THE

EPIGRAPHICAL EVIDENCE

FOR THE

REIGNS OF VESPASIAN AND TITUS

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BY

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The study of inscriptions and the evidence gathered from these monuments of past ages are greatly changing our histories of ancient Greece and Rome. By means of them disputed points are settled with certainty, dates are fixed, and innumerable facts are brought to light that could never have been learned from our extant literary sources.

Hence it is that no historian of the present day can afford to neglect the science of epigraphy. This is true for any period from the late republic down to the fourth century of the empire, but it is especially true for the period of the Flavian emperors. Students of Roman history have suffered an irreparable loss from the fact that the Histories of Tacitus have survived only in a fragmentary form, breaking off just after the accession of Vespasian. Through this misfortune we are confined almost solely to the meagre outlines of Suetonius and Dio Cassius for the facts of the reigns of Vespasian and Titus.

Under these circumstances the knowledge gained from the inscriptions of this period becomes invaluable. In this investigation, it is the aim to gather this material, to arrange it in convenient order for historical study, and to append such comments and cross references as may be of value in this connection. As far as I know, nothing of this nature has previously been undertaken. No striking results are expected; but if something can be added to the facts gained from the histories, in the nature of not unimportant details and greater accuracy in dates, the work will, it is hoped, be found to be not without its justification.

No attempt has been made to differentiate absolutely the reigns of Vespasian and Titus,—that is, there has been no sharp division of the work on this point. Such a division would be practically impossible, and would certainly be entirely unnecessary. Titus
was made joint emperor, with powers almost equal to those of his father, early in the latter's reign, while his own reign after the death of Vespasian was so short that there is no real break discernible. Hence it has been deemed better to make the necessary distinctions under each of the separate divisions of the work.

Such a task as this has been rendered possible by the publication of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, which has formed the basis of the work. Other collections, in particular those of Orelli–Henzen, Wilmanns, Dessau, and the collections of Greek inscriptions, have been employed. While it has been the aim to acknowledge a debt wherever this was clearly marked, a general indebtedness is here acknowledged to the notes of these collections, as well as to the various epigraphical, historical, and institutional works.

The attempt has been made to make the collection of inscriptions as complete as possible, but there are undoubtedly some omissions.

The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Professor Fred B. R. Hellem, of the University of Colorado, at whose suggestion this work was undertaken, and to Assistant Professor Charles L. Durham, of Cornell University, for reading of both manuscript and proof, and for valuable criticisms and suggestions.

*Ithaca, N. Y., October 1, 1901.*
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AN INSCRIPTION OF VESPASIAN BEFORE
HIS PRINCIPATE.

To what is known of the life of Vespasian previous to his elevation to the principate, the evidence of the inscriptions can add but little. There is, however, one interesting and valuable inscription that bears upon this period of his life.

X. Hi termini XIX positi sunt | ab Scriboniano et Pisone Frugi | ex depalatione T. Flavi Vespasiani | arbitri.

(C. I. L. VI, 1268.)

The date of this inscription is not determined. It is before Vespasian became emperor, but, judging from the prominence of the men by whom he was chosen umpire, probably after he had won some distinction.

Piso Frugi, or L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi Licinianus¹, was the adopted son and destined successor of Galba, but enjoyed for only four days the distinction of being head of the empire, when he was slain in the insurrection of Otho. Scribonianus, or Licinius Crassus Scribonianus², was a prominent senator who was offered the empire by Antonius Primus, but refused it. It is a curious coincidence that each of the three men mentioned in this inscription afterwards became, or had an opportunity to become, emperor.

As far as I know, this inscription is the only direct record of the praenomen of Vespasian.


² Tac. H. I, 47; IV, 39; Mommsen, Eph. Ep. I, p. 147, no. 3.
of the pomerium ever found on the right bank of the Tiber within the limits of the fourteenth region.

These two inscriptions date between March 1st and July 1st, 75, since Vespasian was designated for his seventh consulship in March,¹ and entered upon his seventh tribunician power on July 1st.² The date 74, given by the editors of the Corpus³ for the first of these inscriptions is incorrect.

The right to extend the ideal boundary of the city of Rome, known as the pomerium, was considered in ancient times to belong only to those who had extended the boundaries of the Roman state. The evidence of later writers seems to point to a continuance of the same rule. Cf. Tac. Ann. XII, 23: *iis qui proculere imperium etiam terminos urbis propagare datur*; Gellius, XIII, 14, 3: *habebat autem ius praferendi pomerii qui populum Romanum agro de hostibus capto auxerat*; Vita Aureliani, 21, 10: *pomerio autem neminem principum licet addere nisi eum qui agri barbarici aliqua parte Romanam rem publicam locupletaverit.*

In any case, it would be easy to find means of applying the rule to any emperor. Vespasian might readily have used the reduction of Judaea to a province, or the extension of the Roman arms in Britain under his legates, as an excuse for thus extending the pomerium, if such an excuse were necessary. This would account for the expression *auctis populi Romani finibus,* which by this time, however, may well have become a mere form. The fact that Vespasian is expressly empowered, in the fifth clause of

¹ Vespasian was designated consul for the second time in December, 69, for the third time in November, 70, and for his six succeeding consulates in the month of March. Cf. Chambalau, *De Magistratibus Flaviorum,* p. 17.

² Vespasian reckons his tribunician power from the Kalends of July, 69, when the Alexandrine army proclaimed him emperor (Suet. Vesp. 6), although it was not formally conferred until the passage by the senate of the *Lex de Imperio* in January, 70.—a significant fact in the development of the principate. For a table of the magistracies of Vespasian and Titus in convenient form, see Cagnat, *Cours d'Épigraphie latine*, pp. 179, 180; Eggert, *Latin Inscriptions,* pp. 129, 130.

³ *C. I. L.* VI, 1232.
the "Lex", to extend the pomerium sum ex re publica censebit esse would seem to show that the rule had become practically a dead letter.¹

VITELLIAN WAR.

A few inscriptions referring to men prominent in the successful campaign carried on in Italy by the lieutenants of Vespasian against Vitellius can be cited.

C. LICINIUS MUCIANUS.

It seems somewhat strange that we have very little inscriptive evidence for Mucianus, who bore so important a part in the incipient principate of Vespasian.² His name appears in the Acta Arvalium and in a fragment of the Tabula Feriarum Latinarum as consul for the third time in 72,³ on several lead water pipes,⁴ and in the following Greek inscription from Oenoanda in Lycia.⁵


(Bull. de Corres. Hellénique, 1886, p. 218.)

FLAVIUS SABINUS.

6. ----------------- leg. divi Claudi pro pr. provinc. Moe|siae,⁶ cur. census Gallici, praef. urbi | iterum.⁷ Huic senatus, auctore |

---

² For the life of Mucianus cf. Tac. H. I, 10, et passim; Dial. 37; Pliny, N. H. II, § 231, et passim; Suet. Vesp. 6, 13, etc. See Dessau, Prosopographia, II, p. 280, no. 147; L. Brunn, De C. Licinio Muciano, Lpz., 1870.
³ Nos. 152 and 169; cf. also 151.
⁴ No. 332.
⁵ The fact that Mucianus was legate of Lycia under Nero is gleaned from this inscription, thus confirming the conjecture previously made by Borgia (Oeuv. IV, pp. 349, 350). The fact of the legateship, but not the date, was already known from Pliny (N. H. XII, § 9; XIII, § 88).
⁶ Tac. H. III, 75.
⁷ Tac. H. I, 46; II, 63; III, 75; Plut. Otho, 5.
**Vitellian War.**


Rome, in Forum Romanum. (Dessau, 984.)

This inscription pertains to Flavius Sabinus, the elder brother of Vespasian, killed at Rome by the Vitellians at the time of the burning of the Capitol.† I have given Mommsen's supplement, which, though not in all cases certain, illustrates the nature of the original.

**L. TAMPIUS FLAVIANUS.**


----- opsidibus a Transdanubianis acceptis, limitibus omnibus exploratis, | hostibus ad vectigalia praestanda adactis | -----------

L. Tampius Rufus

Fundi in Latium. (C. I. L. X, 6225—supp. of Mommsen.)

Tampius Flavianus was legate of Pannonia in 69.4 He was old and wealthy and hesitated to take part in the contest for the principate. When the soldiers of his province declared for Vespasian, he at first fled to Italy, but afterwards returned to Pannonia and joined the party of Vespasian. He was related by marriage to Vitellius. This, with his previous reluctance, made his soldiers so suspicious that they demanded his death, but he was saved by Antonius Primus.5 That he was proconsul of Africa, we learn from Pliny.6 He was elected to the Fratres Arvalis in

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1 Tac. H. IV, 47.

2 Tac. H. III, 73, 74. For the life of Flavius Sabinus see also Tac. H. II, 55, 63, 99; III, 59, 64, 78, 79, 81, 85; Suet. Vitell. 15; Vesp. 1; Dom. 1; Dio, LX, 20; LXV, 17; Jos. B. I. IV, 10, 3; II, 4; etc.

3 Mommsen (note to C. I. L., l. c.) thinks that this L. Tampius Rufus may be the Rufus to whom Ovid addressed his epistle Ex Ponto, II, 11.

4 He was probably appointed to this post by Nero or Galba.

5 Tac. H. II, 86; III, 4, 10, II; V, 26.

place of Galba, Feb. 26, 69.\(^1\) probably during his absence from Pannonia, and was *curator aquarum*, 73–74.\(^2\) He was twice suffect consul, in years unknown, the second time, however, certainly during the reign of Vespasian, and probably about 74.\(^3\)

**M. FABIUS FABULLUS.**


Ager Poetovionensis in Pannonia Sup. (C. I. L. III, 4118.)

Mommsen\(^4\) thinks that this M. Fabius Fabullus is identical with the legate of the fifth legion under Vitellius mentioned by Tacitus\(^5\) and Plutarch.\(^6\) If this be so, the inscription must date previous to this legateship. The identification is not absolutely certain, but is exceedingly probable. The name is an uncommon one, and it is unlikely that there were two officers of the same name and like rank.

**SEX. LUCILIUS BASSUS.**

In two military diplomas,\(^7\) dating April 5, 71, the name of Sex. Lucilius Bassus occurs, in the one as prefect of the fleet at Misenum, and in the other as prefect of the fleet stationed at Ravenna. This Lucilius Bassus had been placed in command of both fleets by Vitellius. He was the first of the Vitellian leaders to go over to Vespasian, together with the fleet at Ravenna, where he then was.\(^8\) After this, Vitellius placed Claudius Apollinaris in command of the fleet at Misenum, but he, too, soon deserted to Vespasian.\(^9\) Vespasian, however, considered Bassus the true prefect of both.

\(^1\) C. I. L. VI, 2051.
\(^2\) Frontius, *De Aq.* 102.
\(^3\) Cf. no. 317.
\(^4\) C. I. L., l. c.
\(^5\) H. III, 34.
\(^6\) Galba, 27.
\(^7\) Nos. 31 and 32; probably also 33.
\(^8\) Tac. *H.* II, 100, 101; III, 12, 40.
\(^9\) Tac. *H.* III, 57, 76, 77.
Jewish War.

fleets, as shown by the insertion of his name in the diplomas of the discharged veterans of both.

Bassus was later employed by Vespasian on a mission to pacify Campania,¹ and also in Judaea, where he died soon afterwards.⁰

JEWISH WAR.

ARCH OF TITUS.

The most important epigraphical evidence for the Jewish war is the Arch of Titus, erected to Titus, after his death, on the highest point of the Sacra Via, to commemoraçe the conquest of Judaea and the capture of Jerusalem. On this arch, which is still partially standing, there are reliefs representing Titus bringing the spoils from Jerusalem, among which can be recognized the seven-branched candlestick, the golden table, the silver trumpets, and other temple ornaments.⁹ The arch also bore the following inscription.


(C. I. L. VI, 945.)

In the Codex Einsiedensis, there has been preserved a copy of an inscription, said to have been upon another arch in the Circus Maximus.


(C. I. L. VI, 944.)

Date—July 1, 80—July 1, 81 (probably 81⁴).

¹ Tac. H. IV. 3.
² Jos. B. I. VII, 6, 1-6; 8, 1.
⁴ Tribunician power X occurs even with imperator XV—no. 146.
In 66 the Jewish insurrection broke out, during the procuratorship of Gessius Florus. Since Cestius Gallus, governor of Syria, showed himself incapable of quelling this revolt, Nero, then in Greece, appointed Mucianus legate of Syria, and assigned to Vespasian the task of putting down the rebellion of the Jews.

Vespasian mustered his army at Ptolemais in 67, and spent the years 67 and 68 in subduing Galilee, the coast, and the regions beyond the Jordan. On the death of Nero he suspended operations to await the confirmation of his power by the new emperor. His own elevation to the principate still further delayed the completion of the task.

In 70 the war was resumed by Vespasian’s son, Titus, and was brought to a successful end by the capture of Jerusalem, after a five months’ siege, in September, 70. Titus carried on his operations as the legate of Vespasian, or praecptis patriis consiliosis et auspiciis. A triumph was celebrated by father and son, in the following year, in honor of the victory.

The statement in the last three lines of inscription 10 is mere flattery. Even if the Romans were not acquainted with the taking of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar and by Antiochus Epiphanes—an improbable supposition—they could not have been ignorant of its capture by their own Pompey in 63 B. C.¹

REWARDING OF OFFICERS.

After the capture of Jerusalem, Titus rewarded with the customary decorations of honor those of his officers who had especially distinguished themselves.² Several inscriptions of officers that shared in these honors have been discovered.

¹ For the Jewish war and the previous history of the Jews in relation to the Romans see Jos. B. I., passim; Tac. H. V, 1-13; Suet. Vesp. 4, 8; Dio, LXVI, 4-7; Mommsen, Provinces, II, chap. XI.

Jewish War.


Antium in Latium. (C. I. L. X, 6659.)

On a large tablet, badly broken, restored by Renier, Mémoires de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres, vol XXVI (1867), pp. 269–321, from Josephus, B. I. VI, 4, 3, where Larcus Lepidus is named as legate of the tenth legion.


Carthage in Africa Proconsularis. (C. I. L. VIII, 12536.)

Schmidt,³ Mommsen,⁴ and others refer this, with great probability, to Sex. Vettulenum Cerialis, legate of the fifth legion Macedonica in the Jewish war.⁶


¹ Wilmanns (Ex. I. L. 1146, note) remarks that Lepidus received only two hastae and vexilla and not three, because, while a legate, he was of quaestorian, not praetorian rank.

² Possibly a daughter of A. Caecina Alenus, the conspirator against Vespasian.—Suet. Tit. 6, etc.

³ Rhein. Mus. 1889, pp. 483, 484.

⁴ C. I. L., 1. c.

⁵ Jos. B. J. III, 7, 32, 34; IV, 9, 9; VI, 2, 5; 4, 3; VII, 6, 1; also no. 271; Mommsen, Eph. Ep. IV, p. 499. Dessau, in Insc. Lat. Sel. no. 988, accepts Schmidt's conjecture, but in Prosopographia, III, p. 330, no. 206, suggests the name M. Titius Prugi, legate of the fifteenth Apollinaris. (Cf. no. 159, note 2).

⁶ The customary form would be a dīvo Vespasiano et dīvo Tīto. Probably through ignorance the names are given as at the time of the reward. Imperator is regularly used as a cognomen of Titus during his father's life. Cf. nos. 13, 54, 64, 68, 70, 74, 89, 106, 152, 153, 154, 155, 161, 176, 201, 225, 320, 321, 322, 336. As a praenomen it is rarer and was perhaps not strictly correct. It was never, as far as known, so used at Rome. Cf. nos. 12, 29, 44, 47, 138, 139, 140, 145, 147, 203, 204.
Jewish War.

Iud., ab Imp. Trai. | bell. Dacic., princ(ipi) praet(ori),¹ | Trebia
M. f. Procul. | marito | t. p. i.
Iader in Dalmatia. (C. I. L. III, 2917.)

Ariminum in Umbria. (Orelli, 749.)

(C. I. L. VI, 3580.)

Without question it was in the Jewish war, in which the fifth Macedonica took part,² that M. Blossius Pudens received these decorations.

Inscriptions of other officers rewarded by Vespasion and Titus which cannot be definitely referred to the Jewish war are also grouped here for convenience.


¹ The highest centurion after the primipilares and the trecenarius,—see Mommsen, C. I. L. III, 830, note.
² The guild of salt-dealers. See Marquardt, Privatleben, p. 469, note 3, and references there given.
³ Jos. B. I. III, 7, 32, etc.
Jewish War.

aurea, hast. pur., | proc. provinc. Hellespont., proc. provinciae Asiae quam | mandatu principis vice defuncti pro cos. rexit, procurat. | provinciarum Lugudunieniis et Aquitanicae, item Lactore, | praefecto annoneae, praefecto Aegypti, flamin i divi Claudi, | decr. dec.

Aquileia in Venetia. (C. I. L. V, 875.)

The reward was perhaps for service in Italy or in Gaul and Germany, where it is known that the sixth Victrix took an active part for Vespasian.¹

17. -----Pompeio -----f. Quir. | Faventino, | praef. coh. VI Astur., | trib. mil. leg. VI Vic., praef. | equitum alae ----- donis donato | corona aurea, hasta pur. --------- Imp. divus Vespasianus --------

Asturica in Hispania Tarraconensis. (C. I. L. II, 2637.)

Perhaps also for service in the rebellion in Gaul and Germany.


(C. I. L. VI, 2725.)

19. --------or donis | donato a divo Vespasiano Aug. et divo Tito | -------- coron. aur. et murali, has|tis puris,----

------or fecerunt.

Sora in Latium. (C. I. L. X, 5712.)

20. --------- (centurioni) leg. XX-----donis don. mil. coron. aur., hasta pura, a divo Vespasiano et divo Tito divi Vespasiani f.--------- etc.²

Florentia in Etruria. (C. I. L. XI, 1602.)

¹ Tac. H. III, 44; IV, 68, 76; V, 14, 16.
² The supplement is that of Mommsen (C. I. L., l. c., note). Henzen (Bull. dell' Inst. Arch. Germ., 1863, p. 144), refers the fragment to Domitian.
Jewish War.

C. VALERIUS CLEMMENS.


Taurini in Liguria. (C. I. L. V. 7007.)

C. Valerius Clemens seems to have fought in the Jewish war under Vespasian only, and not under Titus—sub divo Vespasiano Aug., patre. He may have been sent to some other station in the East, or may have gone to Italy with Mucianus or to Alexandria with Vespasian. The Gaetulians were perhaps assigned lands at or near Taurini after the war.

TRIBUTE IMPOSED ON THE JEWS.

After the capture of Jerusalem and the destruction of the temple by Titus, Vespasian finally reduced Judaea to a province, and ordered that the two drachmas that every Israelite had been accustomed to pay yearly to the temple service should be transferred to the Capitoline Jupiter.⁴ Ruschemon, of the following inscription, was a collector of this tribute under some one of the Flavians.

22. T. Flavio Aug. lib. | Euschemoni, | qui fuit ab epistulis, | item procurator | ad capitularia | Iudaeorum. | Fecit | Flavia Aphrodisia | patrono et coniugi | bene merenti.

(C. I. L. VI, 8604.)

¹ The leaders of the decuriae of the auxiliary cavalry.
REBELLION IN THE WESTERN PROVINCES.

In connection with the revolt that broke out in Gaul and Germany after Nero’s death, we have an inscription to C. Dillius Vocula.


(C. I. L. VI, 1402.)

Vocula, at first for Vitellius, and after his death for Vespasian, was the last of the Roman officers in Gaul and Germany to hold out against the rebels. Part of the soldiers remained with him for a time, but finally, judging the Roman cause hopeless, deserted and declared for the imperium Galliarum, proclaimed by Classicus. Vocula determined upon suicide, but before he could carry out his intention was slain by a renegade legionary, an emissary of Classicus.¹

The addition in Germania in the fourth line of the inscription is unusual, and serves to indicate here the scene and circumstances of Vocula’s end, which would not otherwise appear upon the inscription. The death of Vocula occurred in 70, and this monument was probably set up not long afterwards.

DISTURBANCES IN GERMANY.

There are several inscriptions that seem to point to some trouble with the Germans about 73–74.


Hispellum in Umbria. (Dessau, 997.)

¹ For Vocula and the revolts in the west cf. Tac. H. IV, 12–37; 54–79; V, 14–26.
We know that Cn. Pinarius Cornelius Clemens was legate of Germany in 74. This inscription would seem to indicate that during his legateship he successfully quelled some disturbance, probably of the Germans across the Rhine. It is not probable that this refers to the revolt after the death of Nero. Cornelius Clemens is not likely to have held the legateship so long. Moreover a diploma was granted, May 21, 74, to the veterans serving under him, and this may very naturally have been done at the close of a successful campaign.

We have also other evidence tending to confirm this conjecture of a German war about 73-74.


Fulginium in Umbria. (Dessau, 990.)


Fulginium in Umbria. (Dessau, 991.)

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1 Nos. 34, 79, 129.
2 No. 34.
Rebellion of Piso.

These two brothers, adopted sons of Cn. Domitius Afer,¹ were both praefecti auxiliarum omnium adversus Germanos, Lucanus probably succeeding Tullus. To what occasion does this refer? Wilmannus's remarks: "Expeditio Germanica non video quae alta possit, nisi a. 70/71." The chief objection to this, as noted by Dessau⁵, is that, according to the inscriptions, the brothers had already been made patricians by Vespasian before they held this prefecture, and Vespasian certainly did not create patricians previous to his entrance upon the censorship in 73.⁴ This lends greater strength to the supposition just made of a campaign against the Germans in 73–74. No such occurrence is mentioned by Suetonius, Dio Cassius, or any other historian. However, our records for this period in the history of Rome are so scanty that some short campaign against the ever troublesome German tribes may have escaped notice by the historians and be preserved to us only through inscriptions—an occurrence by no means without parallel.⁶

REBELLION OF PISO.

In 70, L. Calpurnius Piso, proconsul of Africa, was suspected of forming a conspiracy against Vespasian. Mucianus, then in control for Vespasian at Rome, despatched a centurion, Papirius, to bring about Piso's death. Piso discovered the design and had the centurion slain. He was himself, however, afterwards put to death by order of Valerius Festus, legate of the army of Africa, who had been a secret partisan of Vespasian against Vitellius.⁶

² Ex. I. L. 1148, note 6.
³ Insbr. Lat. Sel. 990, note 7.
⁴ Mommsen, Staatr. II, 1101, note 4, holds that Vespasian and Titus created patricians only during the actual period of the censorship.
⁵ E. g., cf. no. 29.
⁶ Tac. H. IV, 38; 48–50. For L. Calpurnius Piso see also Tac. Ann. XIII, 26, 31; XV, 18; Pliny, Ep. III, 7, 12; Front. De Ag. 102; C. I. L. VI, 845, 853, 2039, 2041–2043; X, 5304.
Rebellion of Piso.

Festus, or C. Calpetanus Rantius Quirinalis Valerius Festus, is well known from the inscriptions.


Tergeste in Venetia. (C. I. L. V, 531.)

Valerius Festus was legate of the army of Africa in 69–70\(^1\) and suffect consul in 71.\(^3\) While in Africa he won a victory over the Garamantes, for which he received the customary decorations after his return to Rome, probably at the time of the triumph celebrated by Vespasian and Titus. He was curator of the banks and channel of the Tiber in 73\(^1\), and seems to have been sent in the same year as governor of Pannonia.\(^4\) He was governor of Spain in 79–80.\(^5\)

Papirius, the envoy sent by Mucianus, is undoubtedly to be identified with the C. Papirius Aequos of the following inscription.

28. (a) T. Caesari | Vespasiano, imp. III, | pontif., tr. pot. II, cos. II;
(b) Imp. Caesari | Vespasiano Aug., | pontif. max., tr. pot. III, | imp. VIII, p. p., cos. III;
(c) Caesari Aug. f. | Domitianus\(^6\), | cos. destinato II, | principi iuventutis\(^7\);

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1 Tac. H. II, 98; IV, 49, 50; Pliny, Ep. III, 7, 12.
2 Nos. 169 and 291.
3 No. 86.
4 No. 106. Wilmanns (Ex. I. L. 1147, note 6) places the legateship of Pannonia in 77–78, without any apparent reason.
6 Some of the copyists indicate the fact that Domitian had been erased but was still legible. On the erasures see Suet. Dom. 23; Cagnat, Cours d’Épig. lat\(^8\), pp. 164–167; Egbert, Latin Inscr. pp. 122 and 411.
7 Cf. nos. 221 and 222, and see Mommsen, Staatsr. II, p. 826, et passim.
Disturbances in the East.

(d) C. Papirius Aequos, centurion leg. III Aug., testamento poni iussit | ex auri p. X.  
(C. I. L. VI, 932.)

Date, July—December, 72.

This dedicatory inscription was on an oblong marble base, in which were three holes, where images of Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian are believed to have been set up. (b) was in the center, (a) to the left, and (c) to the right, while (d) extended beneath the others. (a) is still in existence, having been broken off from the rest, which we possess now only in copy.

It might be argued from the amount set aside for this dedicatory stone that Papirius stood high in the favor and confidence of Vespasian and Mucianus, and had perhaps been employed in other services of a similar delicate nature.

DISTURBANCES IN THE EAST.

At the beginning of Vespasian's reign, Vologeses, king of the Parthians, was very friendly, and even offered to aid Vespasian in his contest with Vitellius, but his help was not needed.¹ About 75, the Alans invaded Parthia and Vologeses requested help of the Romans. Vespasian refused to grant it, although Domitian, emulous of the laurels won by his brother in the Jewish war, urged that a force be sent under his command to aid the Parthians in driving out the Alans.² Vologeses was forced to cope alone with the invaders, and, in revenge, invaded the eastern provinces of the empire, but was driven back by Trajan (father of the future emperor), who was at that time proconsul of Asia.³ Vespasian must have made preparations to receive this attack, and among these was probably an alliance with a certain Mithridates, king of the Iberians. Mithridates naturally desired to fortify his capital,

¹ Tac. H. IV, 51; Suet. Vesp. 6.
² Suet. Dom. 2.
³ See nos. 257–259. On the trouble with Vologeses and the invasion of the Alans, see Dio, LXVI, 15, 3; Jos. B. I. VII, 7, 4; Aur. Vict. Caes. 9, 10; Epit. 9, 12; Pliny, Paneg. 14.
Military Diplomas.

Metskheta, and Vespasian seems to have assisted in this work. The fortifications were erected at the entrance to the valley in which the town was situated. No trace of them remains to-day. This event, as well as the fact that there was a Mithridates, king of Iberia in 75, is known only through the following inscription.

Near Tiflis in Iberia. (Jour. Asiatique, 1869, p. 96.)

Date, July—December, 75.

Military Diplomas.

The following are those of the diplomata militaria issued by Vespasian and Titus of which copies have been discovered.

30. Imp. Vespasianus Caesar August., [tribunic. potest., cos. II, | veteranis qui militaverunt in leg. | II Adiutrice Pia Fidele, | qui vicena | stipendia aut plura meruerant | et sunt dimissii honesta missione, | quorum nomina subscripta sunt, | ipsis, liberis posterisque eorum | civitatem dedit et conubium cum | uxorisibus quas tunc habuissent | cum est civitas iis data, aut, si qui | caelibes

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1 No diplomas of this sort issued to legionary soldiers are in existence except those to the soldiers of the first and second Adiutrix. These two legions were formed from the classici by Galba and Vespasian, and hence were not composed of Roman citizens as were the other legions. Cf. de Ruggiero, Dizionario Epigrafico, I, p. 86 s. For a discussion of the diplomata militaria see Mommsen, C. I. L. III, pp. 902–919.

2 At this period the term of service of the legionaries was fixed at twenty years, that of the praetorians at sixteen, that of the urban cohorts at twenty, and that of the auxiliaries at twenty-five. Many, of course, served beyond the usual term.

8 See Marquardt, Staatsver. II, pp. 565, 566.
Military Diplomas.

essent, cum iis quas postea | duxissent, dum taxat singuli | singu-
f. Vespasiano cos. | T. I, pag. V, loc. XXXXVI. | Nerva
Laidi f. Desidiati.² | descriptum et recognitum ex tabula | aenea
quae fixa est Romae in Capi|tolio in podio arae gentis Iuliae | la-
tere dextro | ante signu. Lib. Patris.

C. Helvi Lepidi, Saloni|tani; | Q. Petroni Musaei, Iades|tini; |
L. Valeri Acuti, Saloni. ; | M. Nasti Phoebi, Saloni. ; | L. Pub-
lici Germulli; | Q. Publici Macedonis, | Neditani; | Q. Publici
Crescentis.

Herculaneum in Campania. (C. I. L. III, p. 849 = X, 1402.)

Date, March 6, 70.

31. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Aug., | pont. max., tr. pot. II,
imp. VI, p. p., | cos. III, desig. IIIII, | veteranis qui militaverunt
in | classe Misenensi sub Sex. Luci|lio Basso,³ qui sena et vicena⁴
stipendia aut plura meruerant, | et sunt deducti Paestum,⁵ quor-
um | nomina subscripta sunt, ipsis, li|beris posterisque eorum
civitas|tem dedit et conubium cum uxori|bus quas tunc habuissent
cum | est civitas iis data, aut, si qui | caelibes essent, cum iis

¹ For the difficult and disputed question of the marriage of soldiers see
Mommsen, C. I. L. III, p. 905 f.; Mispoulet, Revue de Philologie, 1884,
pp. 113–126., etc.

² Undoubtedly a town of Dalmatia, derived from the Daesitiales,—Pliny,
N. H. III, § 143; Veil. Pat. II, 115, 4; Strabo, VII, 5, 3. The witnesses
whose names are given are all from Dalmatian towns,—Salonae, Iader, and
Nedinum. In diplomas of the year 71 and earlier the witnesses were usual-
ly comrades and fellow-countrysmen of the discharged veteran. So in no. 31
the soldier Marcus is from Gerasa in Syria, and of the witnesses, three are
from Laodicea, three from Antioch, and one from Caesarea or Turris Strato-
nis, all in Syria. Later, the witnesses were chosen from among the Roman
citizens of the lower classes, who may have made a business of such attestations,
since the same name frequently recurs.

³ See pp. 8, 9, above.

⁴ The ordinary term of service for auxiliaries was twenty-five years, but
the term for the classici seems to have been twenty-six,—cf. nos. 32 and 33.

⁵ Vespasian increased the colony at Paestum in Lucania by settling these
veterans there. See Mommsen, C. I. L. X, pp. 52, 53; also p. 28, below.
Military Diplomas.


Date, April 5, 71.


T. Iuli Rufi, Salonit., eq. R.; | P. Vibi Maximi, Epitaur., eq. R.; | T. Fani Celeris, Iadestin., dec.; | C. Marci Proculi, Iades-

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¹ Cf. nos. 32 and 33; not otherwise known.
² A native of Gerasa in Syria.
³ See pp. 8, 9.
⁴ See p. 28.
⁵ Cf. nos. 31 and 33.
⁶ The Maezei were a people of Illyricum, near the borders of Dalmatia; cf. no. 182; Pliny, *N. H.* III, § 142; Strabo, VII, 5, 3; Ptolem. II, 16, 5; Dio, LV, 32. The witnesses are all from the same neighborhood, just as in nos. 30 and 31.
Military Diplomas.


Date, April 14–30, 71.

The first tablet is fragmentary and the second, containing the names of the witnesses, is missing. I have followed the supplement of Mommsen.¹

The term of service shows that this diploma belongs to the marines, and it is very probable that, like no. 32, it was issued to the classis Ravennas, under Sex. Lucilius Bassus. Tacitus² states that this fleet was manned in great part by men from Pannonia and Dalmatia. That two diplomas were issued to the veterans of the same fleet at so short an interval might be explained on the ground that the diploma given in no. 32 was issued only to those deducti in Pannoniam, this one to the remainder.

34. Imperator Caesar Vespasianus Augustus, pontifex maximus, tribunic. potestat. V, imp. XIXI, p. p., cos. V, designat. VI, censor, equitibus et peditibus qui militant in alis sex et cohor-

¹ Cf. nos. 31 and 32.
² C. I. L., l. c.
³ H. III, 12.
Military Diplomas.


¹ Cf. nos. 24, 79, 129.

² A relative of Vespasian, legate of the ninth legion in Britain under Nero, and one of the generals of the army of Antonius Primus which invaded Italy for Vespasian. He suppressed the revolt of Civilis, was suffect consul for the first time in 70, and legate of Britain, 71-74. See Tac. Ann. XIV, 32; H. III, 59, 78, 79; IV, 68, 71, 79, 86; V, 14-26; Agric. 8; Jos. B. I. VII, 4, 2; Dio, LXV, 18, 3; LXVI, 3, 3.

³ Eprius Marcellus was suffect consul for the first time probably in 61, (See Borghesi, Oeuv. III, p. 285 f.; IV, p. 536 f.; Wilmanns, Ex. I. L. 1143, note 2). He was praetor peregrinus for one day only, —December 29, 48,— legate of Lycia, and proconsul of Asia through three successive years, —summer of 70 to summer of 73, (See Waddington, Fastes des Provinces Asia tiques, no. 96). He was noted as a delator under Nero, and on the death of that emperor was attacked by Helvidius Priscus as a delator and by Licinius Caecius, a partisan of Otho, as a supporter of Vitellius. He regained favor under Vespasian, but became involved in the conspiracy of Caecina Alienus in 79, was tried and convicted, and afterwards committed suicide. See nos. 245-248; Tac. Ann. XII, 4; XIII, 33; XVI, 22, 26, 28, 29, 33; H. II, 53; IV, 6-8, 43; Dial. 5, 8, 13; Dio, LXVI, 16; Sidon. Apollin. V, 7, 3.
Military Diplomas.

Rom.; | P. Atini Rufi Pal.; | C. Sempronii Secundi; | M. Salvi Norbani Fab.
Sikator in Pannonia Superior. (C. I. L. III, p. 852.)
Date, May 21, 74.

Tomi in Moesia Inferior. (C. I. L. III, p. 853.)
Date, December 2, 76.
Only the first tablet remains; hence the names of the witnesses are missing.


1 Not otherwise known. There are, however, inscriptions of members and freedmen of the same family.—C. I. L. VI, 18850; Bull. dell’ Inst. Arch. Germ. 1839, p. 146; 1876, p. 235.
2 Cf. nos. 194, 195, 249, 250. He was proconsul of Asia probably during the reign of Domitian.
3 Governor of Syria early in Domitian’s reign.—Tac. Agric. 40.
item iis qui militant in alis duabus, | I civium Romanorum et II Arvacorum et | cohorte VIII Raetorum, et sunt sub eodem | emergit quinis et vicenis stipendiis, quorum nomina subscripta sunt, ipsis, libera posterisque eorum civitatem | dedit et conubium cum uxoribus quas tunc | habuisse cum est civitas iis | data, aut si qui caelibus essent, cum eis quas | postea duxissent, dum taxat singuli | singulas, Idibus Innis, | L. Lamia Plautio | Aelianus,\(^1\) | C. Mario Marcello Octavio Publio Cluvio Rufus\(^2\) | cos. | Cohort. I Montanorum cui praet | Sex. | Nerianus Sex. | f. | Clu. | Clemens, | ex peditibus, | Soioi Muscelli f. Besso, | Descriptum et recognitum ex tabula aenea | quae fixa est Romae in Capitolio | post | eadem fidei | p. R. | in muro. | L. Pullici Sperati; | --- | Atini Rufus; | ------- | Eutrapeli; | ------- | Sementivis; | P. Manlii | Lauri; | M. Stlacci | Philetri; | L. Pullici | Januarii. | Klosterneuberg in Noricum. \(\text{C. I. L. III, p. 854.}\) | Date, June 13, 80. | 37. | ---------- | qui eorum uxoribus non habent, si qui eorum | feminam peregrinam | duxerit, dumtaxat singuli singulas quas | primus duxerint, cum iis habeant conubium. | Hoc quoque iis tribuo, ut quos agros a me | accipiant quasve res possederunt, III | K. | Januarii. | Sex. | Marcio Prisco,\(^3\) | Cn. | Pinario | Aemilio Cicatricula\(^4\) | cos., sint immunes. | ------ | C. f. | Galeria Saturnini, | Clunia, | cho. | II pr. | Rome, in bed of Tiber. \(\text{Dessau, 1994.}\) | Date, December 30,—probably early in the reign of Domitian. | 1 Cf. no. 159. His wife, Domitia Longina, daughter of Corbulus, was | seduced by Domitian, after the accession of Vespasian, and he himself was | put to death when Domitian came to the throne,—Suet. | Dom. | 1, 10; Dio, | LXVI, 3, 4; | Juv. | IV, 154. | 2 Perhaps a son of the Cluvius Rufus who was a consularis in 41 | and governor of Spain in 69, and who wrote a history of the times of Nero, Galba, | Otho, and Vitellius. \(\text{Cf. Suet. | Nero, 21; Dio, LXIII, 14; Tac. | Ann. XIII, | 20; XIV, 2; | H. I, 8, 76; | II, 58, 59, 65; | III, 65; | IV, 39, 43; Pliny, | Ep. IX, | 19, 5.}\) | 3 Legate of Lycia under Vespasian,—see nos. 104, 261–263. | 4 Legate of Numidia in 80 and of Pannonia in 98,—see no. 141, and C. | I. L. | III, p. 862.
Colonization of Veterans.

That the diploma of which this fragment has been preserved was issued by one of the Flavian emperors is certain, as is clear from the names of the men who are given as the consuls. December 30th, the day on which it was granted, was the birthday of Titus; hence it has been conjectured that it was issued by him. The date would then be 79, since we know the consuls of December, 80.

The ground for this inference seems to me very slight. Moreover, a recently discovered inscription makes it probable that Cn. Pinarius Aemilius Cicatricula was legatus Augusti of Numidia—a praetorian legateship—in 80. He could not, then, have been consul in 79. It is very probable that the diploma was issued by Domitian early in his reign, and on Titus's birthday as an honor to him.

COLONIZATION OF VETERANS.

After the close of the wars that marked the beginning of his reign, Vespasian settled some of his discharged veterans as colonists in the towns of Italy, and even of the provinces. Reate, in the territory of the Sabini, his own native town, was one of the places to which these colonists were sent, and we have five inscriptions from Reate of veterans who were settled there.


39. Dis manibus. | C. Cominio ______ | veterano cho.____ | pr., centuria Martialis, missus h. m., | deductus Reate a divo | Vespasiano, vixit_______ | C. Cominius C. f. Quit. | Secundus | patri ______ | Comin_________ | (C. I. L. IX, 4683.)

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1 Suet. Tit. 2.
2 Among others by Mommsen, ap. F. Barnabel, Monumenti Antichi, I, pp. 435-436; and Dessau, Inscr. Lat. Sel. 1944.
3 No. 159.
4 No. 141.
5 Suet. Vesp. 2.
Censorship.


(C. I. L. IX, 4684.)


(C. I. L. IX, 4685.)

42. L. Valerio | Valenti, | veterano leg. | VIII, deducto Reate | a divo Augusto | Vespasiano, | Valeriae Cale, | L. Valerius Fortunatu(s) | patronis bene | merentibus fecit.

(C. I. L. IX, 4689.)

Paestum, in Lucania, was also increased by a colony of veterans², and others were sent to Pannonia³. Naturally, after the civil wars there was great need of recolonizing many of the towns both of Italy and of the provinces, and also of providing homes for the soldiers not needed in the regular forces. From various sources, we have the record of a considerable number of places thus recolonized by Vespasian.⁴

CENSORSHIP.

DATE.

Perhaps never in the history of Rome, at least until the time of the barbarian invasions, did the condition of the empire require

¹ Vespasian, being from Reate, was of the tribe Quirina; hence all his colonies were assigned to this tribe. This accounts for the frequency of its occurrence in the inscriptions of Spain, to all the civitates of which Vespasian granted the ius Latii,—see p. 31, below.

² No. 31.

³ No. 32.

Censorship.

the exercise of the duties of the censorship more than at the beginning of Vespasian's reign. The office was undertaken by Vespasian and his son Titus. The question of the exact date and duration of this censorship has puzzled many historians, and even in histories of recent date errors are frequently made.

Censorinus' fixes the date of the lustrum as 74. Pliny says that Vespasian undertook the duties of the censorship intra quadriennium. This led many to suppose that the censorship continued through the years 71–74; but Mommsen has pointed out that the words are to be taken as meaning, not "during four years," but "four years ago,"—i.e., four years before the date at which Pliny is writing.

We have no other literary evidence bearing upon this point; hence we are compelled to depend upon the inscriptions to fix the date of the beginning of the censorship. From this source we obtain much more definite information.


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1 De Die Natali, 18, 14.
2 Both Vespasian and Titus frequently have the title censor on inscriptions after this date, but this is merely honorary.
3 N. H. VII, § 162.
Censorship.

design., ann. III | imperii eius felic(is) lib(erti)¹.

Olisipo in Lusitania. (C. I. L. II, 5217.)

Date, March–June, 73.

Ἀυτοκράτορι Ὀθωνασιανῷ Καίσαρι | Σεβαστῷ, ἀρχιερᾶ μεγίστῳ,
δημαρχῷς | ἔοισις τῷ [θ], ἀυτοκράτορι τῷ ἵ, | πατρί πατρίδοις, ὀπάτῳ
tῷ δ', ἀντιδεικνύσῃ τῷ ἵ, τεμπηγῷ, Κακυλίᾳ Λαμπρίῳ | ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως.
Chaeroneia in Boeotia. (C. I. G. I, 3418.)

Date, March–June, 73.

From nos. 44 and 46 it can be seen that Vespasian entered upon the censorship before July 1, 73². No. 43 would seem to point to a date previous to his designation to his fifth consulship, which took place in March, 73³. If this were so, the date would probably be January 1, 73; but in no. 45 we have censor designatus with consul designatus V, which would seem to throw the date between March 1 and July 1. Both inscriptions cannot be correct. In no. 43, the fact that Vespasian had been elected to his fifth consulship may have been omitted, or, as the inscription is very fragmentary, it may even, conceivably, have read censor des.

In the present condition of the evidence, it seems best to accept the month of April,—a very natural time,—in the year 73, as the date at which Vespasian and Titus entered upon the censorship.

The date of the designation to the censorship cannot be so readily determined. Chambalu⁴ accepts the date November, 72, with some show of probability, it is true, but with no really tangible

¹ (b) was sent by Soromenho to Henzen, and by him first edited in Ephe-
meris Epigraphica IV, pp. 9–10. (a) had been previously known. It is
probable that both are not ancient, but that one was taken from the other.
The variations are slight. Though the last line of (b) may be rendered as
above, it is more probably a corruption of (a).

² The same can be shown from the inscriptions on the Tiber cippi,—nos.
86–88.

³ See p. 5, note 1.


⁵ De Magistratibus Flaviorum, p. 19, with reference to Mommsen,
Censorship.

proof. As against this date the following inscriptions should be considered.

   Herculaneum in Campania. (C. I. L. X, 1420.)
   Date, January–June, 72.

   Rome. (Eph. Ep. IV, 779.)
   Date, July–December, 71.

It is seen that, according to the inscriptions, Titus was censor designatus before the end of the year 71. It might, perhaps, be argued that this is merely honorary,—on the supposition that the intention of Vespasian and Titus to undertake the censorship was known, but that the formal election did not take place until about November, 72. To me, however, this seems almost inconceivable, and I should prefer to consider that the election had taken place, perhaps about the time of the triumph in 71, and that it was not considered best to enter upon the actual duties of the office until early in 73. Such designations a considerable length of time in advance were not uncommon.³

GRANT OF LATIN RIGHTS IN SPAIN.

One of the chief acts of Vespasian's reign, undertaken during the censorship, was the grant of the ius Latii to all the civitates of Spain.⁴ This was, perhaps, a tribute to the memory of Galba,

¹ The supplement of Mommsen, (C. I. L. X, 1420), cens., pontif., cannot be accepted. It would be a most unusual order of titles, and, in any case, Titus could not possibly have borne the title censor at this date. The supplement that I have given seems with practical certainty the correct one.
² See no. 221, note.
⁴ Pliny, N. H. III, § 30. Josephus, (Contra Ap. II, 4), when he says that the "Iberians are called Romans," must refer to the bestowal of the ius Latii by Vespasian. The statement is inexact. Only a limited number, through their occupancy of municipal offices, would receive full Roman citizenship.
as well as a reward for the loyalty of Spain to his own cause in
the war with Vitellius.\footnote{Cf. Tac. \textit{H. III}, 53, 70.} We have a number of inscriptions that
bear upon this grant of Latin rights.

Caesari Aug. Vespasiani | c(ivitatem) R(omanam) c(onsecuti)
cum suis \textit{per honorem}, | Vespasiano VI cos., | M. Aelius M. fil.
Niger, aed., | d. d.
Igabrum in Baetica. \hfill \textit{(C. I. L. II, 1610.)}
Date, 75.

50. L. Iunius Faustinus, | L. Iunius L. f. | Mamius Fausti-
inus | c(ivitatem) R(omanam) \textit{per honorem} | consecuti bene-
ficio | \textit{Imp. Caes. Aug. Vespasiani} \hfill 

Igabrum in Baetica. \hfill \textit{(C. I. L. II, 1631.)}
Date, probably 75.\footnote{As no. 49, from the same place.}

Ivir, | pequnia sua, | d. d. d.
Anticaria in Baetica. \hfill \textit{(C. I. L. II, 2041.)}
Date, January–June, 77.

Hübner\footnote{C. I. L., \textit{l. c.}} remarks that this inscription may preserve the memory
of the \textit{ius Latii} granted to Anticaria, or of Roman citizenship
granted to the duumvir \textit{per honorem}. The latter is probably cor-
rect, though of course it includes the former.

52. Divo Caesar | Aug. Vespasia\textit{no, censori, municipiu}
Mux\textit{niguense d. d. | L. Aelius Fronto | dedicavit.}
Munigua in Baetica. \hfill \textit{(C. I. L. II, 1049.)}

53. Divo | T. divi f. Caesari Aug., censori, municipi\textit{um}
Muniguense, d. d. | -- Licinius Victor | dedicavit.
Munigua in Baetica. \hfill \textit{(C. I. L. II, 1050.)}

\textit{Munigua} was a \textit{municipium Flavium}.\footnote{Cf. \textit{C. I. L. II}, 1378.}
Censorship.

   Baesucci in Hispania Tarraconensis. (C. I. L. II, 3250.)
   Date, July – December, 76.

We know from other inscriptions that Baesucci was a municipium Flavium. This inscription may be a dedication on account of the grant of the ius Latii.

   Cisimbrum in Baetica. (C. I. L. II, 2096.)
   Date, 75.

   Almodovar del Rio in Baetica. (C. I. L. II, 2322.)
   Date, March – June, 74.

Perhaps in memory of certain rights granted by Vespasian, though not necessarily the ius Latii in its usual form.⁵

In addition to the inscriptions quoted above, there is further proof of the great number of towns that were benefited by this grant of the ius Latii in the inscriptions of communities that are spoken of as municipia Flavia, or in some way indicated as such. The following is a list of these.

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¹ C. I. L. II, 3251, 3252.
² The inscription is variously restored. I have followed approximately the supplement of Mommsen (C. I. L. II, 2069, note).
³ Mommsen (Provinces, Eng. Trans. I, p. 73, note 1) calls attention to the fact that, “As the Latin communal constitution is unsuited for a community not organized as a town, those Spanish communities which still after Vespasian’s time lacked urban organization must either have been excluded from the bestowal of Latin rights or have had special modifications to meet their case. The latter may be regarded as having more probability.”
Censorship.

Baetica.

Arva,  
C. I. L. II, 1060, 1064-6.  
Nescania,  

Axati,  
" 1055.  
Sabora,  
" 1473.

Canama,  
" 1074.  
Salpensa,  
" 1286, 1963.

Igabrum,  
" 1610.  
Singilia,  
" 2025.

Ilipe?  
" 1192.  
Sosontigi?,  
" 1721.

Malaca,  
" 1964.  
Ugultuniaecum?,  
" 1028.

Munigua,  
" 1378.

Lusitania.

Merobriga?  
C. I. L. II, 25.

Tarraconensis.

Aquae Flaviae,  
C. I. L. II, 2477, 2478.  
Flaviaugusta,  
C. I. L. II, 4196.

Aurgi,  
" 3362-3, 3370.  
Iamo?  
" 4538.

Baesucci,  
" 3251, 3252.  
Laminium,  
" 3251-2.

Bergidum,  
" 4248.  
Mago,  
" 3708.

Hbusus,  
" 3663.  
Tugia,  
" 3251-2.

Hgara,  
" 4494.  
Vivatia,  
" 3251-2.

ADLECTIO.

One of the tasks undertaken by Vespasian and Titus in connection with the censorship was the purification of the senatorial and equestrian orders, and the addition of new members to these orders and to the patriciate by means of the right of adlection, which was very freely exercised.\(^1\) Among the new patricians created by this means were Annius Verus, grandfather of the emperor Marcus Aurelius,\(^2\) and Cn. Julius Agricola\(^3\). The inscriptions preserve for us the record of others raised to the patriciate or advanced to the rank of praetor\(^4\) or tribune by Vespasian and Titus.

\(^{57}\)  

\(^1\) Suet. Vesp. 9.


\(^3\) Tac. Agric. 9.

\(^4\) Minicius Macrinus is mentioned by Pliny, Ep. I, 14, 5.
Censorship.

divo Vespasiano, IIIvir. | a. a. a. f. f., | ex testamento Vettillae
eius.\(^1\)

Saeipinum in Samnium.  
\((C. I. L. IX, 2456.)\)

\[\text{58.} \quad \text{--------- missa a} \quad \text{divo Nerva ad agros dividendos}^{2} \quad \text{---------}\]
\(\text{comit Imp.} \quad \text{Caesariis Nervae Traiani Aug. Germ. Dacic.} \quad \text{---------}\)
\(\text{dum} \quad \text{exercitus suos circumit, leg. propr. provinc. Belgicae, ad-}\)
\(\text{lecto inter} \quad \text{patrichios ab Imperatorib. divis Vespasiano et Tito,} \quad \text{---------}\)
\((C. I. L. VI, 1548.)\)

Lucanus and Tullus, adopted sons of Domitius Afer, were also
raised to the patriciate by Vespasian and Titus.\(^3\)

\[\text{59.} \quad \text{C. Iulio P. f. Hor-----} \quad \text{Cornuto Tertullo, cos., proconsul}
\text{provinciae Asiae, proconsul provinciae Narbonensis, legato}
\text{pro praetore divi Traiani Parthici, provinciae Ponti et Bithyniae,}
\text{eiudem legato propraetore provinciae Aquitaniae censuum ac-}
\text{cipiendorum, curatori viae Aemiliae, praefecto aerari Saturni, legato}
\text{propraetore provinciae Cretae et Cyrenarum, adlecto inter praetorios a divis Vespasiano et Tito censoribus, aedili cereali,}
\text{quaestori urbano, ex testamento, C. Iulius Pl. Anicius Varus}
\text{Cornutus\(^4\)-----}\]

Praeneste in Latium.  
\((C. I. L. XIV, 2925.)\)

Cornutus Tertullus was *praefectus aerarii* with the younger
Pliny during the reign of Nerva, suffect consul with him, September, 100, and succeeded him as legate of Pontus and Bithynia.\(^5\)

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\(^1\) Borghesi (*Oeuv. V*, p. 259) assigns this inscription to L. Neratius Marcellus, brother of the jurist Priscus (*Dig. XXXIII*, 7, 12, 43), who was legate of Britain in 103 (*C. I. L. III*, p. 864). *Cf.* also Pliny, *Ep.* III, 8, 1; *C. I. L. IX*, 1455.


\(^3\) Nos. 25 and 26.

\(^4\) It has been suggested (*C. I. L. XIV*, 2925, note) that this may be the son of the Plancius Varus of Tac. *Hist.* II, 63, and the adopted son of C. Iulius Cornutus Tertullus; but the identification is not certain.

\(^5\) Pliny, *Ep.* II, 11, 19; 12, 2; IV, 17, 9; V, 14; VII, 21; 31; IX, 13, 15; *Paneg.* 90; Mommsen, *Hermes*, III (1865), p. 91, and p. 97, note.
Censorship.

   (C. I. L. VI, 1359.)

   Urbs Salvia in Picenum.  
   (C. I. L. IX, 5533.)

C. Salvius Liberalis Nonius Bassus was a well-known orator and advocate.¹ Suetonius² says of him: Salvium Liberalem in defensione divitis rei aemum dicere: Quid ad Caesarem, si Hipparchus sestertium milies habet? et ipse [Vespasianus] laudavit. This inscription would seem to prove that Vespasian not only ipse laudavit, but also recognized the fearlessness and worth of the man in a more substantial manner by rapid advancement in rank.

He was elected a member of the Fratres Arvalae, March 1, 78,³ and is mentioned in the Acta for the years 78, 81, 86, 87, and 101,⁴ but never during the later years of Domitian's reign. He may have fallen into disfavor with Domitian and have been obliged to leave Rome, or at least to lead a life of retirement, until Nerva came to the throne. The date of his consulship is unknown. An inscription containing his wife's name has also been discovered.⁵

   Nemausus in Gallia Narbonensis.  
   (C. I. L. XII, 3166.)

² Vesp. 13.
³ No. 155.
⁴ Nos. 155 and 156; C. I. L. VI, 2060, 2064, 2065, 2074.
⁵ No. 256.
Censorship.


Arretium in Etruria. (C. I. L. XI, 1834.)


Cirta in Numidia. (C. I. L. VIII, 7057.)


Cirta in Numidia. (C. I. L. VIII, 7058.)

Borghesi1 refers this latter inscription to P. Pactumeius Pronto, suffect consul in 804, but von Rohden4 thinks that it refers to the same man as the inscription given just before.


Apamea in Bithynia. (C. I. L. III, 335.)

67. -------- adlecto inter tribunicios | a divo Vespasiano

Aug. | -------- piosisim---------

Tarraco in Hispania Tarraconensis. (C. I. L. II, 4130.)

MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS.


1 Oeuv. VIII, p. 558.
2 Cf. no. 159.
Grain Supply.

cohor. | secund. Astur. in | Germ.¹, trib. leg. V Mac. | in Moesia, praef. alae | Phrygum [sic], item praef. | alae III Thracum in Syria, | p(provinicia) H(ispania) c(terior).

Tarraco in Hispania Tarracoensis. (C. I. L. II, 4251.)


Burnéi in Thracian Chersonese. (C. I. L. III, 726.)


Falerii in Etruria. (C. I. L. XI, 3098.)


Isaura in Isauria. (C. I. L. III, 6785.)

GRAIN SUPPLY.

The stormy period of civil wars after the death of Nero naturally made the question of the supply of grain for the people of Rome an urgent one, and it was one of the first with which Ves-

¹ Either in the war of 70–71 or in that of 73–74.
² Since the seventh Gemina apparently did not bear the name Pia before Caracalla, Hübner (C. I. L. III, 726) suggests that the true reading is Claudiae. This is almost certainly correct.
³ See Mommsen, Staatsr. III, p. 527 ff., particularly p. 536, note 2, and references there given. This adlection may not have been made during the period of the censorship.
⁴ Hence Glitius was a patrician (Marquardt, Staatsver. III, p. 428, note 12). This accounts for the fact that no tribunate or aedileship appears in his cursus honorum.
⁵ Cf. no. 277; Mommsen, Staatsr. II, p. 570, note 2.
⁶ See Mommsen, Staatsr. II, p. 399, note 3.
Restoration of Public Property.

pasian was called upon to deal. In connection with this problem of the grain supply, the following inscriptions may be considered.

   (C. I. L. VI, 3747.)

73. Imp. T. Caesari | divi f. | Vespasiano Aug. | pleps urbana | quae frumentum | publicum accipit | et tribus XXXV.⁴
   (C. I. L. VI, 943.)

Even under the republic, the tribes had been made the vehicle for the distribution of corn and money by the state or by individuals, while under the empire this became their sole function. The public largesses were limited to the members of the tribes living in the city of Rome, and the senatorial and equestrian orders were probably excluded from them. The distribution of corn took place monthly.⁵

74. Pro salute | dominorum | genio horreorum, | Saturninus et | Successus, | horreari⁶ | donum dederunt, | Caesare Vespasiano VI, | Tito Caesare Imp. IIII | cos.
   Date, 75.
   (C. I. L. VI, 235.)

RESTORATION OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

   (C. I. L. VI, 933.)

Date, March–June, 75.

¹ Tac. H. IV, 52.
² I have preferred the supplement of Hülse (Bull. dell' Ist. Arch. Germ. 1888, pp. 89–91), to that of Henzen (C. I. L. VI, 3747). No argument can be derived for Henzen's supplement from the spelling pleps; cf. no. 73.
³ Cf. C. I. L. VI, 909, 910.
⁴ See Mommsen, Tribus, p. 199 ff.; Marquardt, Staatsver. II, p. 130.
⁵ The horrearii were slaves who acted as overseers of the huge public granaries or horrea. See Marquardt, Staatsver. II, p. 132, note 8, and references there given.
**Restoration of Public Property.**


**DIANA TIFATINA.**

Here, also, may be given two inscriptions referring to territory restored by Vespasian to the use of the goddess Diana Tifatina.

Date, 77–78. Capua in Campania.

Date, 77–78. Near Capua in Campania.

Tifata, a mountain ridge near Capua, was noted for its temple of Diana. This goddess was already worshipped there in the time of Sulla, who extended the bounds of the territory devoted to her. The territory of Diana on Tifata is mentioned as early as 99 B.C. This sacred ground seems to have been occupied by private individuals, and restored to the use of the goddess by both Augustus and Vespasian.

Diana Tifatina is frequently mentioned in inscriptions found at or near the city of Capua.

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1 Mentioned by Tacitus, (H. I, 87; II, 12), as a primipilars who was made a commander by Otho. He was praefectus castrorum in Egypt in 79, (cf. no. 305). See also nos. 307–309.


3 Vell. Pat. II, 25, 4; Plutarch, Sulla, 6.

4 C. I. L. 1, 569.

BOUNDARY SETTLEMENTS.

Naturally, disputes with regard to boundaries between two provinces or districts frequently had to be settled by the provincial legates of the emperor or by special agents sent out by him.\(^1\) A number of such instances occurring in the reign of Vespasian is recorded in the inscriptions.


Axima in Alpes Graiae. \((C. I. L. \text{\textsuperscript{XII}}, 113.)\)

Date, March–June, 74.

The territory of the Vienenses, a people of the Allobrogens in Gallia Narbonensis, seems to have extended to the boundaries of the Ceutrones, a people living in the Alpes Graiae. That Cornelius Clemens, the legate of Germany, was appointed to settle the boundary between the two peoples, is explained by the fact that the territories of the two were in different provinces, necessitating the settlement of the dispute by an outsider, of higher rank than the governor of Gallia Narbonensis, a praetorian province. The legate of Germany, of consular rank, was the nearest official competent to act in the matter.\(^4\)

80. Ex auct. Imp. | Vespasian\(\text{\textsuperscript{\textregistered}}\) | Aug., p. p., fines | provinc\(\text{\textsuperscript{i}}\)ae nocae et veter. de\(\text{\textsuperscript{rect}}\) qua fossa | afuit per Rutilium | Gallicum,\(^4\) cos., pont., | et Sentium Caecili\(\text{\textsuperscript{\textregistered}}\)anum,\(^4\) praetorem, | legatos Aug.

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\((Rev. Arch. \text{\textsuperscript{XXIV}} (1894), p. 415, no. 65.)\)

Hr. es Suar in Africa Proconsularis.

\(^{1}\) Cf. no. 85.

\(^{2}\) Cf. no. 24, 234, 129.


\(^{4}\) For the life of C. Rutilius Gallicus, see Statius, \textit{Silvae}, I, 4. He was born about 28 and died in 92 and was a lawyer by profession. He was twice consul, \textit{praetor urbanus}, legate of Asia, and prefect of the city under Domitian. See also \textit{C. I. L. V}, 6988–6990; VI, 1984; Juv. \textit{XIII}, 157.

\(^{5}\) Cf. no. 251.
Boundary Settlements.

81. *---- Sex. Sentio --- | Caeciliano⁴, leg. | Aug. pro pr. | IIII. (C. I. L. VIII, 10165.)

Near Theveste in Numidia, on the road from Theveste to Thamugadi.¹


Hr. Dermulia in Africa Procons. (C. I. L. VIII, 14882.)

The inscription is very badly reported, but was probably similar to no. 80. Mommsen⁵ proposes to read as follows:

Ex auct(orbitate) Imp(eratoris) principe | Vespasiano | Aug., p. p., fines | provinciae et | novae et veteris | directi———


Asseria in Dalmatia. (C. I. L. III, 9938.)

The Asseriates and Alveritae were two peoples of Dalmatia whose dispute over boundaries was settled by five judges appointed by M. Pompeius Silvanus, the governor of the province.⁴ The affair took place about the time of the elevation of Vespasian to the principate, or perhaps a little before. The Asseriates are identified with the old town of Asseria, now Podgradje, but the Alveritae have not been located with any certainty.

¹ This inscription should more properly come under the head, Roads and Bridges.
² C. I. L., l.c.
³ M. Pompeius Silvanus was suffect consul in 45, proconsul of Africa about 58, legate of Dalmatia during 69-70, and one of the leaders under Antonius Primus in the invasion of Italy by the party of Vespasian. He was curator aqaurum in 71-73, and suffect consul for the second time soon afterwards. See nos. 244, 317; Tac. Ann. XIII, 52; H. II, 86; III, 50; IV, 47; Jos. Antiq. XX, 1, 2, 14; Front. De Ag. 103.
⁴ Cf. C. I. L. III, 2882, 2883.
EPISTLES OF THE EMPEROR.

TO THE SABORENSIANS.


Ii viri C. Cornelius Severus et M. Septimius Severus publica pecunia in aere inciderunt.

Sabora in Baetica. (C. I. L. II, 1423.)

Date, July 29, 77.

In this letter Vespasian grants to the Saborensians the right to remove their town from a hill to a better or more commodious site on the plain below. The location of Sabora is doubtful. It may have been at Cañete, where this tablet was found, or at Teba del Condado, a town not far distant, or somewhere between the two.

The permission to build the town on the plain sub meo nomine undoubtedly implies that Sabora was a municipium Flavium, having obtained the ius Latii from Vespasian.

The "revenues received from Augustus" were probably established by him in 27 B. C., when he made the first settlement in regard to the division and form of his government, and at the same time, probably, regulated the affairs of the provinces. The statement of the method to be pursued should the Saborensians desire new revenues is interesting as showing something of the working system of provincial administration in its connection with the emperor.

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Epistles of the Emperor.

TO THE VANACINIANS.

85. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Augustus | magistratibus et senatoribus | Vanacinorum salutem dicit.

Otacilium Sagittam, amicum et procuratorem meum, ita vobis praefuisse | ut testimonium vestrum meretur | delector.

De controversia finium quam habetis cum Marianis pendenti ex | is agris quos a procuratore meo, | Publilio Memoriale, emisitis ut | fineret Claudius Clemens,1 procurator meus, scripsi ei et mensorem | misi.

Beneficia tributa vobis ab divo | Augusto post septimum consularum,2 quae in tempora Calvae retiuisistis, confirmo.


C. Arruntio Catellio Celere,3 M. | Arruntio Aquila4 cos., III Idus Octobr.

Vanacini in Corsica. (C. I. L. X, 8038.)

Date, October 12, 725

The Vanacini were located in northern Corsica, probably on the site of the modern Erbalunga. That they had a government, is shown by the form of address in this epistle, but Mommsen5 thinks that this was not of Roman or Latin form.

The city of Mariana, with which the controversy over bound-

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1 Probably the Ti. Claudius Clemens of no. 89; also prefect of the fleet in Egypt in 86; cf. C. I. L. III, p. 856.

2 27 B. C. Cf. no. 84; Mommsen, Staatsr. II, p. 1126 ff.

3 Mentioned in the Acta Arvalium for the years 75, 80, 81, 90, 91, (nos. 153, 159, 160; C. I. L. VI, 2067, 2068, 2070, 2071); legate of Lusitania in 77 (no. 202). His full name was L. Pompeius Vopiscus C. Arruntius Catellius Celer. The year of his consularship, and hence the date of this epistle, is uncertain. It is generally held that it was in 72 (Borghesi, Oeuv. VII, p. 398; Henzen, Acta Prat. Arval. p. 195; von Rohden, Prosopographia, III, p. 72, no. 501). Hübner (C. I. L. II, 5264, note) suggests that, as he was governor of Lusitania in 77, the consularship may have been in 78 or 79, but this is not necessary; cf. Mommsen, Staatsr., II p. 250, note 1.

4 Cf. no. 252.

5 See note 3.

aries arose, was situated near by, on the eastern coast of Corsica, and was a Roman colony founded by and deriving its name from C. Marius.¹

**TIBER CIPPI.**

The regulation of the Tiber, to guard against floods at times of high water, was of the greatest importance to the city of Rome. This regulation was in charge of special *curatores riparum et alvei Tiberis*, who saw that the bed was kept free by dredging, and that the embankments and the mouths of the sewers were repaired when necessary.² It was probably on occasion of such repairs of the banks that the *cippi* were set up. Three of these of the time of Vespasian have been thus far discovered.


Date, March–June, 73.

(C. I. L. VI, 1238.)


Date, March–June, 73.

(Bull. Com. 1887, p. 15.)

In the repairs of 73, Valerius Festus seems to have had charge of the Roman bank of the Tiber, and his colleague, Dillius Aponianus, of the *ripa Veientana*, mention of which occurs here for the first time. *Ripa Veientana* was the name assigned to the right bank of the Tiber below the *ripa Farnesina*.

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¹ Pliny, *N. H.* III, § 80; Seneca, *Cons. ad Helv.* 7, 9; Mela, II, 7, 122, etc.
³ See no. 27.
⁴ Legate of the third *Gallica* in the army of Antonius Primus in 69; cf. Tac. *H.* III, 10, 11.
Building Activity.

88. Ex auctoritate | Imp. Caesaris | Vespasiani Aug., p. | m.,
tr. p. VI, imp. XIV, p. p., | cos. V, desig. VI., cens., | Caecina
Paetus,¹ | curator ripar. et | alvei Tiberis, terminavit. Prox.
cipp. p. C.
Date, July–December, 74, (Eph. Ep. IV, 807.)

BUILDING ACTIVITY.

ROME.

At the beginning of the Flavian period the city of Rome had
not yet recovered from the great fire under Nero, and the lesser
conflagration kindled by the Vitellians had added to the ruins.
It was deiformis incendiis ac ruinis.² Vespasian immediately set
about clearing away the ruins and restoring the temples and other
buildings, as well as erecting new structures. Among the tem-

ples thus restored, we know of those of Jupiter Capitolinus,³ Vesi-
ta⁴, and Divus Claudius.⁵ Vespasian also built the temples of
Sacra Urbs⁶ and of Peace.⁷

In relation to this building activity of the reigns of Vespasian
and Titus we have the following inscriptions.

¹ His praenomen was Gaius, and he was suffect consul in November, 70;
see nos. 175 and 241.
² Suet. Vesp. 8.
³ Tac. H. IV, 53; Suet. Vesp. 8; Dio, LXVI, 10. Although we have no
inscription from this temple, there is a record in the Acta Arvalium (no.
159), of a meeting of the members of that college to offer their vows for the
restoration and dedication of the temple by Titus, who was sole emperor
at that time. Curiously enough, this meeting had to be held in the temple
of Ops near by, since the Capitol had again burned; cf. Suet. Dom. 5; Dio,
LXVI, 24; Plut. Popl. 15.
⁴ Eckhel, Doct. Num. VI, p. 332; Cohen, Vesp. 212–216; Tit. 121 f.,
291–297.
⁵ Suet. Vesp. 9.
⁶ No. 92.
⁷ Suet. Vesp. 9. No inscription of this temple has been found, but no di-
vinity was so frequently inserted by Vespasian on his coins as Pax. See
Eckhel, VI, p. 334, and compare the dedications of the inscriptions, nos.
174, 175, 201, 289.
Building Activity.

89. Pro salute | T. Caesaris Aug. f. | Imp. Vespasiandi, | Ti. Claudii Clemens¹ | fecit. | T. Naevius Diadumen., | cur. col(legii) subrutor(um) | cultor(um) Silvani² | p. s. r(efecit?).

(C. I. L. VI, 940.)

The *collegium subrutorum* is interpreted by Mommsen³ as referring to those whose work it was to dig out the ruins of buildings destroyed by fire or some other cause. They must have been very busy at this time.

There follows an inscription of a clerk of the marble works under Vespasian.


(C. I. L. VI, 301.)

91. Imp. Caesari | Vespasiano Augusto, | pontifici maximo, | tribunic. potestate VIII, | imp. XVIII,⁴ p. p., | cos. VIII, desig. VIII, censori, | conservatoris caerimoniae | publicarum et | restitutori aedum sacrarum, | sodales Titi.⁵

Date, March–June, 78.

(C. I. L. VI, 934.)


Date, January–June, 77.

(C. I. L. VI, 935.)

This inscription was originally engraved on the epistyle of the northwest portico of the *Templum Sacrae Urbis*,¹ which on the fall of the portico was broken. Two fragments have been found, from which the inscription is restored. The building seems to have

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¹ See no. 85.
² A deity to whom many inscriptions are dedicated; cf. no. 298.
³ C. I. L., l. c., note.
⁴ XVII appears in all copies, but Vespasian had been hailed imperator XVIII previous to the date of this inscription; cf. nos. 35, 51, 84, 135.
⁵ For the *sodales Titi*, see Marquardt, *Staatsterr. III*, pp. 446–447.
⁶ Cf. nos. 35 and 51.
⁷ The name was probably not given until the restoration of Severus and Caracalla, after the fire of Commodus's reign.
been intended to hold the archives and the records in connection with the restorations, surveys, etc., made during the censorship.\footnote{Pliny, \textit{N. H.} III, \$66.} It must also have contained the plan or \textit{Forma Urbis}, according to the reconstruction in the reign of Vespasian. The reconstruction of Severus and Caracalla was certainly affixed to its outside wall towards the \textit{Forum Pacis}.

The building, which was turned into a church by Pope Felix IV in 526, is still well preserved, and most of the fragments of the last map are in existence in the Capitoline museum. There are, in the Vatican, manuscript copies of the missing portions.\footnote{For a general discussion of the \textit{Templum Sacrae Urbis}, see Lanciani, \textit{Ruins and Excavations}, pp. 94–98, 211–214; Middleton, \textit{Remains of Ancient Rome}, II, p. 17. Middleton suggests that some of the existing parts of the marble plan may date from the time of Vespasian, basing his conjecture on the fact that the drawing on some fragments is more carefully executed than that on others, and that there are slight differences in the scale of various parts. The conjecture has no real foundation. Just recently, a new fragment of the plan was found, and the erroneous statement became current that this was certainly part of the edition of Vespasian, but this error has since been corrected. The new fragment is of the same date as the others. \textit{Cf.} Lanciani, \textit{Bull. Com.} 1907, p. 3 ff.}

93. \textit{Ex auctoritate | Imp. Caesaris | T. Vespasiani Aug. | in loco qui | designatus erat per | Flavium Sabinum,}\footnote{Probably the nephew of Vespasian, though this is questioned by Dessau, \textit{Prosopographia}, II, p. 74, no. 232. He is certainly not to be identified with T. Flavius Sabinus, consul in 69 and 72, as is done by the editors of the \textit{Corpus}. For T. Flavius Sabinus, see nos. 152 and 169. For Flavius Sabinus, the nephew of Vespasian, \textit{cf.} Suet. \textit{Dom.} 10, 12; Dio, LXV, 17; Juv. II, 33; Philost. \textit{Vita Apoll. Tyan.} VII, 7.} \textit{operum publicorum | curatorem, templum | extruxerunt | negotiatores | frumentari.} \hfill \textit{(C. I. L. VI, 814.)}


Date, \textit{77–78}.\footnote{The supplement is somewhat arbitrary, but if it is correct the date is between January 1st and July 1st, 77. \textit{Cf.} nos. 84 and 92.}

This inscription was on a large marble slab, apparently a part
of the façade of some temple. It looks somewhat as though it might be a fragment of no. 92, with the last line lost; but this would necessitate the assumption that Marrianus, who copied no. 92, very carelessly omitted the word *refecit*, and also that on the edifice as restored by Severus and Caracalla the person who had formerly restored it was commemorated, but not the original builder. It seems certain that this inscription refers to some unknown restoration made by Vespasian.

93. **Imp. C. Vespasianus, pontifex maximus, | tribuniciae potestatis, imp. VII, pater patriae, | constituit, destinavit, faciendum curavit.**

    (C. I. L. VI, 939.)

    This inscription has been preserved in the *Codex Vossianus*, and is obviously incorrectly copied. Mommsen suggests the following as very like the original.


96. **(on front)** Iovi.

    **(on back)** Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Aug. | per collegium pontificum fecit.

    (C. I. L. VI, 369.)

    This inscription may have been on an altar erected to Jupiter.


Rome.

    (Bull. Com. 1881, p. 9.)

Date, 73–79.

There is a number of fragments of inscriptions from the Flavian amphitheatre, some of which, judging from the form of the letters, are probably as early as the reign of Titus; but they are all very fragmentary and by no means certain in date. For a discussion of these fragments, see Lanciani, *Bull. Com.* 1880, p. 211 ff.; Hülser, *Bull. Com.* 1894, p. 312 ff.

In like manner, there are other inscriptions that, simply from

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1 *C. I. L. VI*, 939.
3 *E. g.*, *C. I. L. VI*, 470,—an inscription on an atrium of liberty.
the form of the letters, might be assigned to this period, but the
evidence for them is not strong enough to warrant their insertion
in this collection.

Mention is made of the thermae Titi\(^1\) in an inscription dating
from about the end of Hadrian's reign.\(^3\)

In a copy of a military diploma issued by Domitian on Septem-
ber 19, 82, the location of the original tablet is given as follows:

98. Descriptum et recognitum ex tabula aenea | quae fixa est
Romae in Capitoliio in tribunali Caesaro Vespasiani, T., Do-
mitiani.

Debeletz in Moesia Inferior. (C. I. L. III, p. 1960, l. 30-32.)

This is the only mention of any such tribunal. In two diplo-
mas of the year 86,\(^4\) appear the words; in Capitoliio post tropaea
Germanici in tribunali quae sunt ad aedem fidei p. R.; and in
C. I. L. VI, 912, l. 12, the words in tribunali marmoreo are to be
referred to the same tribunal. Sometimes there are found tribun-
als, just as altars, erected to the dead\(^5\) or to divinities\(^6\); but this
tribunal Vespasiani, T., Domitian, since it was dedicated at least
as early as the beginning of Domitian's reign, is certainly unique
and unparalleled.\(^7\)

ITALY AND THE PROVINCES.

That the building activity of Vespasian and Titus was not con-
finned entirely to Rome is shown by the following inscriptions.

99. Imp. Caesar Vespasianus | Aug., pontifex maximus,
trib. | potestatis,\(^1\) censor, aedem Victoriae | vetustate dilapsam sua
impensa | restituit.

Date, 73–79. (C. I. L. XIV, 3485.)

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\(^1\) Suet. Tit. 7; Dio, LXVI, 25; Mart. Spec. 2; Epigram. III, 20, 15; 36, 6.
\(^2\) C. I. L. VI, 9797.
\(^3\) C. I. L. III, pp. 856–857.
\(^5\) Cf. Orelli, 2062.
\(^7\) The inscription does not give an exact enumeration of titles; hence
tribuniciæ potestatis has not here its usual meaning of tribuniciæ potes-
tatis I.
Building Activity.

The inscription was found at Varia in Latium among the ruins of an ancient temple. This temple of Victory is usually identified with the fanum Vacunae of Horace, Ep. I, 10, 49: Haec tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunae. The comment of the scholiast Porphyrio on this passage is: Vacuna in Sabinis dea, quae sub incerta specie est formata: hanc quidam Bellonam, alii Minervam, alii Diana ——— Here the sentence breaks off. Ps-Acron fills it out: quidam Minervam, alii Diana putaverunt, nonnulli etiam Venerem esse dixerunt, sed Varro in primo rerum divinarum Victoriam ait, quod ea maxime hi gaudent qui sapientiae vacant.¹

The place where the inscription was found and the description of the condition of the temple as given both in the inscription and by Horace substantiate the identification of the two.

Dessau¹ has given the objections to this identification: (1) We are not certain that Vacuna was Victoria among the Romans. (2) Why should Vespasian change the name of the temple?

However, as we have seen, there is some reason to believe that Vacuna was Victoria; and Vespasian might naturally take the opportunity afforded by his restoration of the temple to give it the more distinctively Roman name, even if the original name had not already been altered since the time of Horace.


Herculaneum in Campania.     (C. I. L. X, 1406.)

Date, March—June, 76.

The worship of Rhea — Mater Deum — was widespread among the Romans by the time of the empire.² The earthquake that destroyed her temple at Herculaneum was undoubtedly that in

² For Vacuna see Preller, Röm. Myth. I, p. 408 ff.
³ C. I. L., l. c.
⁴ See Roscher, Lexikon der griech. und röm. Myth. II, col. 2910 ff., and the inscriptions cited in the index of gods and goddesses in the various volumes of the Corpus.
Building Activity.

which Pompeii and Herculaneum were partially destroyed, placed by Tacitus\(^1\) in the year 62, but dated by Seneca\(^2\) February 5, 63.

\[\text{IOI.} \quad \text{[Ἄντοκράτωρ]} \quad \text{Τίτος} \quad \text{Καῖσαρ} [\rho \; \text{θεός} \quad \text{Οὐασπάσιος} \; \text{Καῖσαρ}, \; \text{[ἀρχιερεῖς} \; \text{μέγιστος}, \; \text{δημαρχῷ} \; \text{μηδείς} \; \text{εὐνοίας} \; \text{τὸ} \; \text{i}, \; \text{[ἀντοκράτωρ} \; \text{τὸ} \; \text{i}], \; \text{πατήρ} \; \text{πατρίδος}}, \; \text{oς}, \; \text{ζωτικός} \; \text{τὸ} \; \text{κρατεῖς}, \; \text{[ἐν} \; \text{Ναξ} \; \text{πόλει} \; \text{δημαρχήσις}, \; \text{ἀγων} \; \text{oδηγήσεις} \; \text{τὸ} \; \text{γι}, \; \text{γυμνασιαρχήσις}]\quad \text{--------- \[ἐν} \; \text{σκωμῷ} \; \text{σύ} \; \text{υπέδωσαν} \; \text{ἀποκατέστησον].} \]

\text{Imp. Titus Caesar divi Vespasiani f. Vespasianus Aug., | pont. max., trib. pot. X, imp. XV; \text{cos. VIII, censor, p. p., | } \text{--------- terrae motibus conlapsa restituit. }}

Naples in Campania. \text{ (C. I. L. X, 1481.)}

Date, July, 80–June, 81.

The earthquake referred to is that of 79, at the time of the eruption of Vesuvius, when Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed. All Campania suffered from this earthquake.\(^6\)

\[\text{IO2.} \quad \text{Vesp. Caes. Aug., pont. max., p. p., | } \text{hoc opus faciendum curavit.} \]

Forum Livii in Aemilia. \text{ (C. I. L. XI, 598.)}

\[\text{IO3.} \quad \text{Divus Vespasianus | et divus Titus | f. c.} \]

Seleucia in Syria. \text{ (C. I. L. III, 6702.)}

\[\text{IO4.} \quad \text{Ἀντοκράτωρ} \; \text{Καῖσαρ} \; \text{Φλαύω[ὗ]ος} \; \text{Οὐασπάσιος} [\text{αὐτῷ}] \; \text{Καῖσαρ[ί]σ,} \]

\[\text{--------- τὸ} \; \text{βαλανίων} \; \text{κατεσκύλησαν | [ἐκ} \; \text{θημα[λ]} \; \text{τὸν} \; \text{τὸς} \; \text{ἐν} \; \text{αὐτῷ} \; \text{προσκόμμασαν} \; \text{καὶ} \; \text{ταῖς} | \text{-------- αἴ} \; \text{tic} \; \text{διὰ [Ἑλ] \; \text{τὸ} \; \text{οὐ} \; \text{Μαρκίου} \; \text{Πρείσκου Προπετευτοῦ | [ἀντ]] \; \text{oὐ} \; \text{ἦν} \; \text{ὡρ[ᾳ]πρὸ} \; \text{ἡγῇ} \; \text{οὐ} \; \text{ἐκ} \; \text{τῆς} \; \text{υἱῶ} \; \text{αι} \; \text{τῶν} \; \text{ἀπὸ} \; \text{τῆς} \; \text{Πατριῶ} \; \text{πόλε[ω]} \; \text{oς} \; \text{συντελεύσας} \; \text{τὸς} \; \text{ἀφηρόσαστ[o]ς} \; \text{τὸ} \; \text{ἴρ} \; \text{γα}.} \]

Patara in Lycia. \text{ (LeBas, Voyage Arch. 1265.)} \]

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\[\text{1 Ann. XV, 22.} \]
\[\text{2 Nat. Qv. VI, 1, 2.} \]
\[\text{3 Cf. no. 146; but the imperatorship may have been XVI or XVII; cf. nos. 10 and 11i.} \]
\[\text{4 Titles that Titus bore at Naples; not repeated in the Latin portion of the inscription. Cf. C. I. L. X, 1481, note.} \]
\[\text{5 Cf. Pliny, Ep. VI, 16; 20; Suet. Tit. 8; Dio, LXVI, 21–23; Aur. Vict. Epit. 10. Statius, Silv. IV, 8, 4-5, thus addresses Naples: procerum tibi nobile vulgus crescit et insani solutare damna Vesevi.} \]
\[\text{6 Cf. nos. 37, 261–263.} \]
Building Activity.

105. ----- Mercurio Augusto. | Pro salute Imperatoris Titi Caesaris | Aug. ----- templum a fundamento | ----- maceriem in circumitu et aedificis.

Borussia Rhenana. (Brambach, C. I. Rhen. add. 2040.)

The following inscription is derived from four fragments found at Carnuntum in Pannonia Superior.


Date, March–December, 73. (C. I. L. III, 11194–11196.)

This inscription was probably set up to commemorate the building of the stationary camp at Carnuntum. Judging from the location of the fragments when found, it was inscribed at the sides of the porta decumana. We know that the Pannonian camp was still at Poetovio in 69,² but that it was at Carnuntum when Pliny wrote his "Natural History,"³ so it must have been moved during Vespasian's reign. The fifteenth Apollinaris was sent back to Pannonia from the East by Titus in 71, after the Jewish war.⁴

The following Greek inscriptions are from buildings dedicated to the emperor Titus.


Laodicea in Phrygia. (Böckh, C. I. G. 3935.)

Date, June 23¹ — December 31, 79.

¹ See no. 27 and notes.
² Legate of the army in Africa in 76; Cf. nos. 139 and 140, also the fragment in C. I. L. VIII, 1851.
³ Tac, H. III, 1.
⁴ Pliny, N. H. IV, § 80.
⁵ Jos. B. I. VII, 5, 3.
⁶ Death of Vespasian; cf. Suet. Vesp. 24. The date is given by some as June 24, following Dio, LXVI, 17; e.g., Dessau Prosopographia, II, p. 78.
Building Activity.

108. Ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δήμος ἐνεώρησαν Τάτων | Νικοστράτου τοῦ | Περμελίου, νάν | ἡμοίων, διὰ τε τὰς τὰς πατρός αὐτῆς | ἀρχαῖς τέ καὶ | λαϊ [ ] συνόρας καὶ ἐργά[ ] πολιτείας καὶ διὰ τὰς προθήκας αὐτῆς [Νεκ.] | κόστων τοὺς, δὲ [ ] τὰς ἄλλας ἄλον παρὰ[ ] ἱκέτης ἀράτευσεν [τε] | τῆς τόλης καὶ [ ] δήκην τοῖς τε στα[ ] διὸν καὶ τὸ | ἀμφιθέατρον [Λευκόλ.] θον | καὶ τάς.———

Laodicea in Phrygia. (Böckh, C. I. G. 3936.)

Nicostratus erected both an amphitheatre and a stadium, the former, at least, dedicated to Titus. The first inscription is especially important, since it records the fact that M. Ulpius Traianus, father of the emperor Trajan, was proconsul of Asia in 79.1


Aperlae in Lycia. (Lebas, Voyage Arch. 1292.)

Date, July, 80–June, 81.2

1 M. Ulpius Traianus was legate of the tenth Fretensis under Vespasian in the first years of the Jewish war. The legion was placed under Larcius Lepidus in 70 (Jos. B. I. VI, 4, 3), and as Trajan is not mentioned during the latter part of the war, he probably accompanied Vespasian to Alexandria and thence to Rome. He was suffect consul in some year unknown (Hunzen, Eph. Ep. I, p. 188, note 2, suggests the year 68; Waddington, Passes des Provinces Asiatiques, no. 100, the year 70 or 71), and governor of Syria in 76. Cf. nos. 257–259; C. I. L. VIII, 8316; Jos. B. I. III, 7, 31; 9, 8; 10, 3; IV, 8, 1; Pliny, Paneg. 9, 14, 16, 58, 89; Aur. Vict. Epit. 13; Eutrop. VIII, 2; Eickhel, III, p. 282; VI, pp. 433-435.

2 Probably 80, since imperator XV is found with tribunician power IX,—nos. 112, 131, 132.
AQUEDUCTS.

The water supply of Rome was another problem of importance with which both Vespasian and Titus dealt, as is witnessed by the inscriptions recording the restoration and repair of aqueducts by them.


Date, March—June, 71. (C. I. L. VI, 1257.)

**XXX.** Imp. T. Caesar divi f. Vespasianus Augustus, pontifex maximus, tribunic. | potestate X, imperator XVII, pater patriae, censor, cos. VIII, | a aquas Curtiam et Caeruleam perductas a divo Claudio et postea | a divo Vespasiano, patre suo, urbi restitutas, cum a capite aquarum a solo vetustate dilapsae essent, nova forma reducendas sua impensa curavit.

Date, July, 80—June, 81.† (C. I. L. VI, 1258.)

These inscriptions were found at the Praenestine Gate—now the Porta Maggiore—where the Claudian aqueduct entered the city.

The Claudian aqueduct, bringing in the water from the Curtian and Caerulean springs, was begun by Caligula in 38 and completed by Claudius in 52.† Nero extended it, after 59, to the Palatine by means of a branch, when he turned the temple of Claudio into a reservoir.† The aqueduct was forty-six miles long and carried an immense volume of water. Frontinus praises it very highly, calling it opus magnificientissime consummatum,‡ but there seems to be some ground for the opinion of Middleton§ that it was not at first well built, since it required repairing by Vespasian less than twenty years after its completion, and again by Titus ten years later. However, the expression in the second inscription, cum a

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† Probably 81, since tribunician power X occurs even with imperator XV; cf. no. 146.
‡ Front. De AQ. 13; Suet. Calig. 21; Claud. 20; C. I. L. VI, 1256.
§ Front. De AQ. 76.
¶ De AQ. 13.
Aqueducts.

capite aequarum a solo vetustate dilapsae essent, is certainly a conventional exaggeration, and the need of repairs at the beginning of Vespasian's reign would be sufficiently accounted for by the fact that the aqueduct had not been in use for nine years. Why it should have been thus abandoned three or four years after its extension by Nero is not known. At any rate the reconstruction by Titus put the aqueduct into such good condition as to win the praise of Frontinus twenty years later.¹


Date, July—December, 79. (C. I. L. VI, 1246.)

The inscription was on the arch of the Marcian aqueduct over the via Tiburtina, which, after the building of the walls of Aurelian, became part of the porta Tiburtina—now porta S. Lorenzo. Above it, on the arch, are inscriptions of restorations by Augustus and by Caracalla.²

This aqueduct was built by order of the senate in 144 B.C., under the direction of the praetor, Q. Marcius Rex, from whom it received its name. It brought water from springs about thirty-eight miles east of Rome.³ It was repaired by Agrippa in 33 B.C.⁴ and by Augustus in 5 B.C. Later restorations were made by Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Diocletian, and others. The aqueduct is still in use under the name Aqua Pia or Aqua Pia Marcia, from Pope Pius IX, who repaired it in 1870.⁵

¹ For the Claudian aqueduct, see Frontinus, De Ag. 13 ff.; Lanciani, Ruins and Excavations, pp. 53-58; Middleton, Remains of Ancient Rome, II, pp. 344-346; Parker, Archaeology of Rome, pt. VIII, pp. 54-70, etc.
² C. I. L. VI, 1244, 1245.
³ Front. De Ag. 7; Pliny, N. H. XXXI, § 41.
⁴ Dio, XLIX, 42; Pliny, L c.
⁵ For the Marcian aqueduct, see Lanciani, Ruins and Excavations, pp. 49-51, 58; Middleton, Remains of Ancient Rome, II, pp. 337-339; Parker, Archaeology of Rome, pt. VIII, pp. 32-39, etc.
ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Neither the roads of Italy nor those of the provinces were neglected during the principate of the Flavians. A considerable number of inscriptions, principally on milestones, has been discovered, commemorating repairs, extensions, and the building of new roads.

ROME.

As has been already remarked, the city of Rome at the time of the accession of Vespasian was deformis veteris incendiis ac ruinis, as the result of the fires of Nero and Vitellius, and the general tumult and riot of a period of civil war. Naturally, the streets would be in particularly bad condition and would require the immediate attention that they received from Vespasian.

\[ \text{III} \] Imp. Caesari | Vespasianu Aug., | pont. max., tr. pot. III, | imp. IIIX, p. p., cos. III, des. IIII, | s. c., | quod vias urb- bis | negligentia | superior. tempor. | corruptas in\[\text{pen}s\]a sua re-
stituit. 

(C. I. L. VI, 931.)

Date, July – December, 71.

ITALY.

Via Appia.


(C. I. L. X, 6812.)

Date, March – June, 76.

The cippus is now on the steps of the Capitoline, inscribed: S. P. Q. R. columna milliarium primi ab urbe lapidis indicem ab Impp. Vespasiano et Nerva restitutam de ruinis suburbanis viae Appiae in Capitolium transtulit anno MDLXXXIV.


(C. I. L. X, 6817.)

Date, March – June, 76.

The cippus on which is this inscription is likewise now on the steps of the Capitoline and is inscribed; S. P. Q. R. columna sep-
timi ab urbe lapidis in Appia via indicem a March. Leonardo Benedicto Justiniano dono datam areae Capitolinae ornatui addixit anno ab urbe condita MMDCI.

Each of the milestones also contains an inscription of a restoration by Nerva in 97.

The celebrated Appian way, leading from Rome to Brundisium, was begun by Appius Claudius Caecus, the censor, in 312 B.C., and completed as far as Capua before the end of his censorship.¹ The date of its extension to Beneventum and Brundisium is unknown. The inscriptions above are records of repairs made by Vespasian to the road near the city of Rome.

*Via Aurelia.*


Lorium in Etruria. (C. I. L. VI, 942 = XI, 3734.) Date, July–December, 79.

This inscription is on a large tablet of Albanian stone which was found about thirteen miles from Rome on the Aurelian way, where ancient Lorium was situated. It may refer to some repairs to the *via Aurelia*, but this is not certain. The *via Aurelia* led from Rome to Pisa and thence to the Maritime Alps. The date of its construction is unknown, but it was a well-known road in the time of Cicero.²

*Via Cassia.*

**IX7.** Ti. Claudius Caesar Aug. fecit.


Viterbium in Etruria. (C. I. L. XI, 2999.) Date, 77.

¹ Livy, IX, 29, 6; Diod. XX, 36; Front. De Agq. 5, C. I. L. I, p. 287, no. XXVIII=XI, 1827, etc.
² Cf. Cic. Phil. XII, 9.
³ Cf. no. 84; or tribunician power VIII—cf. no. 122.
This inscription was on a cippus near the bridge now called S. Nicolai, on the via Cassia. It may commemorate the building of this bridge by Claudius and its restoration by Vespasian. The via Cassia led from Rome to Arretium, Florence, and Lucca. It was a frequented highway at least as early as Cicero’s time.¹

Via Flaminia.

(C. I. L. IX, 5936.)

Date, January–June, 80. Septempeda in Picenum.

The via Flaminia was the great highway from Rome to Ariminum. Septempeda was a small town on a branch of this road leading from Nuceria, in Umbria, to Ancona. The milestones of the branch were numbered from Rome.

The Flaminian road was found of great importance on occasion of the invasion of Italy by the forces of Vespasian under Antonius Primus.² Vespasian added to its convenience by constructing a tunnel through the rock at Intercisa.³

Via Flavia.

(C. I. L. V, 7987.)

Date, July–December, 78. Pola in Histria.

(C. I. L. V, 7988.)

Date, July–December, 79. Unknown, now at Venice.

**121.** Imp. T. Caesar | Vespasianus | Aug., | pontif. max., | trib. | pot. VIII, | imp. XIII, | 
(C. I. L. V, 7986.)

Date, July–December, 79. Near Pola in Histria.

¹ Cf. Cic. Phil. XII, 9.
² Stone-cutter’s error for VIII.
³ Tac. H. III, 79, 82.
⁴ Aur. Vict, Caes. 9, 8; Épit. 9, 10.
These inscriptions show that the *via Flavia*, which extended from Tergeste along the coast to Pola, was begun in the latter part of Vespasian's reign and completed by Titus. No. 120 was probably brought to Venice from the vicinity of Tergeste. Its presence at Venice could otherwise be explained only by the assumption that the road extended beyond Tergeste towards Altitnum and Patavium, and this is extremely unlikely.

The milestones XXII and XXVIII,\(^1\) of which only the numbers remain, were probably likewise set up by Vespasian or Titus.

*Via Latina.*

(C. I. L. X, 6896.)

Date, January–June, 77. Near Aquinum in Latium.

123. (on one side) C. Calvisius C. f. | Sabinus,\(^3\) cos., | imp. | XCVI.  
(C. I. L. X, 6901.)

Date, January–June, 77. Near ad Flexum in Latium.

(C. I. L. X, 6894.)

Date, January–June, 77. Near Fregellae in Latium.

The *via Latina*, extending from Rome to Capua, was one of the oldest of the roads of Italy. We have no account of its construction. Ad Flexum, near which was found the milestone containing the second inscription above, was at the junction of a branch of the main road, running to Venafrum and Aesernia. The mile-

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\(^1\) C. I. L. V, 7984, 7985.

\(^2\) The inscription given in *C. I. L. X*, 6895, is said to have been on the same cippus as this one; if so, this should read LXXVIII.


\(^4\) Perhaps a fragment of milestone LXX. Fregellae was sixty-nine miles from Rome. The fragment given in *C. I. L. X*, 6898, is probably likewise of Vespasian's reign.
Roads and Bridges.

stone was the first from Ad Flexum and the ninety-sixth from Rome.

SARDINIA.

Date, January–June, 70. 
(C. I. L. X, 8005.)

The milestone was found near the church of S. Maria de Flumen Tepido a few miles from Sulci, on the road from Carales to Sulci. This road is not mentioned in the Itineraries, and nothing is known of the date of its construction.

Date, March–June, 74. 
(C. I. L. X, 8023.) Macomer.

Date, March–June, 74. 
(C. I. L. X, 8024.) Macomer.

The milestones were on the road from Carales to Turris, which was probably one of the oldest in Sardinia. The existing milestones begin with the reign of Nero. I should identify Sex. Subrius Dexter with the Subrius Dexter mentioned by Tacitus as a tribune of a praetorian cohort in 69.

These inscriptions raise the question of the government of Sardinia and Corsica. Augustus in 27 B. C. assigned them as one province to the senate, but in 6 B. C. the province was placed under procurators. Nero again assigned it to the senate. It is

1 C. I. L. X, 8014.
2 H. I, 31.
3 Dio, LIII, 12, 4.
4 Dio, LV, 28, 1.
5 Pausan. VII, 17, 3.
generally, and I think correctly, held that Vespasian again placed it under procurators. The evidence for this consists in the inscriptions on these milestones and the epistle of Vespasian to the Vanacini. Haverfield, with others, holds that the province remained under proconsuls until after Commodus, and that the name of the procurator in the inscriptions above is a later addition. It is true that we know of a proconsul of Sardinia under Commodus, and procurators later, but this is of little weight, since the province may have become again proconsular between Vespasian and Commodus, and procuratorial later. The only other point which might seem to favor the view of Haverfield is found in the following fragment.

Vespasianus----- | viam que----- | vetustate----- | curante----- |
proc. v. e.
Sbrangatu. (Eph. Ep. VIII, 785.)

The fragment is assigned by Tamponi to Domitian, but Haverfield shows that the partial restoration as here given is more probably correct. If the fragment is correctly reported, the v. e. may be a later addition, since the title is not found until much later than the time of Vespasian. It is certainly not permissible, however, to argue from this slight basis that the name of the procurator in the two previous inscriptions is a later addition, that the reference to the procurators in the epistle to the Vanacini is of no value, and that the province of Sardinia and Corsica remained under the control of the senate during Vespasian's reign. The

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1 Cf. Marquardt, Staatsver. I, p. 249; Liebenam, Verwaltungsgeschichte, p. 355; Schiller, in Müllers Handbuch, IV, p. 660; etc.
2 No. 85.
3 Classical Review, III (1889), pp. 233, 234.
4 C. I. L. VI, 1503.
5 L. L. X, 7946, 7996, etc.
6 Notizie degli Scavi, 1888, p. 547, no. 19.
8 Hirschfeld, Verwaltungsgeschichte, p. 273.
province was ruled by a proconsul in 70\(^1\), but must have been placed under procurators soon afterwards.

**GERMANIA SUPERIOR.**

129. | Caesar | no | cos. | Cn. Corn---
| leg.--- | iter de---ntorate | imp.--- | a-----
--- | Ad---entoratum. | (Brambach, *C. I. Rhen. 1955.*

The milestone was undoubtedly set up in 74, while Cn. Pinarius Cornelius Clemens was legate of Germany.\(^2\)

**BARTICA.**

--- | Near La Carolina. | (C. I. L. II, 4697.)
--- | Date, January 1—June 23, 79.

The road called the *via Augusta*, extending from Janus—the arch at the Baetis river, where at that time the province of Baetica began\(^3\)—through Corduba, Astigis, and Hispalis to Gades, was the imperial highway of Spain, and the main line for the Italian–Spanish land traffic, as well as for the internal trade of the Spanish provinces.

The main road, from the memorial of Pompey erected on the summit of the Pyrenees, was begun by Caesar\(^4\) and completed by Augustus\(^5\) in whose honor it was named. It was afterwards ‘completed’ successively by Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero;\(^6\) restored by Vespasian, then by Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Caracalla, Maximinus and Maximus, Aurelian, Constantine and Constantius, and Valentinian.\(^7\) Neither the exact location of the

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\(^1\) *Cf.* no. 125.
\(^2\) *Cf.* nos. 34, 34, 79.
\(^3\) *C. I. L.* II, 4721.
\(^4\) Strabo, III, 4, 9.
\(^5\) *Cf.* *C. I. L.* II, 4701–4711.
\(^6\) *Cf.* *C. I. L.* II, 4712–4720, 4734, 6208.
\(^7\) *Cf.* *C. I. L.* II, 4699, 4700, 4721–4725, 4729–4733.
arch of Janus, nor the exact course of the road is known. The stone of which the inscription is given above probably stood on a bridge.

**GALLARIA–ASTURIA.**

Date, January–June, 80.

Lagedos.

Date, January–June, 80.

Portella do Homem.

Date, January–June, 80.
Near Puente Navea.

Date, January–June, 80.
Puente Navea.


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1 I have emended a little from the reported reading by comparison with nos. 131 and 132. Nos. 133 and 134, reported by different men, may be identical.
imp. XIX, p. p., cos. VIII, | opus amp. v. d. d. | a Bracara
Aug. | m. p. XXVII. | (C.I.L. II, 4814.)
Date, July, 77–June, 78. | S. João.

**36.** -------- cos. VII, | C. Calpetano Rantio | Quirinale
Valerio Festo, | leg. Aug. pro pr., via | nova m. p. XVIII.
Near Chorense. | (C.I.L. II, 4802.)

**37.** -------- C. Calpetano *Rantio* | Quirinale *Valerio* |
Festo, leg. Aug. pro pr., | a Bracara | m. p. XIII.
Near Santiago de Vilella. | (Ep. Ep. VIII, p. 468, no. 224.)

There are two other fragments of milestones of this road of the
same period.2

This road was constructed during the reign of Titus under the
direction of Valerius Festus, the governor of Spain. It ran from
Bracara to Asturica and was the third road between these cities.

**TARRACONENSIS.**

-------- | -------- | -------- | -------- | -------- |
C. Calpetano Rantio Quirinali | Val. Festo, | See no. 27.

---

1 This line is certainly interpolated. The whole inscription may be badly
reported, and very probably was similar to nos. 131–134. If not, this is the
only milestone of this road dating from the reign of Vespasian that has been
discovered.

2 Perhaps = C.I.L. II, 4798 or 4799.

3 C.I.L. II, 4799, 4847.

4 The consulship of Titus must have been VII, not VI, to agree with the
consulship of Vespasian. The suggestion of Hübner (C.I.L. II, 2477),
that the VI is to be accounted for on the assumption that the inscription
was set up very early in the year, so that, while the fact that Vespasian was
to be one of the consuls for the year 79 was known to the Spanish cities,
the name of his colleague was not yet known, is very improbable, to say the
least. Both Vespasian and Titus were probably designated consuls for the
year 79 in March of the preceding year.

5 Domitian's name and titles have been removed. Probably in this opera-
tion the last stroke in the number of the consulship of Titus was obliterated.

Date, January 1–June 23, 79. \textit{(C. I. L. II, 2477.)}

This inscription was found at Aquae Flaviae—a town that probably received its name and the \textit{ius Lati} from Vespasian—near the bridge over the Tamega river. Its location points to the conclusion that it commemorates a bridge built by these ten cities together, like the bridge built by the eleven Lusitanian cities during Trajan’s reign.\textsuperscript{5} We have, however, another inscription of a bridge built by the people of Aquae Flaviae during the reign of Trajan.\textsuperscript{5} On this account, Hühner\textsuperscript{7} thinks that the inscription refers to some other work done in common by the ten cities. Wilmanns\textsuperscript{6} would refer the inscription to the building of some bridge, since it is doubtful whether any other work is known to which different towns contributed. While too much force should not be given to the argument of Wilmanns, I would suggest that a bridge was built over the Tamega by these cities together, and

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1} Legate of the seventh legion, named below. Some have supposed that lines ten and eleven were interchanged by the stone-cutter, but the supposition is neither necessary nor probable.
\item \textsuperscript{2} Procurator of Gallaecia and Asturia. This is perhaps the earliest occurrence of this office. \textit{Cf.} Henzen, 5212.
\item \textsuperscript{3} Probably the inhabitants of the \textit{Aobricia} mentioned in Pliny, \textit{N. H. IV}, § 112. The correct form may be \textit{Aovbriga}, which occurs in \textit{C. I. L. II}, 4247.
\item \textsuperscript{4} Figueiredo, a Portuguese scholar, conjectures that this name was written \textit{NEBISO}—with the \textit{N} and \textit{B} linked,—a name derived from the river Nebis. It is a strong point in favor of this conjecture that as the list stands this name is the only one not in alphabetical order, and that the change suggested would place it in the correct position alphabetically. \textit{Cf.} Hühner, \textit{C. I. L. II}, 5616. For the other peoples, see the geographical index to \textit{C. I. L. II}, and Guera, \textit{Rivista Arch. II} (1888), p. 81 ff.
\item \textsuperscript{5} \textit{C. I. L. II}, 759.
\item \textsuperscript{6} \textit{C. I. L. II}, 2478.
\item \textsuperscript{7} \textit{C. I. L. II}, 2477, note.
\item \textsuperscript{8} \textit{Ex I. L.}, 803, note 6.
\end{itemize}
that later this was replaced by a more substantial structure, built by the citizens of Aqüae Flaviae alone, without the assistance of the neighboring cities that had contributed to the building of the first bridge. The wording of the other inscription supports this conjecture,—\textit{Aquiflavienses pontem lapideum de suo}.

If this inscription is dedicatory,¹ the names of Vespasian and his sons are in the dative, the names of the other officials in the ablative. If it is not dedicatory, the names of Vespasian and his sons are also in the ablative. The name of the legion might be considered as nominative, thus assuming that the work was done by the seventh legion together with the ten towns, but this is not likely.

\textbf{PROVINCES IN AFRICA.}

\textbf{139.} \begin{itemize}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item Date, Jan.–June, 76. Near Duvivier in Numidia Procons.
\end{itemize}

This inscription was on a milestone of the road leading from Theveste to Hippo Regius.

\textbf{140.} \begin{itemize}
\end{itemize}
\begin{itemize}
\item Date, January–June, 76. Hr. Smala in Africa Procons.
\end{itemize}

The inscription refers to the erection of a bridge on the road

¹ As is the case with the inscriptions of both the bridges of Trajan's time, referred to above, p. 66, notes 5 and 6.

² Wilmanns (\textit{C. I. L.} \textit{VIII, 10119}) gives the consulship of Titus as \textit{III}, thus throwing the date of the inscription in the latter half of 75, but this is unlikely. Domitian's fourth consulship was probably in 76; cf. nos. 29, 140.

³ \textit{Cf.} no. 106.
from Carthage to Hippo Regius. This bridge was rebuilt by Trajan in 112.¹

Date, January–June, 80. Henschir Zaieta.

ASIA MINOR.

Vespasian and Titus gave special attention to the building and repairing of the roads of Asia. There is a number of inscriptions from Asia Minor, Bithynia, and other Asiatic provinces, referring to such work during their reigns.

Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ Ὁδε ἐστιν ἡμῶν Σεβαστὸς, ἄρχων μέγιστος, | δημαρχικὴς ἐξουσίας τὸ Ἑλλάδος, ἀντικράτωρ τὸν ἑῷ, πατὴρ | πατρίδος, ὑπάτος | ἀνοδευμένος τὸν ἥλιον, | τεμπέρας, τὰς ὀδοὺς ἐπιοίκεσεν.
Thyatira. (C. I. L. III, 470.)
Date, March–June, 75.

Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ Ὁδε ἐστιν ἡμῶν Σεβαστός, ἄρχων | μέγιστος, δημιουργὸς ἐξουσίας τὸν Ἑλλάδος, ἀντικράτωρ τὸν ἑῷ | ὑπάτος, ἀνοδευμένος τὸν ἥλιον, τεμπέρας, τὰς ὀδοὺς ἐπιοίκεσεν.
Near Smyrna. (C. I. L. III, 7203.)
Date, March–June, 75.

144. ------------ | censor, vias reficiendae curavit.
[Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ] | [Οὐσωσταντοὶ Σεβαστοί], | [ἄρχων μέγιστος]...

¹ C. I. L. VIII, 10117.
² Legate of Numidia; cf. no. 37.
Roads and Bridges.

70], [διαμαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας τῷ ἡξ., [ἀντικράτησε τῷ εὐφ., ὑπ' [τοις τῷ ἡξ., ἀποδιδικός] ἐν τῷ τῷ ζ., τεταγμένος, ἡ τὸ δεδεμένη εἰσάχθησαν.

Near Smyrna. (C. I. L. III, 7204.)

Date, March–June, 75.

BITHYNIA.


Date, March–June, 78.

Prusa.

GALATIA.


Date, July, 80–June, 81.³ Mülk.

This inscription was on a milestone of the road from Ancyra to Dorylaeum. There are two other milestones of this road,⁴ of the date 82, which show that A. Caesennius Gallus still held his office at that time.

ARMENIA MINOR.


Arauraca. (C. I. L. III, 306.)

² Cf. no. 270.
³ Probably 80, since imperator XV is found with tribunician power IX; cf. no. 112.
⁴ C. I. L. III, 312; Rev. Arch. XXXV (1899), p. 505, no. 185.
⁵ Cn. Pompeius Colrega, as shown by no. 267 and by coins of Ancyra. In 70, while in command of a legion, he suppressed a tumult at Antioch; cf. Jos. B. I. VII, 3, 4.
The inscription is from a milestone, and is very badly reported. Mommsen\(^1\) suggests that the third and fourth lines may have read: imp. XIII, cos. VI, des. VII, | Imp. Tito Caesare, cos. IV, des. V. The inscription would then date in 75, after March 1st.

**CYPRUS.**

\(\text{I48.}\) Imp. | T. Caesar divi f. Vespasianus | Aug., pont. max., 
cit | per L. Plotium\(^2\) P.\---- | XVIII.

Hagios Theodorus. \hspace{1cm} \textit{(C. I. L. III, 6732.)}

Date, July–December, 79.

This inscription was on a milestone eighteen miles from Salamis. The restoration, which is approximately that of Mommsen,\(^3\) is very probably correct.

**MOESIA.**

\(\text{I49.}\) Imp. Caesare | Vespasiano | Aug., pont. \textit{max.}, | trib. 
\textit{pot.-----}, cos.-----, p. p., cen|sor,----- | ---v----- | 
Iul.------ | c.----- | leg. \textit{VII Cl. p. f.}

Moesia Inferior. \hspace{1cm} \textit{(Rev. Arch. XXVII (1895), p. 382.}

The inscription probably records the construction of some road or bridge.

**DALMATIA.**

\(\text{I50.}\) \----ae----- | \----ae----- | \----ae----- | \----ae----- 
Bribir in Dalmatia. \hspace{1cm} \textit{(C. I. L. III, 10179.)}

This fragment, judging from the location and appearance, is probably from a milestone of Vespasian's time of the road from Salona to Iader.

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\(^1\) \textit{C. I. L., t. c., note.}

\(^2\) This L. Plotius, probably proconsul of Cyprus, is otherwise unknown.

\(^3\) \textit{C. I. L., t. c.}
Collegia.

COLLEGIUM.

FRATRES ARVALES.

The Fratres Arvalis, a collegium of extreme antiquity, probably revived by Augustus, have played an important part in extending our knowledge of the history of the first three centuries of the empire, because of the large number of stone tablets, containing inscriptions of their meetings, known as the acta Arvalium, that have been discovered at Rome. These inscriptions range in date from 14 to 241. They not only furnish us a clear idea of the officers and ceremonies of the college, but are also of the greatest value in supplying the means of fixing many important dates that could not otherwise be accurately known.¹

The acta that have been found for Vespasian's reign are very fragmentary, with the exception of those for the year 78. The acta for the reign of Titus are more nearly complete.

151. :::::::: | magisterio :::::::: promag. Q. Tillio Sasso¹ collegi fratum | Arvalium nomine immolavit in Capitolio ob diem quo urbem ingressus est Imperator Caesar Vespasianus Aug., Iovi bovem m., | Iunoni vaccam, Minervae vacc., Fortunae reduci vaccam. | In collegio adfuertat Q. Tillius Sassius, C. Licinius Mucianus,³ ::::::::

Date, 70. (C. I. L. VI, 2052.)

This fragment commemorates sacrifices on the occasion of Vespasian's entrance into the city, among them one Fortunae reduci,⁴ to Fortune who brings back Vespasian in safety to the city.

Unfortunately, there is no means of determining the precise date of this meeting of the college.

¹ For a complete discussion of the Fratres Arvalis see Henzen, Acta Fratrum Arvalium; Marini, Atti e Monumenti dei Fratelli Arvali; Marquardt, Staatsver. III, pp. 447-462; etc.
² Cf. no. 274; frequently mentioned in the acta of 63-91, in which latter year he died; cf. nos. 152, 155, 159, 160; C. I. L. VI, 2043, 2044, 2046, 2051, 2060, 2064-2068.
³ The supplement is probable, though not certain. For Mucianus cf. no. 5.
⁴ Cf. nos. 171 and 172.
Collegia.

152. ------------ | In collegio adfuerunt----------- | Ti. Iulius Candidus Marius Celsus.¹

Isdem cos. ² Isdai Ianuar.³ in aede Concordiae magisterio M. Trebellii Maximi,⁴ promag. L. | Maecio Postumo,⁵ adstantibus fratribus Arvalibus ------------ | C. Vipsano Apronianus,⁶

------- collegi fratrum Arvalium nomine sacrificium deae Diae in-\n\ndictum praevente C. Vipsano Apronianus [?] in diem VI K. Iun.\n\ndomi, IIII K. Iunias | in luco et domi, IIII K. Iunias domi. | In collegio adfuerunt ------- C. Vipsanuus Apronianus, | L. Maecius Postumus,------- Q. Tilius Sassiarius, A. Iulius Quadratus,⁶ -------

¹ Probably a son of the Marius Celsus who was consul in 69 (Tac. H. I, ⁷1; II, 60, et passim), adopted into the Julian gens. He was consul in 86 (C. I. L. III, p. 857) and again in 105 (C. I. L. V, 875; VI, 156, 2075, Spart. Hadr. 3), and was legate of Galatia and the neighboring provinces in some year unknown (C. I. L. III, 250). He is mentioned in the acta for the years 72, 75, 80, 81, 87, 89, 101, 105, (nos. 152, 153, 159, 160; C. I. L. VI, 2065, 2066, 2071, 2074, 2075).

² For the dates of the sacrifices to Dea Dia and a general discussion, see Henzen, Acta Fratrum Arvalium, pp. 3-48.

³ Suffix consul with L. Annæus Seneca about 56, legate of Britain 63-69. Cf. Tac. Ann. XIV, 46; H. I, 60; Agric. 16; Jos. Antiq. XIX, 2, 3; Gaius, II, 253; Digest. XXXVI, 1; Justinian, Inst. II, 23, 4; Sogliano, Rendiconti dell’ Accad. di Archeol. di Napoli, 1891, p. 52; Mommsen, Hermes, XII (1877), p. 128.

⁴ Suffix consul with Vicrius Martianis under Trajan (C. I. L. II, 2544, where his nomen is given as Marcus; VI, 2018). He is mentioned frequently in the acta between 69 and 105; cf. nos. 153, 155; C. I. L. VI, 2051, 2064-2068, 2070, 2074, 2075.

⁵ Consul in 59 and proconsul of Africa in 69; cf. Tac. Ann. XIV, 1; H. I, 76; Pliny, N. H. II, § 180; VII, § 84; C. I. L. X, 1594; tabula cerata Pompeiana, in de Petra, no. 124. Perhaps mentioned also in C. I. L. VI, 29015; IX, 4808. His name occurs frequently in the acta for the years 57-86. He died in 86. Cf. nos. 155, 156, 159; C. I. L. VI, 2039-2045, 2064.

⁶ C. Antius A. Iulius Quadratus, suffix consul in July, 93, ordinary consul in 105 with Ti. Iulius Candidus Marius Celsus, legate of Pontus and B. thynia, of Cappadocia, of Lycia and Pamphylia, of Syria, proconsul of Crete and Cyrene, proconsul of Asia; cf. C. I. L. III, 7086; id. p. 859; XIV, 4057; VI, 20650 [?]; Böckh, C. I. C. 3532, 3548, 3549, 4238 b; Kaibel, Inscr. Sicil. Ital. 408; Jour. of Hellenic Studies, X (1889), p. 74 no. 26; Fränkel, Inschriften von Pergamon, p. 500 ff., nos. 290, 436-451, 554; Spart. Hadr. 3. His name occurs in the acta during the years 72-105; cf. no. 155; C. I. L. VI, 2064-2066, 2071, 2075.
Imp. Caesare Vesperiano Aug. I III, Tito Caesare Imp. II cos., |  
Maia, | spiculum factum in luco deae Diae ob arborem quae | a tempestate deciderat, per calatorem et publicos.  
C. Licinio Muciano IIII, T. Flavio Sabino IVIII cos., | IIII K. Iunias, | magisterio M. Trebellii Maximi, promagistro L. Maecio Postumo, collegi fratrum Arvalium nomine | ad aram immolavit deae Diae porcas spicula|res II, deinde vaccam, inde in aede in | fo- 
oc sacrificio facto immolavit deae Diae | agnam opimam, quo per- 
fecto sacrificio | e carceribus riciniatus, coronatus signum | quadrigis 
et desulatoribus misit. | In collegio adfuerunt | C. Vip- 
stanus Apronianus, | A. Iulius Quadratus,  
Date, 72.  
(C. I. L. VI, 2053.)

III cos., | III Non. Ianuarias, | magister, Ti. Iulius Candidus  
Marius Celsus collegi | fratrum Arval. nom. vota nuncupave- 
runt pro salute | Imp. Vesperiani Caesaris Augusti, p. m., tribu- 
nic. potestate, et | Tit. Caesaris Aug. f. Vesperiani Imp. Victi- 
mis immolatis | in Capitolio quae superioris anni magister voverat |  
persolvit, et in proximum annum nuncupavit | Isdem cos. | Idus Ianuarias, in aede Concordiae adstantibus

1 Such expiatory sacrifices because of the fall of a tree, or the breaking off of a limb in the sacred grove of Dea Dia were frequent; cf. Henzen, Acta Frat. Arv. p. 136 ff.

2 Cf. no. 5.

3 consul for the first time in 69 (C. I. L. VI, 2051). When consul-elect for the first time, he was sent by Otho against the Vitellians (Tac. H. II, 36). This T. Flavius Sabinus must not be confounded with Flavius Sabinus, the brother of Vespasian, as is done by Bury, Student's Roman Empire, p. 336, and others. The praenomen of Vespasian's brother was probably not Titus, since this was Vespasian's own praenomen (but see Cognat, Cours d' Épig. latine, pp. 65 and 67). Moreover, we learn from Tacitus that T. Flavius Sabinus, the consul and general in northern Italy, caused his troops to swear allegiance to Vitellius (H. II, 51), while, at the same time, Flavius Sabinus, the brother of Vespasian and prefect of the city, did the same with the city cohorts (H. II, 55). Neither should he be confounded with the nephew of Vespasian and son of this elder brother, as is sometimes done (cf. no. 93). The relationship, if any, of T. Flavius Sabinus to Vespasian is unknown. Cf. also no. 169; Tac. H. I, 77.
fratribus Arvalibus, | magistro Ti. Iulio Candido Mario Celso col-
legi fratrum Arvalium nomine sacrum | indictum deae Diae, prae-
unte ------------ in diem XVI Kalendas Ianias | domi, XIII K. Ian. in luco et domi, XIII K. Ian. domi. | In collegio adfu-
runt Ti. Iulius Candidus Marius | Celsus magister, -------
L. Maccius | Postumus, L. Veratius Quadratus 1[?], L. Pompeius
Vopiscus | C. Arruntius Catellius Celer. 1
Isdem cos. -------- | sacrificium piacularis factum in luco deae
Diae -------------- | -------------------------------------------
In collegio adfuert Imp. Caesar Vespasianus Aug., | Caesar
Vespasiani Aug. f. Domitianus --------------
---------- Caesar ------- | ------- magist -------
---------- a--------- | ------- m. tri------- | ------- t--------
Date, 75.
(C. I. L. VI, 2054.)

154. Imp. Vespasianus Augusto VIII, Tito Caesare Imp. VI
cos., | IIII Nona. Ianuari., | magisterio --------, promag. P. Sal-
lustio Blaeso 2 collegi fratrum | Arvalium nomine vota nuncupave-
runt pro salute Imp. Vespasiani Caesaris Augusti, | trib. pot., cos.
VIII, et T. Caesaris Aug. f. Vespasiani, cos. VI, victimis immo-
latis | in Capitolio, quae superioris anni magister vovertat, persol-
vit, Iovi o. m. boves mares duos, | Iunonis reginae vaccas duas, Mi-
nervae vaccas duas, Saluti publicae vaccas duas, et | in proximum
annum nuncupavit, praeunte P. Sallustio Blaeso, promag., | in ea
verba quae infra scripta sunt --------------

Date, 77.
(C. I. L. VI, 2055.)

1 In acta frequently during years 75–91; cf. nos. 155, 157, 159, 160; C. I. L.
VI, 2064–2068, 2071.
2 Cf. no. 85.
3 Perhaps suffect consul with Pedaecus Saenianus in May, 89; cf. Gori,
Inscr. Etr. I, p. 75, no. 213; C. I. L. VI, 2066. His name occurs frequent-
ly in the acta during the years 77–91; cf. nos. 155, 156, 159, 160; C. I. L.
VI, 2064–2068, 2071.
4 In the fragment as reported Domitiano IV occurred in the first line.
This is rejected and the fragment supplemented as above by Henzen, Acta
Collegia.


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¹ Probably the Ceionius Commodus whose wife was Appia Severa (nos. 277 and 278). Cf. also Sogliano, Di due epigrafi amforarie Pompeiane, p. 5, and perhaps Frontinus, De Aqu. 70.

² Probably the Novius Priscus who was exiled by Nero in 65, because he was a friend of Seneca (Tac. Ann. XV, 71). He is undoubtedly not the same man as the curator of the Suburan tribe in no. 174. Cf. also no. 333.

³ C. Saloabius Matidius Patruinus. There is not sufficient evidence to identify him with the Manlius Patruinus of Tac. H. IV, 45, or with the senator in C. I. L. V, 3117, whose name is missing, as is done by Dessau (Prosopographia, III, p. 162, no. 81). Marini (Aith, p. 158), followed by Borghesi (Oewir. III, p. 241), conjectured that he was the husband of Ulpia Marciana, sister of Trajan, and the father of Matidia Augusta. The conjecture is very ingenious, but there is hardly enough evidence to warrant it.

⁴ C. Fufius Iunius Tadius Meftanus, named in acta for the years 78, 80, 81; cf. nos. 156, 159, 160.

________________________ tulasio Nep ____________________________

Date, 78. 
(C. I. L. VI, 2056.)

186. __________ inde ad summotum in aede sacrificio facto immolavit deae Diae agnam | optimam quo sacrificio peracto in Caesareo epulati sunt ad magistrum in|de P. Sallustius Blaesus mag. coronatus riciniatus de carcerebus signum | quadrigis et desulторibus misit quos coronis argenteis ornavit. | In collegio adfuerunt C. Sallustius Blaesus, C. Fufius Iunius Tadius | Meftianus, L. Veratius Quadratus, C. Vipstanus Apronianus, C. Salvius | Liberalis Nonius Bassus. Isdem cos., ----- K. Iun., | domi ad per-agendum sacrificium epulantes ad magistrum et fruges excipi|pientes

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1 Cf. no. 61. For the method of cooptation, see Henzen, Acta Fratrum Arvalium, p. 150 ff.

2 On the death of C. Saloni Matidi Patruini, the magister, C. Salvius Liberalis Nonius Bassus was elected to the vacant seat in the college, and P. Sallustius Blaesus was elected magister.

3 It is suggested that this read Sex. Vitulasi Nepotis, a name that occurs in C. I. L. IX, 3587, and on a fistula aquaria, discovered some years ago in Rome (Lanciani, Syll. Aqu. no. 592). From the size of the letters here, it is probable that, if the conjecture is true, he is given as suffect consul. See Eph. Ep. VIII, p. 328, no. 10.

4 By mistake for P.

5 By mistake for Liberalis.
a sacerdotibus et ad aram referentes pueri ingenui patrimi et | matrix senatorum fili. | --------- o Paeto

Date, May, 78. ¹

(Notizie degli Scavi, 1898, p. 123.)


-----, promagistro ----------, | collegi fratum Arvalium nomine

Isdem cos., ------ Non. Ianuar., | in aede Concordiae adstantibus
fratibus Arvalibus magisterio | ----------, promagistro ------

------ | collegi fratum Arvalium nomine sacrum indictum deae
Diae ---------------

Date, Uncertain. (C. I. L. VI, 2057.)

158. ------ collegi fratum Arvalium nomine ------

Date, Uncertain. (C. I. L. VI, 2058.)

This fragment is assigned to the age of Nero or Vespasian, because of the form of the letters.

159. Isdem cos., IIII K. Ian., -------- mag. L. Venuleius Apronianus¹ corronatus ricinatus de carceribus signum quadrigara-

Domitianus, | L. Venuleius Apronianus, C. Vipstadius Apronianus, C. Iunius Tadius Meitanus, L. Veratius | Quadratus, L.
Pompeius Vopiscus Arruntius Catellius Celer, Ti. Iulius Candidus

Marius | Celsus, Q. Tullius Sassiour. ²

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¹ This Paetus, suffect consul probably in May, 78, cannot be identified with any certainty. Cf. Vaglieri, Notizie degli Scavi, 1898, p. 123.

² The date is not absolutely certain, but the fragment in all probability commemorates the second and third days of the annual festival in honor of Deus Dia.

³ L. Venuleius Montanus Apronianus, suffect consul in April, 92; cf. C. I. L. VI, 2068, 3737; XIV, 245. He is named in the aedas during the years 80-91; cf. C. I. L. VI, 2064-2071. Dessau (Prospographia, III, p. 398, no. 255) suggests that the Venuleius of Martial, IV, 82, may be the same man.
Isdem cos., III K. Iun., in domo L. Venulei Apronian mag. ad peragendum sacrificium per frateres Arvales epulantes et frugibus ministrantibus pueris ingenuis patrīmis et matrīmis senatorum filis referentibus ad aram in pateris.


L. Flavio Silva Nonio Basso, Asinio Pollione Verrucoso cos., XVIII K. Febr., in luco deae Diae piaculum factum per calatem et publicos eius sacerdoti, quod arbore a vetustate decidit, expiandum porcam et agnam opimam.

L. Vettio Paullo, T. Iunio Montano cos., K. Mais, in luco deae Diae piaculum factum per calatem et publicos eius sacerdoti ob ferrum inlatum in aedem Scriptur (ae) caussa porcam et agnam opimam.

Isdem cos., III Idus Maias in luco deae Diae piaculum factum per calatem et publicos eius sacerdoti ob ferrum de aede elatum porcam et agnam opimam.

Loca adsignata in amphitheatro: L. Aelio Plautio Lamia, Q.

1 Legate of the fifteenth Apollinaris in the Jewish war (Jos. B. I. VI, 4, 3). Dessau (Prosopographia, III, p. 330, no. 208) suggests that inscription no. 12 above may possibly refer to him.
2 Not otherwise known.
3 See p. 46, note 3.
4 Legate of Judaea in 73 (Jos. B. I. VII, 8, 1); cf. also no. 163; C. I. L. VI, 10243; Dio, LXVI, 26.
5 Cf. no. 163; C. I. L. VI, 10243; Dio, LXVI, 26.
6 Cf. nos. 160 and 255.
8 The record of the seats assigned to the Fratres Arvales in the new Flavian amphitheatre.
9 Cf. no. 36.


¹ Cf. no. 65.
² Lucius Laberius Maximus, procurator of Judaea early in Vespasian’s reign, to whom that emperor sent orders to offer for sale all the lands of Judaea (Jos. B. J. VII, 6, 6). He was prefect of Egypt in 83 (C. I. L. III, p. 1962).
ore servaveris, ast tu | ea ita faxis, tunc tibi nomine collegi fratrum Arvalium bubus au\textsuperscript{rat}is II vo\textsuperscript{vem}us esse futurum. | \textit{Iuno regina, quae in verba Iovi o. m. bubus auratis II vovimus esse futurum, quod hodie vovimus, ast tu ea ita faxis, tunc tibi in eadem verba non mine collegi fratrum Arvalium vaccis auratis II vo\textsuperscript{vem}us esse futurum.} | Minerva \textsuperscript{---------} Salus publica \textsuperscript{----------}

\textit{Isdem cos., \textit{Idus Ian.}, in aede Concordiae ad\textsuperscript{stantibus fratri-}bus Arvalibus, mag. C. Iunii Tad\textsuperscript{i}ii Mefitanii, pro\textsuperscript{\textit{mag.}} L. Pom-\textit{peio Vopisco C. Arruntio Catellio Celere, collegi fratrum Arvalium sacrum ind\textit{ictum deae Diae, praeunte -- (continued in no. 160.)}}

Date, 80 and 81.

\textit{(C. I. L. VI, 2059.)}

\textbf{160. (continuation of no. 159.)} L. Pompeio Vopisco C. Arruntio Catellio Celere, in diem XVI K. Iun. domi, XIII K. \textit{Iun. in Inco et domi, XIIII K. Iunias domi. In collegio ad\textsuperscript{fuerunt C. Iunius | Tadius Mefitanus, Ti. Iulius Candidus Marius Celsus, L. Pompeius Vopiscus C. | Arruntius Catellius Celer, L. Veratius Quadratus, P. Sallustius Blaesus.}}

M. Roscio Coelio,\textsuperscript{1} C. Iulio Juvenale\textsuperscript{2} cos., IIII K. Apr., in luco deae Diae piaculum factum | per kalatorem et publicos eius sacerdoti ob arbores quae a tempestate nivis | decid\textsuperscript{erant exp\textsuperscript{\textit{andas, porcam et agnam opimam.}}

T. Iunio Montano, L. Vettio Paullo cos.,\textsuperscript{3} XVI K. Iun., magister C. Iuni Mefitanii | collegi fratrum Arvalium sacrificium, quod conceptum est, \textit{in domi Iuni | Mefitanii per magistrum et ceteros sacerdotes; item iterum epulantes ad | magistrum puergis ingenuis senatorum filis patrimis matrimis minis|trantibus ture et vino, referentibus ad aram in pataris.

\textit{Isdem cos., XIII K. Iun., item in luco deae Diae et domi, magistro C. Iunio Mefitanii collegi fratrum Arvalium nomine ad aram immolavit deae Diae | porcas piaculares II, deinde vaccam deae Diae; inde cum in aedem Caesarei | consedissent, et ex sac-}

\textsuperscript{1} Legate of the twentieth legion in Britain in 68 (\textit{Tac. H. I}, 60; \textit{Agric. 7}).

\textsuperscript{2} Not otherwise known.

\textsuperscript{3} \textit{Cf. nos. 159 and 255.}
rificio gustarunt, inde ad summotum in aede sacrificio | facto im-
molavit deae Diae agnam opimam, quo sacrificio peracto in Caes-
sae reo epulati sunt ad magistrum; inde magister C. Iunius Me-fi-
tanus corona|tus riciniatus de querceribus signum quadrigaris et de-
sultoribus misit, | quos coronis argenteis ornavit. | In collegio ad-
fuerunt Imp. Titus Caesar divi Vespasiani f. Vespasianus Aug.,
C. Fufius | Iunius Tadius Mefitanus, L. Pompeius Vopiscus Ar-
runtius Catellius Celer, Q. | Tillius Sassius, Ti. Iulius Candidus
Marius Celsus, L. Veratius Quadratus.

Isdem cos., XIII K. Iun., item domi ad peragend. sacrificium
f(ratres) epulantes ad mag. | et fruges excipientes a sacerdotibus
ad aram referentes pueri ingenti | patrini matrini senatorum fili.

M. Petronio Umbrino,1 L. Carminio Lusitanico2 cos., XVIII K.
Octobr., collegius [sic] fratum | Arvalium immolavit in Capitolio
ob imperium Caesaris divi f. Domitiani | Aug.,3 magistero C. Iu-
ni Mefitanus, promag. L. Pompeio Vopisco C. Arruntio | Catellio
Celere, Iovi o. m. b(ovem) m(arem), Iunoni reginae vaccam, Min-
ervae vaccam, Salut | vaccam, Felicitati vaccam, Marti taurum.
In collegio adfuerunt L. Pompeius | Vopiscus C. Arruntius Catel-
lius Celer. (The remainder of the acta of 81 are of Domitian’s
reign.)4

Date, 81. (C. I. L. VI, 2060.)

SODALES AUGUSTALES CLAUDIALES.

161. Dec(uria) XXVIII. | Adlectus ad numerum ex s. c. |
III, | M. Cocceio Nerva6 cos., | p. R. c. an. DCCCXXXIII.
Date, 71. (C. I. L. VI, 1984.)

1 cf. C. I. L. VI, 2065, col. 2, l. 52.
2 Otherwise unknown.
3 Domitian was undoubtedly proclaimed emperor September 14th, the day
after the death of Titus; cf. Suet. Tit. i1; Dio, LXVI, 18; 26; Henzen, Acta
Fratrum Arvalium, p. 64. The comitia tribunica, however, was not held
until September 30th (C. I. L. VI, 2060, l. 33).
4 The acta for the first half of 81 show that during this year the consuls
held office for only two months, since different consuls are given for Janu-
ary, March, and May. A convenient list of suffect consuls will be found in
the index.
5 The future emperor; cf. nos. 168, 242, 285; Front. De Ag. 102.
It was customary to elect the emperor to membership in this college. He took the position occupied by his predecessor in the principate. When Titus was admitted by his father to a share in the empire, a new decuria—twenty-eight—had to be added to the college for him, since Vespasian occupied the place made vacant by the death of Vitellius.¹


Bovillae in Latium. (C. I. L VI, 1988—XIV, 2392.)

This Publius Valerius may be the father or brother of C. Valerius Festus, who was himself a sodalis Augustalis and whose father's name was Publius.²

**COLLEGIIUM AERARI SATURNI.**


L. Flavio Silva, | Asinio Pollione Verrucoso cos., ⁴ | ——— ——— ——— co | ——— ——— ann. I.

Date, 80 and 81. (C. I. L VI, 1495.)

It has been conjectured⁵ that this inscription refers to some collegium connected with the aerarium Saturni.

**COLLEGIIUM DENDROPHORUM.**


² See no. 27.

³ Or Mettius Pompusianus—suffect consul sometime during Vespasian's reign, banished to Corsica and afterwards put to death by Domitian; cf. Suet. Vesp. 14; Dom. 10; Dio, LXVII, 12, 3; Aur. Vict. Ep. 9, 14.

⁴ Cf. no. 159.

⁵ Cf. C. I. L. VI, 1495, note.
Collegia.

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(b) Ob munificentiam earum | quae dendrophoros | honoraverunt honos | decretus est eis q. i. s. s.: | Claudia Iusta; | V----iva, sac.; | S----ia Faustina, sac.; Sicin---ivocepta; | Amul- | lia Primigenia; | Satria Pictas; | Claudia Ptolemais; | Terentia Athenais.

Date, April 9, 79. Near Regium in Brutii.

The dendrophori were a collegium or corporation of carpenters, originally forming a religious body who carried the sacred tree in the worship of Magna Mater.¹

DECURIONES COLEGIIORUM.


(C. I. L. VI, 10350.)

CATALOGS OF PRIESTS.


Date, 68 and 73.⁵

(Böckh, C. I. G. 5144.)

Cyrene in Cyrenaica.

¹ See Marquardt, Staatser. III, p. 371, note 5.
² The fr. is between the lines, and refers to T. Satellius Eutychus and T. Satellius Lascivus.
³ This line is given according to the interpretation of Mommsen. Henzen suggests cup(um) loc(o) coll(egii) et Nym(phaeum) d(e)d(icerunt). See C. I. L. VI, 10350.
⁴ M. Antonius Flamma, undoubtedly proconsul of Crete and Cyrene, was condemned and exiled in 70 on account of his extortion and cruelty (Tac. H. IV, 45).
⁵ Dated by the Actian epoch. Thus the years 99 and 104 are equivalent to 68 and 73 A. D.
Collegia.

167. [Δ]ονοσου, | L. O δενωνοσου | Καίσαρος
δύναμις | Σαπόσωνος νόης | [Κ]λαρχψ | [Αρ]χαί [ε-]
στρατον | -------

Cyrene in Cyrenaica. (Böckh, C. I. G. 5145.)

MUNICIPAL FASTI.

168. (a) Imp. Vespasiano II, Tito filio cos., | ----ius Macro, | ----ius Longus, IIIVir. p(raefecti) l(ege) P(etroniae), 1 |

| s Marcellus, | ------- Maritimus, IIIvir. p. I. P.

Imp. Vespasiano III, M. Cocceio Nerva 2 cos., | (b) C. Avidius Octavius, | M. Claudius M-------

Imp. Vespasiano III, ---------------- cos., | K. Apr., Cavarius

| Avidius Ius-----

Domitianus II Caes. ------------ cos., | K. Apr., Titus et Domi-

| tianus quing., 3 | Cn. Mummeius ------, | M. Barronius ----- praef.

Imp. Vespasiano V, ------------ cos., | K. Apr., C. Titegious

| , P. Cornelius -------

Imp. Vespasiano VI, ------------ cos. | C. Vibius Tiro----, | C. Safinius C. f. ------ (C. I. L. X, 5405.)

Date, 70—75.

Aquarium in Latium.

This inscription is on two tablets now in the Capitoline museum, so imbedded in the wall that only the last half of the one and the first half of the other are visible. The fasti extend from 67 to 75, but only the part from 70 to 75, during the reign of Vespasian, is given here.

Although the tablets are reported to have been found at Aquinum, Mommsen 4 has shown that they must have originally come from Interamna, and not from either Aquinum or the neighboring Casinum, since both of these towns were governed by duumvirs.

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1 See Marquardt, Staatsver. I, pp. 170, 171.
3 The municipal officials must have been quinquennales this year, since the Caesars would be chosen only to the highest office.
4 C. I. L. X, 5405, note, and pp. 510, 530.
Collegia.

TABULA FERIARUM LATINARUM. 1

169. ----nl---- | -- Lat(inae) fuer(unt) VII K. Iul., | 
Caesare Aug. f. Domitiano, | C. Valerio Festo 2 cos.
Sabino 4 II cos.
Lat. fuer. ------- | M. Arrecino Clemente, 5 | -------- cos.
Lat. fuer. ------- | -------- II, | --------on-------- 6 cos.
Mons Albanus in Latium. (C. I. L. VI, 2016—XIV, 2242.)
Date, 71—74.

CORPUS SEVIRORUM AUGUSTALIUM.

170. ---- sevir. Aug. corp---- | ----um sestertii triginta 
nummi dedit --- | ex quorum usris XV K. Decembr. | quotannis 
sportulae vescentibus | ---- dividerentur qui signorum | ---- basi-
licam exorn(averunt).
(C. I. L. XII, 530.)

Aquae Sextiae in Gallia Narbonensis.

This inscription of a sestertia given on the seventeenth of No-

vember is assigned to Vespasian's reign because November sev-
teenth was the birthday of that emperor. 7

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1 See Marquardt, Staatsver. III, pp. 296–298.
2 See no. 27.
3 See no. 5.
4 See no. 152.
5 Brother of Arrecina Tertulla, the first wife of Titus (nos. 234 and 235), 
appointed prefect of praetorians (a post which his father had held before 
him) by Mucianus in 70 (Tac. H. IV, 68). He was twice consul (C. I. L. 
XII, 3637). Although previously an intimate friend of Domitian, he was 
put to death by him after he became emperor (Suet. Dom. II). Cf. also 
nos. 174 and 335.
6 Perhaps Sex. Iulius Frontinus; cf. Borghesi, Oevr. VI, p. 477. Others 
place the first consulship of Frontinus in 72 or 73; cf. Waddington, Fastes 
des Prov. Asiat. no. 103. Frontinus was praetor urbanus in 70, governor of 
Britain about 76–78, proconsul of Asia, curator aquarum, three times con-
sul—the second time in 98, the third time as consul ordinarius with the em-
peror Trajan in 100. He is well-known as an author. Cf. C. I. L. III, p. 
862; VI, 2222; VIII, 7066; IX, 6085a; Lanciani, Syll. Aquar. no. 128; Tac. 
H. IV, 39; Agric. 17; Pliny, Ep. IV, 8, 3; V, 1, 5; IX, 19; Paneg. 61, 62; 
Mart. X, 48, 20; X, 58; Vegetius, I, 8; II, 3; and the various works of Fronti-
inus himself.
7 Suet. Vesp. 2.
TRIBAL CORPORATIONS.

171. Fortunaque reduci\(^1\) domus August. | sacrum. | Trib(us) Suc(usana)\(^3\) corp(orum) foed(atorum). | M. Allius Tyrannus, C. Furiniius Faustus, | C. Fulvius Phoebus, aur(ius), L. Ven-nonius Zosimus, | C. Aurelius Primus, | immunes\(^5\) perpetuo d(e)-d(icarunt).

(at top of right side) Dedicatum III Idus Octobr.

Date, October 13, 70 [?]. (C. I. L. VI, 196.)

172. (a) Fortunaque reduci\(^1\) domus August. | sacrum. | Trib(us) Suc(usana) corp(orum) foed(atorum).

(b) M. Allius Tyrannus, C. Furiniius Faustus, | P.\(^4\) Fulvius Phoebus, L. Vennonius Zosimus, | C. Aurelius Primus, | immunes perpetuo d(e)-d(icarunt). (C. I. L. VI, 197.)

Date, 70 [?].

173. Victoriae | Imp. Caesaris Vespasiani | Augusti | sacrum. | Trib(us) Suc(usana) corp(oris) Iuliani. | C. Iulius Hermes,\(^6\) men-sor, | bis hon(ore) in curat(ione)\(^6\) functus et nomine | C. Iulius Re-gilli, filii, de suo fecit, | cui populus eius corporis immunitatem | sex centuriarum decrevit. (C. I. L. VI, 198.)

174. Paci August. | sacrum. | L. Caesilius Tauriscus Tarquini-nes, | C. Portuinus Phoebus II,\(^7\) | L. Silius Carpus, | L. Statius Patroclus II,\(^7\) | D. Novius Priscus,\(^8\) | P. Suillius Celer, | Ti. Claudius Hermetis I. Helius, | P. Agrasius P. I. Marcellus, | curato-

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\(^1\) Cf. nos. 151, 172. This probably fixes the date of the inscription as 70.


\(^3\) Cf. nos. 172, 173, and C. I. L. VI, 9404: immuni Romae regionibus XIII.

\(^4\) C. in no. 171.

\(^5\) Perhaps the same as the C. Iulius Hermes of C. I. L. VI, 20061.


\(^7\) This II probably belongs in each case to the two names preceding, since in each case in the original it is between the lines. Those who were holding office for the second time would naturally be named first.

\(^8\) Probably not the D. Novius Priscus of no. 155.
Tribal Corporations.

res trib(us) Suc(usanae) iunior(um) s. p. d(e)d(icalarunt), | per-
missu M. Arricini Clementis.¹
(on left side) Ponend. cur. | L. Faenius Evanthes, iunior.
(C. I. L. VI, 199.)

175. (on front) Paci aeternae | domus | Imp. Vespasiani | Ca-
esaris Aug. | liberorumq. eius | sacrum. | Trib(us) Suc(usana)
iunior(um).
(on left side) Dedic. XV K. Dec., | L. Annio Basso,²|
C. Caecina Paeto³ cos.
(C. I. L. VI, 200.)

Date, November 17, 70.
On the right side and back of the pedestal appear the names of
the members of the corporation of juniors in eight columns, ar-
ranged according to centuries.

We find, of the Suburan tribe, seniors⁴ and juniors,⁵ also a corpus Iulianum.⁶ There were also seniors and juniors of the Palatine tribe,⁷ and of both the Palatine and the Esquiline tribes a corpus Augustale.⁸ The juniors of the Suburan tribe were divided
into eight centuries, each having a curator;⁹ those of the Palatine
tribe were probably also arranged in eight centuries.¹⁰ The cura-
tor of the first century of the seniors of the Suburan tribe is men-
tioned in an inscription.¹¹

The corpus Iulianum also had curators, and was divided into
six centuries.¹² Mommsen¹³ thinks that there were three of seniors

¹ Cf. nos. 169 and 335.
² Proconsul of Cyprus in 52 (Böckh, C. I. G. 2632), legate of a legion un-
der Antonius Primus in 69 (Tac. H. III, 50). An account of his life was ed-
ted by Claudius Pollio (Pliny, Ep. VII, 31, 5).
³ Cf. nos. 88 and 241.
⁵ Nos. 174 and 175.
⁶ No. 173.
⁷ C. I. L. VI, 1104, 10215, 10218.
⁸ C. I. L. VI, 10097, 10216, 10317.
⁹ Nos. 174 and 175.
¹² Cf. no. 173.
¹³ Staatsr. III, p. 277.
and three of juniors, which also formed part of the eight centuries each of juniors and seniors of the tribe. The corpora foederata\textsuperscript{1} were probably a union of the seniors and juniors into one body.

For a complete discussion of the tribes and the centuries, see Mommsen, \textit{Staatsr.} III, pp. 161–299.

\textbf{INSCRIPTIONS OF THE EMPERORS.}

Under this head have been grouped such inscriptions of Vespasian and Titus, chiefly dedications to these emperors, as could not well be classed under any of the foregoing heads.

\textbf{x76.} Herculi Saxano | et Imp. Vespasiano Aug. | et Tito Imp. et Domitiano Caesari, | M. Vibius Martialis, | centurion leg. X Gem., | et commilitones vexilli leg. | eiusd. qui sunt | sub cura eius v. s. l. m.  
(\textit{Orelli, 2008.})  
Near Mussiponte.

\textit{(C. I. L. XIV, 86.)}  
Date, July–December, 75.  
Ostia in Latium.

\textit{(C. I. L. XIV, 4191.)}  
Date, March–June, 71.  
Nemi (Nemus Dianae\textsuperscript{3}) in Latium.

There were probably dedicatory inscriptions to Titus and Domitian on either side of this, as in no. 28, but these have been broken off and lost.

\textbf{x79.} Victoriae | Imp. Caesar. | \textit{Vespasiani Aug.}  
Cora in Latium.  
\textit{(C. I. L. X, 6515.)}

\textsuperscript{1} \textit{Cf.} nos. 171 and 172.

\textsuperscript{2} \textit{Cf.} no. 29.

\textsuperscript{3} \textit{Nemus Dianae} was the famous sanctuary of Diana near Aricia, and within the boundaries of the Ariciana (\textit{cf. C. I. L. XIV, p. 204}), so often mentioned by the poets; \textit{cf.} Ovid, \textit{Fast.} III, 266; VI, 59; \textit{Ars Am.} I, 259; Stat. \textit{Silv.} III, 1, 56; Mart. XIII, 19, i; Lucan, III, 86; VI, 75; Val. Flacc. II, 305.
Inscriptions of the Emperors.

   (C. I. L. X, 1629.)  
   Date, March–June, 76.  
   Uncertain—now at Naples.

   Capua in Campania.  
   (C. I. L. X, 3829.)  
   Date, July–December, 78.

   | ------ Marcelli, centurionis leg. XI Claud. | ------  
   | praef. civitatis Macceiorem | ------iatium, praef. chor. III Alpino. | ------ianorum, IIvir. i. d. quinquenn., | patroni coloniae.  
   | Bovianum in Samnium.  
   (C. I. L. IX, 2564.)  
   Date, March–December, 75.  
   The eleventh Claudia was part of the victorious Flavian army in Italy, and the centurion may have set up this testimonial to the emperor because of rewards received for service at that time.

   (C. I. L. XI, 3605.)  
   Date, January–March, 73.  
   Caere in Etruria.

184. Imp. Caesar August. | Vespasiano, | pont. max., trib. pot., | cos. II.  
   (C. I. L. XI, 1171.)  
   Date, January–June, 70.  
   Velleia in Aemilia.

185. (on one side) Imp. Caesar | Vespasiano August., | ----  
   | ar.c.potentia... | ----ius...Pris...  
   (on other side) Deo Marti | conservatori.  
   Vercellae in Gallia Transpadana.  
   (C. I. L. V, 6653.)

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1 Imperator XVIII occurs with tribunici power IX (cf. no. 135), and imperator XX with consul IX (cf. nos. 130, 138, 198).

2 Or VII; cf. nos. 29 and 75.

3 See p. 22, note 6.

4 The number of the tribunici power, if given, would probably be III; cf. nos. 28 and 86. The inscription would then date after July 1, 72.
Inscriptions of the Emperors.

Segusio in Alpes Cottiae. (C. I. L. V, 7244.)
Date, March – December, 71.

Pola in Histria. (C. I. L. V, 26.)
Date, March – June, 73.

Near Ipsca in Baetica. (C. I. L. II, 1570.)
This was probably erected on the occasion of the election of Marcus Clodius to the priesthood.

Aventicum in Gallia Belgica. (Orelli, 380.)
Date, July – December, 71.

Chusira in Byzacena. (C. I. L. VIII, 698.)
Date, January – June, 70.

Icosium in Maurétania Caesariensis. (Rev. Arch. XXIX)
Date, July – December, 74. (1896), p. 404, no. 115.)

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1 The tribunician power might be either II or III.
2 Cf. nos 45 and 86.
3 The last stroke seems to be a later addition. It may have been added after the designation of Vespasian to his third consulate, or on his entrance upon it.
4 Perhaps Mulhunisachonis.
5 Cf. nos. 34, 126, 127, 142, 143.
Inscriptions of the Emperors.


Near Nysa in Caria. (Böckh, C. I. G. II, add. 2943 b.)


Phasesis in Lycia. (Böckh, C. I. G. 4333.)

Date, January–July, 75 (?)


Ephesus in Ionia. (Jour. of Phil. VII (1877), p. 145.)

195. Αυτοκράτορ πρὸς Καίσαρ Σεβαστῷ Οδησσανῷ, ἐπὶ διηθητάτου Μάρκου | Φουλοντο Βαλλονος² άγιος, ἀφιερωθεὶς τώ Καὶ τώ Ιερα[καῖ], ἑτέρος διὰ καὶ ἀνθυμοῦς ἐν ἐργίνη τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἱεράς, μεταγενεστῆται, καὶ ἐν Ἐφέσῳ τῶν Σεβαστῶν κοινῆς τῆς Ἀσίας, ἐπὶ ἀρχιερείῳ τῆς Ἀσίας Τιβέρίου Κλαύδιον | Φασελίον.


196. [Αυτοκτάτωρ Καίσαρ Οδησσανοί Σεβαστοί ------- --- καὶ Αυτοκράτωρ Τῆς Καίσαρ Οδησσανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ νῦν ἄρ] [δ][θ][ε], δη[μαρχία] ἐς [ξισίας τὸ] ὑπὸ τὸ [---- ὑπὸ τὸ ----] ἀποδεδειγμ[ε] [γ] τὸ [---- ---- καὶ Καίσαρι | Σεβαστῷ νῦν Δομι[ναρί], ὑπὸ τὸ [---- ἀποδεδειγ- μανή] τὸ [---- ὑπαρχεῖ | Β[α]λ[τ] [ρ]έων ὑ βουλῆ καὶ δ ἀγίος καὶ τετ[ο] καὶ [-------] τὸ των ιδίων χρημάτων, | διὰ Δου[κ] ἐν Λουσικίου

--- The supplement is somewhat arbitrary; hence the date is not certain.

² Cf. nos. 35, 249, 250.

² Probably through error or ignorance.
Inscriptions of the Emperors.

'Ο[κρύοτροφος τῶν] Ἡσαβοτῶν καὶ ἱ[ερὸς ἦγου, καὶ ——]
Πομπηίαν. Πλάντας ἔτη ῆυτο[ν].
Balbura in Pisidia. (LeBas, Voyage Arch. 1225.)
Date, 73—79.

197. [A]ὑποκράτωρ Καύσαρ Ὀλψαῖος Ἱε[ρά][τ]ος, ἀρχιερας
μέγας το[ῦ θε], αὐτοκράτωρ το[ῦ θε], Ἰλα[κ]αδαμων[οι] v τῷ τώ[ῦ λατιν].
Sparta in Laconia. (Böckh, C. I. G. 1305.)

198. Imp. Vespasiano | Caesari Aug., | pontif. maximo
trib. potest. X, | imp. XX, cos. VIII, p. p., | C. Domitius
Florus, | t. f. i.
(C. I. L. III, 5201.)
Date, January—June 23, 79.
Celeia in Noricum.

Lanuvium in Latium.
(C. I. L. XIV, 2098.)

200. T. Caesari | Augusti f. | Vespasiano, | imp. VI, | pontifici,
trib. potest. III, | (C. I. L. XI, 3606.)
Date, July, 73—June, 74.
Caere in Etruria.

201. Caesari T. Imp. | Vespasiano Aug., | Vespasiani f, conser
[tori Pacis Aug.
(C. I. L. II, 3732.)
Valentia in Hispamia Tarraconensis.

202. T. Caesari Aug. f. | Vespasiano, pontif., | imp. XII,
trib. pote. VII, | cos. VI, | provincia Lusitania, | C. Arruntio Ca-
tellio | Celere, leg. pro pr., | L. Iunio Latrone, | Conimbriceae,
flamine | provinciae Lusitaniae, | ex auri p. V.
Augusta Emerita in Lusitania.
(C. I. L. II, 5264.)
Date, July, 77—June, 78.

1 The inscription C. I. L. VI, 9300, eros cubicularius Luscis Ocreas, may refer to the same man as this legate of Lycia and Pamphylia under Vespasian. For the name, cf. Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43.

2 Pompeius Planta, procurator of Lycia and Pamphylia under Vespasian, was prefect of Egypt in 98, and a friend of the emperor Trajan. He wrote an account of the civil war of Otho and Vitellius. Cf. Pliny, Ad Traj. 7; 10; Ep. IX, 1; Scholasticus on Juv. II, 99. The restoration of his name here, and also that of L. Luscianus Ocreas, is from Borghesi (Oeuvr. VIII, p. 186).

3 Cf. nos. 34 and 56.

4 Cf. nos. 85, 153, 159, 160.
Inscriptions of the Emperors.

203. Imp. T. Vespasiano | Caesari Aug. II¹ cos. | -----ar-
cum | vicani Vindonissenses, | cur(antibus) T. Urbanio Mattone,
Vindonissa in Gallia Belgica. 

(Orelli, 437=5026.)
Date, 72–73.

204. Imp. T. Caesari, Imp. Caes. | Vespasiani Augusti, |
pontific. maximi, | trib. pot., cos. II, filio, | ----ies Telesphorus.
(on back) ------- pont. max., trib. pot. ---- | ----- censori, |
patri | patriae -------
(C. I. L. VIII, 875.)
Date, January–June, 72. Mhammedia in Africa Procons.

Sicca in Africa Proconsularis.
(C. I. L. VIII, 15852.)

206. [Τίτῳ Καίσαρι Σεβαστῷ, ἀρχεῖ] μεγίστῳ, δημαρχίας
ξυνήσις τῷ θ', αὐτοκράτορι τῷ ι', πατρὶ πατρίδος, ὑπάρχω τῷ β', καὶ
Οὐατορί [Δαμαντί] θεοῦ Ὀδοντίωνος Σεβαστοῦ υἱῷ, ὑπάρχω τῷ γ',
Ἰηρατεῖουνος, διὰ γῆν τοῦ Ἰουλίου Φαβίου Μιθρείου, τοῦ δημοῦ νυσίον,
φιλοσεβάστου, ἐπὶ στεφανηφόρου Τι. Κλαύδιον Βίλων | Νουνάου,
ἀχινοθετούτων Λ. Λεκυνίον | Πλάκας, ἔνταρχουντος [τοῦ δεινοῦ],
διοικοῦτος Λ. Σουλπικίου Φίμου, οἱ πεπληρωκότες τῷ ἱσηλίστιον,
Πολιτί
κιος Φίμου, | Ἀρετιβάρας Ἀρτέμιδα, πατρομίστης, | Ἀπαλλάκης Ἐπ'
δήμου, πατρομίστης, | Τρόφιμος Ἀσκληπιάδον, | Τύραννος Παπίου τοῦ
Μενάνδρου.

(Böckh, C. I. G. 3173 A.)
Date, January–June, 80.
Smyrna in Lydia.

207. 'Ο δήμος | Ἀυτοκράτορι Τί', τῷ Καίσαρι Σεβαστῷ καὶ πατρὶ θεῷ.
Blaundus in Phrygia.

(Böckh, C. I. G. 3868.)

208. Imp. T. Caesari Aug., | pont. max., trib. pot. VI, |
Sabinus ex test. | Ti. Claudii Theopompi, patris.
Perinthus (Heraclea) in Thrace. 

(C. I. L. III, 7391.)
Date, July–December, 79 [?]¹

¹ Given by some as VII; see Orelli, 437.
² Titus became pontifex maximus after the death of Vespasian; his sev-
enth consulate was in 79. The tribunician power and the imperatorship do
not correspond to these dates, and should be VIII and XIII (or XV) re-
spectively.
DEIFICATION AND WORSHIP OF EMPERORS.

Both Vespasian and Titus were deified after death, and a temple was erected in their honor by Domitian. Three columns of this temple, which was located near the Capitol, are still standing. It is ordinarily known as the templum Vespasiani, and was dedicated to Vespasian, but it is sometimes called the templum Vespasiani et Titi.¹ The following inscription was upon the epistyle:

209. (a) Divo Vespasiano Augusto s. p. q. R.
     (b) Imp. Caess. Severus et Antoninus Pii Felic.
     Augg. restituer. (C. I. L. VI, 938.)

There were undoubtedly other temples erected in honor of Vespasian and of Titus. We have the record of one at Cumae in an inscription of the year 289.


There is a number of miscellaneous dedications to the emperors after their deaths, in addition to those already given in other connections.

211. Divo Vespasiano | patri Domitiani Aug.
     Near Barium in Apulia. (Eph. Ep. VIII, p. 15, no. 73.)

212. (a) In honorem divi Vespasiani et | divi Titi, | divi Vespasiani f.
     (c) ————s, praef. fabr. bis, aedilis, d. d.
     Capua in Campania. (C. I. L. X, 3830.)

     Caesar divi Nervae f. Nerva Traianus Aug. Germanicus Dac.,
     (C. I. L. VI, 946.)

The inscription above was discovered beneath the epistyle of the columns of the old basilica of St. Peter on the Vatican, when

it was torn down by Pope Paul V to make room for a new building. To what the inscription refers is unknown.

214. Ἀντοκράτορα Τίτου | Καίσαρα Θεόν | Σεβαστῶν Θεοσπασίαν | ἡ πόλις. 

(C. I. G. I, 2494.)

Thebes in Bocotia,

215. (a) Αὐτοκράτ[ορα Τί]τον Καίσαρα Θε[όν], | θεοῦ Οὐσιαστ[η]ς | νῦν ὑλῶν, Σεβαστ[όν].

(b) [Οὐσιαστής] ὑπὸ Θεόν.

(c) [Τί]τον Αὐτοκράτορα Θεόν, | θεοῦ Οὐσιασίανοῦ | υλῶν, 
Σεβαστόν.¹

Near Ilium in Mysia. (Böckh, C. I. G. 3611.)

SODALES FLAVIALES.

Similar to the sodales Augustales, after the death of Vespasian there was established a collegium called sodales Flaviales. After the death of Titus, we find also sodales Flaviales Titiales, sodales Titiales Flaviales, and sodales Titiales. Dessau,² following Mommsen and Wilmanns, holds that the cult of Titus was placed in the hands of the sodales Flaviales, who then became sodales Flaviales Titiales, and that the order of the adjectives was sometimes reversed, or the Flavialis omitted, because the memory of Titus soon took precedence with the Romans over that of Vespasian. Following this view, it would seem that the name was a matter of individual preference, since the various forms occur apparently indiscriminately at all periods.

It has been suggested to me by Dr. Durham that perhaps there were four classes of these sodales: (1) those charged with the cult of Vespasian—sodales Flaviales; (2) those charged with the cult of Titus—sodales Titiales; (3) those priests of Vespasian to whom was later entrusted the cult of Titus also—sodales Flaviales Titiales; (4) those priests of Titus to whom was entrusted the cult of Vespasian also—sodales Titiales Flaviales. While there are objections to this view, it seems to me better than the other. It receives

¹ Perhaps the same as (a).
Deification and Worship of Emperors.

confirmation from the fact that, in the inscription quoted below, the titles sodalis Flavialis and sodalis Titialis are given separately.

These priests of the Flavian gens sometimes have the name sacerdotes instead of sodales.¹ Their number is unknown.² Outside of the inscriptions the only record of them is in Suetonius Dom. 4: certaminis praeedit [Domitianus], adsidentibus Diali sacerdote et collegio Flavialium.

A list of the inscriptions containing mention of these sodales is given below. With the exception of the first one, they are not quoted, since they bear upon the subject of this investigation only in so far as they illustrate the range of this collegium. The general period, at least, of each inscription is, if possible, noted. The latest date at which the priesthood was held, for which we have inscriptive evidence, is about 200.³


Moguntiacum in Germania Superior. (Dessau, 1010.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inscription</th>
<th>Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C. I. L. III, 6813</td>
<td>Trajan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI, 1333</td>
<td>Antoninus Pius.⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1513</td>
<td>Consul in 159.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2189</td>
<td>Unknown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ C. I. L. VI, 1523, 2189; VIII. 597, 7062.
² In C. I. L. XI, 1430, XVvir Flavialium is interpreted by Bormann XVvir ex collegio Flavialium; the number of the sodales is then conjectured to have been fifteen; but Mommsen (Eph. Ep. III, p. 213, note 1) holds that XVvir Flavialium = XVvir sacris faciundis et ex Flavialibus. For a discussion of this collegium, see Dessau, De Sodalibus et Flaminibus Augustalibus, Eph. Ep. III, pp. 211-213.
³ Cf. C. I. L. VIII, 7062.
⁴ Praetor under Nero (Dio, LXI, 6). He was accused of libeling the Fathers and priests in the books called by him Codicilli and was banished in 62 (Tac. Ann. XIV, 50). He was noted as an informer under Domitian, and also enjoyed the favor of Nerva (Pliny, Ep. IV, 22, 4; IX, 13, 13, 19, 20; Juv. III, 185; IV, 113, 123, 199; VI, 113). His second consulship was probably during the reign of Domitian (Aur. Vict. Epit. 12, 5), and his third consulship may have been under Trajan (Pliny, Paneg. 61). Cf. Mommsen, Korr. d. Westd. Zeit. f. Gesch. und Kunst, III (1884), p. 86.
⁵ Cf. Borghesi, Oeuv. IV, p. 159.
Deification and Worship of Emperors.

Inscription.

C. I. L. VIII, 597, 762,

XI, 1430,

XIII, 1866,

XIV, 2501,

Orelli, 364,

Henzen, 6050,

Dessau, 1078,

Bull. Com. 1890, p. 103,

Bull. del' Inst. 1896, p. 253,

Period.

Marcus Aurelius.

Septimius Severus.

Consul in May, 87.¹

Marcus Aurelius.

Consul in 157.

Trajan.

Unknown.

Antonines.

Trajan and Hadrian.

Trajan and Hadrian.

A single small fragment of the acta of this collegium has been discovered.

217. ------- sodalium Flavialium Titialium, | p. R. c. an.

DCCC------- (C. I. L. VI, 1989.)

SEVIRI FLAVIALES.

As there were sodales Flaviales after the analogy of the sodales Augustales, so we find in the municipalities, after the death of Vespasian, seviri Flaviales. These sevirs were frequently also seviri Augustales, and are then termed seviri Augustales Flaviales. There are also cases of seviri Augustales Flaviales Titiales Nerviales.¹ Two examples of inscriptions of these sevirs are given below, followed by a list of the remainder.

218. Q. Caecilio | Telesphor., VI| vir. Flaviali | Cremon. et Munerar., | Calventia | Corneliana | marito optimo et | sibi.

Brixia in Gallia Transpadana. (C. I. L. V, 4399.)


Aquae Statiellae in Liguria. (C. I. L. V, 7511.)

Inscription. Place Found.

C. I. L. III, 1768, Narona in Dalmatia.

1835, Narona in Dalmatia.

V, 4968, Camunni in Gallia Transpadana.

¹ Cf. C. I. L. VI, 2065.

Deification and Worship of Emperors.

In addition to the *sodales*, the cult of the emperors was kept up by *flamines*. Borghesi\(^1\) was of the opinion that these were chosen from the *sodales*, but this view is refuted by Dessau,\(^2\) who shows that the two were in all probability separate institutions. We find inscriptions of flamens of most of the earlier emperors, and it is probably mere chance that there is no record of such priests for Vespasian or Titus.

Although there is no record of flamens of Vespasian or Titus created in Rome, there is a number of inscriptions of municipal flamens of both Vespasian and Titus. A list of these is here given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inscription.</th>
<th>Place Found.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>C. I. L.</em> II, 4212,</td>
<td>Tarraco in Hispania Tarraconensis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6092,</td>
<td>Tarraco in Hispania Tarraconensis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III, 660,</td>
<td>Philippi in Macedonia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V, 5239,</td>
<td>Near Comum in Gallia Transpadana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5667,</td>
<td>Ager Mediolaniensis in Gallia Transpadana.(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6360,</td>
<td>Laus Pompeia in Gallia Transpadana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6513,</td>
<td>Novaria in Gallia Transpadana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6514,</td>
<td>Novaria in Gallia Transpadana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6797,</td>
<td>Eporedia in Gallia Transpadana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6995,</td>
<td>Augusta Taurinorum in Liguria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7021,</td>
<td>Augusta Taurinorum in Liguria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7458,</td>
<td>Vardagate in Liguria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX, 2600,</td>
<td>Terventum in Samnium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2855,</td>
<td>Histonium in Samnium.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^1\) *Oeuv. III*, p. 402.


\(^3\) An inscription of the younger Pliny.
**Imperial Household.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inscription</th>
<th>Place Found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XIV, 292, 298, 400, 4142</td>
<td>Ostia in Latium.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the flamens of Vespasian and Titus, there have been found inscriptions of *flaminicae* of Julia, the daughter of Titus,¹ and an inscription of a *sacerdos* of Domitilla, the daughter of Vespasian.²

**IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.**

**VESPASIA POLLA.**

The following inscription is given as supplemented by Bormann,³ who refers it to Vespasia Polla, the mother of Vespasian.


(Arch. Epig. Mitth. aus Öster, XV (1892), p. 34.)

Date, 37–41. Spoletium in Umbria.

Vespasia Polla was the daughter of a Roman knight of Nursia, a town connected by a road with Spoletium, the nearest town of Umbria. According to Suetonius,⁴ there were many memorials of the family between the two towns. The name Polla (from Paulla), is not a common one, and the place and date of the inscription, together with the fact that it is a dedication to the emperor Gaius, to whom the mother of Vespasian would feel especial

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¹ An inscription of the poet Juvenal; cf. Sat. III, 318-321: et quoties te Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino, | me quoque ad Helvinam Ce- rerem vestramque Dianam | converte a Cumis.
² C. I. L. IX, 1153, from Aeclanum in Hirlpin; C. I. L. V, 6514, from Novaria in Gallia Transpadana.
³ C. I. L. V, 2829, from Patavium in Venetia. See no. 229.
gratitude because of favors shown her son,¹ point very strongly to
the identification of Bormann.

DOMITIAN.

221. Domitianus, cos L,² sacerdoti | conlegiorum omnium,³
principi iuventutis.⁴ (C. I. L. IX, 4955.)
Date, 73 [?] Cures in Sabini.

222. Domitianus, | principi iuventut.
Veleia in Aemilia. (C. I. L. XI, 1172.)

223. [Domitianus], | Oikouménan[ε] | Kaiásaros vión, | ἡ ἐκ Ἄρειόν
πάγου | βουλῆ καὶ ἡ βουλῆ τῶν | ἡξακοσίων καὶ ὁ δῆμος.
Athens in Attica. (C. I. A. III, add. 461 b.)

224. Domitianus Kaiásar, Ánthropatóφορος Kaiásaros Ξεβαστοῦ Ὀικου-
ménan vión, | Ἀριστομήθη σὺν τοῖς τέκνοις | ἀκοσίων καὶ Ἀριστομήθη ἐκ
τῶν ἱδιῶν. (C. I. G. I, 2495.)
Thebes in Boeotia.

JULIA.

225. T. Caesari | Aug. f., imp. V, | trib. pot. II.
Iuliac | T. Caesaris | Imp. filiae.
Date, March–June, 73.⁵ (C. I. L. VI, 941.)

Terventum in Samnium. (C. I. L. IX, 2588.)

227. Iuliac | Augustae | divi Titi f. | Trumplin’s | et Benacenses.⁶
Brixia in Venetia. (C. I. L. V, 4313.)

¹ Cf. Suet. Vesp. 2.
² Cf. no. 168; but the supplement might be III or III. Of Domitian’s
seven consulates before he became emperor, only two—the second, in 73, and
the seventh, in 80,—were as consul ordinarius.
³ It was customary for the princes to be elected supra numerum to all
the larger sacred collegia; cf. Mommsen, Staatsr. II, pp. 1104–1106. Titus
was also sacerdos collegiorum omnium; cf. no. 48.
⁴ See p. 18, note 7.
⁵ Cf. nos. 86 and 87, where Vespasian is imperator X (=Titus III) after
March 1, 73.
⁶ Alpine tribes near Brixia, probably dependencies of the Brixians. See
Mommsen, C. I. L. V, pp. 507 and 515.
Imperial Household.

Julia, the daughter of Titus and his second wife, Marcia Furnilla, was given the title Augusta before the death of Titus, and was consecrated by Domitian. The date of her death is unknown, but she is named in the annual vow of the Fratres Arvales for the safety of the imperial family, January 3, 87, but omitted in the vow of January 3, 90, so that her death probably occurred between these dates. She married her cousin, Flavius Sabinus, but was later the mistress of Domitian.

FLAVIA DOMITILLA.

228. Flaviae Domitillae | Imp. Vespasiani Caesaris Aug. | ---
Herculaneum in Campania. (C. I. L. X, 1419.)
Flavia Domitilla was Vespasian's wife, who died before he came to the throne.

(Bull. Com. 1886, p. 302.)
This inscription from Rome is referred by Gatti to the wife of Vespasian, but it may refer to his daughter, who also died before the period of his principate.

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1 Cf. no. 159, l. 40; no. 226; perhaps no. 326.
3 C. I. L. VI, 2065.
4 C. I. L. VI, 2067.
5 It is, of course, possible, though extremely improbable, that the omission of her name in the vow of January 3, 90, may have been for some reason other than her death. Dessau (Prosopographia, II, p. 82, no. 281) shows from the evidence of coins that she was dead before the end of 91, but seems to have disregarded the evidence of the acta.
6 See no. 93.
7 Cf. Suet. Dom. 17, 22; Dio, LXVII, 3; Pliny, Ep. IV, 11, 6. For her life, see also Suet. Tit. 4, 5; Philost. Vita Apoll. Tyran. VII, 7; Juv. II, 32; Mart. VI, 3, 6; 13; IX, 1, 7; C. I. L. X, 1632.
10 Suet. Vesp. 3. Cf. also Quint. IV, prooem. 2; Eckhel, VI, p. 349.
The *diva Domitilla* in *C. I. L.* V, 2829, has usually been considered to refer to the wife of Vespasian, but Mommsen\(^1\) argues that the daughter is meant. He bases his opinion upon a passage of Statius,\(^2\) in which Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, and Domitilla, the sister of Domitian, are spoken of as deified and stars, but no mention is made of the mother, thus making it probable that she was never deified. If this be true, the Flavia Domitilla Augusta of the inscription above may be the daughter of Vespasian, because of the title *Augusta*. It is possible that this title was conferred on Vespasian’s wife, but she is not so designated in no. 228.

**DESCENDANTS OF FLAVIA DOMITILLA.**

230. __________ filia Flaviae Domitillae | divi Vespasiani neptis, fecit Glycerae l. et _______ (C. I. L. VI, 948 a.)

231. __________ filia Flaviae Domitillae d’ivi Vespasiani neptis, patri. (C. I. L. VI, 949.)


The genealogy is apparently as follows: Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, his wife, had, besides their two sons, a daughter, Flavia Domitilla.\(^4\) This daughter had, by a husband whose name is unknown, but who was perhaps of the Flavian gens,\(^4\) a daughter, who was also named Flavia Domitilla. The latter married her second cousin, Flavius Clemens, son of Flavius Sabinus the elder brother of Vespasian,\(^5\) and these two had seven children, among whom were the two sons whom Domitian had intended as his suc-

\(^1\) *Staatsr.* II, p. 822, note 1.

\(^2\) *Silv.* I, 1, 98.

\(^3\) *Suet.* *Vesp.* 3.

\(^4\) Since the daughter’s *nomen* was Flavia; but she may have taken this from her mother’s family.

\(^5\) *Dio*, LXVII, 14; *Suet.* *Dom.* 15.
cessors, and to whom he had given the names Vespasian and Domitian, and the daughter of nos. 230 and 231. The identity of the filia of these two inscriptions, however, is disputed. De Rossi would supply Flavia Domitilla, and refer to the granddaughter of Vespasian. The principal objection to this is the order of the words, which would be most unusual if such a meaning were intended. Mommsen holds that the inscriptions refer to a daughter of Flavia Domitilla, the granddaughter of Vespasian, an interpretation which is better adapted to the order of words in the inscription, and which I have adopted. Mommsen’s theory that Flavia Domitilla, the daughter of Vespasian, married her uncle, Flavius Sabinus, and that these two had a daughter, Flavia Domitilla, in addition to their two sons, Flavius Sabinus and Flavius Clemens, is refuted by de Rossi, and later abandoned by Mommsen, himself. Dio Cassius states that Domitian banished Flavia Domitilla, his kinswoman, wife of Flavius Clemens, his cousin. Eusebius makes her the daughter of the sister of Flavius Clemens, but has certainly confused the relationships.


(C. I. L. VI, 16246.)

The location and wording of the inscription make the identification of this Flavia Domitilla with the granddaughter of Vespasian, not his wife or daughter, almost certain.

ARRECINA TERTULLA.

234. Dis manibus | M. Arrecini | Melioris, | Arrecina | Tertulla | delicio suo | fecit. | V. a. VIII, d. X.

(C. I. L. VI, 12355.)

1 Suet. Dom. 15.
3 C. I. L. VI, 948, note.
5 C. I. L. VI, 8942, note.
6 LXVII, 14.
Imperial Household.

235. D. m. | Arrecinae | Gnomes, | Arrecina | Tertulla | delicio suo | fecit. 

(C. I. L. VI, 12357.)

Arrecina Tertulla was the first wife of Titus. She was the sister of M. Arrecrius Clemens, praetorian prefect and twice consul.¹ After her death he married Marcia Furnilla, who became the mother of Julia.²

DOMITIA.

236. Domitiae Cn. f., | Domitianus Caesars (uxori) | d. d. 
Herculaneum in Campania. 

(C. I. L. X, 1422.)

Domitia Longina, the daughter of Cn. Domitius Corbulo and wife of L. Aelius Lamia, was seduced by Domitian about the time of the accession of Vespasian, and became his mistress. He subsequently married her, and she bore him a son in 73, but this son did not live long and nothing more is known of him.³

From an inscription of the reign of Domitian,⁴ we learn that Domitia was born on February 11th. The same inscription also gives the natal day of Domitian, October 24th.⁵

CAENIS.


(C. I. L. VI, 12037.)

Antonia Caenis was the freedwoman who became the concubine

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¹ Cf. nos. 169, 174, 335.  
² Cf. Suet. Tit. 4.  
³ Cf. Suet. Dom. 3; perhaps also Statius, Silv. I, 1, 99; Mart. IV, 3, 8; Sil. Ital. III, 649. For the life of Domitia, see Suet. Tit. 10; Dom. I, 3; Dio, LXVI, 3; 26; LXVII, 3; 15; Aur. Vict. Caes. II, 7; Epit. II, 11; Zon. XI, 18, 19; Jos. Vita, 76; Stat. Silv. III, 4, 18; Mart. VI, 3; C. I. L. VI, 2069, 2064, 2065, 2067, 2068, 8570, 8667, 8959, 11569, 16983, 17115, 19718, 20492, 24555; IX, 3419, 3432, 3469; X, 1738, 7649; XIV, 2795; XV, 548-558; Notizie degli Scavi, 1884, p. 80; 1890, p. 13; Bull. de Corr. Helv. IX (1885), p. 22.  
⁴ C. I. L. X, 444.  
⁵ Cf. Suet. Dom. 1. It might be mentioned here that there is a list of natales Caesarum (Orelli, 1104), said to have been found in an old manuscript of the 8th or 9th century, which may have been copied from an inscription. In this list, the birthdays of Vespasian—November 17th,—of Titus—December 30th,—and of Domitian—October 24th—are given.
of Vespasian after the death of his wife, and who was reputed to have great influence over him. She died during his principate.\footnote{Cf. Suet. \textit{Vesp.} 3, 21; \textit{Dom.} 12; Dio, LXVI, 14.}


Flavia Helpis was undoubtedly a slave of Vespasian and attendant of Caenis. On being liberated, she took the gentile name of her former master and the cognomen Caenidiana, formed from the cognomen of her mistress, Antonia Caenis.

\textbf{FLAVIA SABINA.}

\textbf{239.} Flaviae T. f. | Sabinae | Caesenni Paeiti (uxori). Near Praeneste in Latium. \hfill \textit{(C. I. L. XIV, 2830.)}

\textbf{240.} Hygiae, | Flaviae Sabinae | opstettr., vixit ann. XXX, | Marius Orthrus et | Apollonius contubernali | carissimae. \hfill \textit{(C. I. L. VI, 6947.)}

Flavia Sabina was without doubt connected in some way with the reigning family of the Flavians. Her husband was probably L. Caesennius Paeitus, consul in 61, afterwards governor of Syria under Vespasian, where, in 72–73, he expelled Antiochus from the throne of Commagene.\footnote{Cf. nos. 88 and 175.}

\textbf{OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, ETC.}

\textbf{241.} C. Caecinae C. l. | Evanthe, liberto | optimo et | fidelisis|mo, | Caecina Paeetus, | patronus, fe\textit{cit.}

Fratta Maggiore in Latium. \hfill \textit{(C. I. L. X, 5375.)}

C. Caecina Paeetus was suffect consul in 70, and curator of the banks and channel of the Tiber in 74.\footnote{Cf. Tac. \textit{Ann.} XIV, 29; XV, 6–8, 10–17, 24, 25, 28; Dio, LXII, 20–22; Jos. \textit{B. I.} VII, 3, 4; 7, 1–3. He may, however, have been the L. Caesennius Paeetus of no. 254.}

243. Iovi op. m., | Callistus | Alexandri, Caesaris | ser.----- | vot. s. l. l. | nomine suo | et Iuliae Primæ.

(on side) Posita Idib. -----, | Caesare Aug. f. Domitiano II, | L. Valerio Catullo Messalino | cos. (C. I. L. V, 7239.) Date, 73.

Segusio in Alpes Cottiae. Messalinus was noted as a delator under Domitian. His praenomen is shown by this inscription to have been Lucius, not Marcus, as given in the Fasti.

244. M. Pompeius ---- Silvanus, cos., procos., Xvir s. f., | de sua pecunia faciendum cur. Zian in Tripolitana. (C. I. L. VIII, 11096.)


Near Capua in Campania. (C. I. L. X, 3853.)

246. [Ὁ θεοῦ καὶ ὁ δῆμος τῶν Δαριλικῶν ἐκ τῆς πολειτί|ας διαμετίσθη|σαν Τιτθ]|Βλαττί|νη Ἑπρίη|фор Маркелла|ἄνθυπα|τὸ β', | ἐπιμελη|θέντος τῆς διαπολε|τίας τοῦ ἀνδριάντος καὶ τῆς βάσι|ν ἐκ τοῦ ἱδίου κατα|σκευα|σώντος Θεογόνου Μενα|βρή|ου τοῦ Μενεμάχου ἀρχι|παραφύλακος.

(Mith. des deutsch. Arch. Inst. in Athen, XIX (1894), p. 306.)

Date, 71–72. Dorylaeum in Phrygia.

4 Cf. nos. 83 and 317.
5 See p. 24, note 3.
6 Since Eprius Marcellus was proconsul of Asia during the years 70–73. See p. 24, note 3.
247. Τυλίων ὁ δήμος Ἐπριον Μαρκίλλων.
Tios in Lycia. (Böckh, C. I. G. 4238 b.)

248. ------- procos. Asia per triennium ------- | Hic lectus est ab divo Claudio ------- | ------- provinciam rem optimui -------
Tusculum in Latium. (C. I. L. XIV, 2612.)
This inscription is referred to Eprius Marcellus because it is of the Flavian period and because he is the only man that is known to have held the proconsulate of Asia through three successive years.

Near Forum Novum in Sabini. (C. I. L. IX, 4776.)
M. Fulvius Gillo was suffect consul in 76.

250. Deis manibus | M. Fulvii M. l. | Leiti, | aram pecunia sua | decuriones domuus | patroni eius.
Forum Novum in Sabini. (C. I. L. IX, 4794.)
A dedicatory inscription to a freedman of M. Fulvius Gillo.

Amiernum in Sabini.

Patavium in Venetia. (C. I. L. V, 2819.)
M. Arruntio Aquilia was suffect consul sometime during the reign of Vespasian.

Mediolanum in Gallia Transpadana. (C. I. L. V, 5812.)

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2 Cf. nos. 35, 194, 195.
3 Cf. nos. 80 and 81.
4 See no. 85 and notes.
5 P. Galerius Trachalus was consul in 68 with Silius Italicus. After the defeat of Otho, he was protected by Galeria Fundana, the wife of Vitellius,

Date, probably during the reign of Vespasian.3

255. Herculi victori | pollenti potenti | invicto, d. d. l. m., | C. Vibius Fronto, | viator q(uestorius), | dedic. III K. Iul., | L. Vettio Paullo, | T. Iunio Montano cos.4

Date, June 29, 81. | (C. I. L. VI, 328.)


Urbs Salvia in Picenum.

257. 'Εκ τοῦ εἰσαχθέντος | ἕδατος ἐπὶ τῶν Δία τῶν | 'Ακραίων ἐπὶ Ολυμπίου | Τραίωνο6 τοῦ αὐθωτάτου | ἐν ταῖς στρατηγίαις | ταῖς Μάρκων Ἰουνίων | νιὸν καὶ πατρὸς————

Smyrna in Lydia. | (Böckh, C. I. G. 3146.)

who was probably a relative of his. He was distinguished as an orator. His proconsulship of Asia was probably during Vespasian’s reign. Cf. no. 334; C. I. L. VI, 1984; X, 5405, 6637; Tac. H. I, 90; II, 60; Quint. VI, 3, 78; VIII, 5, 19; XII, 5, 6; 10, 11; Front. De Aq. 102.

1 Proconsul of Asia under Domitian (Mionnet, III, p. 94, no. 261; Suppl. VI, p. 132, nos. 357–356); in acta Fratrum Arvalium for the year 87 (C. I. L. VI, 2065).

2 Given in a Pompeian triptych (Hermes XXIII (1888), p. 159) as L. Iunius Caesennius; proconsul of Asia under Domitian (LeBas, Voyage Arch. no. 358). He was probably the son of L. Caesennius Paetus, consul in 61, with whom he has often erroneously been identified; cf. no. 239.

3 Cf. the Pompeian triptych, Hermes XXIII (1888), p. 159, which shows that the date of this inscription is previous to the eruption of Vesuvius in 79.

4 Cf. nos. 159 and 160.

5 Cf. nos. 61, 155, 156.

6 See nos. 107, 258, 259; p. 19 (where read ‘governor of Syria’ instead of ‘proconsul of Asia’); p. 54, note 1.
258. Θεος πατρώω [s] και [ | Ἄπολλων Ἀρχηγῆ | ἐπὶ τοὺς ὑγείας καὶ | σωτηρίας Μάρκου | Οὐκατε Ὀργανοῦ | τοῦ εὐεργέτου τῆς | πόλεως καὶ | γυναικὸς | αὐτοῦ καὶ τέκνων | Ἀρτέμιος Ἀρτέμιδος | εἰς ἔργα γίνεται | ἐνεκεν.


259. Ὑπὲρ τῆς τοῦ [κυρίου ἡμῶν] | Ἀντοκράτορος Τι [τοῦ Καί] σαρος | ἡγεσίας καὶ διαμάντης τῆς | Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίας ἀποκατεστάθη τοῖς βλαβέοις | περιτύχομεν τοῦ Αἱ | γονιμότατος Δανίαν Ὀλίμπου | Ὀργανοῦ τοῦ | ἐκθατάτου ἐπικολοθίαν συνῷ Πομπανίου Βασιλεὺς | τοῦ προσωποῦ | τῆς Ῥώμης | παξικρισίας γενομένης | ἐκ τῶν | [καὶ] | προσόδους γραμματείους Λου | [καὶ] | Ἐφρονιμοῦ Περεγρεινοῦ ἅγγειλ | β'.

Εὐφροσύνη in Ionia. (Bull. de Corr. Hell. X (1886), p. 95.)


Moesiae ita praefuit, ut non debuerit in | me differri honor tri-

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1 Cf. Paton and Hicks, Inscriptions of Cos, no. 80.
Officers, Soldiers, Etc.

umphalium eius | ornamentorum; nisi quod latior ei | contigit mors titulus praefecto urbis.


Tibur in Latium. (C. I. L. XIV, 3608.)

We know from Tacitus¹ that Aelianus was in Rome on June 21, 70, and offered up the prayer as pontifex maximus when the cor-ner stone of the new Capitol was laid. Nothing is known of his legateship of Spain; he may even have resigned it for the prefecture of the city before having left Rome.

The eulogistic words of the oratio, in which Vespasian asked tri-umphal ornaments for him from the senate, refer to his legateship of Moesia during the reign of Nero, the acts and results of which are described above in the inscription.

Aelianus was suffect consul for the first time in 47,² and proconsul of Asia under Nero.³ He was again suffect consul early in January, 74,⁴ Vespasian probably resigning in his favor soon after the beginning of the year.⁵ This date fixes the time of his prefecture of the city.⁶


Xanthus in Lycia. (Böckh, C. I. G. 4270.)

262. [Ἀντικράτορα Καίωρα] ὅθεν ἤσεμνὰ τῷ κόσμῳ, Ἡσανθίων ἡ Βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἀνα-}

¹ H. IV, 53.
² Cf. C. I. L. X, 825.
³ Cf. LeBas, Voyage Arch. no. 600 a.
⁴ Cf. no. 311.
⁵ Compare the case of L. Plotius Gryphus, p. 117, note 5.
Officers, Soldiers, Etc.

263. Σέκστου Μαρκ[ίου] Πρέσκοκ τού Ἀβ[του καὶ ἀντιστράτηγου],
τελα[ῶν] αὐτοῦ τὸ ἔργον [τοῦ δείνος]———
Xanthus in Lycia. (Böckh, C. I. G. 4271.)

Lydae in Lycia. (J. of Hell. Stud. X (1889), p. 73, no. 25.)

Sex. Marcus Priscus, legate of Lycia during the reign of Vespasian, was suffect consul with Cn. Pinarius Aemilius Cicatricula, probably under Domitian. ¹

264. Ἡ πόλις | Ἰτέμπορος | Ἀρκούς | Σερονήσιον Λο[κίου νιῶν] | [Αἰμε]ντικά | Κορνύττον, ίε | [κάν[δρον] | Ἰμπ] τῶν κληγομακών δικα [στηρίων], | ταμάν [δήμῳ] Ῥωμαίων ἐπι[ρχείας] | Κύπρον, ἀγορανόμον, ὀρθογραφ[δίν], | πρεσβευτικῷ καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος[ν] | Μάρκῳ Ἀπινῷ Σατορνινίῳ, ²
'Αοι[σ] | ἐπαρχεῖας, τὸν ἐκτῆς εὐεργετήν.


Apollonia in Pisidia. (Sterrett, Wolfe Ex. to A. M. no. 533.)

266. Λοκίου Μειστρῆς Φλώρφυς, ³ ἀνθυπότης παρὰ | Λοκίου Πομπηίου
'Απολλονίου Εφεσίου

Μυτήρια καὶ θυσίαι, κόρε, καθ ἔκαστον | [κ.τ.λ.]

¹ This statement is certainly erroneous. Marcus Priscus could not have been legate of Lycia from Tiberius to Vespasian. The inscription comes from a manuscript copy by Mr. Bent, and some mistake was probably made by him in the transcription.
² Cf. nos. 37 and 104.
³ Cf. LeBas, Voyage Arch. nos. 750, 751, 756.
⁴ Suffect consul under Nero in year unknown, governor of Moesia in 69, a partisan first of Vitellius, then of Vespasian. His proconsulship of Asia was probably during Vespasian’s reign. Cf. Tac. H. I, 79; II, 85, 96; III, 5, 9, 11; V, 26; C. I. L. VI, 2039-2042, 2044.
⁵ With Otho’s forces at Bedriacum, suffect consul in year unknown, a friend of Vespasian and of Plutarch. Cf. Suet. Vesp. 22; Plut. Otho, 14; Quaest. Conv. I, 9; III, 3-5; V, 7, 10; VII, 1, 2, 4, 6; VIII, 1, 2, 10.
Antioch in Pisidia. (C. I. L. III, 6817.)
Cn. Pompeius Colle ger was legate of Galatia under Vespasian.1

268. P. Tullio P. f. Stel. Varroni, | Xvir. stilitib. iudicand., | tr. mil. leg. VIII bis August., | q. urbano, pro q. provinc. | Cre-
tae et Cyrenarum, | aedili pl., | pr., legato divi | Vespasiani leg. 
XIII Geminae, | procos. provinc. Macedoniae, | P. Tullius Var-
ro2 | optimo patri.

Ager Viterbiensis in Etruria. (C. I. L. XI, 3004.)

ἀντικτρόν[ν] ὁ ὅπλον ἑ] ἀριθμὸν ἑ | [ἐ] ἄρχον [τ'] ὁ ὄν 
[θ' ὁ] πα[δὸν στρατοῦ, ἐπιτύχων] [ὑπὲρ, ἐπαρχον ἐν] | Ἀλευτης | τῶν λεγεών 
[ὁ] ποτῆς ἐν [δευτέρας].

Island of Aradus. (Mommsen, Herm. XIX (1884), p. 644.)

270. A. Caesennius Galli | l. Herma,3 | A. Caesennius Ital-
cus, | Caesennia L. l., Erotis uxor, | fecerunt sibi et suis | lib., li-
bert., posterisq. eorum | sepulchrum maceres circumclusum, | in 

Ostia in Latium. (C. I. L. XIV, 730.)

271. Lusia M. f. Paullina, | Sex. Vettuleni Cerialis, | sibi et | M. Vergilio M. f. Ter. Gallo Lusio, | patri, prim. pil. leg. XI,

1 Cf. no. 147.
2 The son's name appears also in C. I. L. XI, 3364, whence is derived the 
supplement for the beginning of the above inscription.
3 Mommsen (Hermes XIX (1884), p. 644) refers to C. Plinius Secundus—
the elder Pliny—but this is improbable; cf. Hirschfeld, Bull. dell' Inst. 
Arch. Germ. 1887, p. 152; Dessau, Prosopographia, III, p., no. 51. 373.
4 Made procurator of Judaea by Claudius; prefect of Egypt 66–70. He was 
the first to cause the troops to swear allegiance to Vespasian—on the Kalendas 
of July, 70, the day from which Vespasian dated the beginning of his prin-
cipate. Soon after, he returned to Judaea and held command in the army 
Jos. Antiq. XX, 5, 2; E. I. II, 11, 6, 15, 1; 18, 7-8; IV, 10, 6; V, 1, 6; 5, 3; 
12, 2; VI, 4, 3; Böckh, C. I. G. 4957; scarcely C. I. L. VI, 294.
5 A freedman of the A. Caesennius Gallus of no. 146.
praef. cohort. | Ubiorum peditum et equitum, donato | hastis puris duabus et coronis aureis | ab divo Aug. et Ti. Caesare Aug.,
praef. fabr. | III, trib. mil. cohort. primae, idio logo | ad Aegyptum, IIvir. iterum, pontif., | A. Lusio A. f. Ter. Gallo, fratri, |
trib. mil. leg. XXII Cyrenaicae, praef. equit.

Venafrum in Samnium.  
(C. I. L. X, 4862.)

Sex. Vettulenus Cerialis was legate of the fifth Macedonica in the Jewish war.1 The Cerialis of the following inscription was probably his son.

272. ——— Κεράλων, Ἀδρωκράτορος Οδ[ε]ναναυὸν Καλύφαρος Σεβαστός πρεσβυτήν καὶ ἀντιστράτηγον, ὁ δήμος.

(Stephani, Mélanges Gréco-Romains, II, p. 236.)

Periuthus (Heraclea) in Thracian Chersonese.

This Cerialis, governor of Moesia under Vespasian, still held the post in 82, as is shown by a military diploma of that year.2 In this diploma his full name, C. Vettulenus Civica Cerialis, is given, removing all question of the identity of the governor of Moesia with Sex. Vettulenus Cerialis, legate of the fifth Macedonica. Civica Cerialis, while proconsul of Asia, was put to death by order of the emperor Domitian.3

Ager Praenestinus in Latium.  
(C. I. L. XIV, 2844.)

274. C. Helvidius Priscus, arbiter | ex compromiso inter Q. |
Tillium Eryllum, procurato|rem Tilli Sassi,4 et M. Paquium Aula-|nium, | actorem municipi Histoniensis, u|trisq. praesentibus iu-|ratus sententiam | dixit in ea verba q. inf. s. s.

Cum libellus vetus ab actoribus Histoniensis | prolatus sit, quem desideraverat Tillius | Sassius exhiberi, et in eo scriptum fuerit | eorum locorum, de quibus agitur, fa|ctam definitionem per Q. Coelium Gallium: M. Junio Silano, L. Norbano Balbo | cos.,

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1 Cf. no. 12.
3 Cf. Tac. Agric. 42; Suet. Dom. 10.
4 Cf. nos. 151, 152, 155, 159, 160.
VIII K. Maias, inter P. Vaccium Vitulum, auctorem Histoniensium fundi Herianiici, et Titiam Flaccillam, proauctorem Tellili Sassfund Vellani, a(ctum) e(ssse) in re praesenti de controversia finium, ita ut utrisq. dominis tum fundorem praesentibus Gallus terminaret, ut primum palum figeret a quercu pedes circa undecimum, abesset autem palus a fossa—neque appareb quod pedes scripti essent propter vetustatem libelli interrupti in ea parte, in qua numerus pedum scriptus videtur fuisse:—inter fossam autem et palum iter commune esset, cuius proprietas soli Vacc Vituli esset. Ex eo palo e regione ad fraxium notatum palum fixum esse a Gallo et ab eo palo e regione ad supercilium ultimo lacus Serrani in partem sinisterio rem directam finem ab eodem Gallo.

Buca in Frenanti. (C. I. L. IX, 2827.)

The C. Helvidius Priscus of these inscriptions is probably identical with the Helvidius Priscus who was praetor at the time of the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol in 70, the son-in-law of Thrasea, and one of the boldest of the ‘republicans’. The omission of the list of his offices and honors in no. 273 may be due to the fact that he died in exile. Dessau, as further proof of the identification, quotes the statement of Tacitus, that Helvidius Priscus was from Cluviae. We know that Cluviae was a municipality of the Aramaean tribe, to which the C. Helvidius Priscus of the first inscription above belonged. The inscriptions may, however, refer to the father or son of Helvidius Priscus, the praetor.


Berytus in Syria. (C. I. L. III, 170.)

1 April 24, 19.
2 Cf. Tac. H. II, 91; IV, 4-6, 43, 53; Suet. Vesp. 15.
3 Cf. Suet. Vesp. 15.
4 C. I. L. XIV, 2844, note.
5 H. IV, 5.

Near Aeclanum in Hirpini.

The cohort *Prima Flavia Commagenorum* must have been formed or so named by Vespasian after the reduction of Commagenæ to a province, in 72–73.¹ C. Betitius Pietas was probably prefect during Vespasian's reign, or soon after. The son, Betitius Pius, was curator of public works at Venusia under Hadrian.²


278. Appiae Sex. f. Severae, | Ceioni Commodi, cos., | VIIvir. epulonum. | (C. I. L. VI, 1349.)

L. Ceonius Commodus, the husband of Appia Severa, was *consul ordinarius* in 78.⁴


Nola in Campania. | (C. I. L. X, 1258.)


² Cf. C. I. L. IX, 1160–1162.
³ Cf. no. 70.
⁴ Cf. no. 155.
Officers, Soldiers, Etc.

pan. ceterior., | praetori, aedili curuli, q. | divi Vespasiani, trib.
mil. leg. | I Italicae, Xuvio sltit. iudic., seviro eq. R.,--------

Augusta Taurinorum in Liguria. (C. I. L. V, 6977.)

There is a number of these inscriptions,¹ found at Augusta Taurinorum, all very similar, though some were carved at an earlier date than this. Some of them, at least, were dedicated by states of the provinces that Agricola had governed.² Agricola was consul for the second time in 103.³


Nola in Campania. (C. I. L. X, 1266.)

282. | fisci et curatori divi Titii in Bae\textit{tica}, praef.

Gallieiae, praef. fisci | Germaniae Caesarum Imp., tribuno leg. VIII, flamini Augustali | in Baetica primo--------

Castulo in Hispania Tarraconensis. (C. I. L. II, 3271.)

283. | procuratori | \textit{divi} Vespasiani et | divi

Titi, | Augustales. | L. d. d. d.

Nola in Campania. (C. I. L. X, 1261.)

284. | cohort. I Breucor., | trib. mil., proc. | divi Titi, Alexan|driae agonothetae certaminis penta|heterici bis, | ex testamento | Domestici lib., | heredes, | C. Caecilius Fronto et | M. Flavius Urbanus.

Tarraco in Hispania Tarraconensis.

285. M. Carantius Macrinus, centurio coh. | primae urba\textit{n}ae, | factus miles in ead. cohorte, Domitian\textit{o} II cos.,⁴ | beneficiar.

¹ C. I. L. V, 6974-6987.
² C. I. L. V, 6984-6987.
⁴ 173.
Officers, Soldiers, Etc.


Near Genava in Gallia Narbonensis.  (C. I. L. XII, 2602.)

286. Leg. III Cyr., centuria Iuli Saturnini, Imp. | Tito VIII cos., a. XXII, | T. Cominius Bassus, Da|masco, militavit | nos XXII, vixit annos | XXXX, h. e. s.

Alexandria in Egypt.  (C. I. L. III, 6603.)

Date, 80.

287. Deo MHAYZEI mensam, | C. Minutius Laetus, vetran. | leg. VII C. P. F., pro se et suis | v. s. I. m., | Imp. Vespasiano 

VII cos. | 'Αντωνίεος τῆς πρὸς Δάφνην | τὸ δὲ διὸρον.

Philippopolis in Thrace.  (C. I. L. III, 6120.)

Date, 76.

1 T. Tettienus Serenus, suffect consul with C. Scoedius Natta Pinarianus in year unknown (Borghesi, Oeuv. V, p. 311, conjectured 83), was probably legate of Gallia Lugdunensis, since the first urban cohort, created by Vespasian, had its camp at Lugdunum during the period of the Flavian emperors (see Mommsen, Eph. Ep. V, p. 118-120.). The same is true of Cornelius Gallicanus and Minicias Rufus. For Tettienus Serenus, see also C. I. L. VI, 163 and 1984; perhaps a freedman of his is named in C. I. L. VI, 2184, I. 6, and X, 531.

2 Since Vespasian died during his ninth consulship, either the X is an error for IX, or Vespasian is given by mistake as consul in 80. The former seems more probable; the date would then be 79.

3 Suffect consul in 84 (C. I. L. III, p. 1963); cf. also C. I. L. XI, 1147.

4 83.

5 Consul in 88 with Domitian, and, after the resignation of the emperor, with L. Plotius Gryphus. Cf. C. I. L. VI, 541, 2065; Jour. of Hellenic Studies, IV (1883), p. 432; Bull. Com. 1887, p. 188; Censorinus, 17, II; Pliny, Ad Trai. 72.

6 88.

7 Nerva was consul for the second time in 90 with Domitian. He is here named alone with the later title of Imperator honoris causa. This serves to fix the date of the inscription during his reign. For Nerva, cf. also nos. 161, 168, 242.


Aquileia in Venetia. (C. I. L. V, 889.)


Near Mancha Real in Hispania Tarraconensis.

This inscription is almost certainly to be assigned to the reign of Vespasian, on account of the formation of the letters. It would seem that, together with the cult of Augustus by the seviri Augustales, there was combined the cult of tutela Augusta by the wives or daughters of the seviri.

290. Ψ(ήφισμα). | Παρὰ τῷ | καλ(ανθων) "Απραλίαν" | γραφ(ομένης) | παρῆσαν(αν) | Φουλούς | Πρόβος, | Δούκιος Πούθης, | Νεαπολ(ίανος) | Πούλχρε | περὶ οὖ προσανατολισκόν πρὸς ἢν προσκλήσεις | τοῖς ἐν προσκλήσεις Κορήλιος | Κερείς | Ἄλκης | δρχ(ων) | περὶ τοῦ τοῦ πρῶτος οὗτος ἐπηρεᾶτο | Λεωνίρι Πολλάτων | ἀνδρὸς τοῦ ἄμετρο(υσ) τάγματος πατρός τε | βουλευτῶν ἐνεμέος καὶ δέσιος | τῆς τόλμου ἀναγραφ(εύοντος) τόπον | εἰς κρῆτην διδοῦσα, ὅπε ἀν δὲ προσ- ἔκτοτε ἠμετώρησαν ἔκτοτε | τῶν ἔρωτος ἡ μεμοθεμένων | λυβικοῦ(αντοῦ) τε λ(ιγρασ) κ. εἰς παραμυθ(αν) τῶν γονέων.


Naples in Campania.

This decree of the decurions of Naples grants a place for the burial of Licinius Pollio, son of C. Licinius Proclus. The latter is scarcely to be identified with the Licinius Proculus who was praetorian prefect under Otho. The approximate date of the decree is fixed by the fact that the names of Cornelius Cerialis, Lucius Pudens, and Fulvius Probus also appear in a similar decree, of the year 71, which here follows.

1 Cf. Tac. H. I, 46, 82, 87; II, 33, 39, 40, 44, 60; Plut. Otho, 7, 8, 11, 13; Zon. XI, 15.
291. Tettíα Κάστα ιερεία τ'[ο]------ | των γυναικών οίκου διὰ
βίου ψηφι[Σωματι:] | 'Επί ουπάτων Κάσταρος Σεβαστοῦ υἱοῦ Δούμι[α] καὶ
Γαίου | Ουαλερίου Φήστου i'δ' Ληραϊώνος: 1 γραφ[ομάν παρήσησα] | Δούμι[ος]
Φρούγι, Καρνήλιος Κεράλις, Ιούβιος ------ | περί αυτοτυχείσιν τούτων ἐν προσκλήθητι Τρακκοῦλλοις Ρούφος ὁ ἄντραχως, περί του τοῦ πράγματος οὗτος εὑρήστηκεν | τὴν γνώμην ἀπαντῶν διαλογοῦντας καθὼς ἐστὶν λόγῳ τὴν πρὸμαρα τοῦ Τιττίας Κά[ς]τας τελειών, γυναίκας φιλοσοφομασμέ | νης εἰς τὴν τῶν ἀπαντῶν εὐφέμειαν καὶ εἰς τὴν τῆς ππαθείας εὐνοίαν, ἀργυρῶν ἀνδριάτων ἅνε[κ] θεάταις ἀναστάσεις τοῖς θεοὶ τοῖς | συμπόνησι πρὸς τὸ μεγαλοφύλος εὐφημεῖσα τὴν πόλιν, τιμῶν ἀνδριάτι καὶ ἀστίκα ἔγγερμεμεγεμένη τοῦ Κάστανος καὶ θάπτει ἀντίτην | διασάρμα μὲν δημοσία, ἐπιμελεῖα δὲ τῶν προσεγγιόντων, οὐς διακινέρει ἐστὶν παραμυθεσθαι δι[α]------ | | τῶν αὐτοτυχείσι τούτων καὶ εἰς ταῦτα ἐξοδεύει. 'Επί ουπάτων Κάσταρος 
Σεβαστοῦ [υἱοῦ Ουαλερίου καὶ Γαίου Ουαλερίου Φήστου ------ πρὸ 
καλ(ανδόν) |] Ιουλίου γραφομένων παρήσης Εράνεος Ρούφος, Δούμιος 
Ποπταῖ[ος Σειούρρης]. | Περὶ αυτοτυχείσι τούτων ἐν προσκλήθη 
Φούλβιος Ἐραμβοῦς ὁ ἄρχως, περὶ τούτου τοῦ π[ράγματος οὗτος εὑρήστηκεν | 
τὴν μὲν εἰς τῶν ἀνδριάτων | δημοσίαν διασάρμα, ἢ ἡ βουλὴ συμπαθηθείσα ἐφιβάζει 
τοῦ τοῦ ταύτα ἀπεκτείνησα ἀντίθετα τῆς ἐν προκλήθη 
Ιουλίας Λεονεία [ν] ὁ φύλος ἀρχ[α]ν, περὶ τούτου τοῦ πράγματος οὗτος 
εὑρήστηκεν | | |] | [Tεττ]ὰ τότων αὐτοτυχεὶσιν ἐν προσκλήθη 
μέχρι ------ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (Böckh, C. I. G. 5838 = 
Date, June, 71. 
Naples in Campania.

1 See no. 27.
2 May and beginning of June.
3 Cf. no. 310.
SLAVES AND FREEDMEN.

292. Bellone, | Stephanus Imp. | Vespasiani Caesaris | Aug. (servus) | v. s. l. m. (C. I. L. XI, 1315.)
Luna in Etruria.

293. Securitati | cognitionis suae, | Fortunatus Aug. 1., | ver-
na paternus, | ab epistulis | accensus patron. | divo Aug. Vesp-
siano, | lictor curiat., | viat. honor. dec. cos. et pr., | et sibi et |
Epaphroditus Aug. 1., | ab epistulis, fratri suo.
(C. I. L. VI, 1887.)

294. --------- Caes. Vespasiani | signum liberi pa|tris.¹
Berytus in Syria. (C. I. L. III, 160.)

295. Eutacto | Aug. lib., proc, | accenso delat. | ab divo Vesp-
siano, | patri optimo, | Clemens, filius. (C. I. L. VI, 1962.)

296. Aepulo | Imp. T. Aug. disp. | Galbiano, | Gemina Felici-
a, | coniunx, et | C. Geminus Spes, f., | b. m. posuerunt.
(C. I. L. VI, 8819.)

sian ser. pecul(iaris),² | vilicus praedior. | Peduecanor., | d. d.
(C. I. L. VI, 276.)

298. Silvano³ sac. | Successus Agathemeris, | Imp. T. Caesar-
is Aug. | ser. | paterni, vicarius, | votum posuit.
Ostia in Latium. (C. I. L. XIV, 50.)

299. Isidi sacr. | Crescens, | Caesars | Vespasiani⁴ (servus), | ex viso posuit.
(C. I. L. VI, 346.)

300. Aprilis Lampadar, | Titi Caesaris ser., | vix. annis
XX. | Diadumenus et Ianuarius, | ser. Titi Caesaris, | fratri suo posuerunt.
(C. I. L. VI, 8867.)

¹ Not certainly genuine.
² A slave of a slave; practically equivalent to the vicarius of no. 298. Cf. Digest. XXXXIX, 17, 6.
³ Cf. no. 89.
⁴ Probably Titus, since Vespasian would scarcely be so styled, even in a rude inscription of the lower classes.
Miscellaneous.

301. Iulia Sabina | vixit annis XXV. | Januarius, | Domitiani
Caesari1 | scriba cub(icularius), contubernali | optumae fecit.
(C. I. L. VI, 8768.)

302. Persicus, lib. | manumissus at consilium1 procuratorio
nomine | aput Domitianum Caesarem in secundo cos.,2 exercuit |
decurias duas viatoriajet lictoria consulares, | C. Cornelio Persico,
f., habenti equum publicum, | Corneliae Zosimae, matri eius, ha-
benti ius quatuor liberorum beneficio Caesaris, libertis liber|ta-
busque, liberis eorum posterisque suis eorumve.
(C. I. L. VI, 1877.)

Inscriptions, chiefly sepulchral, have been found of a great
number of freedmen of Vespasian and Titus that can be recog-
nized as such by the name T. Flavius and the fact that they
were Augusti liberti. It would be an almost endless and certainly
profitless task to transcribe these. Among the inscriptions of
the city of Rome, where they are naturally most numerous,
nearly one hundred were noted, in a search that was by no means
exhaustive.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSCRIPTIONS ON STATUE OF MEMNON.

On the statue or colossus of Memnon at Thebes in Egypt a
number of inscriptions has been carved by those who visited it
and heard the sound given forth by it when touched by the rays
of the morning sun.3 These inscriptions range in date from 69 to
196. The following were carved during the reigns of Vespasian
and Titus.

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1 On the consilium instituted by the Lex Aelia Sentia in the year 4 to regu-
late the manumission of slaves, see Haenel, Corpus Legum ante Iustini-
2 73.
II, col. 2661 ff.
Miscellaneous.

303. Ti. Iulius | Lupus, | pr. Aeg., | audi Memnonem | hora ---- | et ------ (C. I. L. III, 31.)

Date, early in Vespasian's reign.


Date, March 18, 72. (C. I. L. III, 32.)

305. T. Suedius Clemens, | prae. castror., | audi Memmno-

ne(m) | | II Idus Novembres, | anno II T. Imp. n.

Date, November 7—11, 79. (C. I. L. III, 33.)


Date, November 7, 80—June 2, 81. (C. I. L. III, 34.)

The dates January 7 and February 15, 81, do not appear in order, and March 9 is written twice. Mommsen suggests, as an explanation, that Verus did not carve the inscriptions on each date separately, but all at one time.

---


2 Berenic, on the Red sea, under the empire formed a district in itself, with its own prefect. Cf. C. I. L. III, 55; X, 1129; Orelli, 3881.

3 According to the Egyptian chronology, the first year of an emperor ran from the date on which he received the tribunician power until the 29th of August following; the remaining years were regular from that date. See Mommsen, Röm. Chronolog. p. 262.

4 Cf. nos. 76, 307-309.

5 C. I. L. III, 34.
WALL INSCRIPTIONS OF POMPEII.

Of the wall inscriptions of Pompeii, very few can be definitely assigned to the reigns of Vespasian and Titus.

307. M. Epidium Sabinum, d. i. dic., o. v. f. Dig. est. | Defensorem coloniae ex sententia Suedi Clementis, sancti iudicis, | consensu ordinis ob merita eius et probitatem dignum rei publicae faciat. | Sabinus, dissipator, cum plausu facit. 

(C. I. L. IV, 768.)

308 M. Epidium Sabinum | ex sententia Suedi Clementis 
d. v. i. d. | o. v. f. 

(C. I. L. IV, 791.)

309. M. Epidium | Sabinum | IIvir. iur. dic. o. v. f., dignum iuvenum. | Suedius Clemens, sanctissimus | iudex, facit vicinis rogantibus. 

(C. I. L. IV, 1059.)

The name of M. Epidius Sabinus appears in many others of these wall inscriptions, several of which are fragments of the same sort of electioneering devices. There is also a fragment of a wall inscription in which the letters Vespa are plain. The inscription is too fragmentary and broken to be understood.

TESSERAE CONSULARES. 4

310. Salvius | Calpurni | sp., XIII K. Aug., | L. Flavio 
Fimbriae, C. Atiolo (cos.). 6 
Date, July 20, 71. 

(Rome.)

311. Maximus | Valeri | sp., Id. Ian., | T. Caes. Aug. f. III, 
Aelian. II (cos.). 

Date, January 13, 74. 

(Rome.)

1 Cf. nos. 76, 305, 308, 309.
2 E. g., C. I. L. IV, 1030, 1032.
3 C. I. L. IV, 1278.
5 Cf. no. 291.
6 See no. 260.
INSCRIPTIONS ON AMPHORAE FROM POMPEII.

312. Surr(entinum) | XXI. | Vespasiano III | et filio cos.
Date, 71.¹
(C. I. L. IV, 2555.)

313. Surr(entinum) Fabian(um)⁸ | Imp. Vesp. IV cos.
Date, 72.
(C. I. L. IV, 2556.)

Date, 75.
(C. I. L. IV, 2557.)

Date, 75.
(C. I. L. IV, 2558.)

Date, 75.
(C. I. L. IV, 2559.)

317. Y. | Ταμύλον | Φλαυνανοῦ⁴ | Πομπηίου | Σελονανοῦ⁶ β.⁸
Date, 74?
(C. I. L. IV, 2560.)

¹ The third consulship of Vespasian was in 71, but his colleague was M. Cocceius Nerva. Mommsen (C. I. L. IV, 2555, note) suggests that the inscription should read Vespasiano II et filio, the date then being 70, when Vespasian and Titus were consuls. Henzen (Bull. dell’ Inst. Arch. Germ. 1852, p. 95-96) thinks that through negligence the consuls were written who pertain to the same year, but not to the same time of the year, i.e., Domitian was suffect consul in 71 with Cn. Pedius Cascus (cf. nos. 31-33). Garrucci, who reported the inscription (C. I. L. IV, 2555, note), conjectured that Nerva resigned before Vespasian and that Domitian took his place, thus bringing father and son together for a short time, and that the inscription dates during this period. Such resignations of one consul sometimes occurred (cf. p. 117, note 5, and no. 311), and may have taken place this time in order to give some honor to Domitian by making him consul with his father. The same difficulty arises in Pliny, N. H. II, § 57, where the reading is Imperatoribus Vespasianis patre tertium filio II consultis. Schoene (C. I. L. IV, 2555, note) would delete II, and offer the same explanation as in this case—that of Henzen. It may be, however, that in the Pliny passage Titus is meant. He would have been in his second consulship in 71, if he had held the office that year, and his name may have been given through error or oversight.

⁵ Perhaps Surrentine wine from the Fabian district or estate.

⁶ Wine grown on Mt. Vesuvius, perhaps that which Pliny (N. H. XIV, § 70) calls Pompeianum. On the two forms of the name, see Galen, X, 123.

⁷ Cf. no. 7.

⁸ Cf. nos. 83 and 244.

⁹ Henzen (Bull. dell’ Inst. Arch. Germ. 1862, pp. 217-219) shows that the β refers to both consuls. He advances three main arguments: (1) If the nu-
Miscellaneous.

318. Imp. Vespasiano III cos. | Propertianum. | Amp. n. C. Date, 71. (Notizie degli Scavi, 1898, p. 497.)


INSCRIPTIONS ON PIGS OF LEAD.


INSCRIBED BRICKS AND TILES.


merals referred only to Pompeius Silvanus, his name would have come first. The argument is not strong; while this may be the more general order, it would depend in many cases upon the relative prominence of the two men, or the will of the engraver or writer; cf. Cic. De Senect. 5. 14; C. I. L. VI, 2051, l. 46; etc. (2) Tampius Flavianus was legate of Pannonia at the time of the accession of Vespasian, and this legateship was a consular office. (3) Tacitus (H. III, 4) speaks of Tampius Flavianus plainly as consularis.

1 Wine from the Propertian fundus.

2 Cf. Tac. Ann. XII, 32; perhaps the same as the Cenimagni of Caesar, De Bello Gallico, V, 21.

3 The first line is found also in Eph. Ep. III, 121 b and c.
(C. I. L. V, 8110.)
This inscription occurs on several tegulae, found at various places on the coast of Venetia and Histria, from the so-called officina Pansiana.¹

(C. I. L. XV, 1473.)
It is uncertain whether Livia or Julia, the daughter of Titus, is meant.

There is a considerable number of these inscribed bricks and tiles from the city of Rome that, from the form of the letters, are assigned to the time of Vespasian.² There is also a number belonging to the two Domitii.³

INSCRIPTIONS ON MASSSES OF MARBLE.

(Wilmanns, 2771 i.)
Rome.
Date, 73.

(on opposite side) Ex rat(ione) Laet. ser., | n. LXXXV.  
Rome.  
(Wilmanns, 2772 a.)
Date, 75.

(on opposite side) Ex rat(ione) Laeti ser., | n. XXXXII.  
Rome.  
(Wilmanns, 2772 b.)
Date, 76.

(on opposite side) Ex rat. Laeti Caes. (servi), | n. XVIII.  
Rome.  
(Wilmanns, 2772 c.)
Date, 80.

¹ Once owned by Vibius Pansa, consul in 43 B.C.; later, the property of the emperors.

² E.g., C. I. L. XV, 303-311, 357, 633, 634, 654, 655, 663, 664, 1271, 1273, 1275-1277, 1281, 1282, 1287, 1289-1293, 1293.


⁴ It seems that the numbering of the blocks of marble sent to Rome was begun anew each year.
**Miscellaneous.**

**INSCRIPTIONS ON LEAD WATER PIPES.**¹

Antium in Latium.  
(C. I. L. X, 6684.)

332. C. Licini Muciani.²  
(C. I. L. XIV, 2173.)  
On several lead water pipes from Aricia in Latium.

333. D. Novi Prisci.³  
Rome.  
(Bull. Com. 1889, p. 47, no. 1.)

334. P. Galeri Trachali⁴ | ——— XV.  
Rome.  
(Bull. Com. 1880, p. 326.)

335. M. Arrecini Clementis.⁵  
Ariminum in Umbria.  
(C. I. L. XI, 428.)

**UNCLASSIFIED.**

exacta in Capito(lio).  
(C. I. L. X, 8067.)  
Date, 77.  
Herculaneum in Campania.

cos., | mensurae | exactae in | Capitilio, | p. X.  
Date, 75.  
(Wilmanns, 2767.)  
On a Farnesian congius.

338. LyΓ Δουμιανον | [Καίταρα]ς πυ(χεις) καθ παλ(ιοντα) | ———  
Elephantine in Egypt.  
(Böckh, C. I. G. 4863 b.)  
On a Nilometer.⁶

² See no. 5.
³ Cf. no. 155.
⁴ Cf. no. 253.
⁵ Cf. nos. 169 and 174; Lanciani, *Syll. Aquar.* 1, 5, 7.
FRAGMENTS.

Aricia in Latium. (C. I. L. XIV, 2160.)

340. T. Im---- | Au-------- (C. I. L. VI, 3753.)

341. Imp. Titus ---- | Vespas. Aug. -----
Uncertain, now at Naples. (C. I. L. X, 1630.)

342. ------ Imp. T. Vespasiano VIII, | Caesare Domitiano
VII cos., | publice ---- p(ositus). (C. I. L. X, 1842.)
Date, 80.
Puteoli in Campania.

343. Imp. T. V----- | Caesar ---- | trib. pot. ---- | -----
Herculaneum in Campania. (C. I. L. X, 1421.)

344. ----gai---- | --- Vespasiani et Titi i---- | ---- legat.
leg. VI Ferratae, | procos. provinciae Siciliae, p----
Tibur in Latium. (C. I. L. XIV, 3617.)

345. Imp. Caesari | Vespasiano, | pont. max., -------
Tolentinum in Picenum. (C. I. L. IX, 6369.)

permisit. (C. I. L. X, 675.)
Date, March–December, 74.1 Surrentum in Campania.

347. ----Vespasian------
Nola in Campania. (C. I. L. X, 1241.)

348. ---- Vespasiani Caesaris ------
Near Atella in Campania. (C. I. L. X, 3731.)

349. -------b nomine suo et | divi Vespasiani ------
Ravenna in Aemilia. (C. I. L. XI, 6.)

350. ------- equo publico --- | IIvir. quinqu., flam--- | patr. co-
lon., praefect. -------, | trib. mil. leg. XXI Rapacis ---- | Imp.
Caes. Vespasiani Aug. --- | ----- resti-------
Luna in Etruria. (C. I. L. XI, 1342.)

1 This fragment may, however, refer to Trajan.
Fragments.

351. Imp. Titus Caesar divi f. ______ | ______ III, cos. VII |_______
Date, 80. Tannetum in Aemilia.

352. _____o____ | Vesp____ | Caesar____
Axima in Alpes Graiae. (C. I. L. XII, 5712.)

353. _____ Vespasian____
Aventicum in Gallia Belgica. (Orelli, 392.)

354. _____ Vespas____
Aventicum in Gallia Belgica. (Orelli, 392.)

355. Imp. Caes____ | Vespas____ | trib. pot. -- | su-- | popu--
Near Utica in Africa Procons. (C. I. L. VIII, 1331.)

Theveste in Numidia. (C. I. L. VIII, 1846.)

357. Imp. Caesari Vespasiano Aug. _____ | T. Caesari Vespasiano____
Theveste in Numidia. (C. I. L. VIII, 1847.)

358. Imp. Caesari Vespasiano Aug. ______
Theveste in Numidia. (C. I. L. VIII, 1848.)

359. T. Caes Aug. f. Vespasian____
Theveste in Numidia. (C. I. L. VIII, 16535.)

360. Imp. ____ | Vesp____ | Aug. I____ | I II_____ | Imp____
Ephesus in Asia Minor. (C. I. L. III, 7122.)

361. ____κράτ____ | [Οδεσ]πασια____ | ____Τίρ____
Thebes in Boeotia. (C. I. G. I, 2496.)

362. Imp. T. Caesar____ | pontif. max., trib. pot. ______
Aegissus in Moesia Inferior. (C. I. L. III, 6221.)

363. Imp. Vespasian____ | M. Annio Afr____ | leg. ______
Near Poetovio in Pannonia Superior. (C. I. L. III, 4109.)

364. Imp. Vesp____ | Caesa____
Juvavum in Noricum. (C. I. L. III, 5535.)
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 19.—In line 26, read 'governor of Syria' instead of 'pro-
consul of Asia'.

PAGE 37.—In line 15, read 'Q. Pactumeius Fronto' instead of
'P. Pactumeius Fronto'.

PAGE 91.—In line eight, read 'January-June' instead of 'Janu-
ary-July'.

PAGE 93.—In line one, the number should be 203, not 202.

PAGE 121.—Under the head 'Inscriptions on Statue of Memnon',
the following Greek inscription should have been given:

365. [Τιθέριος Κλαδιάς Ἡρ.---- | ---[ἔρ]ονο Μίμων[ος
σῖν] | ----'Αχηλλάτ καὶ ---- | ---- δρας α', ἑτοι δ' Ἀθα[κράτο-
ρος Καίταρος Ὠθοσταύ[ον] | Σεβα]στοῦ, μνην ---- | ---[με]μη-
μάνοι ---- | −− καὶ Διωνο[ίου] −− | "[α]τοῦν.

(Böckh, C. I. G. 4719.)

Date, August 29, 75—August 29, 76.

PAGE 127.—Under the head 'Unclassified', the following Greek
inscription should have been given:

366. Ἑχω ἐπὶ λόγῳ παρὰ πατρὸς | Νεφίμως υπὲρ χειρωνακίου
77. | Σεβαστὸς Φιλομενὸς ἐγραίφη Ἡ' Ἀθοκράτος | Καίταρος ὸθ-
οσταῦ 
| Σεβαστοῦ, | Τυβί γ'.

Elephantine in Egypt. (Böckh, C. I. G. 4863 b.)
## CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX OF INSCRIPTIONS.

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