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THE DONA MILITARIA OF THE ROMAN ARMY

PART II

PROSOPOGRAPHY

The prosopography is divided into three main sections, senators, equestrians and primipilares, centurions and other ranks. The material within each section is arranged alphabetically. Where a career records dona under more than one heading it is included in that category where the first set of decorations were won with cross references to other relevant categories.

Senators	:	1-58; 104
Equestrians	:	59-117
<u>Primipilares</u> , centurions and other ranks	:	118-224; 97; 103; 105
Unclassified	:	235-253
Falsae and non-dona	:	254-260

1. P. AELIUS HADRIANUS

III 550 = D.308

(Athenae, Achaea)

P(ublio) Aelio P(ublii) f(ilio) Serg(ia) Hadriano co(n)s(uli) VIIviro epulonum, sodali Augustali, leg(ato) pro pr(aetore) imp(eratoris) Nervae Traiani Caesaris Aug(usti) Germanici Dacici Pannoniae Inferioris, praetori eodemque tempore leg(ato) leg(ionis) I Minerviae p(iae) f(idelis) bello Dacico, item trib(uno) pleb(is), quaestori imperatoris Traiani et comiti expeditionis Dacicae, donis militaribus ab eo donato bis, trib(uno) leg(ionis) II Adiutricis p(iae) f(idelis) item legionis V Macedonicae, item legionis XXII Primigeniae p(iae) f(idelis), seviro turmae eq(uitum) R(omanorum), praef(ecto) feriarum Latinarum, Xviro s(tlitibus) i(udicandis)

ἡ ἐξ Ἀρείου πάγου βουλὴ καὶ ἡ τῶν ἐξωκοσιῶν καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθηναῖον τὸν αρχοντα ἐντῶν Ἀδριανόν

A.D. 112/3

SHA v. Hadriani III 2-3, 6-7

Post quaesturam acta senatus curavit atque ad bellum Dacicum Traianum familiarius prosecutus est; quando quidem et indulsisse vino se dicit Traiani moribus obsequentem atque ob hoc se a Traiano locupletissime muneratum
..... Secunda expeditione Dacica Traianus eum primae legioni Minerviae praeposuit secumque duxit, quando quidem multa egregia eius facta claruerunt. Quare adamante gemma quam Traianus a Nerva acceperat donatus ad spem successionis erectus est.

Hadrian participated in both of Trajan's Dacian campaigns, in the first as comes of the emperor, in the second as legate of I Minervia; he was decorated on two occasions, though it is not clear whether this was twice in the first campaign or once in each; the latter is the more probable, the two occasions having been compressed together in the text of the inscription for the sake of brevity. According to the Augustan history Hadrian was richly rewarded in the first campaign, not for his military prowess but for falling in with Trajan's bibulous ways, while his award in the second war was the diamond which carried with it the promise of the Empire. There is, however, no reason to doubt that the dona alluded to in the Athens inscription were anything other than the conventional coronae, hastae and vexilla of the senatorial order. No detail is given of the awards received, and there is no analogy for the

dona of a comes of so junior a rank; presumably the award on this occasion would be the same as that normally awarded to a laticlave tribune, perhaps slightly more.

2. Q. ANTISTIUS ADVENTUS

(a) D. 8977 = A.E. 1893, 88 (Thibilis, Numidia) St. 123

[Q(uinto) Antistio Advento] Q(uinti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Postumio Aquilino co(n)s(uli), sacerdoti fetiali, leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) provinc(iae) Germaniae inferioris, leg(ato) Aug(usti) at prae[t]enturam Italiae et Alpium expeditione Germanica, cura(tori) operum locorumq(ue) publicorum, leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) provinc(iae) Arabiae, leg(ato) Aug(usti) leg(ionis) VI Ferratae et secundae Adiutricis, translato in eam expeditione Parthica qua donatus est donis militaribus coronis murali vallari aurea hastis puris tribus vexillis duobus, praetori, leg(ato) pr(o) pr(aetore) provinc(iae) Africæ, [t]r(ibuno) pl(ebis), seviro eq(uitum) R(omanorum), q(uaestori) pr(o) pr(aetore) provinc(iae) Macedoniae, tribuno mil(itum) leg(ionis) I Minerviae p(iae) f(idelis), IIIIvir(o) viarum curandarum -

(b) ILAlg II 613 = A.E. 1914, 281 (Cirta, Africa, Procos)

Text similar to (a) but in reverse order.

(c) D.1091 (Thibilis, Numidia)

Genio domus sacrum pro salute Q(uinti) Antisti Adventi Postumi Aquilini, leg(ati) Aug(usti) leg(ionis) II Adiutricis, et Noviae Crispinae eius et L(uci) Antisti Mundici Burri et Antoniae Friscae matris eius et liberorum et familiae eorum, Agathopus lib(ertus) ex viso d(edit) d(edicavit). Q(uintus) Antistius Agathopus ex viso d(edit) d(edicavit) idemq(ue) dedicavit k(alendis) Mart(iae) Macrino et Celso co(n)s(ulibus)

A.D. 164

Antistius Adventus is attested as legate of II Adiutrix in A.D. 164 (c), and it is in this capacity that he participated in and was decorated for the Parthian wars of Marcus and Verus which ended in A.D. 166. He held two legionary commands, an unusual occurrence, generally to be explained by abnormal conditions, in this case fighting in the east and the need for an experienced legate. The dona which Adventus received comprised three coronae three hastae and two vexilla, a more generous award than was received by the

equally experienced praetorian commander, Vettius Sabinianus (Nr.39) in Marcus' German war. Adventus later played a part in this German campaign, but apparently received no decorations for it.

3. L. ANTISTIUS RUSTICUS

A.E. 1925, 126

(Antiochia, Pisidia)

[L(ucio) Antistio -] f(ilio) Gal(eria) Rustico, co(n)s(uli),
leg(ato) imp(eratoris) ~~Domitian~~ Aug(usti) pro pr(aetore)
provinciarum Capp(adociae) Galat(iae) Ponti Pisid(iae)
Paph(lagoniae) Arm(eniae) min(oris) Lyca(oniae), praef(ecto)
aer(arii) Sat(urni), proco(n)s(uli) provinc(iae) Hisp(aniae)
Ult(erioris) Baetic(ae), leg(ato) divi Vesp(asiani) et divi
Titi et imp(eratoris) Caesaris ~~Domitian~~ Aug(usti) ~~Britannica~~
leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae), curatori viarum Aureliae et
Corneliae, adlecto inter praetorios a divo Vespasiano et divo
Tito, donis militaribus donato ab iisdem corona murali cor(ona)
vallari corona aurea vexillis III hastis puris III, trib(uno)
mil(itum) leg(ionis) II[A]ug(ustae), Xvir(o) stlitibus iudicand(is)
[p]atrono coloniae quod [ind]ustrie prospexit annon(ae)

The career of Antistius Rusticus is recorded in reverse chronological order, the mention of the military decorations he received preceding the tribunate in II Augusta with which they are presumably to be associated. There are three fixed points in the career. The death of Rusticus while still in the Cappadocian command is recorded by Martial, in a passage dated to 93/4 (Epig. IX.30); he was consul in 90 and legate of VIII Augusta under Vespasian, Titus and Domitian, that is at least from 79-81. Therefore the legionary tribunate should fall in the late 60's or early 70's. II Augusta was stationed at this period in Britain where, according to Tacitus (Agr.8), there was little military activity; there may, however, have been sufficient active campaigning for Rusticus to have distinguished himself (cf. E. Birley, Britain under the Flavians: Agricola and his Predecessors. RBRA 10f). Further, II Augusta had played an active part in bringing over the army of Britain to the Flavian cause (Tacitus hist. III. 44), Vespasian having been a former legate of the legion. It is quite possible, therefore, that Rusticus' decorations may have been due, in part at least, to the role he played in

bringing the Flavians to the throne. Groag(PIR² A 756), following Cagnat, prefers to attribute the dona to the command of VIII Augusta, the size of the award being the same as that which later became standard for the legionary legate. This hypothesis presupposes that the dona are recorded out of order and that the legionary command lasted at least five years, an unusually long period, for the only campaign in which VIII Augusta, stationed at Strasbourg, could have participated would have been Rutilius Gallicus' war with the Bructeri 77-78. On the other hand it is not at all unusual to find abnormal awards at a period of civil unrest - witness, for example, the case of Nonius Asprenas (Nr. 29) - and there is no obstacle to accepting that in the present inscription the decorations are correctly recorded, and that they were won as tribune of II Augusta; this particularly in view of the fact that at the time in question scales of award were only just beginning to emerge.

4. C. AUFIDIUS VICTORINUS

(a) A.E. 1957, 121 + 1958, 26 (Rome)

[C(aio) Aufidio C(ai) f(ilio) Mae]c(ia) Victorino
Mul[vio Marc]ellino Rhesio Pel[..... Nu]m[i]sio
Rufo Arrio Paul[ino]lo Tus[ilio Co]cceio Gall[o
co(n)s(uli) II, praef(ecto) urbi] XVir]o sacris [faciund]is,
fetia[li, sodali Antoniniano²] Verian[o Ma]rciano, leg(ato)
Aug(ustorum) [pr(o) pr(aetore) provinciae
proco(n)s(uli) provinci]ae Africæ, leg(ato) A[u]g(usti)
pr(o) pr(aetore) provinciar(um) Hispaniæ citer[ior]is et
Baeticæ[..... comiti divisorum Au]g(ustorum) Ant[onin]i
et Veri in [expeditione Germanica qua⁴] bis don[ato do]nis
mil[itaribus coronis aureis II c]oroni[s vallaribus II
coronis muralibus II coronis n]ava[libus II hastis puris
VIII vexillis VIII⁵

(other indeterminate fragments)

..... huic senatus auctore imp(eratore) M(arco) Aurelio
Commodo Aug(usto) Germanico Sarmatico] Brita[nnico statuam
poni] ha[bitu] civili in foro] divi T[raiani pecunia
pub]lica c[ensuit

1.]lo Ius [to Co]cceio (Alfoldy)
2. sodali, fetia[li Hadrianali Antoniniano] (Alfoldy)
3. leg(ato) Aug(ustorum) [pr(o) pr(aetore) provinciae Syriae]
leg(ato) Aug(ustorum) [pr(o) pr(aetore) prov(inciae)
Britanniae or Pann(oniae) Sup(erioris)] (Pflaum)

4. in [expeditione Germanica prima] (Alfoldy)
5. [..... hastis puris IIII vexillis IIII ...], (Alfoldy)

For a full discussion of the career of C. Aufidius Victorinus cf.

H.-G. Pflaum, La carrière de C. Aufidius Victorinus, condisciple de Marc Aurèle, CRAI 1956, 189-200.

G. Alfoldy, Fasti Hispanienses 38-42.

Aufidius Victorinus was decorated twice in the course of a war which must be the bellum Germanicum primum of A.D. 167-175, in which he participated as imperial comes. Marcus and Verus left Rome in the spring of 168 and were returning the following winter when Verus died. It is unlikely that Victorinus was decorated twice in the short season of A.D. 168, so the second award would seem to indicate that he returned to the front with Marcus when he moved north again late in 169. However he did not remain long on the Danube for in 171 he was sent to Spain to govern, simultaneously, the provinces of Hispania citerior and Baetica, troubled at this time by a Moorish rebellion (cf. Nrs. 84, 121; SHA v. Marci XXI.1; XXII.11). Pflaum, in his discussion of this career, made no attempt to reconstruct the dona; Alfoldy restored two of each type of crown and four each of vexilla and hastae, (a similar scale of award was restored for T. Vitrasius Pollio who, likewise, was decorated twice as comes in the northern wars of the Antonine emperors). The restoration is dubious. Two awards of the normal consular scale should produce, in addition to two of each type of crown, eight vexilla and eight hastae. There is no basis on which to assume that a consular would receive, on each occasion, as little as two hastae and two vexilla.

5. P. BAEBIUS ITALICUS

- (a) IGR III 551 = D. 8818 = A.E. 1897, 115 (Tlos, Lycia) St. 72

Πλοπλίω βαεβίω Πλοπλίου οις 'Συρετείνο 'Ιταλικῶ τούδι Κύπρου,
ἀημάρχω πρεσβευτή Γαλλίας Νόρβων[ος], στρωτηγῶ πρεσβευτή
λεγεωνος ιδί Διδύμης Ἀρέ[ος] Νεικητικῆς, [τετευμ]ημένω 'εν
τῷ [κατὰ Γερμανίαν πολέμῳ [υπὸ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ στεφάνῳ
χρυσ]ῶ καὶ πυργωτῶ [καὶ σινάλαδριῶ καὶ δόρα[ρι] κα θα]ροῖς γ

καὶ σημεῖοις γ., πρ]έσβευτῇ Αὐτοκράτορος Κ]αίσαρος
Ἀγγετρίκνοι/ Σε]βαστοῦ Γερμανίκοφ καὶ] ἀντιστρατήγω Λυκίας
καὶ] Παμφυλίας. τῷ [εὐεργέ]τῃ καὶ κτίστῃ καὶ [δικαίο]δότῃ
ἄγρῳ [Τλω]έων ὁ δῆμος.

(b) IGR III 548

(Tlos, Lycia)

[Αὐτοκράτορι Καίσαρι Δοκετικῷ Σεβαστῷ Γερμανικῷ
δη]μαρ[χικῆς εξου]σίας τὸ δὲ [αὐτοκράτορο]ρι τὸ Θ. [πατρὶ¹
πατρί]δος, οὐαὶ[τῷ τὸ ίδια, διὰ Π. Βαρβίου 'Ι]ταλικοῦ
πρεσβευτοῦ καὶ ὁν[τιστρατήγου] Λυκίων τὸ κοινόν.

A.D.85

Baebius Italicus was decorated as legate of XIII Gemina, in Domitian's German war. Domitian fought a number of German wars, one in A.D.83, against the Chatti, and two others in the late 80's; the one in question in the present context is the former, for by A.D.85 Italicus had been appointed to the governorship of Lycia and Pamphylia (b). The scale of award, three coronae, three hastae and three (or perhaps two) vexilla, is normal for a legionary legate.

6. C. BRUTTIUS PRAESENS LUCIUS FULVIUS RUSTICUS

(a) A.E. 1950, 66

(Mactaris, Africa)

[C(aio) Bruttio L(ucii) f(ilio) Pom(ptina) F]raesenti
L(ucio) Fulvio Rus[tico co(n)s(uli), proco(n)s(uli)
prov(inciae) Afri]cae, XVvir(o) sacr(is) faciundis,
cura[tori operum locoru]mque publicorum, leg(ato) pro pr(aetore)
[imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Traiani Hadri]ani Aug(usti)
provinciae Cappadociae item leg(ato) pro pr(aetore)
[imp(eratoris) C]aesaris Traiani Hadriani Aug(usti)
provinciae Moesiae [inferior]is, leg(ato) pro pr(aetore)
imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) divi Traiani Aug(usti) provinciae
Cilic(iae), cur(atori) v[iae] Latinae, leg(ato) leg(ionis)
VI Ferratae, donis militaribus donato ab imp(eratore)
Traiano [Aug(usto) ob bellum] Parthicum, praet(ori),
aedil(i) pleb(is), [quaes]tor(i) provinciae Hispaniae
Baet[icae Ulteri]oris, trib(uno) latic(lavio) leg(ionis)
I Minerviae, donis militaribus donat(o) ab imp(eratore)
Aug(usto) ob be[llum Marcomannicum],* triumviro capitali.

* be[llum Germanicum] A.E.

(b) IRT 545

(Lepcis, Tripolitania)

Text substantially as above; names the war in which Praesens was decorated by Domitian as the bellum Marcomannicum

Bruttius Praesens received military decorations on two occasions, the first the Marcomannic war of Domitian in which he served as tribune of I Minervia, the second in Trajan's Parthian war, by which time he held the post of legatus legionis VI Ferratae. In neither text are the dona listed in detail. The bellum Marcomannicum is generally taken to be the campaign of A.D.89 recorded by Dio (LXVIII, 7.1), who states that Domitian, wishing to requite the Quadi and Marcomanni for not helping him against the Dacians, made war upon them. It is equally possible, however, that the campaign is that of 92, for Statius records that the Marcomanni were among the enemy in this war also (Silvae, III. iii.170). No greater precision of dating can be obtained from the rest of the career, for there is, whether the campaign in question be in 89 or 92, an inordinately long gap between the tribunate and the post as legate in the Parthian war of 114-7.

7. L. CAESENNIUS SOSPES

III 6818 (improving on 291) = D. 1017 (Antioch, Pisidia) St. 73

[L(ucio) Caesennio] P(ublii) f(ilii) Stel(latina) Sosp[iti],
fetiali, leg(ato) Aug(usto) pr(o) pr(aetore) provinc(iae)
Gal(atiae) Pisid(iae) Phryg(iae) Luc(aoniae) Isaur(iae)
Faphlag(oniae) Ponti Galat(ici) Ponti Polemoniani Arm(eniae),
leg(ato) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae), donat(o) don(is) militarib(us)
expedit(ione) Suebic(ae) et Sarm(atica) cor(ona) mur(ali)
cor(ona) vall(ari) cor(ona) aur(ea) hast(is) pur(is) trib(us)
vexill(is) trib(us), curat(ori) colonior(um) et municipior(um),
praef(ecto) frum(enti) dand(i) ex s(enatus) c(onsulto),
praetori, aed(ili) cur(uli), q(uaestori) Cret(ae) et C[yr(enarum)],
trib(uno) leg(ionis) XXIII (!) Primigen(iae), IIIvir(o) a(uro)
a(rgento) a(ere) f(lando) f(eriundo), Thiasus lib(ertus)

c.f. H.-G. Pflaum, La chronologie de la carrière de L. Caesennius Sospes, Historia II, 1963/4, 431 f.

The Suebo-Sarmatian war in which Caesennius Sospes was decorated can be none other than the campaign of Hadrian, in A.D. 118, referred to in the Augustan

Mistory (SHA v. Hadriani 5.2; 6.7-8); this is the conclusion put forward by Pflaum in a detailed study of the career. There are two pieces of dating evidence, the praetorian governorship and the praefectura frumenti dandi. The mention of a praetorian legate of the province of Galatia and adjacent regions must date to before 72 or after 114, since between these dates the Cappadocia/Galatia complex was governed by a consular. Van Berchem's study of corn distributions has demonstrated that the series of prefects was interrupted in the reign of Claudius, resuming again under Nerva when the senate regained the responsibility for grain distribution. Hence, the present text must date to after 114; the disturbances on the middle Danube attested by the vita Hadriani and by the careers of C. Julius Quadratus Bassus (A.E. 1933, 268) and Marcus Turbo (Nr.173) are the logical occasion for the expeditio Suebica. et Sarm.. Sospes won his military decorations as legate of XIII Gemina which was stationed at this period in Dacia, the province in which Quadratus Bassus governed, fought and died. The dona are those normally awarded to a praetorian, and not on the reduced scale which Hadrian introduced later in his life. The name of the awarding emperor has been omitted and it is largely this fact which led previous scholars to assign the dona to the Domitianic period, and the war of A.D.92. In fact this omission is not significant for there are a number of cases in which no mention is made of the awarding emperor and where it is clear that the emperor concerned had not suffered damnatio memoriae (e.g. Nrs. 126, 209 (Claudian); 21, 142 (Trajanic)). The use of the phrase ab imp. Aug. is a much surer indication of a damned emperor than is the complete omission of any reference.

8. C. CAESONIUS MACER RUFINIANUS

XIV 3900 = D. 1182

(Ager Tiburtinus) St. 132

C(aio) Caesonio C(ai) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Macro Rufiniano,
consulari, sodali Augustali, comiti imp(eratoris) Severi

Alexandri Aug(usti), cur(atori) r(ei) p(ublicae)
Lanivinor(um) II, proco(n)s(uli) prov(inciae) Africæ,
cur(atori) aquar(um) et Minic(iae), leg(ato) Aug(usti)
pr(o) pr(aetore) German(iae) superioris, cur(atori)
alvei Tiberis, cur(atori) r(ei) p(ublicae) Teamens(ium),
leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) prov(inciae) Lusitan(iae),
cur(atori) r(ei) p(ublicae) Terracinens(ium), proco(n)s(uli)
prov(inciae) Achaiæ, leg(ato) leg(ionis) VII Claud(iae),
cur(atori) r(ei) p(ublicae) Asculan(orum), leg(ato)
prov(inciae) Asiae, pr(aetori), leg(ato) prov(inciae)
Baetic(ae), trib(uno) pl(ebis), quaestori prov(inciae)
Narbon(ensis), trib(uno) leg(ionis) I Adiutric(is)
donato donis militarib(us) a divo Marco, III vir(o) capitali

Rufinianus received military decorations from Marcus while serving as tribune of I Adiutrix in an unspecified campaign. I Adiutrix was stationed at this period at Brigetio in Pannonia Superior, so the campaign concerned is doubtless the German war which ended in A.D. 175. Marcus is in no case associated with the granting of dona for the second German war in the course of which he died.

9. C. CALPETANUS RANTIUS QUIRINALIS VALERIUS FESTUS

(a) V 531 = D. 989 (Tergeste, regio X) St. 41

[C(aio) Calpe]tano Ran[tio] Quirinal[i Va]lerio P(ublii)
f(ilio) Pomp(tina) F[esto IIII]viro viar(um) curand(arum),
t[r(ibuno) mil(itum) le]g(ionis) VI Victr(icis), quaestori,
se[viro equ]it(um) Romanor(um), tr(ibuno) pleb(is), prae[tori],
soda]li August(ali), leg(ato) pro praet(ore) ex[ercit(us)]
Afri]cae, co(n)s(uli), donato ab impe[ratori hastis] puris IIII
vexillis IIII co[ronis IIII v]allari murali classica a[urea,
cura]tor(i) alvei Tiberis et ripa[rum, pon]tif(ici), leg(ato)
Aug(usti) pro pr(aetore) provinc[iae Pan]noniae et provinc[iae]
Hispaniae, patrono plebs urbana

(b) VI 1237 (Rome)

Valerius Festus as curator alvei Tiberis A.D.73

(c) III 11194-6 (Carnuntum, Pannonia Inferior)

Valerius Festus as governor of Pannonia

(d) II 2477 (Aqua Flaviae, Tarragonensis)

Valerius Festus as governor of Hispania A.D.79

(e) II 4802, 3, 4838 (Tarragonensis)

Valerius Festus as governor of Hispania A.D.80

(f) Tac. hist. IV, 49-50

Sed tum legionem in Africa regebat Valerius Festus, sumptuosae adulescentiae neque modica cupiens et adfinitate Vitellii anxius. Is crebis sermonibus temptaveritne Pisonem ad res novas an temptanti restiterit, incertum, quoniam secreto eorum nemo adfuit et occiso Pisone plerique ad gratiam interfectoris inclinavere -

Mox Oeensium Leptitanorumque discordias componit, quae raptu frugum et pecorum inter agrestis modicis principiis, iam per arma atque acies exercebantur; nam populus Oeensis multitudine inferior Garamantes exciverat, gentem indomitam et inter accolas latrociniis fecundam. Unde artae Leptitanis res, lateque vastatis agris intra moenia trepidabant, donec interventu cohortium alarumque fusi Garamantes et recepta omnis praeda, nisi quam vagi per inaccessa mapalium ulterioribus vendiderant

The dona awarded to Valerius Festus, four coronae, four hastae and four vexilla, are on the scale normally associated with a consular, yet it appears that he was only a praetorian when decorated. In A.D. 69-70 he held the post of legate of III Augusta, de facto governor of Numidia, and in this capacity suppressed a revolt of the Garamantes (f). Festus held consular commands in Pannonia and Spain, but in neither of these would there have been any opportunity for active campaigning at this period. The text which records the dona mentions them after the consulate (A.D. 71) and it is possible that the decorations were not awarded immediately after the activity which they commemorated, but when Festus returned to Rome after his tour of duty, to become consul; by this time Vitellius, the emperor under whom the Garamantian trouble had flared up, was dead, and Vespasian was giving lavish rewards to those who had supported him. Festus' part in the affirs of 69 was rather a dubious one, but he may come into this category.

10. L. CATILIUS SEVERUS

(a) X 8291 = D. 1014 (Antium, regio I) St. 104

[L(ucio)] Catilio Cn(aei) f(ilio) [Cla(udia) Sever]o Iuliano
Cl(audio) R[egi]no co(n)s(uli) II, proco(n)s(uli)

provinc(iae) Afr[ic]ae, leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) p[r(aetore)]
provi]nciae Syriae et provinciae Cappad[ociae] et Armeniae
maior(is) et minor(is) VIIvir(o) epu[lon(um)], d]onis
militaribus donato a divo Tra[iano] corona mur[ali] vallari
navali h[astis puris IIII vexill]is IIII, pr(aefecto) urb(i),
praef(ecto) aerarii Sat[urni] praef(ecto) aerar(ii) m]ilitar(is),
leg(ato) [leg(ionis) XXII Pri]m(igeniae) p(iae) f(idelis),
cu[r(atori) viar(um)], leg(ato) pr(o) pr(aetore)
prov(inciae) As]iae, praef(ecto) [frumenti] dandi e[x
senatus consultu, seviro eq(uitum) Rom(anorum) turm]ae II
[trib(uno) pl(ebis), qua]est[ori] pro pr(aetore) provinciae]
Asiae

The name and missing parts of the career supplied from ILAF 43.

(b) SHA v. Hadriani V.10

- quibus exceptis et navi Romam dimissis ipse Antiochiam
regressus praepositoque Syriae Catilio Severo per Illyriam
Romam venit

A.D.117

The record of the dona received by Catilius Severus is dissociated from the post in which they were won, but it is clear that they belong to the governorship of Cappadocia and Armenia Major and Minor. This command dates to the period of the bellum Parthicum of Trajan, before Hadrian gave up Armenia Major and appointed Severus to the governorship of Syria. The list of decorations is incomplete but the scale of award for a consular is consistently four coronae, four hastae and four vexilla, from which it would appear that the stone-mason has omitted in error the corona aures.

C. CILNIUS PROCULUS

11. (a) A.E. 1926, 123 (Arretium, regio VII)

[C(aio) Cilnio C(ai) f(ilio) Po]m(ptina) Procul[o *
leg(ato) pro pr(aetore) imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Nervae
Traiani Aug(usti) provinciae D]almatiae c[.....
....] corona mu[rali] le]g(ato) eiusd(em)
pro [pr(aetore) pro]vinciae

* [praef(ecto) eq(uitum) alae Galloru]m Procul[eiana]e ...

A.E.

(b) XI 1833 (Arretium, regio VII)

C(aio) Cilnio C(ai) f(ilio) [Pom(ptina) Proculo
..... item provin]c(iae) [..... vexillis] IIII
argente[is] Hadriani Au[G(usti)

(c) XVI 46 = D. 9054

(May 8th., 100)

..... equitibus et peditibus qui militant in alis tribus
et cohortibus viginti et una et sunt in Moesia
Superiore sub C(aio) Cilnio Proculo

Cilnius Proculus was governor of Moesia Superior in A.D. 100, having previously governed Dalmatia at a date which Syme puts at 94/5-98, immediately preceding the -. Macer mentioned by Martial (Epigrams X.78). It is not clear what post Proculus held when decorated; if he went to the governorship of Moesia directly after relinquishing the governorship in Dalmatia, his period of command is likely to have ended by the time of the Dacian wars. In this case he could have been decorated as comes. Alternatively he may have held another post between the two governorships - perhaps curator aedium sacrarum - having moved to Moesia in or shortly before 100, remaining there at least over the period of the first Dacian war. In either case he was a consular at the time the military decorations were awarded to him, receiving, therefore, four coronae, four hastae and four vexilla.

12. M. CLAUDIUS FRONTO

(a) III 1457 = D. 1097

(Sarmizegetusa, Dacia) St. 122a

M(arco) Cl(audio) Ti(berio) filio Quirin(a) Frontoni
co(n)s(uli), leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) trium
Dac(iarum) et Moes(iae) Sup(erioris), comiti divi Veri
Aug(usti), donat(o) donis milit(aribus) bello
Armen(iaco) et Parth(ico) ab imp(eratore) Antonin(o) Aug(usto)
et a divo Vero August(o), coron(a) mural(i) item vallar(i)
item classic(a) item aurea item hast(is) puris IIII item
vexill(is), curator(i) oper(um) locorumq(ue) public(orum),
leg(ato) leg(ionis) I Min(erviae), leg(ato) leg(ionis) XI
Cl(audiae), praetori, aedili curuli, ab actis senatus,
quaestori urbano, decemviro stlitibus iudicandis -

(b) VI 1377 + 31640 = D. 1098

(Sarmizegetusa, Dacia) St. 122b

M(arco) Claudio [Ti(berio)] f(ilio), Q[uirin(a)] Frontoni
co(n)s(uli), leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) provinciarum
Daciарum et [Moesiae] super(ioris) simul, leg(ato) Aug(usti)
pr(o) pr(aetore) provincia[rum] Daciарum, leg(ato)
Aug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore) Moesiae super(ioris) [et]
Daciae Apulesis simul, leg(ato) Aug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore)

provinciae Moesiae super(ioris), comiti divi Veri Aug(usti),
donato donis militarib(us) bello Armeniaco et
Parthico ab imperatore Antonino Aug(usto) et a divo Vero
Aug(usto) corona murali item vallari item classica item
aurea item hastis puris IIII item vixillis IIII, curatori
operum locorumq(ue) publicor(um), misso ad iuventutem per
Italianam legendam, leg(ato) Aug(ustorum), leg(ato) Aug(ustorum)
pr(o) pr(aetore) exercitus legionarii et auxiliarii
per orientem in Armeniam et Osrhoenam et Anthemusiam
ductorum, leg(ato) Aug(ustorum) legioni(s) primae
Minerviae in expeditionem Parthicam deducendae, leg(ato)
divi Antonini Aug(usti) leg(ionis) XI Cl(audiae), praetori,
aedili curuli, ab actis senatus, quaestori urbano,
Xvir(o) stlitibus iudicandis, huic senatus auctore
imperatore M(arco) Aurelio Antonino Aug(usto) Armeniaco
Medico Parthico Maximo quod post aliquot secunda proelia
adversum Germanos et Iazyges ad postremum pro rep(ublica)
fortiter pugnans ceciderit, armatam statuam in foro divi
Traiani pecunia publica cen(suit)

(The record of the Moesian and Dacian posts is corrupt; the above interpretation is that given by Groag PIR² C 874).

Claudius Fronto held two military commands in the course of the Parthian wars of Marcus and Verus; legate of I Minervia, a German legion which he took east for the campaign, and legate of an army of legionaries and auxiliaries campaigning in Armenia, Osrhoene and Anthemusia. The posts are praetorian in rank, yet the dona received were on the consular scale of four coronae, four hastae and four vexilla. Fronto had left the east before the completion of the Parthian war, becoming involved, in A.D. 165, in the recruiting for Marcus' two new legions, I and II Parthica, so there is time for him to have been elevated to the consulate before the Parthian triumph in A.D. 166, on which occasion he presumably received his decorations. Subsequently Fronto became involved in the first German war, first as comes of the emperor Verus and then as governor during the rearrangements of the provinces of Moesia Superior and Dacia; he was killed in the fighting of A.D. 170.

13. CLAUDIO GALLUS

(a) A.E. 1957, 123 (Lambaesis, Numidia)

[P]ro salute invictor(um) imper(atorum) Severi et Antonini
(sanctissi[mi] Aug(usti)) et Iuliae Aug(ustae) (piae

matri > Aug(usti) deae Caelestis aedem [a Lep]ido Tertullo
incohata[m] p[er]fici curavit Cl(audius) Gallus [leg(atus)]
Augustor(um) pr(o) pr(aetore) co(n)s(ul) desig[n(atus)] d[omi]natus
donis militarib(us) [ab in]victis imper(atoribus) secunda
Par[t]hica felicissima expedi[tio]ne eorum, praeposi[t]us
vexillationum [leg(ionum)] IIII Germanicar(um)
ex[pe]ditione s(upra)s(crypta), leg(atus) [leg(ionis)]
XXII Primig(eniae), curator [ci]vitatis Thessalo[nice] nsium
cum Flavia Silva Prisca c(larissima) f(emina) uxore, et
[Fla]vio Catulo Munatiano c(larissimo) p(uero) et Cl(audia)
Galitta c(larissima) p(uella) fili(i)s

A.D. 202-5

The words between the brackets < > had been erased and re-engraved; originally mentioned Geta and (probably) Plautilla, who was Augusta 202-5.

(b) VIII 2741 cf. 18126 = A.E. 1913, 11 (Lambaesis)

[..... dedicante] Cl(audio) Gallo leg(ato) Augustorum
pr(o) pr(aetore) c(larissimo) v(iro) -

(c) III 1564 (Ad Mediam, Dacia)

Herculi pro salute imperatorum Severi et Antonini f(ilio)
conservatori Augustorum dominorum nostrorum C I (sic)
Gallus c(larissimus) v(ir) legatus eorum pr(o) pr(aetore)
cum suis v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)

Claudius Gallus participated in the second of Severus' Parthian wars, A.D. 198-202, as praepositus of vexillations from each of the four German legions, VIII Augusta and XXII Primigenia from Germania Superior, I Minervia and XXX Ulpia from Germania Inferior. He won military decorations, but gives no detail of them. This is the only evidence for the presence of German units in Parthia at this period.

14. - CLAUDIUS MAXIMUS

(a) III 10336 = D. 1062 (Stuhlweissenburg, nr. Aquincum,
Pannonia Inf.) St. 101

[- . Claudio - . f(ilio)] Maximo IJII [vir(o)
v(iarum) c(urandarum)], trib(uno) leg(ionis) IIII
Sc[yth(icae)] donis milit(ariibus) a divo Trai(an)o don(ato),
quaest(ori) u[rb(an)o], ab act(is) senat(us), tr[ib(uno)]
plebis, praet(ori), curat(o)ri viae Aurel(iae), leg(ato)
leg(ionis) I Ad(iutricis), iuridic(o) p[r(o)] pr(aetore)
utriusqu[e] Pannoniae, leg(ato) p[r(o)] pr(aetore)
Pannoniae inf[e]r(ioris)], co(n)s(uli), sodali Augus[tu]li,
curat(ori) ae(dium) sacra[r(um)] ...

(b) XVI 99

(August 1st., 150)

.... equitibus qui militaverunt in alis V
quae sunt[i]n Pann(onia) Su[p]e[rio]r(e) sub Claudio Maximo

(c) XVI 104

(November 3rd., 154)

.... equitibus et peditibus qui milit(averunt) in alis V et
coh(ortibus) V et sunt in Pann(ia) Superior(e) sub Claudio
Maximo leg(ato)

(d) Apuleius, Apologia

Claudius Maximus as proconsul of Africa; A.D. 160/1.

For the identification of (a) with Claudio Maximus cf. Fitz, Pann. Inf. Nr. IX; Syme Historia XIV, 1965, 352-4.

Maximus was decorated as tribune of IIII Scythica, in Trajan's Parthian war, sometime between 114 and 117. No detail is given of the dona received. The major point of interest concerning this inscription is the identification of the Maximus whom it commemorates. The attribution of this inscription (previously thought to relate to Statilius Maximus, consul ordinarius in A.D. 144) has recently been challenged by Fitz and Syme who attribute it to Claudio Maximus, proconsul of Africa 160/1, suffect consul c. 143/4. The arguments are given in detail by Syme who, in short, believes that the slow career attested in the acephalous inscription from Pannonia is more likely to be that of a new senator, such as Claudio Maximus, than of the son of a consul, Statilius Maximus, who later himself became consul ordinarius.

15. L. COIEDIUS CANDIDUS

XI 6163 = D. 967

(Suasa, regio VII) St. 33

L(ucio) Coiedio L(ucii) f(ilio) Ani(ensis) Candido
tr(ibuno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae), IIIvir(o)
capital(is), quaest(ori) Ti(berii) Claud(i) Caes(aris)
Aug(usti) Germ(anici), quaest(ori) aer(arii) Satur(ni),
cur(atori) tab(ulariorum) pub(llicorum). Hunc Ti(berius)
Cl(audius) Caes(ar) Aug(ustus) Germ(anicus) revers(um)
ex castr(is) don(is) mil(itaribus) don(avit) cor(ona)
aur(ea) mur(alis) val(laris) hasta pura, eund(em)que
cum ha[be]r(et) inter suos q(uaestores) eod(em) anno
et aer(arii) S(aturni) q(uaestorem) esse ius(sit) publ(ice)

Coiedius Candidus was decorated by Claudius as tribune of VIII Augusta; the campaign involved is not named. Dessau believed that the award was won in the bellum Britannicum, assuming, as have other scholars before him, and since, that a vexillation of the eighth legion was included in the invasion army; there is no sound basis for this assumption which rested largely on the misinterpretation of the inscription relating to Gavius Silvanus (Nr. 160).

Groag (PIR² C 1257) suggested that the award was connected with the uprising of Camillus Scribonianus, legate of Dalmatia, in A.D. 42, VIII Augusta being stationed at this time at Novae, not far from the Dalmatian border. There is, however, no evidence for outside intervention in putting down the rising. A third possibility, put forward by Ritterling (R.E. XII, 1649) is that the war in question was the bellum Mithridaticum of A.D. 45, attested in the Annals of Tacitus (XII 15), in which the Roman forces were led by A. Didius Gallus, governor of Moesia, the province in which VIII Augusta was stationed. This last interpretation would appear to be the most satisfactory. The dona awarded, three coronae and one hasta, differ radically from the two coronae, two hastae and one or two vexilla later attested for laticlave tribunes. This inscription is the earliest example of senatorial dona in the imperial period, and it is therefore no surprise to find that the scale of award has not yet been developed. Equestrian dona of this same period are, likewise, different from those of a later age.

16. CN. DOMITIUS LUCANUS

17. CN. DOMITIUS TULLUS

(a) XI 5210 = D. 990 (Fulginiae, regio VI) St. 58

Cn(aeo) Domitio Sex(ti) f(ilio) Volt(inia) Afro Titio
Marcello Curvio Lucano co(n)s(uli), proco(n)s(uli)
provinciae Africae, legato eiusdem provinciae Tu[lli]
fratris sui, septemviro epulonum [item] praetorio legato
provinciae Afric[ae]imp(eratoris) Caesar(is) Aug(usti),
praef(ecto) auxiliorum omnium adversus Germanos, donato ab

imp(eratore) Vespasiano Aug(usto) et T(ito) Caesar(e)
Aug(usti) f(ilio) coronis murali vallari aureis hastis
puris III vexillis III, adlecto inter patricios, praetori,
tr(ibuno) pl(ebis), quaest(or) propriaetore provinciae
Afric[ae, tr(ibuno)] mil(itum) leg(ionis) V Alaud(ae),
IIIIvir(o) viarum curandar(um), patrono optimo d(edit)
d(edicavit)

(b) IRT 527 (Lepcis, Tripolitania)

.....]iani provinciae [..... trib(uno) mil(itum)
leg(ionis) V Alaudae, IIIVir(o) [vi]ar(um) [curandar(um)]
..... praef(ecto) auxilliorum omnium adversus Germ]anos,
donis donato [ab imp(eratore) Vespasiano Aug(usto) et
T(ito) Aug(usti) f(ilio) hastis puris
duabus vexillis duob(us) [..... adlecto] inter patricios
[....

(c) XI 5211 = D. 991 (Fulginiae, regio VI) St. 57

[.....]fetiali, praef(ecto) [auxilior(um) omnium]
adversus Germanos qui cum esset candidatus Caesar(is)
pr(aetor) desig(natus) missus est ab imp(eratore)
Vespasiano Aug(usto) legatus prop[er]aetore ad exercitum qui
est in Africa et apsens inter praetorios relatus, donato
ab imp(eratore) Vespasiano Aug(usto) et Tito Caesare Aug(usti)
f(ilio) coronis murali vallari aureis, hastis puris III,
vexillis III, adlecto inter patricios, tr(ibuno) pl(ebis),
quaest(or) Caesar(is) Aug(usti), tr(ibuno) mil(itum) leg(ionis)
V Alaud(ae), Xvir(o) stlitib(us) iudicandis, patrono
optimo d(edit) d(edicavit)

(d) IRT 528 (Lepcis, Tripolitania)

[..... proco(n)s(uli) provin]ciae Africæ [..... VII]vir(o)
epul(onum), fetiali, praefec(to) [auxiliorum omnium adversus
Germanos qui cum esset candidat(us) [Caesar(is) pr(aetor)
des ignatus] missus est ab imp(eratore) Vespasian]o Aug(usto)
leg(ato) pro pr(aetore) exercit(us) qui est [in Africa
..... donato ab im]p(eratore) Vespasiano Aug(usto) et
T(ito) Aug(usti) f(ilio) [....

cf. PIR² D 152 and 167

Pallu de Lessert, Fastes Africaines 154

Thomasson II, 52f. and 155f.

G. Alföldy, Hilfstruppen 131-135.

The careers of the brothers Cn. Domitius Lucanus and Cn. Domitius Tullus present a number of problems of interpretation for which various explanations have been put forward. The points at issue are as follows:

- i. in which German campaign were Lucanus and Tullus decorated?
- ii. did Tullus' command in Germany precede or follow the command of the army in Africa?
- iii. did Lucanus and Tullus command the German auxiliary force together or in succession?
- iv. is it right to associate the Lepcis inscription (b) with the career of Lucanus and if so which text records the dona correctly?
- v. was Lucanus legate to his brother as proconsul of Africa before or after he himself was proconsul?

The one secure date in both careers is the adlection inter patricios which should belong to the censorship of Vespasian and Titus in A.D. 73-4; it is not, however, certain that this adlection is being mentioned in chronological sequence in any of the careers. There were three campaigns in Germany in the 70's for which Vespasian and Titus could have awarded dona; A.D. 69-70, Cerealis' campaign against the Batavi; A.D. 74 the campaign of Cn. Pinarius Cornelius Clemens, who received ornamenta triumphalia (ob res) in Germ[an]ia prospere gestas; A.D. 77-78 Rutilius Gallicus' campaign against the Bructeri. Alföldy (o.c.) doubts whether the extraordinary command could belong to what he believes to be the very limited and localised campaigns under Clemens and Gallicus, but prefers Cerealis' campaign in which large numbers of auxiliaries certainly participated, though there is no evidence of their having formed an independent command. However, all this is inconclusive for the campaigns of Clemens and Gallicus are too badly documented to draw any firm conclusions about the composition of the armies participating therein. The Alföldy interpretation requires that the extraordinary command precede the adlection inter patricios and hence that the adlection is mentioned out of order on all the texts which record it; in this he is in disaccord with the majority of earlier scholars who discussed the problem. The clearest inscription is that

of Lucanus from Fulginiae (a); the text starts with the record of the consulate and the highest post held, and appears otherwise, to give the cursus in strict reverse chronological order; even the priesthood appears in position in the midst of the military and administrative posts and not divorced from them as so often happens. There is therefore little reason to regard the adlection alone as being out of sequence; if it be in position the most fitting occasion for the German campaign is in 74, following immediately upon the date of the censorship in which the adlection took place. None of the other texts retain any chronological order, the posts being turned around for ease of phrasing. Tullus was designated praetor while still in Germany (presumably at the same time as his brother, therefore in 74), sent to Africa to take up command there and, while still absent from Rome, inter praetorios relatus; his decorations, too, should belong to the campaigning in Germany. The scale of award is a further matter for conjecture. The two texts relating to Lucanus each record the dona differently, giving variously two or three hastae and vexilla. The Lepcis text, writing the number out in full, appears the more plausible and yet a mistake in the Fulginiae text relating to Lucanus implies a mistake too in that relating to Tullus, for it is singularly unlikely that Lucanus, of praetorian rank, would receive a lesser award than Tullus who was only of quaestorian rank at that time. It is, on the other hand, most likely that, despite the discrepancy of status, the two brothers would receive the same award since they were performing precisely the same task.

18. FLAVIUS AETIUS

A.E. 1950, 30

(Rome)

..... ne]c non et magistro militum per Gallias quas
dudum [o]b iuratas bello pace victorias Romano imperio
reddidit, magistro utriusq(ue) militiae et secundo
consuli ordinario atq(ue) patricio, semper rei publicae
[i]n penso omnibusq(ue) donis militarib(us) ornato. Huic
[s]enatus populusq(ue) Romanas ob Italiae securitatem
[q]uam procul domitis gentib(us) peremptisque

[B]urgundionib(us) et Gotis oppressis vincendo praestit[it],
[i]lussu principum d(ominorum) n(ostrorum) Theodosi et
Flacid[i] Valentiniani p(erpetuorum) Aug(ustorum) in Atrio
Libertat[is], quam [ille bene me]rens¹ erigit, dilatat
et tu[et]ur aequa, st[atu]am² conlocavit mo[r]um probo opum
refugo delatorum ut hostium inimicissimo vindici libertatis
pudoris ulti(i).

1	[ingenuo suo pa]rens	Degrassi
2	st[atuam aere]am	Degrassi

cf. A. Degrassi, L'Iscrizione in onore di Aezio e l'Atrium
Libertatis, Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica
Comunale di Roma, LXXII (1946-48), 33-44.

This inscription relating to Aetius provides the very latest epigraphic reference to dona militaria, dating over a century later than the time at which military decorations are generally supposed to have ceased being awarded. Degrassi, commenting upon this fact, suggests that dona had never ceased to be awarded but had simply ceased to be mentioned because they were deemed of little value when supplemented by monetary prizes. It would seem more likely however, that, far from continuing in general use, military decorations were now awarded rarely, a rarity directly reflected in the dearth of references to them (Part I p. E2). The nature of the award made to Aetius is not specified; the phraseology is reminiscent of that of the Principate when the award would have consisted of coronae, hastae, vexilla and the like, but it is possible that at this period the term dona militaria refers as much to financial rewards as to the more traditional trappings. The decorations presumably belong to the period when Aetius commanded the Roman army in Gaul as magister militum per Gallias, an appointment which he received in 429, subsequently repelling attacks upon the province by Goths and Burgundians.

19. Q. FUFICIUS CORNUTUS

(a) D. 8975 = A.E. 1897, 19 (Casalbordino, Ager Histonii) St.100

[Q(uinto) Fufi]cio Cornu[to co(n)s(uli), sodali Titia]li
Flaviali, leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) [pr(aetore) prov(inciae)
Pannoniae Infer(ioris), leg(ato) leg(ionis)]

quae est in Moesia [.....] leg(ato) Aug(usti) iuridico per Aslyriam et Callaecia[m,] praetori candidato, tri]b(uno) pleb(is) candidato, [quaestori] trib(uno) latic(lavio) leg(ionis)] donis militari[b]us) [donato a divo Hadriano] murali, vexillo a[rgenteo] leg(ato) pr(o) pr(aetore) imp(eratoris) Antonini Au]g(usti) Pii provinciae M[oesiae Inferioris, patrono,] d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) [p(ecunia) p(ublica)]²

1 [donato a divo Traiano bello Parthico coronis vallari et] murali vexillo a[rgenteo, hasta pura

Dessau

[donato a divo Hadriano coron(a)] murali vexillo a[rgenteo Alföldy

2 [l(ocus)] d(atus) d(ecreto) [d(ecurionum) Dessa[u, Alföldy.

(b) XVI 91 + supplement (October, 145)

diploma awarded to units

in Pannonia [infer]iore sub Fuficio Cornuto

(c) A.E. 1937, 180 (Aquincum, Pannonia Inferior)

Aesculapio, Ti(berius) Martius Castrensis med(icus) leg(ionis) II A(diutricis) sub Q(uinto) Fuficio Cornuto co(n)sule de(signato)

(d) IGR I 609 (Tomi, Moesia Inferior)

[Αὐτοκράτορι Τίτῳ Αἰλιῳ] Ἀδριανῷ Ἀυτοκρενῷ Εὐσεβεῖ
Σε[βαστ]ῷ καὶ [Μάρκῳ Αύρηλ]ῷ Κ[είσαρι]
Φ]ουφικίου Κο[ρούτοι]

(e) A.E. 1957, 266 (Troesmis, Moesia Inferior)

[.....] sub Fuficio Corn[u]to leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore), dedicante Q(uinto) Caecili[o] Reddito leg(ato) Aug(usti), T(itus) Fl(avius) Alexander vet(eranus) leg(ionis) V Mac(edonicae)

The two firm dates in the career of Fuficus Cornutus are the governorship of Pannonia Inferior in A.D. 145 (b), and the consulate in 147. The career is that of a vir militaris who, with the imperial backing which is evident in his candidature for the tribunate of the plebs, will have been promoted reasonably smoothly up the senatorial ladder, probably attaining the quaestorship, praetorship and consulate at the earliest age possible for a

plebian, or not long after. Thus he should have been legatus legionis c.141-143, legatus iuridicus c. 138-141, praetor c.137, quaestor c.132; his legionary tribunate should, therefore, fall in the late 120's or early 130's, and it is in this post that he was decorated. The name of the legion and campaign concerned are missing. There are two possible occasions, the bellum Iudaicum of A.D. 132-5 in which C. Popilius Carus Pedo, consul the same year as Cornutus was decorated, likewise as laticlave tribune, or the expeditio Britannica attested in the careers of M. Maenius Agrippa (D. 2735) and T. Pontius Sabinus (D. 2726 and Nr. 95). The dona, which certainly included at least one corona and one vexillum, are equal to, perhaps in excess of, the single corona and hasta awarded to Lollius Urbicus as an imperial praetorian legate in the Jewish war (Nr. 27). The exact scale of award cannot be restored with any confidence, for the restoration depends on the length of line of the inscription, which remains indeterminate.

20. L. FUNISULANUS VETTONIANUS

(a) III 4013 = D. 1005 (Andautonia, Pannonia Sup.) St. 74

L(ucio) Funisulanio I(ucii) f(ilio) Ani(ensi) Vettioniano
trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VI Vict(ricis), quaestori
provinciae Siciliae, trib(uno) pleb(is), praet(ori), leg(ato)
leg(ionis) IV Scythic(ae), praef(ecto) aerarii Saturni, curatori
viae Aemiliae, co(n)s(uli), VII(viro) epulonum, leg(ato) pro
pr(aetore) provinc(iae) Dalmatiae item provinc(iae) Fannoniae
item Moesiae superioris, donato ~~████████████████~~ bello Dacico
coronis IIII murali vallari classica aurea hastis puris IIII
vex(il)lis IIII -

(b) XVI 30 (September 3, 84)

..... equitibus et pedestribus qui militant in eis quinque et cohortibus decem et tribus quae ... sunt in Pannonia sub L. Funisulano Vettioniano

(c) XVI 31 (September 5, 35)

..... equites et pedites et sunt in Pannonia sub L. Funisulano
Vettoniano ...

(d) Tac. ann. XV 7

Vetttonianus as commander of IV Scythica A.D. 62

Domitian's Dacian wars began in A.D. 86 and were concluded with a triumph in 89. Vettonianus was doubtless decorated in his capacity as governor of Moesia Superior to which he transferred from Pannonia Inferior where he is attested in A.D. 84 and 85; (b) and (c). The province of Moesia bore the brunt of the fighting and in the course of the war, and as a result of it, was divided into two, Vettonianus becoming the first governor of the upper province. The award he received, four coronae, four hastae and four vexilla, is normal for a man of consular rank.

21. Q. GLITIUS ATILIUS AGRICOLA

(a) V 6977 = D. 1021a (Taurini, regio XI) St. 90

[Q(uinto) Glitio P(ublii)] f(ilio), Stel(latina) [Atilio] Agricolae
co(n)s(uli) II, [V]i[ro] epulonum, sodali Augustali
Claudiali, legat(o) pr(o) pr(aetore) imp(eratoris) Nervae
Caes(aris) Traian(i) Aug(usti) Ger(manici) Dacici provinc(iae)
Pannon(iae), donato ab eodem bello Dacico donis militaribus
corona murali vallari classic(a) aurea hast(is) puris IIII
vexillis IIII, legato pro pr(aetore) provinc(iae)
Belgic(ae) divi Nervae, leg(ato) leg(ionis) VI Ferrat(ae),
leg(ato) Hispan(iae) c[iterior(is)], praetori, [aedili curuli,
quaestori] di[vi] Vespasiani, trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis)]
I [Italicae] Xviro stlit(ibus) iudic(andis), seviro eq(uitum)
R(omanorum)]

(b) XVI 47 (November 19, 102)

.... equitibus et peditibus qui militant in alis tribus et
cohortibus quinque quae sunt in Pannonia sub Q. Glitio
Atilio Agricola

(c) XVI 48 (January 19, 103)

Q. Glitius Atilius Agricola cos. II

cf. also: V 6976, 6978, 6980 text similar to (a)
V 6974, 6975, 6979, 6981, 6982, 6983 done not mentioned

Q. Glitius Atilius Agricola is attested as governor of Pannonia on a military diploma dated to November 102 (b). It is in this capacity that he was decorated in Trajan's Dacian wars, receiving the normal award for a man of consular rank, four coronae, four hastae and four vexilla. The war in question must be the first, for by January 103 Agricola had left Pannonia to take up a second consulate (c).

22. P. GLITIUS GALLUS

XI 7492 = 3098 = D. 999

(Falerii, regio VII) St. 180

P(ublio) Gl[ili]tio P(ublii) [f(ilio)], Gallo co(n)s(uli),
IIIvir(o) a(ere) a(rgento) a(uro) [f(lando) f(erundo)],
sal(io) Palat(ino), quaestor[i] C]aesaris, praetori,
fla[m]ini Augu[stal]i, hasta pura donato per censuram
[a]b imp(eratore) Vespasiano Ca[e]sare Aug(usto) p(atre)
p(atriae) e[t Ti]to imp(eratore) Caesare [Au]g(usti) f(ilio)

No military posts are recorded in the career of Glitius Gallus so the fact that the decoration was awarded by Vespasian and Titus suggests that it was a reward, not for military service, but for adherence to the Flavian cause in A.D. 69. This would explain why there was only one hasta and none of the coronae and vexilla normally awarded to a senator. The award was made during the censorship of Vespasian and Titus in A.D. 73-74. There is no indication at what stage in Gallus' career the decoration was made, but it has been suggested that the award was linked with a grant of patrician status (FIR² G 185); if this was so the award must come very early indeed in the career, for Gallus was appointed salius Falatinus (a patrician priesthood) prior to his quaestorship. There is, however, no reason to suppose that Gallus was not patrician by birth, a fact which would explain the absence of a military tribunate.

23. M. HIRRIUS FRONTO NERATIUS FANSA

(a) A.E. 1968, 145 = JRS 1968, 170ff (Saepinum, regio IV)

[M(arcus) Hirrius -. f(ilius) F]ron[to Neratius Fansa co(n)s(ul)],
curator a[edium sacraru]m et oper[um locorumq(ue) publicorum,
adlectus ab] imp(eratore) Caesare Vesp[asiano Aug(usto) inter
pa]tricios a[b eodem donatus¹ coronis]murali
vallari [.....]IM[.....] censendo reg(ionis)
X, leg(atus) p[ro praetore imp(eratoris) Caes(aris)
Vespasiani Aug(usti) exercit]us qui in A[frica est²
X]V vir s(acris) f(aciundis), leg(atus) pr(o) pr(aetore)
im[p(eratoris) Caesaris Vespasiani Aug(usti) pro]vinciae
Ca[ppadociae]

1 [donatus hastis puris IV, vexillis IV, coronis IV] murali
vallari [classica aurea ..]

JRS

2 exercit]us qui in A[rmeniam Maiorem missus est]

JRS

(b) IGR III 125

(Comana, Cappadocia)

[I]εροπολη[τ]ῶν ἡ Βουλή [κ]α[ι] ο [δῆ]μος Μάρκος "Ιππιος
[Φ]ρ[όντ]ιον Νερά[τιον] Τίλνουν, πρεσβευτήν καὶ
ἀντ[τ]ίστρατηγον τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, τὸν [πάτρωνα], ἐπιμελήσεντος
τῆς ἀναστάσεως Ἰου(λίου) Ἀν[τωνίου] Μίτρα "Από τοῦ
πρυτάνεως, ἔτους . . .

(c) IGR III 223

(Sivri-Hissar, Galatia)

[Υπέρ σωτηρίας καὶ ἀνεργίας διαμονῆς Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος
Οὐεσπασίουνού Σεβαστοῦ, Ερχιερέως μεγίστου, δημαρχίκῆς
ἔξουσίας τὸ [δέκατον, τεμητοῦ, ὑπέτου τὸ ἔνατον,
ἀποδεδειγμένου τὸ δέκατον, πάτρὸς πίκτρίδος, καὶ [Αὐτοκράτορος
Τίτου Οὐεσπασιανού]ος Καίσαρος, Σεβαστοῦ οιοῦ, ὑπέτου
τὸ ἔβδομον, ἀποδεδειγμένου τὸ ὄγδοον, καὶ Δομιτιανοῦ
Καίσαρος, Σεβαστοῦ οιοῦ, ὑπέτου τὸ [πενττον,
ἀποδεδειγμένου τὸ εὐτὸν ἐπὶ Μ. Ἰπρίο[υ φρόντωνος
Νερατίου Τίλνου πρεσβευτοῦ καὶ αντιστρατήγου].

(d) Unpublished

(Xanthos, Lycia)

Fronto as legate of Lycia and Pamphylia

The career of Fronto as recorded in the inscription from Saepinum is not given fully or in chronological order. One reasonably firm date is the adlection inter patricios which should have taken place in A.D. 73-4, during the censorship of Vespasian and Titus. It seems possible that whatever function is implied by [.....] censendo reg. X, is also connected with the censorship. In A.D. 78-9 Fronto was governor of the Cappadocian complex (b) and (c), his successor to the post, A. Caesennius Gallus, having taken over the command by A.D. 80. Thus the command of the exercitus falls in the mid 70's. The Saepinum inscription seems to be divided into two parts, the first a list of honours won, the second a chronological list of praetorian and consular posts held. Thus the dona are recorded out of order and could, in theory,

belong to the any stage of the career, full details of which are not known. However, in practice, it is most likely that the decorations, like the adlection inter patricios, are to be associated with support for the Flavian cause in A.D. 69, in which case Fronto was a praetorian when he won them. If this association is correct the dona are unlikely to be on the regular senatorial scale restored by Torelli (JRS o.c.). Indeed, the senatorial decorations of the early Flavian period were a law unto themselves so that it is neither possible nor desirable to attempt a hypothetical reconstruction.

24. T. IULIUS MAXIMUS MANLIANUS

(a) XII 3167 = D. 1016 (Nemausus, Gallia Narbonensis) St. 67

T(ito) Iulio Sex(ti) f(ilio) Volt(inia) Maximo Ma[nliano]
Broccho Servilian(o) Aquulo Quadron[io] L(ucio) Servilio
Vatiae Cassio Cam[.....], leg(ato) Aug(usti) leg(ionis)
IIII Flaviae, leg(ato) Aug(usti) leg(ionis) I Adiut[r(icis)],
leg(ato) Aug(usti)] iuridico Hisp(aniae) Citerior(is)
Tarraconens(is), pr(aetori), a[ed(ili) cur(uli), q(uaestori)]
provinciae Hisp(aniae) Ulterioris Baeticae, don[ato in] bello
Dacico coronis murali et vallari h[astis puris] vexillo,
trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) V Macedonic(ae), seviro
[equitum] Rom(anorum) turm(a) I, Xviro stlitibus iudic[andis]
Calagurritani ex Hispania Citeriore patr[ono]

* hasta pura CIL

(b) XVI 164 (July 2, 110)

.... equitibus et peditibus qui militant in alis quattuor
et cohortibus decem quae ... sunt in Pannonie Inferiore sub
T(ito) Iulio Maximo Manliano

T. Iulius Maximus Manlianu was decorated only once in his career, while serving as tribune of V Macedonica. The Dacian war in question must be that of Domitian A.D. 86-80, for by A.D. 110 he had risen to the praetorian governorship of lower Pannonia (b) and was consul two years later. Prior to his Pannonian governorship Manlianu held two legionary commands, an unusual occurrence which is doubtless to be explained by the exigencies of the Dacian wars of Trajan. However, on this occasion no dona were received.

25. C. IULIUS THRASO ALEXANDER

(a) A.E. 1952, 220 (Ephesus, Asia)

(2 non-joining fragments)

[C(aio) Iulio Thraso Alexandro curatori rerum
publicarum] Nucerinorum et Spoletinorum, praef[lecto
alimentor]um, leg(ato) Au[g(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) prov(inciae)
.....] quaestori prov(inciae) Asiae(?), trib(uno) mil(itum)
leg(ionis) IIII Scythicae, donis militarib(us) donato a divo
Hadriano vexillo hastis puris duabus, IIIviro capitali,
C(aius) I[ulius Thraso Al]e[xa]nd[er filius]

(b) A.E. 1924, 75 (Ephesus, Asia)

Τῆς πρώτης καὶ μεγίστης τῆς μητροπόλεως τῆς
Ασίας καὶ διστάντης νεωκόρου τῶν Σεβαστῶν
Ἐφεσίων πόλεως ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἘΤΕΙΜΗΣΕΝ
Γ' Ιούλιον Θράσον Αλέξανδρον ταμίαν χεικιαρχὸν
λεγιῶνος δ. Σκυθικῆς, τριούμβουρα καππιτάλιν,
ἀναστήσαντος τὴν τειμὴν Οὐρδίου Ἀντονείνου
καὶ Θῶς ὑπέσχετο

If the identification of text (a) is correct, then the dona, which appear to be those of a legionary tribune, will have been won as tribune of III Scythica. This legion moved east with Corbulo and until the Severan period was stationed near Antioch; the campaign in which the decorations were won must, therefore, be an eastern one. It is unlikely to be Trajan's Parthian war since Claudius Maximus held the post of tribune of III Scythica at this period and was decorated as such (Nr. 14). This leaves the Jewish wars of Vespasian and Hadrian, and the Parthian war of Marcus and Verus. Petersen (PIR² I 600) suggests that the Vedius Antonius of text (b) is to be identified with P. Vedius Antonius who was consul in the early years of the reign of Pius; this being so the dona will best date to the bellum Iudaicum of Hadrian. The scale of award is impossible to determine since Hadrian did not follow the normal convention.

26. A. LARCIUS LEPIDUS

(a) X 6659 = D. 987

(Antium, regio I) St. 48

[A(ulo) Larcio A(uli) f(ilio) Lepido sevi]r(o) equit(um)
Rom[anorum turm(a)] VI*, Xvir(o) [st]litib(us) iudic(andis),
quaes[t(ori) pr(o) p]r(aetore) provinciae [C]retae et Cyrenar[um],
leg(ato) i]mp(eratoris) Vespasiani Caesaris Aug(usti) leg(ionis)
X Freten[s(is), donato] donis milit[aribus a]b imp(eratore)
Vespasiano Caesar[e Augusto et] T(ito) Caesare Aug(usti)
f(ilio) [b]ello Iudaico corona murali vallari aurea hastis
puris duab(us) vexillis duobus, tr(ibuno) pl(ebis), leg(ato)
provinc(iae) Ponti et Bithyniae, [C]aecinia A(uli) f(ilia)
Larga uxor et [La]rcia A(uli) f(ilia) Priscilla filia fecerunt.

* -- sevi]r. equit. Rom., [trib. mil. leg. - Ad]iut. CIL

(b) Inscr. Cret. 4, 292

(Gortynae, Crete)

Αὐλον Λέρκιον Κυρένα Λέπιδον Σουλτικιδόν, Αὐλον
Λέρκιον Γέλλου θίόν συκκλητικόν, ταμίαν εύτεβέστατον
καὶ γλυκύτατον θόν, Σουλτικίδα Τηλερώ ἡ μήτηρ
Ψηφισταρμένης τῆς κρατίστης Γόρτυνίων βουλῆς

(c) Josephus b.J. VI.4,3

(Titus' council of war)

Six of his chief staff officers were assembled, namely Tiberius Alexander, the prefect of the camp, Sextus Cerealis, Larcius Lepidus and Titus Phrygius, the respective commanders of the fifth, tenth and fifteenth legions, Fronto Haterius, prefect of the two legions from Alexandria and Marcus Antonius Iulianus, procurator of Judaea.

Larcius Lepidus was decorated as legate of X Fretensis which he commanded in the later stages of the Jewish war (c). The previous legate, M. Ulpius Traianus, is mentioned by Josephus in connection with the first campaign when Lepidus was, presumably, still in Crete. (b.J. III 7.31; 9.8; 10.3; IV 1.3). The sequence of posts held previous to the legionary command is abnormal. Firstly no military tribunate is recorded; the Corpus restoration of a tribunate in one of the Adiutrix legions is clearly impossible since neither of them had been created by the date at which Lepidus is supposed to have served in them. Secondly, he was promoted direct from quaestor to legate,

subsequently holding the tribunate of the plebs which, in normal circumstances, should have preceded the praetorian posts. This irregular sequence is to be explained by the pressures put on the government by the Civil war and the need for Vespasian to appoint to positions of responsibility men whom he could trust: Crete and Cyrene, as Tacitus points out, had quickly come over to allegiance to the Flavians (Tac. hist III.52). Since Lepidus was only of quaestorian rank at the time he commanded the legion it is not surprising to find that the scale of award he received, three coronae, two hastae and two vexilla is somewhat lower than the scale which became normal for a legionary legate of praetorian rank, though slightly in excess of the award of a tribune.

27. Q. LOLLIUS URBICUS

(a) VIII 6706 = D. 1065 = ILAlg. II 3605 (Tiddis, Numidia) St. 112

Q(uinto) Lollio M(arci) fil(io) Quir(ina) Urbico co(n)s(uli),
leg(ato) Aug(usti) provinc(iae) Germ(aniae) inferioris, fetiali,
leg(ato) imp(eratoris) Hadriani in expedition(e) Iudaica qua
donatus est hasta pura corona aurea, leg(ato) leg(ionis) X
Geminae, praet(ori) candidat(o) Caes(aris), trib(uno)
pleb(is) candidat(o) Caes(aris), leg(ato) proco(n)s(ulis)
Asiae, quaest(ori) urbis, trib(uno) laticlavio leg(ionis)
XXII Primigeniae, IIIIviro viarum curand(arum), patrono,
d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica)

(b) ILAlg. II 3446 (Caldis, Numidia)

Text substantially the same as (a)

Q. Lollius Urbicus participated in the Jewish war as legate, of praetorian rank, of the emperor Hadrian. The dona he received are on the much reduced Hadrianic scale, the single crown and hasta being less even than was awarded to the unknown legate of X Fretensis who was serving in his first praetorian appointment.

28. L. MINICIUS NATALIS

(a) II 4509 + 6145 = D. 1029 (Barcino, Tarragonensis) St. 89

L(uecius) Min[icius L(ueci) fil(ius) Gal(eria) Na]talis
co(n)s(ul), proco(n)s(ul) provinc(iae) [Africæ, sodalis
Augus]talis, leg(atus) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) divi
Traiani Far[thici et imp(eratoris) Traiani Ha]driani Aug(usti)
provinc(iae) Pannonia[e superioris, curator a]lvei Tiberis et
riparum et cloacar[um urbis, leg(atus) divi Traiani Parthici
leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae), leg(atus) divi Traia[ni Parthici
leg(ionis) VII Cl(audiae) doni]s donatus expeditione Dacic[a]
prima a[b eodem imperatore] corona vallari murali aure[a]
has[tis puris III vexillis III, 1]eg(atus) pr(o) pr(aetore)
provinc(iae) Africæ, pr(aetor), trib(unus) pleb(is), q(uaestor)
p[rov(inciae) III]i[r viarum curandarum -

(b) VI 31739

(Rome)

[L(ucio) Mini]c[i]o L(ucii) f(ilio) Gal(eria) Natali IIIIvir[o]
viar(um) cura]ndarum, q[u]aestori provinc(iae) [.....
tr(ibuno) pl(ebis)], praetori, leg(ato) [pr(o) pr(aetore)
provi]nc(iae) Af[ricæ, leg(ato) imp(eratoris) Caes(aris)
Nervae Traiani Aug(usti) le]g(ionis) V[II Cl(audiae)
p(iae) f(idelis) donis donato ab imp(eratore) Traiano
Aug(usto)] Germ(anico) Daci[co corona vallari murali aurea
h]astis pur[is III vexillis III, legato Aug(usti)
pr)o pr(aetore) leg(ionis) [III Aug(ustae), co(n)s(uli),
curatori alvei Tiberis et ri]pa[rum et cloacarum urbis

(c) VIII 22785 = A.E. 1894, 72 (Girba, Tripolitenia)

..... doni]s donato ex[peditione Dacica prima
.... h]astis puris III [vexillis] sodali Augusta[li
..... le]gato Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) [provinciae]
Pannoniae superi[oris] Memingitani -

(d) VIII 2478

(Oasis Nigrensi Maiorem, Numidia)

Imp(erator) Cae[s]ar divi N[ervae f(ilius) Nerva Tr]aianus
Augustus Germa[nicus Dacicus]s, po[ntifex] maximus,
trib(uniciae) pot(estatis) V[III c]o(n)s(ul) V, p(ater)
[p(atriae), dedicante] L(ucio) Minicio Natale 1[eg(ato)
1]eg(ionis) III Au[gustae] pro praetore]

A.D. 104/5

(e) XVI 64

..... equiti]bus et pedestibus qu[i militaverunt in alis
qu]inque et cohortibus [.....] quae sunt in Pa]nnonia
superiore sub Minicio Natale

A.D. 116

Minicius Natalis received military decorations in Trajan's first Dacian expedition in A.D. 101-2, in which he served as legate of a legion. The number of the legion he commanded is missing but can be restored as VII Claudia. Of those legions numbered from V to VIII (cf. (b)) only two, V Macedonica in Moesia Inferior and VII Claudia in Moesia Superior, were in a position to have participated in the Dacian wars; V Macedonica was commanded in the first campaign by Pompeius Falco (Nr. 30) which leaves VII Claudia as Natalis' command. Details of the award are incomplete; in addition to the three crowns attested in (a) and three hastae recorded in (c), either two or three vexilla could be restored.

29. L. NONIUS ASPRENAS

A.E. 1952, 232 = IRT 346 (Lepcis Magna, Africa)

Imp(eratore) Caesare divi Vespasiani f(ilio) Domitiano
Aug(usto) pontif(ice) max(imo), trib(uniciae) pot(estate) II,
imp(eratore) [III] p(atre) p(atriae), co(n)s(ule) VIIII,
L(ucius) Nonius L(ucii) f(ilius) Fom(ptina) Asprenas L(ucii)
Noni Asprenatis, VIIvir(i) epulonum, proco(n)s(ul)is
provinciae Africae III nepos, triumvir a(cre) a(rgento)
a(uro) f(lando) f(erundo), sevir salius Palatinus, quaestor
Caesaris Aug(usti), centurio equitum [R]omanorum, hastis
honoratus octo, vexillis IIII, coronis muralibus duabus
vallaribus dua[b]us aurea una, pr(aetor) inter cives et
peregrinos, legatus pro pr(aetore) provinc[ia]e Galateae
Paphlagoniae Pamphyliae Pisidiae, co(n)s(ul), VIIvir epulonum,
proco(n)s(ul) provinciae Africae, patronus municipii dedicavit
legate pro pr(aetore) M(arco) Cornelio Firmo

I.D. 83

The fixed points in the career of Nonius Asprenas are the governorship of Galatia in A.D. 69 (Tac. hist. II. 9) under Galba and the proconsulate of Africa in A.D. 83; the unnamed emperor to whom he was quaestor was presumably Nero. No military posts were held, the dona being mentioned in the middle of a career of purely civil posts; further, the unprecedented scale of the award suggests that the occasion was an abnormal one; the date must be a few years before 69, all of which indicates the Fisionian conspiracy of A.D. 65. The

magnitude of the award, far greater even than that which became standard for a man of consular rank can thus be explained partly by the circumstances of its winning and partly by the fact that no set scale of senatorial dona appears to have been in force by this date; the one other pre-Flavian inscription listing senatorial dona, that relating to L. Coiedius Candidus (Nr. 15), certainly does not conform to later practice.

30. POMPEIUS FALCO

(a) X 6321 = D. 1035

(Terracina, regio I) St. 86

Q(uinto) Roscio Sex(ti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Coelio Murenae
Silio Deciano Vibullo Pio Iulio Eurycli Herclano Pompeio
Falconi co(n)s(uli), XV vir(o) s(acris) f(aciundis),
proco(n)s(uli) provinc(iae) Asiae, leg(ato) pr(o) pr(aetore)
imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Traiani Hadriani Aug(usti)
provinc(iae) Brittanniae, leg(ato) pr(o) pr(aetore)
imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Nervae Traiani Aug(usti) Germanici
Dacici [pr]ovinc(iae) Moesiae inferior(is), curatori [via]e
Traianae et leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) provinc(iae)
[Iudeae e]t leg(ionis) X Fret(ensis), leg(ato) pr(o) pr(aetore)
prov(inciae) Lyciae [et Pamphyliae, leg(ato) leg(ionis) V
Macedonic(ae) [in bello Dacico donis militari]bus donato
[.....]a[...]

(b) III 12117 = D. 1036

(Budrum, Cilicia)

Q(uinto) Roscio Sex(ti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Coelio Po[mp]eio
Falconi decemviro stli[tibus] iudicandis, trib(uno) mil(itum)
leg(ionis) X F[ret(ensis)], q]uaestori, trib(uno) pleb(is),
pr(aetori) inter civ[es et] peregrinos, leg(ato) Aug(usti)
leg(ionis) V Maced(oniae), [le]g(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o)
pr(aetore) provinc(iae) Lyciae et Pam[ph]yliae, leg(ato)
Aug(usti) leg(ionis) X Fret(ensis) et leg(ato) pr(o)
pr(aetore) [pr]ovinciae Iudeae consularis, XVviro sacris
faciundis, curator(i) viae Traianae, leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o)
pr(aetore) prov(inciae) Moes(iae) Inf(erioris)
Τομπέιον Φύλκοντι Αὐλος Λιβέριος Καμερίνος καὶ Λιβέριος
Καμερίνος οὗτοῦ ἐκτοντάρκης λεγ. ἐ Μακεδονίκης τὸν
ἴδιον φίλον καὶ ἐυεργέτην ἐκ τοῦ ιδίου τεμῆς ἐνεκεν

(c) XVI 69

(July 17, 122)

..... equitibus et peditibus qui militaverunt in alis decem
et tribus et cohortibus triginta et septem quae sunt in
Britannia sub A(ulo) Platorio Nepote quinque et viginti
stipendis emeritis dimissis honesta missione per Pompeium
Falconem ...

(d) III 7537

(Tomi, Moesia Inferior)

Imp(eratori) Caesari divi Nervae f(ilio) N[er]vae Traiano
optimo Aug(usto) Ger(manico) Dac(ico) Parth(ico), pont(ifici)
max(imo), trib(unicias) po[t(estatis) X]XI imp(eratori) XII,
co(n)s(uli) VI, p(atri) p(atriae), respublica Tomit(anorum).
Q(uinto) Roscio Murena Coelio Po[mp(eio)] Falcone leg(ato)
Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore)

A.D. 116/7

Pompeius Falco was decorated as legate of V Macedonica; the details of the dona received and the campaign concerned are missing, but the latter can be restored as the first Dacian war of Trajan. Falco was tribune of the plebs in 97 or shortly afterwards (Pliny, Ep. I.23) and legate of Judaea c. 107 (Pliny Ep. 7.22; Mommsen, Hermes 3, 51). Thus the legionary command should fall in the very early years of the second century.

31. Q. POMPEIUS FALCO SOSIUS PRISCUS

(a) VI 31753

(Rome)

[Q(uinto) Pompeio Senecioni Roscio Murenae Coelio
Sex(to) Iulio Frontino Silio Deciano C(aio) Iulio
Eurycli Herculaneo L(ucio) Vibullio Pio Augustano
Alpino Bellicio Sollerti Iulio Apro Duxenio Proculo Rutiliano
Rufino [Silio Valenti Valerio Nigro Cl(audio) Fusco Saxae]
Amyntiano [Sosio Prisco co(n)s(uli), proco(n)s(uli)]
provinciae [Asiae, pontifici, sodali Hadrianali, sodali]
Antoniniano [..... comiti Mar]ci Antonini [Aug(usti)
..... d]onis mi[litaribus donato ...

(b) XIV 3609 = D. 1104

(Tibur, regio IV)

Q(uinto) Pompeio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Senecioni Roscio
Murenae Coelio Sex(to) Iulio Frontino Silio Deciano C(aio)
Iulio Eurycli Herculaneo L(ucio) Vibullio Pio Augustano
Alpino Bellicio Sollerti Iulio Apro Duxenio Proculo
Rutiliano Rufino Silio Valenti Valerio Nigro Cl(audio)
Fusco Saxae Uryntiano Sosio Prisco, pontifici, sodali
Hadrianali, sodali Antoniniano Veriano, salio collino,
quaestori candidato Aug(ustorum), legato pr(o) pr(aetore)
Asiae, praetori, consuli, proconsuli Asiae sortito,
praefecto alimentor(um), XX viro monetali, seviro,
praef(ecto) feriarum Latinarum -

(c) VI 1490 = D. 1106

(Rome)

Q(uintus) Pompeius Falco Sosius Priscus c(larissimus) v(ir),
pontifex, praetor designatus Q(uinto) Pompeio Quirina Sosio
Prisco proavo, qui vixit annis LXII mens(is) VIII d(iebus)
XIII in Praesente II co(n)s(ule), sanctissimo viro et
fortissimo, somnio monitus pronepos piissimo et domus sua
conditori religiosissimo consecravit

A.D. 180

Q. Pompeius Sosius Priscus died in A.D. 180 (c) at the age of 62, having been consul ordinarius in A.D. 169. His career was altogether an unmilitary one, so that the military decorations are most plausibly restored as having been won as comes of the emperor in one of the campaigns of the 160's and 170's. Marcus did not go east for the Parthian war, which was conducted by Verus, but he participated in both of the German wars, the one which began in A.D. 167 and ended in 175, and the second which was brought to a close by Commodus following the death of Marcus in A.D. 180. Either campaign could have provided the occasion for the dona won by Sosius Priscus, though, since he will have been proconsul of Asia late in the 170's, the bellum Germanicum primum is the more likely.

32. T. POMPONIUS PROCULUS VITRASIUSS POLLIO

VI 1540 = 31675 = D. 1112

(Rome) St. 127

[T(ito) Pomponio Proculo Vitrasio Pollioni, co(n)s(uli) II,
amico Aug]ustorum, comit[i M(arci) Antonini et L(uci) Ver]i
Aug(ustorum) expeditio[nis primae Germ]anicae, item comiti
[M(arci) Antonini et Com]modi Aug(ustorum) expedit[ionis
Germanicae Sar]maticae, bis donis m[ilitaribus donato
cor]onis muralib[us] II vallar(ibus) II, aur(eis) II c]las[sicis
II, hastis puris VIII, vexillis VIII,* proco(n)s(uli)
Asiae, leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) Hisp(aniae)
Citerioris, leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) Moesiae
Inf(erioris) pontif(ici), s]odalii Antonin[iano, praef(ecto)
alimento]rum, praetori, qu[aestori, III vir(o) monetali] a(ere)
a(rgento) a(uro) f(lando) f(eriundo), marito A[nniae Fundaniae
Faustinae] imp(eratoris) Caesaris M(arci) [Antonini Aug(usti)
et div]ae Faustinae Piae pa[truelis cognatae Commodi]
Aug(usti). [Huic senatus] auctoribus im[peratoribus Antonino
et] Commodo Aug(ustis) G[ermanicis Sarmati]cis statuas duas
u[nam habitu milita]ri in foro divi Tra[iani, alteram habi]tu
civili in pron[ao aedis divi Pii pon]endas cen[suit].

* bis donis m[ilitaribus donato cor]onis muralibus II
vallaribus II, aur(eis) II hastis puris IIII, vexillis IIII]

CIL.

The career is restored from other texts relating to Vitrasius Pollio. For full references cf. PIR P 558.

Vitrasius Pollio was decorated twice during the northern wars of Marcus, Verus and Commodus, on both occasions when serving as imperial comes. The first decoration was won in the period 168-169 during the initial stages of the first German war and before the death of Verus. The second occasion was apparently the expeditio Germanica secunda in which both Marcus and Commodus participated, leaving Rome for the front in August 178. Stein (Moesien 75) dates this second occasion to the later stages of the first German war, 172-175 but there is no conclusive evidence to show that Commodus accompanied his father on this occasion.

Full details of the dona are missing, but by analogy with the standard decoration of the consular an award in duplicate should include eight hastae and eight vexilla. The Corpus restoration excluding a corona classica is dubious. The letter which Henzen read as the H of has[tis] must be either an I or an L (there is no trace of a central cross-bar), and therefore, in the present context, most probably an L. There is, further, a slight trace of a letter in front of the 'L' which could be the very edge of a C.

33. M. PONTIUS LAELIANUS LARCIUS SABINUS

VI 1497 + 1549 = D. 1094 + 1100 (Rome) St. 121

M(arco) Pontio M(arci) f(ilio) Pup(inia) Laeliano Larcio
Sabino co(n)s(uli), pontifici, sodali Antoniniano Veriano,
fetiali, leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) prov(inciae)
Syriae, leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) prov(inciae)
Pannon(iae) super(ioris), leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o)
pr(aetore), prov(inciae) Pannon(iae) infer(ioris), comiti
divi Veri Aug(usti) donato donis militarib(us) bello
Armeniaco et Parthico ab imp(eratore) Antonino Aug(usto) et
a divo Vero Aug(usto) [coron(a)] mu[rali] vallari clas]sica
aur[ea hastis puris IIII vexillis IIII comiti

imp(eratoris) Anton]ini Aug(usti) et divi Veri bello Germanic(o),
item comiti imp(eratoris) Antonini Aug(usti) Germanici Sarmatici,
leg(ato) leg(ionis) I Miner(viae), curatori civit(atis) Araus(ionis)
prov(inciae) Galliae Narb(onensis), trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis)
VI Victr(icis) cum qua ex Germ(ania) in Brittan(nia) transiit,
IIII vir(o) viar(um) curandar(um), huic senatus auctore M(arco)
Aurelio Antonino Aug(usto) Armeniac(o) Medic(o) Parthic(o) maximo
Germ(anico) Sarmat(ico) statuam poni habitu civili in foro divi
Traiani pecunia publica censuit.

For the identification of the two fragments as belonging to the same career cf. E. Birley in Carn. Jb., 1957, 11f.

Larcius Sabinus served on three occasions as comes to the emperors Verus, Marcus and Commodus in the wars of the 160's and 170's, these appointments being inserted in the career inscriptions completely out of sequence between the governorships and lower commands which are recorded in reverse chronologica order. Sabinus was tribune of VI Victrix at the time of its transfer to Britain (A.D. 122), legate of Pannonia from 146-149 (XVI 178, 96, 97) and of Syria in December 153 (A.E. 1939, 179). If he was aged twenty at the time of his tribunate he will have been nearly 60 when he accompanied Verus to the Parthian war, earning dona on the consular scale of four coronae and (probably) four hastae and four vexilla.

34. C. POPILIUS CARUS PEDO

XIV 3610 = D. 1071

(Tibur, regio IV) St. 109

C(aio) Popilio C(ai) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Caro Pedoni
co(n)s(uli), VII viro epulon(um), sodali Hadrianali,
legato imp(eratoris) Caesaris Antonini Aug(usti) Pii pro
pr(aetore) Germaniae super(ioris) et exercitus in ea
tendentis, curatori oper(um) publicor(um), praf(ecto)
aerari Satur(ni), curatori viar(um) Aureliae veteris et
novae Corneliae et Triumphalis, legato legionis X
Fretensis a cuius cura se excusavit, praetori, tribuno plebis,
quaestori) divi Hadriani Aug(usti), in omnibus honoribus
candidato imperator(is), trib(uno) laticlavio leg(ionis)
III Cyrenaicae, donato donis militaribus a divo Hadriano
ob Iudaicum expeditionem, X viro stlitibus iudicandis -

At the time of the bellum Iudaicum of Hadrian, III Cyrenaica was stationed in Arabia, whether it had moved, early in the Hadrianic period, from Egypt. Part,

at least of the legion was transferred to Judaea to take part in the Jewish war as is attested by this inscription and that relating to C. Nummius Constans (Nr.179), a centurion of III Cyrenaica, who was decorated on the same occasion.

35. L. RAGONIUS URINATIUS LARCIUS QUINTIANUS

(a) VI 1502 = D. 1124 (Rome) St. 136

L(ucio) Ragonio L(ucii) f(ilio) Pap(iria) Urinatio
Larcio Quintiano co(n)s(uli), sodali Hadrianali,
leg(ato) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) donis milit(aribus)
donato ab imp(eratore) ~~Commodo~~ Antonino Aug(usto),
proco(n)s(uli) prov(inciae) Sardin(iae), iuridico
per Apul(iam), praef(ecto) f(rumenti) d(andi), praet(ori),
aed(ili) pl(ebis), q(uaestori) pr(o) pr(aetore)
provinc(iae) Africæ, seviro

(b) VI 1503 (Rome)

Text substantially the same as (a)

(c) V 2112 (Tarvisium, regio X)

Text substantially the same as (a)

Legio XIII Gemina was stationed, from early in the second century, at Carnuntum in Pannonia Superior, so the campaign in which it participated under Commodus is presumably to be equated with the bellum Germanicum secundum, begun by Marcus and Commodus in A.D. 175 and brought to a close by Commodus after the death of Marcus in A.D. 180. The dona, won as legate of the legion, are not given in detail.

36. L. ROSCIUS AELIANUS MAECIUS CELER

XIV 3612 = D. 1025 (Tibur, regio IV) St. 76

L(ucio) Roscio M(arci) f(ilio) Qui(rina) Aeliano Maecio
Celeri co(n)s(uli), proco(n)s(uli) provinc(iae) Africæ,
pr(aetori), tr(ibuno) pl(ebis), quaest(or) Aug(usti),
Xvir(o) stlitib(us) iudic(andis), trib(unus) mil(itum)
leg(ionis) IX Hispan(æ), vexillarior(um) eiusdem in
expeditione Germanica, donato ab imp(eratore) Aug(usto)
militarib(us) donis corona vallari et murali vexillis
argenteis II hastis puris II, salio, C(aius) Vecilius
C(ai) f(ilius) Pal(atina) Probus amico optimo l(ocus)
d(atus) s(enatus) c(onsulto)

L. Roscius Celer was suffect consul in A.D. 100 (VI 451), from which it follows that the unnamed emperor connected with the German expedition must be Domitian. IX Hispana was stationed at this period in Britain, whence the detachment commanded by Celer had been sent to the Rhine. Tacitus in his account of the campaigning of the sixth season of Cn. Iulius Agricola's governorship in Britain (A.D. 83, the same year as the outbreak of the Chattan war), draws attention to the particular weakness of the ninth legion which he describes as maxime invalida (Agricola 26). All the British legions are known to have been reduced in strength at this period, for a vexillation from each is attested under the command of Velius Rufus (Nr. 207) and again on tile stamps from Mirebeau; IX Hispana was apparently the weakest of all because it had sent two vexillations to Germany, the one commanded by Celer, the other by Rufus. Celer's decorations, two coronae, two hastae and two vexilla, are normal for one of his rank.

37. -. SATRIUS SEP [...]

X 135 = D. 2719

(Potentia, regio III) St. 71

[...] S]atrio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Hor(atia) Sep [.....] to
IIIIVir(o) viarum cur[anda]rum, tribuno militum l[eg(ionis)]
secundae Adiutricis p(iae) f(idelis), donis [mili]taribus
bello Suebico it[em Sar]matico corona murali coro[na]
va]llari hastis puris duobus vex[ill(is) ar]genteis duobus,
optioni tribun[or(um) le]gionum quinq(ue), quaest(or) pro
[pr(aetore) pr]ovinciae Cretae et Cyren[aic(ae), tr]ib(uno)
plebis, praetori, [pa]tronon minicip[ii ex] testamento fili
eius [l(ocus)] d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

The bellum Sueicum et Sarmaticum in which dona were received should, by analogy with the career of Caesennius Sospes (Nr. 7), be the campaign of Hadrian in A.D. 118. II Adiutrix was stationed at this period in Moesia Superior and was therefore geographically in a position to have participated in the suppression of trouble on the middle Danube. The dona are normal for a legionary tribune, and are not on the reduced scale which Hadrian later introduced.

38. Q. SOSIUS SENECIO

VI 1444 = D. 1022

(Rome) St. 105

..... imp(erator) Caesar Nerva Traian[us Aug(ustus)] Germanicus] Dacicus gentem Dacor(um) et regem Decebalum bello superavit sub eodem duce leg(ato) pro pr(aetore) ab eodem donato hastis puris VIII vexillis VIII coronis muralib(us) II vallaribus II classicis II auratis II, leg(ato) pro pr(aetore) provinciae Belgicae, leg(ato) leg(ionis) I Minerviae, candidato Caesaris in praetura et in tribunatu pleb(is), quaestori provinciae Achaiae, IIII viro viarum curandarum, huic senatus auctore imp(eratore) Traiano Aug(usto) Germanico Dacico triumphalia ornament(a) decrevit statuamq(ue) pecun(ia) public(a) ponend(um) censuit.

cf. C.P. Jones, Sura and Senecio. JRS LX (1970), 98 ff.

The dona are those of a consular decorated twice, presumably once in each of the Dacian wars of Trajan; details of this part of the career are missing. The name of the senator concerned is a matter of conjecture, the biggest single indication of identity being the reference at the end of the text to a statue and triumphal decorations. There are two possible candidates. Dio informs us (LXVIII 15.3; 16.2) that L. Licinius Sura, Q. Sosius Senecio, A. Cornelius Palma and Publius Celsus all received from Trajan the honour of a public statue; the last two can be ruled out since neither participated in both Dacian wars as did the ignotus (cf. PIR² C. 1412, PIR III P. 782). The cursus attested in the Rome inscription is a perfectly normal one for a plebian senator, a vir militaris following an 'imperial' career, abnormal only in the omission of the legionary tribunate. The promotion is smooth with no time wasted between jobs, so that one would expect the governorship of Belgica to be followed immediately by the consulate, leading directly to an imperial consular governorship in which post the ignotus should have received his first set of decorations, in A.D. 101/2. A hypothetical timetable for the career is as follows:

III vir v.c.	c. 82
trib. mil. leg.	c. 83-85
quaest. prov. Achaia	c. 86

trib. pleb. cand.	c. 90/91
praet. cand.	c. 92/3
leg. leg. I Min.	c. 94-96
leg. prov. Belg.	c. 97-99
cos.	c. 99
leg. prov. []	c. 100-103
leg. pr. pr.	c. 104-106

As Jones (o.c.) points out, this hardly fits the evidence regarding the career of Licinius Sura who already in 85/86 was 'successful and applauded' and who by A.D. 102 had attained a second consulate (unfortunately the date of the first consulate is unknown). Q. Sosius Senecio, little of whose career is known but who was cos. ord. in A.D. 99, would fit better the career of the unknown. Jones discusses the identification in some detail but he complicates his argument by the mistaken belief that Sura served at some time as governor of Germania Inferior. This belief is based on an inscription from Brohtahl set up by one Celsus, 7 sin. ped. et commiliton[es s]in. Lic. Surae leg. (17 Ber. R.G.K. (1927) 83, Nr. 251). However, it is clear from the career of Ti. Claudius Maximus (Nr. 148) that legati legionum also had singulares, so the Brohtahl text proves only that Sura held a command in Germania Inferior, not that the command was a governorship.

39. C. VETTIUS SABINIANUS IULIUS HOSPES

(a) A.E. 1920, 45 = ILA 281 (Thuburbo Maius, Africa)

C(aio) Vettio C(ai) fil(io) Volt(inia) Sabiniano Iulio
Hospiti co(n)s(uli), sodali Titio, leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o)
pr(aetore) provinciar(um) III Daciarum et Delmatiae, curatori
aedium sacrar(um) item r(ei) p(ublicae) Puteolanorum,
praepositus vexillationibus ex Illyrico missis ab
imp(eratore) divo M(arco) An[to]nino ad tutelam urbis, donis
donato a[b] eodem imp(eratore) ob expeditionem Germ(anicam)
et Sarm(aticam) corona murali vallari itemq(ue) aurea
hastis puris duab(us) vexillis totidem, leg(ato) Aug(usti)
pr(o) pr(aetore) Pannoniae Inferioris, praef(ecto) aerari
Saturni, leg(ato) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) cum iurisdicatu
Pannoniae Superioris, leg(ato) Aug(usti) rationibus p^utandis
trium Galliarum, leg(ato) Aemiliae Liguriae, leg(ato)

Aug(usti) ad ordinandos status insularum Cycladum, legato provinciae Asiae, praetori, trib(uno) pleb(is), quaestori, translato in amplissimum ordinem ab imp(eratore) divo T(ito) Antonino, trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) I Itali(c)ae, praef(ecto) cohortis II Commagenorum.

(b) Dio LXXII. 3

Sabinianus as governor of Dacia, A.D. 180.

The German and Sarmatian war of Marcus dates to the years 167 to 175, during which time Sabinianus held two different commands in the area of the fighting, as legate of XIIII Gemina with jurisdiction over Pannonia Superior and as governor of Pannonia Inferior. A terminus post quem is provided by the date of the foundation of III Italica, created by Marcus in A.D. 165 in advance of his campaigns across the upper Danube (RE XII 1299 f; A.E. 1956, 123), of which Sabinianus must have been one of the first, if not the first commander. The terminus ante quem is the command of the vexillations from Illyricum, doubtless to be connected with the revolt of Avidius Cassius which followed immediately upon the conclusion of the German war. Sabinianus was thus of praetorian rank when he received dona which consisted of three coronae, two hastae and two vexilla.

40. ----- FIRMUS

XI 1834 = D. 1000

(Arretium, regio VII) St. 59

.....] f(ilio) Pom(ptina) Firmo [.....]c, tr(ibuno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) IIII [Scyth(icae) vi]c(enti) leg(ati) Aug(usti) Vesp(asiani), q(uaestori) Aug(usti), orn(amentis) [pr]aetoricis a senatu anctorib(us) [im]peratorib(us) Vesp(asiano) et Tito adlect(o), [ab] imperator(ibus) d(onis) d(onato) coron(is) III aur(ea) [mur(ali) vall(ari)]* hast(is) pur(is) III, praetor(i).

* ab eisd(em) i)mperator(ibus) d(onis) d(onato) coron(is) II aur(ea) [mur(ali) classic]a.

D.

The early career and honours awarded to Firmus clearly date to the Civil war period and the first few years of the reign of Vespasian; it follows that the dona are in some way connected with support of the Flavian cause in 69.

There were, at this period, two fourth legions of which Firmus could, in theory, have been tribune, IV Macedonica in Germany, IV Scythica in Syria. However, the former fought on behalf of Vitellius so that the restoration suggested by Domaszewski (Rangordnung² 184, 264) of an extraordinary command in the Syrian legion is much more feasible. IV Scythica was one of the legions of Syria which, under the governor Mucianus, supported from the first the Flavians. Firmus' command might plausibly be explained as dating to the year 69 when Mucianus marched westwards from Syria winning support for Vespasian and accompanied perhaps by the legate of IV Scythica. Firmus subsequently became quaestor Augusti (the Augustus being Vespasian) and was honoured with ornamenta praetoria and dona militaria. The ornamenta are best interpreted as the trappings of the praetorship, the honour without the reality of the command which he was probably too young to hold. He later became praetor, though without undertaking any of the posts which would normally fall between quaestorship and praetorship. The dona comprised three coronae and three hastae but no vexilla, an unusual combination which no doubt reflects the abnormalities of the period to which it belongs. Dessau restored the three crowns as aurea, muralis and classica; however the award of a corona classica to a non-consular is entirely unparalleled, even in the Civil war period. Since the final letter of classica on which the restoration is based is itself, in part, restored, the reading must be viewed with some suspicion.

41. UNKNOWN

II 3788

(Liria, Tarragonensis) St. 153

L LO LA
I V L A ANDISL
PROVINC AQVITANIA
C O S MVRA
APEICEI SSIC

CIL:

line i. tribuno laticladio
ii. X viro stlitibus iudicandis ... legato Augusti
iii. provinciae Aquitaniae
iv. donato coronis murali vallari etc.

42. UNKNOWN

III 14387 d. = IGLS VI 2775

(Heliopolis, Syria) St. 97

..... tri]b(uno) mi[l(itum) leg(ionis) quaestor(i)
prov(inciae) [.....] praet(ori) p[eregrino (?)
..... legat]o leg(ionis) IIII S[cythic(ae)
leg(ato) Au]g(usti) (or) le]g(ato) pro pr(aetore) pr[ovinc(iae)
..... adlect]o inter c[omites (or) c[onsulares Augusti
..... ab imp(eratore) Caes(are)] Nerva Traiano
[Aug(usto) a]b eodem imp(eratore) Parth[ico
bello] donis militar(ibus) do[nato leg(ato)
pr(o) pr(aetore) imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Nervae Tr]aiani
Aug(usti) Germ(anici) Da[c(ici) Parth(ici) prov(inciae)
.....] item leg(ato) pr(o) pr(aetore) eius(dem) [prov(inciae)
imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Traiani Hadriani Aug(usti)]
Syriae P[hoenices Commagene cen]suit

Restoration proposed by J.-P. Rey-Coquais, IGLS VI 2775,
incorporating III 14387 w.

..... tri]b(uno) mi[l(itum) quaest(ori) pro p]r(aetore)
prov(inciae) praet(ori) p[eregrino) or p(raeposito)
[..... legat]o or praeposit]o leg(ionis) IIII S[cyth(icae)
b]ello [..... le]g(ato) or leg(ato) Au]g(usti) pro
pr(aetore) pr[ovi]nc[iae] adlect]o inter c[omite]s
Au]g(usti) ab imp(eratore) Caes(are)] Nerva Traiano
[Aug(usto) a]b eodem imp(eratore) Parth(ico) [bello
....] donis militar(ibus) do[nato leg(ato) pr(o)
pr(aetore) imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Nervae Tr]aiani Aug(usti)
Germ(anici) Da[c(ici) provinciae] item leg(ato)
pro pr(aetore) eius [provinciae] Syriae P[hoenices Commagene ..
..... c]ensuit.

Restoration proposed by A. von Premerstein, A.E. 1934, 177,
incorporating III 14387 w.

[C(aio) Iulio Quadrato Basso tri]b(uno) m[l(itum)
leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae), III vir(o) a(uro) a(rgento)
a(eri) f(lando) f(erundo), leg(ato) prop]r(aetore) prov[inciae
Cretae et Cyren(aicae), aedili cur(uli) ?] praet(ori)
p[eregr(ino) ?, leg(ato) Aug(usti) leg(ionis) XI Cl(audiae)
p(iae) f(idelis), praeposit]o leg(ionis) IIII S[cyth(icae)
b]ell[o Dac(ico) et vex XII Fulm(inatae), le]g(ato)
pro pr(aetore) pr[ovi]nc[iae] Iudeae et leg(ionis) X Fret(ensis),
adlect]o inter c[omite]s Au]g(usti) exped(itione) Dacic(a) II
ab imp(eratore) Caes(are)] Nerva Traiano [Aug(usto)
Germ(anico) Dacico Parthico, praeposito a]b eodem imp(eratore)
Parth[ico bello leg(ionibus) III Gall(icae) XIII
Gem(inae) et] donis militarib(us) do[nato bis? leg(ato) pro
pr(aetore) imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) Nervae Tr]aiani Aug(usti)
Germ(anici) Da[cici Parthici provinciae Cappadociae et
Galatiae] item leg(ato) pro pr(aetore) eius[dem imp(eratoris)
Caes(aris) Nervae Traiani Aug(usti) prov(inciae)] Syriae P[hoenices
Commagene. Huic senatus c]ensuit, M[aximo principe imp(eratore)
Caes(are) Nerva Traiano Aug(usto) Germ(anico) Dacico Parthico
auctore, statuam in foro Aug(usti) pecun(ia) publ(ica) ponendam]

Insufficient remains of this inscription to reconstruct in detail the career to which it appertains, but enough is extant to give a broad general outline and date. The cursus is clearly that of a senator, the posts being listed in direct chronological order (except perhaps for priesthoods which may have been mentioned at the beginning). A legionary tribunate led to a provincial quaestorship and, about five years later, to a praetorship. The legionary command, probably as legatus but just possibly as praepositus, followed by the governorship of an unknown praetorian province will have brought the ignotus to the consulate. Mommsen restored at this point adlecto inter c[on]sulares though subsequent editors have preferred adlecto inter c[on]sulites. Whichever is the case the ignotus was presumably of consular rank when decorated by Trajan in the Parthian war (he will therefore have received four coronae, hastae and vexilla), and was certainly holding a consular governorship by the time of Trajan's death. Premerstein identified this text fragmentary with the career of C. Iulius Quadratus Bassus which is known in some detail from an inscription from Pergamon (A.E. 1933, 268 = IGR II 338). This dubious identification has been challenged by the editor of IGLS who nevertheless retained some of the restorations suggested by Premerstein although their validity rests largely on the career being that of Bassus. For example, fragment III 14387 w., as incorporated by Premerstein into his text, makes little sense in that of IGLS, for it presupposes the participation of IIII Scythica in a war prior to the bellum Parthicum and, on Rey-Coquais' dating, at the turn of the first and second centuries. This dating rests on the supposition that the adlection inter comites belongs to the Dacian wars, a notion which again springs from the Premerstein restoration. Rey-Coquais also retains the extraordinary command of unknown units as the post held during the Parthian war, a command for which, having discarded the identification with Bassus, there is no evidence whatsoever. Further, this supposed command is followed by the governorship of Syria,

held within the lifetime of Trajan, though this is clearly impossible since the fasti of Syria are complete for this period, Quadratus Bassus being followed by P. Aelius Hadrianus (both within the period of the Parthian wars) who in turn is replaced by L. Catilius Severus, immediately upon the accession of Hadrian. Clearly the ignotus did govern Syria, but the date must be pushed a few years later; possibly he continued to hold the command he had on the death of Trajan for a short while under Hadrian, only then ^{to} be transferred to Syria.

43. UNKNOWN

V 36

(Pola, regio X) St. 162

[..... Xvir(o) stliti]b(us) iud(icandis), trib(uno) mil(itum)
le[g(ionis)] IIIvir(o) viar(um) curan[dar(um)]
..... ve]xill(is) hast[a] pura, quae[st(ori)]

44. UNKNOWN

V 7165

(incertum, regio XI) St. 35

[..... donis donat(o) ab Ti(berio) Claud[io Caes(are)]
Aug(usto) corona aur]ea classica val[lari]
... coh]ort(e) amicorum [..... ho]spitium cum leg(ione)
v[..... tab]ula argent(ea) ae[....

The corona classica included among the dona indicates that the man in question was, in all probability, a consular when decorated. By analogy with later careers the dona could be restored as four coronae, four hastae and four vexilla, though there is no guarantee that this scale would apply at this period since the only inscription which gives in detail the awards received by a senator in the Claudian era attests a scale very different from that which became standard from, at latest, the Flavian period (Nr. 15). The fact that the ignotus was a member of the cohors amicorum suggests that he may perhaps have accompanied the emperor in campaign as comes - though this does not necessarily follow - in which case the war in question would be the bellum Britannicum.

45. UNKNOWN

VIII 12536 = D. 988

(Carthago, Africa Procos.) St.50

....] hic in omnibus honoribus candidatus] Caesarum [fuit ..
....] huic imp(erator) T(itus) Cae[s(ar) divi f(ilius) Vespasianus
Aug(ustus)] triumphaturus [de Iudeis donavit donis] coronis
muralibus coronis vallaribus coronis aure[is

Vespasian celebrated only one triumph, that over the Jews, and it is doubtless on this occasion that the man in question received his decorations. The size of the award is no longer extant, though the fact that it included at least two mural and two gold crowns led Mommsen to suggest that there were two separate awards, one in the bellum Iudaicum, the other during earlier campaigning in Armenia under Ti. Plautius Silvanus Aelianus (XIV 3608 = D. 986). Schmidt also thought that there were two awards, but he assigned them to two campaigns in Judaea (Rhen. Mus. 1889, 483). Either of these hypotheses is possible but neither is really necessary since the senatorial dona of the early Flavian period were irregular and unpredictable (supra p.41). For example, Nonius Asprenas received five coronae, eight hastae and four vexilla. The identity of the unknown is a matter of conjecture, but the two most likely candidates are Sex. Vettulenus Civica Cerealis and M. Tittius Frugi, both of whom commanded legions in the Jewish war - V Macedonica and XV Apollinaris respectively - and subsequently rose to the consulate (cf. PIR III 208, 352).

46. UNKNOWN

VIII 25422

(Hippo Diarrhytus, Africa Procos.)

....] prov(inciae)[.....]tr(ibuno) mil(itum) [leg(ionis)]
III Aug(ustae) [.....] hastis p[uris] coron[is]

47. UNKNOWN

IX 2849

(Histonium, regio IV) St.128

..... sodali] Aug(ustali), XV [viro s(acris) f(aciundis)

..... bello G]erm(anico) imp(eratore) [.....]
vexil(lo) argent(eo) [.....]urum esset ut [...]

[..... cui bello G]erm(anico) imp[..... coronam muralem
hastam puram] vexil(lum) argent[eum donavit cum ann]orum
esset

CIL

The combination of awards restored in the Corpus is a most unlikely one for a senator, being lower than any attested in any period but the Hadrianic. The smallest recorded award for a laticlave tribune is the two coronae, two hastae and one vexillum which T. Iulius Maximus Manlianus won in Domitian's Dacian war, and it is perhaps the same scale which should be restored in this case. Steiner dated the dona to the German war of Marcus and Verus, but gave no reason for his dating; the decorations could equally well belong to any of the other German wars which took place at intervals throughout the first and second centuries.

48. UNKNOWN

IX 3380 = D. 974

(Capestrano, regio IV) St. 36

[..... trib(uno)] mil(itum) leg(ionis) V Alaудae [donis]
militarib(us) donato a Ti(berio) Claudio [Caes(are) Aug(usto)
q(uaestori), t]r(ibuno) pl(ebis), pr(aetori), testament(o)
fieri iuss[it]

Legio V Alaудae was stationed, in the Claudian period, at Vetera in Germania Inferior. The dona must, therefore, have been won during the campaigning on the Rhine in A.D. 41 when P. Gabinius Secundus inflicted a defeat on the Cauchi (for which he took the name Cauchius), and Sulpicius Galba overcame the Chatti (Dio LX, 8.7; Suet. Claud, XIV.3), as a result of which Claudius was saluted imperator.

49. UNKNOWN

XI 6339

(Pisaurum, regio VI) St. 114

[..... leg(ato) leg(ionis) X F]ret(ensis) donat(o) donis
[ab imp(eratore) Caes(are) H]adriano hasta pura [et
coronis mu]rali vallar[i ob bellum Iudaicum, p]raetori,
[tr(ibuno) pleb(is)? qu]ae[st(ori), sevir(o) eq(uitum)]
R(omanorum) turma[e t]riu[m]viro] cap(italis) -

The name of the legate of X Fretensis at the time of the Jewish war is not known. The dona, awarded by Hadrian, are on a much reduced scale.

50. UNKNOWN

XII 3169

(Nemausus, Gallia Narbonensis) St. 103

.....] hastis puris IIII v[exillis IIII, legato] imp(eratoris)
Caes(aris) Nerv(ae) Tra[iani Aug(usti) Germanici] Dacici
Parthici p(atris) p(atriae)[.....] leg(ato)] divi
Nervae et im[p(eratoris) Caes(aris) Nervae Traiani] optimi
Aug(usti) Germ(anici) [leg(ionis)] pr(aetori),
trib(uno) pleb(is), q(uae)stori pro [pr(aetore) prov(inciae)
..... trib(uno) mil(itum)] leg(ionis) I Italicae, IIII viro
[viar(um) cur(andarum)] in publicu[m]
A(ula) Pompeia Marulli[na] locus d[atus d(ecreto)
d(ecurionum)] Avennien [ses patrono

The four hastae included among the dona of this unknown senator indicate that he was a consular at the time he was decorated. Some details of his career can be deduced. The legionary command, spanning the reigns of Nerva and Trajan, must date to c. 96-98; this was followed by a praetorian governorship c. 99-102, and then the consulship c. 103. It was during the next command that the dona were won, logically ob bellum Dacicum II. Hence the province in question must be a Danubian one, perhaps Moesia Superior or Pannonia. The career may be of a senator hitherto unknown, but among those known D. Terentius Scaurianus, legate of Dacia 106/110 (XVI 57, 160, 163) or L. Fabius Iustus, governor of Syria in 109 (A.E. 1940, 210), are possibilities. Clearly the man in question was of plebian origin and most probably a native of Nemausus.

51. UNKNOWN

A.E. 1922, 38

(Salona, Dalmatia)

DI
AVG IIII V
S LEG V
donis donATO BIs ab
SEPTimio Severo

52. UNKNOWN

A.E. 1930, 79

(Ephesus, Asia)

[.....] Nucerinorum Apulorum e[t] Spole[ti]norum
prae[f(ecto)] vexillo hastis puris duabus,
IIIviro capitali C[.....]

[.... cur(atori) r(ei) p(ublicae)] Nucerinorum etc. A.E.

Apparently the dona of a prefect or praepositus below praetorian rank.

53. UNKNOWN

A.E. 1964, 192

(Utica, Africa Proconsularis)

[..... Traiano Ca[esare bellu]m Dacicum
[.....] hastis puris IIII [..... Du]rmius pius
f(ecit) amico

The four hastae probably belong to the dona of a consular. None of the consulars already known to have been decorated by Trajan in the Dacian wars can be identified with this unknown, since none is known to have had any connection with Africa. One possible candidate is A. Caecilius Faustinus, governor of Moesia Inferior at the time of the second Dacian war (XVI 50) and later proconsul of Africa (VIII 11798).

54. UNKNOWN

IGLS I 234

(Heliopolis, Syria)

[..... coronis murali vallari] au[re]a h[asti]s [p]uris
tribus vexillis duabus [.....] leg(ionis) II
Trai(anae) [f]o(rtis)

The three hastae and two vexilla are very probably the dona of a senator of praetorian rank, and it is on this assumption that the restoration of the three coronae is based. II Traiana was created by Trajan in preparation for the second Dacian war and transferred to Syria at the time of the bellum Parthicum in which it doubtless participated, though there is no direct evidence to this effect. At the conclusion of the Parthian war the legion moved to Egypt where it remained, so that if the present career is correctly interpreted as being senatorial the command of II Traiana must date to before the move to Egypt; the dona must thus belong to the Parthian war of Trajan, A.D. 114-7.

55. UNKNOWN

ILG 419

(Nîmes, Gallia Narbonensis)

[..... a divo Cl]audio [.....] ex s(enatus)
c(onsulto) quod factum [est ex auctoritate] divi Claudi
[praefecto ae]rari militaris[...]

[..... donis militaribus donato a divo Cl]audio [.....]

Espérandieu

56. UNKNOWN

ILTG 85

(Saint Bertrand, Gallia Narbonensis)

[.....]ico [.....] vexillis II ha[stis] puris]
adlectus [.....]s procos. v[.....]teribus et [.....]
maen[.....]aedom

57. UNKNOWN

IRT 552

(Lepcis, Tripolitania)

[.....]ano [.....] trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionum)
[.....]e]t II Adiutr(icis) p(iae) f(idelis) [.....]
do[nis] donato ab imp(eratore) Ant]onino et Vero [Aug(ustis)]
[.....] vexillis a[rgenteis] et cor(ona) vall]ari
et cor(ona) mur(ali), q(uaestori) p[r(o)] pr(aetore)
prov(inciae)]

The unknown senator commemorated on this inscription from Lepcis was decorated by Marcus and Verus while serving as tribune of II Adiutrix which was stationed at this period in Pannonia Inferior. There is no evidence that Verus was ever involved in the granting of dona for the first German war, for he died very soon after it began, so the campaign in question here is doubtless the Parthian war of A.D. 161-6. This is consistent with the evidence of the inscription relating to Q. Antistius Adventus (Nr. 2) who commanded II Adiutrix at the time when it was transferred east to take part in the Parthian campaign. The ignotus, like Adventus, served in two legions (the ignotus as tribune, Adventus as legate), the second of which was, in both cases, II Adiutrix. The other legion, in the case of Adventus, was VI Ferrata, and it is most plausible that the same legion be restored here. The dona are incompletely recorded, but probably originally comprised two coronae, two hastae and two vexilla.

58. UNKNOWN

= XI 431 + 437

Atti Lincei 1969, Vol XXIV, p.10, (Venusia, regio II)

.....]r trib(uno) mil(itum) [leg(ionis)
...]b ab imp(eratore) Co[mmodo]tis iuris d[...
.....]ato imp(eratoris) Seve[ri] provinciae Africæ
[.....] legato [....

Possibly an example of the dona of a legionary tribune; [corona murali, vallari, hastis puris duab. vexillis duo]b.

59. L. ABURNIUS TUSCLANUS

D. 9471 = A.E. 1911, 161

(Heraclia, Caria)

[Λ. Α]Βουρ[ι]ψ]α [επάρχ]ψ τὸν ἐπὶ Ρόμης
τ[εχ]νιτῶν, χειλ[ίδ]ψ λεγιόνος τρίτης [Σεβαστῆς,
ἐπ[άρ]χψ σπείρης τρίτης Σεβαστῆς Θρακῶν] ιππικῆς,
επάρχψ σπείρης τρίτης Θρακῶν] Συριακῆς ιππικῆς,
επιμελητῆρ[η] σπίρη[ς] πρώτης Οὐλπίας Πετρίων,

επιμελ[η]τὴ εὐθῆνίας ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῷ Παρθικ[ῷ]
τῆς ὥχθης τοῦ Σύρατον, χιλιάρχῳ λεγιόνος ἔκπτης
Σιδηρᾶς καὶ δεδωρημ[έ]νῳ ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος
Καίσαρος Θ[ε]οῦ Νερούα Τραιανοῦ Σεβ. Γερμανικ.
Δεκ. Παρθικ. σημιαρόρῳ, δέρατι στεφάνῳ χρυσ[ῷ]
τιμήκῳ, ἐπάρχῳ εἴλης πρώτης Οὐλπίας
σιγγάλαριον

It is clear from this text that Tuscianus was decorated by Trajan while tribune of legio VI Ferrata: what is not so clear is the scale of dona received. There was one hasta and one vexillum plus στεφάνῳ χρυσ[ῷ] τιμήκῳ. This expression had been variously interpreted to mean that he received two crowns, a corona aurea and a corona vallaris, or that he received one crown, a corona vallaris made of gold. The phrasing is distinctly ambiguous, and there is no parallel case to help with the elucidation. The nearest analogy is the inscription relating to C. Didius Saturninus (Nr. 153) who was awarded coron. aurea civica, but this case is of no assistance for its interpretation, too, is disputed. The combination of a vallaris and an aurea is an unusual but not a unique one, though normally where two crowns are linked it is the vallaris and muralis; but, equally, it is most unusual for the metal of which a crown was made to be described (the Saturninus inscription is the only other possible case), although it is fairly common practice to describe the fabric of the vexillum. Another tribune of legio VI Ferrata was decorated in the same campaign (T. Fontius Sabinus Nr. 95), receiving a hasta, a vexillum and one crown, a muralis; it is not necessarily the case that the two colleagues will have received the same scale of award, despite their being of the same rank, though it is a distinct possibility. The point cannot be proved either way.

60. - AEMILIUS IUNCUS

(a) A.E. 1935, 167 (Ephesus, Asia)

[- Aemilius - f(ilius) ---] Iuncum, praefect(um)
coh(ortis) I Pannoriorum, trib(unum) cohortis V Gemellae
civium Romanorum, tribunum leg(ionis) X Fretensis,
praef(ectum) alae Gallor(um) veteranor(um), donato ab
imp(eratore) Traiano in bello Parthico hasta pura et
corona vallari, proc(uratorem) Cilic(iae) et Cypri,
iuridicum Alexandreae ad Aegyptum, proc(uratorem)
provinc(iae) Asiae, decuriones et tabellari et equites
qui sunt ad lares domnicos

(b) IGR IV 351 (Pergamum, Asia)

(c) A.E. 1903, 116 (Berytus, Syria)

Certainly the larger part and probably the whole of the career of Aemilius Iuncus took place in the eastern parts of the empire from which he himself originated, his family coming, as Pflaum points out (Carr. nr. 116), from Tripolis in Syria. In theory it could have been while serving with any one of the units mentioned that he was decorated by Trajan in the Parthian war. Cohortes primae Pannoriorum are attested in Britain, Egypt and Mauretania Caesariensis; cohors V Gemella was garrisoned in Judaea as was legio X Fretensis, while the ala Gallorum veteranorum formed part of the army of Syria. The procuratorship of Asia is the only post for which there is some dating evidence. A letter from Hadrian to the senate of Pergamum (b) preserves the name of one [Iu]ncus whom Pflaum identifies with our Aemilius Iuncus. The letter is preserved on a marble plaque, along with a number of others, one of which dates to the years 131-132. The relative positioning of the letters suggested to Pflaum that that which mentions Iuncus must be later than this. Allowing even for a theoretical average of three years in each post, civil and military, Iuncus should not have progressed far through the equestrian militiae at the time he participated in the war of 114-117. It has been generally assumed, on the basis of the omission of the vexillum from the dona, that Iuncus was decorated as praefectus cohortis; certainly

there is no Trajanic example of the dona of the second militia, which omits the vexillum, though there is one from the period of Marcus (Nr. 74).

The subsequent career is distinguished. Having completed his equestrian militiae Iuncus entered the procuratorial service at the centenarian grade upper echelon; then followed a first echelon ducenarian post and then one in the second echelon. He is clearly to be numbered among these equestrians whose distinguished military service helped to mark them out for further advancement.

61. C. ANNIUS FLAVIANUS

VIII 17900 = D. 1436

(Timgad, Numidia) St. 126

C(aio) Annio Flaviano equo public(o), procur(atori) tractus Karthaginiensis, procur(atori) Alpium Atrectinarum, subpraefec(to) classis praet(oriae) Misenens(is), praef(ecto) alae I Fl(aviae) Sebastenorum, trib(uno) leg(ionis) IIII Italic(ae), praef(ec_to) cohortis IIII Raetorum, donis militarib(us) donatus bello Ger[ma]nico II [-----]

The military decorations of Annius Flavianus are mentioned at the end of the career, without indicating to which post they are to be attached. The ala I Flavia Sebastenorum is attested exclusively in the East and is therefore most unlikely to have participated in a German war. A cohors IIII Raetorum is attested in Moesia Superior as late as A.D. 100 (AVI 39, 46). Arrian (Ect.1) refers to a cohort of this name in Cappadocia in the Hadrianic period and this presumably is the cohors quarta Raetorum of Not. Dig. Or. XXVIII 28, under the command of the Dux Armeniae. If the Cappadocian and Armenian cohorts are to be identified then clearly Flavianus cannot have been decorated as cohort prefect, for the unit must have moved east under Trajan, probably for the Parthian war. There is no evidence to confirm the existence of two separate cohortes IIII Raetorum, for although we know of two each of cohors I and cohors II, no cohors III is attested - though there must have been at least one - and only one each of V, VI, VII and VIII. Legio III

Italica was stationed in Reatia and very probably took part in the German campaign; the legionary tribunate is the most likely post for Flavianus to have held when he was decorated. The name of the awarding emperor or emperors is missing but by analogy with the career of Valerius Maximianus it will have been Commodus alone, after the death of Marcus in A.D. 180, when the war was brought to a close.

62. A. ATINIUS PATERNUS

VI 1838 = D. 2727 (Rome) St. 95

D(is) m(anibus) A(ulo) Atinio A(uli) f(ilio) Pal(atina) Paterno, scrib(ae) aedil(ium) cur(ulium) hon(ore) usus, ab imp(eratore) equo publ(ico) honor(ato), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) II Bracar(um) Augustan(orum), trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) X Fretens(is), a divo Traiano in expedition(e) Parthica donis donat(o), praef(ecto) alae VII Phryg(um), cur(atori) kal(endarii) Fabraternor(um) novor(um), Atinia A(uli) f(ilia) Faustina patri optimo fecit.

The whole of Paternus' equestrian military service took place in the eastern parts of the empire, in Thrace and Judaea. He was decorated in Trajan's Parthian war while serving as tribune of X Fretensis, the dona being mentioned in connection with the post in which they were won. The scale of the award is not recorded.

63. A. ATTIVUS PRISCUS

V 7425 = D. 2720 (Libarna, regio IX) St. 75

Q(uinto) attivio T(iti) f(ilio) Naec(ia) Frisco aed(ili), IIvir(o) quinq(uennalis), flamin(i), aug(uri), pontif(ici), praef(ecto) fabr(un), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Hispanorum et coh(ortis) I Montanorum et coh(ortis) I Lusitanorum, trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) I Adiutric(is), donis donato ab imp(eratore) Nerva Caesare Aug(usto) Germ(anico) bello Suebic(o) coron(a) aurea hasta pura vexill(o), praef(ecto) alae I Aug(ustae) Thracum, plebs urbana.

The equestrian militae of Q. Attius Priscus are recorded in strict chronological order; after the command of three quingenary cohorts he went on to be tribune of I Adiutrix, and it was in this post that he was decorated, the dona being recorded immediately after this post and before the praefectura alae. I Adiutrix was stationed at this period at Brigetio in Pannonia Superior; Pliny (Pan. Traiani 8.2) refers to laurels brought back from Pannonia and in 97 both Nerva and Trajan took the title Germanicus; these two events are to be linked with the reference to the bellum Sueicum in the Priscus inscription. The awards conferred consisted of one crown, one hasta and one vexillum. This is the only example of decorations of any kind being given by Nerva and it is worthy ^{of} note that Nerva himself took no part in the campaign; neither does there appear to have been any triumph. Yet according to Ritterling (Jahreshefte VII, Beibl. 23f.) dona could not be awarded in the period from Domitian onwards unless the emperor took part in the war (cf. supra, p. 33f.).
Part I

64. L. AURELIUS NICOMEDES

VI 1598 = D. 1740

(Rome) St. 133

[L(ucius) Aurelius L(ucii) Caesaris l(ibertus)
Nicomedes qui e]t Ceionius et Aelius vocitatus est,
L(ucii) Caesaris fuit a cubiculo et divi Veri
imp(eratoris) nutr[itor, a divo Antonino equo publico
et saclerdotio Caeniniensi item pontif(ieatu) min(ore)
exornatus, ab eodem proc(urator) ad silic(es) et
praef(ectus) vehicul(orum) factus et ab imp(eratore)
Antonino [Aug(usto) et divo Vero cura copiarum
exercit]us ei iniunct[a], hasta pura et vexillo et
corona murali donatus, proc(urator) summarum rat(ionum)
cum Ceonia Laena uxore sua hic situs [est].

S.H.A. Verus 2.8

Educatorem habuit Nicomedem ...

Aurelius Nicomedes, freedman of Lucius Caesar, was elevated, apparently by Antoninus, to the ordo equester where he undertook a number of administrative appointments. No posts were held in the equestrian militiae, perhaps, as Pflaum suggests (Carr. Nr. 163), because of the advanced age of the freedman at the time of his elevation. The military decorations cannot, therefore, have been won in active service and must be linked to the post which they follow, that of praefectus vehicularum, to which has been added, (according to the restoration, propounded by Mommsen) the cura copiarum exercitus, the army presumably being that of Marcus and Verus campaigning in Parthia. The scale of award received by Nicomedes is not as high as one might expect would be awarded to a procurator of centenarian rank, but is on a par with that attested for men in the equestrian militia. The position is clearly anomalous due, no doubt, in part at least, to the irregular origins from which the ordo equester was reached. Pflaum has suggested that the scale of award and the job which it accompanied had been kept deliberately low to avoid jealousies which might otherwise have been aroused. Pflaum has collected together the evidence regarding the provisioning of Roman troops in war time (Libyea III, i. 1955), and concludes that while the responsibility

for corn supply was normally given to an equestrian officer, the care of general provisions, the copiae, was given to a more senior administrator. Now in the case of Nicomedes, Mommsen has restored copiae and not annonae, a responsibility in no way below the dignity of a centenarian procurator. If Pflaum's theory about the diminished responsibility accorded to Nicomedes is correct, then either the restoration of copiae is incorrect and should be replaced by annonae or else the position held by Nicomedes was not the overall responsibility for provisioning but a subordinate one such as that held by Caelius Martialis, (Nr. 66), trib. leg. XIII Gem in quo tribunatu copiarum curam adiuvit. Alternatively, it is very possible that the dona are low not because the post as such is not a particularly responsible one, but because it is not strictly a military one, and certainly would have involved no active combat.

65. P. BESIUS BETUINIANUS

VIII 9990 = D. 1352

(Tingis, Mauretania Tingitana) St. 88

P(ublio) Besio P(ublii) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Betuiniano
C(aio) Mario Memmio Sabino, praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Raetorum,
trib(uno) leg(ionis) X Gem(inae) p(iae) f(idelis),
praef(ecto) alae Dardanorum, procuratori imp(eratoris)
Caesaris Nervae Traiani Aug(usti) Germ(anici) Dacici,
monetae, proc(uratori) provinc(iae) Baeticae, proc(uratori)
XX hered(itatium), proc(uratori) pro leg(ato) provinc(iae)
Mauretaniae Tingitanae, donis donato ab imp(eratore)
Traiano Aug(usto) bello Dacico corona murali, vallari,
hastis pur(is) vexillo argent(eo) - exacti exercitus.

A number of different theories have been put forward concerning the dona which Besius Betuinianus received from Trajan in the Dacian wars. These are:

- (i) Steiner: two separate awards, one comprising a hasta and a crown, the other a hasta, a crown and a vexillum. No attempt is made to suggest which post Betuinianus held when receiving which award.
- (ii) Domaszewski: two separate awards; one crown and one hasta received as praefectus cohortis; one crown, one hasta and one vexillum as tribunus legionis.

(iii) Ritterling: two separate awards; one crown and one hasta as praefectus cohortis; one crown, one hasta and one vexillum as praefectus alae.

(iv) Carcopino: one award as procurator governor of Mauretania Tingitania.

(v) Pflaum: follows Ritterling.

(vi) Nagy: one award as praefectus alae.

Carcopino was led to his conclusion by the fact that the career is set out in ascending order and that the mention of the dona follows immediately after the procuratorship of Mauretania. The inference that the decorations must have been won in the post they follow is clearly a false one for it is very common practice to mention dona out of chronological sequence. Further it would be illogical for a ducenarian procurator to receive a lesser award than a laticlave tribune, his Junxit ..., who normally received two crowns, two hastae and two vexilla. Pflaum (Procs. p.142-4) doubts whether a procurator governor could campaign outside his province without losing his power over his troops (Digest 1. 18.3), and concludes that unless Betuinianus received the title of dux or praepositus - for which there is no evidence - he cannot have gone outside his own province in command of an exercitus. Betuinianus must, therefore, have won his decorations while in an equestrian military post.

Each of the units in which he served was in a position to have participated in the Dacian wars. A cohors I Raetorum is attested in Raetia in A.D. 107 (XVI 55) and the ala Dardanorum was stationed in Moesia Inferior where it is well attested by diplomas from A.D. 99 (XVI 45) to A.D. 134 (XVI 78). X Gemina was still in Germania Inferior at the time of the first war but had probably moved to Pannonia in time to participate in the second (cf. Syme, Laureae Aquincenses^I, p.273). Thus, if dona were awarded on two

separate occasions there are two possible combinations, that advocated by Domaszewski and that by Ritterling. Either is possible but the latter more plausible, granted that before 114, Betuinianus was holding his fourth procuratorial appointment, incredibly swift advancement if he was still only in his second militia in A.D.106. Nagy discards entirely the idea that the dona were won on two separate occasions, on the basis that cohors I Raetorum did not participate in the first war. Such an assumption is unjustified, for although there is no positive evidence that the cohort did participate neither can it be proven that it did not; it was certainly in a position, geographically at least, to have done so. Neither does Nagy believe that X Gemina took part in either campaign. This leaves the ala Dardanorum, which, it is claimed, took part in the first but not the second war - this claim stems from the assumption that the diploma XVI 50 for A.D.105, presented to men of the army of Moesia Inferior, records the grant of honesta missio to the expeditionary army. The very generous dona obtained by Betuinianus are, according to Nagy's scheme, precisely those one would expect to be awarded to a praefectus alae. This conclusion is inconsistent with the fact that the only praefectus alae known to have been decorated by Trajan and whose awards are known, received only one crown, one hasta and one vexillum (Nr. 96). This is precisely the scale which Ritterling wished to attribute to Besius Betuinianus as praefectus alae, which, combined with an earlier award of one crown and one hasta as praefectus cohortis, accounts quite satisfactorily for the total dona involved. Thus Betuinianus would have up to eight years in which to rise to the ducenarian procuratorship of Mauretania Tingitana, swift advancement, but not impossible for a man of proven worth.

66. C. CAELIUS MARTIALIS

A.E. 1934, 2

(Corinth, Achaia)

C(aio) Caelio C(ai) fil(io) Ouf(entina) Martialis praef(ecto)
coh(ortis) I Raetorum quae tendit in Raetia, trib(uno)
leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) quae tendit in Dacia in quo
tribunatu donis militaribus donatus est ab imp(eratore)
Caesare Nervae Traiano Aug(usto) Germanico Dacico et
copiarum curam adiuvit secunda expedition(e) qua universa
Dacia devicta est, proc(uratori) provinc(iae) Achaiae,
proc(uratori) ferrari[ar(um)], L(ucius) Gel]lius Menander
amicus.

The wording of this inscription is clear and unusually detailed. After service with cohors I Raetorum in Raetia Martialis was promoted to tribune of legio XIII Gemina which moved into Dacia at the time of the first of Trajan's Dacian campaigns, staying there until the loss of the province. The legion took part in the second Dacian war during which Martialis was decorated; unfortunately here detail is lacking for the scale of the donea is not specified. Combined with the legionary tribunate Martialis held a special responsibility concerned with the provisioning of the troops. Pflaum suggests that Martialis was not himself responsible for the copiae but held some subordinate position under a more senior administrator, for the overall responsibility normally fell to a man of procuratorial standing (Libyca III. i, 1955. p.142-4). Martialis did not complete his militiae but was advanced from the angusticlavate tribunate direct to a centenarian procuratorship, a case of a man of proven worth being moved swiftly up the promotion ladder.

67. SEX. CAESIUS PROPERTIANUS

XI 5028 = D. 1447

(Mevania, regio VI) St. 40

Sex(to) Caesio Sex(ti) [f(ilio)] Propertiano flamini cereali
Romae, proc(uratori) imp(eratoris) a patrim(onio) et
heredit(atibus) et a li[blell(is)], tr(ibuno) mil(itum)
leg(ionis) IIII Macedonic(ae), praef(ecto) coh(ortis)
III Hispanor(um), hast(a) pura et coron(a) aurea don(ato),
IIIIvir(o) i(ure) d(icundo), IIIVir(o) quinq(uennalis),
pon(tifici), patron(o) mun(icipii)

The terminus ante quem for the military commands, both of which were held in Germania Superior, is given by the disbanding of IIII Macedonica in A.D.70. Pflaum dates the procuratorial posts to the time of Vitellius, recalling the passage in Tacitus (Hist. 1.58.1) which records that Vitellius gave to equestrians offices which had previously been held by freedmen (Carr. Nr.37; Procs. p.50 + note 11). Presumably on the basis of the scale of the award, Domaszewski attributed the dona to the praefectura cohortis, but he made no suggestion as to which campaign he believed to have been involved. Pflaum prefers to see the decorations as a reward from Vitellius for the support of his claim to the empire in A.D.69; such an award would be the only one of its kind, although there are several cases in which Vespasian awarded decorations to his supporters in the Civil War. Tacitus (Hist. II.98), recounting Vitellius' entry into Rome, describes the soldiers as resplendent in their military decorations which, it may be inferred, were awarded by Vitellius to his army. In this case Propertianus will have been decorated as tribunus legionis.

The scale of the award, one crown and one hasta, is the same as that consistently awarded to equestrians in the pre-Flavian period.

68. L. CALIDIUS CAMIDIENUS

XI 7978

(Vettona regio VI)

L(ucio) Calidio L(ucii) f(ilio) Stel(latina) Camidieno,
IIIVir(o) i(ure) d(icundo), IIIVir(o) q(uin)q(uennalis) II,
pontif(ici), f[1]amini Aug(usto), ornato m[ilitia equestri]
donis donat[o] -----]militia[

XVI 42 (diploma, Pannonia 20th Feb. 98)

----- cohort(is) I August(ae) Ituraeorum cui praest
L(ucius) Callidius L(ucii) f(ilius) Stel(latina)
Camidienus -----

Our knowledge of the military career of Calidius Camidienus is slight, the only certain fact being that in A.D.98 he held the post of prefect of the

cohors I Ituraeorum. This unit is attested in Pannonia from 88 (XVI 26) to 102 (XVI 47) so that during the period of Caesidienus' command it could have taken part in Nerva's Suebic war or Trajan's German war. There is, however, nothing to show that the fighting and subsequent decoration belong to this command rather than to any other military posts which might subsequently have been held.

69. P. CASSIUS

Pflaum Carr. 217^{bis}, improving on A.E. 1912, 20 (Cuicul, Numidia)

P CASSIO donis

MILITARIBUS donate

P TRIB

PRAEF ALAe praef. alae

MILAR PROe Ar

MENIAE PROC praef. vi

GILVM PRAEF

AFRICA A

The reference to military decorations which appears in the first and second lines of this inscription as restored by Cagnat and Besnier (A.E. 1912), is certainly a plausible interpretation of the fragmentary remains of line 2, although it is rather unusual for dona to be mentioned at the beginning of a text (but not unknown). The reference to decorations is divorced from the list of military posts. The names of none of the units in which Cassius served is extant. The career appears to have been a swift and successful one, containing a minimum of posts between the prefecture of a quingenary cohort (which must be inferred though no trace of it remains), and the final prefecture of either the praetorians or of Egypt; the former is the more likely promotion for a praefectus vigilum. A terminus post quem is given by the appearance of the quarta militia which E. Birley believes to have been

created by Hadrian. A terminus ante quem is more difficult to establish; the rapidity with which the career progressed led Pflaum to give it a pre-Severan date, which would be consistent with the elegance of the lettering. This would be consistent, too, with the fact that military decorations are rare in the Severan period (there is no attested case of equestrian dona at this time) and almost non-existent thereafter.

70. TI. CLAUDIO ALPINUS

V 3356 = D. 2710 (Verona regio I) St. 68

(a) [Ti(berio) Claudio] Ti(berii) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Alpino
praef(ecto) alae Gallic(ae), trib(uno) leg(ionis) II
Aug(ustae), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) II Pr(aetoriae),
don(is) don(ato) bello Germ(anico) - Claudia Ti(berii)
f(ilia) Marcellina marito optimo.

For further references to Ti. Claudius Alpinus cf. also:

(b) V 3337 (Verona)
(c) V 3338 = D. 1031 (Verona)
(d) III 13250 cf. p.2328¹³ = D. 5968 (Burnum, Dalmatia)
(e) E.E. LX 676 (Castrimoenium)
(f) Pliny Ep. V.41 dated to A.D.105.
(g) Pliny Ep. V.13.4

Ti. Claudius Alpinus, after he had completed his equestrian militiae and embarked upon a procuratorial career (he is attested as procurator of Pannonia and Dalmatia in (d) cf. Pflaum Carr. Nr. 68), was adlected into the senate, appearing in A.D.105 as a vir praetorius (Pliny. Ep.V). The unnamed emperor who awarded him military decorations in a German war must, therefore, be Domitian. The war could be either that of 83 or 89.

The identity of two out of the three units in which Alpinus served is in doubt. His first militia was as praefectus cohortis II Praetoriae, which could refer to one of several units surnamed praetoria. The ala Gallica might, as Cichorius suggests, refer to the ala veterana Gallica which, in

A.D. 88 was stationed in Syria (XVI 35); however this identification is by no means certain. Legio II Augusta, stationed in Britain at this period, is known to have sent a vexillation to Germany in the early 80's A.D. (D.9200, C. Velius Rufus), where it doubtless took part in the war against the Chatti, A.D.83. The post in which Alpinus was decorated remains in doubt. The scale of the award is not specified.

71. TI. CLAUDIO BALBILLUS

A.E. 1924, 78

(Ephesus, Asia)

[Ti(berio) Claud]io Ti(berii) Claudii f(ilio) Quir(ina)
[Bal]billo, [-----] aedium divi Aug(usti) et
[-----] lucrorum sacro[rumque omnium qu]ae sunt
Alexan[dre]ae et in tota Aegypt]o et supra mu[s]eu[m]
e[t ab Alexandri]na bybliothece et archi[erei et ad Herm]en
Alexandreon pe[r annos -----] et ad legationes et
res[pon]sa Graeca Ca]esaris Aug(usti) divi Claud[i] e[t
trib(uno) milit(um) le]g(ionis) XX et prae[f(ecto)]
fabr(um) divi Cla[udi] ----- m[---- a divo]
Claudio [----- hasta] pura [-----]

The identification and administrative career of Ti. Claudius Balbillus are discussed in detail by Pflaum (Carr. Nr.15) and Jacques Schwartz (BIFAO XLIX, 1950. p.45-55). His military 'career' consisted of only one post, that of tribune in legio XX. B. Dobson has suggested that the praefectura fabrum was held at the same time as the tribunate (Praef. fabr. p.72), a combination which is also possible in the case of C. Stertinus Xenophon (Nr.101). While serving with legio XX Balbillus was decorated by Claudius; details of the award are missing. J. Keil, publishing the inscription, restored d.d. in triu]m[pho a divo] Claudio [corona ----- et hasta] pura [et vexillo, his spacing suggesting that more than one crown should be restored. Année Épigraphique follows this reading but omits the reference to the vexillum. Pflaum gives a slightly different reading: d.d. in triu]m[pho a divo] Claudio [corona murali et vexillo et hasta] pura. Neither of these restorations is very happy. Only by crowding the letters can the phrase in triumpho a divo Claudio be fitted in,

while an abbreviation as drastic as d.d. is out of place in a text which is, in other respects, only slightly abbreviated. Thirdly a problem is raised as to the scale of the dona. There is sufficient evidence regarding the scale of equestrian dona in the Claudian period to eliminate the restoration of a vexillum as an anachronism; but clearly the spacing of both the Keil and Pflaum texts necessitate the insertion of more than just a single crown in the lacuna before the reference to the hasta. Yet, as a rule, one would not expect a legionary tribune to be awarded more than a single crown and a hasta at this period. To overcome all these objections the phrasing of the entire reference to the dona must be turned around. One possible solution, though not the only one, would be: donato ab i] m[p. divo Claudio ob bellum
Britannicum hasta] pura [corona -----.

72. TI. CLAUDIUS HERAS

IGR III 230 = A.E. 1897, 123 (Pessinus, Galatia) St. 118¹

[Τιβέριον Κλαύδιον.....]ου υἱὸν Κυρέινα 'Ηρᾶν, δέκατον
μετὰ [τ]ὸν ἀρχιερέα, πέμπτον δέ Γαλατῶν διὰ βίου ἱερέα
Μητρὸς Θεῶν μεγάλης τῆς ἐν Πιεστίν(ν)ούντι καὶ [Μ]εγάλειψ,
τὸν τε Σεβαστῶν εἴδακις, ἀρχιερέα τοῦ Κονοῦ Σεβαστηνῶν
Γαλατῶν καὶ ἀγανοθέτην, σεβαστοφάντην τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ ἐν
Πιεστίνοις ιερασάμενον πρώτον, γυμνασιαρχήσαντα καὶ
επιδόσεις δόρτα, "επιάρχον σπέρμης" |τουράιων, δις
χειλίσκων λεγέανον δύο, δωδεκάτης Κερδού[ο]φορού καὶ
τρίτης Κυρηναϊκῆς, 'υπό τὸν Σεβαστῶν τετεμημένον
δόρατι καθηρᾶ καὶ στεφάνῳ τε[ι]χικῷ, Ἀτταβουκοί οἱ τὸν
τῆς Θεοῦ μωσηρίων μίσται 'ετείμησαν τὸν [έδωτῶν
ψίλον καὶ εὐεργέτην.....

The military career of Ti. Claudius Heras comprised service in one quingenary cohort and two legions, and some time within this period he was decorated for service in an unspecified war. The text does not make it clear which post he

held when decorated, for the dona are recorded at the end, nor does it state by whom the award was made though it is clear that two emperors were involved. This could be Vespasian and Titus, Marcus and Verus, Marcus and Commodus or Severus and Caracalla. XII Fulminata moved from Syria to Cappadocia at the beginning of the period in question; III Cyrenaica was in Egypt until the beginning or middle of Hadrian's reign, when it was transferred to Arabia. It is impossible to assign the cohors Ituraeorum to any particular province since we are not given its full titles, and there were cohorts of this name in Germany, Pannonia, Dacia, Syria and Egypt; in view of the pronounced eastern bias of the career it is probable that the Syrian or Egyptian unit is the one in question. An eastern connection limits the possibilities to the Jewish war of Vespasian and Titus, and the Parthian wars of Marcus and Verus or Severus and Caracalla. It is doubtful if the present inscription could be as late as Severan and ^{it} is more probably Flavian than Antonine. The two legions in which Heras served are known to have participated in the Jewish war; the Ituraean cohort may well have been in a position to have done so. The scale of award, one hasta and one crown, is attested for the praefectus cohortis in the Flavian period (C. Minicius Italus), though this should not exclude the possibility that the same award could be made to a man in the secunda militia as was certainly the case in the Antonine period (Cominius Clemens). There is no evidence as to the 'normal' scale of award for a legionary tribune in the Flavian period.

73. M. CLODIUS FAUSTUS SECUNDUS

VIII 12066 = E.E. V 1210 (Muzuc, Africa) St. 182

M(arco) Clodio M(arci) fil(io) Quir(ina) Fa[us]to
Secu[ndo] ----- misso ob com]parationem frumenti
in provin[cia -----] Maurorum in ex[p]editione
Germ(anica) p[rima -----] vexillo et hasta p[u]ra
donato et c[-----] Quir(ina) Secundo Iucundiano
eq(uita) R(omano) et Q(uinto) C[lodio] -----

Schmidt (CIL)

[misso ob com]parationem frumenti e[x] provin[ciae
Romam mittendi -----] Maurorum

Th. Mommsen (E.E.)

[misso ob com]parationem frumenti e[x] provi[ncia ad
gentes] Maurorum in expeditione -----

Cagnat

[ad com]parationem frumenti i[n] provin[ciam ----- ob
bellum] Maurorum in expeditione Germ. p[raep(osito) ? -----
donis militaribus] vexillo et hasta pura donato ---

Steiner classes this inscription among the Inschriften mit dona für nicht
militärische Chargen, accepting the restoration suggested by Mommsen in E.E..
There is little justification for this classification for although no military
posts are mentioned on the extant part of the text there is plenty of scope
for restoring them. A cohort prefecture is probably to be restored at the
end of line one, and it was perhaps during this command that Faustus was
sent on a corn gathering mission. The reference to Moors which Mommsen and
Cagnat connected in different ways with the victualling expedition could also
be restored as a cohors Maurorum, commanded in the German campaign. Two
cohortes Maurorum are attested in Pannonia Inferior, one quingenary and one
milliary. The expedition Germ(anica) p[rima] is that of Marcus which ended in
A.D. 175. The scale of dona appears to have been one crown, one hasta and
one vexillum.

74. P. COMINIUS CLEMENS

(a) A.E. 1890, 151

(Concordia, regio X) St. 120

P(ublio) Comi[nio P(ublii) f(ilio)] Cl(audia) Cle[menti]
honorat(o) e[quo publico, praef(ecto)] coh(ortis)
V Ling[onum, trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) II]
Adiutr(icis) p(iae) f(idelis) [donis donato]
expedition[e Parthica coron(a)] murali has[ta pura]
ab impera]torib(us) Caes(aribus) An[tonino et Vero]
Armeniac(is) Me[dic(is) Pathic(is) Maxim(is)], praef(ecto)
alae I si[ngularium c(ivium) R(omanorum), proc(uratori)]

ad XX hered(itatium) pe[r Hispaniam Citerio]rem, proc(uratori)
ad f[amil(iam) gladiotoriam] per Italianam, p[roc(uratori)]
----- praef(ecto)] classis pr(aetoriae) Mis[enens(is)
et Ravennat(is)] proc(uratori) Dacia[e Apulensis -----

(A.E. follows Bertolini in Not. Scav., 1890 p.173, in restoring:

[--- trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) I] Adiutr(icis)
p(iae) f(idelis) [----- in] expedition[e Germanica
corona] murali has[tis puris don(ato) ab impera]torib(us)
Caes(aribus) An[tonino et Vero] Armeniac(is) Me[dic(is)
Parthic(is)

(b) V 8659 = D. 1412 (Concordia)

P(ublio) Cominio P(ublii) f(ilii) Cl(audia) Clementi
praef(ecto) classium praet(oriarum) Misenens(is) et
Ravennatis, praeposito a cens(ibus), proc(uratori)
Aug(usti) XX her(editatium), proc(uratori) Aug(usti)
provinc(iae) Lusitan(iae), proc(uratori) Aug(usti)
prov(inciae) Daciae Apolensis, sub praef(ecto) ann(onae),
proc(uratori) Aug(usti) ad famil(iam) glad(iatoriam)
Transpa(danam), proc(uratori) Aug(usti) XX her(editatium)
per Hisp(aniam) citer(iorem), omnib(us) equestrib(us)
milit(iis) funct(o), pontif(ici), patron(o) coloniar(um)
Conco(rdensium) Aquil(eiensium) Parmens(ium) Venafr(anorum)
ordo Conc(ordensium)

(c) Not. Scav. 1923, 230 (Aquileia, regio X)

Text almost identical to (b)

Of the three inscriptions recording the career of Cominius Clemens only one (a) gives details of the military posts held and decorations won: less than half of this stone survives. The career is given in direct chronological order, and it is clear that the dona were won in the legionary tribunate. Bertolini, publishing this inscription in Not. Scav., restored the legion as legio I Adiutrix, stationed at this period in Pannonia Superior, and the war as the bellum Germanicum. This interpretation is dubious for there are two emperors involved in the awarding of the dona - and these must be Marcus and Verus - yet there is no example of Verus having been concerned with awarding dona in the first German war, for he died soon after it began. The tribunus laticlavius of I Adiutrix who participated in the bellum Germanicum was decorated by Marcus alone (C. Caesonius Macer Rufinianus Nr.8).

There is, on the contrary, ample evidence that Marcus and Verus were associated in awarding dona for the Parthian war, while the participation of II Adiutrix, stationed normally at this time in Pannonia Inferior, in this campaign is attested by the inscription relating to Q. Antistius Adventus (D.8977) which reads: leg. Aug. leg. VI Ferratae et secundae Adiutricis, translato in eam expeditione Parthica. As regards the scale of dona, Bertolins restored corona murali hastis puris; multiple hastae in combination with a single crown would be a most unusual combination; nor does it fit the space available on the stone as well as would corona murali hasta pura.

75. SEX. CORNELIUS DEXTER

(a) VIII 8934 = D. 1400 (Saldae, Maur. Caes) St.111

Sex(to) Cornelio Sex(ti) f(ilio) Arn(ensis) Dextro,
proc(uratori) Asiae, iuridico Alexandreae, proc(uratori)
Neaspoleos et mausolei, praef(ecto) classis Syr(iaca),
donis militarib(us) donato a divo Hadriano ob bellum Iudaicum
hasta pura et vexillo, praef(ecto) alae I Aug(ustae)
gem(inae) colonorum, trib(uno) leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae),
praef(ecto) coh(ortis) V Raetorum, praef(ecto) fabrum
III, patrono coloniae, P(ublius) Blaesius Felix (centurio)
leg(ionis) II Traian(ae) fort(is) adfini piissimo ob
merita

(b) III 553 (Athens)

Iul(io) Men[e]nio Vi[cto]ri b(ene)f(iciario) Cor[neli]
D[e]xtri proc(uratoris) Aug(usti) Gal(liae Belgicae)
et Germ(aniarum)

(c) VIII, 8925 (Saldae, Mauretania Caesariensis)

Neptuno Aug(usto) [sacr(um)] Sex(tus) Cornelius
Sex(ti) [Fil(ius)] Arn(ensis) Dexter iuridiclus
Alexandreae d(edict) [d(edicavit)]

The main text recording the career of Sex. Cornelius Dexter gives the posts in reverse chronological order; the decorations received in the Jewish war are listed immediately after the mention of the classis Syriaca and before the prefecture of the ala Augusta. This led Steiner to assume that the dona had been won while Dexter was serving as prefect of the fleet. Certainly

this is a possibility, for the Syrian fleet might well have had a part to play in the Jewish campaign, just as did the Misene fleet under Q. Marcius Turbo, in the Parthian war of Trajan. There is, however, the alternative possibility, and this is the one favoured by Domaszewski and Pflaum, that the dona were won in one of the posts of the militia equestris; if the decorations were recorded at the end of the militiae as was common practice, the inversion of the order of the career could have led to the anomoly of the decorations appearing in this somewhat unfamiliar position, before the military posts. Cohors V Raetorum was in Britain in A.D. 122 (XVI 69) and VIII Augusta formed part of the garrison of Germania Superior. All records relating to the ala I Augusta gemina colonorum, however, concern the eastern half of the empire; it was in Cappadocia at this period (Arrian ect. 1), and thus in a position to have participated in the bellum Iudaicum.

The scale of dona received by Dexter, one hasta and one vexillum, is low; it is one hasta in excess of the award received by Statius Priscus as tribunus angusticlavius in the same campaign.

76. -. CORNELIUS N [--]

III 2018

(Salona, Dalmatia) St. 14

[.. Cor]nelio C(ai) f(ilio) Tro(mentina) N [-----, praef(ecto) fab]r(um) bis, trib(uno) mil(itum) bis leg(ionis) [---- et leg(ionis) ---- corona] aurea et hasta pura a [Ti(berio) Caesare di] vi Augusti f(ilio) Augusto do[nato] ----

The only military post held by Cornelius N--- was that of tribunus militum, which he held on two occasions, presumably in two different legions: a 'career' consisting solely of the praefectura fabrum and an angusticlavate tribunate is perfectly normal at this period. The names of both legions are lost as also is the name of the campaign in which Cornelius received military decorations, though as we know that the emperor concerned was Tiberius, the campaign in question must be either a German or Illyrican one,

The scale of the dona can be confidently restored to read [corona] aurea et hasta pura since there is no room for further awards to be included; moreover this scale seems to have been the standard equestrian award at this period, since there is no single proven deviation from it.

77. Q. CORNELIUS VALERIANUS

(a) II 2079 = D. 2713 (Iliberris, Baetica) St. 175

Q(uinto) [Co]rnelio [M(arci) f(ilio) Gal(eria) Valeriano,
iud(ici)] de V decuriis [.....] praef(ecto) cohort(is) I [.
..... praef(ecto) vexillationib(us) auxilia]rib(us) equitum
coh[rtium alarumque]¹ donato coroni[s, statuis] clipeis
imaginib[us, honorato] laudatione a numer[is ².....

1 [praef(ecto) vexillationibus t]rib(us) equitum coh[rtium]
XII in Tracia] CIL

[praef(ecto) vexillationib(us) t]rib(us) equitum coh[rtium ... D.
2 ... honorato] laudatione a numer[is ex(ercitus) Moes(iaci) ...]

(b) II 3272 (Castulo, Tarraconensis)

[Q(uinto) Cor]nelio M(arci) f(ilio) Gal(eria) Valeriano,
pra[ef(ecto) cohortis I ¹] praef(ecto) vexillariorum
in Tracia² [a leg(ione) IV Scythica a leg(ione) V Mace]donica
a leg(ione) VIII Augusta a tribunis [militum legionis a praef(ectis)
alar]ibus³ a praef(ectis) c(o)hortium statuis coroni[s clipeis
imaginibus donato -

1 pra[ef(ecto) alae CIL
pra[ef(ecto) castrorum? Ritterling

2 in Tracia XV CIL
in Tracia XV [numerorum, honorato .. Sacher

3 a tribunis la[ticlavis et minor]ibus CIL
a tribunis la[ticlavis ab equit]ibus Domaszewski
a tribunis la[ticlavis, ab alis, a praef(ectis) alarum a
cohor]tibus Sacher

cf. Ritterling, Legio, 1573-4, 1648-9

R. Sacher, Vexillationen p.9-11

The precise composition of the vexillations commanded by Cornelius Valerianus is in doubt, but it is clear that the occasion concerned is the bellum Mithridaticum of A.D. 45 (cf. Tac. ann XII. 15) for which A. Didius Gallus, legate of Moesia, received ornamenta triumphalia. Two of the three legions concerned in the award to Valerianus were stationed in the Claudian period in Moesia (hence the restoration of the third Moesian legion, IV Scythica) and a tribune of one of them, L. Coiedius Candidus (Nr. 15) received military decorations from Claudius in a campaign which is most satisfactorily interpreted as the Mithridatic war. Valerianus' decorations are of the unofficial type, awarded to him not by the emperor but by the army in which he served (cf. supra^I, p.30f); hence the somewhat irregular nature of the award.

78. SEXTUS DECIUS

XII 2430 (Chambery, Gallia Narb.) St. 13

Sex(to) Deci(o) P(ublii) [filio -----]trib(uno)
milit(um) 1[eg(ionis) ----- donis don(ato)] a
Ti(berio) Caesare [-----]IIIVir(o), flamin(i)
M[artis -----

This fragmentary career which dates to the period of Tiberius has been restored by Hirschfeld, probably correctly, to record dona. Decius was clearly an equestrian but in how many and which units he served and at what stage in his career he was decorated, it is impossible to determine. Tiberius awarded decorations for campaigns in Germany and Dalmatia so presumably one post at least was held in one of these areas.

79. C. FABRICIUS TUSCUS

Unpublished (Alexandria Troas, Asia)

C(aio) Fabricio C(ai) f(ilio) Ani(ensis) Tusco IIvir(o),
augur(i), praef(ecto) cohort(is) Apulae et operum quae
in colonia iussu Augusti facta sunt, trib(uno) leg(ionis)
III Cyr(enaicae) VIII, trib(uno) dilectus ingenuorum quem
Romae habuit Augustus et Ti(berius) Caesar, praef(ecto)
fabr(um) IIII, praef(ecto) equit(um) alae Praet(oriae)
IIII, hasta pura et corona aurea donatus est a Germanico
Caesare imp(eratore) bello Germanico, d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

C. Fabricius Tuscus was probably a native of the colony in which this inscription was erected in his honour. His military career included service in the three types of unit which would later constitute the three grades of the militia equestris, plus a four year tenure of the post of praefectus fabrum. At some stage in his military career Tuscus was decorated by Germanicus, the only attested case of awards made by Germanicus. The bellum Germanicum referred to will have been the campaign of A.D.14-16 on the lower Rhine, which was brought to a close by the recall of Germanicus by Tiberius. Fabricius must, therefore, have held the post of praefectus alae at the time of the war, for Augustus was still alive after he had completed his service as praefectus cohortis and tribunus legionis. The dilectus in which Tuscus played a part is probably that of A.D.9, recorded by Dio LVI 23. The evidence regarding the exact location of the ala Praetoria at this period is not clear. A.E.1961, 319 attests an ala Flavia Praetoria singularium in the army of Syria on 12th May, 91. This is unlikely to be the unit in question which is most probably that which, during the first and second centuries A.D., was moving around the Danubian provinces. An ala Praetoria singularium o.R. is attested in Pannonia in A.D.85 (XVI 31), in Moesia Superior from 93 to 103/7 (XVI 39, 46, 54), in Dacia in 110 (XVI 164) and in Pannonia Inferior from 139 to 148 (XVI 176, 179, 180). There is no certain evidence for its place of garrison during the reign of Tiberius, but a station in Germany is strongly suggested by the inscription XIII 8310, from Cologne, which is the tombstone of a duplicarius of an ala Pr. who died after twenty years service and who was presumably still serving at the time of his death.

The scale of the dona, one hasta and one corona is that which was consistently awarded to equestrian officers in the pre-Flavian period.

80. T. FURIUS VICTORINUS

(a) D. 9002 = A.E. 1907, 152 = V 648* (Rome)

[T(ito)] Furio L(ucii) f(ilic) Pal(atina) Victor[i]no, praef(ecto) praet(orio) imperator[um M(arci) Antonini et L(ucii) Veri Aug(ustorum), consularibus] o[rna]m[e]n[tis] honorato et [ob victoriam] Parthicam [M(arci) Aureli Antonini] et [L(ucii)] Ver[i Aug(ustorum)] coron(a) murali vallari [aurea], hast[is] pur[i]s I [III], vexillis obsidionali[b]u[s] IIII donato, [praef(ecto)] Aegypti, praef(ecto) [ann(onaes)] urb(is),¹ proc(uratori) a rat(ionibus), praef(ecto) [cl(assis)] praet(oriae) Mis[en(ensis), praef(ecto) cl(assis) pr(aetoriae)] Ravennatum, proc(uratori) ludi magni, proc(uratori) provinciae Hispaniae et Gal(atiae),² praef(ecto) alae Frontoniana, tr(ibuno) legionis) II Adiutric(is), [praef(ecto)]³ coh(ortis) Bracarum in Brita[nnia -----

1. praef(ecto) v[igilum]; Hülzen.

2. proc(uratori) provinciae Hispaniae [ci] t(erioris) [proc(uratori) (quadragesimae)] Gall(iarum); Domaszewski.

3. [trib(uno)] coh(ortis); Hülzen.

(b) A.E. 1916, 47 = VI 39449 (Rome) A.D. 163

(Furius Victorinus as praef. praet.)

(c) IGR III 1103 = D. 8846 (Tyrus)

(d) S.H.A. vita Pii 8.8

(e) S.H.A. vita Marci 14.5

Furius Victorinus was appointed praetorian prefect during the reign of Antoninus Pius, and was decorated in this capacity in the Parthian wars of Marcus and Verus. The scale of the award is not clear in the extant portion of text (a) which mentions the award, but on a consideration of spacing and by analogy with the career of Bassaeus Rufus (Nr.137) who was decorated as praetorian prefect during Marcus' German war, three crowns, four hastae and four vexilla have been restored. It is notable that Victorinus, like Rufus, although he attained the exalted post of praetorian prefect does not record any military decorations won at an earlier stage in the career; the reason is probably lack of opportunity during the comparatively pacific years of

Antoninus Pius. Pflaum discusses in full (Carr. Nr.139) the restorations of those posts about which there has been some doubt.

81. C. IULIUS CAMILLUS

XIII 5093 = D. 2697 add. (Aventicum, Gallia Belgica) St. 31

[C(aio)] Iul(io) C(ai) f(ilic) Fab(ia) Camillo,
[s]ac(rorum) Aug(ustalium) mag(istro), trib(uno)
mil(itum) [l]eg(ionis) IIII Maced(onicae), hast(a)
pura [el]t corona aurea donato [a] Ti(berio) Claudio
Caesare Aug(usto) [G]er(manico) cum ab eo evocatus
[i]n Britannia militasset, [c]ol(onia) Pia Flavia
Constans Emerita Helvetior(um) ex d(creto) d(ecurionum)

C.Iulius Camillus was decorated by Claudio in the bellum Britannicum of A.D. 43-44, but precisely what rank he held at the time is not clear. He had previously served as military tribune in III Macedonica, so his status when recalled to serve in Britain will have been at least on a par with that which he had enjoyed before. The career dates to the period before the evolution of a proper equestrian cursus when the normal scale of award was, as here, one crown and one hasta, regardless of the post being held.

82. C. IULIUS CORINTHIANUS

III 1193 = D. 2746 (Apulum, Dacia) St. 134

C(aio) Iul(io) C(ai) fil(io) Thevest(e) Corinthiano,
praef(ecto) coh(ortis) VII Gall(orum), tribun(o) coh(ortis)
I Britt(anicae) item vexil(lationis) Dacor(um) Parthic(ae),
cui ob virtute sua sacratissimi imper(atores) coronam
muralem, hastam puam et vex[il]lum argent(o) dederunt,
praef(ecto) alae Campag(onum), idem (milliariae), vixit
annis XXXVIII, Marcius Arrianus et Iuli Clinias et
Pisonianus heredes f(aciendum) c(uraverunt).

C. Iulius Corinthianus was decorated for the part he played while in command of a vexillation of Dacian troops in a Parthian war. The text of the inscription does not make it clear which Parthian war is in question, though that of Trajan can be excluded, for two emperors were concerned in the award of

the decorations. Steiner was unable to decide between the campaign of Marcus and Verus which ended in 166, and that of Severus and Caracalla, while Mommsen in his commentary on the inscription in the Corpus thought that the latter of these two occasions was the more likely. The main indication of date is provided by the phrase 'sacratissimi imperatoris' which would fit an Antonine better than a Severan context. The epithet 'sacratissimi' is well attested in the Antonine period (to quote but one example it is used in the inscription relating to M. Valerius Maximianus Nr.104), but rarely in the Severan. Further Corinthianus' career subsequent to his decoration is instructive. Both the alae which he commanded were stationed in Dacia; the ala Campagonum formed part of the army of Dacia Apulensis, while the unnamed milliary ala is probably to be associated with the ala I Batavorum milliaria, since the findspot of the inscription was in Apulum where this ala is attested. Now after the Parthian wars of Marcus and Verus, the focus of military activity moved to the Danubian frontier and remained therefor some time. It would be logical for a man of proven fighting ability, such as Corinthianus, to be given commands of immediate military importance; Valerius Maximianus is a particularly notable illustration of the point and, if the attribution of Corinthianus to the late Antonine period is correct, a near contemporary one, for he followed service in the Parthian war with a multiplicity of commands in the Danubian regions. The scale of the dona received by Corinthianus, one crown, one hasta and one vexillum is normal for one of his rank, holding a command in the militia secunda.

83. C. IULIUS KARUS

A.E. 1951, 88 = D.U.J. June 1948, 79 f. (Cyrene)

C(aio) Iulio C(ai) f(ilio) Vo[1(tinia)] Karo ex provincia
Narbonensi, trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) III Cy[r(enaicae)],
praef(ecto) coh(ortis) II Astyrum eq(uitatae), donato bello
Brittanico c(or(ona)) murali, corona vallari, cor(ona)

aurea, hasta pura, [c]entyriones et milites leg(ionis)
III Cyr(enaicae) et leg(ionis) [X]XII missi in provinciam
Cyrenensem dilectum causa

C. Iulius Karus had served in only the first two grades of the ^u equestrian militia when this inscription was erected, during which time he was decorated by an unnamed emperor for his exploits in a British war. III Cyrenaica was garrisoned in Egypt from c. A.D. 11 (A.E. 1910, 207) until some time in the early to middle years of Hadrian's reign, when it moved to Bostra in Arabia: at no time did it go west, or, as far as is known, send any vexillations west, specifically to Britain. Cohors II Asturum equitata is attested in Germania Inferior in 80 (XVI 158) and was still there in 89 when it acquired the titles pia fidelis Domitiana for its loyalty during the revolt of Saturninus. However, some time before 105 it had moved to Britain, where it is attested in a diploma of that year. (XVI 51). Karus must, therefore, have won his decorations as praefectus cohortis II Asturum some time after 89. A terminus ante quem is given, as E. Birley has pointed out (RBRA p.23), by the detachment which erected the inscription. III Cyrenaica and XXII Deiotariana shared a single camp in Alexandria until some date between 119 and 128 when III Cyrenaica moved to Arabia and XXII Deiotariana disappeared from the Roman army lists. The joint dedication must, logically, belong to the period when the two legions were garrisoned together, that is before A.D. 128. The British war in question dates between 89 and 128. There was certainly a British war in progress at the accession of Hadrian which was over by 119. But Birley argues very convincingly for an earlier British war, under Trajan, and it is to the Trajanic and not the Hadrianic war that he would attribute the decorations of Karus. His reasons are twofold. Firstly, the lavish award made to Karus is not at all in keeping with the austere standard adopted by Hadrian, who was extremely sparing in the scale of dona awarded to officers. Secondly, the dilectus undertaken by detachments from the two Egyptian legions

in Cyrenaica would best fit the years before the great Jewish rising in the last years of Trajan's life, because after this there would not be a recruitable surplus of population since Eusebius tells us (Hist. Eccl. IV.2) that many Jews in Cyrene were killed.

A rather earlier date is attributed to the inscription by Drs. J.C. Mann and M.G. Jarrett who put forward a case for there having been warfare in Britain under Nerva or in the last years of Domitian (Britain from Agricola to Gallienus, B.Jb. 170, 1970, esp. p.181). Their case rests on the equation: the dilectus mentioned in the Karus stone with the appearance of recruits engaged in a programme of road-building outside Cyrene in A.D.100 (PBSR 18, 1950, 87). Forni (Reclutamento p.24) dates the dilectus to the second half of the first century, but gives no reason for this dating. As regards the scale of dona it is unusually lavish whoever the emperor concerned might have been.

84. L. IULIUS VEHILIUS GRATUS IULIANUS

(a) VI 31856 = D. 1327 (Rome) St. 118

L(ucio) Iulio Veh[il]io Gr[ato] Iuliano pra[ef(ecto)]
pr(aetorio), praef(ecto) ann(ona)e, a rationib(us),
praef(ecto) c[lassis p]raet(oriae) Misenat(is),
pra[ef(ecto)] classis praet(oriae) Raven[nat(is)],
proc(uratori) Aug(usti) et praep(osito) vexil[la]tion(ibus)
tempore belli [Germanici II,] pr]oc(uratori) Aug(usti)
provinciae Lusit(aniae) et Vett[oniae, proc(uratori)]
Aug(usti) et praeposit[o] vexillationis per [-----
-----] proc(uratori) Aug(usti) et praef(ecto) classis
Po[ntic]a[e, proc(uratori) Aug(usti) e]t pra[ep(osito)]
vexillationis per Achaiam et Macedoniam et in Hispanias
adversis Casta[bocas et Mauros rebelles, praeposito
vexillationibus tempore belli Germanici et Sarmat(ici),
praef(ecto) alae Tampiana, praef(ecto) alae Herculanae,
trib(uno) cohort(is) primae Ulpiae Pannoniorum,
praef(ecto) cohort(is) tertiae August(ae) Thracum,
donis militaribus donato ab impe[rato]ribus Antonino et
Vero ob victoriam [belli Parthi]ci item ab Antonino et
[Commodo ob vic]tor(iam) belli Germ[a]nic(i) [et Sarmatici --

1. Dessau restores belli [Britannici]

(b) D. 8869 = ~~EGR~~ = A.E. 1933, 208 (Palmyra)

Ιούλιος Ιουλιανός συσεβής καὶ φιλόπατρις καὶ
τετεμημένος ὑπὸ τῶν Θεοτάτων αὐτοκρατόρων
τετάρτης στρατείας, ἐπαρχος ἐλης Ἡρακλιαν[ῆς]
Αὐρήλ[ιο]ς Μαρέας τειμῆς ἔνεκεν ἔτους Οού,
μη[ν]ὸ[ς] Υπερβερε]ταίο[ν]

A.D. 167, Oct.

For further references to Iulius Iulianus cf:

- (c) V 4343 (Brixia)
- (d) XIV 4378 (Ostia)
- (e) S.H.A. vita Commodi 7,4; 11,3
- (f) Dio LXXII, 14.1

Text (a) which records most fully the career of Iulius Iulianus refers to decorations being won on two separate occasions, though as the dona are mentioned at the end of the career record it is not made immediately clear which posts Iulianus held in which campaigns. It is indeed possible that dona were received on more than two occasions, but the stone breaks off at the crucial point. The first award was received in the Parthian war, this being the only occasion on which Marcus and Verus were associated in the granting of dona. Two of the units in which Iulianus served were in a position to participate in the bellum Parthicum, cohors III Augusta Thracum and the ala Thracum, both in Syria, but the former can be excluded in this case since we know that Iulianus was already in the second militia as tribunus cohortis I Ulpia Pannionorum, in 156/162 when he dedicated an inscription (c) to M. Nonius Macrinus who was ^{governor} of Pannonia Superior between these years, and that he was just about to be promoted to the tertia militia in October 167 (b). The second set of decorations was received in a German war, the award being made by Marcus and Commodus. In no

case was Marcus associated with the granting of dona for the second German war which did not end until after his death. Awards for the first war were made by either Marcus alone or by Marcus and Commodus and it is therefore to this campaign that the reference is to be attributed. After he had completed his militia equestris Iulianus was made praepositus of vexillations in the German and Sarmatian war: allowing him three years as prefect of the ala Tampiana, he will have taken over the vexillations about A.D.170, and it may be in this post that he was decorated. After completing his military service Iulianus did not retire from active service into administration, but undertook a number of military commands. After putting down rebellions in Spain and Achaia (early 170's) he returned to the Danube front as prefect of the classis Pontica and praepositus of a vexillation, the details of which are missing. These two commands must belong to the final years of the bellum Germanicum I, and probably entailed participation in the campaigning; thus the dona which Iulianus received may have recognized services rendered over a considerable number of years and more than one post. Iulianus, like his contemporary, M. Valerius Maximianus, was a man whose evident fighting ability kept him constantly on active service in the trouble spots of the Empire, and whose activity was rewarded on two occasions at least and possibly also on a third, in the second German war, to which must be attributed the third post as praepositus vexillationis.

85. L. LAETILIUS RUFUS

IX 1614

(Beneventum, regio II) St. 9

L(ucio) Laetilio L(ucii) f(ilio) Stel(latina) Rufo,
trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) XXII, don(ato) hasta pura
corona vallari, aedili, quaest(or), IIvir(o) i(ure)
d(icundo), praef(ecto) fabrum. Atteia Q(uinti) f(ilia)
Prisca uxor

Laetilius Rufus held only one military post, that of tribunus militum legionis XXII: the name of the unit is not specified which suggests that the

inscription belongs to a period when only one legio XXII existed, that is before the creation of XXII Primigenia by Gaius or Claudius, or after the less of XXII Deiotariana towards the middle of the second century. As E. Birley has pointed out, the career is likely to be early since regio II, which included Beneventum, soon ceased supplying legionary recruits. XXII Deiotariana was garrisoned in Egypt where there was considerable military activity in the 30's and 20's B.C., under Cornelius Gallus, prefect of Egypt, in 30-27/36 (III 14147,5 = D.8995), in Arabia under Aelius Gallus 26-24 (Dio. 53.29; Mon. Ancyra. 26) and against the Ethopians under C. Patronius in 24-21 (Dio 54. 5.4). The scale of the dona which Rufus received for the part he played in whichever campaign he participated, was one crown and one hasta, a normal award for an equestrian, of whatever rank, in the pre-Flavian period.

86. M. MACRINIUS AVITUS CATONIUS VINDEX

VI 1499 = D. 1107 (Rome) St. 125

M(arco) Macrinio Avito M(arci) f(ilio) Claud(ia)
Catonio Vindici, co(n)s(uli), aug(uri) p(opuli)
R(oman) Quiritium, leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore)
prov(inciae) Moes(iae) Inf(erioris), leg(ato) Aug(usti)
pr(o) pr(aetore) prov(inciae) Moes(iae) Sup(erioris),
cur(atori) civit(atis) Arimin(ensis), p[r]oc(uratori)
prov(inciae) Dac(iae) Malv(ensis), praef(ecto) alae
Contar(iorum), praef(ecto) alae III Thrac(um),
trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VI Victr(icis), praef(ecto)
coh(ortis) VI Gall(orum), donat(o) donis mil(itaribus)
in bell(o) Germ(anico) ab imp(eratore) M(arco) Aur(elio)
Antonino Aug(usto) hast(is) pur(is) II et vexill(is) II
cor(o)na mural(i) vallar(i). Iunia Flaccinilla marito
karissimo, et Macrinia Rufina patri piissimo, vixit annis
XLII m(enses) V.

The military decorations received by Vindex for services in a German war are on a scale unparalleled for an equestrian officer and equal to that normally awarded to a laticlave tribune. However, Vindex's entry into the senate was at praetorian level so the dona must belong to some pre-senatorial stage in the career. Vindex was clearly involved in the fighting in Germany in its early stages, for in the winter 166/167 he was prefect of a cavalry unit sent

against an invading force of Langobardi and Obii who had crossed the Ister (Petrus Patricius, Excerpta de legationibus Gentium 6). Pflaum (Carr. Nr.188) suggests that it was for this exploit that Vindex was decorated: Nagy dismisses this idea on the grounds that dona for exploits performed in 166 should be awarded by Marcus and Verus and not by Marcus alone, a somewhat unwarranted assumption since there is no evidence to show that decorations had to be awarded immediately after a particular encounter rather than at the end of the campaign of which the encounter formed but a single part. There is no example of Verus ever having been associated with the granting of decorations for this German war. The association of the dona with the event recorded by Dio is both attractive and feasible. Vindex held two cavalry prefectures, both in Pannonia Superior; the event recorded by Dio could belong to either. As E. Birley has pointed out, Vindex held the prefecture of the ala Contariorum before M. Valerius Maximianus who was in command c. 173-175, after his campaigning against the Naristae but before the end of the German/Sarmatian war. Nagy, however, believes that Vindex was already procurator of Dacia Malvensis in 170, if not in 169, and from this, that since he was decorated by Marcus alone, he cannot have been decorated as praefectus alae but as procurator of Dacia Malvensis: in theory this is possible. Nagy believes the scale of dona to be too high for a cavalry prefect, granted that, on the evidence of the case of Cominius Clemens (Nr.74) Marcus awarded decorations on a lower scale than did Trajan. However, no account is taken of the fact that by the time of Marcus there were four grades in the equestrian militia, in the highest of which there was a maximum of ten, possibly only nine, vacancies and which was therefore a position of considerable esteem and one which would doubtless merit a higher award than was granted to the prefect of the quingenary ala.

Jenö Fitz, in a rejoinder to Nagy's article (Klio 52, (1970) 99-106),

reaches a similar conclusion to that set forth above as regards the post in which the dona were won. He too sees the scale of award as fitted to the prefect of a milliary ala, though he prefers to dissociate the award from the exploit recorded by Patricius and to attribute it to the period after the death of Verus, in recognition of deeds performed in the campaign of 169 against the Marcomanni and Quadi.

87. L. MARCIUS AVITUS

A.E. 1961, 358

(civitas Igaeditanorum, Lusitania)

L(ucio) Marci[o] Fusci f(ilio) Quir(ina) Avit(o), praef(ecto)
fabr(um), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I S[u]ror(um) sagitta[r(iorum)],
trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) X [F]reten(sis), praef(ecto)
eq(uitum) alae I Sing[u]lar(ium) c(ivium) R(omanorum), donis
dona[to]. Marcius Maternus e[qu]es alae eiusdem praefe(cto)
optumo ob mem(oriam)

A terminus post quem for the erection of this inscription is given by the title c.R. borne by the ala I Singularium, a title won during the campaigning in Lower Germany under Vespasian. Marcius Avitus could have been decorated in any one of the units in which he served, and at any time from the mid-first century, though probably no later than the mid-second. There is little evidence regarding the movements of the cohors I Surorum; a unit of this name is attested on a soldier's gravestone in Caesarea (VIII 21038) but this may refer to the milliary cohort of the same name. X Fretensis was stationed at this period in Judaea/Syria Palaestina where it took part in the Jewish wars of Vespasian and of Hadrian and the Parthian war of Trajan. The ala I Singularium c.R. moved from Lower Germany to Raetia via Upper Germany some time in the period 90-107. The occasions on which dona could, in theory, have been won are, thus, many and varied.

88. C. MINICIUS ITALUS

(a) V 875 = D. 1374

(Aquileia, regio X) St. 53

C(aio) Minicio C(ai) f(ilio) Vel(ina) Italo, IIII viro
i(ure) d(icundo), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) V Gallor(um)
equit(atae), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Breucor(um)
equit(atae) c(ivium) R(omanorum), praef(ecto) coh(ortis)
II Varc(ianorum) eq(uitatae), trib(uno) milit(um)
leg(ionis) VI Vict(ricis), praef(ecto) eq(uitum) alae
I Sing(ularium) c(ivium) R(omanorum), donis donat(o) a divo
Vespasiano coron(a) aurea hast(a) pur(a), proc(uratori)
provinc(iae) Hellespont(i), proc(uratori) provinciae
Asiae quam mandatu principis vice defuncti procos(ulis)
rexit, procurat(ori) provinciarum Lugudunensis et
Aquitanicae item Lactore, praefecto annonae, praefecto
Aegypti, flamini divi Claudi, decr(eto) dec(urionum)
Ti(berio) Iulio [Candido II, C(aio) Ant]io Quadrato II
cos(ulibus)

A.D.105

(b) XIV 4456 cf. Ep. Stud. 9

(Ostia, regio I)

[C(aio) Mini]cio C(ai) [f(ilio) Vel(ina) Italo, IIII] viro
iur[e dic(undo), praef(ecto)] coh(ortis) III
equita[t(arum), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) V Gall]orum,
praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I [Breucorum c(ivium) R(omanorum),
pra]efecto coh(ortis) II Var[cianorum, donis] donato
a divo Vespasiano, [trib(uno) milit(um) leg(ionis) VI
Victr]icis, pra[ef(ecto) equit(um) alae I Sing(ularium)
----]

[praef(ecto)] coh(ortis) III equita[tae Gall]orum (CIL)

(c) III 12053

(Alexandria, Asia)

C(aio) Minicio C(ai) f(ilio) Vel(ina) Ital(o), praef(ecto)
coh(ortis) [V] Gall(orum) eq(uitatae), I Breu[c(orum) -----
-----] provinciar(um) Lugudunen[sis] et Aquitani[cae],
pra[ef(ecto)] ann[onae], pra[e]f(ecto) A[eg(ypti)]

For further reference to C. Minicius Italus cf:

BGU III, 908, 1.8; cf. Wilcken, APF, II, p.137 = BL I.81 (A.D.101-2)

Pap. Oxy. VII, 1022 = Wilcken Chrest. 453 (19 (24) Feb. 103)

P. Lond. 1885, Bell, APF VI, p.102 ff = SB, IV 7378 (19 May, 103)

The career of Minicius Italus is a long and distinguished one straddling the reigns of five emperors from Vespasian to Trajan. Italus undertook five equestrian military appointments, commanding three quingenary cohorts before

moving on to the second and third militiae. It was while in command of the third of these cohorts, the cohors II Varcianorum, that Italus was decorated by Vespasian. In the Aquileia inscription the dona are listed at the end of the military part of the career, not linked with the post in which they were gained, but the fragmentary Ostia text (b), which, though heavily restored, certainly refers to the same man, mentions the dona in the middle of the career, presumably after the post in which they were won. Cohors II Varcianorum equitata was stationed at this period in Germania Inferior where it could have participated in the campaigns of Cerealis against the Batavi in A.D.70 and in Rutilius Gallicus's campaigns against the Bructeri in 77-78. Alföldy, discussing this career, excludes the latter possibility on the grounds that the cohort is not mentioned on the diploma for April 15th., 78 (XVI 23) which names six alae and one cohort in Germany under Rutilius Gallicus. Alföldy's assumption that the diploma names all the units which took part in the fighting under Gallicus is open to some doubt: there is certainly no indication in the wording of the diploma that it marks a grant to a particular expeditionary force. Now, if Italus was about to enter on his secunda militia c. A.D.70 he will have taken approximately thirty-three years to complete his militiae and undertake five administrative appointments, for we know from the papyrological evidence that he held the position of praefectus Aegypti in A.D.101/2-3. This would be rather slow progress. But if the legionary tribunate be deferred until after A.D.78 the time span of the career becomes somewhat more manageable. This problem of timing is aggravated by the possibility which Pflaum points out (Carr. Nr.59), that the career was delayed because Italus fell out of favour with Domitian. Nevertheless, if one accepts the attractive suggestion made by Waddington, dating the acting governorship of Asia to the period following the death of Sex. Vettulenus Civica Cerealis in A.D.88 the timing of the preceding part of the career still fits better if the campaigning took place in 77-78. Taken that

the emperor is unlikely to have granted this special mandate to a man who had already lost his favour any slowing down of the career which there might have been, would have come after this post. The likelihood is, therefore, that Italus won his decorations as praefectus cohortis II Varcianorum in the war of 77-78 against the Bructeri. He received one crown and one hasta.

Italus' subsequent career is a distinguished one, marred only by the apparent delays consequent on imperial disfavour. His first procuratorial post was a centenarian one, from which he eventually rose to the prefecture of Egypt, early in the reign of Trajan.

89. C. NUMMIUS VERUS

(a) XI 3100 (Falerii, regio VII) St.102

[C(aius) Nu]mmius Hor(atia) Verus [-----]a provinciae
I[-----] D]acorum, praef(ectus) [----- T]hr(acum),
trib(unus) leg(ionis) I Ital[i]cae [----- d]onis
militaribu[s] donatus ab] imp(eratore) Traiano Aug(usto)
ci[-----] pontif(ex) sacr(is) Iun(onis)
cu[rritis? -----] cellam caldarium pec(unia) sua
fecit.

(b) III 7739 (Apulum, Dacia)

C(aius) Nummius Verus eques Romanus IIviral(is) col(oniae)
Apul(i) et sacerdos num(ini) Aesculapi consecr(avit)

The equestrian military career of Nummius Verus is incompletely recorded in the extant portions of the inscriptions relating to him. The only post of which we can be certain is the legionary tribunate of I Italica which was stationed at Novae in Moesia Inferior. This legion is known to have participated in Trajan's Dacian wars (Ti. Claudius Vitalis, Nr.149). The identity of the Thracian unit is impossible to ascertain. The decorations, which are not listed in detail, appear to be mentioned at the end of the military career.

90. CN. OCTAVIUS TITINIUS CAPITO

(a) VI 798 = D. 1448

(Rome) St.69

Cn(aeus) Octavius Titinius Capito praef(ectus) coh(ortis),
trib(unus) milit(um), donat(us) hasta pura corona vallari,
proc(urator) ab epistulis et a patrimonio, item ab
epistulis divi Nervae, eodem auctore ex s(enatus)
c(onsulto) praetoriis ornamentis, ab epistul(is) tertio
imp(eratoris) Nervae Caesar(is) Traiani Aug(usto)
Ger(manico), praef(ectus) vigilum, Volcano d(edict)
d(edicavit)

(b) A.E. 1934, 154

(Rome)

[I]mp(eratori) Caesari Nervae Traiano Aug(usto) Germ(anico)
[Cn(aeus) Oc]tavius Titinius Capito praef(ectus) [coh(ortis)],
trib(unus)] mil(itum), donatus hasta pura corona [vallari,
proc(urator)] ab epistulis et a patrimonio [iterum ab
epis]tulis divi Nervae [eodem auctore] ex s(enatus)
c(onsulto) praet(oris) ornamentis, [ab epistulis tertio
im]p(eratoris) Caesaris Nervae [Traiani, pr]aef(ectus)
vigil(um)

(c) cf. also Pliny Ep. I.17, 1-2; VIII 12,1

Cn. Octavius Titinius Capito records his service in the equestrian militiae without giving any information as to which units he commanded. Capito completed only the first and second militiae, being promoted direct from tribunus militum to procurator ab epistulis. The unnamed emperor under whom this promotion took place must be Domitian; Capito continued to hold the post of ab epistulis under Nerva and during the first few years of Trajan's reign, and this suggests that the initial promotion into the ranks of the procurators took place quite late in the reign of Domitian. The military service must, therefore, have been undertaken somewhere in the late 80's and early 90's, and the unnamed war in which Capito was decorated must fall into this period. The war against the Chatti, A.D.83, is too early, but that against the Dacians (86-89) and the subsequent campaigns against the Sarmatae and Marcomanni are in the right period, the probability being that the latter of these two wars is the one in question, unless an inordinately long period was spent as ab epistulis. The position of the dona within the text gives no indication as to whether they were won as

prefect or tribune; the scale of the award, one crown and one hasta is more normal for a prefect (though not exclusively so), and decoration in the prima militia would fit well with the question of timing. If Capito were decorated in 92 as praefectus cohortis, promoted to the legionary tribunate either this year or the next, served as tribune c. 93-95, there would still remain two years of Domitian's reign for the beginning of the service as ab epistulis.

91. L. PACONIUS PROCULUS

VI 32933 = D. 2723 (Rome) St. 99

L(ucio) Paconio L(ucii) f(ilio) Pal(atina) Proculo
praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Fl(aviae) Hisp(anorum)
eq(uitatae) p(iae) f(idelis), trib(uno) mil(itum)
leg(ionis) XI Cl(audiae) p(iae) f(idelis), praef(ecto)
vexillation(um) eq(uitum) Moesiae infer(ioris) et
Daciae eunti in expeditione Parthic(a), donis
militar[ib(us)] donato, praef(ecto) eq(uitum) alae
pr(imae) Aug(ustae) Parthorum, patrono et curatori
municipi d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) publice.

After his command of the cohors I Flavia Hispanorum equitata in Germania Inferior and an angusticlavate tribunate in XI Claudia in Moesia Inferior L. Paconius Proculus was put in charge of cavalry vexillations from Moesia Inferior and Dacia, taking part in a Parthian war. Parthian wars were fought by Trajan, Marcus Aurelius and Severus; the last is clearly too late for the present inscription which would fit more happily into an earlier second century context. There is independent evidence for the participation of Dacian cavalry in the Parthian campaign of 114-117. Ti. Claudius Maximus (Nr.148) was decurion of the ala II Pannoniorum when decorated by Trajan ob virtute(m) bello Parthico: it is known from diploma evidence that by 110 (XVI 163) this ala had been moved from its earlier garrison in Moesia Superior into Dacia. The scale of dona received is not specified, nor do we know anything of the man's advancement beyond the post of praefectus alae I Aug(usta) Parthorum, for it was at this stage in his career that the honorary inscription was erected.

92. TI. PLAUTIUS FELIX FERRUNTIANUS

VIII 619, 11780 = D. 2747

(Mactar, Africa) St. 131

Apollini Patris Aug(usto) sacr(um), Ti(berius) Plautius
Ti(berii) f(ilius) Papiria Felix Ferruntianus, praef(ectus)
alae I Thracum veteranorum sagittariorum, proc(urator)
ad solaminia et horrea, trib(unus) milit(um) leg(ionis) I
Italicae, praepositus vexillationibus Ponticis apud
Scythia et Tauricam, praepositus vexil(lationi) leg(ionis)
III Aug(ustae) apud Marcomannos, donatus donis milit(aribus)
[....]

Ti. Plautius Felix Ferruntianus was in command of a vexillation of legio III Augusta (from Numidia) serving on the Danube frontier at the time of the German wars of the 170's. In this capacity he was decorated by an emperor whose name has been erased: this must be Commodus. The Marcomanni were involved in both the first and second German wars of this period, but in the first of these Commodus was associated with Marcus in the awarding of dona, whereas in the few cases of decoration for the second Commodus alone was responsible.

93. POMPEIUS FAVENTINUS

II 2637 = A.E. 1966, 187

(Asturica, Tarraconensis) St. 54

[- .] Pomp[eio --] f(ilio) Quir(ina) Faventino, praef(ecto)
coh(ortis) VI Astur(um), trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis)
VI Vic(tricis), pra[ef(ecto)] equitum alae [S]u[lp]ic[i]a[e
c(ivium)] R(omanorum), do[nato] corona aurea hasta pur[a vexillo
ab] imp(eratore) div[o] Vespasian[o, fl(amini)] provincia[e
Hisp(aniae) Citer(ioris), fl(amini)] urbis Romae [pro]v[in]cia[e
B]a[et]ica[e ----]

The above text is given as in:

G. Alföldy: Ein Hispanischer Offizier in Niedergermanien
Madridrer Mitteilungen 6, 1965 pp.105-115.

The text of the inscription relating to Pompeius Faventinus is corrupt, the stone being lost and the only record of it an inaccurate transcription in a sixteenth century manuscript. The first two posts held by Faventinus are clear: he was prefect of cohors VI Asturum then tribune in VI Victrix. This

latter post was certainly, and the former probably, held in Germania Inferior. The identity of Pompeius' third command is in doubt. Hübner, in CIL II, restored it to read ala [II Fla]v(iae) [H]i[sp]a[n]or(um), and this was accepted by Cichorius (R.E., ala 1249), though with some reservation. Ritterling and Stein thought that the unit referred to was the ala I [S]i[n]g[u]lar(ium) [c] R., and Alföldy, in the article discussing Faventinus' career, suggests the ala [S]u[lp]ic[i]a[e c.] R. Both the ala Sulpicia and the ala Singularium were, during the period in question, in the army of Germania Inferior - both are recorded on the diploma of A.D.78 under the governorship of Rutilius Gallicus (XVI 23); the ala II Flavia Hispanorum was garrisoned in Spain (II 2600.). In theory all the units commanded by Faventinus could have been in Germania Inferior, and it was apparently for campaigning in Germany that he was decorated. The only other occasion, apart from German campaigning, on which Vespasian is known to have awarded dona was that of the Jewish and Commagene wars, so unless yet another different interpretation be placed on the cavalry command, the dona of Faventinus can be securely fixed in Germany, either for the campaign of Cerealis against the Batavi or that of Rutilius Gallicus against the Bructeri. The dona are listed at the end of the career and could therefore be linked to any post in it: further, the scale of award is somewhat in doubt, though the restoration corona aurea hasta pur[a vexillo] is the most acceptable way of filling the available space. The theory which Alföldy puts forward of Faventinus having participated in the Batavian campaign as praefectus cohortis and in the war against the Bructeri as praefectus alae is neat and attractive but clearly cannot be proven for at no point in the career can any particular post be tied down to a specific date.

94. A. POMPONIUS AUGURINUS T. PRIFERNIUS PAETUS

D. 8863 = A.E. 1905, 6

(Argos, Achaia)

Ἄπομπονιον Γ. ώντον Κυρίνα Αὔγουρεινον Τ. Πίριφέρνιον
Πάιτον, Χειλίαρχον λεγιόνος ι Φρετηγοσίδης, Ἐπα[ρ]χον
σπείρης ἢ Χειλίανδρου, τιμηθέντα μετὰ τὴν κωτὰ Γετῶν
νείκην ὑπὸ αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος Νέρου Τραϊανοῦ
Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ Κόσμη ἀριστείω, συγχίλλω ἀργυρῶ
καὶ δόρατι καθαρῷ καὶ στεφάνῳ τειχίρι, επίτροπον
Σεβαστοῦ Ἐπαρχέως Ἀχαίας, Μ. Ἀντώνιος Ἀρχικός
'εκ τῶν ιδίων ὑπὲρ τὴν πόλιν

A. Pomponius Augurinus T. Prifernius Paetus undertook only two military posts. Passing over the prima militia, his first command, presuming that the posts are given in chronological order, was as tribune of X Fretensis which was stationed in Judaea, and played no part in Trajan's Dacian war. Decoration must, therefore have been as Ἐπαρχος σπείρης ἢ Χειλίανδρου. Some doubt has been cast upon the exact nature of this command, for the officer in charge of a military cohort should be a tribune and not a prefect. Accordingly, Pflaum has suggested (Carr. Nr. 72) that σπείρης has been wrongly engraved in place of ἔιλης, and he refers to two inscriptions from Dacia attesting the presence there of military alae. (III 1193 = D. 2746 and III 7644). In theory, since the militia quarta appears to have been a Hadrianic innovation, it would have been possible to go directly from a legionary tribunate to the command of a military ala, but it seems singularly unlikely that the inexperienced Paetus would have received such a promotion after having served in only one previous command. However, the hypothesis is unnecessary for there is evidence that there did exist a suitable milliary cohort commanded, for reason unknown, by a prefect. IGR IV 1565 refers to a cohors I Thracum milliaria with a prefect in charge. The unit was stationed in Judaea at this period (XVI 33, A.D. 86; XVI 87, A.D. 139), which is precisely the

province where Paetus served his first command. The evidence for eastern units in the Danubian provinces at this time is slight, and refers to cavalry not to infantry; there may, however, be a connection; XVI 164 (A.D.110) is a diploma awarded to auxiliaries from Pannonia Inferior, et vexillationis equitum ex Syria. Further, T. Nagy notes that a cohors I milliaria was stationed in Syria in A.D.88 (XVI 35), though he can quote no evidence to show that this particular unit was in the charge of a prefect and not a tribune. The Tungrian cohorts in Britain were commanded by prefects and there is certainly no apparent reason why their's should be a unique case. Paetus' decorations were, therefore, awarded to him when in the secunda militia; they comprised vexillum argenteum, hasta pura, corona vallaris. The war in question must be the first Dacian war, for Trajan does not yet carry the title Dacicus which he took late in 102, and, further, as Pflaum points out, the procuratorship of Achaia was held by Caelius Martialis (Nr.66) at the end of the second Dacian war.

95. T. PONTIUS SABINUS

X 5829 = D. 2726

(Ferentinum, regio I) St. 96

T(ito) Pontio T(iti) f(ilio) Pal(atina) Sabino p(rimo)
p(ilo) II, proc(uratori) provinc(iae) Narb(onensis),
IIII vir(o) i(ure) d(icundo) quinq(uennalis), flamin(i),
et patron(o) municipi, Valeria L(ucii) f(ilia) Procula
uxor, l(oco) d(ato) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).

T(itus) Pontius T(iti) f(ilio) Pal(atina) Sabinus, praef(ectus)
coh(ortis) I Pann(oniorum) et Dalmat(arum) equitatae c(ivium)
R(omanorum), trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) VI Ferrat(ae),
donis donatus expeditione Parthica a divo Traiano hasta pura
vexillo corona murali, (centurio) leg(ionis) XXII Primig(eniae),
(centurio) leg(ionis) XIII Gemin(ae), primus pilus leg(ionis)
III Aug(ustae), praepositus vexillationibus milliaris tribus
expeditione Britannica leg(ionum) VII Gemin(ae), VIII
Aug(ustae), XXII Primig(eniae), trib(unus) coh(ortis) III
vig(illum), coh(ortis) XIIII urb(anae), coh(ortis) II
praet(oriae), p(rimus) p(ilus) II, proc(urator) provinc(iae)
Narbonens(is), IIIVir i(ure) d(icundo) quinq(uennalis),
flamen, patron(us) municipi.

T. Pontius Sabinus was decorated by Trajan during the Parthian war in which he participated as tribune of legio VI Ferrata; the scale of dona was one crown, one hasta and one vexillum. Another tribune of this legion, L. Aburnius Tuscianus (Nr. 59) received decorations on this same occasion. It was immediately after he received this distinction, and perhaps partly as a result of it, that Sabinus received a direct commission into the centurionate, having served in only two grades of the equestrian militia. The subsequent career is discussed by Pflaum (Carr. Nr. 118 add.) and B. Dobson, Primipilaren, Ep. Stud. 10 (forthcoming), Nr. 117.

96. P. PRIFERNIUS PAETUS MEMMIUS APOLLINARIS

IX 4753 = D. 1350 (Vallis Canera, regio IV) St. 84

[P(ublio)] Prifernio P(ublii) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Paeto
Memmio Apollinari, IIII vir(o) iur(e) dic(undo) quinq(uennali),
mag(istro) iu(venum), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) III Breuc(orum),
trib(uno) leg(ionis) X Gem(inae), praef(ecto) alae I Asturum,
donis donato expedit(ione) Dac(ica) ab imp(eratore) Traiano
hasta pura, vexillo, corona murali, proc(uratori)
provinc(iae) Sicil(iae), proc(uratori) provinc(iae) Lusitan(iae),
proc(uratori) XX her(editatum), proc(uratori) prov(inciae)
Thrac(iae), proc(uratori) prov(inciae) Noricae, P(ublius)
Memmius P(ublii) f(ilius) Qui(rina) Apollinaris patri piissimo.

III 5179 (Celeia, Noricum)

I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) Surus b(eneficiarius) Memmi
Apoll(inaris) proc(uratori) Aug(usti) v(otum) s(olvit)
l(ibens) m(erito)

P. Prifernius Paetus Memmius Apollinaris received decorations from Trajan in one of the Dacian wars: the dona are given at the end of the military career, following the prefecture of the ala with which they may, but need not necessarily, be linked. The place of garrison of cohors III Breucorum at this period is unknown. X Gemina was stationed in Germania Inferior from A.D. 70 (Tac. hist. V. 19.20) until some time early in the second century; it did not move till after the first Dacian war for it was still in Germany under the governorship of Q. Acutius c. 101-103/4. The ala I Asturum is attested in

Moesia Inferior as late as A.D.99 (XVI 45), but some time after this it moved to Dacia, probably at the time of the Dacian wars, where the only dated reference to it belongs to the year A.D.200 (III. 1393). Thus if Apollinaris received his decorations in the first Dacian war he must have been either praefectus cohortis or praefectus alae; if in the second war, in any one of the three posts. The only other indication of date comes from the procuratorship of Thrace. Thrace had a procurator-governor of ducenarian rank until some time in the period of Trajan when the governorship was handed over to a praetorian governor, and a financial procurator of centenarian status was appointed. Apollinaris must have held the post when it was still ducenarian for the career is given in direct chronological order and the procuratorship of Thrace follows that of the vicesima hereditatium which was itself ducenarian. The change in status certainly occurred some time before 114, for the first known imperial governor, P. Iuuentius Celsus T. Aufidius Hoenius Severianus, is attested between 102 and 114 by coins of Perinthus on which Trajan is already Dacicus but not yet Parthicus: he was probably appointed c.110 for he was praetor 106/7, and Pflaum suggests (Carr. Nr.71) that the change came soon after the end of the second Dacian war in 106. If dona were received in 106 Apollinaris would have a maximum of five years in which to fit a minimum of four procuratorial posts. This is swift advancement indeed. Putting the decorations back to the first Dacian war extends the time limit slightly, and also excludes the possibility that Apollinaris was decorated in the militia secunda. If the decorations were received in the prima militia the problem of timing again becomes critical - six posts in nine years - so the happiest solution is that Apollinaris was decorated as praefectus alae I Asturum in A.D.102, giving him about nine years in which to complete four procuratorial appointments. The scale of the dona received, one crown, one hasta and one vexillum, is that which Nagy regards

as the fit reward for a man in the prima or secunda but not in the tertia militia. It is also the same as that probably awarded to Besius Betuinianus as praefectus alae.

97. and Fig. 7a,b. C. PURTISIUS ATINAS

XI 624

(Forum Livi, regio VIII) St.151

Dis manibus C(aius) Purtisius C(ai) f(ilius) Stel(latina)
Atinas, IIIIvir quinq(uennalis), pr(aefectus) equi(tum)
pr(aefectus) fab(rum), pri(mus) pil(us) leg(ionis) [.....

Depicted on the stone:

3 legionary standards
1 torques
2 armillae
2 hastae
2 coronae

The bottom half of the stone is missing.

Purtisius Atinas belongs to the pre-Claudian period, before the development of a separate equestrian career structure. That part of the inscription which records the earliest posts held is missing, and it is probably in one of these earlier posts that the two armillae and the torques were won; the missing part of the stone must also show further decorations, perhaps another torques, perhaps phalerae. The total dona depicted on the stone do not constitute a single award but must represent multiple decoration. The evidence for the scale of award made to commanders of auxiliary units at this period suggests that one each of the coronae and hastae will have been won as praefectus equitum, the remaining corona and hasta perhaps as primus pilus, perhaps as senior centurion.

98. TI. ROBILIUS FLACCUS

Epigraphica XXIII, 27

(Capua, regio I)

Ti(berio) Robilio Ti(berii) f(ilio) Fal(erna) Flacco
praef(ecto) coh(ortis) VI[I Raeto] r[um] equitatae,
[praef(ecto) coh(ortis) -----] equitatae, donato ab
Ti(berio) Claudio [Caesare Aug(usto) Germ(anico) -----

Ti. Robilius Flaccus must have been decorated by Claudius when serving as prefect of a quingenary cohort, granted that the inscription pre-dates the emergence of milliary cohorts. Cohors VII Raetorum, if this be the correct restoration, is well attested in Germania Superior though dated records of its whereabouts do not begin until A.D. 74. The identity of the other cohort is unknown. Claudius awarded dona after campaigning in Germany and in Britain, but it is impossible in this instance to ascertain which. By analogy with other inscriptions from the same period, the scale of dona will, in all probability, have been one crown and one hasta.

99. M. ROSSIUS VITULUS

ILA 455 = A.E. 1914, 248 improving on D. 9015 (Bulla Regio, Africa)

M(arco) Rossio M(arci) fil(io) Pipin(i)a Vitulo, e(gregio)
v(iro), proc(uratori) Aug(ustorum)trium) IIII p(ublicorum)
pr[ov(inciae) Afr(icae), pr]oc(uratori) Aug(ustorum)trium)
tract(us) Kart(haginiensis), proc(uratori) XX her(editatum)
ad centena, proc(uratori) ann(onae) ob exped(itio[n]em)
felicis(simam) Gall(icam), proc(uratori) XX her(editatum)
Transp(adum) Ligur[iae et Aem]iliae et Venetiae, proc(uratori)
arc(ae) exp(editionalis), praef(ecto) coh(ortis) II Hisp(anorum),
trib(uno) leg(ionis) XXX Ulpiæ, trib(uno) leg(ionis)
II Adiut(ricis), praepos(ito) gentis Onsorum, donis militarib[us
donato] ob expeditionem felicissimam Quador(um) et Marcomann(orum),
praef(ecto) alae praet(oriae) c(ivium) R(omanorum), praep(osito)
anon(ae) exp(editionis) felicis(simae) urbicae, decurioni,
fl(amini) p(er)[p(etuo) et -----]eiae, et Rosiis Iusto
Procliano et Vitulo Iuliano fili(i)s eius, decuriones universi
c(oloniae) Bul(lensium) Reg(iorum) patrono et alumnis ob
benefici[a quae in] universos municipes suos confer(t) de suo
posuerunt.

VIII 14454

(Henchir Sidi Soltan)

Marti Conservat(ori) pro salute Imp(eratorum) Severi et
Antonini et G[etae Cae]s(aris) princip(is) iuvent(utis)
et Iuliae Domnae Aug(ustae) matr(is) cast(rorum), M(arcus)
Rossius Vitulus proc(urator) ducen(arius) IIII
publ(icorum) prov(inciae) Afr(icae)

A.D. 198-209

The campaign in which Rossius Vitulus was decorated was the expeditio
felicissima Quadorum et Marcomannorum, the second German war, begun by Marcus
and Commodus and completed by Commodus after the death of Marcus in 180.

This war is generally referred to as the bellum Germanicum et Sarmaticum, but we know from both Dio and the biographer of Marcus that the Marcomanni and Quadi were two of the Germanic tribes involved in the war, and that forts containing 20,000 soldiers were stationed in their territory; the sequence of posts suggests that Vitulus was praepositus gentis Onsorum when decorated. Although he received his awards from Commodus, Vitulus appears to have fallen out of favour with the emperor, for by 193 he had risen only to an praepositus annonae in an expeditio felix urbica, which must refer to Severus' march on Rome.

100. M. STATIUS PRISCUS LICINIUS ITALICUS

VI 1523 = D. 1092 (Rome) St.113

[M(arco) Statio] M(arci) f(ilio) gl(audia) Prisco
[L]icinio Italico, leg(ato) Aug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore)
prov(inciae) Cappadociae, leg(ato) Aug(ustorum) pr(o)
pr(aetore) prov(inciae) Brittaniae, leg(ato)
Aug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore) prov(inciae) Moesiae
super(ioris), curato[ri] alvei Tiberis et cloacarum urbis,
c(o(n)s(ulis)), leg(ato) Aug(usti) prov(inciae) Daciae,
leg(ato) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) p(iae) f(idelis),
leg(ato) leg(ionis) [X]IIII Gem(inae) Martiae Victricis,
sacerdoti Titiali, [F]laviali, pr(aetori) inter cives et
peregrinos, tr(ibuno) pl(ebis), quaes[t(ori)], proc(uratori)
Aug(usti) XX Mer(editatum) prov(inciae) Narbonens(is)
et Aquita[n(icae), p]r(aefecto) eq(uitum) alae I
pr(aetoriae) c(ivium) R(omanorum), tr(ibuno) mil(itum)
leg(ionis) I Adiutric(is) p(iae) f(idelis) et leg(ionis)
X [G(eminae)] p(iae) [f(idelis) et] leg(ionis) II
Gallicae, praefecto coh(ortis) II Lingonum, vexillo
mi[l(itari) d(onato a divo Hadriano in expeditione Iudaic[a],
Q(uintus) Cassius Domitius Palumbus

Cos. Ord. A.D. 159

The decorations received by Statius Priscus from Hadrian for services in the Jewish war clearly belong to an early stage in the career which began in the ordo equester in the Hadrianic period and led on to a consulate and eventually to consular imperial governorships under Marcus and Verus. Priscus held five equestrian military posts. The first of these was with cohors II Lingonum in Britain, followed by three legionary tribunates, with I Adiutrix and X Gemina in Pannonia Superior and with III Gallica in Syria. The tertia

militia was spent with the ala I praetoria in Pannonia Inferior. Decoration in the bellum Iudaicum must, therefore, have been with III Gallica, this being the only unit which could have participated in the war. The award received, a single vexillum, is characteristic of the Hadrianic period, when, as far as equestrians were concerned, dona were given on a less lavish scale than had hitherto been the case. As Pflaum points out (Carr. 136), despite his bravery Statius Priscus did not receive immediate and swift advancement; his first and only procuratorial post was sexagenarian, after which he was adlected into the senate, not as a praetor, as later became the normal practice, but as a quaestor. The career is, however, distinguished and Priscus' military ability seems to be reflected in the multiple tribunates and the iterated legionary command, as in the military decorations received.

101. C. STERTINIUS XENOPHON

IGR IV 1086

(Pela, Asia) St.30

[... Γάιον Στερτίνιον] 'Ηρακλείτου υἱὸν Κορνή[λ]ιον Ξενοφῶντα τὸν ἀρχιατρὸν τὸν Θεῶν Σεβαστὸν καὶ επὶ τῶν Ἑλληνικῶν ἀποκρινότων, Χειλιαρχήσαντα καὶ ἐπιπρόσθιον γεγονότα τῶν ἀρχιτεκτόνων καὶ τιμωρέντα ἐν τῷ [τοῦ] βρεταννῶν Θράμβῳ στεφάνῳ χρυσέῳ καὶ δοράτῃ, δάμου [υἱοῦ] φιλονέρων], φιλοκαίσαρα, [φιλο]έβαστον, φιλορώματον, φιλόπατριν, εὐεργέτην τῆς πατρί[δος], ἀρχιερέα τῶν Θεῶν καὶ ιερέα Δι[ο]ύ [Βί]ου, τὸν Σεβαστὸν καὶ Ἀσκλαρπίου [καὶ] Υγίας καὶ Ἡπιόνης, ιεροταπείεύοντος Μάρκου Σεπτ(τ)ικίου Μάρκου [υἱοῦ] Ρούφου καὶ Ἀρίστωνος τοῦ φιλοκλέους φιλοκαίσαρων.

Pflaum Carr. p.42 Nr.2 =

R. Herzog: Nikias and Xenophon von Kos. Hist. Zeit. 125, 1922, p.236 note 1.
(Cos)

[..... Γάιον Στερτίνιον 'Ηρακλείτου υἱὸν Κορνήλιον Ξενοφῶντα, Χειλιαρχήσαντα τιμωρέντα δὲ ἐν τῷ τῷ] Πριταννῶν Θράμβῳ στεφάνῳ χρυσέῳ καὶ δοράτῃ υἱὸν τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος Κλαδίου Καίσαρος Θεοῦ, ἐπιπρόσθιον γενόμενον

Ἐπὶ Ρύμης τῶν τεχνειτῶν, γενόμενον δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀποκριμάτων καὶ ἀρχιστρὸν, ἵερη διὰ βίου τῶν Σεβαστῶν Θεῶν καὶ Ἀσκλαπίου καὶ Κυρίας καὶ Ἀππίόνας καὶ [Κῦ] καὶ Μέροπος καὶ Ἰσιδος καὶ Σεπτάπιδος, ἵερη κατὰ γένος Ρέας καὶ Ἀπόττλωνος Καρπείου καὶ Ἀρτέμιδος Τοξίτοδος] καὶ Διὸς Τολιέως καὶ Ἀθίνας Τολιάδος καὶ Μεγάλου? Θεῶν καὶ Ήρας, Ελίας Ἀρύας Βαζοκίλιας καὶ Θεῶν? Νικογούνδειον καὶ Ἀπόττλων[ος Δελίου? καὶ Ἀγροδίτος καὶ Ἐκείνας Τιοντίδος ἵερη Σεβαστῶν καὶ Διόνιδεκα Θεῶν καὶ Ήρακλείου].

C. Stertinius Xenophon, court physician to the emperor Claudius, came to Britain in the invasion of A.D.43 and received military decorations as tribunus legionis. It is clear that this tribunate must have been purely honorary and that Xenophon was being brought to Britain in his capacity as a doctor and not as a solider. The decorations are no more than campaign medals.

B. Dobson has suggested that Xenophon held the posts of tribunus legionis and praefectus fabrum simultaneously: he points out that although text (b) on its own implies that the praefectura fabrum came after the decoration and return to Rome, the two inscriptions together suggest that perhaps Xenophon received the appointment while in Britain and kept it on his return to Rome. The scale of decoration received by Xenophon is that which is standard for an equestrian at this period, the fact that it was not won on the field making no difference.

102. M. STIACCIIUS CORANUS

VI 3539 = D. 2730 (Rome) St. 38

M(arcus) Stiaccius C(ai) f(ilius) Col(lina) Coranus,
praef(ectus) fabrum, equo publico, ex quinque decuriis,
praef(ectus) coh(ortis) V Bracaraugustanorum in Germania,
trib(unus) mil(itum) leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae), praef(ectus)

equitum alae Hispanorum in Britannia, donis militaribus donatus
corona murali, hasta pura, sibi et C(aio) Stlaccio Capitoni
patri, C(aio) Stlaccio C(ai) f(ilio) Col(lina) Frontoni
fratri, Claudiæ Secundæ, uxori.

The military career of Stlaccius Coranus took place in Germany and Britain and at some stage during it dona were awarded by an emperor unknown. The inscription pre-dates the division of Germany, while the second and third posts mentioned post-date the Claudian invasion of Britain. Cohors V Bracaraugustanorum is well attested in Raetia from A.D.107 onwards, but it is not at all clear at what date it moved from Germany to Raetia, though it was probably after the wars on the Rhine under the Flavians. Claudius also campaigned in Germany and the dona could well belong to this period. There is no agreement on this point. Alföldy (Hilfstruppen, p.7) believes Coranus to have been decorated as tribune of II Augusta in the Claudian invasion of Britain, coming over from Germany, where he had undertaken his prima militia, with the invading army. Steiner attributed the dona to the period of Nero, presumably on the basis of the omission of the name of the emperor concerned, but made no suggestions as to which campaign he believed to have been involved. The scale of the dona, one crown and one hasta, gives no clue to the attribution of the dona for in the pre-Flavian period this award seems to have been standard throughout the equestrian militiae and continued to be awarded at least to the praefectus cohortis into the Flavian period and beyond.

103 and Fig.4 Q. SULPICIUS CELSUS

VI 32934

(Rome)

Q(uinto) Sulpicio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Celso,
praefecto fabrum, praef(ecto) cohor(tis) VII Lusitanorum,
praef(ecto) [-----

Dona depicted: torques, corona muralis.

After service in two or more posts in the equestrian militia Celsus appears to have received a direct commission into the legionary and thence into the praetorian centurionate. This supposition is based on the sculptures which appear on both sides of the stone, and which include a praetorian standard and military decorations, torques, and a corona muralis. While the praetorian standard alone need indicate no more than the fact that Celsus rose to a praetorian tribunate the torques must imply a transfer to the centurionate for this decoration was never awarded to an equestrian. (For the need to insert a legionary centurionate before the praetorian centurionate cf. B. Dobson and D.J. Breeze, "Rome cohorts and the legionary centurionate", Ep. Stud. 8). Less than half of the original text is extant for the bottom of the stone is broken off and the last three lines on the remaining portion are very badly weathered. Durry (p.202, note 2) dates this career to the second century; the lack of any considerable abbreviation in the text is equally consistent with a first century date.

104. M. VALERIUS MAXIMIANUS

A.E. 1956, 24

(Diana Veteranorum)

M(arco) Valeri Maximiano M(arci) Valeri Maximiani
quinq(uennalis), s[ac(erdotalis)] f(ilio), pont(ifici)
col(oniae) Poetovionens(ium), equo p(ublico), praef(ecto)
coh(ortis) I Thrac(um), trib(uno) coh(ortis) I (H)am(iorum)
civium R(omanorum), praep(osito) orae gentium Ponti
Polemoniani, don(is) don(ato) bello Phart(ico), allesto ab
imp(eratore) M(arco) Antonino Aug(usto) et misso in
procinctu Germanic(ae) exped(itionis) ad deducend(a) per
Danuvium quae in annonam Panno(nicae) utriusq(ue)
exercit(uum) denavigarent, praepos(ito) vexillationum
clas(sium) praetor(iarum) Misenatis item Ravennatis item
clas(sis) Brittanic(ae) item equit(um) Afror(um) et Mauror(um)
elector(um) ad curam explorationis Pannoniae, praef(ecto)
al(ae) I Arayacor(um) in procinctu Germanico ab imp(eratore)
Antonino Aug(usto) coram laudato et equo et phaleris et armis
donato quod manu sua ducem Naristarum Valaonem interemisset
et in eade(m) ala quartae militiae honor(em) adepto, praef(ecto)
al(ae) Contar(iorum), don(is) don(ato) bello Ger(manico)
Sar(matico), praep(osito) equitib(us) gent(ium) Marcomannor(um)
Narist(arum) Quador(um) ad vindictam Orientalis motus
pergentium honor(e) centenariae dignitatis, aucto salario
adeptus procurationem Moesiae Inferioris, eodem in tempore

praeposito vexillationibus et at detrahendam Briseorum latronum manum in confinio Macedon(iae) et Thrac(iae) ab imp(eratore) misso, proc(uratori) Moesiae Super(ioris), proc(uratori) prov(inciae) Daciae Porolissensis, a sacratissimis imp(eratoribus) in amplissimum ordinem inter praetorios allecto et mox leg(ato) leg(ionis) I Adiut(ricis) item leg(ato) leg(ionis) II Adiut(ricis), praep(osito) vexil(lationum) Leugaricione hiemantium item leg(ato) leg(ionis) V Mac(edonicae) item leg(ato) leg(ionis) I Italic(ae), item leg(ato) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae), item leg(ato) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae), don(is) don(ato) a nobilissimo ~~principis~~ ~~Maximili~~ ~~Aurelio~~ ~~Commodo~~ Aug(usti) expeditione secunda Ger(manica), splendissimus ordo Dian[ensium Veteran(orum)] aere conlat(o)

For further references to Valerius Maximianus cf:

III 1122 (Apulum)
III 13439 (Leugaricio)
VIII 4600 (Diana Veteranorum)
A.E. 1933, 70 (Diana Veteranorum)
VIII 2698 + 18247 (Diana Veteranorum)
A.E. 1934, 40 (Thamugadi)
VIII 2621 = D. 3024 (Lambaesis)
VIII 2749 (Lambaesis)
VIII 4234 (Verecunda)
A.E. 1935, 45 (Cuicul)
A.E. 1920, 16 (Cuicul)
VIII 4212 = D. 402 (Verecunda)
A.E. 1915, 28 (Lambaesis)
CRAI 1954, p.273 (Lambaesis)
CRAI 1954, p.273 n.2 (Lambaesis)
VIII 2777 (Lambaesis)

M. Valerius Maximianus was, on four separate occasions, decorated in the course of a career which was throughout a thoroughly military one in which the many promotions and transfers can be explained largely by the exigencies of war.

In the space of about twenty five years Maximianus rose from praefectus

cohortis to the consulate, fulfilling, on his way up, eighteen separate commands. The complete career is discussed fully by Pflaum (Carr. 181 bis, add.) and the present discussion will be limited to those points related directly or indirectly to the decorations received. Maximianus was first decorated in the Parthian war of Marcus and Verus which ended in A.D.166; he held at this time an extraordinary command as praepositus orae gentium Ponti Polemoniani, responsible, apparently, for safeguarding supply routes to the east via the Black Sea and the former kingdom of Polemon. The command was undertaken after the tribunate of a milliary cohort and before the prefecture of a quingenary ala; we are not told precisely what decorations he received. The second award was made after Maximianus had been promoted to the third militia as praefectus alae I Aravacorum which was stationed in Pannonia Superior. This post belongs to the period of Marcus' German wars, though not to the very end of the war, because a further promotion and decoration must be fitted in by 175. In order for this very full career to run smoothly the prefecture should date to the early 170's. Pflaum suggests 173 in the course of the campaign against the Marcomanni; or it could be the previous year when military successes prompted Marcus to take the title Germanicus. Maximianus was singled out for particular distinction because he killed Valao, King of the Naristae, a Germanic tribe, situated beyond the Danube, near the Marcomanni and the Quadi. The awards received are unparalleled epigraphically but, as Pflaum points out, the exploit corresponds to those of the spolia opima secunda according to the description of Varro (Varro, chez Festus p.204 L). In addition to being praised by the emperor and given a horse, phalerae and arms, Maximianus was promoted into the militia quarta, as prefect of the ala contariorum. This is one of very few cases where promotion is an integral part of a military award (cf. supra p.123). The ala contariorum was stationed in Pannonia Superior, and as its commander Maximianus continued to

participate in the bellum Germanicum and was once again decorated (A.D. 175), though on this occasion the dona are not specified. From here on the career progresses swiftly. The rising in the east against which Maximianus was sent with cavalry of the Marcomanni, Quadi and Naristae can be none other than that of Avidius Cassius in 175. The next firm date is 183/4 when he held the post of legate of III Augusta in Lambaesis (k). Between 175 and 183/4 the following posts were held.

proc. prov. Moes. Inf et praep. of vexillation v. Brisii

proc. prov. Moes. Sup.

proc. prov. Dac. Porol.

adlected inter praet. by Marcus and Commodus.

leg. leg. I Ad. at Brigetio in Pann. Sup.

leg. leg. II Ad. at Aquincum in Pann. Inf. + praep. of a vexillation
wintering at Leugaricio (under Marcus and Commodus).

leg. leg. V Mac. at Potaissa in Dacia

leg. leg. I Italica at Novae in Moes. Inf.

leg. leg. XIII Gem. at Apulum in Dacia (Under Commodus)

leg. leg. III Aug. at Lambaesis in Numidia 183/4

Maximianus received his fourth set of decorations from Commodus in the second German war, though the post in which he was serving at the time is not specified. This war was still in progress at the time of Marcus' death in 180, and was soon brought to a close by Commodus, who alone is concerned with the awarding of the dona. Marcus was still alive when Maximianus was given charge of the vexillation wintering at Leugaricio. It seems probable that Commodus brought the war to a close on the death of Marcus, at a time when Maximianus was still commanding this detachment which is presumably to be connected with the campaigning which began in 177. Inscription (c) erected by men of II Adiutrix stationed at Leugaricio commemorates a victory won.

It is notable that just as Maximianus was gaining access to the upper cadres of procuratorial administration and moving away from active military service, he was adlected into the senate as a praetor and given a multiplicity of legionary commands, the first five of which were in the area involved with the bellum Germanicum secundum and in at least the first two of which he must have been involved in the fighting.

105. M. VERGILIUS GALLUS LUSIUS

X 4862 = D. 2690

(Venafrum, regio I) St.10

Lusia M(arci) f(ilia) Paullina Sex(ti) Vettuleni Cerealis
sibi et M(arco) Vergilio M(arci) f(ilio) Ter(etina) Gallo
Lusio patri, prim(o) pil(o) leg(ionis) XI, praef(ecto)
cohort(is) Ubiorum peditum et equitum donato hastis puris
duabus et coronis aureis ab divo Aug(usto) et Ti(berio)
Caesare Aug(usto), praef(ecto) fabr(um) III, trib(uno)
mil(itum) cohort(is) primae, idio[lo]go ad Aegyptum,
IIvir(o) iterum, pontif(ici). A(u)o Lusio A(uli) f(ilio)
Ter(etina) Gallo fratri, trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis)
XXII Cyrenaicae, praef(ecto) equit(um).

The career of M. Vergilius Gallus Lusius is characteristic of that period before the development of separate equestrian and primipilaris career structures. Nothing is known of the service of Lusius before he attained the primipilate of legio XI and went on to command two cohorts, the cohors Ubiorum peditum et equitum (the earliest attested cohors equitata) and a cohors prima which Mommsen suggested was the prima praetoria. It will have been in one or both of the first two recorded posts or perhaps in a previous unmentioned centurionate that he was decorated, in a campaign or campaigns unspecified: decoration as praetorian tribune is precluded by the position in which the dona are recorded. Legio XI moved from Moesia to Dalmatia at this period and is known to have participated in the bellum Illyricum A.D.6-9. The first dated reference to the garrison of the cohors Ubiorum is in A.D.99 when it was stationed in Moesia Inferior (XVI 44), but it is probable that prior to this it had been stationed in Germany; Tacitus speaks

of some cohorts of Ubii operating in the district of Marcodunum (Tac. hist., IV 28). The most likely date for its shift southwards is the late Flavian period when the focus of frontier unrest shifted from the Rhine to the Danube. The total of awards received by Lusius is twice that received by anyone else of his rank at that period; he received two hastae and apparently two coronae. The most likely explanation is that two occasions of decorations are here compressed into one and recorded together after the period of the career to which they belong. During the time in question there was fighting in Illyricum and Germany, both areas in which Lusius served. However, it is possible that the two awards belong to the campaigning in German being recorded immediately after the post in which they were won.

106. M. VETTIUS LATRO

(a) ILT 720 = A.E. 1939, 81 (Thuburbo Maius, Africa)

M(arco) Vettio C(ai) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Latroni flam(ini)
divi Aug(usti), sacerd(oti) Cer(erum) an(ni) CXXXVII,*
equo publico et in quinq(ue) dec(urias) adl(ecto),
praef(ecto) coh(ortis) I Alpin(orum) equit(atae),
donis don(ato) ab imp(eratore) Caes(are) Nerv(ae) Trai(ano)
Aug(usto) Ger(manico) Dac(ico) hasta pura, corona murali,
vexillo arg(enteo), trib(uno) mil(itum) leg(ionis) II
Adiutr(icis) piae fidel(is), praef(ecto) alae Silian(ae)
c(ivium), R(omanorum) torquatae, armillat(ae), proc(uratori)
annonae Ostiae et in portu, proc(uratori) prov(inciae)
Siciliae, proc(uratori) Alpium Cottiar(um), procur(atori)
Mauretaniae Caesariensis, M(arcus) Vettius Myrinus lib(ertus)
patrono opt(imo) d(edict) d(edicavit)

* A.D. 93

(b) ILT 721 (Thuburbo Maius)

Text almost identical to (a), but adds praefectus fabrum
before praefectus cohortis.

(c) VIII 8369 = D.5961 (Igilgili, Mauretania Caesariensis)

Vettius Latro as procurator of Mauretania Caesariensis

A.D. 128

(a) A.E. 1951, 52

(Thuburbo Maius)

Text almost identical to (a) and (b).

The military career of M. Vettius Latro began with a prefecture in the cohors I Alpinorum in which post he was decorated by Trajan, the dona being listed directly after the unit in which they were won. Cohors I Alpinorum equitata is well attested by diplomas as part of the garrison of Pannonia, later of Pannonia Inferior. Pflaum (Carr. 104) states that the dona were won in the first Dacian war, but evidence is lacking. The only fixed points in the career are the priesthood of Ceres which preceded the military career and the procuratorship of Mauretania in A.D.128. There is considerable time lag between the decorations in Dacia and the Mauretanian procuratorship, a maximum of 26 years and a minimum of 22 years, during which period two military posts and four procuratorial posts were undertaken. There was perhaps some unemployment, and it is certainly too loose a schedule to be of any use in pinning down the precise dates of the service in Dacia. The only other slight indication that service in cohors I Alpinorum might have been in the second Dacian war is that the units in which Latro served his secunda and tertia militiae are both believed to have participated in the second war and yet no mention of any sort is made of campaigning with either II Adiutrix or the ala Siliama. Vettius Latro is the only man in the prima militia known to have been decorated with the vexillum in addition to a crown and a hasta.

107. ————— FLAVIANUS

IGR IV 964 = D. 8865

(Samos) St. 106

..... Γαίου Τιμοκράτους υἱὸς Κυρείνα Φλαβιανὸς
τρεικοτο[.....]ονος, ἔπαρχος σπείρης πρώτης
Νομισμῶν καὶ χειλί[άρχος σπείρης πρώτης]ς Ἰταλικῆς καὶ
ἔπαρχος ὅλης δευτέρης Γα[λ]λων, [τιμηθείσ].... δώρ]οις
στερεάνω πυργωτῶ καὶ δόρατι καὶ βη[ξ]ίλλω, [ιερεύς]

Τὸν Σεβαστὸν καὶ ἀγωνοθέτης μεγάλων
'Ακ[τικῶν ἀγώνων] ἡρως

The military decorations won by Flavianus are recorded at the end of the military career and no indication is given at which stage they were won nor by whom they were awarded. The dona consist of a corona muralis, a hasta and a vexillum, the inclusion of this last, indicating a date in the Flavian period or later. Part of the military career was undertaken in the eastern half of the empire, part, perhaps, on the Danube. A cohors I Numidarum is attested in Syria in November 88 (XVI 35), in Moesia Inferior in 145/56 (Bul. Arch. Soc. Staline IX, 1952, 1 ff) with the title I Flavia Numidarum and in Lycia/Pamphylia in March 178 (XVI 128). In this third case the commander of the unit is a tribune, suggesting that the cohort may have been doubled in size by this date, giving a terminus ante quem of 178 for the Flavianus inscription, where the commander is still only a prefect. The second unit commanded by Flavianus has been restored to read cohors I Italica, attested by Arrian in Cappadocia, but it is possible that legio I Italica be the correct reading, in which case the post was at Novae in Moesia Inferior. An ala Gallorum is attested by Arrian in Cappadocia, and again by the Notitia Dignitatum in Armenia (Not. Dig. Or. XXXVIII, 24).

108. UNKNOWN

VIII 9372

(Caesarea, Mauretania) St. 156

-----] IRA [-----] donis donato ab [-----]
Germ(anico) corona aurea [----- ha]stis puris
duabus [-----] bello Germanico [----- M]oesiae
superior [is ----- p]roc(uratori) Aug(usti) [-----

Domaszewski restores (Rangordnung² p.244):

[---- trib(mo) mil(itum) leg(ionis) II] Tra[ianae f(ortis)
G(ermanicae), praef(ecto) alae -----] donis donato ab
[imp(eratore) Antonino Aug(usto)] Germ(anico) corona aurea
[et corona ----- ha]stis puris duabus [vexillis duobus]
bello Germanico [proc(uratori) Aug(usti) prov(inciae)
M]oesiae superior [is ----- p]roc(uratori) Aug(usti) [----

If Domaszewski's restoration of legio II Traiana is correct then it follows that the German war in question must be that of Marcus or Commodus; however the restoration, though possible, cannot be proven, and once one has eliminated the mention of II Traiana there is no need whatever for the career to be dated as late as the Antonine period. The only secure terminus post quem is the division of Moesia by Domitian after the Dacian war, which means that the German war in question could be Domitian's or Trajan's as well as that of Marcus or Commodus. Indeed the lack of abbreviation in the text, particularly as regards the reference to Moesia Superior, indicates an earlier rather than a later date. Pflaum, who dates the war to the Antonine period, himself makes the point that in none of the texts of this period recording dona is Marcus styled Germanicus; yet both Domitian and Trajan do carry this title when awarding dona for German wars. The scale of decoration is high, paralleled in the ordo equester only by the case of M. Macrinius Avitus Catonius Vindex (Nr. 86). Vindex, however, received his dona in the militia quarta whereas such a rank is out of the question for the present inscription if it is to be dated to a pre-Hadrianic period.

109. UNKNOWN

VIII 26585

(Thugga, Africa)

-----] trib(uno) leg(ionis) V Macedonicae [-----e]t
praeposito vexillationi[s -----] et N---c-itusum
castello [----- donato] hasta pura [-----

110. UNKNOWN

XI 5037

(Mevania, regio VI)

]m pia[e fidelis
le]g. VIII [Hisp[an]ae)
do]n. h[ast.

A terminus ante quem for this inscription is given by the mention of legio VIII Hispana which had disappeared from the Roman army lists certainly by the middle of the reign of Marcus Aurelius and possibly had come to grief in the Jewish wars of Hadrian. A terminus post quem is more difficult to establish, though if the unit mentioned in the first line is a legion, it must refer to X Gemina which received the titles pia fidelis in A.D.89. However it is equally possible that an auxiliary unit with an ethnic ending in ---]m be restored. It is not possible to determine the rank of the recipient though the restoration of a hasta in line three limits the possibilities to a senior centurion, primipilaris or equestrian.

111. UNKNOWN

XII 5899

(Nemausus, Gallia Narbonensis) St.79

. QVARTA
bELLA DACIca
LIARIBVS

Hirschfeld restored:

[---- praef. coh. -----] quartale ----- don. don. ab
imp. Traiano ob b]ella Daci[ca ----- praepos. equitibus
auxi]liaribus [---

Domaszewski restored:

----- tribus legionis] quartale decimae ----- b]ella
Daci[ca ----- praeposito equitibus auxi]liaribus [--

112. UNKNOWN

XIV 2110

(Lanuvium, regio I) St.150

----- p[rae]fec(to) vehicular[um ----- donis]
donati bello Br[itannico -----] Lanivini et dim[imatoris
----- sua pec]unia refe[cit -----] bus et mulier[--

The post of praefectus vehicularum is first attested under Trajan, (Pflaum, Carr. p.212), the creation of the post as an equestrian one dating perhaps, from the reign of Nerva. The post is a centenarian one, either a first or second procuratorial appointment, so the earliest date, in the normal course

of events, that the man in question could have embarked upon his equestrian militiae would be the mid to late 80's. There was campaigning in Britain subsequent to this date on a considerable number of occasions, under Trajan, Hadrian, Pius, Marcus, Commodus and Severus, but only Severus is known, of these, to have participated in person. It is doubtful if the present career is to be dated so late as the early third century, which serves to throw doubt onto Ritterling's assertion that decorations were awarded only on those occasions when the emperor himself was on campaign. (supra part I, 33).

113. UNKNOWN

A.E. 1965, 348

(Sinope, Paphlagonia)

----- co]r(ona) mural(i), prae[f(ecto) orae maritimae
Am]astr(is) et clas[sis Ponticae, proc(uratori)
im]p(eratoris) Nervae [Traiani Cae]s(aris) Aug(usti)
Ger[man(ici) Dacic(i) provinc(iae) Galatiae et
Paph[agoniae -----

cf. Jean Moreau: 'Sur une inscription de Sinope' in Limes Studien; acts of the third congress of Roman frontier studies at Rheinfelden-Basel in 1957: (Basel 1959) p.84 f.

The prefecture of the classis Pontica is a centenarian post and as such was probably in this case the first procuratorial post held after the equestrian militiae. The dona, of which only a fragmentary reference to a mural crown remains, would be mentioned at the end of the military career. If Moreau's restoration of the text is correct, the dona ought to belong to Trajan's Dacian wars, in which the man in question must have participated early in his career, probably as praefectus cohortis D. Otherwise there would be an inordinately long gap between the decorations and the appointment to the prefecture of the coasts of Amastris and the Pontic fleet, an extraordinary command presumed by Moreau to be connected with preparations for Trajan's Parthian war.

114. UNKNOWN

A.E. 1967, 287

(Vasio, Gallia Narbonensis)

2 non-joining parts.

(a) IANAE

C MIL II

TEMP

(b) PURA ET C

ERP ET GY

The original publication of this stone (by Salviat in Gallia 1967 XXV, p.381) gives the reading of (a) line 1, as [...]pianae; this is followed by A.E., on the basis of which the name of the unit is restored as the ala Agrippiana.

A photograph of the stone shows no trace of a P and there are at least twenty five auxiliary units whose names end in [----]iana. A.E. restores line (a) 2 as containing a reference to a ducenarian procuratorship. This is unlikely. The turn of phrase would be highly unusual and the mention of a ducenarian procuratorship immediately after a (supposed) auxiliary command, highly irregular. The reference is possibly to a sum of money spent in restoring the temp[um] which is the most likely restoration of (a) 3. Having disposed of the procuratorship there is no need for the career to be equestrian, for the line [...]iana could equally well refer to a post in legio II Traiana. A senior centurion or primus pilus could receive the hasta] pura et c[orona which is the minimum scale of decoration which must be restored in (b) 1.

115. UNKNOWN

IGR I 824

(Madytus, Thrace)

[.....] λοπου [π]ατρὸς 'επι[τ]ρό[που] , Θράκης ?]
περιφθέντι 'επι στρατολογίκην 'από 'Ρωμ[αίων]
'εις τὴν αὐτὴν 'επαρχίαν, Χειλιάρχω [.....]

.....] 'ε[π]ιάρχ[ος εἴλ]ης β' Ταννούινον [ηγησά]μένω
δεκαπόλεως τῆς ἐν Σερίδι, τετει[μη]μένω δύροις
στρατιωτικοῖς πάσιν 'ἐν τε τ[οις Δ]ακικῶ πολέμω

The record of this man's military career is very fragmentary; all that is known for certain is that he held the command of the ala II Pannonicorum and that at some stage he was decorated in a Dacian war which could be either that of Domitian or that of Trajan. The ala II Pannonicorum is attested in A.D.88 in Syria (XVI 35) but by A.D.94 it had moved to Moesia Inferior; it is unlikely, therefore, to have taken part in Domitian's Dacian war, though it is known from the career of Ti. Claudius Maximus (Nr.148; JRS 1970, p.142) to have participated in that of Trajan. There is, however, no certainty that the decorations were received as praefectus alae; it may be that they are simply being recorded at the end of the military career, not linked to the post in which they were won.

UNKNOWN

116. IRT 98 (Sabratha, Tripolitania)

4 fragments

a, b, c

----] e[Au]g(usti) Vespasiani ex quinq[ue decuriis -----]
donis militaribus do[nato

d

---- Af] riae so[-----] emor[i] a[-----

The restoration of quinque decuriae points to an equestrian decorated, apparently, in or around the period of Vespasian.

117. UNKNOWN

Inschriften von Olympia 357 = Pflaum Carr. 51 (Olympia, Achaia)

[..... "ΕΤΑΡΧΟΥ ιπ[ηένν τῆς ΚΑΤΩΤΕΡΩ ΓΕΡΑΝΙΩΝ
|||||, ἡφ οὐ καὶ τε[τ]ε[μηται] Δύροις
στρατιωτικοῖς ?] ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΥ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος //////////////
ἢ πόλις ἢ τὸν Ἡλέων καὶ [ἢ 'Ολυμπ]κὴ Βουλὴ^{τίας} ἐνέκεν [ερετῆς]

Dittenberger, editing this inscription in Inschriften von Olympia, restored the honour received by the equestrian to read ~~τερψις ορπτηρης~~ and this was adopted by Groag who drew a parallel between this career and that of Cn. Octavius Titinius Capito (Nr.90). However, when Capito received ornamenta praetoria he was about to go on to a trecenarian procuratorship whereas the unknown from Olympia is being advanced only to a centenarian post in Achaia. Pflaum's restoration of military decorations at this point is more satisfactory, the dona being mentioned at the end of the military career and before the procuratorial posts. The name of the emperor concerned has been erased, but Domitian can be restored as being the only emperor whose memory was damned within the period Vespasian to Commodus, which the editor considered to be indicated by the style of the lettering.

118. LEGIO VII CLAUDIA

III 14507

(Kostolac, nr. Viminacium, Moesia Sup.).

St.143

[pro salute imp(eratoris) Caes(aris) L(ucii) Septimi
Severi Pertinac(is Aug(usti) Arab(ici) Adiab(enici) et
M(arci)] Aurel[i Antonini Caes(aris), veterani l]eg(ionis) vII
Cl(audiae) [p(iae) f(idelis), probati Prisco et
Apollinar(e) co(n)s(ulibus) [missi h(onesta) m(issione)
per]n(um) Pompeianum [leg(atum) Augusti pr(o)
pr(aetore)]et Lael(ium) Maximum l[eg(atum) leg(ionis)
VII Cl(audiae) p(iae) f(idelis) Cle]ment(e) et Prisco
co(n)s(ulibus) [..

(there follows a list of the soldiers concerned, including:

T. Aur. Sinna d.d. R(atiaris)	M. Aur. Saturni d.d. Sc(upis)
C. Val. Valens d.d. R(atiaris)	M. Val. Marcellin[us] d.d. Sc(upis)
M. Aur. Dolens d.d. R(atiaris)	C. Val. Quintian[us] d.d. Sir(mio)
L. Minic. Verissim. d.d. R(atiaris)	- [P]rupincus d.d. Kastris
- Aur. Mucco d.d. R(emesiana)	C. Iul. Severus d.d. R(emesiana)

enrolled A.D.169

discharged A.D.195

Not all the names of those concerned with the dedication are extant, but of these that are, the ten listed above describe themselves as d.d., most

plausibly interpreted as d(onis) d(onatus). The relevant portion of 150 names is extant, which means that an average of one man in every fifteen received military decorations during his period of service, that is just under 7%. Even granted that not all men in the unit need have participated in active campaigning this figure is still not consistent with the idea that dona were little more than campaign medals; the decorations evidently had to be earned. Legio VII Claudia is not directly attested as having participated in any warfare at this time, though it probably took part in the German wars of Marcus, Verus and Commodus, both of which fall within the period of service of the soldiers concerned. The other legion of Moesia Superior, IIII Flavia, certainly participated in the first war at least (Nr.184). It is perhaps at this time that P. Aelius Romanus transferred from VII Claudia to III Augusta which is known to have sent a vexillation to take part in the German wars (Nr.92).

118a. LEGIO II PARTHICA

A.E. 1964, 14 + Athenaeum 1962, 85-6 (Albanum, regio I)

-----r--r d(omo) ---
[U]rsinus d(omo) --
[(centuria) I ?] I pri(nceps) pri(oris)
[M]ercator d(omo) Terebento
Feliciss(imus) d(omo) Terebanto Aur()
Casinas d(omo) Casino Secun---
[Val]entin(us) d(omo) Siscia Glauca ---
[Marcellin(us) d(omo) Siscia (centuria) L---
-----s d(omo) Sabaria can(didatus) Tur---
----- d(omo) Vulceis d(onis) d(onatus) Arr---
----- d(omo) Vulceis can(didatus) Aur---
----- Chers(?) Erm---
----- G(?)eas-Au ---

(A.E. omits line 10 of the text)

The findspot of this inscription suggests that the legion to which these men belong is II Parthica which was raised c.197 in advance of Severus' second Parthian war. It is possibly this campaign in which the military honours

recorded in line 10 (d.d.) were won. However, II Parthica, stationed as it was so near Rome, often accompanied the emperor on campaign (Ritterling Legio 1479), so that there can be no certainty as regards the date of the award.

118b. COHORTES PRAETORIAE

VI 2381 # 32522 (Rome)

A praetorian laterculus which gives the names of men recruited to the guard between the years 153 and 156. Nine men are attested as d(onis) d(onatus).

Frag. (a)

[COH V PR]

Severo et Sabiniano Cos.	155
d.d. C. Hostilius C. f. Pap. Quintianus opiterc (sic)	
Silvano et Augurino Cos.	156
d.d. M. Pacilius M. f. Vel. Fortunatus Fir. P.	
d.d. L. Modus L. f. Pol. Felix Favent.	

COH VI PR

7 Iusti	
Praeneste et Rufino Cos.	153
d.d. L. Geminus L. f. Pal. Maximus Aec.	

Frag. (b)

[COH VII PR]

[Commodo et Laterano Cos]	
d.d. L. [C ----	
Severo et Sabiniano Cos.	155
s.p.d.d. L. Fusidius L. f. Vel. Cogitatus	
Silvano et Augurino Cos.	156
d.d. Q. Laetinius Q. f. Pom. Firmus Ar[---	
7 Certi	
Praeneste et Rufino Cos.	153
d.d. C. Surinas C. f. Pol. Felix Aes [---	
Severo et Sabiniano Cos.	155
d.d. C. Ofilius C. f. Pomp. Expectatus	

The praetorian soldiers whose names are included in this list were recruited between the years 153 and 156, and will therefore have been discharged between 169 and 172. Thus their period of service covered the Parthian war of Marcus and Verus and the early years of the first German war and it is in either of these campaigns that the military decorations attested by the initials d.d.

preceding the names of nine of the soldiers, could have been won. Nine decorated soldiers out of a total of sixty-nine, the relevant part of whose name survives, gives an average of 13 per-cent, a higher number than would be suggested by the evidence of individual tombstones of which there is only one from the Antonine period which attests the awarding of dona to men in the ranks of the guard (Nr.153).

119. TURMA SALLUITANA

VI 37045 = D.8888 = A.E.1909, 30 (Rome)

[C]n(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) [f(ilius) imperator] virtutis
caussa equites Hispanos ceives [Romanos fecit in castr]eis
apud Asculum a. d. XIV k. Dec. ex lege Iulia. In consilio
fuerunt

(there followed 59 names)

Turma Salluitana

Sanibelser Adingibas f.
Illurtibas Bilustibas f.
Estopeles Ordennas f.
Tersinno Austinco f.

Bagarensis:
Cacusin Chadar f.

..cilienses:
..... Sosimilius f.
..... irsecel f.
..... elgaun f.
.... iespaiser f.

Ilerdenses:
.. Otacilius Suisetarten f.
Cn. Cornelius Nesille f.
P. [F]abius Enasagin f.

Begensis:
Turtumelius Atanscer f.

Segienses:
Sosinadem Sosinasae f.
Sosimilius Sosinasae f.
Urgidar Luspanar f.
Gurtano Biurno f.
Elandus Enneges f.
Agirnes Bennabels f.
Nalbeaden Agerdo f.
Arranes Arbiscar f.
Umargibas Luspangib f.

Ennegenses:

Beles Umarbeles f.
Turrinus Adimels f.
Ordumeles Burdo f.

Libenses:

Bastugitas Adimeis f.
Umarillum Tarbantu f.

Suconsenses:

Belennes Albennes f.
Atullo Tautindals f.

Illuerdensis:

Balciadin Balcibil f.

Cn(aeus) Pompeius Sex(ti) f(ilius) imperator virtutis caussa turmam
Salluitanam donavit in castreis apud Asculum cornuculo et patella
torque armilla palereis et frumen[t]um duplex.

Pompeius Strabo's siege of Asculum took place in 90-89 B.C. so the granting of the citizenship and dona presumably belongs to the year 89. The present text, which is recorded on a bronze plaque, is the earliest epigraphic record of dona. Of the types of decorations received, the torques, armillae and phalerae are very familiar from the inscriptions of the Principate; the cornuculum and patella are attested in the literature of the Republican period, but do not appear at all among the decorations of the imperial era. In addition to receiving dona the Spanish cavalrymen concerned were also granted Roman citizenship, so that this does not constitute a case of decoration of non-citizens.

120. L. ACONIUS STATURA

XI 5992

(Tifernum Mataurense, regio VI) St.66

L(ucio) Aconio L(ucii) f(ilio) Clu(stumina) Statura, (centurioni) leg(ionis) XI Cl(audiae) p(iae) f(idelis), leg(ionis) IIII F(laviae) f(elicis), leg(ionis) V Maced(onicae), leg(ionis) VII C(laudiae) p(iae) f(idelis), doni(s) donato ab imp(eratore) Traiano Aug(usto) Germ(anico) ob bellum Dacic(um), torquib(us) armill(is), phaleris, corona vallar(i) et a priorib(us) principibus eisdem donis donato ob bellum Germa(nicum) et Sarmatic(um), a divo Traiano ex militia in equestrem dignitatem translato -

167. M. IULIUS MAXIMUS

A.E. 1962, 311

(Formia, regio I)

M(arco) Iulio M(arci) f(ilio) Aem(ilia) Maximo, p(rimo)
p(ilo) leg(ionis) VI Victr(icis), praef(ecto) castrorum
leg(ionis) XXII Primig(eniae) p(iae) f(idelis), donis donat(o)
a divo Traiano ob bellum Armeniacum et Parthic(um), auguri,
quinquennal(i) soli patrono coloniae ordo decurion(um)
sua pecunia posuit.

Neither of the legions in which Iulius Maximus is known to have served participated in the Parthian war, both being stationed at the time in Germany, VI Victrix in Germania Inferior, XXII Primigenia in Germania Superior. The decorations must, therefore, have been won at an earlier, unrecorded, stage in the career.

168. C. IULIUS IUS

VIII 5209 = ILAlg I 137

(Tenelium, Numidia) St.5

C(aius) Iulius [.....] lus, vet(eranus) donis donatis
torquibus et armillis, dimissus et in civit(ate) sua
Tenelio flam(en) perp(etus) vix(it) an(nis) LXXX h(ic)
s(itus) e(st)

The names C. Iulius suggest that the man in question, or his father, had obtained citizenship in the Julio-Claudian period. Presuming that C. Iulius served in Numidia, the province where he was buried, he may have participated in and been decorated on the occasion of the campaign against Tacfarinas in A.D. 18-20.

169. L. LEPIDIUS PROCULUS

(a) XI 390

(Ariminum, regio VIII) St.51

L(ucio) Lepidio L(ucii) f(ilio) An(iensi) Proculo,
mil(iti) leg(ionis) V Macedon(icae), (centurioni)
leg(ionis) eiusd(em), (centurioni) leg(ionis)
eiusd(em) II, (centurioni) leg(ionis) VI Victricis,
(centurioni) leg(ionis) XV Apollinar(is), prim(opilo)
leg(ionis) XII[I] Gemin(ae), donis donato ab imp(eratore)
Vespasiano Aug(usto) bello Iudaico, torquib(us) armillis
phaleris corona vallari, salinatores civitatis Menapiorum
ob mer(ita) eius Septimina f(ilia) reponend(um) curavit.

Moesia Inferior) that he originally enrolled, ending his career in III Augusta in Numidia where he died. The inscription is not specifically dated, but the rebellion in Spain in which Romanus was involved is probably to be equated with the reference in the Augustan History life of Marcus (SHA v. Marci, XXI.1, XXII.11 cf. v. Sev. II.4) to trouble with the Moors in Spain. The Mazices were a Moorish people cf. Ptolemy IV 2.19, Ammianus XXIX.5. The career of Iulius Iulianus (Nr.84) includes a post as praepositus vexillationis in Hispanias adversus Castabocas et Mauros rebelles, but no indication is given as to the province from which these vexillations were drawn. It is thus not possible to say in which legion Romanus was serving at the time he was decorated. The Augustan History dates the Moorish trouble in Spain to the early 170's, and such a date is consistent with the general period suggested by the nomenclature of the man in question, Publius Aelius, son of a Publius (Aelius)?

Capitolinus, commenting on the Moorish campaign, states that it was brought to a successful conclusion by Marcus' legates: there is nothing to indicate that the emperor himself took any part, on the contrary the implication is that there was no need for personal intervention. This is one of a number of those cases which make it clear that Ritterling's belief that no dona were awarded unless the emperor himself took the field, is a mistaken one. No indication is given of the scale of award to Romanus.

122. L. AEMILIUS PATERNUS

II 4461 = D.2661 (Aeso, Tarragonensis) St.82

L(ucio) Aemilio L(ucii) f(ilio) Gal(eria) Paterno
p(rimi)p(ilaris), praef(ecto) fabr(um), (centurioni)
leg(ionis) VII G(eminae), (centurioni) leg(ionis)
I M(inerviae), (centurioni) leg(ionis) VII Cl(audiae)
[p(iae) f(idelis)], (centurioni) leg(ionis) XIII
G(eminae), (centurioni) coh(ortis) X [urb(anae)],
(centurioni) coh(ortis) IIII pr(aetoriae),
(trecenario) leg(ionis) II Aug[ustae] et p(rimo)
p(ilo), ter donis donato ab imp(eratore) Traiano
torquibus, armillis, phaleris, corona vallari,
bis in Dacia semel in Parthia, Atilia L(ucii)
fil(ia) Vera bene de se merito

Aemilius Paternus was decorated by Trajan on three occasions. The first two awards were won in the Dacian wars, in which I Minervia, VII Claudia and XIII Gemina are known to have been involved. None of the legions mentioned took part in the Parthian war and it was most probably as praetorian centurion that this third decoration was received, since the primipilatus can be inferred to have been in II Augusta in Britain, and the scale of award is more fitted to a centurionate. The decoration was the same on each of the three occasions. Since the award of A.D.117 is to be attributed to the praetorian centurionate, it is unlikely that Paternus was already serving in XIII Gemina by A.D.106.

123. M. AEMILIUS SOTERIAS

D. 2321 = E.E. VIII 530 (Cales, regio I) St.7

M(arci) Aemili M(arci) f(ili) Pob(lilia) Soteriae,
equitis, domo Oscensis, torquibus armill(is) phaleris
ab imperatore donatus, militis missici veterani leg(ionis)
VIII Hispanies, hic ossa sita sunt

Aemilius Soterias gives as his origo a town in Spain, a fact which suggests that he was recruited to VIII Hispania before it left for Illyricum some time before 13 B.C. (the exact date of its transfer is not known; RE XII 1665). Thus the dona recorded on the present inscription could belong to the pacification of Illyricum begun by M. Agrippa and M. Vinicius and completed by Tiberius in 9 B.C. or perhaps to an earlier period when the legion was still in Spain, for example the Cantabrian expedition in 25 B.C.

124. Q. ALBIUS FELIX

XI 3108 (Falerii, regio VII) St.94

Q(uinto) Albio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Hor(atia) Felici,
(centurioni) leg(ionis) XX V(aleriae) V(ictricis),
corniculario pr(aefecti) pr(aetorio), donis donato ab
divo Traiano Aug(usto) torquibus armillis phaleris
bello Parthico, et ab imp(eratore) Caesare Traiano
Hadriano Aug(usto) hasta pura et corona aurea -

Albius Felix was first decorated by Trajan in the Parthian war of A.D.114-7, at which time he was doubtless serving in the ranks of the praetorian guard, the scale of award being that normal for a miles. He was decorated on a second occasion by Hadrian, but no indication is given as to the campaign concerned. After service in the guard Felix obtained a commission as centurion in legio XX which was stationed at this period in Britain. There was certainly warfare in Britain in the Hadrianic period, both at the beginning of the reign as recorded by the Augustan History (v Hadriani V.2) and later on. Either of these campaigns could have provided the opportunity for winning battle honours, but the later of the two is most unlikely to have been the occasion on which Felix was decorated. The scale of award, hasta pura and corona aurea, is a generous one, the same as that won by Arrius Clemens as trecenarius and by Petronius Sabinus when in the primi ordines; one would expect, therefore, that Felix should have been a senior centurion at the time of award, which would not be the case if he were decorated c.120. It has been suggested that Sex. Iulius Severus took a vexillation from Legio XX with him to Judaea, to participate in the bellum Iudaicum, 132-5, and if this is so it is possible that Felix, who by this time could have been a centurion of some fifteen years standing, was included in this vexillation.

125. and Fig.6 C. ALLIUS ORIENS

XIII 5206

(Vindonissa, Germania Sup.) St.52

C(aius) Allius C(ai) f(ilius) Pom(ptina) Oriens, domo
Dertona, (centurio) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae)

Dona depicted: 2 coronae magnae
1 corona minor
2 torques
9 phalerae
2 armillae

Legio XIII Gemina was stationed at Vindonissa from c. A.D.14 to 45/6 (Tac. ann., l. 37; hist., III.1) and it must be during this period that the inscription was erected. Prior to its move to Germany the legion had taken

part in the Dalmatian war of A.D.6-9 so the accumulation of decorations depicted on the stone could have been won in Illyricum, or Germany, or both.

126. P. ANICIUS MAXIMUS

III 6809 = D.2696

(Antiochia Pisidiae) St.17

P(ublio) Anicio P(ublii) f(ilio) Ser(gia) Maximo,
praefecto Cn(aei) Domiti Ahenobarbi, p(rimo) p(ilo)
leg(ionis) XII Fulm(inatae), praef(ecto) castror(um)
leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae) in Britannia, praef(ecto)
exercitu qui est in Aegypto, donato ab imp(eratore)
donis militaribus ob expeditionem, honorato corona
murali et hasta pura ob bellum Britannic(um), civitas
Alexandr(iae) quae est in Aegypto h(onoris) c(ausa)

The career of Anicius Maximus is approximately dated by the reference to Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus (consul in A.D.32, died in 40) and to the bellum Britannicum which must be that of Claudius in A.D.43. Maximus took part in the invasion of Britain in his capacity as praefectus castrorum, receiving dona on the same scale as that which appears to have been standard at this period for all grades of the equestrian militia and primipilares. (supra part I) Prior to the decoration in Britain Maximus appears to have received dona in another expeditio: the phrasing is somewhat obscure but seems to contain a reference to two separate campaigns rather than an iterated reference to one. In neither case is the emperor named. No mention whatever is made of Claudius, while the name of the emperor responsible for the first expedition is suppressed - ab imp. - which suggests an allusion to Gaius. The precise nature of Gaius' activities in Gaul and Germany, and the extent to which he did any actual campaigning, are matters of contention since the literary sources for the period are consistently hostile towards Gaius, and therefore not to be taken at their face value. It seems reasonable to suppose that Gaius did undertake at least one campaign in Germany, and that the dona of the present inscription, ^{are to} be attributed to this campaign; there is no other

possible occasion for them. The legion in which Maximus participated in the German campaign appears to have been II Augusta which was stationed at Strasbourg prior to its transfer to Britain.

127. Q. ANNAEUS BALBUS

VIII 14697 = 10605 = D.2249 (Thuburnica, Africa Procos.) St.15

Q(uintus) Annaeus Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pol(lia) Balbus
Faventinus, ann(orum) LIII, meiles leg(ionis) V donatus
bis, IIvir Thuburn(icae) h(ic) s(itus) e(st) -

Legio V Alaudae is attested in Africa from the time of the bellum Africum (47 B.C.) until c.30 B.C. when it moved to Spain. The present inscription must pre-date this transfer. The legion served under Antony during the wars with Octavian and it is possible to this period that the dona won by Balbus should be attributed.

128. L. ANTONIUS NASO

(a) III 14387 ff + fff + k = D.9199 = IGLS VI 2781 (Heliopolis, Syria)

St.39 + 154

L(ucio) Antonio L(ucii) f(ilio) Fab(ia) Nasoni, [(centurioni)
le]g(ionis) III Cyrenaicae, [(centurioni) le]g(ionis) XIII
Geminae, [honorat]o albata decursione ab imp(eratore),
[praef(ecto)] civitas Colaphianorum, [primo] pilo leg(ionis)
XIII Gem(inae), trib(uno) leg(ionis) I Italic(ae), [trib(uno)
coh(ortis)] IIII vigilum, trib(uno) coh(ortis) XV urb(anae),
trib(uno) coh(ortis) XI urb(anae), trib(uno) coh(ortis)
IX praet(oriae), [donato] ab imperatore [////////// corona
valla]ri corona au[rea] vexillis [duob]us ha[stis puris]
duobus, [primo pilo bis le]g(ionis) XIV Gem(inae), [trib(uno)
coh(ortis)] I praet(oriae) et pra[ep]osito supra [vetera] nos
Romae m[o]rantium [pluriu]m exercituum, proc(uratori)
Aug(usti) Ponto et B[ithyni]ae - ...

(b) III 6993 = D.253 (Prusa, Bithynia)

Imp(eratori) Caesar Vespasianus Aug(ustus) ponti[f(ex)]
max(imus), trib(uniciae) pot(estatis) IIII, imp(erator)
XIX, p(ater) p(atriae), co(n)s(ul) IIX design(atus) VIIII,
imp(erator) T(itus) Caesar Aug(usti) f(ilius) co(n)s(ul)
VI desig(natus) V[II], Domitianus Caesar Aug(usti) f(ilius)
co(n)s(ul) V desig(natus), VI, vias a novo munierunt per
L(ucium) Antonium Nasonem proc(uratorem) eorum

(c) Tac. hist, I.20

Exauctorati per eos dies tribuni, e praetorio Antonius
Taurus et Antonius Naso ...

A.D.69

L. Antonius Naso was awarded military decorations some time during the reign of Nero. A terminus post quem for the award is provided by the date of the creation of I Italica, which Ritterling (R.E. XII 1408) puts at A.D.67. It must, in fact, be slightly earlier than this because by A.D.68 Naso had risen to the rank of praetorian tribune, holding, between this and the legionary tribunate in I Italica, one tribunate in the vigiles and two in the urban cohorts. Naso held two praetorian tribunates, but the one from which Galba dismissed him (c) must be the first of these, in cohors IX. It was during this tribunate that Naso was decorated, at a date which must be very shortly before the death of Nero, perhaps connected with the suppression of the revolt of Vindex, for Naso certainly remained loyal to the Julio-Claudian house, as is attested by his subsequent dismissal by Galba. What started off as a promising career was badly disrupted by the Civil war, for it was not until c. A.D.78 that Naso received from Vespasian his first procuratorial appointment. The scale of dona received is one crown more than was awarded to Velius Rufus as tribune of the XIIIth urban cohort; this is about what one would expect, from which it would appear that the rather exceptional circumstances in which the decorations were awarded did not affect the size of the award.

129. and Fig.14. L. ANTONIUS QUADRATUS

V 4365 = D.2272

(Brixia, regio X) St.12

L(ucius) Antonius L(ucii) f(ilius) Fab(ia) Quadratus,
donatus torquibus et armillis ab Ti(berio) Caesare bis
leg(ione) XX

Dona depicted: torques 2
armillae 2
phalerae 2 sets
signum

Legio XX was stationed in the Aquileia region before it was moved into Illyricum for the war of A.D.6-9, and thence to Germany after the depletion of the Rhine army as a result of the Varus disaster. The two occasions on which Quadratus received dona will be the bellum Illyricum and a German war - which German war, it is impossible to say, Tiberius campaigned on the Rhine immediately after the disaster of A.D.9; Germanicus launched a further campaign in A.D.13-16 (though Germanicus himself appears to have been responsible for the awarding of the dona on this occasion), and in A.D.21 another campaign followed the revolt of Florus and Sacrovir. The decorations which appear in the text do not tally with those which are depicted on the stone and which include, in addition to torques and phalerae, two rectangular objects which, though not immediately recognizable as phalerae, can, in the present context, be interpreted in no other way.

130. SEX. AQUILLIUS SEVERUS

III 1940 (Salona, Dalmatia) St.81

[H]erculi [..... S]ex(tus) Aquilli[us]] Severus
(centurio) coh(ortis) V[.....]donis donato ab [.....
.....] Dacico, dec(urio) Salonis et Flanon[ae] l(ocus)
d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

The Dacian war could be that of Domitian or Trajan; it is, however, possible that the Dacico is part of an imperial title and not the campaign in which Severus was decorated.

131. C. ARRIUS CLEMENS

XI 5646 = D. 2081 add.

(Matilica, regio VI) St. 78

C(aio) Arrio C(ai) f(ilic) Cor(nelia) Clementi, militi coh(ortis) IX pr(aetoriae), equiti coh(ortis) eiusdem, donis donato ab imp(eratore) Traiano torquibus armillis phaleris ob bellum Dacicum, singulari praefectorum pr(aetorio), tesserario, optioni, fisci curatori, cornicul(ario) tribuni, evocato Aug(usti), (centurioni) coh(ortis) I vig(illum), (centurioni) statorum (centurioni) coh(ortis) XIII urb(anae), (centurioni) coh(ortis) VII pr(aetoriae), trecenario, donis donato ab imp(eratore) Hadriano hasta pura corona aurea, (centurioni) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae), primipilari, II vir(o) quinquennali, patrono municipi curatorи reipublicae, decuriones et Aug(ustales) V[I vir(i) et] municipes Matilicae.

C. Arrius Clemens received his first military decorations when serving as eques in cohors IX praetoria in one of Trajan's Dacian wars; which one is not specified. The scale of award was normal; torques, armillae and phalerae. About thirty years later Clemens was decorated again, this time by Hadrian, presumably in the bellum Iudaicum. The rank he held was trecenarius, the scale of award is that attested elsewhere for a senior centurion. The inclusion of the hasta pura among the dona makes it clear that, contrary to Domaszewski's belief, the hasta could be awarded to a non-equestrian (supra I p.82).

132. T. AURELIUS FLAVINUS

III 14416 = D. 7178 cf A.E. 1961, 208 (Oescus, Moesia Inf.) St. 177

T(ito) Aurelio T(iti) fil(io) Papir(ia) Flavino primipilari et principi ordinis col(oniae) Oesc(i) et buleutae civitatiu[m] Tyranorum, Dionysiopol(is), Marcianopol(is), Tungrorum et Aquincensium, patro[no] collegi fabr(orum), honorat(o) a divo magno Antonino Aug(usto) (sestertium) (quinquaginta) milia n(ummum) et (sestertium) (viginti quinque) et gradum promotionis [ob] alacritatem virtu[tis] adv]ersus hostes Ce[nnos] et resprospere et va[lide ges]tas. Cl(audius) Nicom[edes] buleuta civitatis [Tyra]norum amico dign[issimo] l(ocus) d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

.... adv]ersus hostes Ca[rpos] C.I.L.

The career of Flavinus provides one of the last epigraphic records of the rewarding of a soldier for bravery in the field, and it differs radically from all those that preceded it. The award comes not in the form of crowns, medals and the like but as a money payment plus promotion. The use of promotion as a means of rewarding valour does not appear to have been a very common practice, being attested rarely in epigraphy and literature (supra, ^{Pt. I} p.123); there are just four references to it in the two centuries from Caesar to Marcus. It is possible that with the end of military decorations as such, in the Severan period, promotion was used in this way more commonly. supra The present inscription is the only epigraphic record of the granting of money payments in this context, but the practice is well attested in the literature of the Republic. Here, again, it is possible that an earlier practice is being extended to fill the gap left by the demise of the dona proper.

The name of the battle in which Flavinus won promotion and financial reward has recently been disputed. The Corpus, following a suggestion by Domaszewski, restores the tribe in question as the Carpi, a people on the Danube in Dacia. D. Tudor (Latomus 1960, XIX, p.350 f.) suggests that the tri should be restored as the Cenni; he argues that there is no independent evidence for Caracalla having done any fighting on the Danube, and that his work in that area was purely administrative. The Cenni, however, are mentioned by Dio in relation to the campaigns on the Rhine (DIO LXXVI 14.1).

It is not clear what post Flavinus held when "decorated" for no detail whatever is given of his early career before he reached the primipilate. His participation in Caracalla's wars on the Rhine suggest that one at least of his centurionates was spent in a German or Pannonian legion, which is consistent with the fact that he held magistracies at Aquincum, where II Adiutrix was stationed, and among the Tungri of Germania Inferior, the province of XXX Ulpia and I Minervia.

133. AURELIUS IOVINUS

III 3844 + p. 1734 = 13398 = D. 2438 = Inscr. Iug. 172

(Emona, Pannonia Sup.) St. 168

D(iis) i(nferis) m(anibus) Aurelius Iovinus veter(anus)
leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae), mil(es) torquatus et duplarius
emesis sup(eriore)* Aurel(iae) Ura(a)e co(n)iugi karissem(a)e

* e Moesia sup(eriore) CIL

e Moesia s(ibi) v(ivus) p(osuit) Inscr. Iug.

With the exception of the text relating to Aetius (Nr.18), this is the latest epigraphic reference to military decorations, dating, probably, to the third century, certainly to after the proliferation of M. Aurelii as a result of the Constitutio Antoniniana. Iovinus describes himself as torquatus et duplarius, a phrase which recalls a passage in Vegetius (de re Militari, II 7-8) which deals with the principales of the antiqua legio:

torquati duplares, torquati simplares; torques aureus solidus
virtutis praemium fuit, quem qui meruisset praeter laudem
interdum duplas consequebatur annones - hi sunt milites qui
privilegiis muniuntur.

The date of the antiqua legio has been disputed, but most modern scholars place it in the third century (for a summary of the various arguments and full references cf. Watson p.26 and note 55); this is consistent with the presumed date of the present inscription. The implication here is that the man who is torquatus, is promoted to a higher rank and there receives higher pay and increased rations. The military decoration had been set on a very practical basis.

134 and Fig.26 L. AVAENIUS PASER

A.E. 1927, 108

(Murlo, regio VII)

L(ucius) Avaenius L(ucii) f(ilius) Ouf(entina) Paser, miles
cohor(tis) prima praetoria, c[e]nturia Q(uinti) Magoni Clodi
militavit annos XIV, vixit annos XXXIX

Dona depicted: 2 armillae

This stone has been variously dated to the first half of the first century A.D. and to the second century.

135. A. BAEBIUS

X 3883 (Capua, regio I) St.37

A(ulo) Baebio A(uli) f(ilio) [.....] leg(ionis) V Mac(edonicae)
[.....] armillis [.....] annos XXXV [.....] Hilara
liber(ta) [.....] suo de se [.....] A(ulo) Baebio A(uli)
l(iberto) [..

V Macedonica appears to have moved west into Illyricum for the war of A.D.6-9, subsequently being garrisoned in Moesia whence a vexillation participated in the bellum Mithridaticum of A.D.45 (cf. Nrs. 15,77). Baebius could have received his military decorations in either of these campaigns.

136. P. BAEBIUS

V 1882 (Concordia, regio X) St.145

C(aius) Baebius P(ublii) f(ilius) Cla(udia), P(ublius)
Baebius P(ublii) f(ilius) Cla(udia), P(ublius) Baebius
P(ublii) f(ilius) Cla(udia) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae)
eques armill[is ...

This inscription belongs to the early first century, the decorations dating, probably, to the war in Illyricum in A.D.6-9, or the subsequent campaigns in Germany.

137. M. BASSAEUS RUFUS

(a) VI 1599 + 31828 = D. 1326 (Rome) St.135

M(arco) Bassaeo M(arci) f(ilio) St[e]l(latina) Rufo,
pr(aefecto) pr(aetorii) [im]peratorum M(arci) Aureli
Antonini et [L(ucii)] Aureli Veri et L(ucii) Aureli
Commodi Aug(ustorum) [c]onsularibus ornamentis honorato
[e]t ob victoriam Germanicam et Sarmatic(am) [Al]tonini
et Commodi Aug(ustorum) corona [m]urali vallari aurea

hastis puris IIII [to]tidemque vexillis obsidionalibus
[ab iisdem] donato, praef(ecto) Aegypti, praef(ecto)
[vig(illum)], proc(uratori) a rationibus, proc(uratori)
Belg[icae et du]arum Germaniarum, proc(uratori) regni
[Noril]ci, proc(uratori) Asturiae et Galleciae, trib(uno)
[coh(ortis) ...] pr(aetoriae), trib(uno) coh(ortis) X
urb(anae), trib(uno) coh(ortis) V vigul(um), p(rimo)
p(ilo) bis, [huic sen]atus auctoribus imp(eratoribus)
Antonino et [Comm]odo Aug(ustis) statuam armatam in
foro [divi Traia]ni et aliam civili amictu in templo
[divi Pii et] tertiam loricatam in tem[plo] Martis
Ultoris po[nendas] censuit

(b) XIV 4500 (Ostia)

L(ucio) Venuleio Apro[nia]no II L(ucio) Sergio Paul[lo]
II co(n)s(ulibus) M(arco) Bassaeo Rufo pr(aefecto)* ...
titulus dedic(atus) VI id(us) Mart(ias) isdem co(n)s(ulibus)

* i.e. praefectus vigilum A.D.168, March 10th.

For the career of Bassaeus Rufus cf. also:

III 5171 (Celeia, Noricum)
IX 2438 (Saepinum, regio IV)
BGU 903
PSI III 161, cf. I p.169
Dio LXXI, 5. 2-3
S.H.A. vita Avidii Cassii 14.8
Philostrate, Vitae Sophistarum II, 1. 11

The dona which Bassaeus Rufus received from Marcus and Commodus were awarded to him as praetorian prefect, a post which he obtained in 169, before the death of Verus. The bellum Germanicum et Sarmaticum must be the first German war which ended in 175, for Rufus had been given consular ornaments and had died before the end of the second German war, the three honorific statues erected to him having been authorised by Marcus who himself died in 180, as well as by Commodus; there is no case of dona for the second German war being awarded by Marcus in combination with Commodus. The scale of decoration given to Rufus, three coronae, four hastae and four vexilla is just one crown less than the highest award made to consular governors, a fact which underlines the importance of the post of praefectus praetorio.

138. BLANDIUS LATINUS

XII 2601

(Genava, Gallia Narbonensis) St.159

Blandio C(ai) [f(ilio)] Vol(tinia) Latino, (centurioni)
le[g(ionis)] I Ital(icae), (centurioni) leg(ionis) II
Aug(ustae), (centurioni) le[g(ionis)] VIII Hispan(ae),
(centurioni) leg(ionis) XX [d]on[ato]

The career of Blandius Latinus belongs to some period in the late first or early second centuries; I Italica was not created until c.66, while the posts in VIII Hispana and XX Valeria Victrix should belong to the time that they were both garrisoned in the same province, that is probably before the reign of Hadrian. It is possible that the transfer of Latinus from Moesia to Britain took place at the same time as both Valerius Proclus and Ti. Claudius Vitalis made a similar move, which would appear to be shortly after Trajan's Dacian wars.

139. and Fig.27. L. BLATTIUS VETUS

A.E. 1893, 119

(Ateste, regio X) St.26

L(ucius) Blattius L(ucii) f(ilius) Ro[m(ulia)] Vetus,
cent(urio) leg(ionis) I[V] Maledon(icae), adle[ct(us)]
de]curio

Dona depicted: 9 phalerae
2 armillae

Since no crown is included among the dona in the relief, it is probable that Vetus received his decorations while serving in the ranks. IV Maledonica was garrisoned in Spain until its move to Mainz in A.D.43, remaining in Germany until it was disbanded after the Civil wars. Its arrival in Germany was too late for the Julio-Claudian campaigns on the Rhine, so the decorations presumably belong to the time that it was in Spain, perhaps to the Cantabrian expedition of Augustus in 25 B.C.

140. M. BLOSSIUS PUDENS

VI 3580 = D. 2641

(Rome) St.52

M(arco) Blossio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Ani(ensi) Pudenti,
(centurioni) leg(ionis) V Macedonic(ae), donis militaribus
donato ab imp(eratore) Vespasiano Aug(usto) torquib(us)
armillis phaler(is) corona aurea, vix(it) an(nis) XLIX
sanctissime et prope diem consummationis primi pili
sui debitum naturae persolvit, M(arcus) Blossius
Olympicus patrono optumo fecit item sibi et libertis
et libertabus suis posteris que eorum

Legio V Macedonica was stationed in the east of the empire from 62-71 and is known from literary evidence to have taken part in the Jewish war of Vespasian and Titus. (Tac. hist. V.1). It was presumably as centurion of this legion that Pudens was decorated, though it cannot be ruled out that he received the dona in a post prior to that which is mentioned on the stone which is the last post he held, but not necessarily the only one. B. Dobson (Primipilares Nr.117) takes the reference to the primipilate to mean that Pudens was about to be promoted to primus pilus when he died, so he must have already seen considerable service. The scale of dona is that characteristic of the evocatus and centurion, the type of crown, an aurea, is that which is commonly awarded to the evocatus and, on rare occasions, to the centurion.

141 and Fig.10. M. CAELIUS

XIII 8648 = D. 2244

(Vetera, Germania Inf.) St.3

M(arco) Caelio T(iti) f(ilio) Lem(onia) Bon(onia)
(centurioni)* leg(ionis) XIII, ann(orum) LIII, [oc]cidit
bello Variano, ossa [i]nferre licebit P(ublius) Caelius
T(iti) [f(ilius)] Lem(onia) frater fecit.

* (primo) o(rdinis)

(Petrikovits, B.Jb. 151 (1951), 116-8

Dona depicted: Caelius wearing corona civica

5 phalerae

2 armillae

2 torques

M. Caelius was killed in the Varus disaster in A.D.9; he was 53 at the time, so if he enrolled at the age of twenty he will have begun his military service

c.24 B.C. The dona, including the civic crown which Caelius wears, could have been won at any stage in the career, as miles or centurio. Legio XVIII was stationed in Germany and will have participated in the Augustan campaigns on the Rhine, the most likely occasion for the decorations. The nature of the post held by Caelius at the time of his death has been disputed. Steiner devoted a whole section to a discussion of the various theories which had been put forward up to his own time (p.93-97), and comes down in favour of EQ (eques). The controversy has been taken up by H. v. Petrikovits who reads IO (primus ordo). Clearly the man is a centurion of some sort for he carries the vitis. The abbreviation IO is unparalleled, while that of C(centurio) is well attested, though this latter solution does not account for the horizontal bar, a trace of which remains at the broken left end of the second line of the text.

142. C. CAESIUS SILVESTER

(a) XI 5696

(Tuficum, regio VI) St.85

[C(aio)] Caesio C(ai) f(ilio) Ouf(entina) Silvestri,
benef(iciario) pr(aefecti) pr(aetorio), evoc(ato)
Aug(usti), (centurioni) leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae),
leg(ionis) IIII F(laviae) f(elicis), leg(ionis) III
Gall(icae), leg(ionis) VI Ferr(atae), leg(ionis) XXX
U(lpiae) v(ictricis), p(rimo) p(ilo), praef(ecto)
castror(um) leg(ionis) IIII F(laviae) f(elicis), [do]nis
d[on]ato bello Dacico bis [tor]quibus armillis phale[r]is,
[po]ntifici, curatori [viar(um) et pont(ium)] Umbr(iae)
et Piceni, d[on]ato [ab imp(eratore) An]tonino Aug(usto)
Pio [p(atre) p(atriae) imp(eratore) II] patrono municipi ..

(b) XI 5674

(Attidium, regio VI) St.85a

..... e]voc(ato) Aug(usti), [(centurioni) leg(ionis) II
Aug(ustae), (centurioni) l]eg(ionis) IIII F(laviae)
f(elicis), [(centurioni) leg(ionis) III Gall(icae),
(centurioni) leg(ionis) VI Ferr(atae) [(centurioni)
leg(ionis) XXX] Ulpiae victricis, [p(rimo) p(ilo),
praef(ecto)] castror(um) leg(ionis) IIII F(laviae)
f(elicis), [donis d]onato [b]ello [Dacico bis ...]

For further references to Caesius Silvester cf: XI 5695, 5697, 5698,
5699, 5700.1, 5694 = D. 2666a

The Dacian wars in which Caesius Silvester was decorated must be those of Trajan although the awarding emperor is not named, inscription (a) being dated by the reference to Antoninus Pius. At the time of his award, almost forty years prior to the erection of the inscription, Silvester will have been in the ranks of the praetorian cohorts, this being consistent with the scale of decoration, torques, armillae and phalerae.

143. T. CAMULIUS LAVENUS

XII 230

(Cularo, Gallia Marb.) St.115

D(is) m(anibus) T(iti) Camuli L(ucii) f(ili) Laveni
emeriti leg(ionis) III Gallic(ae), honesta missione
donat(i) ab imper(atore) Antonino Aug(usto) Pio et ex
volumtate imp(eratore) Hadriani Aug(usti) torquibus et
armillis aureis suffragio legionis honorati. Camulia
soror eius et Partegoria [p]ro[pt]e[r] merita eius
patrono optimo et piissimo.

Camulius Lavenus, serving in III Gallica which was stationed from c.70 in Syria, will presumably have participated in the bellum Iudaicum. Though awarded by the emperor, the decorations received by Lavenus had been voted to him suffragio legionis; it is therefore not, strictly speaking, one of the cases of 'unofficial' dona, but it serves to illustrate the fact that the army itself could have some say in whom it deemed worthy of reward, though as a normal rule it would be the commanding officers who recommended men for decoration.

144. C. CANULEIUS

I 624 = X 3886 = D. 2225

(Capua, regio I) St.1

C(aius) Canulei[u]s Q(uinti) f(ilius) leg(ionis) VII
evocat(us), mort(uus) est ann(orum) nat(us) XXXV,
donat(us) torq(uibus) armil(lis) paler(is) coron(a),
Q(uintus) ^{vs}Canuleius Q(uinti) f(ilius) leg(ionis) VII
occeis, in Gall(ia) annor(um) nat(us) XVIII, duo
fratr(ibus) ieiis monum(entum) pat(er) fec(it)

The decorations which C. Canuleius received as evocatus legionis are the same

as those which later became standard for the praetorian evocatus, torques, armillae, phalerae and a corona. No direct evidence is given as to where C. Canuleius was fighting at the time he earned his dona, but since his brother, serving in the same legion, was killed in Gaul, it is very probable that he was honoured for his exploits at some stage in the bellum Gallicum; Caesar (b.G. VIII.8) attests the participation of a legio VII in Gaul at that time.

145. T. CASSIUS SECUNDUS

III 5334

(Solva, Noricum) St.43

T. Cassiu[s] Secundus (centurio) leg(ionis) XV
Apo[l(linaris)], donis dona[t(o)] corona mura[l(i)]
phaler(is) torquib(us) armillis, t(estamento) f(ieri)
i(ussit) arbitr(atu) M(arci) Saxy Primi

Only one centurionate is mentioned in the text, so it was probably while serving in XV Apollinaris that Secundus received dona on the scale normally awarded to centurions.

146. C. CESTIUS SABINUS

XI 6057

(Urvinum Mataurense, regio VI) St.129

C(aio) Cestio C(ai) f(ilio) Stel(latina) Sabino,
trib(uno) coh(ortis) XIII urb(anae), p(rimo) p(ilo)
leg(ionis) I Adiutricis p(iae) f(idelis), (centurioni)
leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae) ex trecentario, (centurioni)
coh(ortis) VIII pr(aetoriae), (centurioni) coh(ortis)
XIII urb(anae), (centurioni) leg(ionis) II Adiutric(is)
pia(e) fid(elis) et leg(ionis) VII Claud(iae) p(iae)
f(idelis), donis donat(o) ab imp(eratore) Antonino Aug(usto)
hasta pura, IIII vir(o) i(ure) d(icundo), patrono municip(i)

C. Cestius Sabinus is unique in that he is the only soldier known to have received military decorations from Antoninus Pius. The campaign in question is not specified and the dona are placed out of order, at the end of the military part of the career. Pius himself participated in no warfare, but according to the Augustan history (v.Pii V 4-5) fought through his legates

against the Britons, Moors, Germans, Dacians and Jews, in Achaia and in Egypt. None of the units in which Sabinus served was in a position to have fought in Britain, Judaea, Achaia or Egypt. VII Claudia could have been involved with the Dacians, II Adiutrix, VIII Augusta, or I Adiutrix with the Germans. Further, a diploma of 1st August 150 (XVI 99) records the presence of auxilia from the two Pannonias on an expedition to Mauretania Caesariensis; it is possible that vexillations from one or more of the Pannonian legions accompanied them; Sabinus served in two Pannonian legions, in II Adiutrix as centurion, in I Adiutrix as primus pilus. The scale of award, a hasta pura alone, is unusual, but there is no other example of the period with which to compare it. It is likely to be the award of a senior centurion.

147 and Fig. 5a. TI. CLAUDIUS IUNIANUS

III 11667

(Allersdorf, Noricum)

VI

LEG XX
N

cf. F. Jantsch, Eine Inschrift aus Allersdorf, Carinthia I
(1933) 175f.

C. Iul[io
Viruni [....
Ti. Cl. Iunia[nus
torquib[....
co[ronis] mur[alibus
leg. XXII Primig[e]ni[ae
p.p. princep[s

Dona depicted: 3 coronae murales (1 wholly restored)

The dona recorded on this badly worn and fragmentary inscription from Noricum appear, as far as it is possible to tell, to be those of a centurion, comprising torques and one or more mural crowns; armillae and phalerae probably appeared on the missing portion of the text. The position in which the dona appear to be recorded, preceding all military posts, is unusual;

it is not clear whether the award was won in the post held in XXII Primigenia (which was stationed in Germany throughout the first and second centuries A.D.) or whether it should be linked with another unit not mentioned on the extant portion of the inscription. G. Alföldy suggests, in correspondence, that the stone be dated some time in the period from the Flavians to the mid-second century. Clearly the text as recorded by Jantsch presents some anomalies, and the stone itself might well repay a re-examination.

148. and Fig.15 TI. CLAUDIUS MAXIMUS

JRS 1970, 142 f. (Grammeni, Macedonia)

Ti(berius) Claudius Maximus vet(eranus), [s(e)] v(ivo) f(aciendum) c(uravit), militavit eque(s) in leg(ione) VII C(laudia) p(ia) f(ideli), factus qu(a)estor equit(um), singularis legati legionis eiusdem, vexillarius equitum, item bello Dacico ob virtute donis donatus ab imp(eratore) Domitiano, factus dupli(carius) a divo Traiano in ala secu(n)d(a) Pannonicorum, a quo et fa(c)tus explorator in bello Dacico et ob virtute bis donis donatus bello Dacico et Parthico, et ab eode(m) factus decurio in ala eade(m) quod cepisset Decebalu(m) et caput eius pertulisset ei Rannistoro. Missus voluntarius honesta missione a Terent[io Scau]riano consulare [exerci]tus provinciae nov[ae Mesopotamiae?

Relief above the text shows Maximus slaying Decebalus
Dona depicted: 2 torques, 2 armillae.

Ti. Claudius Maximus was decorated on three occasions, once by Domitian, twice by Trajan. His first award was received while serving in VII Claudia which was stationed at Viminacium in Moesia Superior. The bellum Dacicum of Domitian, in which this first award was won, began in A.D.86 and was finally brought to a close in A.D.89 when a triumph was celebrated. The dona are mentioned immediately after the post of vexillarius equitum and it is possibly this post which Maximus held when first decorated. However this implies a minimum of eight years without promotion, from decoration in the Dacian war to the accession of Trajan. The career runs rather more smoothly if this first

set of decorations be attributed to an earlier post in VII Claudia, its positioning at the end of the record of legionary service being determined solely by convenience of phrasing. The reference to the dona won in the Parthian war is dissociated from the post to which they belong for just this same reason. Maximus also served in the Dacian wars of Trajan, distinguishing himself in the second campaign by slaying the barbarian king, Decebalus. According to Dio (LXVIII, 14) Decebalus, seeing that all was lost, committed suicide by taking poison when about to be captured. However, he was apparently still alive when taken, for a relief on Trajan's Column (Cichorius, Taf. CVI, cxlv) shows a cavalryman riding down a barbarian chieftain who must be Decebalus. A similar scene is portrayed at the top of the present inscription. At the time of the Dacian wars Maximus was serving as explorator in the ala II Pannionorum; he had been transferred by Trajan from legio VII into the Pannonian ala with the rank of duplicarius; he was made explorator in the Dacian war and in recognition of his singular exploits in the battle received promotion to decurio. This is one of very few cases where promotion was given for specific services rendered. Maximus was presumably still decurion when decorated again by Trajan in the Parthian war, for no higher rank is mentioned on the inscription, and very soon after he was discharged at his own request.

This inscription is the first to attest the participation of the ala II Pannionorum, stationed in Moesia Inferior, in Trajan's Dacian and Parthian wars. A fragmentary Greek text from Thrace (IGR I 824; Nr.115) possibly, though by no means certainly, relates to the participation of this unit in Dacia, while the career of L. Paconius Proculus (Nr.91), which includes the prefecture of a vexillation of cavalry from Moesia Inferior and Dacia in a Parthian war, can now be dated with some confidence to the Trajanic period.

For a man who distinguished himself in battle on three occasions and was evidently a soldier of some fighting ability, Maximus never rose very high,

getting no further than decurion in an auxiliary unit. His bent was evidently for straight soldiering.

The scale of the dona awarded to Maximus remains obscure. No indication whatever is given in the text of the inscription, while the relief shows just two torques and two armillae. Granted that these could well represent a single award, they could not possibly represent the combined total of three. They may be intended to indicate that torques and armillae were won on each occasion (a similar award was won by Vilanius Nepos as centurion of an urban cohort, Nr.212) or alternatively it is possible that further awards were depicted on the lower part of the stone, though this seems unlikely in view of the dimensions of the extant portion (it is three times as high as it is wide): any considerable addition to the bottom of the stone would make it singularly unstable. It is, in any case, doubtful how much reliance can be placed upon scales of award attested only by sculpture (supra^I p. 95)

149. TI. CLAUDIUS VITALIS

VI 3584 = D.2656 (Rome) St.83

Ti(berio) Claudio Ti(berii) f(ilio) [G]a[l(eria)]
Vitali ex equ[i]te R(omano) ordinem accepit in
leg(ione) V [Mac(edonica)] successione promotus [ex]
leg(ione) V Ma[c(edonica)] in leg(ionem) [I It]al(icam)
donis donatus torquib(us) armill(is) phaler(is)
corona val[l(ari)] bello Dacico, successione
promot(us) ex leg(ione) I Ital(ica) in leg(ionem) I
Miner(viam), [it]er(um) donis d(onatus) torquib(us)
armil[l(is)] phaler(is) corona val[l(ari)] bello
Dacico, successione promot(us) ex leg(ione) I
Miner(via) in leg(ionem) XX Vict(ricem) item
prom(otus) in leg(ione) ead(em) item successione
promotus ex leg(ione) XX Vict(ric) in leg(ionem)
IX [H]isp(an)ia, succ(essione) promot(us) ex
leg(ione) IX [H]isp(an)ia in leg(ionem) VII Cl(audiam)
p(iam) f(idelem), item successit in leg(ione) ead(em)
milit(avit) (centurio) in (cohorte) II pr(inceps)
post(erior), annis XI, vixit annis **XLI**

Ti. Claudio Vitalis was decorated on two separate occasions in Dacian wars; the name of the emperor concerned is not specified, but E. Birley has put

forward a case for it being Trajan. (Promotions and Transfers in the Roman Army, II. The Centurionate. Carn. Jb., 1963/4, 21 f.). Indicating the parallelism between this career and that of L. Valerius Proclus (Nr.205), Birley explains the move from the Danubian front to Britain in terms of a reinforcement of the army of Britain at a time, on the accession of Hadrian, when the Augustan history (v. Hadriani V.2) records that Britanni tenerè sub Romana dicione non poterant. However, this move should come somewhat sooner than the c.117 suggested by Birley since Vitalis served only eleven years and cannot therefore have remained as centurion in I Minervia for the minimum period of eleven years between decoration in the second Dacian war (A.D.106 at latest) and transfer to Britain. There is evidence for troops being moved into Britain in the first decade of the second century. Cohors II Asturum was still in Germany at the time of the revolt of Saturninus, but is attested in Britain by A.D.105 (XVI 51). The ala Classiana is, likewise, first attested in Britain on the diploma of 105, but in this case it is not possible to establish a close terminus post quem. Vitalis' move to Britain must come within a very few years of the end of a Dacian war, and may be connected with the same bellum Brittanicum as that in which Iulius Karus (Nr.83) received his decorations. There is one further indication of trouble in Britain rather earlier than that referred to by Spartianus. In a diploma of the army of Britain for the year A.D.122 the cohors I Cugernorum appears with the titles cohors I Ulpia Traiana Cugernorum civium Romanorum (XVI 69); this points to battle honours won during the reign of Trajan, and won later than A.D.103, for in this year the unit is attested in a diploma (XVI 48) simply as the cohors I Cugernorum (cf. E. Birley, Britain after Agricola and the End of the Ninth Legion. RBRA 23-24).

150. L. COELIUS

V 7495 = D. 2337

(Chieri, regio IX) St.4

L(ucius) Coelius Q(uinti) f(ilius) miles leg(ionis)
VIII, signifer, ob virtutes palaris torquibus armillis
don(atus)

The dona won by L. Coelius as signifer of legio VIII probably belong to the period when the unit was stationed in Illyricum. It participated in the conquest of Illyricum in 13-9 B.C., in the suppression of the revolt of A.D. 6-9, and was sent to Africa to help quell the revolt of Tacfarinas in A.D. 20; any one of these campaigns would fit the present context.

151. T. COMINIUS SEVERUS

III 10224 = D. 9193

(Sirmium, Pannonia Inf.) St.63

T(itus) Cominius T(iti) f(ilius) Volt(inia) Severus,
Vienna, (centurio) leg(ionis) II Adiutric(is) donis
donat(us) ab imp(eratore) Caesare Aug(usto) bello Dacico
torquibus armill(i)s phaleris corona vallari, vixit
annis XXXV, T(itus) Caesernius Macedo proc(urator)
Aug(usti) her(es) ex test(amento) p(osuit)

The bellum Dacicum in which Severus was decorated was doubtless that of Domitian, as is indicated by the omission of the emperor's name, the inscription having apparently been erected after the emperor's death in A.D. 96. This is consistent with the reference to T. Caesernius Macedo, procurator of Mauretania Caesariensis in A.D. 107 (XVI 56). The connection between Macedo and Severus suggests that Macedo had held a previous appointment as procurator in Moesia Superior, a post which should fall in the late 90's. The centurionate of II Adiutrix is the only military post recorded; the legion was transferred from Britain to the Danube in time to take part in the war against the Dacians which began in A.D. 86. The scale of award received is of normal standard for a centurion.

152 and Fig. 20. Q. CORNELIUS

XIII 6938

(Mogontiacum, Germania Sup.) St.21

Q(uintus) Cornelius Q(uinti) f(ilius) Ult(inia), mil(es)
leg(ionis) XVI [...]

Dona depicted: 9 phalerae
2 torques
1 armilla

Legio XVI Germanica was stationed at Mogontiacum from c. A.D.14 until c.43 when it was moved to Novaesium, being later disbanded at the time of the civil wars. The career of Cornelius belongs, therefore, to the period of campaigning in Germany under Germanicus, which ended in A.D.16, or that begun by Gaius and continued by Claudius.

153. C. DIDIUS SATURNINUS

(a) XI 7264 = D. 9194

(Saturnia, regio VII) St.142

C(aio) Didio C(ai) f(ilic) Sab(atina) Saturnino
p(rimi) p(ilari), donato bello Par(thico) a divo
Vero item bello Germanico a divo M(arco) torq(uibus)
et arm(illis) item divis Severo et magno Antonino
coron(a) aurea civica et (h)asta pura argent(ea)
ob insignia eius in rem pub(licam) merita Saturnienses
municipes patro(no), cura agente C(aio) Mintio Urbo.

(b) VI 32523^a, 32624

Praetorian discharge lists of the year A.D.204:

.... (centuria) Didi Saturni[ni] ...

(XI 6251 possibly relates to the same man)

The career inscription relating to Didius Saturninus gives no details of posts held before the primipilate: however, the fact that Saturninus was centurion in a praetorian cohort, as attested by (b) indicates that he had either obtained a direct commission^{or} was from the ranks of the praetorian guard. The latter is the more plausible alternative since the first two sets of military decorations are those of a man from the ranks, comprising only torques and armillae. Saturninus had risen at least to the centurionate if

not to the primipilate by the time he received his third decoration. The precise nature of this award is not clear. Domaszewski, discussing this career, believed that one crown was involved, a corona civica made of gold, the use of gold being an effect of barbarian influence on the army. A similar view has been adopted by R. Watson (The Roman Soldier p.116) who believes that the corona aurea civica was a new type of award introduced by Severus, the corona civica as it was known in the Republican and early Imperial periods, not having been awarded since the time of Claudius. Steiner did not discuss the point. Clearly, the Watson interpretation is possible, though the idea of creating a new award at a time when the practice of giving dona was very much on the wane seems somewhat anomalous. The corona civica was traditionally a crown with no intrinsic value, not made of precious metal, while the fact that there is no evidence to indicate its ever having been awarded in the post-Claudian period may prove, not its demise, but the continuing stringent conditions imposed on the would-be recipient. Moreover, from the Flavian period onwards an increasing amount of the front line fighting was being done by auxiliaries, who, as non-citizens, would have had little opportunity for winning a crown whose 'raison d'être' was to reward the saving of the life of a Roman citizen. The linking of two different types of crown in this manner, without the use of any conjunction, is not unparalleled; A. Larcius Lepidus (Nr.26) was awarded corona murali vallari aurea, as were L. Minicius Natalis (Nr.28) and M. Bassaeus Rufus (Nr.137), while the inscription relating to P. Besius Betuinianus (Nr.65) records corona murali vallari.

The campaign in which this third award was won is not specified, but it must belong to the years 198-211. Severus and Caracalla together awarded decorations for the second Parthian war by which time Saturninus should have reached the centurionate; if he went east with the emperors he must already have held the praetorian centurionate in which he is attested in A.D.204.

The scale of the award is high which suggests that by the time it was won Saturninus filled the post of trecenarius, a senior legionary centurionate or had already become primus pilus. All of these posts must have been held after A.D.204. The only campaign which falls within the period 204-211 is the British war beginning in A.D.207. There is no record of dona being awarded for this campaign, but there is no reason why they should not have been.

154. C. FLAMINIUS MARCELLUS

Unpublished*

(Parentium, regio X)

C(aio) Flaminio C(ai) f(ilio) Vel(ina) Marcello, tr(ibuno)
coh(ortis) VI pr(aetoriae), p(rimo) p(ilo) bis, donis
donato a divis Vespasiano et Tito, Ti(berius) Cl(audius)
Atticus amico optimo

Flaminius Marcellus mentions only three highlights of his military career, a military tribunate, an iterated primipilate and decoration by Vespasian and Titus, presumably in the Jewish war. Both Vespasian and Titus were dead when the inscription was erected so there was, at a minimum, an eleven year gap between decoration and the setting up of the inscription; presuming that the career progressed normally and smoothly, Marcellus will have been a centurion when he took part in the bellum Iudaicum unless he retired as p.p.II soon after the award was made.

* I am grateful to Dr. Jaroslav Šašel for permission to quote this text.

155. T. FLAVIUS CAPITO

III 14453

(Tomi, Moesia, Inf.) St.46

T(ito) Flavio Capitoni dec(urioni), vet(erano) alae
Pannonicorum, donis donato ab imp(eratore) Vespasiano ob
virtitem, T(itus) Flavius Castus filius f(aciendum)
c(uravit)

Flavius Capito received military decorations from Vespasian in an unspecified campaign; wars were being fought at the period in both Judaea and Germany and

either of these could, in theory, be the war in question for there are ala Pannonicorum attested in both the west and east of the empire, though there is no evidence for there ever having been one stationed in Germany. XVI 44, a diploma for A.D.99 for Moesia Inferior, includes an ala I Pannonicorum and in view of the provenance of the present inscription this is perhaps the unit in question. No detail is given of Capito's service before he became decurion of the ala Pannonicorum, but the failure to mention any earlier career suggests that he rose through the ranks of the auxilia, rather than by transfer from the ranks of a legion. His praenomen and nomen point to his having gained his citizenship in the Flavian period, and since he cannot have been decorated as a non-citizen, the Jewish war, the conclusion of which followed immediately upon the accession of Vespasian, is unlikely to be the occasion for the award. At this period it was quite normal for the grant of citizenship to precede that of honesta missio.

156. T. FLAVIUS VICTORINUS

III 1664

(Singidunum, Moesia Sup.) St.147

T(ito) [F]l(avio) T(iti) f(ilio) Quirina Vict[orino
d]onis donatum hastis FA[..... corona] m[u]rali et
T(ito) Fl(avio) Victori[ano filio] eis et Flaviae
Victori[nae optim]ae puellae Spedia Mate[rna
stol]ata femina marito kar[issimo et] filiis
dulcissimis vi[ve fecit]

Fa[leris] C.I.L.

Steiner suggested that the reading was incorrect and should be pu[ris]

Flavius Victorinus gives no details whatever of his military career, which is attested only by dona received. The findspot of the inscription, Singidunum, suggests that he served at some period in IV Macedonica which was stationed here until the late second or early third century. The present inscription dates to the late second century. The dona are those of a senior centurion or primipilaris.

157. M. FRAXSANIUS

III 9885 = D. 2322

(Scardona, Dalmatia) St.28

M(arcus) Fraxsanius Sex(ti) f(ilius) Pol(lia) domo Regio
Lepido veteranus leg(ionis) XI eques, annorum XLIIII,
stipendiorum XXV, donatus phaleris torquibus armillis,
h(ic) s(itus) e(st) Primu(s) l(ibertus) pro meritis

The career of Fraxsanius pre-dates the revolt of Scribonianus in A.D.42, when
legio XI was granted the titles Claudia pia fidelis in recognition of its
loyalty to the Claudian house. The campaign in which the dona were won is
doubtless, therefore, the bellum Dalmaticum of A.D.6-9.

158 and Fig.8. C. GAVIUS CELER

Unpublished (?)*

(Ammaedara, Prov. Byzacena)

C(aius) Gavius C(ai) f(ilius) Arn(ensis) Celer, Clusio,
(centurio) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae), visit annos
XLIII, mil(itavit) annos XXIII, h(ic) s(itus) e(st)

Dona depicted: 1 corona (aurea ?)
2 torques
2 armillae

* This inscription was last recorded, thirty years ago, in the private
collection of an Italian living at the Villa Dolcemascolo, Kala Gerda, Tunisia.
A cast of the stone, made for the Mostra Augustea della Romanità, is now housed
in the Museo della Civiltà Romana, E.U.R., Rome, appearing in the museum
catalogue, section XVII, 31. No other published reference to the inscription
is known to the present writer.

159. L. GAVIUS FRONTO

Revue des études Grecs, 61 (1948) p.201 (Attaleia, Pamphylia)

Λ Παουιον Λ Παουίου Φρόντωνος ω[ν]ον] Φρόντωνα,
πρειμοπειλάριον λεγ γ' Κυρηναϊκῆς καὶ στρατοπεδέρχην
λεγ ιε' Απολλιναρίδος, πρώτον καὶ μόνον ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος

Ματέρα Λ. Γεούιου Αιλιανού, τού ου καὶ ἀντιστράτηγου Ἰηνού
(Ρωμαίων, πάππου Λ. Γεούιου Κλάρου, πλατυτερού, ἵππων
ὑγμοσίων τετεμημένον ὑπὸ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τεμηδίσ
ἀριστείσ, ἐνχειρισθέντα 'ντο Θεοῦ Τριάνοντος τρισγειλέοντος
οὐετράνους λεγεωναρίους 'ις Τὸ κατοικίσθι Κυρήνην
..... ἐπηγειρμένον διωνίον γυμναστιαρχίδιν κατὰ, πεντετέλην....
πρῶτον ἀρχιερέα πάντων τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἐπὶ τετραετήν...
καὶ ἀγωνοθέντη ἐκ τῶν ἴδιων σκηνικῶν ἀγώνων καὶ
γυμνικῶν

No detail is given of Fronto's career prior to the primipilate and it is to this period that the military awards must belong. Fronto probably entered the army by direct commission and will therefore have been decorated as centurion, for the grant of the equus publicus should predate the automatic accession to equestrian status enjoyed by the primipilaris. The campaign in which Fronto was decorated is not specified, but the suppression of the name of the emperor concerned suggests a war under Domitian. This is consistent with the other dating evidence for the career. The deduction of 3000 veterans of legio XVI to the colony of Cyrene is probably to be connected with the revolt of the Jews of Cyrene in 115/6, being either a contributory cause, as suggested by B. Dobson (Primipilares Nr.227) or, as in the opinion of Pflaum (Revue des Études Grecs o.c.), a direct result. If Fronto was a primipilaris when he carried out this task he will certainly have been no more than a centurion in the Domitianic period. Indeed, unless an inordinately long period was spent in the centurionate, the dona should fall late in that reign, belonging most probably to the Marcomannic war of A.D.92. There is just one other epigraphic example of the rewarding of military services by a specific grant of the equus publicus in addition to more conventional dona, and that is the case of Tillius Rufus (Nr.201, princeps castrorum under Severus and Caracalla. The only other analogous case, and this does not concern soldiers,

is that referred to by Cicero (Verr. II, 3. 185f.) who recalls that after a successful campaign generals often rewarded their clerks by presenting them with a gold ring and thus (by implication) with equestrian status.

160. C. GAVIUS SILVANUS

V 7003 = D.2701 (Taurini) St.32

C(aio) Gavio L(ucii) f(ilio) Stel(latina) Silvano,
primipilari leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae), tribuno
coh(ortis) II vigilum, tribuno coh(ortis) XIII urban(ae),
tribuno coh(ortis) XII pr(aetoriae), donis donato a divo
Claud(io) bello Britannico torquibus armillis phaleris
corona aurea

Tac. ann., XV 50

Gavius Silvanus et Statius Proximus tribuni cohortium
praetorianum

(A.D.65)

C. Gavius Silvanus was decorated in Claudius' British campaign, receiving torques armillae phalerae and a corona aurea. These decorations are on the scale awarded to a centurion or evocatus, the gold crown being received more commonly by the evocatus than by the centurion. This inscription has been taken as evidence for the participation of VIII Augusta in the invasion of Britain - most recently by S. Frere (Britannia, p.65 n.2) - in the mistaken belief that the dona must have been awarded to Silvanus in one of the posts mentioned on the inscription. If this were so it would mean that Silvanus spent over twenty years in the Rome tribunates which, as B. Dobson has shown (Primipilares Nr.228) is clearly impossible. Dobson points out the analogy between this career and that of Vettius Valens who, as bf. pr. pr. and evocatus was decorated on a scale similar to that received by Silvanus, also in the British war, and who by A.D.66 had risen to the rank of procurator. In A.D. 65 Silvanus held the post of praetorian tribune, so in A.D.43 he can certainly have risen no higher than the centurionate, and was, most probably, evocatus.

161 and Fig. 29b. L. GELLIUS VARUS

V 5586

(infra Lacum Verbanum, regio XI) St.18

L(ucius) Gellius Ouf(entina) Varus veter(anus) leg(ionis)
XIII Geminae

Dona depicted: torques 2
armillae 2
phalerae 2 sets

The decorations awarded to L. Gellius Varus should date to the wars of the Augustan and Tiberian periods, to the campaigning in Illyricum in A.D.6-9 (in which a miles and perhaps also a centurion of legio XIII Gemina were also decorated; Nrs.218, 125), and to the campaigns in Germany after the transfer of legio XIII to Vindonissa which had taken place by A.D.14 (Tac. ann. I. 37) and probably followed almost immediately upon the disaster to Varus in A.D.9. The representation of a signum on this stone suggests that Varus had served as a signifer. Forni (Reclutamento p.171) dates this inscription rather later including Varus in his section of soldiers recruited in the period Claudius to Nero.

162. Q. GEMINIUS SABINUS

ILT 779 = A.E. 1923, 28

(Vicus Annaeus, Africa Procos.)

Q(uinto) Geminio Q(uinti) f(ili)o Arn(ensis) Sabino,
(centurioni) leg(ionis) VII Gem(i)n(ae), (centurioni)
leg(ionis) VI Fer(ratae), (centurioni) leg(ionis) XIV
Marc(iae) Gem(inae) Victr(icis), (centurioni) leg(ionis)
X Gem(i)n(ae) p(iae) f(idelis), (centurioni) leg(ionis) III
Aug(ustae), (centurioni) leg(ionis) VII Gem(i)n(ae),
hast(ato) priori leg(ionis) I Adiut(ricis), p(rimo)
p(ilo) et principi peregrinor(um), d(onis) d(onato)
ab imp(eratore) Caes(are) Traiano Aug(usto) Germ(anico)
corona vallari torquibus et armillis et phaleris bello
Germanico, praef(ecto) leg(ionis) X Fretensis

ILT 778 text substantially the same as 779

Geminius Sabinus was decorated by Trajan in a bellum Germanicum. It is not clear what post he held at the time since the dona are recorded out of order, but the scale of award, torques, armillae, phalerae and a crown points to the

centurionate. The German war must be that which Trajan inherited from his adopted father Nerva, and in which he himself had been involved as governor of Upper Germany. The sole epigraphic reference to the war under Nerva calls it the bellum Sueicum; it records the award of dona to a tribune of I Adiutrix, so it is evident that the Pannonian as well as the German legions were involved in the campaigning.

163. M. HELVIUS RUFUS CIVICA

XIV 3472 = D. 2637

(Varia, regio IV) St.167

M(arcus) Helvius M(arci) f(ilius) Cam(ilia) Rufus Civica
prim(us) pil(us), balneum municipibus et incolis dedit

Tac. ann. III. 21

Quo proelio, Rufus Helvius gregarius miles servati civis
decus rettulit donatusque est ab Apronio torquibus et hasta.
Caesar addidit civicam coronam non eam quoque Apronius
iure proconsul's tribuisset questus magis quam offensus.

(Campaign against Tacfarinas A.D.18)

Helvius Rufus is one of only five soldiers known to have received the corona civica during the Principate, an exploit of sufficient note for him to have taken the cognomen Civica in commemoration of the event. The award is of further interest both because of the granting of a hasta to a miles gregarius, the only case of its being awarded below the centurionate, and for the comments which Tacitus makes upon the authority for the granting of dona. This extract makes it clear that Apronius, having proconsular imperium, had the right to award dona, a right which, in the Republic, belonged to the victorious general, but which, in the Principate, had passed to the emperor as the overall governor of the imperial provinces. In theory, therefore, the proconsuls should have retained the right to give decorations, but in practice this rarely happened - the case of Helvius Rufus is unique in this respect - largely, perhaps, because most of the fighting in the Empire was done by imperial legati Augusti pro praetore and not by proconsuls.

164. C. IULIUS AETOR

III 3158 = D. 3320

(Dalmatia, incerta) St.16

Iano patri Aug(usto) sacrum C(aius) Iulius C(ai) f(ilius)
Ser(gia) Aetor aed(ibus), donatus ab Ti(berio) Caes(are)
Aug(usto) torq(ue) maiore bello Delmatico ob honorem
IIviratus cum liberis suis posuit

Iulius Aetor gives no indication of the legion in which he served, but it will have been one of the units collected in Illyricum for the war of A.D.6-9. Since the inscription was found in Dalmatia - though the exact location is unknown - where Aetor had apparently settled and undertaken municipal magistracies, it is likely that the legion concerned is one of those which remained in Dalmatia after the campaigning was over, and not one which moved almost immediately to Germany; legions VII and XI are the most likely candidates. Alternatively, the erection of the inscription somewhere in Dalmatia may be due to the fact that this was Aetor's birthplace, Serbia being the tribe of a number of Dalmatian towns. The description of the torques as maior is unparalleled, and suggests that there was also a torques minor for which there is otherwise no epigraphic indication (supra pt I, 5).

165. M. IULIUS AVITUS

III 7397

(Perinthus, Thracia) St.64

M(arcus) Iulius Avitus, Ultinia, Reis Apollinar(ibus)
(centurio) leg(ionis) XV Apol(linaris) item
(centurio) leg(ionis) V Mac(edonicae) et (centurio)
leg(ionis) XVI Fl(aviae) Fir(mae), bis donatus
bello Dacic(o) et bello Germanico -

Both Domitian and Trajan fought a German and a Dacian war, but the omission of the name of the emperor and the sequence, bellum Dacicum, followed by bellum Germanicum points, in this instance, to Domitian. Domitian's Dacian wars began in A.D.86, renewing again in A.D.89 in which year the emperor celebrated a triumph. The term bellum Germanicum is used epigraphically to

signify the war of A.D.83 against the Chatti (Nr.5, *Κατὰ Γερμανίαν*) and also of a later war which intervenes between the two Dacian wars (Q. Vilanius Nepos was decorated ob bellum Dacicum item ab eodem ob bellum Germanicum item ... ob bellum Dacicum). Accordingly, the Dacian war in this inscription must be the first, in A.D.86, the bellum Germanicum following it, the second, in A.D.89. It is not clear in which legions Avitus was serving at the time of award, for of the three specified, two, XV Apollinaris and V Macedonica were stationed within striking distance of both Germans and Dacians.

166. C. IULIUS MACER

XIII 1041 = D. 2531 (Mediolanum Santonum, Aquit.) St.174

C(aio) Iulio Ag[e]di[lli f(ilio) Fabi]a Macro Sant(on)o,
duplicario alae Aectorigianae, stipendis emeritis XXXII
aere incisso, evocat[o] g(a)esatorum DC Raetorum castello
Ircavio, cludeo coronis aenulis aureis donato a commilitonib(us)
Iulia Matrona f(ilia), C(aius) Iul(ius) Primulus l(ibertus)
h(eredes) e(x) t(estamento)

C(aio) Iulio Ag[e]di[ci f(ilio) Voltini]a

This is one of the few examples of 'unofficial' dona, in which awards are made not by any properly constituted authority, but by the man's comrades; it is thus no surprise to find that the type of decorations awarded are themselves irregular. The inscription dates to the early first century; Voltinia is the correct tribe for Mediolanum Santonum, but on the basis of spacing ^Dessau preferred to restore Fabia, the tribe of the Iulii. This dating is consistent with the appearance of gold rings among the awards, which should date to before the law of Tiberius restricting the wearing of such rings (Pliny, N.H. XXXIII, viii).

167. M. IULIUS MAXIMUS

A.E. 1962, 311

(Formia, regio I)

M(arco) Iulio M(arci) f(ilio) Aem(ilia) Maximo, p(rimo)
p(ilo) leg(ionis) VI Victr(icis), praef(ecto) castrorum
leg(ionis) XXII Primig(eniae) p(iae) f(idelis), donis donat(o)
a divo Traiano ob bellum Armeniacum et Parthic(um), auguri,
quinquennal(i) soli patrono coloniae ordo decurion(um)
sua pecunia posuit.

Neither of the legions in which Iulius Maximus is known to have served participated in the Parthian war, both being stationed at the time in Germany, VI Victrix in Germania Inferior, XXII Primigenia in Germania Superior. The decorations must, therefore, have been won at an earlier, unrecorded, stage in the career.

168. C. IULIUS IUS

VIII 5209 = ILAlg I 137

(Tenelium, Numidia) St.5

C(aius) Iulius [.....] lus, vet(eranus) donis donatis
torquibus et armillis, dimissus et in civit(ate) sua
Tenelio flam(en) perp(etuus) vix(it) an(nis) LXXX h(ic)
s(itus) e(st)

The names C. Iulius suggest that the man in question, or his father, had obtained citizenship in the Julio-Claudian period. Presuming that C. Iulius served in Numidia, the province where he was buried, he may have participated in and been decorated on the occasion of the campaign against Tacfarinas in A.D. 18-20.

169. L. LEPIDIUS PROCULUS

(a) XI 390

(Ariminum, regio VIII) St.51

L(ucio) Lepidio L(ucii) f(ilio) An(iensi) Proculo,
mil(iti) leg(ionis) V Macedon(icae), (centurioni)
leg(ionis) eiusd(em), (centurioni) leg(ionis)
eiusd(em) II, (centurioni) leg(ionis) VI Victricis,
(centurioni) leg(ionis) XV Apollinar(is), prim(opilo)
leg(ionis) XIII[I] Gemin(ae), donis donato ab imp(eratore)
Vespasiano Aug(usto) bello Iudaico, torquib(us) armillis
phaleris corona vallari, salinatores civitatis Menapiorum
ob mer(ita) eius Septimina f(ilia) reponend(um) curavit.

(b) XI 391

(Ariminum, regio VIII)

Text almost identical to the above

The dona received by Proculus are on the scale suited to a centurion; of the legions in which he served as centurion two, V Macedonia and XV Apollinaris, are known to have participated in the bellum Iudaicum. It has been suggested that the latter of these two is the legion in question, on the grounds that the association between Proculus and the salinatores civitatis Menapiorum dates to the brief period when XIII Gemina was in the Rhineland putting down the revolt of Civilis. This was in A.D.70, and would mean that Proculus left the east before the completion of the Jewish war. The association with the salinatores could date to the period of Proculus' centurionate in VI Victrix, which was stationed from A.D.70, at Novaesium in Germania Inferior.

170. and Fig.9. L. LEUCONIUS CILO

V 4902

(Sabinis, regio X) St.152

L(ucio) Leuconio L(ucii) f(ilio) Fab(ia) Ciloni,
veter(ano) leg(ionis) XXI, L(ucio) Leuconio L(ucii) f(ilio)
Firmo, Leuconiae L(ucii) f(iliae) Procula[e], Allia L(ucii)
f(ilia) Suavis viro filiis sibi

Dona depicted: 2 armillae
1 corona

XXI Rapax was stationed in Raetia until its move to Germany after the loss of the three legions of Varus; the civil war period apart, it remained in Germany until its disappearance c. A.D.89. The present inscription stylistically bears great affinities to the stone relating to L. Antonius Quadratus (Nr.129) which belongs to the period Augustus - Tiberius. It is probable that Cilo received his military decorations in one of the encounters on the Rhine in the Tiberian period.

171 and Fig. 23. -. LUCIUS

XIII 8061

(Bonna, Germania Inf.) St.22

Vale Luci

Dona depicted: 7+ phalerae
2 torques (1 extant, 1 inferred)

(Stone broken)

The legion in question is probably I Germanica, the first unit to occupy Bonn.

172. N. MARCIUS PLAETORIUS CELER

X 1202 = D. 2660

(Abella, regio I) St.93

N(umerio) Marcio N(umerii) f(ilio) Gal(eria) Plaetorio
Celeri, quaest(or), IIvir(o), (centurioni) leg(ionis)
VII Gemin(ae), (centurioni) leg(ionis) XVI Fl(aviae)
Firm(ae), donis donato a divo Traian(o) bello Parthic(o),
corona murali, torquib(us) armillis phaleris, (centurioni)
leg(ionis) III Gall(icae), (centurioni) leg(ionis) XIII
Gem(inae) Mart(iae) Victr(icis), (centurioni) leg(ionis)
VII Cl(audiae) p(iae) f(idelis), (centurioni) leg(ionis)
I Adi(utricis) p(iae) f(idelis), p(rimo) p(ilo) leg(ionis)
eiusd(em), praeposit(o) numeror(um) tendentium in Ponto
Absaro, trib(uno) coh(ortis) III vig(illum), patron(o)
colon(iae) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum).

Plaetorius Celer was decorated in Trajan's Parthian war in which he was serving as centurion of XVI Flavia which was stationed at this period in Syria. The awards he received are characteristic of the centurionate, though this is the only known occasion on which Trajan awarded a corona muralis and not a corona vallaris to a centurion, (supra part¹⁸). B. Dobson suggests (Principilares Nr.297) that Celer obtained a direct commission into the centurionate, having previously served in two municipal magistracies in Abella.

173. Q. MARCIUS TURBO

(a) XIV 4243

(Tibur, regio IV) St.107

[Q(uinto)] Marcio [C(ai) f(ilio) Trom(entina)] Turb[oni] Fron[toni] Pub[licio] Severo p(rimo) p(ilo) bi[s], donis do[nato] bello]ico [...

(b) A.E. 1955, 255

(Cyrrhus, Syria)

[Q(uinto) Marcio] C(ai) f(ilio) Frontoni Turboni Publicio
Severo, domo Epidauro, p(rimo) p(ilo) bis, praef(ecto)
vehic(ulorum), trib(uno) coh(ortis) VII vig(illum), trib(uno)
eq(uitum) sing(ularium) Aug(usti), trib(uno) prae[t]or(iae),
proc(uratori) ludi magni, praef(ecto) class[is] pr(aetoriae)
Misenensis, P(ublius) Va[le]rius P(ublii) f(ilius) Qu[ili]rina
Va]lens o[b] m]eritis

(c) III 14349²

(Aquincum, Pannonia Inf.)

C(aius) Castricius Co[1(lina)] Victor Como mil(es) leg(ionis)
II Ad(iutricis) (centuria) M(arcii) Turbonis, ann(orum)
XXXVIII, h(ic), s(itus) e(st), L(ucius) Lucilius f(ilius)
et he(res) posuit p(atri) p(ientissimo)

(d) XVI 60

Military diploma awarded to men in a praetorian fleet:
sub Q(uinto) Marcio Tu[rboni]

A.D. 113/4

(e) III 1462 = D. 1324

(Sarmizegetusa, Dacia)

Q(uinto) Marcio Turboni Frontoni Publicio Severo, praef(ecto)
praet(orio) imp(eratoris) Caesaris Traiani Hadriani Augusti
p(atris) p(atriae), colon(ia) Ulp(ia) Traian(a) Aug(usta)
Dacica Sarmizegetus(a)

(f) ILA 421

(Utica, Africa Procos.)

Q(uinto) M[ar]cio Turbon[i] praefecto praetorii d(ecreto)
d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica)

(g) Eusebius, Hist. Eccl. Iv. 2

Marcius Turbo sent with infantry, cavalry and a naval
detachment against the rebellious Jews of Cyrene.

A.D. 115/6

(h) S.H.A. v. Hadriani 5.8

Marcius Turbo, after his reduction of Judaea, sent to
quell an insurrection in Mauretania.

A.D. 117

(i) S.H.A. v. Hadriani 6.7

Turbo appointed to the temporary command of Pannonia
and Dacia, with the insignia of a prefect.

(j) S.H.A. v. Hadriani 7.3

Turbo sent to Dacia with a rank analogous to that of the prefect of Egypt.

(k) S.H.A. v. Hadriani 9.4

Turbo becomes praetorian prefect.

A.D. 119

(l) S.H.A. v. Hadriani 15. 2.7

Fall of Turbo

For further literary reference of.

Dio LXIX 18

S.H.A. v. Hadriani 4.2

Fronto ad Pium 3

The career of Q. Marcius Turbo has been studied in great detail and at considerable length by Pflaum (Carr. Nr.94). The present discussion will be limited to those points immediately connected with the dona. The military decorations of Turbo are mentioned in only one of the numerous literary and epigraphic texts relating to him (a). In this fragmentary inscription the highlights of the career have apparently been placed at the beginning, so that there is no necessity for the dona to have been won as p.p. bis. Indeed, this post was held in a period of lull between the Dacian and Parthian wars. Pflaum is of the opinion that the decorations were won at a period subsequent to the appointment to the prefecture of the Misene fleet, his reason being that they are not mentioned in (b) which records the career, in part, up to and including the prefecture; the dona are therefore ascribed to the [bello Parthlico]. This argument is fallacious, for there is no guarantee that the decorations will be mentioned in all inscriptions subsequent to the date of award, particularly on a stone which is giving only a partial cursus. For example, one text relating to L. Catilius Severus (Nr.10) mentions his dona and one does not, The same is true of Pompeius Falco, (Nr.30) and of P. Cominius Clemens (Nr.74). In theory, therefore, Turbo could have been

decorated at any stage in his career which straddled a period of intense activity, from about the time of Domitian's Dacian and German wars, through the bellum Sueicum of Nerva, the bellum Germanicum, Dacicum and Parthicum of Trajan to the Sarmatian, Jewish and British wars of Hadrian. Not one of these can be excluded on the basis that Turbo was certainly elsewhere at the time. His career prior to the centurionate is unknown to us, but if he was, as Pflaum believes, in the praetorian guard, he could have seen service wherever the emperor went on campaign. Legio II Adiutrix in which he was serving soon after, and perhaps also before its move to Aquincum, certainly participated in the Dacian wars of Trajan. The primipilate is in a legion unknown. The Rome tribunates and second primipilate correspond to a period of quiescence on the Rhine and Danube frontiers and in the East, while the years spent as prefect of the Misene fleet are those in which the Parthian war was fought, and in which Turbo was given a special commission first by Trajan to quell a rebellion of Jews, and then by Hadrian to suppress the Moors. Subsequently he was appointed to an extraordinary command in Pannonia and Dacia at precisely the time when there was campaigning against the Suebi and Sarmatae, followed by a praetorian prefecture which could have taken him with the emperor, to further wars. It is therefore to be considered whether the mention of decorations does not refer merely to a single occasion when dona were received, but rather to repeated occasions. This, however, is pure conjecture.

174 and Fig. 22. C. MARIUS

XIII 8059

(Bonna, Germania Inf.) St. 20

C(aius) Marius L(ucii) f(ilius) Vol(tinia) Luco Augusto
eques leg(ionis) I, annor(um) XXX, stip(endiorum) XV,
h(ic) s(itus) e(st), Sex(tus) Sempronius frater faciend(um)
curavit.

Dona depicted: 9 phalerae
4 torques
2 armillae

Legio I Germanica moved from Cologne to Bonn c. A.D.35, so C. Marius, who had been serving with the unit only fifteen years when he died at Bonn, can have enrolled no earlier than A.D.20. The campaign in which he earned his dona cannot, therefore, be that of Germanicus, who was recalled in A.D.16, but it could be connected with the suppression of the uprising of Florus and Sacrovir in A.D.21.

175. L. MURRIUS FRONTO

VIII 27512 = A.E. 1899, 39 (Mascula, Africa, Procos)

Dis manibus sacrum, L(ucius) Murrius < Fro > Fronto veteranus
ex leg(ione) II Adiutrice don(atus) alaris (?) pius vix(it)
anni(s) LXXV h(ic) s(itus)

Murrius Fronto probably began his military service in III Augusta, transferring to II Adiutrix after Marcus' second war, to which a vexillation of the African legion was sent (cf. Nr.92 Ti. Plautius Felix Ferruntianus). The dona, if such they be, are obscure.

176 and Fig.13. CN. MUSIUS

XIII 6901 (Mainz, Germania Sup.) St.19

Cn(aeus) Musius T(iti) f(ilius) Gal(eria) Veleias,
an(norum) XXXII, stip(endiorum) XV, aquilif(er) leg(ionis) XIII
Gem(inae), M(arcus) Musius frater posuit

Dona depicted: Musius wearing 9 phalerae
2 torques
1 armilla

XIII Gemina was stationed at Mainz from shortly before A.D.14 until its move to Britain in A.D.43. Cn. Musius had served fifteen years when he died, so he could have enrolled as early as the last years of the first century B.C..

The movements of the legion at this early period are not well documented, but the tombstone of a miles of the unit at Aquileia suggests a station in Illyricum or the Alpine area (V 8272). It took part in the wars of A.D.6-9 in Illyricum before moving to Germany subsequent to the depletion of the Rhine army in the Varus disaster. In Germany it will have participated in the campaigning in the Rhineland under Tiberius, Gaius and Claudius and any one of these periods of active warfare could account for the dona won by Musius.

177. T. NASIDIUS MESSOR

A.E. 1954, 162

(Lucus Feroniae, regio VII)

T(ito) Nasidio Messori veterano ex equitibus speculator(ibus)
donis donato militaribus ab Aug(usto), adlecto ex decreto
dec(urionum) remissa honoraria aedilitate, Ilviro col(oniae)
Iul(iae) Felicis Luco Feroniae, Hedia Verecunda uxor l(ocus)
d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

This is the only example of dona being awarded to one of the equites speculatores; no detail of the scale of award is given, nor indication as to the campaign involved.

178. A. NUMISIENUS GALLUS

VI 3618

(Rome) St.141

A(ulo) Numisieno Gallo, trecenario, donis donato,
primop(ilo) leg(ionis) XIV Gem(inae), Numisienae
Pannychidi A(ulus) Numisienus Fadus parentib(us)

179. C. NUMMIUS CONSTANS

X 3733 = D. 2083

(Atella, regio I) St.102

C(aio) Nummio C(ai) fil(io) Fal(erna) Constanti, p(rimo)
p(ilo) leg(ionis) II Traianae, centurion(i) (bis) leg(ionis)
III Cyreneicæ et VII Cla(udiae), evocato in foro ab
actis, militi coh(ortis) IIII praet(oriae) et X urb(anæ),
donis donato ab imp(eratore) Traiano torquibus armillis
phaleris ob bellum Parthicum item ab imp(eratore) Hadriano
corona aurea torquibus armillis phaleris ob bellum Iudaicum,
heredes ex testamento

Nummius Constans was decorated twice in the course of his military career, the first time in the Parthian war of Trajan, the second in the Jewish war of Hadrian. The dona are mentioned at the end of the career without making it clear at what stage they were won. The first collection of decorations consisted of torques armillae and phalerae and presumably belongs to the period spent in the praetorian guard. The second collection includes, in addition, a corona aurea, and since it dates about eighteen years after the first award must belong to the period of service as evocatus, centurion of III Cyrenaica or, less likely, primuspilus of II Traiana. It is rare, though not unknown, for a corona aurea to be awarded to a centurion, while the aurea and never the vallaris or muralis was regularly awarded to the evocatus. Ritterling believed that the award was won as a centurion or as a praetorian soldier, (Legio, 1511, 1488), though he gave no reasons for his opinions.

180. -. OCTAVIUS SECUNDUS

III 7334 = D. 2080 (Serrhae, Macedonia) St.110

[.....]us D(ecii) f(ilius) Octavius Se[c]undus Curib(us)
Sab(inis), mil(es) coh(ortis) X urb(anae), trans[l]at(us)
in coh(ortem) VI pr(aetoriam), [s]ing(ularis) trib(uni),
benef(iciarius) trib(uni), sing(ularis) pr(aefecti)
[pr]aet(orio), optio in centur(ia), sign(ifer), [f]lis[c]o.
curat(or), cornicu[l]arius trib(uni), ev(ocatus)
Aug(usti), [(centurio) l]eg(ionis) X [F]retensis, donis
don(atus) ab divo Hadrian(o) ob bell(um) Iudaicum corona aurea
tor[q]uib(us) armillis p[h]aler(is) et ab eodem promotus
succes(sione) in leg(ionem) prim[a]m [I]ta[l]ic(am),
[p]rimipil(us) leg(ionis) eiusdem, adlectus decurio in
colonis et or[n]am(entis) IIviralib(us) [or]n(atus)
Actiae Nicopoli et Ulpiae

Octavius Secundus was serving in X Fretensis when he was decorated by Hadrian in the bellum Iudaicum; the post he held at the time is missing, but must be a centurionate. This is one of the few cases in which a corona aurea in combination with t.a.p. was awarded to a centurion, rather than the more normal corona vallaris.

181. L. PELLARTIUS CELER

A.E. 1952, 153

(Aquileia, regio X)

L(ucius) Pellartius C(ai) [f(ilius)] Lem(onia) Celer Iulius
Montanus stipendior(um) XLIII, missus ex evocato et armidictor
leg(ionis) XV Apol(linaris) ab imp(eratore) Domitiano Caesare
Aug(usto) et accepit pro commodis (sestertium) XXX (milia)
quod ante illum nemo aliis accebit ex hac militia, item bello
Iudaico donis donatum et corona aurea ab divo Tito, tulit
annos secum LXXIII

L. Pellartius Celer was discharged by Domitian after forty-three years service. The latest date at which he could, therefore, have enlisted is A.D.53, the earliest A.D.38. After serving for sixteen years in the ranks of the praetorian guard he was made evocatus some time between 54 and 69. He cannot therefore have been in the ranks when he was decorated by Titus for services in the Jewish war, though he could have received the evocatio during the course of the campaigning. This latter possibility may help to explain the unusual wording of the reference to the dona - donis donatum et corona aurea - which implies that the corona aurea is something extra. This is a possible analogy to the inscription relating to M. Vettius Valens (Nr.209) who, in the course of Claudius' British campaign, received torques armillae and phalerae as beneficiarius praefecti praetorio and later, but still during the same war, received a corona aurea when he had become evocatus. Presuming, therefore, that Celer was discharged in the very last years of Domitian's reign the present inscription must have been erected after the death of the emperor. In this case it is unusual to find Domitian's name written out in full, though it is by no means unparalleled - witness for example the case of Vedennius Moderatus (Nr.206).

182 and Fig.24. M. PETRONIUS CLASSICUS

III 4060

(Poetovio, Pannonia Sup.) St.39ⁱ

M(arlus) Petronius M(arci) f(ilius) Arn(ensis) Classicus,
Marrucinus, (centurio) leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae), h(ic)
e(st) crematus ossa relata domi frater et coni[unx]ca
posu(erunt)

Depicted on the stone:

helmet with transverse crest
vitis
greaves
lorica with 2 torques
5+ phalerae

(stone broken)

VIII Augusta moved to Illyricum in time to take part in the wars of A.D.6-9,
and it was probably at this period that Classicus was decorated, for the
legion had transferred to Moesia c. A.D.45, before which time Classicus had
died. His decorations could have been either as centurion or when he was still
in the ranks, for there remains only an incomplete record of the scale of the
award.

183. M. PETRONIUS FORTUNATUS

VIII 217 + p.2353 = D. 2658 add. (Cillium, Africa) St.138

..... militavit L annis IV in leg(ione) I Ita[lica],
librar(ius), tesser(arius), optio, signif(er), (centurio),
factus ex suffragio leg(ionis) eiu[sdem], militavit
(centurio) leg(ionis) I Ital(icae), (centurio) leg(ionis) VI
F[erratae], (centurio) leg(ionis) I Min(erviae), (centurio)
leg(ionis) X Gem(inae), (centurio) leg(ionis) II A[ug(ustae)],
(centurio) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae), (centurio) leg(ionis)
II [I] Gall(icae), (centurio) leg(ionis) XXX U[1]p(iae),
(centurio) leg(ionis) VI Vic(tricis), (centurio) leg(ionis)
III Cyr(enaicae), (centurio) leg(ionis) XV Apol(linaris),
(centurio) leg(ionis) II Par(thicae), (centurio) leg(ionis)
I Adiutricis, consecutus ob virtutem in expeditionem
Parthicam coronam muralem, vallarem torques et
phaleras, agit in diem operis perfecti annos LXXX, sibi et
Claudiae Marciae Capitolinae koniugi karissimae quae
agit in diem operis perfecti annos LXV et M. Petronio
Fortunato filio militavit ann(os) VI (centurio) leg(ionis)
X[X]II Primig(eniae), (centurio) leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae)
vixit ann(os) XXXV cui Fortunatus et Marcia parentes
karissimo memoriam fecerunt.

The military career of Petronius Fortunatus spanned a period of fifty years, during which time he served in thirteen different legions and was decorated on one occasion in a Parthian war. The very earliest date at which Fortunatus could have embarked upon his military career is c.150, since the penultimate legion in which he served was II Parthica which was not created until A.D. 197. Thus, the bellum Parthicum in which he fought and was decorated could be that of Marcus and Verus, or that of Severus and Caracalla. The dona are recorded out of order at the end of the military career, not linked to the post in which they were won. Of the legions in which Fortunatus served, a number were in a position to have taken part in an eastern campaign. VI Ferrata, in Syria Palaestina, III Gallica in Syria and XV Apollinaris in Cappadocia were on the spot. I Minervia from Germania Inferior is known to have participated in Marcus' war (VI 1377), while vexillations from both I Minervia and XXX Ulpia, also from Germania Inferior, took part in the second Severan campaign, under the command of Claudius Gallus, praep. vex. leg. IIII Germanicarum expeditione (secunda Parthica), (Nr.13). If decoration was in the Antonine campaign it must have been within, at most, twelve to sixteen years from the beginning of service, that is within eight to twelve years of becoming centurion; the legion in question in this case is most likely to have been either I Italica or VI Ferrata. If decoration was in the Severan campaign the possible choice of legion is much wider. The scale of award is a very generous one, including two crowns instead of the normal one. The reason for this could be that Fortunatus was in a senior position at the time of receiving the award, in which case the war in question should be the Severan and not the Antonine one. However, a comparison with the other example of the dona of a centurion from the Antonine period (Nr.184, L. Petronius Sabinus), suggests that Marcus was unusually generous in his awarding of crowns to centurions, Sabinus, as senior centurion, receiving two coronae plus a hasta pura, instead of the

more normal one corona. Thus the two crowns of Fortunatus, unprecedented in any other period after Claudius, fall neatly into place in the Antonine period.

184. L. PETRONIUS SABINUS

(a) XI 6055 = D. 2743 (Urvinum Mataurense, regio VI) St.124

L(ucio) Petronio L(ucii) f(ilio) Pup(inia), Sabino, Foro
Brent(anorum), corn(iculario) pr(aefecti) pr(aetorio),
(centurioni) leg(ionis) X Fret(ensis) et IIII Fl(aviae),
donis don(ato) ab imp(eratore) Marco Antonino in bello
Germ(anico) bis hasta pura et coronis vallari et murali,
p(rimo) p(ilo) legion(is) III Cyr(enaicae), curatori
statorum, tribuno coh(ortis) [.....] et
provinciae Narbonensis.

(b) XI 5898 = D. 1386 (Ancona, regio V)

Petroniae Sabinae filiae L(ucii) Petroni Sabini p(rimi)
p(ili) bis, procurator(is) Aug(ustorum) stationis
hereditatium item provinciae Narbonensis, patroni
coloniae, decuriones.

Petronius Sabinus was decorated twice in the course of Marcus' German war. The war in question must be that which began before the death of Verus and was brought to an end in A.D.175: Marcus is nowhere attested as awarding dona in the later German war in the course of which he died. The decorations are generous, a hasta and two crowns, one crown in excess of the award made to Albius Felix and Arrius Clemens by Hadrian, and to Tillius Rufus by Severus and Caracalla, the first as a senior centurion, the second as trecenarius, the third as princeps castrorum. Sabinus must have held a senior centurionate at the time he was decorated, 169/175, for he had already attained a second primipilate and embarked on a procuratorial career before the death of Marcus in A.D.180. Legio IIII Flavia was stationed at this period at Singidunum in Moesia Superior, but a vexillation was detached from the unit under the command of C. Iulius Pompilius Piso (VIII 2583 = D.1111; VIII 2745), some time in the early 170's, presumably for service in the bellum Germanicum.

185 and Fig.19. M. POMPEIUS ASPER

XIV 2523 = D. 2662 = E.E. IX 726 (Ager Tusculanus) St.76

M(arco) Pompeio M(arci) f(ilio) Ani(ensis) Aspro, (centurioni)
leg(ionis) XV Apollinar(is), (centurioni) coh(ortis) III
pr(aetoriae), primop(ilo) leg(ionis) III Cyrenaicae,
praef(ecto) castr(orum) leg(ionis) XX Victr(icis), Atimetus
lib(ertus) pullarius fecit

Dona depicted: 2 torques
2 armillae
9 phalerae

The sequence of centurionates held by Pompeius Asper, centurio legionis followed by centurio praetoriae, points to his having attained the centurionat by direct commission (cf. Ep. Stud. 8 p.101-2), so that the dona which he won cannot have been awarded to him in the ranks. The size of the award, torques, armillae and phalerae but no corona, is that normally associated with the ranker, but given, on rare occasions, to centurions and above; witness the examples of Vettius Valens (primus pilus), and Cn. Pompeius Homullus, Valerius Proclus and Vilanius Nepos (centurions). This inscription has been variously dated on stylistic grounds, to the Vespasianic period by Hofmann (Römische Militärgrabensteine der Donauländer, Wien 1905), and to the early second century by Lesquier (L'Armée Romaine d'Égypte d'Auguste à Dioclétien (1918) 543).

186. CN. POMPEIUS HOMULLUS

VI 1626 = D. 1385 (Rome) St.55

Cn(aeio) Pompeio Sex(ti) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Homullo
Aelio Gracili Cassiano Longino p(rimo) p(ilo) bis
leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae) et leg(ionis) X Fretens(is),
trib(uno) coh(ortis) III vig(illum), trib(uno)
coh(ortis) X urb(anae), trib(uno) coh(ortis) V pr(aetoriae),
donis donato ab imp(eratore) torq(uibus) phal(eris)
armill(is) cor(ona) aur(ea) hast(a) pur(a), proc(uratori)
Aug(usti) provinciae Britanniae, proc(uratori) Aug(usti)
provinc(iarum) duarum Lugud(unensis) et Aquit(anicae),
proc(uratori) Aug(usti) a rationibus, heredes.

Pompeius Homullus gives no detail of his career before the primipilate, but B. Dobson has suggested (Primipilares Nr.361) and Pflaum accepts (Carr.Nr.89^{ac}) that he was a centurio ex eq. R. The dona are mentioned out of order, being listed between the military and administrative posts, so it is not clear at what stage they were won. Pflaum has suggested that they were a total for two campaigns. The combination of awards received by Homullus is unparalleled as a single award. Corona aurea plus hasta pura is well attested as a decoration for a senior centurion (supra pt.I,74). Since Homullus appears never to have served in the ranks of either legion or guard the torques, armillae and phalerae must belong to a centurionate. The lack of a crown is unusual but not unparalleled (Nrs. 185, 205, 212). The dona were evidently awarded by an emperor whose memory had been damned, in this case doubtless Domitian, whose campaigns on the Rhine and Danube would have provided ample opportunity for decoration in duplicate. Of the legions mentioned X Fretensis was not involved in warfare at this period, while II Augusta was engaged in a campaign in Britain under Cn. Iulius Agricola as well as sending a vexillation to Germany for the war against the Chatti in A.D.83. However, both these engagements come too near the beginning of the reign for the present context, since decoration as primus pilus, presumably with corona and hasta, would have to constitute the second and not the first award. Both decorations must, therefore, have been won in an unmentioned centurionate.

187. M. PRAECONIUS IUCUNDUS

III 14358, 21^a

(Carnuntum, Pannonia Sup.) St.61

M(arcus) Praeconi(us) Iucundus Sir(mio) tub(icen) leg(ionis)
XV Ap(ollinaris) (centuria) Sibidien(i) Max(imi), Aponi(us)
Pude(ns) fratri p(ro) p(ietate) an(norum) XL, stip(endiorum)
XX, d(onis) d(onatus), h(ic) s(itus) e(st)

p(iissimo) p(osuit)

Schober Nr.132

The erection of this inscription at Carnuntum must date to the period 71-114 after the return of legio XV from Syria after Vespasian's Jewish war, and before it went back east at the time of Trajan's Parthian campaign. The dona could have been won during the Jewish war or one of Domitian's German and Dacian wars. There is no certain evidence for the participation of legio XV in any of these campaigns on the Rhine and Danube, though it is probable that Iulius Avitus won his first set of decorations as centurion in XV Apollinaris (Nr.165).

188. C. QUINTILIUS PRISCUS

V 930

(Aquileia, regio X) St.158

C(aio) Quintilio C(ai) f(ilio) Rom(ulia) Prisco, p(rimo) p(ilo), trib(uno) cohoretis I vig(ilum), trib(uno) cohoretis XII urb(anae), trib(uno) coh(ortis) VI pr(aetoriae), donis milit(aribus) don(ato) IIII, M. Valerius Chrysanthus IIIIIIvir Aquileiae, bene merenti, l(ocus) d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

Dona were awarded on four separate occasions which could have come at any stage in the career; there is no secure dating evidence, though the late first to early second centuries was a period of continual fighting which would have provided the opportunity for multiple decoration. This would be consistent with the full nomenclature, giving tribe and filiation, and the lack of any drastic abbreviation.

189. Q. RAECIUS RUFUS

III 2917 = D. 2647

(Iader, Dalmatia) St.45

Q(uinto) Raecio Q(uinti) f(ilio) Cl(audia) Rufus, p(rimo) p(ilo) leg(ionis) XII Fulminatae, trecenario, donis don(ato) ab imp(eratore) Vespasian(o) et Tito imp(eratore) bell(o) Iud(aico), ab imp(eratore) Tra(iano) bell(o) Dacic(o), principi praet(orii), Trebia M(arci) f(ilia) Procul(a) marito t(estamento) p(oni) i(ussit).

The career of Raecius Rufus is recorded somewhat out of order, for the post of princeps praetorii should come between the primipilate and trecenarius. Thus there is no question of both sets of military decorations having been won as trecenarius, as is implied by the text as given. There was an interval of just over thirty years between the Jewish war of Vespasian and Titus and the Dacian wars of Trajan, so one set of dona must have been won quite early in the career, one quite late. XII Fulminata, stationed in Cappadocia, did not take part in the bella Dacica, so the second decoration must have been as princeps praetorii or below.

190. and Fig. 28. L. REFIDIUS BASSUS

XIII 11837

(Mainz, Germania Sup.)

L(ucius) Refidius L(ucii) f(ilius) Ter(etina) Bassus,
domo Venafro, (centurio) leg(ionis) XVI, annor(um) XXXV,
h(ic) s(itus) e(st).

Dona depicted: 8+ phalerae

(Stone broken at the top)

XVI was stationed at Mainz from about A.D.14 (Tac. hist., I.37) until it moved to Neuss to replace XX in A.D.43. Bassus probably won his awards some time during the German campaigns of the period Tiberius to Claudius, though whether he was decorated as a centurion or in the ranks is not clear for the record of the dona is incomplete, the stone being broken at the top.

191. L. RUFELLIUS SEVERUS

(a) XI 6224

(Fanum Fortunae, regio I) St.34

L(ucio) Ruf[ellio - f(ilio)] Pol(lia) Se[vero, (centurioni)
coh(ortis) ... vig(illum)] et stator(um) et coh(ortis) VI
[pr(aetoriae)] primi pili II leg(ionis) [.... et leg(ionis)
....] trib(uno) coh(ortis) VII pr(aetoriae), bis ab [....
.... donis milita]ribus donato coronis aureis II et coron(is)
vallaribus hasta pura, quinquenn(alii) et Claudi Caesaris
Augusti Germanici quinquenn(alii) praefecto, plebs urbana
vici Herculani quam bassim vetustate collapsam sua pec(unia)
restituit

.... bis ab [imperato]ribus donato

CIL

(b) V 698 = D. 5889 = Inscr. Ital. X. 4, 376 (Ager Tergestinus)

[H]anc viam decretam per Atium centurion(em) post sententiam dictam A. Plautio legato Ti(berii) Claudi Caesaris Aug(usti) Germ(anici) et postea translatam a Rundictibus in fines C(ai) Laecani Bassi, restituit iussu Ti(berii) Claudi Caesaris Aug(usti) Germ(anici) imperatoribus L(ucius) Rufellius Severus primipilaris

(Laecanius Bassus, cos. ord. 64)

Inscription (a) which records the dona of Rufellius Severus is known only from a manuscript source which makes it impossible to make any confident restorations on the basis of spacing. The dona, which were awarded in two campaigns, are listed at the end of the military posts which must have covered the period from Augustus to Claudius. There was a considerable amount of campaigning at this time in Illyricum and in Germany.

192. M. SABIDIUS MAXIMUS

A.E. 1937, 101

(Syrrhacium, Macedonia)

M(arco) Sabidi[o M(arci) f(ilio)] Aem(ilia) Ma[ximo],
mil(iti) leg(ionis) XI C[1audiae] signif(eri),
corni[cular(io)], optioni at spe[m ordi]nis,
(centurioni) leg(ionis) s(upra) s(criptae), prom[oto a]
divo Hadrian[o in leg(ionem) III] Gall(icam), d(onis)
d(onato) ab eu[d(em) imp(eratore) ob victo]r(iam)
Iudaic(am) torqui[bus armil(lis) ph]aleris coron[a]
mur]ali, (centurioni) leg(ionis) IIII Sc]ythicae item
(centurioni) leg(ionis) I [..... prom(oto)] ab
imp(eratore) Antonino in 1[leg(ionem) ab
eod(em)] imp(eratore) prom(oto) in leg(ionem) XIII
Gem(inam), v(ixit) [a(nnis) mil(itavit)
st(ipendia)] (centurioni)ka XX continua XL -

The career of Sabidius Maximus spans a forty year period from the middle of the reign of Trajan to the middle of that of Antoninus Pius. During this time Maximus became involved in at least one campaign, Hadrian's Jewish war, in which he participated as centurion of III Gallica, stationed in Syria. The dona he received comprised torques, armillae, phalerae and a crown, the

normal award for all centurions but the most senior. Maximus cannot have received his commission many years before the Jewish campaign since twenty of his forty years service were spent in the ranks.

193. A. SAUFEIUS EMAX

III 2887 = D.9067

(Corinium, Dalmatia) St.108

A(ulus) Saufeius P(ublii) f(ilius) Ca[m(ilia)] E]max, miles
c[oh(ortis)] VIII pr(aetoriae) (centuria) Firmi Ter[tulli],
militavit annis [..... bene]ficiarius t[rib(un)] serarius,
o[ptio*] donis do[natus ab] imperat[ore]] no
Cae[sar(e) Aug(usto) tor] quib[us]

* emendation by D.J. Breeze, Immunes and Principales p.181
co[rnicularius] CIL

The name of the emperor concerned with the grant of dona has been restored by both Steiner and Durry as [Hadrian]no, though the basis for this restoration is not clear: Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian and Antoninus Pius are all possible candidates. D.J. Breeze (o.c.) points out the similarity in style between this inscription and those set up by Trajan's veterans. Emax appears to have been serving as optio when decorated, unless the career ended with the post and the dona are being recorded out of order at the end.

194 and Fig.11. Q. SERTORIUS FESTUS

V 3374

(Verona, regio X) St.27

Q(uintus) Sertorius Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pob(lilia)
Festus, centur(io) leg(ionis) XI Claudiae piae
fidelis.

A relief shows Festus wearing dona: corona (civica)
phalerae
torques

XI received the titles Claudia pia fidelis at the time of the revolt of Scribonianus in A.D.42, and it was probably not long after this date that the present inscription was erected, the legionary titles being given,

unusually, in full. XI was stationed at Burnum in Dalmatia from A.D. 9 until the civil wars, and the only campaign in which it is known to have participate was the Tiberian pacification of Illyricum, A.D. 6-9, at which time Festus will presumably have been serving in the ranks. This is consistent with what is known of his decorations; the crown that he wears is normally taken to be a corona civica which could be won at any stage in the career.

195. T. SERVAEUS SABINUS

III 14398 = A.E. 1903, 77 (Yali-Baiyat, nr. Iconium, Galatia) St.160

Tito Servaeo Sabino p(rimo) p(ilo) donato omnibus donis
L(ucius) Servaeus Sabinus (centurio) leg(ionis) VI Vict(ricis)
patri suo fecit.

A.E. 1930, 109

(Yali-Baiyat)

Lucio Servaeo S[a]bino (centurioni) leg(ionis) VIII
Hispanae, (centurioni) leg(ionis) III Aug(ustae),
(centurioni) leg(ionis) VI Victricis, statuam ex
testam[ento]

An approximate terminus ante quem is provided for the career of T. Servaeus Sabinus by the fact that his son served as centurion in legio VIII Hispana, which had disappeared by the middle of the second century. There was little opportunity for the winning of military decorations during the reign of Antoninus Pius, which suggests a date in the first decades of the second century at latest.

196. C. STADIUS CELSUS

III 6259 = D. 2665 (Risinum, Dalmatia) St.77

C(aius) Statius C(ai) f(ilius) Serg(ia) Celsus, evoc(atus)
Aug(usti) donis donatus bis corona aurea torquibus phaleris
armillis ob triumphos belli Dacici ab imp(eratore) Caesare
Nerva Traiano Aug(usto) Germ(anico) Dac(ico) Parthico
optimo, (centurio) leg(ionis) VII Geminæ in Hispania,
t(estamento) p(oni) i(ussit) et epulo dedicavit

C. Statius Celsus was decorated twice for services in the Dacian wars of Trajan, receiving corona aurea plus t.a.p. According to the Mommsen thesis regarding the dona of evocati (cf. supra pt. I, 88) only the corona aurea should have been awarded to Celsus as evocatus, the torques armillae and phalerae belonging to an earlier post in the ranks. Such an interpretation is feasible for this particular text, taken on its own, but on the analogy of the inscription relating to L. Aemilius Paternus (Nr. 122), singularly unlikely. Paternus is described as ter donis donato ab imp. Traiano torquibus armillis phaleris corona vallari, and here, clearly, one crown and t.a.p. must have been awarded on each occasion. The turn of phrase in the Celsus text is precisely the same, so that there is no reason to doubt that on each of the two occasions that he was decorated as evocatus Celsus received one crown and t.a.p.

197. T. STATIUS MARRAX

Pais 1163 = D. 2638 (Aquileia, regio X) St. 6

T(itus) Statius P(ublii) f(ilius) Serg(ia) Marrax,
prim(us) pil(us) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae), donatus
torquib(us) armill(is) phaleris hasta pura bis coron[is]
aureis quinque]

The dona awarded to Marrax clearly represent an accumulation of decorations won in several campaigns. It is not possible to apportion the dona with any certainty, but the hastae and some of the crowns should have been won as senior centurion and primus pilus, the remaining crowns, the torques, armillae and phalerae in a number of campaigns fought in the ranks and as centurion. The career dates to the early first century when there was ample opportunity for winning multiple decoration in the Augustan and Tiberian campaigns in Illyricum and on the Rhine.

198. L. TATINIUS CNOSUS

A.E. 1933, 87

(Phillipi, Macedonia)

L(ucio) Tatinio L(ucii) f(ilio) Vol(tinia) Cnso, militi
cohortis IIII pr(aetoriae), singulari et benef(iciario)
trib(un), optioni, benef(iciario) pr(aefecti) pr(aetorio),
evoc(ato) Aug(usti), donis donato torquibus armillis
phaler(is) corona aurea ~~ab/imp(eratori)/coss(itoribus)/~~
~~Ang(usto)/Germ(ano),~~ (centurioni) cohor(tis) IV vigil(um),
(centurioni) stator(um), (centurioni) cohor(tis) XI
urbanae, veterani qui sub eo in vigilib(us) militaver(unt)
et honesta missione missi sunt

L. Tatinus Cnosus was decorated by Domitian in an unspecified campaign in which he was serving as evocatus. The war in question must have taken place fairly early in the reign of Domitian, for the inscription was erected before the death of the emperor in A.D. 96, by which time Cnosus had completed service as centurion in the vigiles, statores and urban cohorts. There is no way of knowing how long would have been spent in each of these posts, but it is reasonable to assume that the decorations as evocatus belongs to the wars of the 80's rather than to those of the 90's. The dona received, torques, armillae, phalerae and a corona aurea, are those normally awarded to an evocatus.

199. P. TEDIUS VALENS

Inscr. It. X, 2, 253

(Parentium, regio X)

P(ublius) Tedius (Publii) f(ilius) Pup(inia) Valens, Terg(este)
signifer leg(ionis) IIII F(laviae) f(elicis), donis don(atus)
torquib(us) armillis phaleris, t(estamento) f(ieri) i(ussit)

III Flavia was created by Vespasian in A.D. 70, being moved very soon after to Dalmatia. Some time under Domitian it moved into Moesia Superior, the reason for its transfer probably being the trouble on the Danube frontier which flared up in A.D. 86. The decorations won by Valens are probably to be attributed to the Dacian wars of A.D. 86-89.

200. L. TERENTIUS RUFUS

II 2424

(Bracara Augusta, Hispania Cit.) St.80

L(ucio) Terentio M(arci) f(ilio) Quir(ina) Rufo, praef(ecto)
coh(ortis) VI Britto(num), (centurioni) leg(ionis) I
Min(erviae) p(iae) f(idelis), don(is) don(ato) ab
imp(eratore) Traiano bel[1(o)] Dac(ico), p(rimo) p(ilo)
leg(ionis) XV Apol[1(inaris)], trib(uno) coh(ortis) II
vig(illum), d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

Terentius Rufus was serving as centurion in I Minervia when decorated by Trajan in one of the Dacian wars, though it is not specified which one. I Minervia certainly participated in the second campaign, its commander at the time being the future emperor Hadrian. Its participation in the first war is, on the other hand, less than certain, though the fact that it is not attested along with the other legions from Germania Inferior, on the inscriptions from this period from the Brohl quarries, suggests that it had already left for the Danube.

201. M. TILLIUS RUFUS

X 5064 = D. 2667

(Atina, regio I) St.139

M(arco) Tillio M(arci) f(ilio) Ter(etina) Rufo, (centurioni)
leg(ionis) XX Val(eriae) Vict(ricis), ex(trecenario)
coh(ortis) IIII pr(aetoriae) p(iae) v(indicis), principi
castror(um), eq(uo) p(ublico) exor(nato) et donis
donato ab imp(eratoribus) Severo et Antonino Aug(ustis)
hasta pura, corona aurea, (centurioni) coh(ortis) XII
urb(anae) et I vig(illum), evoc(ato) Aug(ustorum) divisor(um)
M(arci) Antonini et Commodi, patrono municipi -

A.D.208

XXXX 6762

(Mogontiacum, Germania Sup.)

[H]ono[ri] aquilae 1]eg(ionis) XXII [Pr(imigeniae) p(iae)
f(idelis) Antoni]nian(ae), [M(arcius) Tillius M(arci)]
f(ilius) Tere[tina Rufus A]tinae [..... p(rimus) p(ilus)
.....ex] (trecanarius) [.....]r Avito [leg(ato)
Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore) G(ermaniae) S(uperioris)]
D(omino) n(ostr) Antonino Au[gusto]
IIII et] Balbin[o II co(n)s(ulibus)]

A.D.213

Tillius Rufus held the rank of princeps castrorum at the time he was decorated by Severus and Caracalla. The exact nature of this post is not clear, though it was apparently connected with the praetorian guard (for the most recent discussion of the problem cf. B. Dobson and D.J. Breeze in Ep. Stu 8, 118 f.). The campaign in which the dona were awarded is not specified, but a terminus ante quem is provided by the date on which text (a) was erected, A.D.208. By this time Rufus had been promoted from princeps castrorum via trecenarius to a legionary centurionate, so the campaign should fall some time in the late 190's or early third century. The bellum Parthicum of A.D.197, for which Severus and Caracalla together awarded dona (cf. Nr.13), is doubtless the war in question. The scale of award is that of a senior centurion, though on this occasion it is augmented by the grant of the equus publicus (the only parallel to this is the case of Gavius Fronto, Nr.159). Domaszewski quoted this example in support of his theory that the hasta was the distinctive award of the equestrian, without explaining away the fact that although Rufus found it necessary explicitly to record the simultaneous grant of the equus publicus, none of the other centurions who received hastae did so; the implication is that they were not made equestrians, rather than the contrary as Domaszewski concluded.

202 and Fig.21. C. TITURNIUS QUARTIO

D. 9492 = A.E. 1913, 48 = IIA 434 (nr. Mateur, Africa)

Militavit annis XXXV C(aius) Titurnius Quartio eques
legionis III Gallicae cui imp(eratores) Aug(usti) bello
Phartico Seleucia Babylonia torquem et armillas donaverunt
votum suum reddidit

Dona depicted: 1 torques
2 armillae

The Parthian war mentioned in this text could be either that of Marcus and Verus or that of Severus and Caracalla; in both cases two emperors were involved in the granting of the dona, and III Gallica, stationed in Syria

since the early Flavian period, will have participated in both campaigns. Merlin (C.R.A.I. 1913, p.28) eliminated the Antonine war on the grounds that Seleucia, on this occasion, opened its doors to the Romans without a struggle, and that, accordingly, Quartio cannot have distinguished himself there. However, this is not consistent with the narrative in Dio (LXXI,2) which records that Cassius pursued Vologaesius as far as Seleucia and Ctesiphon, destroying Seleucia by fire and razing to the ground the palace of Vologaesus at Ctesiphon.

203. L. UPTURIUS AGRIPPA ARISTIANUS

IGR III 398 = CIG III 4367k (Kestel, Lycia)

Ἄριστία Κοίντο[υ] Οὐγαρτὶ Σεκόν[υ]δη σεμνοτάτη
μητρὶ Λούκιας Οὐπτούριος Ἀγρίππας Ἀριστιανὸς
(ἐκατοντάρχης) λεγ(ιώνος) ἐπ' Απολλινα[ρ]ίδας τρισίν
ἀρι[σ]τε[ιο]ις τετειμημ[έ]νο[ς]

* IGR reads: (Χιλιάρχος)

L. Upturius Agrippa Aristianus had been decorated on three occasions by the time he came to erect this memorial to his mother. However, no indication is given of the awarding emperor or emperors, or of the wars in which the decorations were won, or of the scale on which they were awarded. When the inscription was set up Aristianus was serving in XV Apollinaris, but some doubt has been cast upon what rank he held. The text reads $P.$ ΛΕΓ. which should mean centurion of the legion, but CIG notes the possibility that P has been wrongly engraved for \breve{P} , giving tribunus legionis, and this suggestion has been adopted by Cagnat in IGR. In view of the lack of any corroborative evidence it seems unnecessary to dispute the reading. Had Aristianus been a tribune of XV Apollinaris it is difficult to see how he

could, by this stage in his career, have put in sufficient fighting to be decorated on three separate occasions, even given that he belonged to a period of intense military activity such as that of Trajan. On the other hand if he were a centurion he could have seen considerable active service in one or more other legion, for clearly all the campaigning cannot have been with XV Apollinaris which at no time took part in three separate wars within a sufficiently short space of time.

204. T. VALERIUS GERMANUS

III 12498 = A.E. 1891, 55 (Tomi, Moesia Inf.) St.42

T(itus) Valerius T(iti) f(ilius) Collina Germanus Pessennunto
immaginif(er) leg(ionis) VII C(laudiae) p(iae) f(idelis),
donis II* don(atus), vixit an(nis) LVII, h(ic) s(itus) e(st)

* donis m(ilitaribus) don(atus) Steiner

A native of Pessinus in Galatia, Valerius Germanus was probably recruited to legio VII during its sojourn in Dalmatia which ended in the mid 50's when it moved to Viminacium in Moesia Superior. Presuming that Germanus served no longer than ^{the} statutory twenty-five years he will have joined the unit no later than c.30 and will have been discharged no later than c.80. It is not clear in what campaigning legio VII could have participated during this period, though it is possible that the dona are connected with the adherence of the unit to the imperial cause in the revolt of Scribonianus. Ritterling (Legio 1621) prefers to date the career somewhat later, attributing the dona to the Dacian wars of Domitian or Trajan, while Steiner dated it to the time of Vespasian and Titus, without making any suggestions as to the campaign involved.

205. L. VALERIUS PROCLUS

III 12411 = D. 2666^b = A.E. 1892, 106 (Nedan, Moesia Inf.) St.62

D(is) M(anibus) L(ucius) Valerius L(ucii) f(ilius) Proclus,
mil(es) leg(ionis) V M(acedonicae), b(ene)f(icarius)
lega(ti), opt(io) ad spe(m) ordin(is), (centurio)
leg(ionis) eiusd(em), d(onatus) tor(ibus) ar(millis)
pha(le)r(is) bel(lo) Dac(ico), (centurio) leg(ionis) I
Ital(icae), (centurio) leg(ionis) XI Cl(audiae),
(centurio) leg(ionis) XX V(aleriae) V(ictoris), (centurio)
leg(ionis) VIII Hisp(anae), mis(sus) h(onesta) mis(sione),
vix(it) an(nis) LXXV, h(ic) s(itus) e(st).

The name of the emperor concerned with the award of military decorations to Valerius Proclus is not specified, and it is presumably this fact which led Steiner to date the career to the Dacian wars of the mid to late 80's.

Clearly this is possible. However E. Birley has suggested that the sequence of centurionates held, taking Proclus from the Danubian frontier to Britain, points to the Trajanic period, when the wars with Dacia were followed by trouble in Britain, rather than to the Domitianic period when the Dacian wars were followed by further trouble in the Danubian area (for a discussion of the point cf. Nr.149, Ti. Claudius Vitalis, where a similar sequence of appointments has been observed). The position in which the dona are recorded on the stone implies that they were won as centurion of legio V Macedonica (stationed at this period in Moesia Inferior), but Domaszewski believed them to have been awarded to Proclus as optio ad spem (Rangordnung², p.69 + fn.7). His reasons for choosing this particular rank are not clear, though it was presumably the lack of a corona which led him to discard the idea of decoration as centurion. There are, however, sufficient examples of centurial dona excluding a corona (supra pt I.73) to accept with confidence the direct implication of the text that the decorations were won as centurion of V Macedonica.

206. C. VEDENNIUS MODERATUS

VI 2725 = D. 2034

(Rome) St.60

C(aius) Vedennius C(ai) f(ilius) Qui(rina) Moderatus, Antio,
milit(avit) in leg(ione) XVI Gal(lica) a(nnos) X, tran(s)lat(us)
in coh(ortem) IX pr(aetoriam) in qua milit(avit) an(nos) VIII,
missus honesta mission(e), revoc(atus) ab imp(eratore)
fact(us) evoc(atus) Aug(usti), arc(h)itect(us) armament(arii)
imp(eratoris), evoc(atus) ann(os) XXIII, donis militarib(us)
donat(us) bis ab divo Vesp(asiano) et imp(eratore) Domitiano
Aug(usto) Germ(anico).

Vedennius Moderatus began his military career in XVI Gallica which was disbanded after the Civil War; it was perhaps as a result of this that Moderatus was transferred into the praetorian guard, unless the move had already been effected by Vitellius (Ritterling, Legio 1763). After eight years praetorian service Moderatus was discharged, c. A.D.77, subsequently recalled, and served twenty-three years as evocatus, architectus armamentarii. The first set of decorations received from Vespasian, should therefore belong to the final year of campaigning in Judaea, for at no other time did either Vespasian or Titus participate in the wars of the period, providing no other opportunity for a praetorian to see active service. The decorations from Domitian could have been won in any of the campaigns fought by that emperor, for Moderatus continued in service throughout the Flavian period. There is, however, the alternative possibility, put forward by Marsden (Greek and Roman Artillery. Historical Development (1969), 184-5), that the military decorations indicate that Moderatus had distinguished himself in the production and maintenance of artillery during frontier campaigning. Marsden suggests that a large arsenal was established at Rome, which possibly helped to supply the legions with artillery, at any rate in an emergency; this being the case, the activity which led to Moderatus' being decorated would not necessarily have to be in a campaign in which the guard participated as a fighting force.

207. C. VELIUS RUFUS

D. 9200 = A.E. 1903, 368 = IGLS VI 2796 (Heliopolis, Syria) St.49

C(aio) Velio Salvi f(ilio) Rufo (p(rimo) p(ilo) leg(ionis)
XII Fulm(inatae), praef(ecto) vexillariorum leg(ionum)
VIIII, I Adiut(ricis), II Adiut(ricis), II Aug(ustae),
VIII Aug(ustae), VIII Hisp(aniae), XIII Gem(inae),
XX Vic(tricis), XXI Rapac(is), trib(uno) coh(ortis)
XIII urb(anae), duci exercitus Africi et Mauretanici
ad nationes quae sunt in Mauretania comprimendas, donis
donato ab imp(eratore) Vespasiano et imp(eratore) Tito
bello Iudaico, corona vallar(i) torquibus fa[le]ris
armillis, item donis donato corona murali hastis duabus
vexillis duobus, et bello Marcommanorum Quadorum
Sarmatarum adversus quos expeditionem fecit per regnum Deceballi
regis Dacorum corona murali hastis duabus vexillis duobus,
procuratori) imp(eratoris) Caesaris Aug(usti) Germanici
provinciae Pannoniae et Dalmatiae, item procuratori
provinciae Raetiae ius gla[d]ii, hic missus in Parthiam
Epiphanen et Callinicum regis Antiochi filios ad
imp(eratorem) Vespasianum cum ampla manu tributariorum
reducit, M(arcus) Alfius M(arci) f(ilius) Fab(ia) Olympiacus,
aquili[f]e[r], vet(eranus) leg(ionis) XV Apol[li]inaris

Velius Rufus was decorated on three separate occasions in the course of a very active military career. The first occasion was the Jewish war of Vespasian and Titus, in which he must have participated as a centurion. As B. Dobson has pointed out (Primipilares Nr.469) he could not have reached the rank of primus pilus by A.D.70 for this would presuppose an interval of twelve years between the primipilate and the command of the vexillations. The scale of decoration is what one would expect to be received by a centurion. The text does not specify in which legions Rufus served prior to the primipilate; however, the stone was erected by an aquilifer of XV Apollinaris, which, not having been mentioned in any other context in the inscription, may well be the unit in which Rufus received his first decorations. After his primipilate Rufus was put in charge of vexillations from the nine legions of Britain and Germania Superior (Ritterling pointed out that legio XI Claudia has been inadvertently omitted from the list: Jahreshefte VII, 1904, Beiblatt 23), and was subsequently made tribune of the XIIIth urban cohort a Carthage and dux of an army from Africa and Mauretania sent to put down a

rebellion in Mauretania. The command of the urban cohort must have begun, at latest, in A.D.85, for the following year Rufus brought the unit to the Danube where it participated first in Domitian's Dacian war and later in the campaigns that followed. Independent evidence for the participation of the cohort in these wars is provided by the career of Vilanius Nepos (Nr.212), who, as a centurion, was decorated three times by Domitian, in two Dacian and one German war. Rufus received military decorations on two occasions during this latter part of his army career. Ritterling, discussing the extraordinary command over the armies of Africa and Mauretania, doubted that the dona could have been won in this post (Jahreshefte o.c.), here putting forward the theory that from the time of Domitian onwards dona were not awarded for campaigns in which the emperor did not himself participate and triumph. Since this conclusion is suspect (supra pt.1,33) decoration in Africa clearly cannot be ruled out. The final occasion on which Rufus was decorated is specified as the bellum Marcomannorum Quadrorum Sarmatarum. This is probably to be equated with the bellum Marcomannicum of Bruttius Praesens (Nr.6) and the bellum Germanicum et Sarmaticum of L. Aconius Statura (Nr.120), dating to c. A.D.92. (Syme, The Rhine and Danube legions under Domitian, JRS 1928 p.4445, takes the alternative view that the campaign in question is the bellum Germanicum of A.D.89). The period from 86 to 93 was one of intense military activity; thus Rufus' second decoration could have been won in Africa, in either of the Dacian wars, or in the German war of A.D.89; his third, as indicated above, is probably, though not certainly, to be assigned to the year 92. This is the only known inscription to give the scale of dona of an urban tribune. Indeed, the urban tribunes in Rome would have had little opportunity to distinguish themselves in battle, so that the position of the Carthage cohort is somewhat atypical. The tribune of the thirteenth urban cohort can have ranked very little lower than a praetorian tribune; Rufus passed straight from

this post to a ducenarian procuratorship, holding neither praetorian tribunate nor second primipilate (for a discussion of the post cf. B. Dobson, Primipilares p.205 f). This enhanced position is reflected in the scale of dona, one crown, two hastae and two vexilla, just one crown less than was awarded to Antonius Naso (Nr.128) as praetorian tribune.

208 and Fig.17. C. AND Q. VETTIUS

III 4858 = D. 2466 (Virunum, Noricum) St.23

C(aius) Vettius Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pol(lia) eq(ues) leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae), ann(orum) XLIX stip(endiorum) XXVIII, idem quaestor veteranorum et Q(uintus) Vettius Q(uinti) f(ilius) Pol(lia) frater eq(ues) leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae), ann(orum) XL, st(ipendiorum) XX, h(ic) s(itus) e(st). M(arcus) Metillius eq(ues) leg(ionis) VIII Aug(ustae) et P(ublius) Arrius her(edes) C(ai) Vetti test(amento) posuerunt.

2 torques
2 armillae
9 phalerae

It is not clear which of the two brothers commemorated by this inscription won the dona depicted below the text, but since they served in the same legion, at much the same time, the same arguments apply equally to both. None of the four soldiers mentioned give cognomina which suggests a pre-Claudian date for the erection of the stone. Before its transfer to Moesia under Claudius legio VIII Augusta had been stationed in Illyricum, participating in the war of A.D. 6-9 before settling at Poetovio. It is possibly to this campaign that the present dona are to be attributed.

209. M. VETTIUS VALENS

XI 395 = D. 2648 (Ariminum, regio VIII) St.29

M(arco) Vettio M(arci) f(ilio) Ani(ensis) Valenti mil(iti) coh(ortis) VIII pr(aetoriae), benef(iciario) praef(ecti) pr(aetorio), donis donato bello Britan(nico) torquibus armillis phaleris, evoc(ato) Aug(usti) corona aurea donat(o), (centurioni) coh(ortis) VI vig(ilum), (centurioni) stat(orum), (centurioni) coh(ortis) XVI

urb(anae), (centurioni) coh(ortis) II pr(aetoriae),
exercitatori equit(um) speculatorum, princip(i)
praetori leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae), ex trec(enario),
[p(rimo) p(ilo)] leg(ionis) VI Victr(icis), donis
donato ob res prosper(e) gest(as) contra Astures, torq(uibus)
phaler(is) arm(illis), trib(uno) coh(ortis) V Vig(illum),
trib(uno) coh(ortis) XIII urb(anae), trib(uno) coh(ortis)
III pr(aetoriae), p(rimo) p(ilo) II leg(ionis) XIII
Gem(inae) Mart(iae) Victr(icis), proc(uratori) imp(eratoris)
////////// Caes(aris) Aug(usti) prov(inciae) Lusitan(iae),
patron(o) coloniae, speculator(es) X H(ispaniae)
c(terioris)*. C(aio) Luccio Telesino, C(aio) Suetonio
Paulino co(n)s(ulibus)

A.D.66

* h(oc) c(uraverunt) CIL
h(onoris) c(ausa) E. Birley

Vettius Valens was decorated in two wars during the course of his career, the first in the Claudian campaigns in Britain, the second time in an action against the Astures, which must date to early in the reign of Nero. Valens held the post of beneficiarius praefecti praetorio in A.D.43, and was decorated as such, receiving the dona fitting to his rank, torques, armillae and phalerae. Before the campaign was over he had been made an evocatus and, accordingly, a corona was added to the dona which he had already won, perhaps at the triumph which took place in A.D.44. This is one of five inscriptions which provide clear evidence for two separate occasions for the awarding of dona within a single campaign: (cf. Appendix III: Multiple Decoration). Literary sources attest the ceremony of decoration taking place on the battlefield immediately after a successful battle; they also refer to the granting of dona at the triumph. Valens had attained the rank of primus pilus by the time he participated in the campaign against the Astures, but he received only the torques, armillae and phalerae of the ranker. Domaszewski believed that a crown had been omitted in error (Rangordnung² p.110), a somewhat unnecessary hypothesis since this is not the only text recording unusually low dona to a man of the rank of centurion or above. Cn. Pompeius Homullus (Nr.186) is a case in point, as also is the of M. Pompeius Asper (Nr.185).

210 and Fig. 3. SEX VIBIUS GALLUS

(a) III 13648 = 6984 = IGR III 1432 = D. 2663 add. (Amastris, Bithynia)

St. 140^a

Sex(to) Vibio Gallo trecenario, primipilaris, praef(ecto)
Kastro(rum) leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae), donis donato ab
imperatoribus honoris virtutisq(ue) causa, torquib(us)
armillis phaleris coronis muralibus III vallaribus II
aurea I hastis puris V vexillis II, Sex(tus) Vibius
Cocceianus patrono bene merenti

(text also given in Greek)

Dona depicted in relief:

on the right side: 1 vexillum
3 coronae murales

on the left side: 1 vexillum
2 coronae vallares
1 corona aurea
5 hastae purae

(b) III 14187^{4,5} = IGR III 1433 = D. 4081 (Amastris) St. 140^b

Iovi Sarso Sex(tus) Vibius Gallus trecinarius, primipilaris,
praef(ectus) kastror(um) leg(ionis) XIII G(eminae) G(eticae),
donis donatus ab imperatorib(us) honoris virtutisq(ue)
causa, torquib(us) armillis phaleris coronis muralib(us)
III vallarib(us) II aurea I hastis puris V vexillis II,
d(e) s(ua) p(ecunia) f(ecit)

(text also given in Greek)

(c) IGR III 1434 (Cytor, Pontus et Bithynia)

[A]γαθή τύχη Θεῶ [di]ωνίω εὐχή[ν] Σέ[ξ]ετον
Οὐεβε[ί]ου Γάλλου, πρεμοπειλαρί[ο]υ Εὐελπί[ι]ετος
προγνωτευτής [ε]τως Θορ' μηνός Δείο[ν] νεομηδί

A.D.115

The collection of dona recorded in (a) and (b) clearly represents a total
for a whole career, which must have involved considerable campaigning. We
know from text (c) that Gallus was a primipilaris by A.D.115, so his previous

career encompasses the period of Domitian's Rhine and Danube wars, and the German and Dacian wars of Trajan. Steiner made no attempt to assign the dona of Gallus to the posts in which they were won; Domaszewski (Rangordnung² p.138) believed he was decorated once as centurion with torques, armillae, phalerae and a crown, three times as primus pilus with a hasta and a crown and twice as praefectus castrorum with a hasta, crown and vexillum. This combination is clearly impossible since B. Dobson's work on the primipilares has shown that the post of primus pilus was held for one year only, and triple decoration within a one year tenure is out of the question. No detail is given on any of the three inscriptions of Gallus' early career, but the fact that he held the post of trecentarius indicates that he either rose from the ranks of the praetorian guard or obtained a direct commission (cf. B. Dobson and D.J. Breeze, The Rome cohorts and the Legionary Centurionate, Ep. Stud. 8, 100 ff). In view of Gallus' origo, which would appear to be Amastris, a career beginning in the praetorian guard is singularly unlikely - Passerini's analysis of praetorian origines in the first and second centuries, contains no natives of Pontus and Bithynia (Le Coorti pretorie 148 f.). Granted, therefore, that Gallus never served in the ranks, the torques, armillae and phalerae must belong to an award as centurion, which would in all probability, have comprised, in addition, a corona. If Gallus was ex eq. R. it is possible that he, like Pontius Sabinus (Nr.95), had embarked upon an equestrian military career before receiving his centurion's commission. However, the failure of the career records to mention any such service makes it rather unlikely. As a senior centurion he could have won a hasta and a crown, on one or more occasions, and as praefectus castrorum at least one crown, one hasta and one vexillum. Within these broad limits the possible combinations are various.

211 and Fig.12. C. VIBIUS MACER

A.E. 1891, 15 = E.E. VIII, 172 (Villa Vallelunga, reg. IV) St.2

C(aius) Vibius Sex(ti) f(ilius) Ser(gia) Macer

Dona depicted: phalerae: 2 sets
corona
2 hastae
3 torques
6 armillae

The dona depicted clearly represent multiple awards. No detail of the career is given in the text, but the torques, armillae and phalerae suggest a period in the ranks or the centurionate, while the presence of the hastae indicates a senior centurionate, primipilate or perhaps the command of an auxiliary unit, the career belonging to the pre-Claudian period before the development of a separate equestrian career structure.

212. Q. VILANIUS NEPOS

VIII 1026 = D. 2127 (Carthago, Africa Procos.) St.65

Dis manibus sacr(um) Q(uintus) Vilanius Q(uinti) f(ilius)
Vol(tinia) Nepos Philippis, (centu)coh(ortis) XIII
urb(anae), donis donatus a Domitiano ob bellum Dacicum
item ab eodem ob bellum Germanicum item torquib(us)
armillis ob bellum Dacicum, vixit ann(is) L, militavit
ann(is) XXXII, M(arcus) Silius Quintianus optio benemerenti
posuit

Q. Vilanius Nepos was decorated by Domitian on three occasions, twice in the Dacian campaigns and once in an intervening German war. This bellum Germanicum has been identified with the German and Sarmatian campaign of A.D. 89-92, for which Domitian received his twenty-second and last imperial salutation. However this campaign is too late for the present context, where the German war should predate the conclusion of the Dacian war in A.D. 89; the reference is perhaps to the war against the Chatti for which Suetonius records that Domitian triumphed at the same time as he triumphed over the Dacians (Suetonius, Domitianus VI). The scale of dona is very low,

comprising only torques and armillae, with neither phalerae nor crown. Independent evidence for the absence of cohors XIIII urbana from Carthage at this period is provided by the career of Velius Rufus (Nr.207) who, as tribune of the unit, was decorated bello Marcommanorum, Quadorum, Sarmatarum.

213. M. VIREIUS CELER

III 2718 (Delminium, Dalmatia) St.11

M(arcus) Vireius T(iti) [f(ilius)] Celer Leo domo Augusta
Ba[g]ie[n(norum)], donatus a Tib(erio) Caesare tor(quis) b
armillis fale[ris]

Vireius Celer gives no details of the unit in which he served, but the findspot of the inscription, at Delminium, indicates legio VII which was stationed here until it moved to Moesia sometime under Nero. The campaign for which dona were awarded by Tiberius is doubtless the bellum Dalmaticum of A.D.6-9.

214. and Fig.16. A. VOLSONIUS PAULUS

Ber. R.G.K. 27, 1937, 144 (Kierdorf, Germania Inferior)

A(ulus) Volsonius A(uli) f(ilius) Cla(udia) Paulus,
vet(eranus) ex leg(ione) I, h(ic) s(itus) e(st), Vimpa
C[.....]D[.....]

Dona depicted: 2 torques

Legio I (Germanica) is first attested in Germany, at Cologne, c. A.D.10. About twenty-five years later it moved to Bonn where it remained until it was disbanded after the Civil War of 69. The unit participated in campaigns on the Rhine under Germanicus, A.D.13-16 and was probably involved in the suppression of the revolt of Florus and Sacrovir in A.D.21. Volsonius Paulus could have been decorated on either of these occasions or perhaps a little later, in the German campaigning of Gaius or Claudius. The dona as depicted on the stone comprised only two torques.

215. ----- NUMENIUS

VI 3617

(Rome) St.176

[.....]us T(iti) l(ibertus) Numenius [..... hono]r(atus)
ab exerc(itu) corona aur(ea) [.....]i laudation(e)
publice [.....]ped]ucaeus Latroni

The status and rank of Numenius are not known, though he evidently had some connection with the military for the crown he received was awarded to him ab exerc. This is one of a small group of unofficial decorations in which the award was made by an authority not possessing the necessary imperium to bestow military decorations proper.

216 and Fig.29a. -. RUFINUS

XIII 8503

(Divitia, Germania Inf.) St.24

....]o Rufino [veteran]o ex dec(urione) [alae felici]s
Moesicae [.....]nsus (centurio) leg(ionis) [....
... a]micus et he[res f(aciendum) c(uravit)]

Dona depicted: 3 phalerae
1 torques

(Stone broken)

The inscription, now lost, is known only from manuscript sources; the left half of the stone was missing and the dona depicted on the right half probably do not constitute the total won. The ala Moesica is attested in Germania Inferior in A.D.78 (XVI 23) and sometime under Vespasian won the honorary title torquata, possibly in the campaigns of Rutilius Gallicus against the Bructeri A.D.77/78. Rufinus may have won his decorations on the same occasion.

217. UNKNOWN

III 2888 + Jahreshefte VIII Beibl. p.46 (Corinium, Dalmatia) St.164

.... mi]l(iti) co[h(ortis) pr(aetoriae)]r
tesse[rario]d(onis) d(onato) tor[quibus ...

.... c]or(ona) tor [quibus ...

CIL

phal]er(is) tor [quibus ...

Domaszewski (CIL III Suppl. p.163

A praetorian soldier believed by Domaszewski to be A. Saufeius Emax (Nr.193)
whose career inscription comes, likewise, from Corinium.

218 and Fig.5b. UNKNOWN

III 8438 = D.2597

(Narona, Dalmatia) St.6

....]o Arimin(o) mil(iti) leg(ionis) XIII, donat(o)
torq(uibus) armil(lis) phal(eris) et (centurioni)
coh(ortis) I Camp(anorum), an(norum) LX, t(estamento)
f(ieri) i(ussit), Posidonius et Prunicus lib(erti)
poserunt

Dona depicted: phaleræ
armillæ 2
torques 2

The precise movements of XIII Gemina in the early first century A.D. are somewhat obscure, but what evidence there is points to its having been in Illyricum (Syme, JRS XXIII, 1933, 28f.). This is consistent with the transfer of the unknown soldier from Ariminum from legio XIII to the cohors I Campanorum which was stationed in Dalmatia before its transfer to Pannonia Inferior. The legion probably participated in the campaigns in Illyricum in A.D.6-9 (cf. Wilkes, Dalmatia p.93) and this is the most likely occasion for the dona which are both recorded in the text and depicted on the stone.

219. UNKNOWN

III 12913

(Salona, Dalmatia)

..... ar]mill(is) a[b imp(eratore)

220. UNKNOWN

III 14006

(Gradina, Dalmatia) St.155

..... torquib(us) armil(lis) phale[r(is)], t(estamento)
f(ieri) i(ussit), Vibia Maxima soror faciend(um) curavit,
h(oc) m(onumentum) h(ereditatem) n(on) s(equefatur)

Depending on whether or not a corona has been lost from the list of decorations, the scale of award is that of a centurion or man in the ranks.

221. UNKNOWN

III 14387ⁱ = D. 9198 = IGLS VI, 2798 (Heliopolis, Syria) St.44

..... bello C[o]mmagenico donis donato a[b i]mperatoribus
corona aurea tor[quibus a]rmillis phaleris, honorat(o)
albat(a) decur(sione) [a]b imp(eratoribus), primopilo
leg(ionis) [III Gall(icae)] honorato IIviralib(us)
ornament(is) decret(o) decur(ionum), M(arcus) At^ononius
Hoplonis l(ibertus) Hennunes ob merita

This is one of only two known cases of decoration in the bellum Commagenicum of A.D.72, the campaign led by Caesennius Paetus, governor of Syria, against Antiochus, King of Commagene. Josephus (bell. Iud. VII. 7) states that Paetus took with him the sixth legion plus a few auxiliary cohorts and alae, so it was perhaps while serving with VI Ferrata that the unknown of III 14387ⁱ was decorated. The scale of dona received, torques, armillae, phalerae plus one crown is that which is characteristic of the evocatus and centurion, the corona aurea being awarded more commonly to the praetorian evocatus, but on rare occasions to a legionary centurion, the probability being that in this case the man in question is a legionary and not a praetorian. If it was his own freedman who erected the inscription the man's name could be M. Antonius Hoplo.

222. UNKNOWN

(a) V 546 (Tergeste, regio X) St.92

.....] ob bellum Parth(icum) [torquibus] armillis
phaleris co[rona] L(ucius) Varius Papirius
Papirianu[s] pa[tel]r IIvir I(ure) d(icundo), IIvir
i(ure) d(icundo) quinq(uennialis) Tergest(e), praef(ectus)
fabrum Romae et Terg(este)

of.

(b) V 545

(Tergeste)

L(ucio) Vario Papirio Papiriano, IIvir(o), i(ure) d(icundo)
IIvir(o) i(ure) d(icundo) q(uin)q(uennalis), praef(ecto)
fabr(um) Romae et Tergeste, flam(ini) Hadr(ianali),
pont(ifici), augur(i), collegium fabrum patrono merenti

Three Parthian wars were fought during the course of the second century, by Trajan, Marcus and Severus. The first of these is unlikely to be the war in question since the father erecting the inscription is described in text (b) as flamen Hadrianalis. It is unlikely that the inscription dates as late as the very late second to early third century, so the bellum Parthicum to which reference is made is most probably that of Marcus and Verus. The man who received the dona had attained at least the rank of centurion, or, if in the praetorian guard, evocatus, by the time he was decorated.

223. UNKNOWN

V 955

(Aquileia, regio X) St. 119

.... l]eg(ionis) VII Cl(audiae) [..... leg(ionis)]c
p(iae) f(idelis), (centurioni) leg(ionis) XV [.....]
leg(ionis) VI Fe]rr(atae), doni[s militaribus donato bello]
Parthic[o]coro[na] promis[erat pa]trono

Mommsen restores:

[7 leg. VI Fe]rr. doni[s donato militaribus bello Armeniaco
et] Parthic[lo ab imp. Antonino Aug. et a divo Vero Aug.]
coro[na

Mommsen's restoration of the Parthian war of Marcus and Verus is pure conjecture; the campaign in question could equally well be the Trajanic Parthian war, in which case the second legion recorded on the extant portion of the stone must be VI Victrix (pia fidelis from A.D.89). There is no indication as to whether the career is listed in reverse or direct chronological order, but it is clear from the inclusion of a crown among the awards that the man in question was at least a centurion or, if a praetorian, at least evocatus, when decorated.

224. UNKNOWN

VI 37298 = A.E. 1906, 166 (Rome)

.... donis d]onat[u]s [a]b imp(eratore) Dom[il]tian(o)
Aug(usto) Germ(anico) torq(uibus) armill(is) paler(is)
ob bellum Germa[ni]c(um), t(estamento) p(oni) iussit.

There are two bella Germanica attested for the Domitianic period, the war against the Chatti, A.D.83, and that of A.D.89. The present inscription could belong to either.

225. UNKNOWN

X 3900 (Capua, regio I) St.146

..... evo[cato](centurioni) coh(ortis)
X [urb(anae)] donis do[nato
coronis ?] aureis anulum [.....] testamento
[fieri iussit] l(ocus) d(atus) [d(ecreto) d(e curionum)]

Durry (Les Cohortes Prétoriennes p.231 n.4) suggests that the dona were won as an evocatus, but gives no reason for this opinion. The decorations could belong to a period in the centurionate.

226. UNKNOWN

XI 1602 (Florentia, regio I) St.47

....]c (centurio) leg(ionis) XX [..... donatus coro]n(a)
aur(ea) hasta [pura ab imp(eratore)] divi Vespasiani
f(ilio) [.....

Steiner restores:

..... evo]c(atus) (centurio) leg(ionis) XX [..... donis
mil(itaribus) donat(us) coro]n(a) aur(ea) hasta [pura a
divo Vespasiano et a divo Tito] divi Vespasiani f(ilio)
[bello Iudaico

Domaszewski restores:

.... CC]C, (centurio) leg(ionis) XX [.... p(rimus) p(ilus)
leg(ionis)] etc.

Steiner restored the first recorded post as evocatus on the basis of the inclusion of a corona aurea among the dona. Though the reasoning is invalid the restoration itself is still possible, although the phrase evoc. Aug. is more normal than simply evoc. The Domaszewski restoration is the more plausible of the two. The scale of decoration is that of a senior centurion or primus pilus, as attested from the time of Domitian onwards. The dona were awarded by Titus alone (as in the single case of L. Pellartius Celer), by Titus and Vespasian, or by Domitian: if either of the first two, in the bellum Iudaicum or bellum Germanicum, if the last in any one of several campaigns on the Rhine or Danube frontiers or, if the legion in question is XX Valeria Victrix, perhaps in Britain.

227. UNKNOWN

XI 2112

(Clusium, regio VII) St.91

..... primopil(o) leg(ionis) VI Ferr(atae), [(centurioni)
leg(ionis)] ex{trecenario} et coh(ortis) X
pra[et(oriae) et] urb(anae) et statorum et [... vig(illum)
e]voc(ato) Aug(usti), donis do[nato o]b bellum Dacic(um)
to[rquibus] armillis phaler[is corona] aurea et ab imp(eratore)
Traiano Hadr[iano] Augusto hast[a pura]

This inscription records the career of a praetorian soldier, omitting all references to service in the ranks, but beginning with the evocatio and ending (as far as the extant portion is concerned) with a primipilate in VI Ferrata. During this period decorations were won on two occasions, once in the Dacian wars of Trajan and once in an unnamed Hadrianic campaign. The first award, which comprises a corona aurea, torques, armillae and phalerae is that which is characteristic of the evocatus. Full detail of the second award is no longer extant, but it included at least one hasta. Hadrian is known to have awarded a hasta pura plus corona aurea to a legionary centurion (Q. Albius Felix) and to a trecenarius (C. Arrius Clemens), this

latter having been decorated also by Trajan in the Dacian war in which he served as eques cohortis IX praetoriae. The decorations of the unknown of XI 2112 could, therefore, have been won as primuspilus of VI Ferrata (in the bellum Iudaicum), in the unnamed legionary centurionate or as trecenarius, the first, perhaps, being the most likely. There is at least a twenty-nine year gap between the two sets of dona so that if he was decorated as primus pilus he will have been about 66 on attaining the primipilate, but if he was still a centurion he will not have attained the primipilate till even later in life.

228 and Fig. 25. UNKNOWN

XIII 7556 = D. 2649^{add.} (Baudobriga, Germania Sup.) St. 26

....] princeps II leg(ionis) XIII Gem(inae) an(norum)
LXIII, stip(endiorum) XLVI, milit(aria) XVI, curatoria
veteranorum IIII, evocativa III

Dona depicted: 2 torques
9 phalerae

(stone broken)

The career is that of a legionary who served for sixteen years in the ranks, four as curator veteranorum, was then made evocatus and promoted to the centurionate, his last post being as princeps in the second cohort of XIII Gemina. The inscription dates to the period Augustus - Tiberius, when there was campaigning in Germany and Illyricum in both of which XIII participated. The dona, which are depicted on the stone but not mentioned in the extant portion of the text, comprised phalerae and torques, possibly more, for the stone is broken at top and bottom; it is thus not possible to ascertain whether the decorations were won in the ranks or in the centurionate.

229. UNKNOWN

A.E. 1915, 112

(Caritza, Macedonia)

.....] Piceno sig(nifer) coh(ortis) V Pr(aetoriae)

.....	aedil		
.....	II vir		
.....	e	<u>arms and decorations</u>	<u>flag</u>
.....	ucos per		
.....	ios mul		
.....	ior quam		
.....	vixi		
.....	debet vita		
.....	nt aliqui	<u>horse</u>	<u>valet</u>
.....	opto ne	<u>harnassed</u>	
.....	us nostris		
.....	te poena		
.....	titulo vade		

It has, to date, proved impossible to trace the publication Epigrapha Makedonias I, 1915 in which the above text appeared. The decorations referred to in A.E. are presumed from their context to be military decorations.

230. UNKNOWN

A.E. 1942-3, 33

(Volubilis, Mauretania Tingitana)

.....] hasta pura to[rques * bell]o
Commageno[rum corona murali[..... bello
Germanico

* hasta pura p[..... Chatelaine, BACTH Jan, 1942

Dona were received on two separate occasions, in the bellum Commagenorum of A.D.72 and in a German war which could be one of Vespasian's or of Domitian's. The decorations appear to be those of a centurion or primus pilus though in both cases the exact composition of the award is in doubt. AE follows Piganiol (BACTH March, 1942, p.xii-xiv) in restoring torques, making an unusual combination of awards attested only in the case of the miles gregarius, Helvius Rufus (Nr.163). The original publication of the stone by Louis Chatelaine gave the reading hasta pura p[...] Lettering which is so

indistinct as to be interpreted variously as P and T0 might also bear the reading DO(nato), but the stone itself would have to be checked to prove the point. The names of none of the units in which the ignotus served is extant, but since VI Ferrata is the only legion known to have participated in the campaign of Paetus in Commagene, he presumably belonged to this unit at some time in his career.

231. UNKNOWN

E.E. VIII 478 (Capua, regio I) St.165

..... trib(uno) coh(ortis) I vigil(um), tr(ibuno)
cohortiu[m et pr(aetoriarum)
donato coron(is) II]I aurea vallari mura[li
in Syr]ia utraque cu[m iure gladii

In his discussion of this career (Primipilaren Nr.165) B. Dobson rejects the conclusions first put forward by Domaszewski (Philologus 66, 1907, p.171 f.) and accepted by Pflaum (Carr. Nr.165), which presume that the dona recorded at the end of this inscription are those of a praetorian prefect. This premise was based on the analogy with the three crowns awarded to Bassaeus Rufus and Furius Victorinus as praetorian prefects. Dobson's reasons are twofold: firstly, the promotion from praetorian tribune to praetorian prefect is unparalleled except in the civil war period of 69-70 and, secondly, there is no reason to suppose that a praetorian prefect would require the grant of ius gladii (on this point cf. Pflaum Procs. 117-125). Dobson suggests that the dona represent a total won over a whole career and, ^{not} just a single grant. There are numerous parallels for the practice of recording dona en bloc at the end of the military posts held, for example, Sex. Vibius Gallus (Nr.210) and Cn. Pompeius Homullus (Nr.186). The reference to Syria utraque dates that part of the career to within the period 135 to 194, so that the soldier in question could have been on active service in the period Trajan to Hadrian or under Marcus, Verus and Commodus, at both of which times he would have

had ample opportunity to distinguish himself in battle and win multiple decorations, granted that Hadrian, though somewhat parsimonious in his awards to senators and equestrians, was generous enough as far as his centurions were concerned.

232. UNKNOWN

ILA 20

(Gigthis, Africa Proconsularis)

..... n mo [.....] leg. Au[g] sign[if]er,
c[o]rni[cul]arius, M(arcus) Trebius Tusc [.....] do[nis
militaribus] donatus[

233. UNKNOWN

Epigraphica XXII, 1960, p.29

(Capua, regio I)

..... (centurioni) leg(ionis) I] Min(erviae) doni[s
militarib(us) do]nato torquib[us armillis phale]ris corona
valla[ri ob expedit]ionem Dacicam

The reference to a Dacian expedition dates the career to the time of Domitian or Trajan; the scale of dona is that of a centurion. I Minervia certainly took part in the second Dacian war under the command of the future emperor Hadrian; its participation in the first war is not so certain. The legion was stationed under Domitian in Bonn, so is unlikely to have participated in the Danubian campaigns of this period.

234. UNKNOWN

Not. Scav. 1901, p.327

(Rome)

.....] aoni[..... d]onato ab [.....]no Aug(usto)
[.....]d (centurioni) leg(ionis) X [Gem(inae)]t

235. -. EPAPHRODITUS

A.E. 1914, 279

(Rome)

.....] Aug(usti) l(iberti) Epaphrodit[o apparitori ?
Cae]sarum viatori tribunic [io hastis p]juris
coronis aureis dona[to

This inscription is dated paleographically by the editor to the first half of the second century A.D. No military service is recorded on the extant portion of the inscription though it is possible that Epaphroditus, like others of his calling, for example A. Atinius Paternus (Nr.62), was elevated to equestrian status and served in the equestrian militiae (cf. A.H.M. Jones, Studies in Roman Government and Law. Chap. X).

236. UNKNOWN

V 949

(Aquileia, regio X) St.181

.... Vibi [.....] lectus iuratorum se praef(ecto)
i(ure) d(icundo) donatus hasta pura

237. UNKNOWN

IX 1135

(Aeclanum, regio II) St.161

.....] divus hasta pura e[t

238. UNKNOWN

IX 3381

(Capestrano, regio IV) St.163

.... d]onis donat[o corona] aurea et Pollae [....

239. UNKNOWN

X 1713

(Puteoli, regio I) St.148

.....e Panno[niae d]onato a di[vo

240. UNKNOWN

X 3901

(Capua, regio I) St.149

....expedi] t[ione] Sarm(ata) ab im[p(eratore)] donat(o) ...

241. UNKNOWN

X 5712

(Sora, regio I) St.56

.....] or donis [donato a divo Vespasian]o Aug(usto) et
divo Tito [Aug(usto)] cor]on(a) aurea mura[li]
has[tis puris

Decoration jointly by Vespasian and Titus suggests the bellum Iudaicum; it is not clear in what capacity the man participated, though the scale of dona, presuming that they belong to a single award, is that of an equestrian officer or primipilaris.

242. UNKNOWN

XI 5036

(Mevania, regio VI)

.....] quest [.....] et hast[a] is

243. UNKNOWN

XI 5049

(Mevania, regio VI)

....] cal[.....] dona[t] o]rdinis [..... hastis
pu]ris et c[oron

244. UNKNOWN

XI 6227

(Fanum Fortunae, regio VI)

.....] coron(a) vexilloira (!) IX

245. UNKNOWN

XII 1575

(Lucus Augusti, Narbonensis) St.157

LL0
B IMP O
PROV

[d(onis) d(onato) bello [.....] a]b imp(eratore) [Caes(are)
..... proc(uratori)] prov(inciae) [.....]

CIL

246. UNKNOWN

XIV 4469

(Ostia, regio I)

Index VII, section H (Munera Militaria) p.804 of the supplement to CIL XIV contains an entry which reads:

[donatus donis militaribus a div]o Hadriano

with a note to the effect that there is some doubt about the restoration.

The inscription is indexed as being No.4469, but there is no inscription of this number in the text of CIL XIV. Further research at the Magazzino Lapidario at Ostia has failed to produce the stone in question.

247. UNKNOWN

XIV 4475^a

(Ostia)

..... a [..... donis militarib(us) donat(o) ab ..
imp(eratore) Ant]onino A [ug(usto) has]tis puris [..

248. UNKNOWN

A.E. 1924, 34

(Volubilis, Morocco)

Five incomprehensible fragments, all belonging to the same inscription, including one which reads:

ACAESORI
cuNCTATORMA
CVRSANDO
CORONA Murali

249. UNKNOWN

Not. Scav. 1933 p.496 Nr.175

(Rome)

3 non-joining fragments.

(a) ...on...	(b)g pr[
...elinqu...liam a....
...um cuex]peditio[ne ..
...p]raef....	..donis] dona[to a
Huic s]enatus a[uctoribus	A]nton[ino ...
M. Aure]lio Anto[nino	
.....Augg ..	
statua]m h[abitu ...	
in foro div]i T[raiani	

(c)bi....
.....ter eiu[s ...
...la]ureat l...
....riar

The style of lettering of these fragments is very similar to that of the inscription relating to C. Aufidius Victorinus, so it is probable that they belong to the same period, that is late Antonine, rather than to the Severan period, as restored by Paribeni (Not. Scav., 9.c.). By analogy with other examples of the same date, the statue will have been granted in lieu of other military honours, so the decorations (if correctly restored) should belong to an earlier campaign, perhaps to the Parthian war, with the statue following one of the German wars. The text is too fragmentary to make an identification, but it is worth noting that Dio records the erection of three statues to the praetorian prefect M. Macrinus Vindex who was killed in battle by the Marcomanni in A.D. 72 (Dio LXXI 3.5). One of these statues will presumably have been placed in the forum Traiani where the present inscription was found.

250. UNKNOWN

Not. Scav. 1933, p.497, Nr.177 (Rome)

DO
HADRI
PURA E
ANT

The editor, R. Paribeni, restores: do[nis don(ato) a divo] Hadri[ano
hasta] pura e[t ab imp(eratore)] Ant[onino]

The e[t] is more likely to refer to a further decoration by Hadrian, for example hasta pura et corona aurea, than to the award by Antoninus Pius which the Paribeni restoration implies, there being only one known case of military decorations given by Pius (Nr.146).

251. UNKNOWN

Not. Scav. 1953, p.276, Nr.38 (Ostia)

[..... donis donato bello D]acico a divo Traiano [

252. UNKNOWN

Not. Scav. 1953, p.296, Nr.61 (Ostia, regio I)

..... TVS . AB . DIVo.....
.. caESARE . Avgusto
.. iIVIR . CENS . Q . D.....
.... equESTREM . HOnorem
..... peCVNIA sua

A possible restoration of lines 1 and 2, as suggested by the editor, reads

[donis donaltus ab div[o Augusto et Ti(berio) Calesare Au[gusto]..

253. UNKNOWN

Atti Lincei 1969, p.12 (Venusia, regio II)

.....]no expedit[io a]b imp(eratore) Traiano [...
.....]superiore, l(ocus) d(atus) d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

The editor, M. Torelli, suggests that dona are to be restored.

254. C. ANTONIUS FLAVINUS

II 115 (Ebora, Lusitania) St.178

C(aio) Antonio C(ai) f(ilio) Flavino VIvir(o) iun(iore)
hast(ato) leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae), torq(ue) aur(eo) et
an(nona) dupl(a) ob virt(utem) donato, Iun(ia) Verecunda
fla(min)a perp(etua) mun(icipii) Ebor(ae) mater f(aciendum)
c(uravit)

This text, though examined by Hühner and deemed to be genuine, would appear to be a forgery.

255. C. BRUTTIUS PRAESENS

X 408 = D. 1117

(Volcei, regio III) St.117

L(ucio) Fulvio C(ai) f(ilio) Pom(ptina) [.....]
Bruttio Praesenti Min[icio] Valerio Maximo
Pompeio L[ongino ?] Valenti Cornelio Proculo
[.....] Aquilio Veientoni co(n)s(uli) II,
pr[o(n)s(uli) prov(inciae)] patri C]r[i]spinae
Aug(ustae), socero imp(eratoris) [Caes(aris) Commodo
Aug(usti), sodali] Hadrianali, sodali Anton(iniano item
Veriano item] Marciano, comiti imp(eratorum) Ant[onini et
Commodo Aug(ustorum)] expeditionis Sarmaticae, p[raet(ori)
.....¹ quae]s[tori Aug(usti), tr(ibuno) mil(itum)
leg(ionis) III Gallic[ae²] ab imp(eratore)
divo Antonino Aug(usto) P[io]

1 trib(uno) pleb(is)
2 donis milit(aribus) donato { CIL

Bruttius Praesens was consul for the first time in A.D.153 so his military tribunate, exercised under Antoninus Pius, must have fallen very early in the reign of that emperor. III Gallica, in which Praesens served, was stationed at this period in Syria, and there is no evidence whatever of active operations in the east so early in the Antonine period. The restoration of military decorations is, therefore, highly dubious. A more plausible restoration might be adlecto inter patric(ios), in which case Praesens could not have been tribune of the plebs.

256. C. CAETRONIUS MICCIO

II 2423

(Bracara Augusta, Hisp. Cit.)

4 conflicting and largely illegible readings of the inscription are given; line 7 of the text as given by Petri da Cunha reads:

...T....AR . MIL

Hübner suggests that torques and armillae be restored.

The stone as reread by Alföldy, makes no mention of dona:

C(aio) Caetronio C(ai) [f(ilio)] Cam(ilia) Miccioni tri(buno)
pl(ebis), pr(aetori), legato Aug(usti) [Hisp(aniae)] C[ite]rioris,
leg(ato) Aug(usti) legi[o] ni[s] II A[ugust(ae)], proco(n)[s(uli)]

pr[ovin]ci(ae) B[ae]ticas, p[raef(ecto) aerar(ii)] mil[i]t[aris],
[prae]fecto reliquorum exigendorum pupul[i] Romani, cives
Romani qui negotiantur Bracaraugust[ae]

cf. G. Alföldy, Ein senatorischer Cursus Honorum aus Bracara Augusta (CIL II 2423), Madridener Mitteilungen 8, 1967, 185-195.

257. - . SEXTILIUS MARCIANUS

XIII 6728

(Mogontiacum, Germania Sup.)

.... S]extilius] Marc[ianus domo Ve]rcell[is]i
ali[.... qui est f]actus m[iles in cohorte V]II
pr(aetoriae), p[robatus imp(eratore) Anton]ino II[I
co(n)s(ule) factus principali]s Eru[c(io) Claro II et Cl(audio)
Seve]ro co(n)s(ulibus) in coh(orte) s(upra) s(scripta) fa]ctu[s]
t[esserarius, optio, sig]nif(er), b(ene)f(icarius) [pr(aefecti)
pr(aetorio), factus in leg(ione) XX]II Pr(imigenia) p(ia)
[f(idele) evocatus B]arbar[o et Regulo c]o(n)s(ulibus) VI a[anno
ab imperatore o]rdinib[us adscriptus] in X pil(u) p[r(ior)ob
virtutem] viritim [donis donatus, (centurio)] leg(ionis) ann(os)
[..... meruit, fuit] (centurio) leg(ionis) I [..... (centurio)
leg(ionis)] VIII Aug(ustae), [(centurio) leg(ionis) Ge]mina,.
(centurio) le[g(ionis) (centurio) l]eg(ionis) X [.....
(centurio) l]eg(ionis) I [..... p(rimus) p(ilus) leg(ionis)

A.D.192

(CIL text with amendments by D.J. Breeze, Immunes and Principales p.192)

The Corpus restoration of dona is dubious; first, the term viritim in connection with military decorations is unparalleled; secondly, the dona, if such they be, are recorded in a strange position, in the middle of the military career and yet not following any particular post.

258. T. STATILIUS BARBARUS

(a) VI 1522 = D. 1144

(Rome) St.137

[d(is)] m(anibus) [T(ito) Statilio -. f(ilio)] Barbaro
co(n)s(uli) [.....] leg(ato) Aug(ustorum) Germ(aniae)
super(ioris)[..... 1]eg(ato) Aug(ustorum) prov(inciae)
Thrac(iae)[..... * b]ello Parth(ico) Mesop(otamiae),
[praet(ori) q(uaestori)] prov(inciae) Afric(ae),
tr(ibuno) latic(lavio) leg(ionis)[.....]Xvir(o)
stli]t(ibus) iudic(andis), sevir(o) eq(uitum) Rom(anorum)
[..... be]nemerenti[..... M]arciana c(larissima) f(emina)

* [donato donis mil(itaribus) b]ello Parth(ico) etc. CIL

(b) IGR I 787

(Heraclea, Thracia)

Ἄγαρ Οή τόχη ὑπὲρ ὑγείας καὶ ψίχης τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν
αὐτοκράτορος καὶ διωνίου διοχετεύοντος Λουκίου Σεπτημίου Σεβίγρου
Περτίνακος Ἀραβικοῦ Ἀδιαβενικοῦ καὶ Μάρκου Αύρηλιου Ἀντωνίου
Καίσαρος καὶ τοῦ σύμπαντος οἴκου καὶ Ἱερᾶς συγκλήτου καὶ Δήμου
Πτερνούων νεωκόρων, Μάρκος Ἡρούτον τελεμένα τῷ βασιλείῳ
Ἀγιδνῶν ἐκ τῶν, δίων ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰς αὐτὸν ἀεὶ τημῆς καὶ εὐνόιας
ἀνέθηκεν, ἡγεμονεύοντος Στατίλιου Βαρβάρου, ἱερομάνοντος
Πλουτανίου λαοποτικοῦ καὶ ἀρχιμ(υ)στοῦντος Μαζίμου τοῦ
Κλαυδίου, ἱεράτευοντος Ευτύχους ἐπικτήτου Ευτύχειτε.

A.D.196/8

Statilius Barbarus participated in the first of Severus' Parthian wars in which, according to the Corpus restoration, he received military decorations. This interpretation is dubious. The entire left half of the inscription is missing but it is clear from the extant portion that the career is being listed in strict reverse chronological order. The mention of the war should, therefore, be preceded by the post held at the time, in this case legionary legate. The praetorian governorship of Thrace dates to A.D.196/7 so the legionary command falls at the period of the first Parthian campaign. There is no room to restore both a legionary command and the mention of military decorations and since the dona are singularly unlikely to have been won in Parthia as governor of Thrace, the restoration of military awards must be discarded.

259. UNKNOWN

II 1086 = D. 2712

(Ilipa, Baetica) St.116

-----] in Britan[nia praef(ecto) coh(ortis)] II
Vasconum equit(atae) [trib(uno) mil]litum legionis II
Aug(ustae), praef(ecto) alae I Asturum, donis donato
corona murali et coronis aureis IIII item vexillo et
hastis puris V, honorato ab exercitibus in quibus
militavit bigis auratis et statuis equestribus, Q(uint)s
Fulvius Euchir IIII vir Aug(ustalis) amico bene merenti

The large and somewhat peculiar collection of dona recorded in this career has led B. Dobson to raise doubts as to the authenticity of the inscription (Rangordnung² XXXVI). Certainly it is difficult to see in what campaign these awards could have been collected, for the whole of the career, in so far as it is extant, was in Britain, and it would be unusual if there were much more than one post, presumably in the prima militia, missing from the beginning. Domaszewski believed the man to have been decorated five separate times during the endless battles which followed the occupation of Britain, four times as praefectus cohortis and once as tribunus legionis. A similar opinion is expressed by Steiner, though he makes no attempt to tie the decorations down to any particular campaign. Such a multiplicity of awards for a single campaign is completely unparalleled; further, in no other pre-Flavian equestrian inscription does the vexillum appear, so that the career is in more than one respect anomalous.

260. UNKNOWN

V 3348

(Verona, regio X) St.166

[..... ve]xillis IIII [.....] corona vallari
trium <phal> [.....] rico theat <rum condent> [....
... hon]oris causa <trans Ath> [.....] patrono

The letters bracketed <> are later additions.

Deemed by Mommsen to be genuine, this inscription had been thought by earlier editors to be a forgery. Certainly as far as the dona are concerned the text is anomalous, there being no other epigraphic reference to a corona triumphalis, the crown worn by the triumphing general and therefore found in the Principate only in the form of the gold crown included in the ornamenta triumphalia.

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7	L. Caesennius Sospes
8	C. Caesonius Macer Rufinianus
9	C. Calpetanus Rantius Quirinalis Valerius Festus
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12	M. Claudius Fronto
13	- . Claudius Gallus
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16	C. Domitius Lucanus
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19	Q. Fuficius Cornutus
20	L. Funisulanus Vettolianus
21	Q. Glitius Atilius Agricola
22	P. Glitus Gallus
23	M. Hirrius Fronto Neratius Pansa
24	T. Iulius Maximus Manlianus
25	[C. Iulius Thraso Alexander]
26	[A. Larcius Lepidus]
27	Q. Lollius Urbicus
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31	Q. Pompeius Sosius Priscus
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68	L. Calidius Camidiemus
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260	Unknown; V 3348

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

41. M. CORNELIUS NIGRINUS CURIATIUS MATERNUS

(a) II 3788 + Saitabi 19, 1969, 23f. (Liria, Tarragonensis)

(Restoration by Alföldy)

[M(arco) Cornelio] M(arci) f(ilio) Ga[1(eria)] Nigrino
Curiatio Materno co[(n)s(uli)]
trib(uno) mil(litum) leg(ionis) XIII Ge[minae, adlecto
inter praetorios a]b imp(eratore) Caesar[e Vespasiano
Aug(usto)] e[t Tito Ca]es[ar]e A[u]g(usti) f(ilio), ab
is[d]em ter[.....]iandis, leg(ato)
Aug(usti) leg(ionis) VIII Au[g(ustae)], leg(ato) Aug(usti)
pro praet(ore)] provinc(iae) Aquitaniae leg(ato) pro
pra[et]ore] provinc(iae) Moesiae d]o[nat]o [coronil]s
mura]ibus duabus et [coronis vallaribus du]abus et
[coronis cla]ssic[is] duabus et coro[nis aureis duabus
hastis puris octo vexillis oct]o, leg(ato) pro [praet(ore)]
provinc(iae) Syriae]

(b) II 6013 (Liria, Tarragonensis)

M(arco) Cornelio M(arci) f(ilio) G[al(eria)] Nigrino
Curiatio Materno co(n)s(uli), leg(ato) Aug(usti) pro
pr(aetore) provinc(iae) Moes(iae), provinc(iae) Syriae

cf. also II 3783 and XIV 4725.

Text (a), which alone records the military decorations won by Maternus, survives in two fragments: one appeared in CIL (and has been recorded above in the Prosopography); the other recently appeared in the periodical Saitabi having originally been copied in 1920 and subsequently lost (I am most grateful to Professor Birley for drawing my attention to this fragment which was communicated to him by Professor Alföldy). The dona won by Maternus, which have been plausibly restored by Alföldy as eight coronae, eight hastae and eight vexilla, doubtless represent decoration on two occasions on the normal fourfold consular scale. These awards, which were won when Maternus held a governorship of Moesia, must belong to the Domitianic campaigns on the Danube in the late 80's, and it is interesting to note that the province is given in two at least of the relevant texts, and, if the Alföldy restoration is

correct, in all three, simply as Moesia. Does this mean that Maternus was governing an undivided Moesia? It has been suggested above (Nr.20) that Funisulanus Vettonianus was decorated in his capacity as governor of Moesia Superior; and these decorations must belong to Domitian's Dacian wars. Clearly then, the province must have been divided before the conclusion of the campaigning in 89, though it is not possible to fix with any great precision the exact date of the division. Oppius Sabinus was governor of an undivided Moesia when, in A.D.85, he was defeated and killed by the Dacians, and it may be suggested that Maternus took over from him this undivided command, winning his first victory, his first set of decorations, as legatus provinciae Moesiae. The division of the province dates, perhaps, to soon after the defeat of Cornelius Fuscus, of which it may well have been a direct result. Maternus will therefore have stayed on in Moesia as governor of the lower province and Vettonianus been transferred from Pannonia (of which he was still governor in September 85) c. 86/87 to take over command in the upper province of which he will have been the first governor. Subsequently both generals were decorated, perhaps in connection with the successful campaigning of 88/89 which brought the Dacian Wars to a close. The fact that Maternus was originally appointed to the governorship of Moesia could account for the failure of the texts relating to his career to attribute to him his correct titles.

The name of Maternus should be added both to Appendix I, section 9 (dona won in the bellum Dacicum of Domitian) and to Appendix III (soldiers receiving multiple decorations).

229 and Fig.32. UNKNOWN

A.E. 1915, 112 = *Epigraphaitēs Makedonias I*, 1915 (Caritza, Macedonia)

.....] Piceno sig(nifer) coh(ortis) V Pr(aetoriae)
.....] aedil
.....] II vir
.....] el ...
.....
.....] ucos per
.....] uios mul
.....] uior quam
.....] vixi
.....] debet vita
.....] nt aliqui
.....] opto ne
.....] us nostris
.....] te poena
.....] titulo vade

Decorations and equipment depicted:

2	coronae	horse
1	torques	servant
1	armilla	helmet
9	phalerae	shield
1	hasta	greaves

(A.E. describes the hasta and the armilla as an enseigne and a serpent respectively. However, the so-called flag is clearly a spear and the snake is, in the present context, more plausibly interpreted as an armilla of the snake type; for parallels cf. Figs. 7b and 18).

It is evident from the fragmentary state of the poem which ends this inscription that much of the left hand side of the stone is missing, as also is the top of the stone giving the name of the man commemorated. Part of the career record, too, would appear to be lost for several problems arise if the soldier in question rose no higher than the rank of signifer. The municipal posts held included the junior one of aedile and also the senior magistracy of II vir; the duumvirate was frequently awarded to primipilares and would appear to be of rather too high a standing for a signifer. Secondly, the equipment depicted includes greaves and a horse, suggesting that the soldier was mounted, yet there is no evidence that a praetorian standard-bearer was mounted; Trajan's Column, for example, always shows him on foot. There are

many parallels for the horse motif as it is used in the present context on inscriptions relating to centurions. Thirdly, the dona are not those normally associated with a principalis who generally received only torques armillae and phalerae. A hasta was rarely given below the senior centurionate (in this case the hasta depicted could be a weapon and not a decoration) and except in the very early Principate it would be unusual for a 'non-commissioned' officer to win two crowns. The decorations are reminiscent of those of a senior centurion or primus pilus as also are the municipal magistracies and it may be conjectured that the career is that of a praetorian soldier who received a commission as centurion and was subsequently promoted into the primi ordines. The decorations could then belong to two awards, the torques armilla phalerae and one crown being won perhaps as centurion, the other crown and the hasta as senior centurion.