soldier and Civilian in the Later Roman Empire*. Cambridge-Massachusetts.
- Magnani, S. 2014. Aquileia e l'entroterra venetico e retico: alcune considerazioni, in: M. Chiabà (ed.) *Hoc quoque laboris praemium. Scritti in onore di Gino Bandelli*: 243-269. Trieste (Polymnia. Studi di Storia romana, 3).
- Manacorda, D. 1978-1979. Tremelius Scrofa e la cronologia delle iscrizioni sepolcrali urbane della prima età imperiale. *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma* 86: 89-107.
- McAlindon, D. 1957. Entry to the Senate in the Early Empire. *JRS* 47, 1/2: 191-195.
- Magie, D. 1950. *Roman Rule in Asia Minor to the End of the Third Century after Christ*, vol.1-2. Princeton.
- Marshall, A. 1985. *A Historical Commentary on Asconius*. Columbia.

- Mason Hugh, J. 1974. *Greek Terms for Roman Institutions. A Lexicon and Analysis*. Toronto.
- Mattingly, H.B. 1975. *The Consilium of Cn. Pompeius Strabo in 89 BC*. *Athenaeum* 53: 262-266.
- Maxfield, V. 1972. *The Dona Militaria of the Roman Army*, vol. 1-2. Durham University (D.Phil. thesis).
- Maxfield, V. 1981. *The Military Decorations of the Roman Army*. London.
- Meens, L. 2008. *Les officiers de la garnison de Rome sous le Haut-Empire*, vol. 1-2. Paris (D.Phil. thesis).
- Mench, F.Ch. 1968. *The Cohortes Urbanae of Imperial Rome: An Epigraphic Study*. Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Mennen, I. 2011. *Power and Status in the Roman Empire, AD 193-284*. Leiden-Boston.
- Meiggs, R. 1973. *Roman Ostia*. Oxford.
- Meyer, R. 1988. *From Republic to Principate. An Historical Commentary on Cassius Dio's Roman History Books 49-52 (36-29 B.C.)*. Atlanta.
- Millar, F. 1977. *The Emperor the Roman World (31 BC-AD 337)*. London.
- Millar, F. 1986. Italy and the Roman Empire: Augustus to Constantine. *Phoenix* 40/3: 295-318.
- Minkova, M. 2000. *The Personal Names of the Latin Inscriptions in Bulgaria*. Frankfurt am Main-Berlin-Bern-Bruxelles-New York-Wien.
- Morabito, S. 2010. Entre Narbonnaise et Italie: le territoire de la province des Alpes Maritimae pendant l'Antiquité romaine (Ier S. av. J.-C.-Ve S. apr. J.-C.). *Gallia* 67/2: 99-124.
- Morgan, G. 2006. *69 A.D.: The Year of Four Emperors*. Oxford.
- Morris J., 1965. Leges Annales under the Principate. Political Effects. *Listy filologické* 88: 22-31.
- Mouritsen, H. 1988. *Elections, Magistrates and Municipal Élite. Studies in Pompeian Epigraphy*, Roma.
- Mousourakis, G. 2003. *The Historical and Institutional Context of Roman Law*. London-New York.
- Mócsy, A. 1974. *Pannonia and Upper Moesia. A History of the Middle Danube Provinces of the Roman Empire*. London-Boston.
- Münzer, F. 1999. *Roman Aristocratic Parties and Families*. Baltimore-London.
- Nelis-Clement, J. 2000. *Les beneficiarii: militaires et administrateurs au service de l'Empire (Ier s. a.C.-VIe s. p.C.)*. Bordeaux-Paris.
- Nicolet, C. 1966. *L'ordre équestre à l'époque républicaine (312-43 av. J.-C.)*, Vol. 1. Définitions juridiques et structures sociales. Paris.
- Nicolet, C. 1967. Tribuni militum a populo. *MEFR* 79/1: 29-76.
- Nicolet, C. 1969. Armée et société à Rome sous la république: à propos de l'ordre équestre, in: J.-P. Brisson (ed.) *Problèmes de la guerre à Rome*: 117-156. Paris.
- Nicolet, C. 1974. *L'ordre équestre à l'époque républicaine (312-43 av. J.-C.)*, Vol. 2. Prosopographie des Chevaliers Romains. Paris.
- Nicolet, C. 1997. Obywatel, polityk, in: A. Gardiana (ed.) *Człowiek Rzymu*: 25-68. Warszawa.
- Nicols, J. 1978. *Vespasian and the Partes Flavianaes*. Wiesbaden.
- Nippel, W. 1995. *Public Order in Ancient Rome*. Cambridge.
- Ogilvie, R.M., Richmond, I. 1967. *Cornelii Taciti De Vita Agricolae*. Oxford.
- Oakley, S.P. 1998a. *A Commentary on Livy. Books VI-X, Volume I. Introduction and Book VI*. Oxford.
- Oakley, S.P. 1998b. *A Commentary on Livy. Books VI-X, Volume II. Introduction and Book VI*. Oxford.
- Oakley, S.P. 2005. *A Commentary on Livy. Books VI-X. Volume III. Book IX*. Oxford.
- Ogilvie, R.M. 1965. *A Commentary on Livy. Books I-V*. Oxford.
- Panciera, S. 2004. Altri pretoriani a Roma. Nuove iscrizioni e vecchie domande, *CCG* 15: 281-316=S. Panciera, *Epigrafi, epigrafia, epigrafisti. Scritti vari editi e inediti (1956-2005) con note complementari e indici*: 1493-1523. Roma 2006.
- Parker, H.M.D. 1958. *The Roman Legions*. Cambridge.

- Passerini, A. 1939. *Le coorti pretorie*. Roma.
- Paul, G.M. 1984. *A Historical Commentary on Sallust's Bellum Jugurthinum*. Liverpool.
- Pavis d'Escurac, H. 1976. *La préfecture de l'annone, service administratif impérial d'Auguste à Constantin*. Rome.
- Perry, M.J. 2015. Sexual Damage to Slaves in Roman Law. *Journal of Ancient History* 3/1: 55-75.
- Petrovitsch, H. 2006. *Legio II Italica*. Linz.
- Pflaum, H.G. 1950. *Essai sur les procurateurs équestres sous le Haut-Empire romain*. Paris.
- Pflaum, H.G. 1960-1961. *Carrieres procuratoriennes equestres sous le Haut Empire romain*. Paris.
- Pflaum, H.G. 1982. *Carrieres procuratoriennes equestres sous le Haut Empire romain. Supplément*. Paris.
- Pina Polo, F., Díaz Fernández, A. 2019. *The Quaestorship in the Roman Republic*. Berlin.
- Piso, I. 1993. *Fasti provinciae Daciae I. Die senatorischen Amtsträger*. Bonn.
- Piso, I. 2013. *Fasti provinciae Daciae II. Die ritterlichen Amtsträger*. Bonn.
- Potter, D. 2011. Holding Court in Republican Rome (105-44). *AJP* 132/1: 59-80.
- Puppo, P. 2012. Venafro, in: *Bibliografia topografica della colonizzazione greca in Italia e nelle Isole Tirreniche, n°21, Siti: Torre Castelluccia-Zambrone*, 800-810.
- Purcell, N. 1983. The Apparitores: A Study in Social Mobility. *PBSR* 51: 125-173.
- Purcell, N. 2001. The ordo scribarum: a study in the loss of memory. *MEFR* 113/2: 633-674.
- Radian, M. 1914. Gens, Familia, Stirps. *CJ* 9: 235-247.
- Radian, M. 1915. The Promotion of Centurions in Caesar's Army. *CJ* 10: 300-311.
- Raggi, A. 2006. *Seleuco di Rhosos. Cittadinanza e privilegi nell'oriente greco in età tardo-repubblicana*. Giardini editori e stampatori. Pisa.
- Raggi, A. 2020a. Triumviral Documents from the Greek East, in: F. Pina Polo (ed.) *The Triumviral Period: Civil War, Political Crisis And Socioeconomic Transformations*: 431-449. Zaragoza.
- Raggi, A. 2020b. [C. Iu]lius Menodorus, il primo tribuno militare dalla provincia d'Asia. *Tyche* 35: 157-170.
- Ramsey, J.T. 2009. The Proconsular Years: Politics at a Distance, in: M. Griffin (ed.) *A Companion to Julius Caesar*: 37-56. Malden.
- Rathmann, M. 2006. Der Statthalter und die Verwaltung der Reichsstraßen in der Kaiserzeit, in: A. Kolb (ed.) *Herrschaftsstrukturen und Herrschaftspraxis. Konzepte, Prinzipien und Strategien der Administration im römischen Kaiserreich*: 201-259. Berlin.
- Rawson, E. 1975. *Cicero A Portrait*. London.
- Rawson, E. 1977. More on the "Clientelae" of the Patrician Claudii. *Historia* 26/3: 340-357.
- Reali, M. 1998. *Il contributo dell'epigrafia latina allo studio dell'amicitia: il caso della Cisalpina*. Firenze.
- Regling, K. 1907. Crassus' Partherkrieg. *Klio* 7: 359-394.
- Reinhold, M. 1971. Usurpation of Status and Status Symbols in the Roman Empire. *Historia* 20, 2/3: 275-302.
- Rémy, B. 1998. Les élites locales et municipales de la colonie de Vienne au Haut-Empire. *L'antiquité classique* 67: 77-120.
- Rémy, B. 2000. La dénomination des notables locaux et municipaux de la cité de Vienne. *Revue des Études Anciennes* 102, 3/4: 413-457.
- Reynolds, J.M. 1962. Q. Cerellius Apollinaris, Praefectus Vigilum in A.D. 212. *PBSR* 30: 31-32.
- Reuter, M. 2012. *Legio XXX Ulpia Victrix. Ihre Geschichte, ihre Soldaten, ihre Denkmäler*, Darmstadt-Mainz.
- Ricci, C. 2011. In custodiam urbis: Notes on the cohortes urbanae (1968-2010). *Historia* 60/4: 484-508.
- Ricci, C. 2018. *Security in Roman Times. Rome, Italy and the Emperors*. London-New York.

- Richier, O. 2004. *Centuriones ad Rhenum. Les centurions légionnaires des armées romaines du Rhin*. Paris.
- Rizakis, A.D., Zoumbaki, S. 2001. *Roman Peloponnese I. Roman Personal Names in their Social Context (Achaia, Arcadia, Argolis, Corinthia and Eleia)*. Athens.
- Rizakis, A.D., Zoumbaki, S., Lepenioti, Cl. 2004. *Roman Peloponnese II. Roman Personal Names in their Social Context (Laconia and Messenia)*. Athens.
- Ryan, F.X. 1996a. Some Persons in the *pro Cluentio*. *Tyche* 11: 195-205.
- Ryan, F.X. 1996b. The Minimum Age for the Quaestorship in the Late Republic. *Museum Helveticum* 53/1: 37-43.
- Ryan, F.X. 1998. *Rank and Participation in the Republican Senate*. Stuttgart.
- Ritterling, E., Groag, E., Stein E. 1932. *Fasti des römischen Deutschland unter dem Prinzipat*. Wien.
- Rossi, L. 2014. Romans and Land Property Rights in Ptolemaic Egypt: The Identification of Lucius Septimius. *Ancient Society* 44: 127-147.
- Rossignano, M.S. 1991. I praefecti iure dicundo nell'Italia settentrionale, in: *Epigrafia. Actes du colloque international d'épigraphie latine en mémoire de Attilio Degrassi pour le centenaire de sa naissance. Actes de colloque de Rome (27-28 mai 1988)*: 515-537. Rome.
- Ruciński, S. 2013. *Praefecti praetorio. Dowódcy gwardii pretoriańskiej od 2 roku przed Chr. do 282 roku po Chr.* Bydgoszcz.
- Russell, H.E. 1950. *Advancement in Rank under the Republic as a Reward for the Soldier and the Public Prosecutor*. Bryn Mawr College (D.Phil. thesis).
- Rutledge, S.H. 2001. *Imperial Inquisitions. Prosecutors and informants from Tiberius to Domitian*. London-New York.
- Sablayrolles, R. 1984. Les praefecti fabrum de Narbonnaise. *Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise* 17: 239-247.
- Sablayrolles, R. 1996. *Libertinus miles. Les cohortes de vigils*. Rome.
- Saddington, D.B. 1982. *The Development of the Roman Auxiliary Forces from Caesar to Vespasian (49 B.C.-A.D. 79)*. Harare.
- Saddington, D.B. 1991. Tacitus and the Roman Army. *ANRW* II, 33.5: 3484-3555.
- Saddington, D.B. 1996. Relationship between holding office in a municipium or colonia and the militia equestris in the early Principate. *Athenaeum* 84: 157-181.
- Saddington, D.B. 1996a. Early Imperial "praefecti castrorum". *Historia* 45/2: 244-252.
- Saddington, D.B. 1999. Military Tribunes in the Roman Military and Administrative System in the Pre-Flavian Period, in: *Atti, XI Congresso internazionale di epigrafia greca et latina, Roma, 18-24 settembre 1997*: 297-314. Rome.
- Saddington, D.B. 2005. Suetonius on Military Matters-the Julio-Claudian Period. *Revue des Études Militaires Anciennes* 1: 23-43.
- Saller, R.P. 1980. Promotion and Patronage in Equestrian Careers, *JRS*, 70, 44-63.
- Saller, R.P. 1984. 'Familia, Domus', and the Roman Conception of the Family. *Phoenix* 38/4: 336-355.
- Saller, R.P. 1999. Pater Familias, Mater Familias, and the Gendered Semantics of the Roman Household. *CP* 94/2: 182-197.
- Saller, R.P. 2002. *Personal Patronage under the Early Empire*. Cambridge.
- Salomies, O. 1987. *Die römischen Vornamen. Studien zur römischen Namengebung*. Wien.
- Salomies, O. 1992. *Adoptive and Polyonymous Nomenclature in the Roman Empire*. Helsinki.
- Salmon, E.T. 1969. *Roman Colonization under the Republic*. London.
- Sander, E. 1958. Das Recht des römischen Soldaten. *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie N.F.* 101: 152-234.

- Santangelo, F. 2006. *Sulla and the Senate: a reconsideration*. CCG 17: 7-22.
- Sartre, M. 2011. *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie (IGLS, tome XIII, fascicule 2) Bostra (supplément) et la plaine de la Nuqrah, Beyrouth*, 1-376. (Bibliothèque archéologique et historique, 194).
- Sartre-Fauriat, A., Sartre, M. 2016. *Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie (IGLS, tome XIV). La Batanée et le Jawlān Oriental, Beyrouth*, 371-712, vol. 2. (Bibliothèque archéologique et historique, 207).
- Saxer, R. 1967. *Untersuchungen zu den Vexillationen des römischen Kaiserheeres von Augustus bis Diokletian*. Köln.
- Sekunda, N.V. 2023. The Export of Whetstones from Hellenistic Crete, in: J.E. Francis and M.J. Curtis (eds) *Change and Transition on Crete: Interpreting the Evidence from the Hellenistic through to the Early Byzantine Period: Papers Presented in Honour of G.W.M. Harrison*: 11-25. Oxford
- Segenni, S. 1988. I liberti a Marruvium. Ricerche di onomastica. *Studi Classici e Orientali* 37: 439-494.
- Seidel, J. 1908. *Fasti aedilicii von der Einrichtung der plebejischen Ädilität bis zum Tode Caesars*. Breslau 1908.
- Schmitthenner, W. 1958. *The Armies of the Triumviral Period*. Oxford (D.Phil. thesis).
- Scott, A.G. 2018. *Emperor and Usurpers. An Historical Commentary on Cassius Dio's 'Roman History' Books 79 (78)-80 (80) (217-229 A.D.)*. Oxford.
- Schulze, W. 1904. *Zur Geschichte lateinischer Eigennamen*. Berlin.
- Scullard, H.H. 1951. *Roman Politics 220-150 BC*. London.
- Scullard, H.H. 2010. *From the Gracchi to Nero. A History of Rome from 133 B.C. to A.D. 68*. London-New York.
- Sear, F. 2006. *Roman Theatres. An Architectural Study*. Oxford.
- Shackleton Bailey, D.R. 1976. *Two Studies in Roman Nomenclature*. New York.
- Shackleton, Bailey, D.R. 1992. *Onomasticon to Cicero's Speeches*. Stuttgart-Leipzig.
- Shackleton Bailey, D.R. 1995. *Onomasticon to Cicero's Letters*. Stuttgart-Leipzig.
- Shackleton Bailey, D.R. 1996. *Onomasticon to Cicero's Treatises*. Stuttgart-Leipzig.
- Shatzman, I. 1975. *Senatorial Wealth and Roman Politics*. Brüssel (Collection Latomus 142).
- Sherk, R.K. 1966. The text of the *Senatus consultum de agro Pergameno*. *Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies* 7: 361-367.
- Sherk, R.K. 1969. *Roman Documents from the Greek East. Senatus Consulta and Epistulae to the Age of Augustus*. Baltimore.
- Sherwin-White, A.N. 1939. *Procurator Augusti*. *PBSR* 15: 11-26.
- Sherwin-White, A.N. 1973. *The Roman Citizenship*. Oxford.
- Simelon, P. 2013. Aurelius dans les gentilices multiples à l'époque de Caracalla. *L'antiquité classique* 82: 195-215.
- Smith, R.E. 1958. *Service in the Post-Marian Roman Army*. Manchester.
- Smith, R.E. 1979. Dux, Praepositus. *ZPE* 36: 263-278.
- Smith, C.J. 2006. *The Roman Clan. The gens from ancient ideology to modern anthropology*. Cambridge.
- Solin, H. 2003. *Die griechischen Personennamen in Rom. Ein Namenbuch*, vol. 1-3. Berlin-New York 1982 / CIL-Avctarivm-Series Nova, vol. II. Berlin-New York.
- Solin, H. 1991. Sul consolidarsi del cognome nell'età repubblicana al di fuori della classe senatoria e dei liberti, in: *Epigrafia. Actes du colloque international d'épigraphie latine en mémoire de Attilio Degrassi pour le centenaire de sa naissance. Actes de colloque de Rome (27-28 mai 1988)*: 153-187. Rome.
- Solin, H., Salomies, O. 1994. *Repertorium nominum gentilium et cognominum Latinorum*. Olms-Weidmann.



- Solin, H. 2019. *Contributi sull'epigrafia anziate*, in: H. Solin (ed.) *Studi storico-epigrafici sul Lazio antico II*: 89-159. Helsinki.
- Spaul, J.E.H. 1994. *Ala2: The Auxiliary Cavalry Units of the Pre-Diocletianic Imperial Army*. Andover.
- Spaul, J.E.H. 1994a. Governors of Tingitana. *Antiquités africaines* 30: 235-260.
- Spaul, J.E.H. 2000. *Cohors2: The Evidence for and a Short History of the Auxiliary Infantry Units of the Imperial Roman Army*. Oxford.
- Speidel, M. 1965. *Die equites singulares Augusti. Begleittruppen der römischen Kaiser des zweiten und dritten Jahrhunderts*. Bonn.
- Speidel, M. 1976. Citizen Cohorts in the Roman Imperial Army. New Data on the Cohorts Apula, Campana, and III Campestris. *Transactions of the American Philological Association* (1974-2014) 106: 339-348.
- Speidel, M. 1978. *Guards of the Roman Armies*. Bonn.
- Speidel, M.P. 1992. Roman Army Pay Scales. *JRS* 82: 87-106.
- Speidel, M.P. 1992a. A Note on the Inscription CIL. X 1766 from Puteoli. Numeri and Imperial Surnames, in: M.P. Speidel, *Roman Army Studies*, vol. 2: 86-88. Stuttgart.
- Speidel, M.A., Doppler, H.W. 1992. Kaiser, Kommandeure und Kleingeld: vier neue Gegenstempel aus Zurzach und Baden und ihr Beitrag zur Geschichte. *Jahresbericht / Gesellschaft Pro Vindonissa*: 5-16.
- Speidel, M.P. 1994. *Riding for Caesar. The Roman Emperors' Horse Guards*. London.
- Sthephanus, H. 1848-1854. *Thesaurus Graecae Linguae*, vol. 1-9. Parisii.
- Stein, A. 1927. *Der Römische Ritterstand, ein Beitrag zur Sozial- und Personengeschichte des Römischen Reiches*. München.
- Steiner Jr., A.P. 1973. *Vigintivirate during the Empire. A Study of the Epigraphical Evidence*. Ohio (D.Phil. thesis).
- Szemler, G.J. 1972. *The Priests of the Roman Republic. A Study of Interactions Between Priesthoods and Magistracies*. Bruxelles (Collection Latomus 127).
- Sumner, G.V. 1970. The Legion and the Centuriate Organization. *JRS* 60: 67-78.
- Sumner, G.V. 1971a. The Lex Annalis under Caesar. *Phoenix* 25/3: 246-271.
- Sumner, G.V. 1971b. The Lex Annalis under Caesar, *Phoenix* 25/4: 357-371.
- Sumner, G.V. 1973. *Orators in Cicero's Brutus. Prosopography and Chronology*. Toronto.
- Sumner, G.V. 1976. A Note on Julius Caesar's Great-Grandfather. *CP* 71/4: 341-344.
- Suolahti, J. 1955. *The Junior Officers of the Roman Army in the Republican Period. A Study on Social Structure*. Helsinki.
- Suolahti, J. 1958. The Council of L. Cornelius P. f. Crus in the Year 49 B.C. *Arctos* 2: 152-163.
- Suolahti, J. 1963. *The Roman Censors. A Study on Social Structure*. Helsinki.
- Syme, R. 1938. Caesar, the Senate and Italy. *PBSR* 14: 1-31.
- Syme, R. 1939. *The Roman Revolution*. Oxford.
- Syme, R. 1949. Personal Names in Annals I-VI. *JRS* 39, 1/2: 6-18.
- Syme, R. 1955a. *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic, Vol. I: 509 B.C.-100 B.C.; Vol. II: 99 B.C.-31 B.C.* by T. Robert S. Broughton. Review. *CP* 50/2: 127-138.
- Syme, R. 1955b. 'Missing senators'. *Historia* 4: 52-71.
- Syme, R. 1963. Ten Tribunes. *JRS* 53, 1/2: 55-60.
- Syme, R. 1964. Senators, Tribes and Towns. *Historia* 13/1: 105-125.
- Syme, R. 1969. Pliny the Procurator. *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology* 73: 201-236.
- Syme, R. 1971. *Emperors and Biography: studies in the Historia Augusta*. Oxford.
- Syme, R. 1982. Partisans of Galba. *Historia* 31: 460-483.
- Syme, R. 2009. *Rewolucja rzymska*. Poznań.

- Tarpin, M. 2002. *Vici et pagi dans l'Occident romain*. Rome.
- Tarwacka, A. 2012. *Prawne aspekty urzędu cenzora w starożytnym Rzymie*. Warszawa.
- Tassaux, F. 2005. *Patrimoines sénatoriaux de la Decima Regio*. *CCG* 16: 139-164.
- Taylor, L.R. 1924. *Seviri Equitum Romanorum and Municipal Seviri: A Study in Pre-Military Training among the Romans*. *JRS* 14: 158-171.
- Taylor, L.R. 1941. *Caesar's Early Career*. *CP* 36/2: 113-132.
- Taylor, L.R. 1949. *Party Politics in the Age of Caesar*. Berkeley-Los Angeles.
- Taylor, L.R., Linderski, J. 2013. *The Voting Districts of the Roman Republic. The Thirty-five Urban and Rural Tribes*. Ann Arbor.
- Thomas, Ch. 2004. *Claudius and the Roman Army Reforms*. *Historia* 53/4: 424-452.
- Thomasson, B.E. 1973. *The One-Legion Roman Provinces of the Roman Empire*. *Opuscula Romana* 9: 61-66.
- Thomasson, B.E. 1984. *Laterculi praesidum*, vol. 1. Göteborg.
- Thomasson, B.E. 1991. *Legatus. Beiträge zur römischen Verwaltungsgeschichte*. Stockholm.
- Thonemann, P. 2011. *The Maeander Valley. A Historical Geography from Antiquity to Byzantium*. Cambridge.
- Todisco, E. 1999. *I veterani in Italia in età imperiale*. Bari.
- Tomlin, R. 2018. *Britannia Romana. Roman Inscriptions and Roman Britain*. Oxford-Philadelphia.
- Torelli, M. 1995. *Studies in the Romanization of Italy*. Edmonton.
- Tramunto, M. 2009. *Concubini e concubine nell'Italia romana*. Fabriano.
- Traverso, M. 2006. *Esercito romano e società italica in età imperiale. I documenti epigrafici*, vol. 1. Roma.
- Treggiari, S. 1969. *Roman Freedmen in the Late Republic*. Oxford.
- Twyman, B. 1972. *The Metelli, Pompeius and Prosopography*. *ANRW* I, 1: 816-874.
- Tyrrell, W. 1978. *A Legal and Historical Commentary to Pro C. Rabirio perduellionis reo*. Amsterdam.
- Tudor, D. 1957. *Istoria sclavajului în Dacia romană*. București.
- Virlovet, C. 1995. *Tessera Frumentaria. Les procédures de distribution du blé public à Rome à la fin de la République et au début de l'Empire*. Rome.
- Wallinga, T. 1994. *Ambitus in the Roman Republic*. *Revue Internationale des Droits de l'Antiquité* 41/3: 411-442.
- Watson, G.R. 1958. *The Pay of the Roman Army. The Republic*. *Historia* 7: 113-120.
- Watson, G.R. 1970. *The Roman Soldier*. Bristol.
- Watson, L. 2003. *A Commentary on Horace's Epodes*. Oxford.
- Weigel, R.D. 1992. *Lepidus. The Tarnished Triumvir*. London-New York.
- Weiss, P. 2017. *Hadrians Rückkehr nach dem Partherkrieg. Das früheste Militärdiplom für die equites singulares Augusti und die Entlassungsweihung in Rom vom Jahr 118*. *Chiron* 47: 21-34.
- Wellesley, K. 1975. *The Long Year A.D. 69*. London.
- Wierschowski, L. 1986. *AE 1980, 615 und das erste Auftreten der Formel „Omnibus honoribus in colonia sua functus“ in den westlichen Provinzen*. *ZPE* 64: 287-294.
- Wierschowski, L. 2001. *Fremde in Gallien-„Gallier“ in der Fremde. Die epigraphisch bezeugte Mobilität in, von und nach Gallien vom 1. bis 3. Jh. n. Chr. Texte, Übersetzungen, Kommentare*. Stuttgart.
- Willems, P. 1883. *Le sénat de la république Romaine*, tom. 2-3. Louvain-Paris-Berlin.
- Willems, P. 1885. *Le sénat de la république Romaine*, tom. 1. Louvain-Paris-Berlin.
- Wilson, A.J.N. 1966. *Emigration from Italy in the Republican Age of Rome*. Manchester.
- Wiseman, T.P. 1964. *Some Republican Senators and Their Tribes*. *The Classical Quarterly* 14/1: 122-133.

- Wiseman, T.P. 1965. The Mother of Livia Augusta. *Historia* 14/3: 333-334.
- Wiseman, T.P. 1971. *New Men in the Roman Senat 139 B.C.-A.D. 14*. Oxford.
- Wojciechowski, P. 2001. *Untersuchungen an den Lokalkulten im römischen Aquileia. Herkunft, Funktion und Anhängerschaft*. Toruń.
- Valverde, L.A. 2015. Los Pompeii de la Galia Transalpina. Una reflexión / Pompeii in Transalpine Gaul. A reflection. *Fortunatae* 26: 37-55.
- Zabłocki, J., Tarwacka, A. 2011. *Publiczne prawo rzymskie*. Warszawa.
- Zaccaria, C. 2014. T. Annius T. f. tri(um)vir e le prime fasi della colonia latina di Aquileia. Bilancio storiografico e problemi aperti, in: M. Chiabà (ed.) *Hoc quoque laboris praemium. Scritti in onore di Gino Bandelli*: 519-552. Trieste (Polymnia. Studi di Storia romana, 3).
- Zuckermann, L. 1968. Essai sur les fonctions des procurateurs de la province de Bithynie-Pont sous le Haut-Empire. *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire* 46/1: 42-58.
- Żyromski, M. 2009. Patterns of Promotion within the Roman Army and Administration-Patronage versus Experience and Specialization. *Tyragetia Serie nouă* 1/18: 277-283.
- Żyromski, M. 2001. *Praefectus Classis: the Commanders of Roman Imperiai Navy during the Principate*. Poznań.
- Yébenes, S.P. 1999. *Collegia Militaria. Asociaciones militares en el Imperio romano*. Madrid.
- Yébenes, S.P. 2005. Elementos del cursus honorum cívico de notable de Carthago Nove, 'M. Postumius Albinus' Propuestas de interpretación. *Mastia* 4: 65-86.

*Roman Military Tribunes* is a historical and prosopographical study of the men who served in that rank between the first century BC and the third century AD, presented in three volumes. Volumes I and II contain the prosopographical catalogue in two parts, while Volume III will offer an analysis of the evolution of the rank of military tribune.

This volume (I) presents a catalogue of 285 Romans who held the military rank of tribune, divided into two main groups. The first of these, *Tribuni militum in exercitu*, i.e. military tribunes in the army, contains the biographies of 133 military tribunes who received their appointment during the first century BC and first century AD. This group of Roman officers includes those whose later status – following the reforms of Augustus – would qualify them to serve as senatorial *tribuni laticlavii*, and a much more numerous group who as *equites* would have qualified to serve as *tribuni angusticlavii*.

The second group of 152 individuals, *Tribuni militum in praetorio*, features Roman military tribunes who, between the first century BC and the third century AD, were assigned to serve in the *cohortes praetoriae*, *cohortes urbanae*, *cohortes vigilum* and *equites singulares Augusti*. These formations formally belonged to the Roman military system, although they had a special status. As they alone were stationed on Italian soil, they formed the garrison in Rome, and served to protect the person of the Emperor.

*Ireneusz Łuć* graduated from, and is currently employed at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (UMCS) in Lublin, Poland. His research interests include Roman Warfare, and especially the relationships between the military and the civilian populations of the Empire. He is the author of a number of significant books and articles on this subject.

